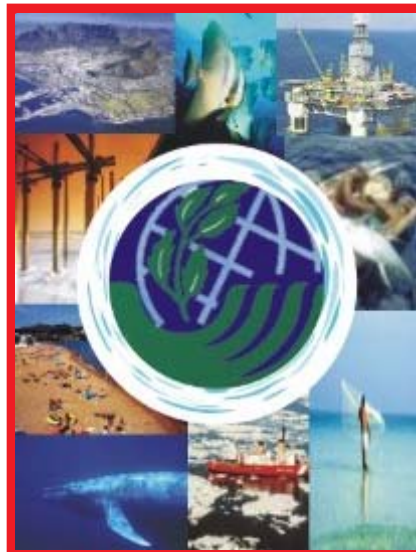


Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands

*Mobilizing for Implementation of the
Commitments Made at the 2002
World Summit on Sustainable Development*

PROGRAM

(Revised November 10, 2003)



November 12-14, 2003, UNESCO, Paris
Pre-Conference Meetings, November 10-11, 2003
Organized by the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands

Conference Financial Support

The support of the following is acknowledged with much appreciation:

CONFERENCE PATRONS

- Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO
- Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy, University of Delaware
- United Nations Environment Programme, GPA Coordination Office
- International Program Office, National Ocean Service, U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada

CONFERENCE SPONSORS

- Institute for Ocean Policy, Ship & Ocean Foundation, Japan, supported by a grant from the Nippon Foundation
- Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
- Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Canada*
- Environment and Development in Coastal Regions and in Small Islands (CSI), UNESCO
- International Ocean Institute (IOI)

COLLABORATING ORGANIZATIONS

- National Oceans Office, Australia
- NAUSICAA, Centre National de la Mer, France
- The World Ocean Network
- The World Bank Institute
- Centro de Ecologia, Pesquerias y Oceanografia del Golfo de Mexico (EPOMEX)
Universidad Autonoma de Campeche, Mexico
- Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)
- Strategic Commission on the Oceans, Portugal

Conference Travel and In-kind Support has been generously provided by the following:

Acquario de Genova; Acuario Nacional y Comité Oceanográfico Nacional, Cuba; Advisory Committee on Protection of the Sea; AMCROPS; Cardiff University; Commission of the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic; Dalhousie University; Department of Ocean Development, India; English Nature; Environmental Protection Agency; Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network; Global Environment Facility; Global Islands Network; Global Ocean Observing System; Government of Portugal; International Institute for Sustainable Development; International Coral Reef Action Network; International Union for Conservation of Nature; Lukoil Ltd-Lower Volga Oil Company; Marine Aquarium Council; Ministry of Ecology and Sustainable Development, France; Ministry for the Environment, Iceland; Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Iceland; Ministry of Environment, Italy; Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Wildlife, Kenya; Musée Océanographique de Monaco; National Environment Management Council, Tanzania; Nature Seychelles; Nausicaa; NEPAD, Kenya; Oceana; OECD Development Co-Operation Directorate, France; Palau Conservation Society; Ramsar Convention Bureau; Reef Check; Reef Museum; Sea Grant College Program; Ship & Ocean Foundation; SOPAC; South Street Seaport Museum; State Oceanic Administration, China; Swedish International Development Agency; The Nature Conservancy; Two Oceans Aquarium; U.S. Department of State; Unilever-Frozen Foods Europe; United Nations Division of Ocean Affairs and Law of the Sea; United Nations Environment Programme; United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization; United Nations Industrial Development Organization; University of Rhode Island; University of Thessaly; University of West Indies; Wildlife Conservation Society; WMO/IOC Commission for Oceanography and Marine Meteorology (JCOMM); World Bank; World Conservation Union (IUCN); World Forum of Fish Handlers and Fish Workers; World Maritime University; World Ocean Network; World Tourism Organization; World Wildlife Fund, United Kingdom; WWF International.

*The organizers greatly appreciate the contribution of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Government of Canada, which was inadvertently omitted from the Proceedings Volume.

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Background

The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), which took place in Johannesburg, South Africa from August 26 to September 4, 2002, brought together 21,340 participants from 191 governments, intergovernmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations, industry, and academia, including many heads of state and other high level officials.

Oceans, coasts, and islands were not initially on the WSSD agenda, which emphasized issues concerning water and sanitation, energy, health, agriculture, and biodiversity. However, thanks to the mobilization of interested governments, nongovernmental organizations, and UN agencies early in the WSSD preparatory process, advances in oceans, coasts, and islands represent one of the most important outcomes of the World Summit.

Government delegates negotiated and agreed on an action plan for oceans, coasts, and islands, with quite specific targets and timetables for action—see summary in Table 1. Major examples include applying the ecosystem approach to marine areas by 2010 and establishing networks of marine protected areas by 2012. Important targets were also established on issues related to small island developing states (e.g., developing community-based initiatives in sustainable tourism by 2004); on fisheries issues (e.g., managing fishery capacity by 2005 and controlling illegal fishing by 2004), and in other ocean-related areas as well. The targets and timetables found in the WSSD Plan of Implementation represent an important advance because they have enshrined, as global imperatives by the world's political leaders, many of the goals previously posited by expert groups and specialized agencies. There is now a global consensus reached at the highest political levels that there is an urgent need to take specific action to achieve sustainability of oceans, coasts, and of small island developing States.

The WSSD targets and timetables, however, are not “self-implementing.” Instead, governments around the world will need much assistance and support from all parts of the oceans, coasts, and islands community—to operationalize what needs to be done, to mobilize the requisite knowledge and financial resources, and to maintain the high-level political support essential to achieve the sorely needed “on-the-ground” improvements in the health and condition of marine ecosystems and in the well-being of coastal communities.

Table 1. Major Targets and Timetables Adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands

Integrated ocean and coastal management

- Encourage the application of the ecosystem approach by 2010 for the sustainable development of the oceans, particularly in the management of fisheries and the conservation of biodiversity
- Establish an effective, transparent and regular inter-agency coordination mechanism on ocean and coastal issues within the United Nations system
- Promote integrated coastal and ocean management at the national level and encourage and assist countries in developing ocean policies and mechanisms on integrated coastal management
- Assist developing countries in coordinating policies and programs at the regional and subregional levels aimed at conservation and sustainable management of fishery resources and implement integrated coastal area management plans, including through the development of infrastructure

Fisheries

- Implement the FAO International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing by 2004
- Implement the FAO International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity by 2005
- 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
- Eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to overcapacity

Conservation of biodiversity

- 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

Protection from marine pollution

- Advance implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities in the period 2002-2006 with a view to achieve substantial progress by 2006

Science and observation

- 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

Small Island Developing States

- Develop community-based initiatives on sustainable tourism in small island developing States by 2004
- Reduce, prevent, and control waste and pollution and their health-related impacts in Small island developing States by 2004 through the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities
- Support the availability of adequate, affordable and environmentally sound energy services for the sustainable development of small island developing States, including through strengthening efforts on energy supply and services by 2004.
- Undertake a comprehensive review of the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in 2004.

Purposes of the Global Conference

The major purposes of the Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands are to review what has 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. The conference focuses, as well, on approaches to mobilizing public and private sector support for the global oceans agenda, and on the identification of emerging ocean issues.

