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Moving the Global Oceans Agenda Forward

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Capacity Building Assessments in Small Island Developing States in the Pacific, Caribbean, Indian Ocean, the Atlantic, and the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries

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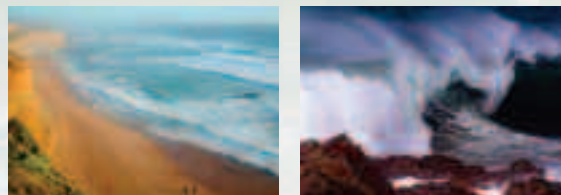
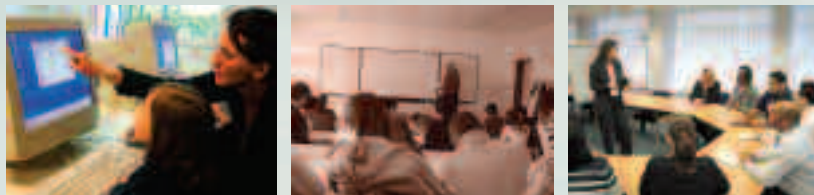


Table of Contents

- 1. Introduction...1**
- 2. Assessments of Needs in Capacity Development for Ocean and Coastal Management and for Next Steps in the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy in Small Island Developing States**
 - Pacific Islands Region...3**
 - Indian Ocean Region...4**
 - Atlantic SIDS...5**
 - Caribbean Region...6**
- 3. Assessment of Needs in Capacity Development for Ocean and Coastal Management in the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Nations...7**
- 4. Other relevant documents**
 - Summary of Discussions on capacity building at 2003 Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands...8**
 - Ocean Policy Strategy Workshop for Decisionmakers from Small Island Developing States, Developing Countries and Economies in Transition, Held in Lisbon, Portugal, October 14, 2005, held in conjunction with *TOPS: The Ocean Policy Summit*...9**

1. Introduction

Enhancing capacity development in ocean and coastal management is a major concern and priority of developing countries, small island developing States (SIDS), and countries with economies in transition.

This issue has been a priority theme for discussion at the two previous global conferences on oceans, coasts, and islands, and has been a major concern of the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands.

This volume includes a number of assessments that the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands has carried out recently, in conjunction with other partners.

- 1) The Global Forum has carried out a number of analyses related to ocean and coastal management in SIDS countries, especially:
 - four analyses focused on assessing progress achieved in ocean and coastal management in the major SIDS regions since 1994, prepared by several authors on a volunteer basis (available as separate documents at the global conference);
 - four rapid assessments on the specific steps that can be taken to rapidly implement the Mauritius Strategy in four SIDS regions, including specific steps that need to be taken to enhance capacity development in each region (prepared by local SIDS consultants with the support of various governmental and nongovernmental partners, and especially the Global Environment Facility)
The four rapid assessments are included in this volume.
- 2) The Community of Portuguese-Speaking Nations (CPLP) held a separate workshop on *The Seas of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Nations*, as a part of The Ocean Policy Summit (October 10-14, 2005, organized by the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, in Lisbon, Portugal, and supported by the Government of Portugal, the Nippon Foundation, and other partners) which brought together high- level representatives from the eight Portuguese-speaking nations to discuss common needs and prospective shared solutions for addressing capacity building in ocean and coastal management.

Two documents detailing the capacity building needs of these countries are included in this volume.
- 3) This volume includes, as well, several other materials related to capacity building:
 - Summary of discussions on capacity building which took place at the 2003 Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands
 - Outline of the *Ocean Strategy Ocean Policy Strategy Workshop for Decisionmakers from Small Island Developing States, Developing Countries and*

Economies in Transition, held in Lisbon, Portugal, October 14, 2005, held in conjunction with *TOPS: The Ocean Policy Summit*

4) In 2006, with funding from the GEF, the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Island will be carrying out three regional assessments on capacity building needs in three other regions: Africa (in cooperation with NEPAD; in Latin America (in cooperation with IOCARIBE); and in East Asia (in cooperation with PEMSEA).

It is hoped, too, that additional support and collaboration may be generated to support additional rapid assessments on capacity building needs in other regions where ocean/sea and coastal management are important priorities, such as South Asia, East Europe and CIS, and Middle East.

5) Most importantly, we look forward to intensive discussions at the Global Conference on means whereby resources may be generated and partnerships formed to respond to the capacity development assessments conducted to date and to other important needs related to capacity development that will be identified by conference participants.

Dr. Biliانا Cicin-Sain, Dr. Patricio Bernal, Dr. Veerle Vandeweerd, Dr. Indumathie Hewawasam, Dr. Miriam Balgos, and Mr. Julian Barbieri, Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands.

