



OCEANS AT RIO+20

All Political Groups and Over Two Thirds of Member States Highlight Oceans in their Inputs to the Rio+20 Compilation Document

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Oceans and coasts have taken a prominent role in the discussions leading up to the Rio+20 Conference, as reflected in various high-level meetings and reports. Following an invitation from the Rio+20 Preparatory Committee, Member States, political groups, major groups, and UN agencies and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) submitted substantive input to the Rio+20 preparatory process, which formed the basis for the [Zero Draft of the Rio+20 outcome document](#).

The Global Ocean Forum has reviewed these documents for substantive focus on ocean and coastal issues, and has compiled tables outlining the ocean-related priorities and proposals of the political groups, regional preparatory meetings, and Member States.¹ Table 1 shows the results of the initial analysis.

Table 1: Input to November 1 Rio+20 Compilation Document: Who Mentioned Oceans?

Submission	Number/Number of Submissions Analyzed	Percentage
Political Groups	5/5	100%
Regional Preparatory Meeting Outcomes	5/5	100%
Member States	67/100	67%
UN Agencies and IGOs	34/74	46%
Major Groups	127/493	26%

For each Political Group, Regional Preparatory Meeting Outcome, and Member State submission, ocean-related information was summarized and compiled into a table (see following pages). These documents will be available through the Global Ocean Forum's website.

Sixty seven percent of all Member States, and all political groups and regional preparatory outcomes, highlighted oceans or ocean-related issues in their input submissions. These Member States included both developed and developing countries, and spanned all regions of the world. This analysis demonstrates the strong consensus of the international community on the need for ocean and coastal issues to figure prominently into the Rio+20 outcome.

¹ The terms "ocean," "marine," "coast," and "fish" were searched in all submissions on the [UNCSD website](#). Documents submitted in French or Spanish were translated using the Google translate tool available at <http://translate.google.com/> and searched using the same keywords.

For each submission that contained ocean-related information, the document was examined for information relevant to the following topics: Climate change; integrated coastal management/ecosystem-based management related to oceans and coasts; small island developing States; marine biodiversity; fisheries; capacity development related to oceans and coasts; the blue economy; the institutional framework for sustainable development; and other ocean-related issues.

Rio+20 Member States Submissions (by Region)

SUBMISSIONS	CLIMATE CHANGE	ICM/ EBM*	SIDS	MARINE BIODIVERSITY	FISHERIES	CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT	BLUE ECONOMY	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REGARDING OCEANS	OTHER ISSUES
Africa									
Burkina Faso					Fisheries are an important sector upon which to build a green economy				
Liberia	Coastal location makes Liberia vulnerable to floods, causing damage and the forced relocation of coastal communities;*** Environmental challenges for the country include a myriad of climate change related issues**	Among the challenges: coastal erosion and pollution of coastal waters from oil residue and raw sewage, mangrove draining and reclamation in urban areas					Promote responsible business practices to protect natural resources and ecosystem services, and build the capacity of local populations to be part of this work**	Rio+20 should develop a global network for natural disaster risk management; There is a need for a framework for financial and technical assistance on disaster preparedness and capacity building for risk reduction of man-made disasters	The unintended consequences of oil exploration, including monitoring and disaster mitigation in the field should be addressed**
Niger									Note the degradation of marine ecosystems
Senegal	Climate change is an area most significantly affecting the prospects for sustainable development (SD) in the next decade; Climate change has been integrated into development planning;** Development and implementation of NAPAs**	Degradation of marine ecosystems and coastal erosion is an area most significantly affecting the prospects for SD in the next decade; Have developed ICM plan***		Marine Protected Areas have been established to address the sustainable development challenge***					

*Integrated Coastal Management/Ecosystem Based Management ** Not ocean-specific ***Action taken, not recommendation

