



# INVITATION TO COLLABORATE

## In the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands Program of Work 2009-2012

### Background

The Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands was first mobilized in 2001 to help the world's governments highlight issues related to oceans, coasts, and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) on the agenda of the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), and was later formalized at the WSSD in Johannesburg. The Global Forum is a response to perceived needs:

- for fostering cross-sectoral dialogue on ocean issues among governments, NGOs, international organizations, and the private and scientific sectors
- for constant advocacy for oceans at the highest political levels
- for taking an ecosystem-based and integrated approach to oceans governance at national, regional, and global levels, including treating the water system from freshwater, to coasts, to oceans as an interlinked system.

Since 2001, the Global Forum has involved ocean experts representing all sectors from 105 countries to advance the global oceans agenda by: 1) promoting the implementation of international agreements related to oceans, coasts, and SIDS, especially the goals emanating from the 2002 WSSD (see Table 1 on page 2); 2) analyzing new emerging issues such as addressing the impacts of climate change and improving the governance regime for ocean areas beyond national jurisdiction; and 3) promoting international consensus-building on unresolved ocean issues.

The Global Forum has organized four Global Conferences (in 2001, 2003, and 2006 at UNESCO in Paris and in 2008 in Hanoi, Vietnam); organized the Ocean Policy Summit in Lisbon in 2005 documenting experiences with integrated oceans governance in countries and regions around the world; prepared a number of "report cards" on the implementation of the WSSD ocean targets and of the 1994 Barbados Programme of Action for SIDS; reports on ocean issues in island states; reports on capacity development needs on ocean and coastal



management in different world regions; and provided a series of Internet information services, including periodic newsletters.

### Strategic Oceans Planning to 2016

In late 2006, the Global Forum began a strategic planning effort in collaboration with governments, United Nations agencies, NGOs, industry, and scientific groups, to advance the global oceans agenda over the ten-year period to 2016.

Twelve Multinational Expert Working Groups, involving 254 experts from 72 countries, have been organized on three major themes, also considering a number of overarching, cross-cutting issues, as shown in the chart on page 3.

The Working Groups have prepared a set of Policy Analyses addressing:

- The major problems/obstacles that affect the issue area and ways of overcoming these
- How the global ocean goal/target under consideration can be assessed and progress (or lack thereof) measured; the extent to which intermediate and readily measurable targets and timetables might be set as implementation benchmarks; and the relationship of the ocean goal/target to other global ocean goals/targets
- Strategic opportunities for advancing the global goal/target in the next decade, by whom, and in what fora
- Recommendations on 3-5 specific priority action steps for implementation by national and international decision-makers to advance the issue in the next phase



**Table 1. Major oceans, coasts, and SIDS targets from the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development\***

**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 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

**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**

- To 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

- 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 and maritime safety**

- 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
- Enhance maritime safety and protection of the marine environment:
  - a) Ratify, accede to and implement IMO instruments
  - b) Accelerate the development of measures to address invasive species in ballast waters

**Science and observation**

- Improve scientific understanding and assessment of the marine environment
- 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**

- Follow-up on the implementation of the results of the Mauritius 2005 review of the Barbados Programme of Action

**Water Resources Management**

- Development of integrated water resources management (IWRM) plans by 2005

*\*United Nations. 2002. Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development*

The following policy briefs are available at [www.globaloceans.org/globalconferences/2008/](http://www.globaloceans.org/globalconferences/2008/):

1. Ecosystem Management and Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management and Indicators for Progress
2. Large Marine Ecosystems
3. Marine Biodiversity and Networks of Marine Protected Areas
4. Linking the Management of Freshwater, Oceans, and Coasts
5. Fisheries and Aquaculture—Sustainability and Governance

6. Maritime Transport
7. Governance of Marine Ecosystems and Uses in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction
8. Climate, Oceans, and Security
9. Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy
10. Compliance and Enforcement
11. Capacity Building
12. Public Education and Outreach

## Global Forum Working Groups Matrix

### **Theme 1: Achieving Ecosystem Management and Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management by 2010**