More specifically, the Conference aims to:

1) Focus on useful strategies for and experiences in implementing the commitments made at the World Summit on Sustainable Development at global, regional, and national levels, through discussions among experts from governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector. For each of the major areas of oceans, coasts, and islands where WSSD targets have been set, the conference will:

a) Invite reports by governments, nongovernmental organizations and intergovernmental organizations on progress and challenges in implementation of the WSSD Plan of Implementation;

b) Discuss the contribution of partnership initiatives, including the identification of gaps in knowledge/resources/political will needed for implementation of the WSSD targets;

c) Analyze, in particular, the needs of Small Island Developing States (SIDS), especially in relation to the forthcoming global review of progress achieved in SIDS countries since the 1994 Barbados Programme of Action, to be held in Mauritius in August 2004.

2) To discuss emerging issues on oceans, coasts, and islands for which international consensus is still to be reached.

3) To develop strategies for mobilizing private sector involvement and increased public awareness on oceans, coasts, and islands, to insure continued support for the global oceans agenda.

The Global Conference is organized by the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, comprised of individuals from governments, intergovernmental and international organizations (IOs), and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), with the common goals of advancing the interest of *oceans*—incorporating 72% of the Earth; *coasts*—the home of 50% of the world's population, and *islands*—43 of the world's nations are

small island developing states, which are especially dependent on the oceans. The Forum was created at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in September 2002 by the WSSD Informal Coordinating Group on Oceans, Coasts and Islands.

Conference Structure

The Conference will run over a three-day period (Wednesday, November 12 through Friday, November 14, 2003) with opportunities for informal group meetings, workshops, and side events on November 10 and 11, 2003.

Most of the conference is organized as plenary sessions with the exception of the afternoon of November 13 when there will be concurrent discussion group sessions.

- Commentary and analysis of the WSSD targets and timetables
- Analysis of possible strategies for achieving the objectives of the WSSD Plan of Implementation
- Initial progress in implementation and progress in partnership initiatives
- Problems and obstacles faced
- Identification of gaps in targets and partnership initiatives; and
- Capacity building and political mobilization issues.

More specifically, lead papers and roundtable participants are asked to address the following:

- How to operationalize the WSSD commitment/target. What will the commitment/target take in terms of knowledge resources, financial resources, and political will? If accomplished, what would the result be “on the ground”? (e.g., what would “representative networks of marine protected areas” look like?)
- What will it take to implement the commitment/target? i.e., what is the path to implementation? e.g., National-level action? International action? Subnational action? Action by private sector?
- What is the role of international agencies / NGOs / Governments in assisting and catalyzing implementation?
- To what extent is the specific target already on the agenda of various groups, and how might these efforts be synergized?

- Is it best to approach the issue/target regionally? In what regions? Through pilot or demonstration projects? What about issues of scaling up?
- Which group/countries/agencies have the knowledge resources needed for achieving this target? Which have the financial resources?
- Which groups/countries/agencies might be/are taking leading roles? How to further encourage/catalyze this?
- Are the financial resources already pledged for the WSSD commitments/targets and for the Type II initiatives adequate to mobilize implementation of the target?

Conference Outputs

The following conference outputs are planned:

1. ***Co-Chairs report of the Conference***, containing: 1) perspectives on WSSD implementation—progress achieved so far, initiatives in progress, obstacles faced, promising strategies for achieving action in the medium term, and 2) summaries of the papers and commentaries presented at the conference.
2. ***A volume on Ministerial Perspectives on the Oceans, Coasts, and Islands Outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development***, incorporating the presentations of the high-level participants.
3. ***Several special issues*** of the international journal *Ocean & Coastal Management*.

Conference Co-chairs

The Conference Co-Chairs are the Co-Chairs of the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands: Dr. Biliana Cicin-Sain, Director, Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy, University of Delaware; Dr. Patricio Bernal, Secretary, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, UNESCO; and Dr. Veerle Vandeweerd, Director, UNEP/GPA, The Hague.

Conference Secretariat

Two Conference Secretariats are collaborating in the organization of the conference.

The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) is hosting the meeting and overseeing all arrangements related to the conduct of the conference at UNESCO headquarters in Paris, including facilitating the travel and housing of conference participants.

The Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy (CMP) at the University of Delaware, USA, is serving as the organizer of the conference program and is handling the organization of pre-conference meetings, conference sessions, conference proceedings, and publications.

• Conference Coverage

Daily conference coverage will be provided by the Earth Negotiations Bulletin.

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

DAY 1
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 2003

Morning Session, 8:30-13:00

▶ 8:30-9:00
Conference Opening and
Introduction by Conference
Co-Chairs

Patricio Bernal, Executive Secretary, Intergovernmental
Oceanographic Commission

Biliana Cicin-Sain, Director, Gerard J. Mangone Center
for Marine Policy (CMP), University of Delaware

▶ 9:00-10:30
SESSION 1
PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES
IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
WSSD COMMITMENTS:
MINISTERIAL PERSPECTIVES

Ministerial-level leaders from major ocean and coastal
nations will discuss initiatives being taken nationally and
internationally to implement the WSSD commitments,
including problems, constraints, and opportunities.

Chair: *Mr. Magnus Johannesson*, Secretary-General,
Ministry for the Environment, Iceland

Mr. Sun Zhihui, Deputy Administrator, State Oceanic
Administration, China

Dr. William J. Brennan, Deputy Assistant Secretary
of Commerce for International Affairs, NOAA, USA

H.E. Harsh K. Gupta, Secretary, Department of Ocean
Development, India

H.E. Ambassador Mohamed Bennouna, Permanent
Representative of Morocco to the United Nations, and
Chair, Group of 77

Mr. Daniel McDougall, Director-General of Oceans,
on behalf of the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans,
Canada

Dr. Klaus Toepfer, Executive Director, United Nations
Environment Programme (UNEP)

Lord (Prof.) Julian Hunt, Professor and Fellow of
Royal Society, UK, and Chairman, Advisory Committee
on Protection of the Sea

H.E. Mme. Roselyne Bachelot-Narquin, Minister of
Ecology and Sustainable Development, France (speaking
in the afternoon)

H.E. Jose Luis Arnaut, Minister Assistant to the Prime
Minister, Portugal (speaking in the afternoon)

• 10:30-11:00 Coffee Break

▶ 11:00-12:30 and 14:30-15:30
SESSION 2
IMPLEMENTATION OF WSSD
COMMITMENTS AT THE
REGIONAL LEVEL

Overview of the WSSD implementation process. Status
of implementation of WSSD commitments at the regional
level, including problems, constraints, and opportunities.
New developments at the regional level in ocean and
coastal management.