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Togo	Climate change and natural disasters (floods, desertification, coastal erosion) are ranked numbers one and two as the emerging challenges to have an impact on the prospects for SD in Togo in the coming decade				In 2007 developed the National Programme for Food Security (NPFS) which includes improving the productivity and development of fisheries, and the sustainable management of natural resources and fisheries***		The economic sectors most important to building a green economy include environmental goods and services and fisheries		Note the degradation of marine ecosystems
Tunisia	Developed several strategies and initiatives for the adaptation of sectors most vulnerable to climate change, including changes in the Tunisian coast climates, and the adaptation strategy of the tourism sector;*** Already experiencing adverse effects of climate change, including rising sea level***	The proliferation of specialized institutions to address pollution control, energy, waste management, and coastal protection has led to challenges in integration***		Effort to protect and provide valuation of elements of biological diversity;*** There are currently 5 Marine and Coastal Protected Areas***			The development of tourism resorts appear wasteful and are often a source of coastal degradation***		Socio-economic imbalances have emerged, in particular between relatively advanced coastal regions and the disadvantaged in the interior***
Asia									
Bhutan					Preventative action should be taken before fish stocks collapse				
India					Invest in fisheries to restore and enhance natural capital				

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Indonesia					Specifically target fisheries for transition to a green economy through resource efficiency				Address emerging issues such as managing coastal and marine resources
Japan	Encourages transitioning to a green economy to enhance resilience against climate change related disasters			Set own goal of setting aside 10% of coastal marine areas for protection by 2020***	Fisheries need to be managed and harvested sustainably; Promote fishing communities to protect food security, employment and culture; Address IUU; Implement Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries	Japan sends experts and also gives indirect technical assistance to developing countries on MPAs and coral reef habitat mapping***			Land-based pollution needs to be reduced
The Philippines				Indigenous peoples should be considered in policy and decision-making processes to protect their biocultural rights.**	Institutionalize good aquaculture and fisheries practices to include socio-environmental standards as well as promotion of ecosystem-based approaches to fisheries management, including community-based coastal resource management	Need regulatory and incentive framework that will ensure the protection of natural capital when investments are made in developing countries**	Strengthen legislative policies to include incentive-based mechanisms, including payment for ecosystem services;** Achieve environmental integrity & ecological resilience through enhancement of ecosystem goods and services;** Payments for environmental services to improve human well-being; Accreditation, certification and eco-labelling of products should be established in order to avoid green trade protectionism**		Need for eco-efficient resource use in the transport, energy, waste and water sectors;** Solid waste management technologies, including technology to convert waste to energy, are needed**

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Republic of Korea	Establish new Sustainable Development Goals, to reflect political agreements on global environmental issues, including climate change; Preparation of National Green Economy Strategies, including climate change adaptation				Targeted implementation goals for sectors, including fisheries	Specific capacity-building related initiatives include: Climate change mitigation and adaptation actions	The green economy should capture and account for the economic, environmental, and social value of natural resources	Regional focal points for information-sharing, technology transfer, and capacity building	Increasing resource efficiency by responding to climate change; Need for sustainable ocean development and management
Singapore	Due to the small land area and geographical position, Singapore faces serious constraints in implementing renewable energy**	Consider addressing plastic and hazardous waste issues as part of ICZM through coordinated efforts among local government and administrative, coastal zone management, and tourism authorities				There is a need to strengthen the capacities of existing regional/sub-regional organizations to address e-waste and plastics in the marine environment in Asia and the Pacific countries, in particular the SIDS	The fisheries sector is considered important in the transition to a resource efficient economy	New and emerging waste streams, including e-waste and plastics require special national, international, and regional attention and must be addressed through appropriate programmes	
Sri Lanka	Established the Sri Lanka Carbon Fund (SLCF) to actively participate in the carbon trading business in 2008**	Engineering and management of the coastal zone is vital for the sustainability of coastal resources***					Has produced many economic benefits from the coastal resources, in particular from fishing, tourism, and maritime activities, but the pressure of resource use and development may degrade the coastal environment		Coastal and marine environmental degradation including sea erosion, coastal pollution, and oil spills, are threats to the sustainability of coastal habitats,*** Marine Environment Protection Authority (MEPA) was established under the Marine Pollution Prevention Act; MEPA plans to implement a proper reception and disposal system with no adverse effects on the marine and terrestrial environment****