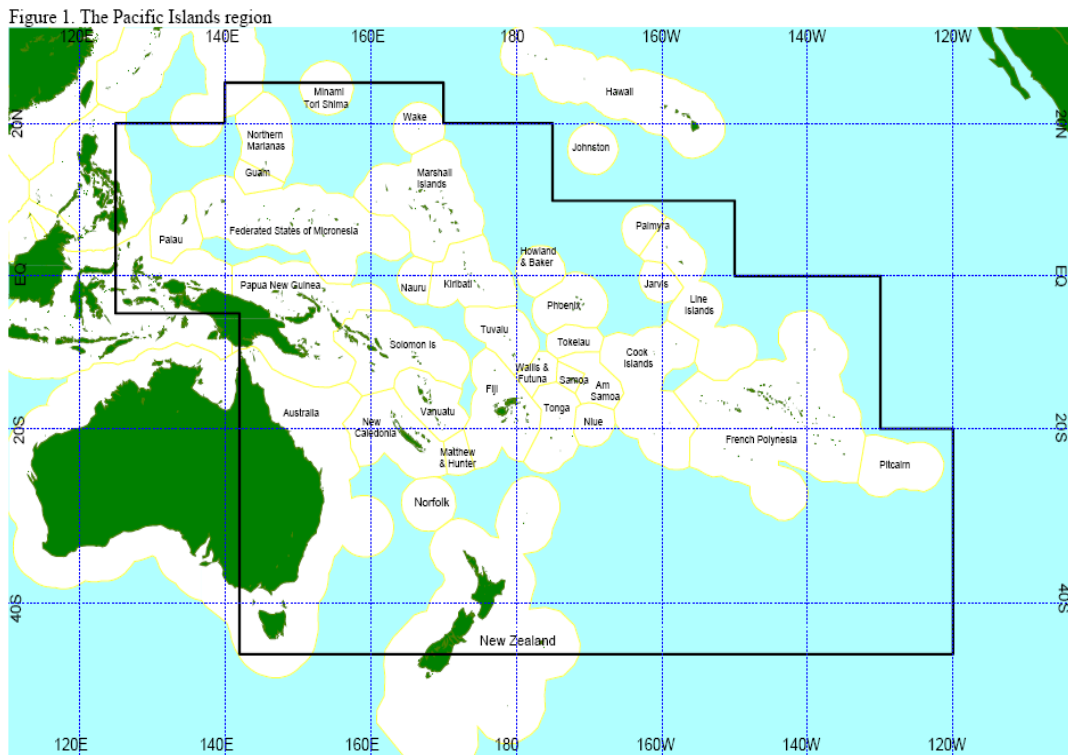
Pacific Islands Region

Implementing the Pacific Islands Regional Oceans Policy

A Rapid Assessment on the Status of Ocean and Coastal Management in the Pacific Islands Region with recommendations for immediate priority actions.

I The Region

The region encompasses an ocean expanse that stretches some 10,000 kilometres from east to west and 5 000 kilometres from north to south, with a combined EEZ of close to 38.5 million km². In contrast, the total land area is just over 500 000 km², of which Papua New Guinea accounts for 83%, while Nauru, Pitcairn, Tokelau and Tuvalu are each smaller than 30 square kilometres. Although most of the countries and territories have declared a 200 nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), Figure 1 and Table 1, many maritime boundaries have not been delimited or negotiated where the outer limit of their EEZ's overlap.



The region comprises three distinct sub-regions, 22 countries and territories, and a total population in the region of 7.6 million¹ people, Table 1. Of these close to five million live in Papua New Guinea. At the other end of the scale are countries and territories such as Niue and Tokelau with populations of less than 1,500 and in the case of Pitcairn Island, less than 50. Each year as many as three million people visit the region.

¹ Population data as at 2000.

Policy Analyses on Strategies for Implementation of Ocean and Coastal Management Priorities in SIDS

Table 1. Summary statistics for Pacific Islands countries and territories including affiliations with regional organisations. (adapted from International Ocean Institute, 1995)

