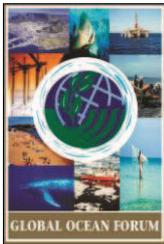


**12th Meeting of the United Nations Open-Ended Informal Consultative Process
on Oceans and the Law of the Sea
Panel Segment on The Road to Rio+20 and Beyond, June 22, 2011**



**Presentation on
Oceans and the Rio+20 Process: Achieving Significant Outcomes**

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I would like to call on all the distinguished ocean leaders assembled here to seize the opportunity to achieve a significant ocean outcome at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) at Rio de Janeiro one year from now, on June 4-6, 2012. The new vision embodied in the 1992 Earth Summit (UN Conference on Environment and Development) represented a major paradigm shift that changed the world and many of us around the world. Twenty years later, we must take advantage of Rio+20 to assess what we have achieved (and not achieved) and to craft the way to a new future: A future where we can all live and prosper in a low-carbon global economy in health and harmony with nature.

My presentation is based on work and multistakeholder global policy dialogues and global conferences carried out by the Global Ocean Forum, which I have the honor of directing.

Global Ocean Forum

In 2001, as nations around the world were preparing to consider progress achieved on sustainable development since the 1992 Earth Summit, at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg, South Africa, it became clear that the issues surrounding *oceans* (comprising 72% of the world), *coasts* (where 50% of the world's population lives) and *islands* (44 countries are small island developing States (SIDS)) were not on the agenda of the world's governments.

Together with leaders from the Alliance of Small Island States, the oceans community organized a broad coalition of ocean experts—from governments, UN agencies, nongovernmental organizations, science groups, and the private sector--to put ocean issues on the agenda of the WSSD. This effort was successful and important global ocean goals and targets were adopted by the governments at the World Summit.

Since 2001, the Global Ocean Forum has worked with leaders from 110 countries (70% of countries are developing countries and SIDS) to:

--track progress in WSSD implementation by issuing report cards on how well we are doing

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--feature progress (or lack thereof) in global ocean conferences

--anticipate emerging ocean policy issues that need to be addressed and facilitate the building of consensus on unresolved ocean issues

Information on these activities and links to reports useful to the current ICP deliberations may be found as an appendix to this presentation, together with a table showing side-by-side the international commitments related to oceans, coasts, and SIDS made at the 1992 Earth Summit and at the 2002 WSSD.

The Global Ocean Forum is active in the Rio+20 process preparing a set of analyses on "How well are we doing" in fulfilling the international commitments made at the 1992 Earth Summit and at the 2002 WSSD to identify priority actions for consideration in the Rio+20 process (please see the Draft Plan for Rio+20 Assessments, available at:

<http://www.globaloceans.org/sites/udel.edu.globaloceans/files/Rio20assessments-DRAFT.pdf>.

Cooperation from all sectors and countries is kindly invited in this endeavor.

Focus of Presentation

The purpose of this presentation is to reflect on oceans and the Rio process, what has been achieved and hasn't, and what needs to be done.

From a *process* point of view, in the oceans area we have clearly seen major changes in the diplomatic process since the 1992 Earth Summit, especially:

--A true revolution in the democratization of international negotiations through civil society organizations, which have greatly proliferated since Rio;

--The ascendancy of developing countries—Prior to Rio, ocean affairs used to be dominated by 4-5 developed countries. This is no longer the case, as is rightly so, with very positive effects, albeit involving more frequent conflict among nations.

In terms of *substance*, given the limited time available, I will only speak about two subjects: One area where we have had relative success—*integrated ocean and coastal governance*-- and another area where we are facing very difficult challenges—*oceans and climate change*, and then lay out some possible elements of an "oceans package" for Rio+20.

Integrated Governance

The genius of Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 (the oceans chapter)—was the realization that we can no longer manage the oceans as we had traditionally, sector-by-sector, use-by-use. Instead we must adopt, as Agenda 21 put it, approaches that are "integrated in content, and precautionary and anticipatory in ambit."

In fact, since 1992, we have built the infrastructure for integrated ecosystem-based governance. Like with a house, we have built the foundations and the frame, and now we have to fill it in further, expanding the scope.

The information on how well are we doing in this area is, unfortunately, more anecdotal than systematic and empirical, partly because no UN agency has clear responsibility for monitoring this important cross-cutting area.

Nevertheless:

--we know how to do Ecosystem Based Management/Integrated Ocean and Coastal Management

(EBM/ICM), and that they are closely interrelated.

--there have been many new applications of EBM/ICM in the last decade, expanding efforts initially focused on coastal zones to the 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs), and to adjoining regional areas:

- over 100 countries have established ICM programs (some of these need to be scaled up to encompass a nation's entire coastal zone)
- about 40 countries are developing or are implementing integrated national ocean policies covering their 200-mile EEZs; prominent examples include France, US, UK, Canada, Vietnam, Japan, Australia, Brazil, China, Jamaica, Russian Federation, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, India, Mexico, and the Philippines;
- EBM/ICM has been applied in regional areas as well—especially in:
the 16 Large Marine Ecosystem Programmes supported by the Global Environment Facility (encompassing 110 developing nations around the world), in the 13 Regional Seas Programmes, and in various regional groupings: The European Union, with its pioneering work on the European Integrated Maritime Policy; the East Asian Seas region through the work of PEMSEA (Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia), the South Pacific Islands region through the Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy.

Powerful lessons have also been learned about the importance of creating and strengthening institutional arrangements for ICM/EBM, involving inter-agency coordination and oversight, preferably from the highest levels of government such as a Prime Minister's office, in making ICM/EBM a reality.

A major challenge in the next phase is to further enhance the implementation of integrated oceans policy, including its institutional aspects, at both national and regional levels, consider appropriate applications in areas beyond national jurisdiction, and consider how integrated governance could, as well, be applied to the United Nations system to achieve greater effectiveness and coherence.

Climate Change

There is no doubt that climate change is the defining issue of our time.

Oceans play a central role in climate--oceans generate oxygen, absorb carbon dioxide and regulate climate and temperature. Just as you cannot do without a healthy heart and lungs, the world cannot do without a healthy ocean.

Coastal populations in 183 coastal countries and island states will suffer disproportionate impacts from: Ocean warming, sea level rise, extreme weather events, and ocean acidification.

Climate change, as well, adds an additional stressor to biodiversity, resulting in species migrations, further exacerbating the impacts of dangerous invasive species that cause disease and broad scale environmental destruction. Many life-sustaining ecosystems, such as coral reefs, are highly sensitive to climate change and may already be suffering irreversible damage.

Unfortunately, oceans and coasts have not figured on the current agenda of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) until very recently, since the UNFCCC negotiators have tended to look at any area beyond the atmosphere as a "sectoral nuisance."