Chair: *Phil Burgess*, Co-Chair, UN Open-ended
Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law
of the Sea (UNICPOLOS) (Australia)

David Osborn, Programme Officer, UNEP-GPA,
*UNEP Regional Seas Programme and Meeting WSSD
Objectives*

Kenneth Sherman, Supervisory Research
Oceanographer, U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service,
*The Large Marine Ecosystem Network Approach to
WSSD Targets*

Olle Hagstrom, Directorate General, Environment,
European Commission

Cristelle Pratt, Manager, Oceans and Islands
Programme, SOPAC, *Toward a Regional Ocean
Policy for the Pacific*

Ambassador Gunnar Palsson, Ministry for Foreign
Affairs, Iceland, and Chair, Senior Arctic Officials,
*Progress and Challenges Faced by the Arctic Council
in Addressing WSSD Commitments*

Chua Thia-Eng, Director, Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA), *WSSD Implementation in East Asia*

Margaret Hayes, Director of Oceans Affairs, U.S. Department of State, *WSSD Implementation in the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Basin*

Harry Coccossis, Professor, University of Thessaly, Greece, *New Developments in Integrated Coastal Area Management in the Mediterranean Region*

Iouri Oliounine, Executive Director, International Ocean Institute, *Regional Cooperation in the Caspian Sea*

Margarita Astralaga, Americas Regional Coordinator, Ramsar Convention Bureau, *Implementation of WSSD Targets through the Ramsar Convention*

12:30 PM Announcement of Special Award from the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands to **H.E. Judge Tuiloma Neroni Slade**, former Chair, Alliance of Small Island Developing States, and Permanent Representative of Samoa to the United Nations; currently, Judge, International Criminal Court, The Hague

12:40 PM SPECIAL ADDRESS: **Sylvia Earle**, Executive Director, Global Marine Programs, Conservation International, *Challenges to the Global Oceans Environment*

- LUNCH 13:00-14:30

Afternoon Session, 14:30-15:30
Continuation of Sessions 1 and 2

- 15:30-16:00 Coffee Break

16:00-18:00

▶ **SESSION 3**
SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES: THE ISSUES IN MAURITIUS 2004

The WSSD addressed the special problems faced by Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in detail and among the SIDS targets and timetables, called for a review of the progress of the 1994 Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States ten years later, at an international conference in Mauritius in 2004. The 44 Small Island Developing States involved in the Alliance for Small Island States (AOSIS) are the stewards of a very large part of the world's oceans, and are developing innovative strategies for the protection and sustainable use of these areas.

Chair: **Diane Quarless**, Chief, SIDS Unit, UNDESA

Special Address:

H.E. Ambassador Jagdish Koonjul, Mauritius, Chair of AOSIS

Discussion:

Nirmal Jivan Shah, Chief Executive, Nature Seychelles

Robin Mahon, Senior Lecturer, University of the West Indies, Barbados

Arthur Dahl, Director, Global Islands Network

Social Perspectives:

Herman Belmar, Teacher, Bequia Community High School, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Small Islands Voice Coordinator, *Youth's Concerns and Inputs to Mauritius 2004*

Pynee Chellapermal, Director, Centre for Documentation, Research and Training on the South-West Indian Ocean, Mauritius, and Small Islands Voice Coordinator, *Civil Society's Concerns and Inputs to Mauritius 2004*

Tiare Holm, Assistant Director, Palau Conservation Society, Palau, and Small Islands Voice Coordinator, *The General Public's Perspective on Issues and Inputs to Mauritius 2004*

18:00 SPECIAL ADDRESS: **Tullio Treves**, Judge, International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) and Professor, University of Milan, *Status and Prospects of the Law of the Sea at the 20th Year Anniversary*

18:30 PM SPECIAL ADDRESS: *Jon Van Dyke*, Professor, University of Hawai'i William S. Richardson School of Law, *Challenges to the International Ocean Regime*

10:00 AM SPECIAL ADDRESS: *Emilio Gabrielli*, Executive Secretary, Global Water Partnership, *Organizing for the Global Water Agenda: Lessons Learned and Links to Oceans*

▶ 19:00 WELCOME RECEPTION, sponsored by the Steering Committee, Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands

• 10:30-11:00 Coffee Break

DAY 2
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 2003

Morning Session, 8:30-13:00

▶ 11:00-13:00, and 14:30-17:00
SESSION 5
ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION ON CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN MEETING THE WSSD SUBSTANTIVE OBJECTIVES ON OCEANS, COASTS, AND SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

▶ 8:30-10:00
SESSION 4
NGO AND FOUNDATION PERSPECTIVES ON WSSD IMPLEMENTATION

In this Roundtable, the major substantive targets and timetables on oceans and coasts are reviewed and critical assessments of possible strategies for implementation and next steps are discussed. Topical areas covered include: Cross-sectoral aspects: Integrated coastal and ocean management and governance, and Ecosystem approaches; Fisheries; Small Island Developing States; Biodiversity protection; Protection from marine pollution; Enhancing UN coherence on oceans and coasts: Toward a global marine assessment, and toward a UN coordination mechanism on oceans. On each substantive topic, one or several discussants will provide commentary.

Integral actors in WSSD implementation are the Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) related to oceans, coasts, and SIDS, and the foundations which often fund this work. In this panel, major NGOs and foundations report on their initiatives related to WSSD implementation.

Chair: *Patricio Bernal*, Executive Secretary, IOC

Chair: *Lynne Hale*, Director, Marine Initiative, The Nature Conservancy

Cross-sectoral aspects:

Peter Bryant, Communications Manager, Endangered Seas Programme, World Wildlife Fund International

Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management and Governance

Matthew Hatchwell, European Coordinator, The Wildlife Conservation Society

Biliana Cicin-Sain, Director, CMP, University of Delaware, USA, *The Way Forward for Coastal and Ocean Governance*

Xavier Pastor, Vice President for European Oceans and Seas, Oceana

Magnus Ngoile, Director General, National Environment Management Council, Tanzania, *Linking Ocean and Coastal Governance to Poverty Alleviation and to Public Health Improvements*

Carl Lundin, Head, Marine Program, IUCN

Hiroshi Terashima, Executive Director, Institute for Ocean Policy, Ship & Ocean Foundation, Japan

Francois Bailet, Deputy Executive Director, International Ocean Institute

Eduardo Marone, Executive Director, International Ocean Institute, Brazil, and CEM/UFPR, *Sustainability and Viability: Reinforcing the Concepts of the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development*

Ecosystem Approaches

Louise Heaps, Head, WWF-UK Marine Programme, *Implementing the WSSD Targets in Ecosystem Management*

Michael O'Toole, Chief Technical Advisor, Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem Program, UNDP, *Implementing the WSSD Targets through Ecosystem Management: Example from the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem*

Lawrence Juda, Professor, University of Rhode Island, USA, *Difficulties in Implementing Ecosystem Management*

Fisheries:

Serge Garcia, Director, Fishery Resources Division, FAO, *The Way Forward in Fisheries*

Alastair MacFarlane, General Manager, Trade and Information, New Zealand Seafood Industry Council Ltd. (SEAFIC)

Jorge Varela, Senior International and Legal Advisor, South American Oceans and Antarctica Office, Oceana, Chile, *Eliminating Fisheries Subsidies*

Hance Smith, Reader, School of Earth, Ocean, and Planetary Sciences, Cardiff University, UK, *The Regional Management of Fisheries*

Grant Trebble, Coordinator, AMCROPS, South Africa

Small Island Developing States:

H.E. Ambassador Jagdish Koonjul, Mauritius, Chair of AOSIS

Diane Quarless, Chief, SIDS Unit, UNDESA

John Low, Natural Resources Advisor, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, Fiji

Clive Wilkinson, International Marine Project Activities Centre, Australia

Biodiversity Protection and Marine Protected Areas:

Bud Ehler, Vice-Chair, IUCN-World Commission on Protected Areas (Marine), and Director, International Programs Office, NOAA, *Toward Representative Networks of Marine Protected Areas by 2012*

Camille Mageau, Director, Marine Ecosystems Conservation Branch, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada, *National Network of MPAs*

Daniel Laffoley, Head, Marine Conservation, English Nature

Serge Garcia, Director, Fishery Resources Division, FAO, *Marine Protected Areas and Fisheries*

