

# Action Items and Recommendations from Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), and Rio+20 Related to Oceans, Coasts and Small Island Developing States

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|  | Agenda 21 (1992)   | JPOI (2002)   | Rio+20 (2012)   |
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| <p>1<br/><b>The Status of Ocean Ecosystems and Coastal Communities, in the Context of Climate Change and Biodiversity Loss</b></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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)</li> <li>- Provide preparation of coastal profiles identifying critical areas, including eroded zones, physical processes, development patterns, user conflicts and specific priorities for management. (17.6)</li> <li>- Provide prior environmental impact assessment, systematic observation and follow-up of major projects, including the systematic incorporation of results in decision-making. (17.6)</li> <li>- 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)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve the scientific understanding and assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems as a fundamental basis for sound decision-making. (36)</li> <li>- 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))</li> <li>- 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))</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-- Enhance efforts to address the challenges sea-level rise and coastal erosion that are serious threats for many coastal regions and islands, particularly in developing countries (165)</li> <li>- Provide support to initiatives that address ocean acidification and the impacts of climate change on marine and coastal ecosystems and resources. (166)</li> <li>- Work collectively to prevent further ocean acidification (166)</li> <li>- Enhance the resilience of marine ecosystems to ocean acidification and of the communities whose livelihoods depend on them (166)</li> <li>- Support marine scientific research, monitoring and observation of ocean acidification and particularly vulnerable ecosystems, including through enhanced international cooperation in this regard (166)</li> <li>- Consider disaster risk reduction, resilience and climate risks in urban planning (135)**</li> </ul> |

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| 2<br><b>Addressing Critical Uncertainties for the Management of the Marine Environment and Climate Change</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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)</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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))</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-- States should consider, at appropriate levels, the findings of the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects following the completion of its first global integrated assessment of the state of the marine environment by 2014 and its subsequent consideration by the Assembly (161)</li> </ul>  |
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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)</li> <li>- 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)</li> <li>- 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)</li> <li>- Provide improved forecasts of marine conditions for the safety of inhabitants of coastal areas and the efficiency of maritime operations. (17.101)</li> <li>- Cooperate with a view to adopting special measures to cope with and</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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))</li> <li>- 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))</li> <li>- 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))</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resolve to continue addressing with utmost caution ocean fertilization, consistent with the precautionary approach, stressing concern about the potential environmental impacts of ocean fertilization, and recalling the decisions related to ocean fertilization adopted by the relevant intergovernmental bodies (167)</li> <li>- Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and parties to the Kyoto Protocol must fully implement their commitments, as well as decisions adopted under those agreements (192)</li> <li>- Encourage States to integrate early warning systems as part of effective disaster risk reduction at all levels into their national disaster risk reduction strategies and plans, and encourage donors and the international community to enhance international cooperation in support of disaster risk reduction in developing countries, as appropriate, through technical assistance, technology</li> </ul> |

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|   | <p>adapt to potential climate change and sea level rise, including the development of globally accepted methodologies for coastal vulnerability assessment modelling and response strategies particularly for priority areas, such as small islands and low-lying and critical coastal areas. (17.101)</p> <p>- 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)</p> <p>- 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> |   | <p>transfer as mutually agreed, capacity-building and training programmes (187)**</p> <p>- Undertake and strengthen in a timely manner risk assessment and disaster risk reduction instruments (187)**</p> <p>- Integrate coordinated and comprehensive disaster risk reduction strategies and climate change adaptation considerations into public and private investment, and in decision-making and the planning of humanitarian and development actions, in order to reduce risk, increase resilience and provide a smoother transition between relief, recovery and development (188)**</p> |
| <p><b>3</b><br/><b>Ecosystem-Based, Integrated Ocean and Coastal Management in Areas of National Jurisdiction (coastal zones, exclusive economic zones), in Areas Beyond National</b></p> | <p>- 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)</p> <p>- Consider establishing, or where necessary strengthening, appropriate coordinating mechanisms and legal and regulatory frameworks for</p>   | <p>- 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))</p> <p>- 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</p> | <p>-- Effectively apply an ecosystem approach and the precautionary approach in the management, in accordance with international law, of activities having an impact on the marine environment, to deliver on all three dimensions of sustainable development. (158)</p>   |

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| <b>Jurisdiction</b> | <p>integrated management and sustainable development, at both the local and national levels. (17.6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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 research and dissemination of results. (17.7)</li> <li>- 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)</li> <li>- Cooperate in the preparation of national guidelines for integrated coastal zone management and development, drawing on existing experience. (17.11)</li> </ul> | <p>management. (21)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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))</li> </ul> |                      |