- a. Coordinating Group on Theme 1: Cross-Cutting Issues
- b. Large Marine Ecosystems
- c. Marine Biodiversity and MPAs
- d. Freshwater, Oceans, and Coasts
- e. Fisheries and Aquaculture
- f. Maritime Transportation

### **Theme 2: Climate, Oceans, and Security**

- a. Coordinating Group on Theme 2: Cross-Cutting Issues
  - Vulnerable Communities
    - Adaptation
    - Environmental Refugees
    - Public Health
  - Vulnerable Ecosystems
    - Natural Disasters
    - Sea Level Rise
    - Ocean Acidification
    - Ocean Warming
- b. SIDS and the Mauritius Strategy

### **Theme 3: Governance of Marine Ecosystems and Uses in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction**

- a. Coordinating Group on Theme 3: Cross-Cutting Issues
  - Overall Governance Issues
  - Ecosystems and Uses
    - Marine Biodiversity
    - Fisheries
    - Bioprospecting
    - Deep Seabed Mining
    - Tourism
    - Maritime Transportation

### **Overarching, Cross-Cutting Issues**

- a. Capacity Development
- b. Indicators for Progress
- c. Compliance and Enforcement
- d. Public Education / Outreach / Media

### **Fourth Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, Hanoi, Vietnam, April 7-11, 2008**

The 4th Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands brought together 439 ocean and coastal leaders from 62 countries, representing all sectors, including governments, intergovernmental and international organizations, non-governmental organizations, the business community, ocean donors, and scientific institutions. The conference was organized by the Global Forum and hosted by the highest political levels in the Government of Vietnam. The Conference Program is available at <http://www.globaloceans.org/globalconferences/2008/pdf/ConferenceProgram-April4.pdf>.

The conference assessed essential issues in the governance of the world's oceans, with a focus on moving toward an ecosystem-based and integrated approach to oceans governance at national, regional, and global levels. For the first time, a concerted effort was made to bring oceans policy together with climate change policy. As indicated in the 2007 report of the Intergov-

ernmental Panel on Climate Change, climate change will have profound effects on coastal ecosystems and populations around the world, especially among the poorest people on Earth and in small island developing States.

Conference participants considered the policy briefs prepared by the Working Groups and developed a strategic action plan, with specific steps, to advance the global oceans agenda to 2016.

For information about the Fourth Global Oceans Conference (GOC2008), please see:

World Ocean Observatory GOC2008 Website:  
<http://www.thew2o.net/goc2008/index.html>

GOC2008 YouTube Channel:  
<http://www.youtube.com/globaloceans2008>

International Institute for Sustainable Development – Reporting Services Summary Report of the Conference:  
<http://www.iisd.ca/yimb/sdoh4/>

A synthesis of the findings and policy recommendations of the Fourth Global Oceans Conference and of the Working Groups will be published in 2009 and disseminated globally.

## Collaboration Invited in the Global Forum's Program of Work 2009-2012

Organizations with an interest in advancing the global oceans agenda are invited to collaborate with the Global Forum in the further development and implementation of the strategic plan to advance to global oceans agenda and associated activities.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) and a variety of other partners from governments, UN agencies, NGOs, foundations, academic sector, and museums and aquaria have committed support as core funding to support this work (see Table 2 at the end of this report). Additional collaboration and co-financing is invited from a wide range of collaborators from UN agencies, national governments, nongovernmental organizations, foundations, research centers, and aquaria and museums.

### Major Activities to Be Undertaken:

## STRATEGIC PLANNING TO ADVANCE THE GLOBAL OCEANS AGENDA

The strategic planning process began by the Global Forum in 2006 is an informal process of envisioning where the oceans community would like to be in the next decade on the global oceans agenda and how to arrive there, in association with governments, UN agencies, NGOs, private sector, ocean donors, science sector, and the world's museums and aquaria. Building on the recommendations of the Working Groups at the 4th Global Oceans Conference, the Global Forum will continue focusing on the achievement of the WSSD and MDG goals while responding to new challenges, such as those related to climate, disasters, and high seas governance. The major next steps that should be taken in each area by the appropriate lead organizations need to be refined, and the role of the Global Forum in each area defined, as appropriate. Furthermore, each step should be assessed against a set of criteria, which includes: need for cross-sectoral perspective; comparative advantage; implementation feasibility; measurable indicators; and requisite funding.