Protection from Marine Pollution:

David Osborn, Programme Officer, UNEP/GPA, *Achieving Substantial Progress in GPA by 2006*

Magnus Johannesson, Secretary-General, Ministry for the Environment, Iceland

Dandu Pughiuc, Chief Technical Adviser, GloBallast, International Maritime Organization

Achieving Enhanced Coherence in the United Nations vis-à-vis Oceans, Coasts, and Islands:**1) Toward an Effective, Transparent, and Regular Inter-Agency Coordination Mechanism on Ocean and Coastal Issues within the United Nations System**

Qazi Shaukat Fareed, Director, UN Chief Executive Board for Coordination, *UN Inter-agency Mechanism on Oceans*

Gunnar Kullenberg, former Executive Director, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, UNESCO

Charlotte de Fontaubert, IUCN Consultant

2) Toward a Global Marine Assessment by 2004

Louise de La Fayette, Principal Legal Officer, UNDOALOS

Salif Diop, Division of Early Warning and Assessment, UNEP

Alan Simcock, Executive Secretary, OSPAR Commission, and Past Co-Chair, UNICPOLOS

Patricio Bernal, Executive Secretary, IOC

Christian Lefebvre, Director, Acquario di Genova, Italy

Marine Science and Observation Contribution to WSSD Agenda:

Peter Burbridge, Sustainable Development Expert, Land-Ocean Interactions in the Coastal Zone (LOICZ) IPO, The Netherlands

Tony Knapp, Co-Chair, Coastal Ocean Observations Panel (COOP), Global Ocean Observing System

Johannes Guddal, Co-President, Joint WMO/IOC Commission for Oceanography and Marine Meteorology (JCOMM)

▶ 17:00-19:00

GROUP DISCUSSIONS ON EACH OF THE WSSD MAIN TARGETS:

- 1) CROSS-SECTORAL ASPECTS (COMBINED WITH MARINE POLLUTION) (Biliana Cicin-Sain, Chair);
 - 2) FISHERIES (Serge Garcia, Chair);
 - 3) SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES (Diane Quarless, Chair);
 - 4) BIODIVERSITY AND MARINE PROTECTED AREAS (Charles Ehler, Chair); AND
 - 5) ENHANCED UNITED NATIONS COHERENCE (Patricio Bernal, Chair).
- These groups will meet separately to discuss each major target. Several resource people will be named for each group. Each group will be asked to report briefly on the afternoon of November 14.

▶ 19:00 RECEPTION

Sponsored by the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

DAY 3

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 2003

Morning sessions, 8:30-13:00

8:30 AM SPECIAL ADDRESS: *Alan Simcock*, Executive Secretary, OSPAR Commission, and Past Co-Chair, UNICPOLOS, *Toward Achieving WSSD Objectives at the Regional Level*

▶ 9:00-10:30

SESSION 6
TARGETING DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO MEET WSSD GOALS

This Roundtable will discuss the current status of funding for oceans, coasts, and small island developing states, and the focusing of development assistance on WSSD goals and the further implementation of Agenda 21.

Chair: *Phil Reynolds*, Consultant and former Chief, UNDP Global Waters Programme

Alfred Duda, Senior Advisor, International Waters, Global Environment Facility

Julia Benn, OECD Development Co-operation Directorate, France

Olof Linden, Professor, World Maritime University

Ali Mohamed, Secretariat of the Coastal and Marine Sub-Theme, NEPAD, Kenya

Francois le Gall, Livestock Specialist, World Bank

Kent Blom, SIDA

- 10:30-11:00 Coffee Break

▶ 11:00-12:15

SESSION 7
PRIVATE SECTOR PERSPECTIVES ON WSSD IMPLEMENTATION AND ON THE GLOBAL OCEANS AGENDA

This session will examine the role of business and industry in achieving the WSSD agenda and discuss the perspectives of the private sector regarding cross-sectoral global discussions of issues related to oceans, coasts, and islands.

Chair: *Paul Holthus*, Executive Director, Marine Aquarium Council, USA

Alastair MacFarlane, General Manager, Trade and Information, New Zealand Seafood Industry Council Ltd. (SEAFIC)

Pietro Parravano, World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fish Workers

Dierk Peters, International Marketing Manager, Sustainability Initiatives Frozen Foods Europe, Rotterdam

Eugenio Yunis, Chief of Section, Sustainable Development Tourism, World Tourism Organization

Suzanne Pleydell, Professional Association of Dive Instructors/Project, AWARE

▶ 12:15-13:00

SESSION 8
OPTIONS FOR A GLOBAL OCEANS FUND

This Roundtable will examine and assess different options for a global fund for oceans based, in part, on an options paper prepared by the Global Forum.

Chair: **Art Hanson**, Oceans Ambassador, and Distinguished Fellow and Senior Scientist, International Institute for Sustainable Development, Canada

Scott Smith, Senior Policy Advisor, Marine Initiative, The Nature Conservancy

Indumathie Hewawasam, Senior Environmental Specialist, World Bank Africa Region, and Steering Committee, Global Forum on Oceans Coasts, and Islands, *Options for a Global Oceans Fund*

- LUNCH, 13:00-14:30

Afternoon Sessions, 14:30-19:00

▶ 14:30-15:45

**SESSION 9
GENERATING AND MAINTAINING
PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR OCEANS,
COASTS, AND ISLANDS**

This session will examine specific ways in which public support for oceans, coasts, and islands may be generated and maintained, especially through the involvement of aquaria and museums, and through the involvement of the media.

Chair: **Phillippe Vallette**, General Manager, NAUSICAA (French National Sealife Center), and co-founder of the World Ocean Network

Cecile Gaspar, Director, Dolphin Quest, Polynesia, *The Role of Aquariums in Implementing WSSD Commitments/Looking Forward to a Concerted International Awareness Raising Plan*

Martin Jones, Reef Museum, Townsville, Australia, *If You Never Look in the Rear View Mirror You Do Not Know How Far You Have Come*

Peter Neill, President World Ocean Observatory, South Street Seaport Museum, USA

John Bennett, Principal, Bennett and Associates, Religion, Science, and the Environment Symposia

Ram Boojh, Coordinator, Centre for Environment Education, India

- 15:45-16:15 Coffee Break

16:15-17:30

▶ **SESSION 10
EVOLVING ISSUES**

This Roundtable will focus on emerging issues, especially biodiversity in the high seas and in deepsea areas, and issues associated with trade and maritime transportation.