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| 4<br><b>Protection of the Marine Environment</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consider updating, strengthening and extending the Montreal Guidelines the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Sources, as appropriate. (17.24(a))</li> <li>- 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))</li> <li>- The UNEP Governing Council is invited to convene an intergovernmental meeting on protection of the marine environment from land-based activities (17.26)</li> <li>- 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)(j))</li> <li>- Undertake management practices to reduce the physical destruction and degradation of coastal and marine areas, including control and prevention</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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)</li> <li>- 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))</li> <li>- 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 Organization and accelerate the development of measures to address invasive alien species in ballast water. (34(a)(b))</li> <li>- 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))</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commit to protect, and restore, the health, productivity and resilience of oceans and marine ecosystems (158)</li> <li>- Take action to reduce the incidence and impacts of marine pollution, including marine debris, especially plastic, persistent organic pollutants, heavy metals and nitrogen-based compounds from a number of marine and land-based sources, including shipping and land run-off on marine ecosystems, including through the effective implementation of relevant conventions adopted in the framework of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), and the follow-up of the relevant initiatives such as the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, as well as the adoption of coordinated strategies to this end. (163)</li> <li>- Achieve significant reductions in marine debris to prevent harm to the coastal and marine environment by 2025, based on collected scientific data. (163)</li> <li>-- Implement measures to prevent the introduction, and manage the adverse environmental impacts of, alien invasive species, including, as appropriate, those adopted in the framework of IMO (164)</li> <li>- Support international cooperation with a view to conserving coral reef and mangrove ecosystems and realizing their social, economic and environmental</li> </ul> |

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|  | <p>of coastal erosion and siltation due to anthropogenic factors related to, inter alia, land-use and construction techniques and practices. (17.29)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assess the need for additional measures to address degradation of the marine environment:</li> <li>A) FROM SHIPPING, BY: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cooperating in assessing and monitoring marine pollution from ships;</li> <li>- Taking action to respect of sensitive areas designated by coastal States;</li> <li>- Considering the adoption of appropriate rules on ballast water discharge;</li> <li>- Supporting the development of measures for reducing air pollution from ships;</li> <li>- Assessing need for stricter international regulations to reduce the risk of accidents and pollution from cargo ships;</li> </ul> </li> <li>B) FROM DUMPING, BY: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supporting wider ratification and implementation in relevant Conventions on dumping at sea, including a strategy for the London Convention;</li> </ul> </li> <li>C) FROM OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS PLATFORMS, BY: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessing regulatory measures to address discharges, emissions and safety and assessing the need for additional measures;</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protect water resources, including groundwater and wetland ecosystems, against pollution. (66(d))</li> </ul> | <p>benefits as well as facilitating technical collaboration and voluntary information-sharing, recognizing the significant economic, social and environmental contributions of coral reefs, in particular to islands and other coastal States, as well as the significant vulnerability of coral reefs and mangroves to impacts, including from climate change, ocean acidification, overfishing, destructive fishing practices and pollution. (176)</p> |

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| <p>5<br/><b>Fisheries and Aquaculture</b></p> | <p>D) FROM PORTS, BY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitating establishment of port reception facilities for the collection of residues and garbage from ships. (17.30)</li> <li>- 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)</li> <li>- Support and expand international programmes for systematic observations to measure marine environmental quality as a basis for management. (17.35)</li> </ul> |             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-- Intensify efforts to meet the 2015 target as agreed to in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation to maintain or restore stocks to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield on an urgent basis. (168)</li> <li>- Urgently take the measures necessary to maintain or restore all stocks at least to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield, with the aim of achieving these goals in the shortest time feasible, as determined by their biological characteristics (168)</li> <li>- Urgently develop and implement science-based management plans, including by reducing or suspending fishing catch and effort commensurate with the status of the stock (168)</li> <li>- Enhance action to manage bycatch, discards and other adverse ecosystem impacts from fisheries, including by eliminating destructive fishing practices (168)</li> <li>- Enhance actions to protect vulnerable marine ecosystems from significant adverse impacts, including through the effective use of impact assessments (168)</li> <li>- States Parties are urged to fully implement the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea relating to the Conservation</li> </ul> |

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|  |                         |                    | <p>and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks and to give, in accordance with part VII of the Agreement, full recognition to the special requirements of developing States. (169)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implement the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and the FAO international plans of action and technical guidelines (169)</li> <li>- Eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing as advanced in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (170)</li> <li>- Prevent and combat IUU practices through developing and implementing national and regional action plans in accordance with the FAO International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing; (170)</li> <li>- Prevent and combat IUU practices through implementing, in accordance with international law, effective and coordinated measures by coastal States, flag States, port States, chartering nations and the States of nationality of the beneficial owners and others who support or engage in IUU fishing by identifying vessels engaged in such fishing and by depriving offenders of the benefits accruing from it (170)</li> <li>- Cooperate with developing countries to</li> </ul> |

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|  |                  |             | <p>systematically identify needs and build capacity, including support for monitoring, control, surveillance, compliance and enforcement systems to prevent and combat IUU fishing. (170)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- States that have signed the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing should expedite procedures for its ratification with a view to its early entry into force. (171)</li> <li>- Call on all regional fisheries management organizations to regularly undertake independent performance reviews and make the results publicly available to ensure transparency and accountability. (172)</li> <li>- Encourage implementation of the recommendations of independent performance reviews of RFMO and recommend that the comprehensiveness of those reviews be strengthened over time, as necessary. (172)</li> <li>- Eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and overcapacity, taking into account the importance of this sector to developing countries, reaffirming the JPoI. (173)</li> <li>- Conclude multilateral disciplines on fisheries subsidies that will give effect to the WTO Doha Development Agenda</li> </ul> |