Country	Status	Population (Annual Growth %)	Land (km ²)	EEZ (km ²)	Membership ¹
American Samoa	Unincorporated US territory	50,923 (3.7)	197	390,000	2,3,5
Cook Islands	Self-governing free association with New Zealand	17,400 (1.2) <i>19,000</i>	240	1,830,000	1,2,3,4,5
Federated States of Micronesia	Self-governing free association with the US	100,520 (3.6) <i>119,000</i>	702	2,980,000	1,2,3,4,5
Fiji	Independent republic	746,326 (2.0) <i>795,000</i>	18,736	1,260,000	1,2,3,4,5,6
French Polynesia	Overseas territory of France	201,400 (2.5)	3,521	5,030,000	2,3,5
Guam	Unincorporated US territory	133,152 (2.3)	549	218,000	2,3,5
Kiribati	Independent republic	72,298 (2.2) <i>85,000</i>	726	3,600,000	1,2,3,4,5,6
Marshall Islands	Self-governing republic in free association with US	49,969 (4.2) <i>65,000</i>	720	2,131,000	1,2,3,4,5,6
Nauru	Independent republic	9,919 (2.2) <i>12,000</i>	21.2	436,490	1,2,3,4,6
New Caledonia	Overseas territory of France	173,300 (2.0)	19,103	1,740,000	2,3,5
Niue	Self-governing free association with New Zealand	2,532 (-2.4)	258	390,000	2,3,4,5,6
Northern Mariana Is.	Commonwealth of the US	43,345 (9.5)	475		2,3,4
Palau	Independent republic	16,386 (2.2)	34.5 (487)	600,900	1,2,3,4
Papua New Guinea	Independent state	3,963,000 (2.3) <i>4.6 mil</i>	461,960	3,120,000	1,2,3,4,5
Pitcairn Islands	Dependency of Britain	65 (-0.6)	4.5	800,000	2,3
Samoa	Independent state	159,004 (0.3) <i>181,000</i>	2,934	120,000	1,2,3,4,5,6
Solomon Islands	Independent state	350,550 (3.4)	29,785	1,630,000	1,2,3,4,5,6
Tokelau	Dependency of New Zealand	1,577 (-1.3)	12.1	290,000	2,3,6
Tonga	Independent monarchy	94,649 (0.5) <i>100,000</i>	696.7 (688)	700,000	1,2,3,4,5,6
Tuvalu	Independent state	9,045 (1.7) <i>12,000</i>	25.9	757,000	1,2,3,4,5,6
Vanuatu	Independent republic	150,864 (2.8) <i>194,000</i>	12,189	680,000	1,2,3,4,5,6
Wallis and Futuna	Overseas territory of France	13,900 (1.3)	124	300,000	2,3

Note: 1 – Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat; 2 – Secretariat for the Pacific Community; 3 – Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environmental Programme; 4 – Forum Fisheries Agency; 5 – South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission; 6 – The University of the South Pacific
Italicised population figures: Approximate population figures for 2000 (Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat)

This region harbors an incredible diversity of cultures and languages, with traditional practices and customs strongly focused on the marine and coastal environment. Pacific Island communities rely heavily on their natural resource base for their livelihoods and subsistence needs, in particular coastal and nearshore marine resources. The region is characterized by small land masses; a high degree of ecosystem and species diversity; an extraordinary level of endemism; a high degree of economic and cultural dependence on the natural environment; vulnerability to a wide range of natural and environmental disasters.

II Importance of the Coastal and Marine Sector in the Pacific Region

The monetary and subsistence economies of the Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) are largely based on agriculture, fisheries and tourism, all of which depend on a healthy environment and the bio-diversity it supports. The marine sector, primarily through fisheries, is of major economic importance to most PICTs. Because of the potential within the large Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) of PICTs, this sector also offers one of the few opportunities for economic growth. Both oceanic fisheries and coastal tourism contribute significantly to foreign exchange earnings for many countries while a great majority of Pacific Islanders rely solely, or for the most part, on coastal fisheries for their subsistence needs.

Fisheries as a whole possibly contributes about 10 per cent of the GDP of the Pacific Islands Forum countries, although this regional average masks a high dependency by several of the smaller island states such as Nauru, where the majority of the national economy is financed by fisheries. Fisheries are of two main types: (a) export-oriented industrial oceanic fisheries, which are normally large-scale and high-technology, often being exploited by Distant Water Fishing Nations (DWFN), and (b) near-shore fisheries usually small-scale using low-technology, often for subsistence but becoming increasingly oriented toward local and export markets. The Oceanic fishery which is primarily for tuna is undertaken by 1,300 fishing vessels from 21 countries. One-third of these vessels are based in the Pacific Islands region and employ 6 to 8 per cent of the labour force. The annual catch is about 1 million metric tonnes, with a current landed value of about US\$ 2.5 billion. Approximately US\$500 million (20%) of the landed value of the catch accrues to the Pacific Island Countries (PICs). Coastal fisheries, on the other hand, capture about 144,000² metric tonnes which is essentially for subsistence (102,008 mt), involve women, involve the non-monetary sector, are important for import substitution and contribute substantially to the health and welfare of the population.

Coastal tourism contributed around US\$1 billion in 2003 to domestic earnings, and about 5% of the GDP of Pacific Islands Forum countries. It is a major employer of the labour force. The future growth of coastal tourism is also critically linked to the sustainability of the coastal environment and coastal resources.

Non-living marine resources currently contribute much less than the living resources; however, there is considerable potential in some areas. In the coastal and offshore areas aggregates such as sand and gravel (and in some areas coral) are extracted as important resources for the local construction industry. Numerous and significant occurrences of deep-sea minerals such as polymetallic massive sulphides, manganese nodules and cobalt-rich manganese crusts have been identified within the EEZs of most PICTs. The current constraints limiting their exploitation are the lack of cost-effective extraction techniques and, the lack of national marine mineral policy and legislation. Hydrocarbons are currently important in Papua New Guinea and there may be potential for further exploration in the Solomon Islands, Fiji, Tonga and Vanuatu.