Chair: **David VanderZwaag**, Professor, Dalhousie Law School, Dalhousie University, Canada

Donna Petrachenko, Regional Director General, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada, *Outcomes of the Australian High Seas Biodiversity Workshop*

Kristina Gjerde, High Seas Marine Protected Areas Project Coordinator, IUCN, Poland

Charlotte Breide, Senior Legal Advisor - High Seas, WWF International, *Endangered Seas Programme*

Louise de La Fayette, Principal Legal Officer, UNDOALOS, *Protecting the Biological Resources of the Deep Seabed*

Awni Behnam, Advisor to the Secretary-General, UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and President, International Ocean Institute

Phil Burgess, Co-Chair, UN Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea (UNICPOLOS)

Lee Kimball, Independent Consultant

▶ 17:30-19:00
**SESSION 11.
BRINGING IT ALL TOGETHER**

Co-Chairs: **Biliana Cicin-Sain**, CMP, University of Delaware, **Patricio Bernal**, IOC, and **Veerle Vandeweerd**, UNEP-GPA

**1. Reports from Discussion Groups
and Pre-conference Meetings**

2. Perspectives on the Way Forward

Gunnar Kullenberg, former Executive Director, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, UNESCO, *Challenges and Potential Solutions for Achieving Synergies at the Regional Level on Ocean and Coastal Governance*

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Jon Van Dyke, Professor, William S. Richardson School
of Law, University of Hawaii

Magnus Ngoile, Director, National Environment
Management Council, Tanzania

3. Concluding Remarks and Closing by Conference Co-chairs

19:00 FAREWELL RECEPTION
Sponsored by the International Ocean
Institute

PRE-CONFERENCE MEETINGS

NOVEMBER 10 AND 11, 2003

The pre-conference meetings are aimed at two main purposes: 1) to discuss important issues that relate to the WSSD commitments; 2) to bring together experts on the various issues early on in the program so that they may have the time to develop, as appropriate, by the end of the conference, summaries of the status of the issue as well as statements on specific steps and actions that should be taken on the issue, and by which parties.

Please note that for each meeting, although speakers and resource persons are noted, other conference participants are welcome to join the discussion in these sessions.

Major questions posed in each meeting are noted below.

November 10, 2003

9:00-11:00 TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WSSD INFORMAL PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVES (Room VI)

This session will bring together representatives from various Type II partnerships created at the WSSD related to oceans, coasts, and SIDS. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss:

- Developments and progress of the partnership initiatives
- Problems encountered in advancing the initiatives
- Strategies for achieving synergy among the Type II initiatives related to oceans, coasts, and Small Island Developing States to achieve maximum impact.

Chair: Tom Laughlin, U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, *White Water to Blue Water (WW2BW) Initiative*

Participants:

Emilio D'Alessio, City of Ancona, *A21 Adriatic Sea Forum*

Stefano Belfiore, Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy, University of Delaware, and U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, *Analysis of Type II Initiatives Related to SIDS*

Florence Boisson, International Atomic Energy Agency, *Application of Isotope Techniques*

Chua Thia-Eng, Partnership for the Environmental Management of the Seas of East Asia, *Sustainable Development in the Seas of East Asia*

Richard Delaney, University of Massachusetts, Boston, and **Anthony MacDonald**, Coastal States Organization, USA, *International ICM Networks*

John Low, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, *Pacific Islands Oceans Initiative*

David Osborn, United Nations Environment Programme Global Programme of Action, *Hilltops-2-Oceans Partnership*

Gloria Visconti, Ministry of Environment, Italy, *Type II Implementation since WSSD*

11:00-13:00 CAPACITY BUILDING (Organized by WSSD Type 2 Initiative on International ICM Networks) (Room VIII)

The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) calls for the promotion of *integrated coastal and ocean management at the national level and encourage and assist countries in developing ocean policies and mechanisms on integrated coastal management* and for assistance for *developing countries in coordinating policies and programs at the regional and subregional levels aimed at conservation and sustainable management of fishery resources and implement integrated coastal area management plans, including through the development of infrastructure.*

In order to carry out these goals and vision, there is a need to review, rationalize, and refocus current goals, existing and planned initiatives, and increasingly limited

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financial resources for capacity building for the governance of oceans, coasts, and islands.

This meeting aims to:

- 1) Revisit the key recommendations on capacity building at the 2001 global conference and in the JPoI to determine gaps and to prioritize capacity building objectives;
- 2) Identify successful past and current capacity building initiatives including cross-cutting and self-supporting ones that can be expanded, adapted, and scaled-up to support the implementation of JPoI;
- 3) Discuss mechanisms and strategies for the development of additional in-country academic degree programs and centers of excellence in the field;
- 4) Discuss ways in which regional networks of practitioners and academics in integrated ocean and coastal management may be linked to a global network to advance the field and share lessons about best practice; and
- 5) Contribute an ICM component to the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, UNESCO.

Chair: *Noel Brown*, Board Member, International Ocean Institute, and *Indumathie Hewawasam*, Senior Environmental Specialist, World Bank Africa Region (for the World Bank Institute)

Participants:

Fatima Alves, Lecturer, Department of Environment and Planning, University of Aveiro, Portugal

Francois Bailet, Deputy Executive Director, International Ocean Institute

Russell Chapman, Dean, School of the Coast and Environment, Louisiana State University, USA

Chua Thia-Eng, Director, Partnership for the Environmental Management of the Seas of East Asia

Biliana Cicin-Sain, University of Delaware, USA

Harry Coccossis, Professor, University of Thessaly, Greece

Lynne Hale, Director, Marine Initiative, The Nature Conservancy

Lawrence Juda, Professor, Department of Marine Affairs, University of Rhode Island, USA

Robin Mahon, Senior Lecturer Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies, University of West Indies, Barbados

Steve Olsen, Director, Coastal Resources Center, University of Rhode Island, USA

Evelia Rivera-Arriaga, University of Campeche, Mexico

Nirmal Jivan Shah, Nature Seychelles

Hance Smith, Cardiff University, UK

Aprilani Soegiarto, Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Indonesia

Elaine Stratford, University of Tasmania, Australia

Are K. Sydnes, University of Tromso, Norway

Hiroshi Terashima, Ship & Ocean Foundation, Japan

John W. Tunnell, Texas A&M University, USA

13:00-14:00

Film showing—*Dinesh Lakhanpal*, India, Film on Biodiversity Conservation (Room II)

14:00-15:00

PUBLICATION LAUNCH AND DISCUSSION ON WISE PRACTICES FOR COPING WITH BEACH EROSION IN SMALL ISLANDS (Room VIII)

This series of ten booklets on *Wise Practices for Coping with Beach Erosion* focusing on specific islands in the Eastern Caribbean (Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos Islands) is the result of a collaborative effort on the part of government agencies, non-governmental organizations, teachers, students and individuals. Together, they have carefully and scientifically measured the changes in island beaches over a number of years.

Indiscriminate and inappropriate development of coastal areas, especially beachfronts, continues in many islands. Destructive practices like sand mining and natural forces such as hurricanes further destabilise beach and coastal areas.

Containing full colour photos, illustrations, data and informative text, the booklets aim to assist governments, students, local communities and the general public to

understand and conserve beaches for the benefit of all – island residents, visitors, and generations still to come.

Lead Persons:

Dirk Troost, Chief, CSI, UNESCO, and **Gillian Cambers**, University of Puerto Rico

Participants:

Herman Belmar, Bequia Community High School, St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Pynee Chellapermal, Centre for Documentation, Research and Training on the South-West Indian Ocean, Mauritius

15:00-17:00

**CORAL REEF MANAGEMENT
ISSUES WORKSHOP (Room VI)**

The Global Forum will bring together a diverse group of high level government and NGO leaders who could make a difference in coral reef conservation. So far, it appears that very little real action has occurred since WSSD on implementing the commitments made in Johannesburg.

Coral reefs and associated seagrass and mangrove ecosystems are amongst the most biologically productive and diverse on Earth. In addition to the economic benefits of coral reefs, these ecosystems sustain the social fabric and cultural values of many coastal communities around the world, particularly in SIDS. Reef Check and GCRMN have documented the continuing global decline in reef health as well as recent success stories.