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|  |                  |             | <p>and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration mandates to strengthen disciplines on subsidies in the fisheries sector, including through the prohibition of certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation, taking into account the importance of the sector to development priorities, poverty reduction and livelihood and food-security concerns. (173)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve the transparency and reporting of existing fisheries subsidies programmes through WTO. (173)</li> <li>- Eliminate subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and to refrain from introducing new such subsidies or from extending or enhancing existing ones (173)</li> <li>- Identify and mainstream strategies by 2014 that further assist developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, in developing their national capacity to conserve, sustainably manage and realize the benefits of sustainable fisheries, including through improved market access for fish products from developing countries (174)</li> </ul> |

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|  |                  |             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commit to observe the need to ensure access to fisheries and the importance of access to markets, by subsistence, small-scale and artisanal fisherfolk and women fish workers, as well as indigenous peoples and their communities, particularly in developing countries, especially small island developing States. (175)</li> <br/> <li>- Promote, enhance and support more sustainable agriculture, including crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, that improves food security, eradicates hunger and is economically viable, while conserving land, water, plant and animal genetic resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and enhancing resilience to climate change and natural disasters. (111)</li> <br/> <li>- Improve access to information, technical knowledge and know-how, including through new information and communications technologies that empower farmers, fisherfolk and foresters to choose among diverse methods of achieving sustainable agricultural production (114)</li> <br/> <li>- Implement the Committee on World Food Security Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (115)</li> </ul> |

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| <p><b>6</b></p> <p><b>Small-Island Developing States (SIDS) and Oceans, Especially in the Context of Climate Change</b></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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)</li> <li>- 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)</li> <li>- 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)</li> <li>- 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)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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))</li> <li>- Support and strengthen relevant regional fisheries management organizations to achieve sustainable fisheries management and improved financial returns. (58(b))</li> <li>- Provide support, including for capacity-building, for the development and further implementation of small island developing State-specific components within programmes of work on marine and coastal biological diversity. (58(d))</li> <li>- 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))</li> <li>- 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. (58(j))</li> <li>- Develop and promote efficient use of sources of energy in small island developing States, including</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continue and enhance efforts to assist small island developing States in implementing the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy. (179)</li> <li>- Find additional solutions to the major challenges facing small island developing States in a concerted manner so as to support them in sustaining momentum realized in implementing the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy to address vulnerabilities and achieve sustainable development. (33)</li> <li>-Strengthen United Nations System support to small island developing States in keeping with the multiple ongoing and emerging challenges faced by these States in achieving sustainable development. (179)</li> <li>- Convene, in 2014, a third international conference on small island developing States, recognizing the importance of coordinated, balanced and integrated actions to address the sustainable development challenges facing small island developing States, and invite the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session to determine the modalities of the conference. (180)</li> <li>- Identify and mainstream strategies, by 2014 that further assist developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island</li> </ul> |

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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)</li> <li>- Implement sustainable development plans, including the review and modification of existing unsustainable policies and practices. (17.129)</li> <li>- Based on precautionary and anticipatory approaches, design and implement rational response strategies to address the environmental, social and economic impacts of climate change and sea level rise, and prepare appropriate contingency plans. (17.129)</li> <li>- 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)</li> </ul> | <p>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)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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)</li> </ul> | <p>developing States, in developing their national capacity to conserve, sustainably manage and realize the benefits of sustainable fisheries, including through improved market access for fish products from developing countries. (174)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure access to fisheries and observe the importance of access to markets, by subsistence, small-scale and artisanal fisherfolk and women fish workers, as well as indigenous peoples and their communities, particularly in developing countries, especially small island developing States. (175)</li> </ul> |

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| <p>7<br/><b>Biodiversity Loss, Climate Change, and Networks of Marine Protected Areas</b></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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)</li> <li>- 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)</li> <li>- 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) (15.6 (c))</li> <li>- Identify marine ecosystems exhibiting high levels of biodiversity</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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)</li> <li>- 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))</li> <li>- 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))</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Maintain the biodiversity of oceans and marine ecosystems, enabling their conservation and sustainable use for present and future generations. (158)</li> <li>- Address, on an urgent basis, the issue of the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, including by taking a decision on the development of an international instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea building on the work of the ad hoc open-ended informal working group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction and before the end of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly. (162)</li> <li>- Reaffirm the importance of area-based conservation measures, including marine protected areas, consistent with international law and based on best available scientific information, as a tool for conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components (177)</li> <li>- Conserve, by 2020, 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based</li> </ul> |

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|  | <p>and productivity and other critical habitat areas and provide necessary limitations on use in these areas, through, inter alia, designation of protected areas. (17.86) (15.5(g))</p> <p>- 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)</p> <p>- Adopt and implement plans and programmes to support the conservation and sustainable utilization of marine and coastal biodiversity in small island developing States. (17.128)</p> <p>- 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)</p> |                    | <p>conservation measures, noting decision X/2 of the tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (177)</p> <p>- Widen the application of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities that make an important contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and can support social well-being and sustainable livelihoods (197)**</p> <p>- Implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its tenth meeting (198)**</p> <p>- Invite parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to ratify or accede to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity, so as to ensure its entry into force at the earliest possible opportunity. (199)**</p> <p>- Substantially increase resources from all sources in support of biodiversity of the achievement of the three objectives of the CBD, in accordance with decisions taken at the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting (200)**</p> |