In this regard, the global oceans community is promoting the development of a comprehensive program related to oceans and coasts, both inside and outside the UNFCCC, emphasizing:

--the adoption of the most stringent reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, within a short time frame;

--the positive contribution that oceans can play in mitigation of global warming, such as: Using natural carbon sinks in coastal areas; developing ocean-based renewable energy; reducing air pollution from ships.

A comprehensive oceans/climate program must have a well-funded adaptation component, including capacity building and public education, to respond to the needs of coastal countries at the frontline of climate change.

Adaptation efforts must encourage ecosystem-based approaches to increase the resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems; must address the human tragedy of possible displacement of millions of coastal and island peoples; and be implemented through existing and experienced integrated coastal and ocean institutions.

Rio+20

Looking ahead to the next stage, we have the opportunity to make a leap forward at Rio+20, to take place in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012.

What is the new vision for the next phase? So far in the Rio+20 process, two major themes are being emphasized:

--green economy, for us the “blue economy,” in the context of poverty eradication and sustainable development

--institutional framework for sustainable development, including options for strengthening international environmental governance

Looking ahead at Rio+20, though, I sense the lack of a new paradigm. There was a major new paradigm at the Earth Summit and that was the Brundtland Report, *Our Common Future*.

I don't yet see that we have such a transformative vision for Rio+20.

The green economy is still a rather hazy concept and a roadmap of how to achieve it is not clear. Developing countries are concerned that the green economy should not be used to justify trade barriers to developing country products, nor as a condition for cooperation, loans, and debt relief.

On the subject of international environmental governance, my impression is that so far this is being addressed in a very incremental way—with minor tinkering of the existing system.

My own view is that we are in a new era in which climate change effects ineradicably pose a situation of higher risk and of possible tipping points. Changes to oceans, effects on coastal communities, widespread displacement of coastal communities, all pose prominent avenues for disaster. We are in a “struggle for survival.” At the same time, as we chart the way to the new low-carbon economy and society, great opportunities for ambitious innovation are also prominent on the horizon.

We need enhanced and decisive United Nations mechanisms for dealing with the new level of risk and to realize the opportunities that lie ahead. We cannot count solely on the incremental actions of a myriad of specialized agencies, each with different missions and governing bodies.

Just as many countries have done at the national level, we must embrace the vision of the whole, and institute integrated oceans governance at the United Nations.

The global oceans community needs to engage in active and spirited discussion on what the ocean outcomes at Rio+20 should be. Among the many topics that need to be discussed, here are some possible elements of a Rio+20 “oceans package” related to integrated, ecosystem-based ocean and coastal governance:

I. Enhance Integrated, Ecosystem-based Ocean and Coastal Governance at National and Regional Levels

Scale up the practice of integrated oceans governance to all countries and regions around the world. Given the nature of the added challenges that we will be facing in ocean and coastal areas and in Small Island States as a result of climate change, it is imperative that we scale up our EBM/ICM efforts and significantly enhance our collective investments.

National Level

Scale up national programs to include larger portions of the coastal zone and ocean under national jurisdiction

Further develop and implement (with funding) integrated coastal and ocean laws, e.g., through Ocean Parliamentarians

Further strengthen integrated institutions and decision processes for the coast and ocean

Incorporate and apply Marine Spatial Planning, aiming to achieve, in national waters and regional areas, the Convention on Biological Diversity’s Aichi target of protecting at least 10 per cent of marine and coastal areas

Address persistent poverty and inequality in large parts of the coastal areas of the developing world

Bring mitigation and adaptation to climate change in coastal areas under the framework of existing ICM/EBM institutions. Extensive capacity development of national and local/regional officials will need to take place to develop and apply climate mitigation and adaptation strategies

Mitigate climate change and sustain coastal resources through protection and restoration of coastal carbon sinks (“Blue Carbon”)

Facilitate the development of renewable sources of energy (e.g., offshore wind, wave, and tidal energy)

Promote sustainable ocean and coastal livelihoods, “blue” green job creation, public private partnerships, and local level and community-based management

Address the issues (legal, humanitarian, economic, ecological) of possible displacement of millions of coastal and island peoples

Regional Level

Encourage and assist the key role played by the Large Marine Ecosystem Programs (LMEs) and the Regional Seas Programmes in harmonizing actions of governments in transboundary contexts

Encourage the development and implementation of ICM/EBM protocols in regional seas programmes and their implementation at the national level, following the Mediterranean example

Encourage application of EBM/ICM approaches by the full range of bodies responsible for management of resources at the regional level, such as Regional Fishery Management Organizations, and other regional resource management arrangements

Financing

Provide sufficient financing for developing countries and SIDS to cope with the effects of climate change. Current financing estimates for coastal adaptation are woefully inadequate and need to be revised. A minimum of half of the adaptation funds should be devoted to coastal and island communities, home to one-half of the world population.

Provide adequate financing to support the capacity development and public education that is so much needed for integrated oceans governance and associated climate change and biodiversity issues

Capacity development

Build capacity for ocean and coastal management in a transformative era, toward the Blue Economy and Blue Society

Provide long-term capacity development in ICM/EBM including climate change issues and biodiversity issues, incorporating leadership training

- Enhance capacity for exercising leadership for high-level national decisionmakers and Ocean Parliamentarians

- Strengthen or create university programs to educate the next generation of leaders

- Enhance the capacity of local decisionmakers

Share best practices and experience on ICM/EBM, for example, through networking. A network of National Ocean Officials should be promoted.

Certify good practice in ICM/EBM, following the PEMSEA (Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia) model.

II. Improve the International Regime for Ocean Governance

Integrated oceans governance at the UN

Elevate oceans to the highest levels of the UN system to enable a cross-cutting approach and appropriate and timely response to major threats and opportunities. For oceans, focused attention at the highest political levels—the UN Secretary-General, is needed. Coordination and cross-cutting action at a high political level is essential, not only at the technical staff level.

Establish a UN Secretary-General or other high-level coordination mechanism on Oceans.

Develop a UN Secretary-General “Ocean Budget” report.

ABNJ

Address major gaps in the international ocean regime: Move toward ecosystem-based management of areas beyond national jurisdiction

Consider the designation of an international entity(ies) to provide a coordinating and oversight role among the various agencies involved in management of resources in ABNJ and to carry out Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) activities and designation of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs).

Coherence among negotiations

Link the actions of the major global negotiating fora related to oceans (the Law of the Sea processes, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity, etc.) to achieve coherent outcomes for ocean policy.

Bring the Rio spirit to LOS

Enhance transparency and civil society participation in the Law of the Sea and ocean affairs processes.