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Thailand	The increasing effects of climate change through intensified natural disasters have caused devastating impacts especially to small island developing states and developing countries with low-lying coastal areas, and with areas prone to natural disasters and fragile ecosystems**					Strongly emphasizes the significance of technology transfer and development, R&D, capacity building and technical assistance; Incorporate an enforcing mechanism and incentives to materialize capacity building and transfer of environmentally sound technologies from developed to developing countries, particularly in the fields of wastewater treatment, household and hazardous waste management, energy efficiency and integrated water resource management**			
Caribbean									
Cuba			Rio+20 should guarantee an effective response to the needs, vulnerabilities, and special conditions of developing countries and small island states, whose possibilities for achieving sustainable development are significantly reduced due to the environmental, economic, financial, and food crises						
Dominican Republic	In recent years the island has been marked by the occurrence of natural disasters and deadly floods, caused largely by the degradation of watersheds**, ***		A green economy is one that considers the unique characteristics of Small Island Developing States and high vulnerability to climate change effects						Have a Plan of Action For the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Land-Based Sources***

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Grenada	Grenada is integrating climate change into national strategies; Projects include community-based coastal ecosystem restoration; Enhancements to a National Energy Policy, protected areas, and water distribution enhancements reflect integrated management approaches and with various initiatives on climate change responses**	Make Land Management more consistent and compatible with coastal / marine management in the small island context;*** Identified gaps: Integrated Water and Coastal Resource Management, Infrastructural development in terms of relocating from the coastline		Identified gap: Biodiversity conservation and restoration including mangroves and other endangered species	A Fisheries-based adaptation initiative was reinforced and consolidated;*** Support for the shared management of fish stocks, through the Straddling Stock Convention and the Code of Conduct; New and emerging challenges: fully implement a regime for outing of free-entry / open-access to marine stocks, habitats and sea-zones and at-sea protected areas	Need climate change adaptive capacity; Actions include a regulatory framework, institutional strengthening and capacity-building, technology transfer, public awareness and enhancement of skills for facilitation of new responses to changes in technology***	Identified gap: Enhancements in tourism, transitioning from overburdened coastal development to ecotourism, lessening pressures on coastal ecosystems such as the near-shore and coral reefs	Address SIDS vulnerability in oceans governance; Preparation of a sustainable development report to support implementation of the Barbados Plan Of Action***	Improve efficiency and revenues with respect to the administration of issues such as land use and land tenure driven locally by change-of-use of land and sea spaces (near-shore mooring)
Jamaica	Advancing and mainstreaming climate change into socio-economic decision-making processes and development initiatives;** Address climate change adaptation in the tourism sector; Need mechanisms to fully consider the impacts of climate change in national policies and plans;** Adopting best adaptation measures;** Applying disaster reduction frameworks to strengthen mitigation measures	Creating an appropriate institutional framework for the integrated management of all types of waste**	Special and differential treatment be accorded to SIDS within the outcomes of the conference on the well-established basis of their extreme vulnerability	Developing and implementing mechanisms for biodiversity conservation and ecosystems management;** Emerging challenge: Invasive species threatening marine resources	The Caribbean must be enabled to monitor and control illegal fishing by states external to the region as set out in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPoI); Stop over-exploitation of natural resources, including fish stocks	Region needs the scientific research and the relevant technology for the sustainable exploitation of marine resources; Strengthening the capacity of local organizations to facilitate citizen participation in sustainable management of their local natural resources**	Reducing the impact of the transportation sector including better traffic management strategies to reduce air pollution, reduce ship-borne waste and invasive species in ballast water, and reduce fossil fuel usage; Supporting a dynamic tourism sector in sustainably managed environments to support biodiversity conservation objectives; Preserve ecological capital	Implement Mauritius Strategy to build the resilience of SIDS; The Caribbean must be enabled to monitor and control pollution by ships and land-based sources, (as in JPoI); SIDS should ensure that UNCSD addresses the same oceans issues which they have traditionally highlighted within the context of the BPoA and MSI, confirm the earlier decisions, and secure commitment for the means to implement them	Caribbean countries are highly vulnerable to natural disasters and oil spills and other waste from ships, as well as other threats to sustainable development and tourism, the region's leading industry