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|  |                         |                    | <p>- Mainstream the consideration of the socioeconomic impacts and benefits of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its components, as well as ecosystems that provide essential services, into relevant programmes and policies at all levels, in accordance with national legislation, circumstances and priorities. (201)**</p> <p>- Encourage investments, through appropriate incentives and policies, which support the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and restoration of degraded ecosystems, consistent and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international obligations (201)**</p> <p>-Invite an early commencement the work of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, in order to provide the best available policy-relevant information on biodiversity to assist decision makers. (204)**</p> |

|  | Agenda 21 (1992)   | JPOI (2002)   | Rio+20 (2012)  |
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| <p>8<br/><b>Integrated Water Resource Management</b></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Put in place strategies for the environmentally sound management of fresh- waters and related coastal ecosystems, including consideration of fisheries, aquaculture, animal grazing, agricultural activities and biodiversity (18.39(h))</li> <li>- 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))</li> <li>- 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))</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop integrated water resource management (IWRM) plans by 2005. (26)</li> <li>- 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))</li> <li>- 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))</li> <li>- 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))</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-- Half, by 2015, the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation and the development of integrated water resource management and water efficiency plans, ensuring sustainable water use, according to the commitments made in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Millennium Declaration (120)</li> <li>- Significantly improve the implementation of integrated water resource management at all levels as appropriate, reiterating the commitments to support these efforts, in particular for developing countries, through the mobilization of resources from all sources, capacity-building and technology transfer (120)</li> <li>- Support actions within respective national boundaries to protect and sustainably manage the ecosystems that play a key role in maintaining water quantity and quality (122)</li> <li>- Adopt measures to address floods, droughts and water scarcity, addressing the balance between water supply and demand, including, where appropriate, non-conventional water resources, and to mobilize financial resources and investment in infrastructure for water and sanitation services, in accordance with national priorities (123)</li> <li>- Adopt measures to significantly reduce water pollution and increase water</li> </ul> |

|                        | <b>Agenda 21 (1992)</b>  | <b>JPOI (2002)</b>  | <b>Rio+20 (2012)</b>   |
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|                        |  |   | quality, significantly improve wastewater treatment and water efficiency and reduce water losses, stressing the need for international assistance and cooperation to achieve this. (124)   |
| <b>9<br/>Financing</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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)</li> <li>- 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)</li> <li>- Create 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)</li> <li>- Finance the implementation of activities related to integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas, including exclusive economic zones.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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))</li> <li>- 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))</li> <li>- Provide technical and financial assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in order to enhance indigenous and</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Significantly improve the implementation of integrated water resource management at all levels as appropriate, reiterating the commitments to support these efforts, in particular for developing countries, through the mobilization of resources from all sources, capacity-building and technology transfer (120)</li> <li>- Adopt measures to address floods, droughts and water scarcity, addressing the balance between water supply and demand, including, where appropriate, non-conventional water resources, and to mobilize financial resources and investment in infrastructure for water and sanitation services, in accordance with national priorities (123)</li> <li>-- Adopt measures to significantly reduce water pollution and increase water quality, significantly improve wastewater treatment and water efficiency and reduce water losses. In order to achieve this, we stress the need for international assistance and cooperation. (124)</li> </ul> |

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|  | <p>(17.12)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Finance the implementation of activities related to marine environmental protection. (17.36)</li> <li>- Finance 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)</li> <li>- Finance the implementation of activities related to critical uncertainties for the management of the marine environment and climate change. (17.109)</li> <li>- Finance the implementation of activities related to the sustainable development of small islands. (17.133)</li> </ul> | <p>community-based biodiversity conservation efforts. (44(h))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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 (44(m))</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote investment in sustainable tourism, including eco-tourism and cultural tourism, which may include creating small and medium-sized enterprises and facilitating access to finance, including through microcredit initiatives for the poor, indigenous peoples and local communities in areas with high eco-tourism potential, recognizing the importance of establishing, where necessary, appropriate guidelines and regulations in accordance with national priorities and legislation for promoting and supporting sustainable tourism (131)**</li> <li>- Mobilize funding from a variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including innovative sources of finance, to support nationally appropriate mitigation actions, adaptation measures, technology development and transfer and capacity-building in developing countries, and promptly operationalize the Green Climate Fund so as to have an early and adequate replenishment process (191)**</li> <li>- Substantially increase resources from all sources in support of biodiversity of the achievement of the three objectives of the CBD, in accordance with decisions taken at the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting (200)**</li> <li>- Encourage investments, through appropriate incentives and policies,</li> </ul> |