The purpose of the Workshop will be to:

- 1) Examine the strong WSSD Resolution commitments to sustainable management of coral reefs through *inter alia*, the ICRI Call to Action, fisheries and regional conventions relating to marine areas;
- 2) Review developments and progress in coral reef management issues on national and regional levels since WSSD;
- 3) Form a consensus statement on major action areas for presentation during the main program November 12 and 13.

Possible priorities for consideration would include:

- Establishing national coral reef monitoring programs under GCRMN/Reef Check
- Providing support for existing and new MPAs to achieve a 20% level of conservation of reefs

- Providing support for restoration efforts for coral reef fish/shellfish stocks

- Implementing the ICRI Renewed Call for Action

Co-Chairs: Georg Heiss, Coordinator, Reef Check Europe

Clive Wilkinson, International Marine Project Activities Centre, Australia

Participants:

Giulia Carbone, UNEP TIE, Paris

Arthur Dahl, Global Islands Network, Switzerland

Ed Green, UNEP-WCMC

Carl Gustaf Lundin, The World Conservation Union (IUCN)

Stefan Hain, United Nations Environmental Program

Lynne Hale, The Nature Conservancy

Paul Holthus, Marine Aquarium Council, USA

Martin Jones, Reef Museum, Australia

Richard Kenchington, International Coral Reef Action Network

Olof Linden, World Maritime University, Sweden

Nyawira Muthiga, Kenya Wildlife Service, Coral Reef Task Force

Arjan Rajasuriya, National Aquatic Resources Research & Development Agency, Sri Lanka

Bernard Salvat, Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, University of Perpignan, France

Scott Smith, The Nature Conservancy

Chris Tompkins, International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) Secretariat

Genevieve Verbrugge, Ministry of Environment, France

Ole Vestergaard, IOC-UNESCO

November 11, 2003

9:00-11:00

INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT
(Organized by WSSD Type 2 Initiative
on International ICM Networks)
(Room VI)

The practice of integrated coastal management (ICM) was given a significant boost in the 1992 Earth Summit, and in the past decade many countries have begun efforts in ICM. The 2002 World Summit reinforced the need for ICM, but provided only some specific targets and timetables to guide future action (for example, applying the ecosystem approach by 2010). Participants are invited to discuss:

—the provisions of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation which can usefully be used to advance and strengthen ICM

—the primary emphasis of the WSSD on poverty alleviation and how ICM can contribute to this goal

—whether more detailed targets and timetables are needed on this issue, making reference to the group discussion on this question at the Paris 2001 global conference, including: what might such more detailed targets and timetables contain, on what time frame, and where and how might they be pursued?

—modes of codifying and disseminating “good practice” in ICM

—modes and opportunities for measuring and reporting on ICM outcomes

Co-Chairs: *Chua Thia-Eng*, PEMSEA, *Indumathie Hewawasam*, (for the World Bank Institute), and *Steve Olsen*, University of Rhode Island

Participants:

Rhoda Ballinger, University of Cardiff, UK

Julian Barbieri, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, UNESCO

Stefano Belfiore, University of Delaware and U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Leo Brewster, Director, Coastal Zone Management Unit, Barbados

Peter Burbridge, Emeritus Professor in Coastal Management, School of Marine Science and Technology, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, UK

Biliana Cicin-Sain, University of Delaware, USA

Giovanni Coppini, National Institute of Geophysics and Volcanology, Italy

Valerie Cummins, Coastal and Marine Resources Centre, University College Cork, Ireland

Charles “Bud” Ehler, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, USA

Giuliano Fierro, Professor, DIPTERIS, Università di Genova, Italy

Anamarija Frankic, Virginia Institute of Marine Science, USA

Guillermo Garcia Montero, Director, Acuario Nacional, and President, Comité Oceanográfico Nacional, Cuba

Niels Ipsen, UNEP Collaborating Centre on Water and Environment, Denmark

Camille Mageau, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada

Yuriy Mikhaylichenko, Ministry of Industry, Science and Technologies of the Russian Federation

Magnus Ngoile, National Environmental Management Council, Tanzania

Evelia Rivera-Arriaga, University of Campeche, Mexico

11:00-13:00

NATIONAL OCEAN POLICIES
(Organized by WSSD Type 2 Initiative
on International ICM Networks)
(Room VIII)

Following the prescriptions of the Law of the Sea Convention and patterns of increasing ocean use, a number of nations are now developing new regimes for the management of their 200-mile ocean zones. Prominent examples include Australia, Canada, China, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Thailand, United States, and the 16 island nations in the South Pacific where they are developing a regional ocean policy that would coordinate and harmonize national ocean policies.

This session will: 1) share approaches among practitioners and academics involved in national ocean policy development in the various countries (very brief interventions and distribution of relevant materials are invited); and 2) most importantly, discuss the modalities of possible cooperation in sharing approaches and lessons among the countries and in building toward “good practice” in national ocean policy development.

Participants are invited to discuss:

- The approach followed in initiating national ocean policy (e.g., new legislation, an oceans commission, etc.)
- Principles embodied in various national ocean policies
- The institutional arrangements and mechanisms to formulate and implement national ocean policy
- Linkages between national ocean policies and subnational mechanisms and regional frameworks
- Jurisdictional issues and nested governance approaches
- Relationship among: watershed management, coastal management, and ocean management
- Relationship to international ocean agreements
- Harmonization of sectoral issues
- Public involvement in the formulation and implementation of national ocean policies
- Impediments to national ocean policy formulation and implementation
- Lessons learned from the experience
- Suggested guidance for other nations contemplating national ocean policy formulation

Co-Chairs: *Biliana Cicin-Sain*, University of Delaware, and *Dan McDougall*, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada

Participants:

Hans Balfoort, National Institute for Coastal and Marine Environment (RIKZ), Netherlands

Mohd Nizam Basiron, Maritime Institute of Malaysia

Phil Burgess, United Nations Open-Ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and Law of the Sea

Chua Thia-Eng, Partnerships for Environmental Management in the Seas of East Asia

Tiago Pitta e Cunha, Strategic Commission on Oceans, Portugal

Louise de La Fayette, UN DOALOS

Alf Hakon Hoel, University of Tromsø

John Low, South Pacific Regional Environment Programme

Mario Ruivo, Portuguese Committee for the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

Hance Smith, Cardiff University

Hiroshi Terashima, Ship and Ocean Foundation

Chris Tompkins, Department for Environment, UK

David VanderZwaag, Dalhousie University

Jon Van Dyke, University of Hawaii

13:00-15:00

Concurrent Events (3)

**(1) PUBLIC INFORMATION,
EDUCATION AND AWARENESS
(Room VI)**

The objectives of this meeting and of Session 9 of the Conference are to find ways to generate and maintain public support for oceans, coasts and islands and inspire a change of behavior at individual and collective levels, to discuss various activities supporting the main objective in order to foster and to promote sustainable attitude and behavior both at individual and collective levels:

—to raise and maintain a continuous interest of mass media;

—to mobilize organisations reaching very large audiences such as environmental NGOs or public venues (aquariums, museums, etc.);

—to mobilize educational organisations at all levels (namely by integrating the ocean issues in the activities program of the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development coordinated by UNESCO and starting from 2005); and

—to mobilize all stakeholders on Ocean Day.

Participants will be asked to concentrate on sharing their best experiences and bringing new ideas to gain public support and to inspire a change of behavior, both individually and collectively. The side event will be used as a preparation for the plenary session in order to come up with practical proposals during the plenary session.