Ocean energy offers a power supply potential to replace the large, ever-increasing import bills for purchase of fossil fuels. The potential of i) wave energy and ii) Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC), as renewable energy options, are considerable in the region. However, sustainable development of such energy conversion plants operating in small island situations has yet to be fully explored.

Maritime transport is an integral consideration in developing a marine sector strategy. The ability to utilise marine resources relies on available and effective maritime transport and marine infrastructure. Shipping traffic also has consequences for marine ecosystem health and integrity, with both local and passing traffic presenting a high degree of risk. The catastrophic damage and costs of major oil pollution events clearly show the links. In addition, emerging issues related to port and vessel security, flag state controls and vessel monitoring systems pose significant challenges for the region.

² Statistics for 2002.

III Ocean and Coastal Management in the region.

At the national and regional level, contemporary arrangements for ocean and coastal resource management are generally based on western concepts and principles. While this has experienced mixed success in relation to coastal resource management (mainly because of strong traditional resource tenureship), the collaborative regional framework for the management of oceanic resources, particularly migratory fish stocks, sets global precedents³. Moreover, a distinctly sectoral approach to management of coastal and ocean marine spaces still predominates. Few countries have specific integrated coastal and / or ocean management legislation, policies or strategies in place.

American Samoa, a US Territory, is the only Pacific Island entity with a dedicated, integrated coast to EEZ management plan, the American Samoa Ocean Resource Management Plan, gazetted by government in 2002. Implementation of the plan is being achieved through a multi-sectoral oversight committee and a series of thematic multi-sectoral working groups. Despite the different institutional and legislative environment found there, as compared to the sovereign States in the region, this Plan and institutional structure serve as a model that could be adapted for other Pacific Island Countries. The Government of American Samoa has offered to share their expertise and experience with their Pacific Island neighbors through mentoring and exchange programs. Cooks Islands announced their intent to embark on a similar process at the recent Ocean Policy Summit (Lisbon 2005).

Most other countries still approach ocean and coastal governance from a sectoral perspective but some broader are to be found: For example:

- Samoa, Tonga, Cook Islands reported having national level ICZM type strategies and plans.
- Palau has a specific Protected Areas Act that provides for the establishment of a network of Marine and Terrestrial MPA. Fiji, at a recent CBD meeting (Program of Work on Island Biodiversity) made a commitment to set aside 20% of its coastal area as MPA. Many others have MPA of varying types (Samoa, Tonga, Cook Islands, Fiji, FSM, Niue, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Rep. Marshall Islands, Guam, Marianas). However, many are “paper parks” and / or have little ecological rationale to their establishment.
- All of the independent Pacific SIDS are in the process of developing national mitigation and adaptation plans for sea level rise, climate variability and extreme weather events.
- Almost half of the countries have undertaken disaster preparedness planning and have established national disaster management offices and plans.
- Additionally, Tuvalu, Fiji, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Tonga, and the Cook Islands have undertaken weather-related early warning projects in association with broadcasting entities in their countries.

Most countries in the region are also parties in some form to a range of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs) relevant to ocean and coastal management (Table 2). Most also report that the heavy burden of reporting to so many international MEAs (Table 2) is also a significant burden on their limited resources.

³ Info in Commission here

Table 2: Pacific SIDS and MEAs

Pacific SIDS	UNFCCC Parties	Kyoto Protocol	UNCCD Parties	CBD Parties * = NBSAP	UNCLOS Parties	UNFSA Parties	Ramsar	Coastal MP	National Ocean Plan/Policy
American Samoa							X		X
Cook Islands	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
Federated States of Micronesia	X	X	X	X*	X	X			
Fiji	X	X	X	X*	X	X	X		
French Polynesia							X		
Guam*									
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands									
Kiribati**	X	X	X	X	X				
Marshall Islands	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Nauru	X	X	X	X	X	X			
New Caledonia									
Niue	X	X	X	X*					
Palau	X	X	X	X*	X				
Papua New Guinea	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Samoa**	X	X	X	X*	X	X	X	X	
Solomon Islands**	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Tonga	X		X	X	X	X			
Tuvalu**	X	X	X	X	X				
Vanuatu**	X	X	X	X	X				

UNFCCC = United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNCCD = United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification

UNCLOS = United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

UNFSA = United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement

** = Least Developed Countries (LDC)

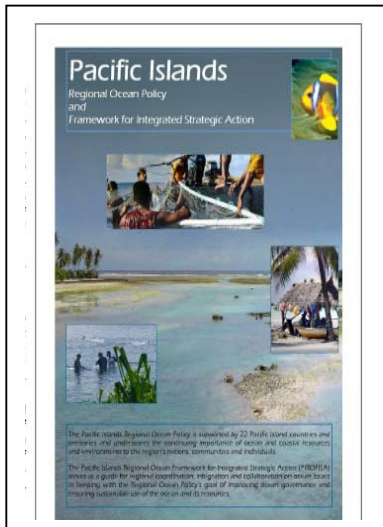
It is evident from the National and Regional Assessment Reports for the WSSD and MIM that Pacific SIDS, because of the above constraints, rely to a large extent on regional initiatives and joint programmes to address many of their key ocean and coastal management issues.