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|   |   |  | <p>which support the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and restoration of degraded ecosystems, consistent and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international obligations (201)**</p> <p>- The GEF is to take additional steps, within its mandate, to make resources more accessible to meet country needs for the national implementation of their international environmental commitments (265)**</p> <p>-- Further simplify procedures and assistance to developing countries, in particular in assisting the least developed countries, Africa and small island developing States in accessing resources from GEF, and enhanced coordination with other instruments and programmes focusing on environmentally sustainable development (265)</p> |
| <b>10<br/>Capacity<br/>Development, and<br/>Public Outreach</b> | <p>- 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)</p> <p>- Support infrastructure adaptation, alternative employment, human resource development and training as part of coordinating mechanisms for</p> | <p>- Provide support for natural resource management for creating sustainable livelihoods for the poor. (10(f))</p> <p>- 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</p> | <p>-- Cooperate in marine scientific research to implement the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development, by building the capacity of developing countries to be able to benefit from the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and seas and their resources, as well as for the transfer of technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on</p>   |

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|  | <p>integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas. (17.6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consider public education, awareness and information programmes as part of coordinating mechanisms. (17.6)</li> <li>- Extend full cooperation to coastal States in their capacity-building efforts and include capacity-building in bilateral and multilateral development cooperation. (17.17)</li> <li>- Provide 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)</li> <li>- Strengthen or develop research facilities in developing countries for systematic observation of marine pollution, environmental impact assessment and development of control recommendations, managed by local experts. (17.40)</li> <li>- Pay particular attention 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)</li> <li>- States to cooperate to develop or</li> </ul> | <p>fishing activities and the development of related infrastructure. (30(g))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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))</li> <li>- 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))</li> <li>- 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))</li> <li>- 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</li> </ul> | <p>the Transfer of Marine Technology. (160)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>--Cooperate with developing countries to systematically identify needs and build capacity, including support for monitoring, control, surveillance, compliance and enforcement systems to prevent and combat IUU fishing. (170)</li> <li>- Significantly improve the implementation of integrated water resource management at all levels as appropriate, reiterating the commitments to support these efforts, in particular for developing countries, through the mobilization of resources from all sources, capacity-building and technology transfer. (120)</li> <li>- Enhance support for sustainable tourism activities and relevant capacity-building in developing countries in order to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. (130)**</li> </ul> |

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|  | <p>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)</p> <p>- Special support is needed 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)</p> <p>- Develop research capacities for assessment of marine living resource populations and monitoring; provide support to local fishing communities; establish sustainable aquaculture development strategies; develop and strengthen institutions capable of implementing the objectives and activities related to the conservation and management of marine living resources in coastal States. (17.95))</p> <p>- Strengthen or establish national scientific and technological oceanographic commissions to develop, support and coordinate marine science activities and work with international organizations. (17.114)</p> <p>- Develop of knowledge of the marine</p> | <p>training activities and raising public awareness. (37(f))</p> <p>- 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))</p> <p>- 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(j))</p> |                      |

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|  | <p>environment, exchange information, organize systematic observations and assessments, and support the most effective use of scientists, facilities and equipment; and cooperate in the promotion of endogenous research capabilities in developing countries. (17.115))</p> <p>- Restructure existing capacity in small island developing States to meet efficiently the immediate needs for sustainable development and integrated management; and strengthen the full range of human resources to implement sustainable development plans. (17.136))</p> <p>- Increase the capacity of very small populations to meet their needs by employing new technologies; and foster development and application of traditional knowledge to improve the capacity of countries to implement sustainable development. (17.137)</p> |                    |                      |

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| 11<br><b>The New Green Economy and the Role of Oceans**</b> | <p>- States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental and developmental policies. (Principle 2)</p> <p>-Women have a vital role in environmental management and development. Their full participation is therefore essential to achieve sustainable Development (Principle 20)</p> <p>-Indigenous people and their communities and other local communities have a vital role in environmental management and development because of their knowledge and traditional practices. States should recognize and duly support their identity, culture and interests and enable their effective participation in the achievement of sustainable development (Principle 22).</p> <p>- The international economy should provide a supportive international climate for achieving environment and development goals by:</p> <p>- Promoting sustainable development through trade liberalization (2.3(a));</p> <p>- Making trade and environment mutually supportive (2.3(b));</p> | <p>- Concerted and concrete measures are required at all levels to enable developing countries to achieve their sustainable development goals as related to the internationally agreed poverty-related targets and goals, including those contained in Agenda 21, the relevant outcomes of other United Nations conferences, and the United Nations Millennium Declaration (7)</p> <p>- Promote women’s equal access to and full participation in, on the basis of equality with men, decision-making at all levels, mainstreaming gender perspectives in all policies and strategies, eliminating all forms of violence and discrimination against women and improving the status, health and economic welfare of women and girls through full and equal access to economic opportunity, land, credit, education and healthcare services. (7(d))</p> <p>-Develop policies and ways and means to improve access by indigenous people and their communities to economic activities and increase their employment through, where appropriate, measures such as training, technical assistance and credit facilities. Recognize that traditional and direct dependence on renewable resources and ecosystems, including</p> | <p>- Green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Be consistent with international law (58(a));</li> <li>-Respect each country’s national sovereignty over their natural resources taking into account its national circumstances, objectives, responsibilities, priorities and policy space with regard to the three dimensions of sustainable development (58(b));</li> <li>- Be supported by an enabling environment and well-functioning institutions at all levels with a leading role for governments and with the participation of all relevant stakeholders, including civil society (58(c));</li> <li>- Promote sustained and inclusive economic growth, foster innovation and provide opportunities, benefits and empowerment for all and respect of all human rights (58(d));</li> <li>- Take into account the needs of developing countries, particularly those in special situations (58(e));</li> <li>- Strengthen international cooperation, including the provision of financial resources, capacity-building and technology transfer to developing countries (58 (f));</li> <li>- Effectively avoid unwarranted conditionalities on official development assistance (ODA) and finance (58(g));</li> <li>- Not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a</li> </ul> |