This activity will determine how to best bring the top ocean issues to the attention of decisionmakers in various fora, especially the oceans and climate change issues. In particular, strategic planning in the areas of climate change, biodiversity conservation, and linking the management of freshwater, oceans, and coasts will involve incorporating oceans in the following major fora:

- climate talks in 2009 (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 15th Conference of the Parties (UNFCCC COP15) in Denmark, December 2009);
- biodiversity in Nagoya, Japan in December 2010 (United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity 10th Conference of the Parties, Nagoya, Japan); and
- the 5th World Water Forum in Istanbul in March 2009.



The Global Forum will also be communicating with interested governments and the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs regarding preparation of the oceans review by the UN Commission on Sustainable Development in 2014-2015.

### (1) Climate, Oceans, and Security

The Global Forum has developed an Action Agenda on Oceans and Climate to advance the global oceans agenda in relation to climate change and to influence the UNFCCC negotiations process in collaboration with other partners.

*1. Develop a series of Policy Briefs aimed at high-level policy makers on each of the major oceans/climate themes* (noted below) through consultation with expert scientists and decisionmakers.

*2. Organize the Global Ocean Policy Day to be held during the World Ocean Conference (WOC) in Manado, Indonesia (May 11-15, 2009)*, in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme, the Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, the Global Environment Facility, and other partners. The WOC will bring together Ministers, high-level government officials and representatives from international organizations from around the world to focus on the implications of climate change for the world's oceans and coastal communities, the role of the oceans in climate change phenomena, and the need for mitigation and adaptation measures to climate change. (Please see subsequent discussion.)

*3. Participate in the UNFCCC process (leading up to the COP15, December 2009, Copenhagen)* as a non-government organization, and articulate the central role of oceans in climate, the effects of climate change on oceans, coastal communities, and small island States, and the need for specific mitigation, adaptation, and financing measures.

*4. Organize the 2010 5th Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, April 5-9, 2010 at UNESCO in Paris*, with a focus on climate change and oceans and integrated, ecosystem-based ocean governance.

## Major Oceans/Climate Issues to Be Addressed (organized according to the categories that will be addressed at the UNFCCC COP15)

### Mitigation

1. Articulate the central role of oceans in climate and emphasize that continued levels of ocean absorption of anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions could lead to a level of ocean acidification that could produce irreversible impacts for millennia.
2. Understand and develop policy responses to global ocean changes (ocean warming, ocean acidification, changes in currents, and changes in Polar Regions).
3. Properly manage mitigation efforts that use the oceans (carbon capture and storage, ocean fertilization).
4. Encourage alternative forms of energy using the oceans (wind power, tidal energy and power from waves and ocean currents).
5. Manage air pollution from ships.

### Adaptation

6. Encourage a wide range of adaptation efforts (soft, hard, floating) in the context of integrated ecosystem-based management.

### Financing Mechanisms

7. Address the “climate divide” and promote international commitments and funding mechanisms, including public/private partnerships, to respond to the differential effects of climate change on different regions and peoples.

### Cross-cutting Issues

8. Enhance capacity building to address climate change effects.
9. Develop public outreach and education strategies.

## (2) Achieving Ecosystem-based Management and Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management by 2010 and Progress Markers

The Global Forum will:

- Prepare reports from the 4th Global Oceans Conference:
  1. 2009 Report following up on the 2006 Global Forum report on *Meeting the Commitments on Oceans, Coasts, and Small Island Developing States Made at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development: How Well Are We Doing?*
  2. Book on *Progress in Meeting the Global Goals of Achieving Ecosystem Management and Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management by 2010* with major policy briefs and presentations from the 4th Global Oceans Conference



- Carry out a major international survey on the extent of implementation of Ecosystem-Based Management (EBM) and Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management (ICM), including freshwater aspects, at national and regional levels, in partnership with national and regional collaborators
- Promote the development and implementation of best practices in integrated marine and coastal policies at national and regional levels

## (3) Large Marine Ecosystems

There are currently sixteen LME projects involving 110 countries. The Global Forum will encourage Ministers to continue to support the LME process within their countries. Each LME project is being carried out by stakeholders who are focusing on the improvement in the management of ocean and coastal resources through the project, and thus need continued support.