New uses

Establish frameworks for new and emerging ocean uses, as needed.

Oceans and the climate regime

Include oceans in the UNFCCC outcomes.

Provide science support

Support the development of a regular process for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects, and the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and support coordination among these initiatives.

A Sense of Urgency

As we join together for Rio+20, we must conduct our work with a great sense of urgency. A changing climate and continuing loss of biodiversity, represent for land, water, and oceans a powerfully negative combination that threatens our human well-being and planetary survival. The need to create and act upon a new vision of a low-carbon economy and a new "blue society" where people act as stewards of our oceans and coasts, is a compelling imperative. The time to act is now, not tomorrow.

Rio+20 Friends of the Ocean

To support the governments and others wishing to achieve a significant ocean impact at Rio, the Global Ocean Forum has launched "Rio+20 Friends of the Ocean" for the benefit of the planet and of half of the world's peoples living in coastal areas in 183 countries. Individuals and organizations interested in participating are kindly invited to contact me at bcgs@udel.edu. Delegates are invited to an informal session on Rio+20 Friends of the Ocean to be held today at 6:00 PM.

As well, delegates are invited to a briefing and discussion on the ocean analyses being carried out by the Global Ocean Forum to take place on September 8, 2011 in New York.²

Thank you.

Attachments

Table on Recommendations from the Earth Summit and the WSSD on oceans, coasts, and islands
Global Ocean Forum At-a-Glance

² Topics include: Climate Change and Oceans; Ecosystem-Based, Integrated Ocean and Coastal Management at National and Regional Levels, including Integrated Water Resource Management and the Global Program of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA); Biodiversity and Networks of Marine Protected Areas; Governance of Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction; Small-Island Developing States (SIDS) and Oceans; Fisheries and Aquaculture; Financing, with an emphasis on Climate Financing; Capacity Development and Public Outreach; Oceans in the Low-Carbon "Blue" Green Economy; Improved International Environmental Governance.

Global Ocean Forum

Action Items and Recommendations from Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) Related to Oceans, Coasts and Small Island Developing States

Prepared by Joe Appiott and Gwénaëlle Hamon, Global Ocean Forum

Agenda 21 -1992		JPOI-2002
<p>1</p> <p><i>The Status of Ocean Ecosystems and Coastal Communities, in the Context of Climate Change and Continuing Biodiversity Loss</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote the development and application of methods, such as national resource and environmental accounting, that reflect changes in value resulting from uses of coastal and marine areas, including pollution, marine erosion, loss of resources and habitat destruction. (17.5) - Provide preparation of coastal profiles identifying critical areas, including eroded zones, physical processes, development patterns, user conflicts and specific priorities for management. (17.6) - Provide prior environmental impact assessment, systematic observation and follow-up of major projects, including the systematic incorporation of results in decision-making. (17.6) - Provide periodic assessment of the impacts of external factors and phenomena to ensure that the objectives of integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas and the marine environment are met. (17.6) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the scientific understanding and assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems as a fundamental basis for sound decision-making. (36) - Increase scientific and technical collaboration, including integrated assessment at the global and regional levels, and expanding ocean-observing capabilities for the timely prediction and assessment of the state of marine environment. (36(a)) - Establish by 2004 a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects, building on existing regional assessments. (36(b))
<p>2</p> <p><i>Addressing Critical Uncertainties for the Management of the Marine Environment and Climate Change</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote scientific research on and systematic observation of the marine environment within the limits of national jurisdiction and high seas, including interactions with atmospheric phenomena, such as ozone depletion (17.100) - Promote exchange of data and information resulting from scientific research and systematic observation and from traditional ecological knowledge and ensure its availability to policy makers and the public at the national level. (17.100) - Cooperate in the development of standard inter-calibrated procedures, measuring techniques, data storage and management capabilities for scientific research on and systematic observation of the marine environment. (17.100) - Coordinate national and regional observation programmes for coastal and near-shore phenomena related to climate change and for research parameters essential for marine and coastal management in all regions (17.101) - Provide improved forecasts of marine conditions for the safety of inhabitants of coastal areas and the efficiency of maritime operations. (17.101) - Cooperate with a view to adopting special measures to cope with and adapt to potential climate change and sealevel rise, including the development of globally accepted methodologies for coastal vulnerability assessment; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socioeconomic aspects, by 2004. (36(b)) - Strengthen the institutional capacities of countries and promote international joint observation and research, through improved surface-based monitoring and increased use of satellite data, dissemination of technical and scientific knowledge, and the provision of assistance to vulnerable countries. (37(c)) - Reduce the risks of flooding and drought in vulnerable countries by improving and applying more widely techniques and methodologies for assessing the potential adverse effects of climate change on wetlands and, as appropriate, assisting countries that are particularly vulnerable to those effects. (37(d)) - Improve techniques and methodologies for assessing the effects of climate change, and encourage the continuing assessment of those adverse effects by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. (37(e))

	<p>modelling and response strategies particularly for priority areas, such as small islands and low-lying and critical coastal areas. (17.101)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify ongoing and planned programmes of systematic observation of the marine environment, with a view to integrating activities and establishing priorities to address critical uncertainties for oceans and all seas. (17.101) - Initiate a programme of research to determine the marine biological effects of increased levels of ultraviolet rays due to the depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer and to evaluate the possible effects. (17.101) 	
<p>3 <i>The Extent of Achievement of Ecosystem-Based, Integrated Ocean and Coastal Management in Areas of National Jurisdiction (coastal zones), exclusive economic zones, in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction, and through regional efforts, such as the Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) approach and Regional Seas Programmes</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide for an integrated policy and decision-making process, including all involved sectors, based in the precautionary approach, prior assessment, and systematic observation of the marine environment. (17.5) - Consider establishing, or where necessary strengthening, appropriate coordinating mechanisms and legal and regulatory frameworks for integrated management and sustainable development, at both the local and national levels. (17.6) - Undertake measures to maintain biological diversity and productivity, including surveys of marine biodiversity, inventories of endangered species and critical coastal and marine habitats; establishment and management of protected areas; and support of scientific research and dissemination of its results. (17.7) - Recognize and support the role of international cooperation and coordination on a bilateral, subregional, interregional, regional, or global basis and in supporting and supplementing national efforts to promote integrated management and sustainable development of coastal and marine areas. (17.10) - Cooperate in the preparation of national guidelines for integrated coastal zone management and development, drawing on existing experience. (17.11) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage the application of the ecosystem approach by 2010 for the sustainable development of the oceans, particularly the management of fisheries and conservation of biodiversity. (30(d)) - Promote integrated coastal and ocean management at the national and regional level and encourage and assist countries in developing ocean policies and mechanisms on integrated coastal management. (21) - Assist developing countries in coordinating policies and programmes at the regional and sub-regional levels aimed at conservation and sustainable management of fishery resources and implement integrated coastal area management plans, including through the development of infrastructure. (30(g))
<p>4 <i>Protection of the Marine Environment</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consider updating, strengthening and extending the Montreal Guidelines the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Sources, as appropriate (17.24 (a)). - Assess the effectiveness of existing regional agreements and action plans, and initiate and promote the development of new regional agreements, where appropriate with a view to identifying means of strengthening action, where necessary, to prevent, reduce and control marine degradation caused by land-based activities. (17.25(b)(c)) - The UNEP Governing Council is invited to convene an intergovernmental meeting on protection of the marine environment from land-based activities (17.26) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advance implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities and the Montreal Declaration on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, with particular emphasis in the period 2002-2006. (33) - Elaborate regional programmes of action and improve the links with strategic plans for the sustainable development of coastal and marine resources, noting in particular areas that are subject to accelerated environmental changes and development pressures. (33(c)) - Enhance maritime safety and protection of the marine environment from pollution by inviting States to ratify or accede to and implement the conventions and protocols and other relevant instruments of the International Maritime