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Europe									
Albania		Multi-use plans are needed to address domestic challenges including decreasing fish stocks		Marine biodiversity needs to be preserved	Fisheries are important for economic development				
Croatia	Assess vulnerability of coastal zones, and take prevention, mitigation and adaptation measures to address natural disasters, particularly those caused by climate change	Promotes ecosystem-based integrated coastal zone management on the basis of the Barcelona convention Protocol on ICZM		The value of marine biodiversity should be incorporated into the ICM/EBM planning	Sectoral priorities should be established, including fisheries	Prioritize increased funding and capacity building within the ICM/EBM plans		Establish consistent framework for measuring ocean and coastal populations and management actions in the Regular Process of the GMA; Establish a high-level oversight ocean mechanism	Develop a global plan to address marine litter and pollution
Iceland	Ocean acidification is a relatively new concern; Adaptation could be in the form of fishery management programs that account for climate change		The ocean provides substantial food and economic support for SIDS		Progress in fisheries is important in improving the living conditions of those in developing countries in terms of food security and a source of export revenues				
Liechtenstein				Marine protected areas should be established to protect biodiversity					

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Monaco	Recognize the threat of ocean acidification	Fisheries and aquaculture need to be addressed within the framework of ICM and marine spatial planning; ICM can also be used to address resiliency and sustainability issues brought on by climate change, development, and extreme weather	Sustainable tourism practices and successes need to be shared, especially amongst SIDS; ICM use is recommended for SIDS		Reduce fishing capacity and increase efforts to meet WSSD goals on poverty eradication and sustainable fisheries; Reduce IUU fishing by implementing the IPOA to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU fishing, and become party to the FAO Port State Agreement; Improve discipline on subsidies; Promote sustainable aquaculture; Support small fishing communities	Capacity building for promoting ecosystem approaches to fishery management is needed	One of the sustainable development goals should be the sustainable development of the ocean and the blue economy	The 1982 UNCLOS agreement must be effectively implemented and all other international maritime agreements must be consistent with it; Rio+20 should also initiate an international agreement on ABNJ	Investments in renewable marine energy, including offshore wind, are needed
Montenegro	Climate change is an emerging challenge for Montenegro and needs to be addressed; Adaptation measures need to be integrated in development planning in a coordinated manner on national, regional and international levels**					Cooperation on knowledge sharing, technology transfer, research, education and training needs to occur to address new challenges, including climate change**			
Norway		Spatial planning should be used to protect the ecosystem**			The FAO code of Conduct and its international plans of action help to address IUU fishing				

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Switzerland						Capacity development for implementation of international agreements (e.g. MEAs) is critical**			
Turkey			The international community should stand in solidarity with LDCs and SIDS to address poverty, economic growth and sustainable development				The main focus of the green economy includes marine resources, oceans and fisheries, biodiversity and ecosystem services		
North America									
Canada		Canada's Integrated Oceans Management Program would help develop management plans for the ocean, like spatial planning; Includes suggestions of MPAs			Fisheries (stock levels) can be used as an indicator of "green" growth				Canada is working on a technology roadmap (TRM) for marine energy to address sustainability, and might be a useful tool to support industry, government, and academic collaboration