|  | <b>Agenda 21 (1992)</b>   | <b>JPOI (2002)</b>   | <b>Rio+20 (2012)</b>  |
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|  | <p>- Providing adequate financial resources to developing countries and dealing with international debt (2.3(c));</p> <p>- Encouraging macroeconomic policies conducive to environment and development (2.3(d)).</p> <p>- An open, equitable, secure, non-discriminatory and predictable multilateral trading system that is consistent with the goals of sustainable development and leads to the optimal distribution of global production in accordance with comparative advantage is of benefit to all trading partners. (2.5)</p> <p>- Improved market access for developing countries' exports in conjunction with sound macroeconomic and environmental policies would have a positive environmental impact and therefore make an important contribution towards sustainable development. (2.5)</p> <p>Strive to meet the following objectives:</p> <p>- To promote an open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system that will enable all countries - in particular, the developing countries - to improve their economic structures and improve the standard of living of their populations through sustained economic</p> | <p>sustainable harvesting, continues to be essential to the cultural, economic and physical well-being of indigenous people and their communities. (7(e))</p> <p>- Provide access to agricultural resources for people living in poverty, especially women and indigenous communities, and promote, as appropriate, land tenure arrangements that recognize and protect indigenous and common property resource management systems. (7(h))</p> <p>- Increase decent employment, credit and income for the urban poor, through appropriate national policies, promoting equal opportunities for women and men. (11(c))</p> <p>- Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production to promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems by addressing and, where appropriate, delinking economic growth and environmental degradation through improving efficiency and sustainability in the use of resources and production processes and reducing resource degradation, pollution and waste. (15)</p> <p>- Develop production and consumption policies to improve the products and services provided, while reducing environmental and health impacts, using, where appropriate, science-</p> | <p>disguised restriction on international trade, avoid unilateral actions to deal with environmental challenges outside the jurisdiction of the importing country, and ensure that environmental measures addressing transboundary or global environmental problems, as far as possible, are based on an international consensus (58 (h));</p> <p>- Contribute to closing technology gaps between developed and developing countries and reduce the technological dependence of developing countries using all appropriate measures (58 (i));</p> <p>- Enhance the welfare of indigenous peoples and their communities, other local and traditional communities and ethnic minorities, recognizing and supporting their identity, culture and interests, and avoid endangering their cultural heritage, practices and traditional knowledge, preserving and respecting non-market approaches that contribute to the eradication of poverty (58(j));</p> <p>- Enhance the welfare of women, children, youth, persons with disabilities, smallholder and subsistence farmers, fisherfolk and those working in small and medium-sized enterprises, and improve the livelihoods and empowerment of the poor and vulnerable groups in particular in developing countries (58 (k));</p> <p>- Mobilize the full potential and ensure the equal contribution of both women and men (58(l));</p> |

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|  | <p>development (2.9(a));</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To improve access to markets for exports of developing countries (2.9(b));</li> <li>- To improve the functioning of commodity markets and achieve sound, compatible and consistent commodity policies at national and international levels with a view to optimizing the contribution of the commodity sector to sustainable development, taking into account environmental considerations (2.9(c));</li> <li>- To promote and support policies, domestic and international, that make economic growth and environmental protection mutually supportive (2.9(d)).</li> </ul> <p>The international community should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Halt and reverse protectionism in order to bring about further liberalization and expansion of world trade, to the benefit of all countries, in particular the developing countries (2.10(a));</li> <li>- Provide for an equitable, secure, non-discriminatory and predictable international trading system (2.10(b));</li> <li>- Facilitate, in a timely way, the integration of all countries into the world economy and the international trading system (2.10(c));</li> <li>- Ensure that environment and trade policies are mutually supportive, with a view to achieving sustainable development (2.9 (d));</li> </ul> | <p>based approaches. (15(c))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase eco-efficiency, with financial support from all sources, where mutually agreed, for capacity-building, technology transfer and exchange of technology with developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in cooperation with relevant international organizations. (15(f))</li> <li>- 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)</li> <li>- Integrate the issue of production and consumption patterns into sustainable development policies, programmes and strategies, including, where applicable, into poverty reduction strategies. (17)</li> <li>- 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</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote productive activities in developing countries that contribute to the eradication of poverty (58(m));</li> <li>- Address the concern about inequalities and promote social inclusion, including social protection floors (58(n));</li> <li>- Promote sustainable consumption and production patterns (58(o)); and,</li> <li>- Continue efforts to strive for inclusive, equitable development approaches to overcome poverty and inequality. (58(p))</li> </ul> <p>- Enhance support for sustainable tourism activities and relevant capacity-building in developing countries in order to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. (130)</p> <p>- Promote investment in sustainable tourism, including eco-tourism and cultural tourism, which may include creating small and medium-sized enterprises and facilitating access to finance, including through microcredit initiatives for the poor, indigenous peoples and local communities in areas with high eco-tourism potential, recognizing the importance of establishing, where necessary, appropriate guidelines and regulations in accordance with national priorities and legislation for promoting and supporting sustainable tourism. (131)</p> <p>--Eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated</p> |