- Establish or improve regulatory and monitoring programmes to control effluent discharges and emissions, including the development and application of control and recycling technologies, and adoption of new initiatives at national, subregional and regional levels for controlling the input of non-point source pollutants. (17.28 (a)(i))
 - Undertake management practices to reduce the physical destruction and degradation of coastal and marine areas, including control and prevention of coastal erosion and siltation due to anthropogenic factors related to, inter alia, land-use and construction techniques and practices. (17.29)
 - Assess the need for additional measures to address degradation of the marine environment:
- A) FROM SHIPPING, BY:*
- Cooperating in assessing and monitoring marine pollution from ships;
 - Taking action to respect of sensitive areas designated by coastal States;
 - Considering the adoption of appropriate rules on ballast water discharge;
 - Supporting the development of measures for reducing air pollution from ships;
 - Assessing need for stricter international regulations to reduce the risk of accidents and pollution from cargo ships;
- B) FROM DUMPING, BY:*
- Supporting wider ratification and implementation in relevant Conventions on dumping at sea, including a strategy for the London Convention;
- C) FROM OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS PLATFORMS, BY:*
- Assessing regulatory measures to address discharges, emissions and safety and assessing the need for additional measures;
- D) FROM PORTS, BY:*
- Facilitating establishment of port reception facilities for the collection of residues and garbage from ships. (17.30)
 - Intensify international cooperation to strengthen or establish, where necessary, regional oil/chemical-spill response centres and/or, as appropriate, mechanisms in cooperation with relevant subregional, regional or global intergovernmental organizations and, where appropriate, industry-based organizations. (17.34)
 - Support and expand international programmes for systematic observations to measure marine environmental quality as a basis for management. (17.35)

- Organization and accelerating the development of measures to address invasive alien species in ballast water. (34(a)(b))
- Effectively reduce, prevent and control waste and pollution and their health-related impacts by undertaking initiatives by 2004 aimed at implementing the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities in small island developing States. (58(e))
 - Protect water resources, including groundwater and wetland ecosystems, against pollution. (66(d))

5
The Status and Prospects for Fisheries and Aquaculture Within and Outside of National Jurisdiction

- Promote enhanced collection and exchange of data on fish stocks, as well as the development of analytic tools and bioeconomic models, for the analysis of fisheries within and beyond national jurisdiction. (17.57, 17.58, 17.87)
- Ensure cooperation and coordination between states and through global and regional intergovernmental fisheries bodies to ensure sustainable utilization of fisheries within and beyond national jurisdiction. (17.58-61, 17.88, 17.89)
- Develop and promote the use of environmentally sound technology fishing practices through the use of selective fishing gear and practices to minimize waste in the catch of target species and minimize by-catch of non-target species as well as the prohibition of dynamite, poisoning, and other destructive practices. (17.46, 17.54, 17.75, 17.80, 17.88)
- Convene an intergovernmental conference under United Nations auspices with a view to promoting effective implementation of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks. (17.50)
- States should take effective action to ensure that fishing vessels flying their flags on the high seas comply with applicable conservation and management rules of global and regional fisheries bodies, including full, detailed, accurate and timely reporting of catches and effort, and do not undertake reflagging. (17.51-53)
- Implement strategies for sustainable use of marine living resources, including through legal and regulatory frameworks—including for small-scale artisanal fisheries, recognizing and supporting traditional knowledge and rights, with a view to enhancing the productivity and sustainable utilization of their marine living resources for food and income (17.80, 17.82)
- Support Undertake capacity building for developing countries to conduct sustainable fisheries and aquaculture through training, transfer of technology, and multidisciplinary training and research. (17.80, 17.94, 17.95 (a))
- Establish sustainable aquaculture development strategies, including environmental management in support of rural fish-farming communities. (17.95 (c))
- Provide support to local fishing communities, in particular those that rely on fishing for subsistence, indigenous people and women, including, as appropriate, the technical and financial assistance to organize, maintain, exchange and improve traditional knowledge of marine living resources and fishing techniques, and upgrade knowledge on marine ecosystems. (17.95 (b))

- Implement the FAO International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing (IUU) by 2004. (31 (d))
- Implement the FAO International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity by 2005. (31 (d))
- implement the relevant UN and, where appropriate, associated regional fisheries agreements, noting in particular the UN Fish Stocks Agreement, the FAO Compliance Agreement, and the 1995 Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (31 (b)(c))
- Eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing and to overcapacity. (31 (f))
- Maintain or restore depleted fish stocks to levels that can produce their maximum sustainable yield on an urgent basis and where possible no later than 2015. (31 (a))
- Support the sustainable development of aquaculture, including small-scale aquaculture, given its growing importance for food security and economic development. (31 (h))

6

The Special Issues Associated with Small-Island Developing States (SIDS) and Oceans, Especially in the Context of Climate Change