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Mexico						Adopt arrangements conducive to strengthening the capacity to perform economic valuation of environmental goods and services;** Capacity building includes strengthening of scientific activities that foster knowledge of the relationship between human societies and nature	Economic valuation of environmental goods and services is an important tool for broad sectors of society and especially decision makers,** Promoting sustainable use of natural resources, and realizing co-benefits of climate change responses are both possible and warranted**	Reaffirm the validity and principles of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the Mauritius Strategy; Consider the role of the High Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) under the Chief Executives Board (CEB) an opportunity for strengthening coordination mechanisms that lack institutional interfaces, such as the case of UN-Energy, UN-Water, UN-Oceans and Environmental Management Group (EMG).	
United States	Supports an international observing network for ocean acidification	Supports ICM/EBM through the use of spatial planning		Supports the continued establishment of MPAs	Fisheries (and aquaculture) play a big role in providing global food security; Supports excess capacity reduction, elimination of subsidies that contribute to overfishing, and maintaining or restoring fish stock levels (less than MSY); Address IUU fishing; Address destructive fishing practices	UNEP needs to be strengthened to better build national capacity for governance, monitoring and assessment**		Supports more collaboration on observation and research including the Process for the Assessment of the Marine Environment, and the Global Ocean Observing System	Supports addressing land and ocean-based sources of pollution

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Central and South America									
Argentina					Removal of subsidies		Application of a model of economic-productive (Value-Added Model Development) in order to promote equitable development processes within a framework of environmental sustainability **	Legal framework for ABNJ under UNCLOS, asserting Common Heritage, distribution of benefits is integral, need for a package implementation agreement under the Convention	Marine debris is a concern
The Plurinational State of Bolivia							Valuation of ecosystem services is a critical part of the green economy, including the price of coral reefs and biodiversity, emphasizing that nature is more than a price		
Brazil	Adaptation will need to occur given specific locales, including coasts	Management of the coastal area requires an integrated approach; Estuarine areas should be preserved for sustainable food and job creation			Aquaculture is important for sustainable development; Governments should strengthen support for sustainable fishing (e.g. artisanal) by using MPAs; Fish stocks need to be recovered and maintained; Fishery management should be more transparent; Subsidies that contribute to overfishing need review	Funding, technology transfer and social development from developed nations are all critical for reducing emissions in developing nations**		Rio+20 should give priority to the international work on oceans through increased coherence, improved effectiveness, transparency and response of UN-OCEANS (to coordinate the UN agencies)	

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Chile	Efficient mitigation and responses to the impacts and vulnerability to climate change, including water resource management, are of great importance for all countries and deserve special attention in the context of achieving sustainable development			Have made advances in protecting marine diversity;** Increase protection of sensitive areas	Fight illegal fishing and destructive extraction methods such as bottom trawling; IUU fishing remains a constant threat to the sustainable development of States, particularly from distant water fishing; Combat IUU fishing through implementation of international measures	Strengthen cooperation with developing countries for capacity building for the establishment and development of monitoring and control of fishing techniques and practices that negatively affect marine biodiversity, including the elimination of destructive fishing practices			Avoiding pollution of the oceans; Protection of marine ecosystems, including the coastal edge is of the utmost importance and fundamental in the ecological balance of the land and food security; Recognize the trans-boundary nature of marine debris that damages marine biodiversity and vulnerable ecosystems; Call for joint efforts to eliminate this type of contamination and encourage the use of biodegradable plastics, and increasing the capacities of states to treat their waste
Costa Rica			The Conference must take concrete actions regarding the human right to survival, especially in the context of vulnerable countries such as small island states	Ecosystem values need to be incorporated into international markets; Costa Rica has a national system of protected areas, whereby 17% of the territorial sea is protected***		There has been insufficient provision of financial resources by the developed countries to fulfill the Agenda 21 commitments, this is an especially important gap in view of the significant challenges that countries will be facing in relation to climate change**		Further support international agreements related to sustainable development, including the UNFCCC and Kyoto which require additional actions; A major gap at the global level is the governance of seas and their resources, to guarantee the food security of many populations around the world	