The existing cooperative regional framework for management of ocean and coastal ecosystems in the Pacific supports three distinct components – management of non-living resources, management of coastal ecosystems and thirdly, the conservation and management of oceanic migratory fish stocks. The framework is based on political cooperation, support for environmental initiatives of common interest, harmonised approaches to resource management, economic development, policy matters, technical back-stopping, security, capacity building, education and social issues of shared concern. Six regional organisations share responsibilities across these areas: the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC), the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), the Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), and the University of the South Pacific (USP). A seventh, the South Pacific Tourism

Organisation (SPTO) also has a valid interest in ocean and coastal resource conservation and management.

Collaboration is effected through the Council of Regional Organisations Marine Sector Working Group (CROP MSWG). The most significant recent regional response to further ocean and coastal management in the region has been the development of the Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy (PIROP) and Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Framework for Integrated Strategic Action (PIROP-ISA).

IV The Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy and Framework for Integrated Strategic Action



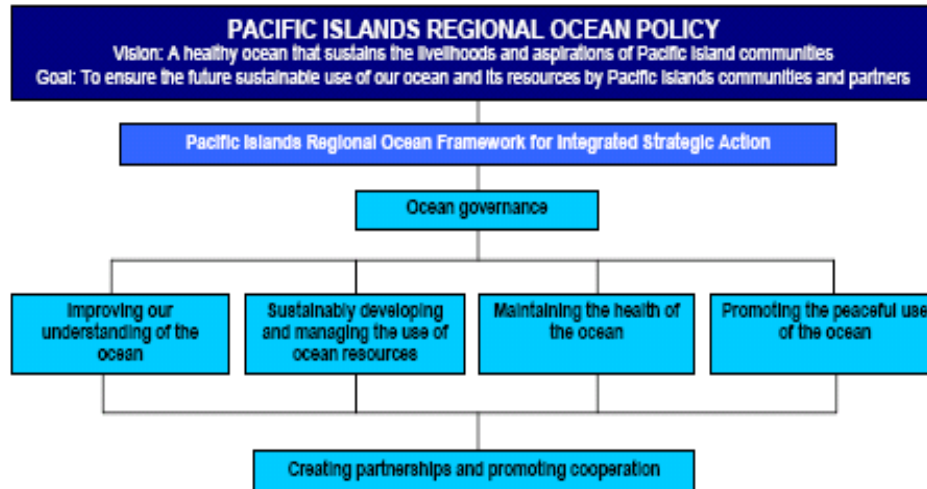
In 1999 the Forum Leaders endorsed recommendations emerging from a workshop convened in Tonga to consider further implementation of the provisions of the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, including a recommendation to develop a Pacific Islands regional policy for the ocean.

The Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy (PIROP) was subsequently drafted under the auspices of the CROP Marine Sector Working Group (MSWG) following a period of comprehensive discussions and consultation at all levels. The Policy was endorsed by the Leaders at the 33rd Pacific Islands Forum, August 2002 (Appendix 1). The PIROP was subsequently presented to the Johannesburg WSSD as one of the Pacific Type II initiatives to seek support for its implementation.

The Framework for Integrated Strategic Action (ISA) was finalised late in 2004 following broad consultation involving regional organisations, national-level stakeholders and non-government representatives and including a Regional Ocean Forum (Feb 2004). As directed by the Leaders at the 35th Pacific Islands Forum (Apia 2004) the PIROP-ISA was publicly launched as a combined document (see www.piocean.org) at the Mauritius Meeting to update the international community on progress of this Pacific WSSD Type II Initiative.

The PIROP-ISA, founded on 5 key principles under the overall banner of good governance, is the regional mechanism for progressing the implementation of the coastal and marine components of the JPoI and the Mauritius Strategy (MIS). The PIROP is intended to serve as an overarching framework within which the diversity of actions affecting oceans and coasts in the region can be viewed, to assess progress towards achievements of outcomes desired by the region.

Implementing the Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy



It is widely acknowledged that the PIROP can only be operationalised by the incorporation of the stated principles, goals and objectives into national planning processes. This can be achieved through the development of National Ocean Policies, specifically or under the umbrella of National Sustainable Development Strategies (and the JPoI and MIS and in the context of the MDGs).

The challenges toward implementation of the PIROP

Given that natural resource production is the mainstay of most PIC national economies, and that subsistence activities (agriculture and fishing), combined with some more intensive resource extraction (agro-forestry, logging and commercial fishing), continue to economically sustain a large proportion of the region's population, the general failure to date to link the environment with development is a major constraint to sustainable development.