Chair: *Phillip Vallette*, NAUSICAA, National Sea Centre, France, and co-founder of World Ocean Network

Participants:

Rhoda Ballinger, Cardiff University, UK

Ram Boojh, Centre for Environment Education, India, and co-founder of World Ocean Network, *What Role*

can Environmental Education Centers Play + Looking Forward to the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development - Indian and Asian Perspectives

Peter Neill, South Street Seaport Museum, USA, *What Role can Maritime Museums Play + Looking Forward to New Ways/New Exhibits to Inform Audiences*

(2) SMALL ISLANDS AND MAURITIUS 2004 (Room VIII)

The General Public's Perspective (Small Islands Voice, UNESCO)

The World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, September 2002 reaffirmed that small island developing states (SIDS) are a special case, and called for a comprehensive review of the Programme of Action for the sustainable development of SIDS. The review process is ongoing and will culminate in high-level meeting in Mauritius in August-September 2004.

Against this background, the *Small Islands Voice* initiative was launched in 2002 with the explicit aim of encouraging people in small islands to exchange their views on environment and development issues, to work together to solve their problems and to take part in the SIDS Programme of Action.

The aim of this workshop is to focus on the outcome of consultations and other exchanges taking place amongst the general public in islands in the Pacific, Indian Ocean and the Caribbean regions and how these can be channeled towards positive action. Within an overall context of forward-looking initiatives, particular attention will be given to young islanders and their concerns, community-based visions for development, priorities identified by civil society, global internet forums, and inter- and intra-regional exchanges between islands.

Co-Chairs: *Dirk Troost* and *Claire Green*, Coastal Regions and Small Islands (CSI), UNESCO

Participants:

Herman Belmar, Bequia Community High School, St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Pynee Chellapermal, Centre for Documentation, Research and Training on the South-West Indian Ocean, Mauritius

Tiare Holm, Palau Conservation Society, Palau

Gillian Cambers, University of Puerto Rico

Arthur Dahl, Global Islands Network, Switzerland

Sherry Heileman, Consultant, Global Environment Outlook Project, UNEP

(3) COASTAL ZONE AFRICA FORUM (Room VII)

The objectives of this meeting are to discuss the formulation of an African Coastal Zone Forum as a vehicle to promote the implementation of ICM on a regional basis, and to identify capacity-building mechanisms through a regional network of experts, NGOs, academics and stakeholders, and finally to exchange information and experiences on coastal planning, institutional mechanisms, science and technology applications, and training requirements. It is proposed that the African Forum would be formalised through the organisation of a Pan-African Conference in 2004. Participants will be invited to discuss:

- the modalities for establishing such a forum, including institutional arrangements;
- the topics and areas of cooperation that the Forum should address;
- the identification of interested partners and their respective roles;
- how to sustain effectively such a forum;
- the finalization of a work plan that should be implemented by 2004.

Participants:

Julius Francis, Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association, Tanzania

Elin Torrel, Coastal Resources Center, USA

Grant Trebble, AMCROPS, South Africa

Julian Barbière, IOC/UNESCO

Ali Mohamed, COSMAR-NEPAD/Kenya

Magnus Ngoile, Tanzania's National Environment Management Council

Indu Hewawasam, World Bank

Bernice McLean, University of Delaware

Iouri Oliounine, International Ocean Institute

15:00-17:00

LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEMS (Room VI)

One of the major WSSD targets is to “encourage the application by 2010 of the Ecosystem approach.” In the past decade, the GEF-funded program on Large Marine Ecosystems (LME) has gained significant experience in applying the LME approach in various marine regions around the world. This session reviews advances made in ecosystem management through the LME program, and seeks to identify possible synergies with other important efforts at the regional scale.

Major questions to be addressed:

—what are the major lessons that can be gleaned from the LME effort so far?

—how can the LME platform be used in the next decade to help achieve the WSSD ecosystem goal of applying ecosystem management by 2010?

—given that there are other important ocean and coastal management efforts at the regional level, for example, the Regional Seas Programme, how can synergy be achieved between the LME efforts and other regional-level efforts?

—given that many of the WSSD targets need to be implemented at the national level, how can the knowledge and experience gained through the LME efforts be most usefully applied to enhance sustainable development of coasts and national ocean zones in countries adjoining an LME?

—considering that other WSSD targets (such as, for example, establishing representative networks of marine protected areas by 2012) which might best be addressed at a regional level, how can these strategies be developed in collaboration with the LME efforts?

Co-chairs: *Pablo Huidobro*, Senior Technical Adviser, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), *Carl Lundin*, Head, Marine Program, The World Conservation Union (IUCN), and *Kenneth Sherman*, U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service

Participants:

Antonio Diaz de Leon Corral, UNIDO

Chidi Ibe, Regional Programme Advisor for Africa, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Ghana

Robin Mahon, Regional Project Coordinator, IOCARIBE Caribbean LME Project

Michael O’Toole, Regional Coordinator, Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem Project/UNDP, Namibia

Jan Thulin, Coordinator, Baltic Sea Regional Project/ International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)

Chika Ukwe, Industrial Development Officer, UNIDO

Charles Ehler, Vice-Chair, IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas - Marine

David Osborn, Programme Officer, UNEP-GPA

Appendix

The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation Text

(The verbatim text related to oceans, coasts, and islands in the Plan of Implementation agreed to at the WSSD.)

**World Summit on Sustainable Development
Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on
Sustainable Development**
29 September 2002

**Paragraphs 30-36 extracted from section IV.
Protecting and managing the natural
resource base of economic and social
development**

30. Oceans, seas, islands and coastal areas form an integrated and essential component of the Earth's ecosystem and are critical for global food security and for sustaining economic prosperity and the well-being of many national economies, particularly in developing countries. Ensuring the sustainable development of the oceans requires effective coordination and cooperation, including at the global and regional levels, between relevant bodies, and actions at all levels to:

(a) Invite States to ratify or accede to and implement the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the overall legal framework for ocean activities;

(b) Promote the implementation of chapter 17 of Agenda 21 which provides the programme of action for achieving the sustainable development of oceans, coastal areas and seas through its programme areas of integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas, including exclusive economic zones; marine environmental protection; sustainable use and conservation of marine living resources; addressing critical uncertainties for the management of the marine environment and climate change; strengthening international, including regional, cooperation and coordination; and sustainable development of small islands;

(c) Establish an effective, transparent and regular inter-agency coordination mechanism on ocean and coastal issues within the United Nations system;

(d) Encourage the application by 2010 of the ecosystem approach, noting the Reykjavik Declaration on Responsible Fisheries in the Marine Ecosystem and decision 5/6 of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity;

(e) Promote integrated, multidisciplinary and multisectoral coastal and ocean management at the national level, and encourage and assist coastal States in developing ocean policies and mechanisms on integrated coastal management;

(f) Strengthen regional cooperation and coordination between the relevant regional organizations and programmes, the UNEP regional seas programmes, regional fisheries management organizations and other regional science, health and development organizations;

(g) 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, where appropriate, the development of related infrastructure;

(h) Take note of the work of the open-ended informal consultative process established by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 54/33 in order to facilitate the annual review by the Assembly of developments in ocean affairs and the upcoming review of its effectiveness and utility to be held at its fifty-seventh session under the terms of the above-mentioned resolution;