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El Salvador		El Salvador needs a national policy for coasts because the population and national economic interests are vulnerable to the effects of climate change			Set up the Foundation for Innovative Technology in Agriculture and Fisheries***				
Guatemala	Established actions: Establishment of a Climate Change Integration Strategy which focuses on the negative impacts climate change exerts on ecosystems, water, energy, agricultural zones, coastal health and natural disasters.***								Emerging issues: degradation of marine ecosystems
Peru	Small islands are among the most fragile ecosystems and are vulnerable to climate change	Basin headwaters inevitably impact coastal and marine ecosystems; Lack of integrated watershed management is a challenge; Need for new institutional frameworks for integrated management of water resources**						The institutional framework must be sensitive to the particular needs of developing countries and should take into account the particular characteristics of the States, including the less advanced island states	

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Oceania									
Australia	Coral reefs may soon reach critical thresholds; Rio+20 outcomes should build resilience and capacity to adapt to climate change and ocean acidification by communities, industries and ecosystems, while drawing on, and avoiding duplication of, existing efforts	Ecosystem-based oceans management becomes central to industry and community development decisions		Manage biodiversity at ecologically meaningful scales, looking at entire landscapes, seascapes, regions and ecosystems, and building ecosystem resilience	Strengthen RFMO agreements by promoting sustainable fisheries and ecosystem-based oceans management approaches; Strengthen and encourage the implementation to combat IUU fishing; Commitment to optimize fisheries surveillance and enforcement; Elimination of fisheries subsidies	Building the capacity of marine managers, policy makers and scientists, including linking scientific research efforts with management and policy frameworks, through education and other means	Provide a catalyst and framework for action to escalate oceans issues as a priority for governments, civil society and the private sector; Showcase, promote and share lessons from existing blue economy initiatives; Improving information on ecological, economic and social values of the oceans	Strengthen existing regional integrated oceans management or establishing new regional frameworks that link national efforts to address shared objectives and challenges; UNGA needs to address the conservation and sustainable use of marine BBNJ, possibly under UNCLOS	Develop improved metrics to monitor the state of oceans, coral reefs, and other marine ecosystems

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New Zealand	Note ongoing concern about ocean acidification and other climate change effects on the oceans, especially in the Pacific region		Maximization of returns to Small Island Developing States from the sustainable use of ocean resources; In the Pacific and particularly small islands, the availability of a safe and reliable supply of fresh water for both potable use and for agriculture is critical		Support for sustainable development of Pacific fisheries and securing a greater proportion of returns for Pacific Island countries and territories; Recognize the importance of participation in RFMOs and related development assistance; Recognize the important link between fisheries and food security; RFMOs dealing with HMS to continue to coordinate among themselves to develop and adopt best practices; Need for quality, targeted and better-resourced science for RFMO decisions; Focus on improved fisheries management within EEZs; Take effective measures against IUU fishing including: increased monitoring, control and surveillances measures; Eliminate subsidies that contribute to overfishing and overcapacity; Commit to significant improvement in the transparency of current subsidy programmes		Capitalizing on the potential of our oceans is crucial for the future of the Pacific and the livelihoods of its peoples	Call for the international community to work towards integrated oceans management; Commitment to improved oceans governance, including adherence to the key principles of the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement, including a reinforcement of the precautionary approach; As a complement to ongoing WTO negotiations, eliminate subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and subsidies for vessels and enterprises found to be engaged in IUU fishing; Call for ratification of the FAO Port State Measures Agreement and development of RFMO IUU vessel blacklists; Development of appropriate catch certification schemes and international standards for fisheries product certification; IMO and FAO to continue their joint work on flags of convenience	Support completion of the first global integrated assessment of the state of the marine environment (Regular Process for the Global Marine Assessment) by 2014, commitment to an ongoing process of assessments after 2014