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen the international trade policies system through an early, balanced, comprehensive and successful outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations (2.9(e)).</li> <li>- Governments should strive to meet the following objectives, through relevant multilateral forums, including GATT, UNCTAD and other international organizations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To make international trade and environment policies mutually supportive in favour of sustainable development (2.21(a));</li> <li>- To clarify the role of GATT, UNCTAD and other international organizations in dealing with trade and environment-related issues, including, where relevant, conciliation procedure and dispute settlement (2.21(b));</li> <li>- To encourage international productivity and competitiveness and encourage a constructive role on the part of industry in dealing with environment and development issues (2.21c(c)).</li> </ul> </li> <li>- An effective strategy for tackling the problems of poverty, development and environment simultaneously should begin by focusing on resources, production and people and should cover demographic issues, enhanced health care and education, the rights of women, the role of youth and of indigenous people and local</li> </ul> | <p>investment. (19)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Take further action to mobilize the provision of financial resources, technology transfer, capacity -building and the diffusion of environmentally sound technologies. (20(a))</li> <li>- Promote sustainable tourism development, including non-consumptive and eco-tourism in order to increase the benefits from tourism resources for the population in host communities while maintaining the cultural and environmental integrity of the host communities and enhancing the protection of ecologically sensitive areas and natural heritages. (43)</li> <li>- Promote sustainable tourism development and capacity-building in order to contribute to the strengthening of rural and local communities. This would include actions at all levels to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance international cooperation, foreign direct investment and partnerships with both private and public sectors, at all levels (43(a));</li> <li>- Develop programmes, including education and training programmes, that encourage people to participate in eco-tourism, enable indigenous and local communities to develop and benefit from eco-tourism, and enhance stakeholder</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <p>fishing and overcapacity, taking into account the importance of this sector to developing countries, reaffirming the JPoI. (173)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>--Conclude multilateral disciplines on fisheries subsidies that will give effect to the WTO Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration mandates to strengthen disciplines on subsidies in the fisheries sector, including through the prohibition of certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation, taking into account the importance of the sector to development priorities, poverty reduction and livelihood and food-security concerns. (173)</li> <li>--Improve the transparency and reporting of existing fisheries subsidies programmes through WTO. (173)</li> <li>--Encourage States to eliminate subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and to refrain from introducing new such subsidies or from extending or enhancing existing ones. (173)</li> <li>--Identify and mainstream strategies by 2014 that further assist developing</li> </ul> |

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|  | <p>communities and a democratic participation process in association with improved governance. (3.2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening employment and income-generating programmes are integral to the promotion of economic growth in developing countries and eradicating poverty (3.3)</li> <li>- Enabling actions will be necessary at the national and international levels, taking full account of regional and subregional conditions to support locally driven and country-specific approaches. (3.5)</li> <li>- Governments should explore, in cooperation with business and industry, as appropriate, how effective use can be made of economic instruments and market mechanisms in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Issues related to energy, transportation, agriculture and forestry, water, wastes, health, tourism and tertiary services (8.33(a));</li> <li>- Global and transboundary issues (8.33(b));</li> <li>- The development and introduction of environmentally sound technology and its adaptation, diffusion and transfer to developing countries in conformity with chapter 34 (8.33(c))</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Implementation of activities shall be commensurate with individual technological and financial capacities</li> </ul> | <p>cooperation in tourism development and heritage preservation, in order to improve the protection of the environment, natural resources and cultural heritage (43(b));</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to support sustainable tourism business development and investment and tourism awareness programmes, to improve domestic tourism, and to stimulate entrepreneurial development (43(c));</li> <li>- Assist host communities in managing visits to their tourism attractions for their maximum benefit, while ensuring the least negative impacts on and risks for their traditions, culture and environment, with the support of the World Tourism Organization and other relevant organizations (43(d)); and,</li> <li>- Promote the diversification of economic activities, including through the facilitation of access to markets and commercial information, and participation of emerging local enterprises, especially small and medium-sized enterprises (43(e))</li> </ul> <p>- Assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition in narrowing the digital divide,</p> | <p>countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, in developing their national capacity to conserve, sustainably manage and realize the benefits of sustainable fisheries, including through improved market access for fish products from developing countries. (174)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure access to fisheries and the importance of access to markets, by subsistence, small-scale and artisanal fisherfolk and women fish workers, as well as indigenous peoples and their communities, particularly in developing countries, especially small island developing States. (175)</li> </ul> |