## (4) Marine Biodiversity and Networks of Marine Protected Areas

The Global Forum Working Group on Marine Biodiversity and Networks of Protected Areas will work on the preparation of a synthesis report to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) as part of the review of the CBD's Programme of Work on marine and coastal biodiversity being carried out by the CBD Secretariat in preparation for COP10 in 2010.



The Global Forum Working Group on Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (concerned with moving toward integrated, ecosystem-based management of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction (64% of the oceans) and protecting marine biodiversity in these areas will focus on four key next steps:

- Building bridges between developed and developing countries on these issues to achieve forward movement toward international consensus
- Further development of global approaches and rules-systematic analysis of the range of options for achieving integrated, ecosystem-based management of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, on a

continuum ranging from improvements in the sectoral processes to the establishment of integrated institutions

- Mapping of areas beyond national jurisdiction and identification of special areas in need of protection through marine protected areas
- Systematic regional experimentation on area-based management interventions in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, drawing implications for the global situation, in cooperation with the Global Environment Facility



## (5) Fisheries and Aquaculture – Sustainability and Governance

The major recommendations put forward by the Working Group at the 4th Global Oceans Conference include specifying next steps by the international community to accelerate progress in:

1. Considering the range of climate effects of fisheries and the policies that can be put in place to help fishers adapt to these changes and to address such changes.
2. Enhancing the performance of the Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) to achieve sustainable fisheries management as well as to move toward ecosystem-based management of ocean areas
3. Controlling Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) Fishing
4. Addressing the problem of fishing overcapacity
5. Doing aquaculture right, including additional and more detailed global guidance as well as global targets (akin to the WSSD targets on fisheries) needed to properly steer this important food-generating activity

The Working Group will mobilize on the following immediate next steps:

- Encourage the involvement of commercial fishing, tourism, energy, and other sectors in the Global Forum’s multi-stakeholder dialogues
- Examine ways by which traditional fisheries management can influence climate change impacts. For example, the rehabilitation of fish stocks can constitute building resilience to global climate change; rehabilitation of coastal ecosystems that serve as fish nurseries such as mangroves and sea grass, which also serve as carbon sinks, contribute to mitigation efforts. Changes in fishing patterns, such as substituting more passive fishing gear, e.g. traps, for more active fishing gear, e.g. trawls, contribute to fuel reduction.
- Provide input and assist in ensuring that governments are adequately informed about the issues from various perspectives
- Contribute to the following meetings:
  - Meeting of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
  - World Ocean Conference 2009
  - Fifth Global Oceans Conference 2010
  - Review of the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA), 2010/2011

## (6) Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy

The Working Group will mobilize on the following immediate next steps:

- Conduct consultations with Alliance of Small Islands States (AOSIS) country UN missions in New York as to their views on how the Global Forum may support AOSIS on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy and on its involvement in the climate negotiations, especially in the areas of mitigation, adaptation, technology transfer, and financing
- Participate in the following meetings/conferences related to: 17th Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) (SIDS Day), May 2009, World Ocean Conference 2009, 10th United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea (ICP-10), June 2009, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 15th Conference of the Parties, December 2009, 5th Global Oceans Conference 2010, and Preparation for CSD review of the oceans 2014-2015
- Participate in the UNFCCC process and develop a set of materials related to oceans, coasts, and SIDS to be used to articulate key points about the central role of oceans on



climate and the effects of climate change on small island developing States

- Promote the development of capacity building for coastal and marine management
  - Involve ocean experts in the preparation of an economic opportunity report for SIDS (including opportunities for alternative energy development) which could be the basis for World Bank and other investments
  - Enhance the ocean and coastal curricula within the University Consortium of Small Island States; involve partners such as the International Ocean Institute and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)



## (7) Linking the Management of Freshwater, Coasts, and Oceans

The major recommendations emanating from the Working Group and 4th Global Oceans Conference include:

- Identify and recognize the costs and implications of failure to link integrated water resources management (IWRM) and integrated ocean and coastal management (ICM)
- Take the lead in making marine issues more visible at the World Water Forum
- Challenge participants to identify ways to better link IWRM and ICM that can be suitable for governments, donors, planners, and key stakeholders
- Invite freshwater experts to the 2010 Global Oceans Conference and organize freshwater-oceans event for both communities
- Draw lessons learned from specific case studies for dissemination among decision-makers, management practitioners in both freshwater and ocean areas and for public outreach

The Working Group will mobilize on the following immediate next steps:

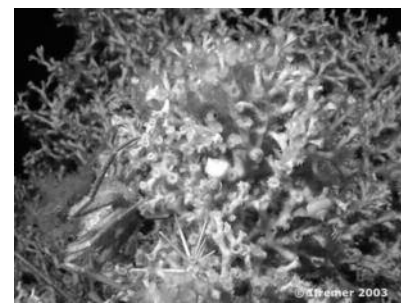
- Participate in forthcoming meetings where the need to strengthen the linkages between the management of freshwater and oceans can be highlighted, including at the 5th World Water Forum, Istanbul, March 2009; World Ocean

Conference 2009; 5th Global Oceans Conference 2010; Third Intergovernmental review of the UNEP/GPA, 2011

- Enhance the information on freshwater-to-oceans linkages available on existing websites, such as the World Ocean Observatory 'From Freshwater to Oceans' website, and maximizing the opportunity for access by creating links between these websites and the 5th WWF website
- Build on the concept of environmental flows for both downstream and upstream users, including the identification of positive and negative impacts of upstream and downstream activities on freshwater and marine ecosystems, resources, and dependent communities, as a basis for establishing and strengthening linkages

## (8) Improving Governance of Marine Ecosystems and Uses in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction

Since 2005, the Global Forum has been engaged in an informal process to bring together major relevant interests to facilitate open and constructive multi-stakeholder policy dialogue to inform and support the formal processes that have been or may be established by the United Nations General Assembly regarding governance of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction. The general intent is to work to clarify the issues, lay out various perspectives, discuss options, and identify possible avenues for consensus-building among disparate interests, especially between developed and developing countries, and industry and environmental groups.



Considerable work has already been carried out in this area by the Global Forum, which are reviewed in the Global Forum's report to the UN 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 (2nd Meeting, 28 April – 2 May 2008, New York. (<http://www.globaloceans.org/highseas/pdf/GlobalForumSubmission-2ndAdHocWGMeeting-April2008-red.pdf>).

The Global Forum has organized a series of workshops, policy analyses, and multi-stakeholder dialogues carried out under the Project *Governing the Oceans Beyond National Jurisdiction: Multistakeholder Policy Analyses and Policy Dialogues for Improved Ocean Governance*, supported by the Nippon Foundation, Japan, and carried out at the University of Delaware Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy, which included three workshops:

- *Strategic Planning Workshop on Global Oceans Issues in Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction in the Context of Climate Change*, January 23-25, 2008, Nice, France

- *Workshop on Ecosystems and Uses in Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction*, held on April 5, 2008 as part of the Fourth Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands: Advancing Ecosystem Management and Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management by 2010 in the Context of Climate Change held in Hanoi, Vietnam, April 7-11, 2008
- *Workshop on Management Issues and Policy Alternatives to Improve Governance of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction*, together with the Government of Singapore, in Singapore, on November 3-5, 2008, which advanced discussions of: a) Major institutional options for moving toward integrated, ecosystem-based management; b) Options for managing marine genetic resources, especially focusing on possible modalities for benefit sharing; and c) Possible design of experiments incorporating ecosystem-based management through pilot sites in areas beyond national jurisdiction

At the Singapore Workshop, there was an important opportunity for a consultation session on the role that the Global Environment Facility could play regarding areas beyond national jurisdiction in the next phase (GEF 5). Recommendations were made to encourage a number of regional “bottom-up” cases to test key concepts for moving forward in this area. Participants urged the Global Environment Facility to consider funding support, in the next GEF 5 phase, for experiments to test the feasibility of applying ecosystem-based management to regional areas which may include areas of national jurisdiction, large marine ecosystems shared by various countries, and areas beyond national jurisdiction. Several possible test cases were identified.