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Rio+20 Political Group Submissions

SUBMISSIONS	CLIMATE CHANGE	ICM/ EBM*	SIDS	MARINE BIODIVERSITY	FISHERIES	CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT	BLUE ECONOMY	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REGARDING OCEANS	OTHER ISSUES
CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY (CARICOM)	Address ocean acidification; Address sea level rise; SIDS need support for national climate change mitigation strategies		SIDS need support for sustainable development including financial, foreign direct investment	Develop programs for marine and coastal biodiversity	Further implementation of sustainable fisheries management approaches	Urges honoring of commitments to JPOI, BPOA, MSI, and the implementation of policies that support the sustainable development of SIDS	Emerging issues include blue carbon frameworks	Strengthen the SIDS unit in UNDESA	Emerging issues include addressing climate change, disasters, oceans, Coastal Zone Management and energy
EU	Promote regional cooperation through the Coral Triangle Initiative and International Coral Reef Initiative to address climate change and the destruction of coral reefs	EBM is needed to sustainably manage oceans and coasts	Help SIDS mitigate effects of climate change and destruction of coral reefs		Promotes sustainable fishing; Address IUU; Improve fisheries science; Reduce overcapacity; Improve state cooperation		Sustainable management of the oceans, including fishing, is needed for sustainable growth, poverty eradication and job growth	Supports a more meaningful Regular Process; Promotes integrated governance for conservation in EEZs and ABNJ	Marine litter and pollution need an action plan
G-77+ CHINA	Address ocean acidification; Address sea level rise		Assist SIDS for sustainable development	Conserve marine biodiversity with MPAs; Marine biodiversity in ABNJ is a concern	Address overfishing; Address IUU; Eliminate subsidies; Protect VMEs; Improve RFMOs; Increase developing states' capacity	Research and technology transfer are important to protect oceans; Address lack of technology transfer and financial assistance to SIDS and coastal LDCs		Creation of ABNJ legal regime	Concerns: ocean fertilization, and marine debris
PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM	Identified threats to the ocean environment including ocean acidification; Climate change poses economic and social challenges**			Calls to work towards integrated oceans management and a global network of MPAs, including use of the the Pacific Ocean-scapes as a model	Identified threats to the ocean environment include IUU fishing; Fisheries is an important natural resource that can benefit island economies through improved sustainable returns; There is a need to address the persistent problem of IUU fishing through enhanced regional monitoring, control, and surveillance	Highlights the benefit of coordinated development efforts in the Pacific Region as articulated in the Cairns Compact on Strengthening Development Cooperation in the Pacific***	Help to maximize the returns to the Member States, particularly SIDS, for conservation and sustainable management of ocean and coastal resources, including fisheries, is required; The "Blue Economy" should figure prominently at Rio+20; There is focus on productive fisheries, tourism, and transport sectors to realize sustainable development as set out in the Waiheke Declaration		The region has a unique dependency on the Pacific Ocean as the basis for livelihoods, food security, and economic development; Identified threats to the ocean environment include pollution

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Rio+20 Political Group Submissions

SUBMISSIONS	CLIMATE CHANGE	ICM/ EBM*	SIDS	MARINE BIODIVERSITY	FISHERIES	CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT	BLUE ECONOMY	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REGARDING OCEANS	OTHER ISSUES
PACIFIC SIDS	Address ocean acidification, sea level rise, and intensified storm activity through coastal adaptation	Incorporate knowledge of climate change impacts into EBM and ICM plans and tools	Assist SIDS for sustainable development	Conserve marine biodiversity with MPAs	Address overfishing; Address IUU; Address destructive practices; Eliminate subsidies; Protect VMEs; Improve RFMOs; Increase developing states' capacity; Ensure artisanal fishing access	Requests multilateral financial institutional help for SIDS for capacity development	Includes sustainable fishing, SIDS development, and addressing climate change	Strengthen implementation of the Mauritius strategy and the BPOA	Marine debris is becoming a concern