- Adopt and implement plans and programmes to support the sustainable development and utilization of their marine and coastal resources, including meeting essential human needs, maintaining biodiversity and improving the quality of life for island people. (17.128)
- Adopt measures which will enable small island developing States to cope effectively, creatively and sustainably with environmental change and to mitigate impacts and reduce the threats posed to marine and coastal resources. (17.128)
- Prepare medium-and long-term plans for sustainable development that emphasize multiple use of resources, integrate environmental considerations with economic and sectoral planning and policies, define measures for maintaining cultural and biological diversity and conserve endangered species and critical marine habitats. (17.129)
- Adapt coastal area management techniques, such as planning, siting and environmental impact assessments, using Geographical Information Systems (GIS), suitable to the special characteristics of small islands, taking into account the traditional and cultural values of indigenous people of island countries. (17.129)
- Review the existing institutional arrangements and identify and undertake appropriate institutional reforms essential to the effective implementation of sustainable development plans, including intersectoral coordination and community participation in the planning process. (17.129)
- Implement sustainable development plans, including the review and modification of existing unsustainable policies and practices. (17.129)
- Based on precautionary and anticipatory approaches, design and implement rational response strategies to address the environmental, social and economic impacts of climate change and sealevel rise, and prepare appropriate contingency plans. (17.129)
- Promote environmentally sound technology for sustainable development within small island developing States and identify technologies that should be excluded because of their threats to essential island ecosystems. (17.129)

- Assist small-island developing States in delimiting and managing in a sustainable manner their coastal areas and exclusive economic zones and the continental shelf. (58(c))
- Support and strengthen relevant regional fisheries management organizations to achieve sustainable fisheries management and improved financial returns. (58(b))
- Provide support, including for capacity-building, for the development and further implementation of SIDS-specific components within programmes of work on marine and coastal biological diversity. (58(d))
- Develop community-based initiatives on sustainable tourism by 2004 and build the capacities necessary to diversify tourism products, while protecting culture and traditions and effectively conserving and managing natural resources. (58(g))
- Assist SIDS in mobilizing adequate resources and partnerships for their adaptation needs relating to the adverse effects of climate change, sea level rise and climate variability. (58(j))
- Develop and promote efficient use of sources of energy in SIDS, including indigenous sources and renewable energy, and building the capacities of small island developing States for training, technical know-how and strengthening national institutions in the area of energy management. (59)
- Undertake a comprehensive review of the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in 2004. (61)

7

Biodiversity Loss, Climate Change, and Networks of Marine Protected Areas

- Consider establishing, or strengthening existing, coordinating mechanisms for integrated management and sustainable development of coastal and marine areas and their resources, at both the local and national level to provide for the preparation of coastal profiles identifying critical areas, including eroded zones, physical processes, development patterns, user conflicts and specific priorities for management (17.6) (ICM Section)
- Undertake measures to maintain biological diversity and productivity of marine species and habitats under national jurisdiction, including through surveys of marine biodiversity, inventories of endangered species and critical coastal and marine habitats; establishment and management of protected areas; and support of scientific research and dissemination of its results. (17.7) (ICM Section)
- Improve capacity to collect, analyze, assess and use information for sustainable use of resources, including the preparation and maintenance of baseline information and profiles of coastal area resources, activities, uses, habitats and protected areas based on the criteria of sustainable development. (17.8) (ICM Section) (15.6 (c))
- Identify marine ecosystems exhibiting high levels of biodiversity and productivity and other critical habitat areas and should provide necessary limitations on use in these areas, through, inter alia, designation of protected areas. (17.86) (Section on MLR Within National Jurisdiction) (15.5(g))
- Complete or update marine biodiversity, marine living resource and critical habitat profiles of exclusive economic zones and other areas under national jurisdiction, taking account of changes in the environment brought about by natural causes and human activities. (17.87)
- Adopt and implement plans and programmes to support the conservation and sustainable utilization of marine and coastal biodiversity in SIDS. (17.128)
- Small island developing States, with the assistance as appropriate of the international community should study the special environmental and developmental characteristics of small islands, producing an environmental profile and inventory of their natural resources, critical marine habitats and biodiversity. (17.129)

- Achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on earth. (44)
- Develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools, including the ecosystem approach, the elimination of destructive fishing practices, the establishment of marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative networks by 2012. (32(c))
- Implement the Ramsar Convention including its joint work programme with the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the programme of action called for by the International Coral Reef Initiative to strengthen joint management plans and international networking for wetland ecosystems in coastal zones, including coral reefs, mangroves, seaweed beds and tidal mud flats. (32(e))

<p>8 <i>Integrated Water Resource Management</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Put in place strategies for the environmentally sound management of freshwaters and related coastal ecosystems, including consideration of fisheries, aquaculture, animal grazing, agricultural activities and biodiversity (18.39(h)) - Establish biological, physical and chemical water-quality criteria for agricultural water-users and for marine and riverine ecosystems and minimize soil run-off and sedimentation. (18.76(d)) - Apply necessary measures to mitigate saline intrusion into aquifers of small islands and coastal plains as a consequence of sea-level rise or overexploitation of coastal aquifers. (18.40(d)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop integrated water resource management (IWRM) plans by 2005. (26) - Support, where appropriate, efforts and programmes for energy-efficient, sustainable and cost-effective desalination of seawater, water recycling and water harvesting from coastal fogs in developing countries. (26(f)) - Promote programmes to enhance in a sustainable manner the efficient use of water resources in agriculture, forestry, wetlands, artisanal fisheries and aquaculture, especially through indigenous and local community-based approaches. (40(d)) - Protect water resources, including groundwater and wetland ecosystems, against pollution, and, in cases of the most acute water scarcity, support efforts for developing non-conventional water resources, including the energy-efficient, cost-effective and sustainable desalination of seawater, rainwater harvesting and recycling of water. (66(d))
<p>9 <i>Financing</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop policy guidance for relevant global funding mechanisms for the prevention, reduction and control of degradation of the marine environment from land-based activities. (17.25) - Provide adequate financial and technical resources to assist developing countries in preventing and solving problems associated with activities that threaten the marine environment. (17.41) - Creation of an international funding mechanism for the application of appropriate sewage treatment technologies and building sewage treatment facilities, including grants or concessional loans from international agencies and appropriate regional funds, replenished at least in part on a revolving basis by user fees. (17.42) - Financing the implementation of activities related to integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas, including exclusive economic zones. (17.12) - Financing the implementation of activities related to marine environmental protection. (17.36) - Financing the implementation of activities related to the sustainable use and conservation of marine living resources of the high seas and under national jurisdiction. (17.64, 17.92) - Financing the implementation of activities related to critical uncertainties for the management of the marine environment and climate change. (17.109) - Financing the implementation of activities related to international, including regional, cooperation and coordination. (17.122) - Financing the implementation of activities related to the sustainable development of small islands (17.133) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement the work programme arising from the Jakarta Mandate on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including through the urgent mobilization of financial resources particularly in developing countries (32(b)) - Provide technical and financial assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in order to enhance indigenous and community-based biodiversity conservation efforts. (44(f)) - Encourage technical and financial support to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in their efforts to develop and implement systems with a view to conserving and the sustainable use of biodiversity - Strengthen donor coordination and partnerships between international financial institutions, bilateral agencies and other relevant stakeholders to enable developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States and countries with economies in transition, to develop their national, regional and subregional capacities for infrastructure and integrated management and the sustainable use of fisheries. (31(g))