31. To achieve sustainable fisheries, the following actions are required at all levels:

(a) Maintain or restore stocks to levels that can produce the maximum

sustainable yield with the aim of achieving these goals for depleted stocks on an urgent basis and where possible not later than 2015;

(b) Ratify or accede to and effectively implement the relevant United Nations and, where appropriate, associated regional fisheries agreements or arrangements, noting in particular the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks and the 1993 Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas;

(c) Implement the 1995 Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, taking note of the special requirements of developing countries as noted in its article 5, and the relevant Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) international plans of action and technical guidelines;

(d) Urgently develop and implement national and, where appropriate, regional plans of action, to put into effect the FAO international plans of action, in particular the international plan of action for the management of fishing capacity by 2005 and the international plan of action to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing by 2004. Establish effective monitoring, reporting and enforcement, and control of fishing vessels, including by flag States, to further the international plan of action to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;

(e) Encourage relevant regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to give due consideration to the rights, duties and interests of coastal States and the special requirements of developing States when addressing the issue of the allocation of share of fishery resources for straddling stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, mindful of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

and the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 Relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, on the high seas and within exclusive economic zones;

(f) Eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to over-capacity, while completing the efforts undertaken at WTO to clarify and improve its disciplines on fisheries subsidies, taking into account the importance of this sector to developing countries;

(g) 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;

(h) Support the sustainable development of aquaculture, including small-scale aquaculture, given its growing importance for food security and economic development.

32. In accordance with chapter 17 of Agenda 21, promote the conservation and management of the oceans through actions at all levels, giving due regard to the relevant international instruments to:

(a) Maintain the productivity and biodiversity of important and vulnerable marine and coastal areas, including in areas within and beyond national jurisdiction;

(b) 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 and technological assistance and the development of human and institutional capacity, particularly in developing countries;

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(c) 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, and time/area closures for the protection of nursery grounds and periods, proper coastal land use; and watershed planning and the integration of marine and coastal areas management into key sectors;

(d) Develop national, regional and international programmes for halting the loss of marine biodiversity, including in coral reefs and wetlands;

(e) 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;

33. 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 on municipal wastewater, the physical alteration and destruction of habitats, and nutrients, by actions at all levels to:

(a) 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;

(b) 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;

(c) 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 which are subject to accelerated environmental changes and development pressures;

(d) Make every effort to achieve substantial progress by the next Global Programme of Action conference in 2006 to protect the marine environment from land-based activities.

34. Enhance maritime safety and protection of the marine environment from pollution by actions at all levels to:

(a) Invite States to ratify or accede to and implement the conventions and protocols and other relevant instruments of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) relating to the enhancement of maritime safety and protection of the marine environment from marine pollution and environmental damage caused by ships, including the use of toxic anti-fouling paints and urge IMO to consider stronger mechanisms to secure implementation of IMO instruments by flag States;

(b) Accelerate the development of measures to address invasive alien species in ballast water. Urge IMO to finalize the IMO International Convention on the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments.

35. Governments, taking into account their national circumstances, are encouraged, recalling paragraph 8 of resolution GC (44)/RES/17 of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and taking into account the very serious potential for environment and human health impacts of radioactive wastes, to make efforts to examine and further improve measures and internationally agreed regulations regarding safety, while stressing the importance of having effective liability mechanisms in place, relevant to international maritime transportation and other transboundary movement of radioactive material, radioactive waste and spent fuel, including, inter alia, arrangements for prior notification and

consultations done in accordance with relevant international instruments.

36. Improve the scientific understanding and assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems as a fundamental basis for sound decision-making, through actions at all levels to:

(a) Increase scientific and technical collaboration, including integrated assessment at the global and regional levels, including the appropriate transfer of marine science and marine technologies and techniques for the conservation and management of living and non-living marine resources and expanding ocean-observing capabilities for the timely prediction and assessment of the state of marine environment;

(b) 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, both current and foreseeable, building on existing regional assessments;

(c) Build capacity in marine science, information and management, through, inter alia, promoting the use of environmental impact assessments and environmental evaluation and reporting techniques, for projects or activities that are potentially harmful to the coastal and marine environments and their living and nonliving resources;

(d) Strengthen the ability of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, FAO and other relevant international and regional and subregional organizations to build national and local capacity in marine science and the sustainable management of oceans and their resources.

Paragraphs 58-61 from section VII. Sustainable development of small island developing States

58. Small island developing States are a special case both for environment and development. Although they continue to take the lead in the path towards sustainable development in their countries, they are increasingly constrained by the interplay of adverse factors clearly underlined in Agenda 21, the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the decisions adopted at the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) Accelerate national and regional implementation of the Programme of Action, with adequate financial resources, including through GEF focal areas, transfer of environmentally sound technologies and assistance for capacity-building from the international community;

(b) Further implement sustainable fisheries management and improve financial returns from fisheries by supporting and strengthening relevant regional fisheries management organizations, as appropriate, such as the recently established Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism and such agreements as the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean;

(c) Assist small island developing States, including through the elaboration of specific initiatives in delimiting and managing in a sustainable manner their coastal areas and exclusive economic zones and the continental shelf (including, where appropriate, the continental shelf areas beyond 200 miles from coastal baselines), as well as relevant regional management initiatives within the context of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the UNEP regional seas programmes;

(d) Provide support, including for capacity-building, for the development and further implementation of:

(i) Small island developing States-specific components within programmes

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of work on marine and coastal biological diversity;

(ii) Freshwater programmes for small island developing States, including through the GEF focal areas;

(e) Effectively reduce, prevent and control waste and pollution and their health-related impacts by undertaking by 2004 initiatives aimed at implementing the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities in small island developing States;

(f) Work to ensure that, in the ongoing negotiations and elaboration of the WTO work programme on trade in small economies, due account is taken of small island developing States, which have severe structural handicaps in integrating into the global economy, within the context of the Doha development agenda;

(g) 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;

(h) Extend assistance to small island developing States in support of local communities and appropriate national and regional organizations of small island developing States for comprehensive hazard and risk management, disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness, and help relieve the consequences of disasters, extreme weather events and other emergencies;

(i) Support the finalization and subsequent early operationalization, on agreed terms, of economic, social and environmental vulnerability indices and related indicators as tools for the achievement of the sustainable development of the small island developing States;

(j) 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 Changes, where applicable;

(k) Support efforts by small island developing States to build capacities and institutional arrangements to implement intellectual property regimes;

59. Support the availability of adequate, affordable and environmentally sound energy services for the sustainable development of small island developing States by, inter alia:

(a) Strengthening ongoing and supporting new efforts on energy supply and services, by 2004, including through the United Nations system and partnership initiatives;

(b) Developing and promoting efficient use of sources of energy, 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;

60. Provide support to SIDS to develop capacity and strengthen:

(a) Health-care services for promoting equitable access to health care;

(b) Health systems for making available necessary drugs and technology in a sustainable and affordable manner to fight and control communicable and non-communicable diseases, in particular HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, diabetes, malaria and dengue fever;

(c) Efforts to reduce and manage waste and pollution and building capacity for maintaining and managing systems to deliver water and sanitation services, in both rural and urban areas;

(d) Efforts to implement initiatives aimed at poverty eradication, which have been outlined in section II of the present document.

61. Undertake a full and comprehensive review of the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in 2004, in accordance with the provisions set forth in General Assembly resolution S-22/2, and in this context requests the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session to consider convening an international meeting for the sustainable development of small island developing States.