*Integrated Coastal Management/Ecosystem Based Management ** Not ocean-specific ***Action taken, not recommendation

Rio+20 Regional Preparatory Meeting Outcomes

SUBMISSIONS	CLIMATE CHANGE	ICM/ EBM*	SIDS	MARINE BIODIVERSITY	FISHERIES	CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT	BLUE ECONOMY	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REGARDING OCEANS	OTHER ISSUES
<p>African Region Preparatory Conference Outcome 20-25 October, 2011 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia</p>	<p>Concerned about rising sea levels and coastal erosion</p>	<p>Need enhanced commitment to sound management of coastal, marine and lacustrine ecosystems; Concerned about the dumping of hazardous waste as related to coastal communities</p>			<p>Concerned about unsustainable fishing and its effects on fishing communities</p>	<p>Need appropriate additional and long-term financing, technology, and capacity building support to address the adverse effects of climate change**</p>	<p>Promote sustainable tourism</p>	<p>Recommends the introduction of a global mechanism for revitalizing institutions at global, regional and national levels for the sustainable management of coastal, marine, and lacustrine resources</p>	
<p>Asian and Pacific Region 19-20 October, 2011 Seoul, South Korea</p>	<p>Simplify climate change financing modalities to allow increased access and reduced transaction costs for developing countries**</p>		<p>Need for specific support for SIDS to address climate change</p>		<p>Establish regulatory and market-based measures to facilitate mitigation of adverse impacts on the poorest and most vulnerable populations, including reform of environmentally harmful fishing subsidies</p>	<p>Support exchange of knowledge and best practices promoting a green economy, green technologies, and global cooperation in areas such as water, energy and the marine environment. This includes strengthening global observation networks to address climate change and natural disasters.</p>	<p>The “blue economy” approach reflects the importance of marine resources and ecosystems as a foundation for sustainable development, providing food, jobs, income and culture, especially for SIDS and countries with coastal populations and fisheries; Green economy themes include strengthening measures to manage climate change, ocean health, resilience to natural disasters, and links between environmental degradation and ecosystem health</p>	<p>A green economy will need to secure investments towards sustainable management of ecosystems, including joint management and protection frameworks, such as the Coral Triangle Initiative and the Pacific Oceanscape framework; Promote critical technologies for increasing access to basic services, in particular water, sanitation and energy in an integrated and efficient manner.***</p>	<p>Shared priorities included improving the management of marine ecosystems in relation to natural resource management</p>

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Arab Region Preparatory Meeting Outcome 16-17 October, 2011 Cairo, Egypt	Emerging Issues: Climate change and climate change adaptation, and the adverse effects stemming from the adaptation measures, including the implications on the social and economic sectors								
Economic Commission for Europe Regional Preparatory Meeting 1-2 December, 2011 Geneva, Switzerland	Energy policies that addressed many sectors, including climate change adaptation and mitigation, were identified as an example of a successful cross-sectoral approach**	It was noted that the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Protocol, adopted as part of the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, was the only legal instrument in the world for coastal zone management at the subregional level***		Delegations identified biodiversity as an outstanding environmental concern in the ECE region**					A need for sustainable management of oceans, including the coastal areas, was identified by delegates
Latin American and Caribbean Region 7-9 September, 2011 Santiago, Chile	Affirm the need for commitments to fulfill mitigation and adaptation commitments in relation to climate change and building resilience **		Recognize the progress made thus far and the gaps still remaining regarding the achievement of sustainable development goals which are more pressing in the case of the Caribbean small island states					Reaffirm the relevance of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, and the Mauritius Strategy	