10

Capacity Development, and Public Outreach: The Needs and the Challenges

- Provide access, for concerned individuals, groups and organizations to relevant information and opportunities for consultation and participation in planning and decision-making related to integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas. (17.5)
- Infrastructure adaptation, alternative employment, human resource development and training as part of coordinating mechanisms for integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas. (17.6)
- Public education, awareness and information programmes as part of coordinating mechanisms. (17.6)
- Full cooperation to coastal States in their capacity-building efforts and include capacity-building in bilateral and multilateral development cooperation. (17.17)
- Providing national planning and coordinating bodies with the capacity and authority to review all land-based activities and sources of pollution for their impacts on the marine environment and to propose appropriate control measures. (17.39)
- Strengthening or development in developing countries of research facilities, for systematic observation of marine pollution, environmental impact assessment and development of control recommendations, managed by local experts. (17.40)
- Particular attention paid to the problems of developing countries that would bear an unequal burden because of their lack of facilities, expertise or technical capacities related to marine environment protection. (17.43)
- Cooperation among States to develop or upgrade systems and institutional structures for monitoring, control and surveillance, as well as the research capacity for assessment of marine living resource populations. (17.68)
- Special support to enhance the capacities of developing countries in the areas of data and information, scientific and technological means, and human resource development in order to participate effectively in the conservation and sustainable utilization of marine living resources in high seas and under national jurisdiction. (17.69, 17.96)
- Development of research capacities for assessment of marine living resource populations and monitoring; providing support to local fishing communities; establishment of sustainable aquaculture development strategies; development and strengthening of institutions capable of implementing the objectives and activities related to the conservation and management of marine living resources in coastal States. (17.95)
- Strengthening or establishment of national scientific and technological oceanographic commissions to develop, support and coordinate marine science activities and work with international organizations. (17.114)

- Provide support for natural resource management for creating sustainable livelihoods for the poor. (10(f))
- Assist developing countries in coordinating policies and programmes at the regional and subregional levels aimed at the conservation and sustainable management of fishery resources and implement integrated coastal area management plans, including through the promotion of sustainable coastal and small-scale fishing activities and the development of related infrastructure. (30(g))
- Implement the work programme arising from the Jakarta Mandate on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including through the urgent mobilization of technological assistance and the development of human and institutional capacity particularly in developing countries. (32(b))
- Facilitate partnerships, scientific research and diffusion of technical knowledge; mobilize domestic, regional and international resources; and promote human and institutional capacity-building, paying particular attention to the needs of developing countries. (33(a))
- Strengthen the capacity of developing countries in the development of their national and regional programmes and mechanisms to mainstream the objectives of the Global Programme of Action and to manage the risks and impacts of ocean pollution. (33(b))
- Encourage the dissemination and use of traditional and indigenous knowledge to mitigate the impact of disasters and promote community-based disaster management planning by local authorities, including through training activities and raising public awareness. (37(f))
- Provide support, including for capacity-building, for the development and further implementation of Small Island Developing States-specific components within programmes of work on marine and coastal biological diversity. (58(c))
- Assist small island developing States in mobilizing adequate resources and partnerships for their adaptation needs relating to the adverse effects of climate change, sea level rise and climate variability, consistent with commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. (58(i))

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of knowledge of the marine environment, exchange information, organization of systematic observations and assessments, and most effective use of scientists, facilities and equipment; and cooperation in the promotion of endogenous research capabilities in developing countries. (17.115)) - Restructuring existing capacity in SIDS to meet efficiently the immediate needs for sustainable development and integrated management; and strengthening of the full range of human resources to implement sustainable development plans. (17.136)) - Increasing the capacity of very small populations to meet their needs by employing new technologies; and fostering of development and application of traditional knowledge to improve the capacity of countries to implement sustainable development. (17.137) 	
<p>11 <i>The Role of the Oceans in the New Low-carbon Green Economy</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognize and ensure that environmental policies do not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade. Should trade policy measures be found necessary for the enforcement of environmental policies, apply certain principles and rules, including, inter alia, the principle of non-discrimination; the principle that the trade measure chosen should be the least trade-restrictive necessary to achieve the objectives; an obligation to ensure transparency in the use of trade measures related to the environment and to provide adequate notification of national regulations; and the need to give consideration to the special conditions and development requirements of developing countries as they move towards internationally agreed environmental objectives. (17.119) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop production and consumption policies to improve the products and services provided, while reducing environmental and health impacts, using, where appropriate, science-based approaches. (15(c)) - Increase investment in cleaner production and eco-efficiency in all countries through, inter alia, incentives and support schemes and policies directed at establishing appropriate regulatory, financial and legal frameworks. (16) - Integrate the issue of production and consumption patterns into sustainable development policies, programmes and strategies, including, where applicable, into poverty reduction strategies. (17) - Encourage relevant authorities at all levels to take sustainable development considerations into account in decision-making by promoting the internalization of environmental costs and the use of economic instruments, taking into account the approach that the polluter should, in principle, bear the costs of pollution, with due regard to the public interest and without distorting international trade and investment. (19) - Support the availability of adequate, affordable and environmentally-sound energy services for the sustainable development of small island developing States by, inter alia, strengthening ongoing and supporting new efforts on energy supply and services, and developing and promoting efficient use of sources of energy, including indigenous sources and renewable energy. (59)

12

Improved International Environmental Governance

- Promote within the United Nations system, regular intergovernmental review and consideration of environment and development issues with respect to marine and coastal areas and integration of relevant sectoral activities addressing environment and development in marine and coastal areas at national, subregional, regional and global levels (17.117(a)(c))
- Strengthen coordination and develop improved arrangements among the relevant United Nations organizations with major marine and coastal responsibilities, including their subregional and regional components (17.118)
- Promote the effective operation of coordinating mechanisms for the components of the United Nations system dealing with issues of environment and development in marine and coastal areas, as well as links with relevant international development bodies and effective information exchange and, where appropriate, institutional linkages between bilateral and multilateral national, regional, subregional and interregional institutions dealing with environment and development in marine and coastal areas. (17.117(b)(d))
- Consider strengthening, and extending, where necessary, intergovernmental regional cooperation, the Regional Seas Programmes of UNEP, regional and subregional fisheries organizations and regional commissions. (17.120 (a))
- Introduce, where necessary, coordination among relevant United Nations and other multilateral organizations at the subregional and regional levels, including consideration of co-location of their staff, periodic intraregional consultations and facilitating access to and use of expertise and technology through relevant national bodies to subregional and regional centres and networks, such as the Regional Centres for Marine Technology. (17.120 (b)(c)(d))
- Strengthen the capacity of international organizations to handle information and support the development of national, subregional and regional data and information systems, where appropriate. (17.121 (b))