Next steps in this work are to report to the G-77, AOSIS, and other country groupings at the UN on emerging findings, to present findings at the next meeting of the UN Ad Hoc Working Group on the subject (2010), to continue the policy analyses and dialogues, and to develop a series of regional case studies for possible funding by the GEF and others.

The Global Forum work on the themes Capacity Development and Public Education and Outreach are discussed under items 4 and 5 below.

## **2. CO-ORGANIZE INDONESIA WORLD OCEAN CONFERENCE, MANADO, INDONESIA, (May 11-15, 2009)**

The Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, with funding support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), is co-organizing the Global Ocean Policy Day with the Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and other partners. The Global Ocean Policy Day is scheduled for May 13, 2009 during the World Ocean Conference (WOC).

The Global Ocean Policy Day will feature keynote presentations and panel sessions, focusing on the key themes of the

conference, allowing for a dialogue amongst the participants and further development of the emerging outcomes of the Conference. The Global Ocean Policy Day will provide a major opportunity for multi-stakeholder dialogue among high-level government officials, international organizations, NGOs, industry, and scientists at the World Ocean Conference. About 1000 participants are expected to participate in the Global Ocean Policy Day.

The Global Ocean Policy Day will be preceded by panel discussions on the major ocean/climate issues noted above during May 11 and 12, to be organized by the Global Forum and other collaborators. Key scientists, decision-makers, ocean and coastal managers and other practitioners will lead these sessions. Preparation for these panels and for the Global Ocean Policy Day will involve the development of a number of peer-reviewed policy briefs (aimed at high-level decision-makers and the public) on major climate/oceans themes. A Science Advisory Group involving key scientists from around the world are advising on the planning efforts and are carrying out peer-reviews of the policy briefs, and will be participating in the climate/oceans panels and in the Global Ocean Policy Day.

The Global Forum will actively participate in the preparation of the Manado Ocean Declaration, expected to lay out specific policy recommendations for high-level leaders.

The Global Forum will plan to institutionalize the High-Level Ministerial Oceans Roundtable as part of the Global Forum’s Global Ocean Conferences post-Manado.

## **3. PLANNING FOR 2010 GLOBAL OCEANS CONFERENCE**

The 5th Global Oceans Conference: Advancing Integrated Ocean Governance at National, Regional, and Global levels will be held April 5-9, 2010 at UNESCO in Paris, France. The Global Conference is organized by the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, in collaboration with other main organizers from intergovernmental, governmental, and non-governmental entities. Other key ocean-oriented entities, industry, and scientific groups are being invited, as well, to play pivotal roles in the organization of the Conference and the dissemination of its outputs.

The Conference, which will, in part, celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, UNESCO and the International Year of Biodiversity 2010, will address the following themes:

- Oceans, Climate and Security: Major Issues in Mitigation, Adaptation, and Financing
- Integrated Marine and Coastal Policies: Best Practices at National and Regional Levels
- Progress Markers in Achieving Integrated Ecosystem-Based Management by 2010, Including Linkages to Freshwater
- Marine Biodiversity (2010) and Networks of Marine Protected Areas (2012), and celebrating the 2010 International Year of Biodiversity

- Next Steps in Building Consensus on Integrated Governance of Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction
- Enhancing United Nations Capacity to Respond to Cross-Cutting Issues in Ocean Governance
- Mobilizing to Support Capacity Development in Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (SIDS)
- Mobilizing the Public and the Private Sector for Global Ocean Stewardship

The Global Conference will feature:

- A Technical Symposium on Ocean Governance, April 5-6
- High-level National Officials Roundtable, Meetings of Special Networks (The Ocean Parliamentarians; Local and Regional Authorities), and Meetings of Global Forum Working Groups, April 7
- The Policy Conference (Plenary Sessions, Concurrent Policy Dialogues, Charting the Course for the Next Phase), April 8 and 9

#### **4. OCEAN/CLIMATE STRATEGY/VISION/ LEADERSHIP TRAINING FOR HIGH-LEVEL DECISIONMAKERS FROM AROUND THE WORLD (FOCUS ON PERMANENT OCEAN OFFICIALS IN-COUNTRY AND PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES TO THE UN)**

This activity aims to foster the development of “ocean leadership” among high-level decision-makers, including both the highest level permanent officials at national levels and in the UN country missions in New York.