The issues facing the PICTs in their quest for sustainable development and use of their natural resource base have been described in detail in the various National Assessment Reports in the lead up to the MIM and in the regional synthesis "Synopsis of Pacific-SIDS National Assessment Reports for the Ten Year Review of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Pacific SIDS" and a host of other documents (Appendix I).

In summary, the region is constrained by: a narrow resource base; excessive dependence on international imports; inter and intra regional geographic remoteness and consequent high freight costs and reduced competitiveness; relatively high population density and consequent overuse of resources; threatened supplies of fresh water; costly public administration and infrastructure, including transportation and communication; and limited institutional capacities and understanding in the spheres of planning and the inter-linkages required across sectoral planning such as:

- Economic planning.

- Physical/Resource Use/Land use planning frameworks which enable the three key pillars of sustainable development to be addressed in the micro-development process.
- Specific sector/cross-sector planning such as energy planning, engineering/infrastructure planning; planning for adaptation to Climate Change; biodiversity planning; disaster risk reduction and disaster management.

The various strategies, and the Mauritius International Strategy in particular also outline the further actions needed to implement the BPoA. <http://www.sidsnet.org/MIM.html>. Rather than reiterate all of this here we focus on some critical, immediate and pragmatic steps that need to be taken to move forward in our efforts to improve the governance of ocean and coasts in the region, through the implementation of the Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy.

V Key issues emanating from the MIM in the context of immediate priorities for implementation of the PIROP (and which are not currently the focus of regional ongoing initiatives and/or need additional support and/or technical backstopping).

In the short term the following are considered to be key priority areas for immediate implementation of the PIROP as identified in the development of the PIROP-ISA:

Primarily

- ❖ Fostering an enabling environment of ocean governance:
 - Establishing a permanent regional coordinating mechanism for PIROP implementation.
 - Securing support and resources to assist countries in incorporating the PIROP principles into national planning initiatives.
 - Developing National Ocean Strategies and incorporating ocean governance into sustainable development strategies;

Additionally

- ❖ Delimiting maritime boundaries and extended continental shelf and assessment of both living and non-living seabed resources within coastal State jurisdiction;
- ❖ Improving measures to protect coral reefs and associated ecosystems by establishing a network of marine protected areas;
- ❖ Adopting the ecosystem approach to fisheries management in the region.
- ❖ Reviewing the potential consequences and costs and responsibilities associated with shipping of radioactive materials.

1. Ocean Governance – a regional approach to fostering a national enabling environment

The MIS recognizes that the management of coastal and marine resources in SIDS generally has become integrated into broader ocean management strategies since the entry into force of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and especially in the Pacific Islands region with the development of the PIROP. However, it also recognizes that most states continue to be impeded by financial constraints and a lack of capacity and supports the regional approach to addressing this problem, as has been adopted in the region with the development of the PIROP. :

Priority Action 1 (as called for in the PIROP-ISA)

Seek funds to establish a permanent coordinating mechanism for the PIROP, within one of the existing Regional Organisations. This will also function as a permanent coordinating mechanism for the CROP-MWSG.

and

Establish a Regional Task Force (possibly an expanded MSWG) involving civil society actors and invited experts from bordering ocean jurisdictions to act as an Advisory Committee for implementation.

The MIS calls on Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to commit themselves, with the necessary support of the international community and regional organisations, to:

- Develop national sustainable development strategies including nationally owned poverty reduction strategies and sectoral policies and strategies
- Develop and strengthen their legislative, administrative and institutional structures

In the context of the PIROP, this means ensuring that Ocean issues and ocean and coastal governance feature strongly in the development of National sustainable development planning and strategies.

Priority Action 2 (also called for in the PIROP-ISA)

Encourage national governments to foster the development of National (Coasts & Oceans Policies, under the guidance of the PIROP, and in the context of National Sustainable Development.

Followed by:

2. Maritime boundary and continental shelf delimitation

The Law of the Sea Convention promises each Pacific Island Country [PIC] exclusive jurisdiction over the living and non-living resources of the adjacent water column, seabed and subsoil to a maximum of 200 nautical miles from its coast, or to seabed boundaries agreed with neighboring countries. As most PIC's have offshore boundaries with contiguous neighbors, the delimitation of these boundaries is crucial for coastal States to define the area that is at their disposal for purposes of ocean development and management. Further, some PICs have been identified as having the potential to establish extended continental shelf claims beyond 200 nautical miles.

There are a total of forty-five shared boundaries between CROP member countries and territories and neighboring countries. To date sixteen have been negotiated, with a requirement for further work on three of these before they can be ratified. Five are currently under negotiation and twenty-four boundaries have yet to be negotiated. Three member countries require field surveys to be completed to collect base-point data necessary for maritime boundary delimitation.