- Establish an effective, transparent and regular inter-agency coordination mechanism on ocean and coastal issues within the United Nations system. (30(c))
- Enhance the integration of sustainable development into the policies, work programmes and operational guidelines of relevant United Nations agencies, programmes and funds, the Global Environment Facility and international financial and trade institutions. (140(a))
- Strengthen collaboration and system-wide coordination within and between the United Nations system, international financial institutions, the Global Environment Facility and the World Trade Organization, utilizing the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, the United Nations Development Group, the Environment Management Group and other inter-agency coordinating bodies. (140(b), 144(a))
- Pursue the implementation of sustainable development at the regional and subregional levels, through regional commissions and other regional and subregional institutions and bodies, improve intraregional cooperation and coordination. (158, 159, 160)
- Continue to promote coherent and coordinated approaches to institutional frameworks for sustainable development at the national level, including through the formulation and elaboration of national strategies for sustainable development, the establishment and strengthening of existing authorities and mechanisms, and the establishment of sustainable development councils and/or coordination structures. (162, 165)
- Enhance partnerships between governmental and non-governmental actors, including all major groups, as well as volunteer groups, on programmes and activities for the achievement of sustainable development at all levels. (168)
- Establish a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socioeconomic aspects, by 2004. (36)



The Global Ocean Forum At-a-Glance



Background

The Global Forum was first mobilized in 2001 to help the world's governments place issues related to oceans, coasts, and small island developing States (SIDS) on the agenda of the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg, South Africa, and was later formalized at the 2002 World Summit.

Since 2001, the Global Forum has brought together ocean leaders from governments, non-governmental organizations, international and intergovernmental organizations, the private sector, and scientific associations from over 110 countries. The Global Forum responds to perceived needs for fostering cross-sectoral dialogue on ocean issues among governments, NGOs, international organizations, and the private and scientific sectors; constant advocacy for oceans at the highest political levels; and the imperative of taking an ecosystem-based and integrated approach to oceans governance at national, regional, and global levels.

Objectives

The major goals of the Global Forum are to:

- Advance the global oceans agenda by:
 - 1) promoting the implementation of international agreements related to oceans, coasts, and SIDS, especially the goals emanating from the 2002 WSSD;
 - 2) analyzing emerging issues such as addressing climate change effects and improving the governance regime for ocean areas beyond national jurisdiction; and
 - 3) promoting international consensus-building on unresolved ocean issues;
- Work as a catalyst to mobilize knowledge, resources, and organizational action to advance the global oceans agenda and to promote integrated oceans management;
- Foster a mutually-supportive global network of ocean policy leaders with the capacity to implement integrated oceans management;
- Raise the international profile of oceans, coasts, and SIDS in relevant global, regional, and sub-regional fora;
- Mobilize public awareness on global issues related to oceans, coasts, and islands, and promote information sharing and dissemination.

Global Oceans Conferences

Since 2001, the Global Forum has regularly organized Global Ocean Conferences as a means to gather experts and high-level representatives from all sectors to highlight the major issues facing the oceans, facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogue, examine various approaches and best practices for addressing oceans issues, and raise the profile of oceans among high-level decision-makers and the public.

Global Conference on Oceans and Coasts at Rio+10: Toward the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg

December 3-7, 2001, UNESCO, Paris

Convened nearly ten years after the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro, the Global Conference assessed the status of oceans and coasts and progress achieved over the previous decade, identifying continuing and new challenges, and laying the groundwork for the inclusion of an oceans agenda at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD). The 2001 conference is perceived as having been catalytic in placing ocean, coastal, and island issues on the WSSD agenda, which resulted in the adoption of an extensive set of global targets and timetables related to oceans, coasts, and small island states.

Second Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands: Mobilizing for Implementation of the Commitments Made at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development on Oceans, Coasts, and Small Island Developing States

December 10-14, 2003, UNESCO, Paris, France

Following the WSSD, the Global Forum organized the second Global Oceans Conference to spur rapid initial implementation of the WSSD oceans commitments. The conference reviewed what had been done to date in implementing the WSSD commitments and to catalyze action on WSSD implementation through collaboration among governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector.

Third Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands: Moving the Global Oceans Agenda Forward

January 23-28, 2006, UNESCO, Paris, France

The third Global Oceans Conference and the ensuing report, *Meeting Global Commitments on Oceans, Coasts, Freshwater, and Small Island States: How Well Are We Doing?* reviewed the available information and provided a bottom line of progress achieved so far—a “report card”—on each of the WSSD and MDG ocean-related goals. Gener-

For a full list of Global Ocean Forum activities, please see the 2010 Report of Activities at: www.globaloceans.org

ally, participants at the third Global Conference agreed that progress toward implementation of the global oceans targets had been slow, but that there were many promising developments.

Fourth Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands

Advancing Ecosystem Management and Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management by 2010 in the Context of Climate Change

April 7-11, 2008, Hanoi, Vietnam

The fourth Global Conference focused especially on assessing the progress that has been achieved (or lack thereof) on the global oceans targets established by the world's political leaders at the 2002 WSSD, especially: Achieving ecosystem-based and integrated ocean and coastal management by 2010, reducing marine biodiversity loss by 2010, establishing networks of marine protected areas by 2012, and restoring fishery stocks by 2015. The 2008 global oceans conference focused, in particular, on the central role of oceans in climate and the challenges posed by climate change in coastal areas and island nations, effectively putting this issue squarely on the agenda of the global oceans community. As well, conference discussions underscored the imperative of bringing the ocean issues to the global climate negotiations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Fifth Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands: Ensuring Survival, Preserving Life, Improving Governance-- Oceans, Climate, Biodiversity: From Copenhagen 2009 to Nagoya 2010

May 3-7, 2010, UNESCO, Paris, France

The fifth Global Conference was organized around three major themes:

- Ensuring Survival: Oceans, Climate and Security and Major Issues in Mitigation, Adaptation, and Financing in the Post-Copenhagen Climate Regime.
- Preserving Life: Marine Biodiversity (2010 global goal), Networks of Marine Protected Areas (2012 global goal), and Celebrating the 2010 International Year of Biodiversity Toward Nagoya 2010--Convention on Biological Diversity Conference of the Parties COP-10.
- Improving Governance: Achieving Integrated, Ecosystem-Based Ocean and Coastal Management (2010 global goal) at National and Regional Levels and in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction.