##### ***Definition of Ocean Leadership***

*The goal of ocean leadership is the development of a broad vision and skills to be able to address the thorny issues related to oceans, coasts, small island developing States, biodiversity, and climate in an integrated manner, and increasing understanding of the interrelationships among issues and the impacts of uses and activities on the marine environment and on each other. While rooted in the context, culture, and experience of a particular country, an ocean leader will have the ability to understand the complex interplay among international, national, and local policies and politics which typically shapes actions in the oceans area.*

*The ocean leader will have a deep appreciation of the meaning of ocean stewardship, of public benefits from sustainable ocean use, and of his/her personal responsibility to future generations, to his/her nation, and to the global community in this regard. The ocean leader will have, as well, the capacity to think, act, and negotiate strategically to advance stewardship of oceans at national and international levels. The ocean leader will have the capacity to negotiate strategically with other countries and the private sector to insure that the ocean resources in the areas of his/her national jurisdiction are used*

*sustainably and for the benefit of the country's public and especially of its coastal communities.*

*The ocean leader will have sufficient knowledge and understanding of marine science, economics, public administration, and politics, to enable him/her to formulate and implement ocean policies in an effective and efficient manner and with lasting benefits to the public and to coastal communities.*

This training will combine the following aspects: 1) substantive aspects related to the interplay of oceans, coasts, climate, and biodiversity and related international and national frameworks; 2) leadership skills; 3) negotiation skills.

The training will target the highest level permanent officials in developing countries and SIDS as well as country officials in the United Nations Missions in New York (responsible for international negotiations). Special emphasis will be put on the following groups of countries:

- Coral Triangle Initiative Countries (Indonesia, Timor Leste, Malaysia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, and Solomon Islands)
- 51 Small Island Developing States (SIDS)
- Countries in the Western Indian Ocean region and Agulhas and Somali Currents Large Marine Ecosystem
- The 8 countries in the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Nations (Portugal, Brazil, Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Timor Leste)

Specific Modules in this Training Program may include: 1) Implementation of WSSD targets on oceans, coasts, and SIDS: State-of-the Art: a) Status of Ecosystems and Resources; and b) How Well are We Doing?; 2) Effective Communication, Negotiation, and Decision-making; 3) Oceans and Climate Change: a) Developing Strategies and Linkages Among Management Initiatives; b) Putting Oceans in the Climate Agenda, c) Addressing Climate Change Impacts on Vulnerable Ecosystems and Communities.

The Ocean Leadership Training Program will be developed and delivered, with partners, initially in English. Subsequently, the program may be delivered in different languages together with leading partners from different countries.

#### **5. PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH**

The Global Forum will collaborate with the World Ocean Network (WON) (reaching more than 250 museums and aquaria around the world), the World Ocean Observatory (WOO), and other groups specializing in public outreach to craft and disseminate messages to the public to promote appropriate individual and social behavior toward the oceans, in conjunction with the world's museums and aquaria. In 2009, this work will be especially devoted to oceans and climate to coincide with the Global Forum's efforts associated with the 2009 World Ocean Conference and the UNFCCC

negotiations. A series of public-oriented briefings focused on the oceans/climate priority areas to be covered at WOC2009 will be prepared and widely disseminated in print form as well as in other media.