Article 76 of the Law of the Sea Convention may become particularly significant to a number of PIC's, should sound technical evidence enable them to lay legitimate claim to extension of their maritime limits beyond their 200 nautical mile exclusive economic zone. The PIC's which have been identified to have such potential include the Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu:

- The ten year rule for submission of such claims to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS), which is imposed upon States from their ratification of the Convention, and the subsequent one-off extension to November 2009, is applicable to all of the mentioned PIC's and places certain urgency upon them to prepare and present their submissions to the United Nations CLCS.
- The costs involved in acquiring any additional technical data and information required to substantiate such claims and the costs required to prepare appropriate legal and technical arguments are acknowledged as being prohibitively expensive for developing States.

Priority Action 3

Seek external support to review existing data, identify data gaps, and acquire new data and, prepare and submit claims to the Commission. As a priority embark on a desk study as soon as practicable to assess whether PICs have grounds for making an extended shelf claim.

3. Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries

The MIS calls for all SIDs to adopt the "Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries management (EAF) as set down in the FAO Guidelines. The application of the Ecosystem Approach to coastal fisheries is likely to be a lot more difficult, but is at the same time much more immediately necessary, than the implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to oceanic fisheries. In oceanic fisheries the main impacts upon the fisheries ecosystem are from fisheries themselves, which are relatively easily controlled by more conventional management systems, or from long-range climate processes which are either uncontrollable, or which can only be addressed through global action. The main requirement for implementing the ecosystem approach to oceanic fisheries, now that an implementing mechanism is in place through the new WCP Fisheries Commission, is better information about pelagic ecosystem functioning and species relationships. This is already being addressed by the SPC Oceanic Fisheries Programme and under the new Commission. For Coastal Fisheries, the main requirement at this stage is to build institutional systems that can consider all of the human impacts on coastal ecosystems, and get different agencies working together to achieve a common vision of how the coastal ecosystems that currently support fisheries should be maintained, and usage allocated and controlled.

It is not possible, at the current level of scientific knowledge, to build a reliable predictive model of a whole coastal ecosystem, and if the ecosystem approach is to be implemented it will have to be done using an adaptive approach. We will need to use existing systems and knowledge, and establish a framework of linkages and inter-relationships for integrating them into a broader system.

The Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy and the subsequent development of Pacific Island National Ocean Policies will provide the high-level mechanism for taking the Ecosystem Approach to Coastal Fisheries forward. SPC member governments, at the World Summit for Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002, made a non-binding agreement to aim to implement the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries by 2010.

Priority Action 4

Promote the ecosystem approach to Fisheries management and develop a practical assistance programme for CROP member countries, as appropriate, in designing and implementing adaptive frameworks for the application of the ecosystem approach to fisheries management (and coastal fisheries in particular).

4. Marine Protected Areas

The nations of the world have set an ambitious goal of creating and maintaining representative, effectively managed, ecologically coherent networks of marine protected areas by 2012 at WSSD and MIM. Most Pacific Island countries have now ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity and signed up to the Plan of Action arising from the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

The mechanisms and procedures by which coastal sites may be established are well known. Strong participation of stakeholders, in particular traditional resource owners, at the planning stage is recognised as a critical element in achieving success. Actual progress towards the targets set is another matter, especially in the Pacific Islands region. The setting-aside of MCPAs in the Pacific has not yet been demonstrated to have great potential benefits in providing for sustainable fisheries, eco-tourism and ecosystem services to coastal communities, mainly due to lack of effective management of these areas and the need for long-term (>10years) technical and funding support during the start-up period.

Further ecological and social scientific work is needed to demonstrate the relative effectiveness of the MCPA as a coastal fisheries management tool in the Pacific Islands region, and assess progress. The SPC Reef Fisheries Assessment Programme is working on methods to help assess existing MCPA during the course of the regional reef fisheries assessment project, but this work is likely to require extension beyond the current base-line study.

Priority Action 5

Seek funds to increase support to local communities for on-going monitoring and management activities, including continuation of the existing EU funded coastal fisheries assessment program.

5. Shipment of Radioactive Materials

In June 2004, Pacific Islands Forum members continued the technical level dialogue with France, Japan and the United Kingdom on issues related to the shipment of

radioactive materials through the Pacific, including prevention, emergency response preparedness and liability and compensation. Forum members were assured that best-practice prevention and response mechanisms are in place and that the regional interest in timely prior notification, information exchange and media coordination is built into planning and procedures. Forum members were also given a full explanation of claims procedures under the revised liability conventions. Compensation in the event of an incident where there is no release of radioactive materials remains an issue.

At their August 2004 meeting, Forum Leaders reiterated their concerns about possible economic loss in a non-release situation and sought an assurance from shipping States that where there is a demonstrable link between the incident and economic loss Forum countries would not be left to carry such a loss unsupported by the shipping States.

Priority Action 6

Undertake a review to determine the case for a region-specific Environmental Impact Assessment including the extent to which the IAEA and shipping States' EIAs adequately take account of region-specific dimensions.

VI Consideration of the capacity needs in the region on ocean and coastal Management.