|  | <b>Agenda 21 (1992)</b>   | <b>JPOI (2002)</b>  | <b>Rio+20 (2012)</b> |
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|  | <p>and priorities in allocating resources for development needs, and ultimately depends on technology transfer and financial resources required and made available to developing countries. (17.2)</p> <p>- 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)</p> <p>- Promote, as appropriate, environmentally sound leisure and tourism activities, building on The Hague Declaration of Tourism (1989) and the current programmes of the World Tourism Organization and</p> | <p>creating digital opportunities and harnessing the potential of information and communication technologies for development through technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and the provision of financial and technical support and, in this context, support the World Summit on the Information Society. (52)</p> <p>- Make official development assistance more efficient and effective so as to reduce transaction costs and make disbursement and delivery of official development assistance more flexible and more responsive to the needs of developing countries (58(b)).</p> <p>- Assist SIDS to 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))</p> <p>- 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)</p> |                      |

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|  | <p>UNEP, making suitable use of museums, heritage sites, zoos, botanical gardens, national parks, and other protected areas (36.10.g)</p> | <p>- Trade policy measures for environmental purposes should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade. Unilateral actions to deal with environmental challenges outside the jurisdiction of the importing country should be avoided. Environmental measures addressing transboundary or global environmental problems should, as far as possible, be based on an international consensus. (101)</p> <p>- The social dimension of sustainable development should be strengthened, inter alia, by support to social protection systems (141(c))</p> |                      |

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| 12<br><b>Improved International Environmental Governance</b> | <p>- 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))</p> <p>- 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)</p> <p>- 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))</p> <p>- Consider strengthening, and</p> | <p>- Establish an effective, transparent and regular inter-agency coordination mechanism on ocean and coastal issues within the United Nations system. (30(c))</p> <p>- 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))</p> <p>- 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))</p> <p>- 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)</p> <p>- Continue to promote coherent and</p> | <p>- Address, on an urgent basis, the issue of the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, including by taking a decision on the development of an international instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea building on the work of the ad hoc open-ended informal working group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction and before the end of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly (162)</p> <p>-- Strengthen coherence, coordination, avoiding duplication of efforts and reviewing progress in implementing sustainable development. (75)</p> <p>-- An improved and more effective institutional framework for sustainable development at the international level should take into account national priorities and the development strategies and priorities of developing countries. (76)</p> <p>-- Establish a universal intergovernmental high-level political forum, building on the strengths, experiences, resources and inclusive participation modalities of the Commission on Sustainable Development, and subsequently replacing the Commission. (84)</p> |

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|  | <p>extending, where necessary, intergovernmental regional cooperation, the Regional Seas Programmes of UNEP, regional and subregional fisheries organizations and regional commissions. (17.120 (a))</p> <p>- 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))</p> <p>- 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))</p> | <p>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 or strengthening of existing authorities and mechanisms, and the establishment of sustainable development councils and/or coordination structures. (162, 165)</p> <p>- 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)</p> <p>- 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)</p> | <p>- Invite the General Assembly, at its sixty-seventh session, to adopt a resolution strengthening and upgrading UNEP in the following manner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish universal membership in the Governing Council of UNEP, as well as other measures to strengthen its governance as well its responsiveness and accountability to Member States (88(a));</li> <li>- Have secure, stable, adequate and increased financial resources from the regular budget of the United Nations and voluntary contributions to fulfil its mandate (88(b));</li> <li>- Enhance the voice of UNEP and its ability to fulfil its coordination mandate within the United Nations system by strengthening UNEP engagement in key United Nations coordination bodies and empowering UNEP to lead efforts to formulate United Nations system-wide strategies on the environment (88(c));</li> <li>- Promote a strong science-policy interface, building on existing international instruments, assessments, bringing together information and assessment to support informed decision-making (88(d));</li> <li>- Disseminate and share evidence-based environmental information and raise public awareness on critical as well as emerging environmental issues (88(e));</li> <li>- Provide capacity-building to countries, as well as support and facilitate access to technology (88(f));</li> <li>- Progressively consolidate headquarters functions in Nairobi, as well as</li> </ul> |

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|  |                  |             | <p>strengthen its regional presence, in order to assist countries, upon request, in the implementation of their national environmental policies, collaborating closely with other relevant entities of the United Nations system (88(g)); and,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure the active participation of all relevant stakeholders drawing on best practices and models from relevant multilateral institutions and exploring new mechanisms to promote transparency and the effective engagement of civil society. (88(h))</li> <li>-Continue a regular review of the state of the Earth's changing environment and its impact on human well-being and, in this regard, we welcome such initiatives as the Global Environment Outlook process aimed at bringing together environmental information and assessments and building national and regional capacity to support informed decision-making (90)**</li> <li>- Encourage coordinated regional actions to promote sustainable development, recognizing important steps that have been made, in particular in the Arab region, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia-Pacific region, through relevant forums, and call for actions at all levels for their further development and implementation (185)**</li> </ul> |