The conference also celebrated the 50th Anniversary of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and the International Year of Biodiversity 2010.

Multi-Stakeholder Policy Dialogues

The Global Forum serves as a valuable forum for open and informal multi-stakeholder policy dialogue on the most pressing and conflictual issues facing the oceans. These dialogues have been beneficial in sharing best-practices, examining the various approaches to integrated ecosystem-based ocean governance, and developing and re-

fining policy options for new and emerging areas. The Global Forum has organized the following multi-stakeholder policy dialogues:

- The Ocean Policy Summit, October 10-14, 2005, Lisbon, Portugal
- Strategic Planning Workshop on Global Ocean Issues in Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction in the Context of Climate Change, January 2008, France
- Policy Analyses and Workshop on Governance of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction: Management Issues and Policy Options, November 2008, Singapore.
- Global Ocean Policy Day, World Ocean Conference, May 2009, Manado, Indonesia

Participation in the United Nations

The Secretariat of the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, which is accredited as a non-governmental organization to the UN Economic and Social Council, is an active player in a variety of United Nations fora, contributing policy analyses and hosting various types of multi-stakeholder events. The Global Forum has been active in the following UN fora:

- UN Informal Consultative Process on the Oceans and the Law of the Sea (ICP)
- Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- UN Ad hoc working group to study issues related to biodiversity in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction

The Global Ocean Forum at Rio+20

The UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), being held on June 4-6, 2012, represents an important opportunity to take stock in progress made in the achievement of major goals and targets for oceans and coasts and to outline a new, operational vision towards strengthening the three pillars of sustainable development for the world's oceans and coasts. The Global Ocean Forum is mobilizing various partners to work towards a significant ocean outcome at Rio+20, including through a set of critical policy assessments on the implementation of 1992 UNCED and 2002 WSSD targets on oceans and coasts (see Draft Plan of Rio+20 Assessments at: <http://www.globaloceans.org/content/rio20>) and the launching of the "Rio+20 Friends of the Ocean" and an accompanying blog (see blog at: <http://globaloceanforum.org/>). The "Rio+20 Friends of the Ocean", launched on June 8, 2011, World Oceans Day, is an alliance of organizations and individuals designed to support governments participating in the Rio+20 process to achieve a significant ocean outcome and to provide a "rallying point" and unified voice for oceans and coasts in the Rio+20 process.

Participation and Outreach

The Global Forum has organized ocean events especially aimed at decision-makers and is collaborating with the World Ocean Network in the creation and dissemination of information on global oceans issues to the public.

The Global Forum recognizes the importance of increasing public awareness of the global agenda on oceans, coasts, and island to advance the global oceans agenda. Since 2002, the Global Forum has enjoyed a close collaboration with NAUSICAA (Centre National de la Mer, France), also the co-organizer of World Ocean Network (WON) (the network of 450 museums, aquaria, and ocean learning centers around the world). The Global Forum and WON have prepared and disseminated a package of public information materials highlighting global oceans issues and demonstrating how individual citizens can make a difference in achieving sustainable development of oceans. The WON and NAUSICAA have developed a long-range plan (to 2015) with a framework for public information activities in support of Global Forum goals and objectives.

Financial or In-Kind Contributors to the Global Forum

Global Forum activities have been supported by the Global Environment Facility and a wide number of intergovernmental and international organizations, governments, non-governmental organizations, research institutions, foundations, and museums and aquaria.

Intergovernmental Organizations

- Asian Development Bank
- Convention on Biological Diversity Secretariat
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- Global Environment Facility
- GEF International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network
- United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission; Division of Ecological Sciences; Division of Water Sciences; Environment and Development in Coastal Regions and in Small Islands)
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations Environment Programme (Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities)
- United Nations University
- UN-Oceans
- World Bank
- World Bank Institute

Governments

- Government of Canada (Department of Fisheries and Oceans)
- Government of France (Directorate for Water and Biodiversity, Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and the Sea; Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs; and French Marine Protected Areas Agency)
- Government of Grenada
- Government of Indonesia, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
- Government of Japan (Ministry of Environment, and Secretariat of the Headquarters for Ocean Policy)
- Government of Mozambique
- Government of Portugal (Intersectoral Oceanographic Com-

mission, Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education; Strategic Commission on the Oceans; Secretary of State for Maritime Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

- Government of Republic of Korea
- Government of Seychelles
- Government of Singapore (Ministry of Foreign Affairs; National Parks Board)
- Government of Spain, Ministry of Science and Innovation
- Government of the United States of America (NOAA: National Ocean Service (Coastal Services Center, International Program Office), National Marine Fisheries Service; Department of State; USAID)
- Government of United Kingdom, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
- Government of Vietnam (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Vietnam Administration for Seas and Islands)
- European Commission – DG-MARE, DG-Environment
- Principality of Monaco

International Organizations

- Commission Peripherique des Regions Maritimes, Europe
- Land-Ocean Interactions in the Coastal Zone
- New Partnership for Africa's Development
- Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission
- Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)
- South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
- Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA)
- European Environment Agency
- Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (CPLP)
- Global Legislators Organization for a Balanced Environment (GLOBE)
- International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI)
- Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative (GOBI)

Nongovernmental Organizations

- International Ocean Institute
- International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- Oceana
- The Nature Conservancy
- World Wildlife Fund
- Worldfish Center

Foundations

- Gulbenkian Foundation, Portugal
- Lighthouse Foundation, Germany
- Luso-American Development Foundation (FLAD), Portugal
- Nippon Foundation, Japan
- Ocean Policy Research Foundation (OPRF), Japan
- Sea Level Rise Foundation, Seychelles

Research Institutions

- Center for Oceans Solutions, Monterey
- Centro de Ecología, Pesquerías y Oceanografía del Golfo de México (EPOMEX), Universidad Autónoma de Campeche, México
- Dalhousie University, Marine and Environmental Law Institute
- InterAcademy Panel on International Issues (IAP)
- Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI), France
- Korea Ocean Research and Development Institute (KORDI)
- Plymouth Marine Laboratory/Partnership for the Observation of the Global Oceans
- Pusan National University, Republic of Korea
- Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, San Diego
- University of Delaware, Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy
- University of Rhode Island Coastal Resources Center
- Global Change Institute, University of Queensland

Aquaria and Museums

- Centre de Découverte du Monde Marin, Nice, France
- NAUSICAA (Centre National de la Mer), France
- Oceanario de Lisboa
- World Ocean Observatory
- World Ocean Network
- Partnership for Climate, Fisheries, and Aquaculture (comprising twenty intergovernmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and civil society organizations)

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