### ***Roadmap and Schedule of Global Forum Activities in 2009-2010:***

#### **2009**

- February 5-6, Global Forum Steering Committee Meeting, World Bank, Washington, D.C.
- March 2009, Consultations with country groupings—G77, AOSIS, others; meetings with UNDESA to consider CSD review of oceans in 2014, New York
- March 16-22, Participation in the 5th World Water Forum, Istanbul, Turkey
- March 29-April 8, 1st Preparatory Meeting, UNFCCC COP15
- May 4-15, UN Commission on Sustainable Development, SIDS Day
- May 11-15, World Ocean Conference, Manado, Indonesia (Global Ocean Policy Day is on May 13, 2009)
- May 19-24, International Marine Conservation Congress (serves as the 2nd International Marine Protected Areas Congress (IMPAC2)), Washington, D.C.
- June 1-12, 2nd Preparatory Meeting, UNFCCC COP15; 30th session of Convention subsidiary bodies SBSTA (Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice) and SBI (Subsidiary Body for Implementation); eighth session of the AWG-KP (Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol) and sixth session of the AWG-LCA (Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention) (including organization of side event)
- June 8, World Ocean Day
- June 16 (Tuesday), Global Forum Steering Committee Meeting, Explorers Club, New York
- June 17-19, 10th Meeting of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea (ICP10), New York (including organization of side event)
- September 2009, Convention on Biological Diversity Expert workshop to provide scientific and technical guidance on the use and further development of biogeographic classification systems, and guidance on the identification of areas beyond national jurisdiction which meet the scientific criteria, Ottawa, Canada
- September 28-October 9, 3rd Preparatory Meeting, UNFCCC COP15 (including organization of side event)
- October 26-29, 2009, GEF Fifth Biennial International Waters Conference, Cairns, Australia

- October 2009, 36th Festival of Underwater Pictures, Antibes, France
- November 2009, CBD Expert workshop to discuss scientific and technical aspects relevant to EIA in areas beyond national jurisdiction, Seoul, Korea
- November 23-27, East Asian Seas Congress, Manila, Philippines
- December 7-18, UNFCCC COP15, Copenhagen, Denmark

#### **2010**

- UN Ad Hoc Informal Working Group on marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction, January 2010 (draft date), New York
- April 5-9, 5th Global Oceans Conference, UNESCO Paris
- April 2010 (following the Global Oceans Conference), International Meeting, World Ocean Network
- September 2010, 1st Ocean Leadership Institute, Washington DC
- October 2010, United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity 10th Conference of the Parties, Nagoya, Japan

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### **List of Past Contributors and Invited Collaborators**

A list of current and past financial or in-kind contributors and invited collaborators to the Global Forum may be found in Table 2.

**Table 2. Current and Past Financial or In-Kind Contributors to the Global Forum**

### **Intergovernmental Organizations**

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

### **Governments**

Government of Australia  
 Government of Barbados  
 Flemish Government, Belgium  
 Government of Canada (DFO; CIDA; DFAIT)  
 Government of Indonesia (Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries)  
 Government of Italy (Ministry of Environment and Territory)  
 Government of the Republic of Korea (Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries)  
 Government of Mexico (Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources, Comision Consultiva del Agua)  
 Government of Mozambique  
 Government of the Netherlands  
 Government of Portugal (Intersectoral Oceanographic Commission, Ministry of Science, Technology and High Education; Strategic Commission on the Oceans; Secretary of State for Maritime Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)  
 Government of Singapore (Ministry of Foreign Affairs; National Parks Board)  
 Government of the United States of America (NOAA: National Ocean Service (Coastal Services Center, International Program Office), National Marine Fisheries Service; Department of State; USAID)  
 Government of Vietnam (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment)

### **International Organizations**

Land-Ocean Interactions in the Coastal Zone  
 New Partnership for Africa's Development  
 Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission  
 Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia  
 South Pacific Regional Environment Programme

### **Nongovernmental Organizations**

International Ocean Institute  
 International Union for the Conservation of Nature  
 IUCN Vietnam  
 The Nature Conservancy  
 World Wildlife Fund

### **Foundations**

Gulbenkian Foundation, Portugal  
 Lighthouse Foundation, Germany  
 Luso-American Foundation, Portugal  
 Nippon Foundation, Japan  
 Ocean Policy Research Foundation, Japan

### **Research Centers**

Centro de Ecologia, Pesquerias y Oceanografia del Golfo de  
 Mexico (EPOMEX), Universidad Autonoma de Campeche, Mexico  
 Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI), France  
 Dalhousie University, Marine and Environmental Law Institute  
 Pusan National University, Republic of Korea  
 University of Delaware, Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy  
 University of Rhode Island Coastal Resources Center

### **Aquaria and Museums**

Centre de Decouverte du Monde Marin, Nice, France  
 NAUSICAA (Centre National de la Mer)  
 Oceanario de Lisboa  
 World Ocean Observatory  
 World Ocean Network

# Steering Committee, Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands

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