Environmental governance, and in particular coastal and ocean governance in the region, suffers greatly from problems of capacity in government. Staffing levels, expertise, infrastructure and operational budgets in many line agencies of the central government are insufficient to cope with dimensions and complexity of the (rising) challenges of coastal and ocean management. There is also the issue of the constant loss of experience to more lucrative positions overseas or to other sectors.

Additionally, customary land ownership vests considerable decision-making authority in the subsistence communities in countries. The capacity of communities and their leaders to make coherent and considered decisions about the natural resources that they control is often undermined by the absence of a mechanism that enables them to access advice (legal, financial, ecological) when making natural resource decisions, as well as poor vertical relations of governance which impede the flow of information and other assistance from government to community.

As stated in the MIS: *“The success of the present **Strategy** for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action by small island developing States at the national level will depend on effective human, institutional and technical capacity development, effective monitoring and coordination, including through the support of small island developing States regional organizations”*.

It is worth noting that the PIROP and the PIROP-ISA recognise capacity issues as both an inherent challenge to achieving success of all priority actions that the Region has identified and as an imperative dimension to all of the initiatives that require implementation. Therefore, for each of the priority areas that have been described in this assessment one must be mindful of the capacity building dimension for each of them.

Capacity building in the region is therefore a cross-cutting and ongoing activity, spanning all aspects of ocean and coastal management and requiring constant assessment and review as to both needs / priorities and appropriateness of activities and delivery. We

must also accept that personal aspirations will drive individuals to seek advancement and that there will be no “end point” to education, training and institutional enhancement.

In the near term, the National Capacity Self Assessments funded by GEF through UNDP provides an immediate opportunity to identify gaps in needs in certain areas (climate change, including vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning and biodiversity management).

Priority Action 7

Assist Countries to maximize the opportunity afforded by the National Capacity Self Assessments funded by GEF through UNDP, to and identify where capacity building can be done at the national and regional levels in the area of coastal and ocean governance and management.

Priority Action 8

Support the establishment of a consortium of tertiary institutions for capacity development and education in small island developing States, including regional centers of excellence, technical development facilities for traditional knowledge and virtual universities.

Additionally, in the immediate term there are a range of areas that require a concerted effort as detailed in the MIS including:

- ❖ Provide capacity-building assistance to small island developing States for the development and further implementation of freshwater and sanitation programmes and the promotion of integrated water resources management;
- ❖ Build capacities at the national and regional levels to develop renewable energy and enhance energy efficiency;
- ❖ Assist communities by building skill sets in environmental conservation and management since local communities, especially indigenous peoples, have strong spiritual linkages with the natural environment.
- ❖ Support capacity-building initiatives aimed at strengthening ICT literacy and skills development;
- ❖ Recognise and support the role of non-governmental actors and better engage with them. Civil society entities are important partners in capacity-building for sustainable livelihoods, financing for development, climate change adaptation and resilience, integrated land and water planning, conserving unique island biodiversity and empowering communities to preserve traditional cultural heritage;
- ❖ Enhance and further establish South-South cooperation, with the support of donors, so as to maximize the comparative advantages and best practices of developing countries. A number of countries expressed interest in providing training

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APPENDIX 1 – SOURCE DOCUMENTS

1. Pacific Regional Ocean Policy
<http://www.spc.int/piocean/forum/New/policy2.htm>
2. Outcomes of the Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Forum (February 2004)
http://www.spc.int/piocean/forum/New/breakout_groups.htm
3. Integrated Coastal Management in Pacific Small Island Developing States - Linking land coast and sea (Power M). Paper presented at the Pacific Regional Ocean Forum - Integrated Coastal Management Side Meeting Feb. 2004
4. Overview of an Ocean Policy for the Pacific Islands for the Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific. CROP Marine Sector Working Group 2003.
5. Report to the UNICPOLOS 2005 by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) on behalf of the CROP Marine Sector Working Group (MSWG).
6. Synopsis of Pacific-SIDS National Assessment Reports for the Ten Year Review of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of SIDS at the International Meeting scheduled for 10-14 January 2005 in Mauritius.
7. NAR's of Pacific SIDS to the WSSD (2002) (<http://www.sidsnet.org>)
8. The Pacific Report to the Commission on Sustainable Development on the 5 Year review of the implementation of the BPOA (1999)
9. Outcomes of the Mauritius International Meeting (January 2005)
<http://www.sidsnet.org/MIM.html>
10. *Small Islands, Large Ocean States: A Review of Ocean and Coastal Management in Small Island Developing States since the 1994 Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (SIDS)* (Toward Mauritius Paper Series No. 2005-1) includes data from national assessment reports submitted for the 2005 Mauritius International Meeting (at www.globaloceans.org)
11. *Voluntary Partnership Initiatives from the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development and Small Island Developing States* (2003) (at www.globaloceans.org)
12. The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation
13. 2005 Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
<http://www.millenniumassessment.org/en/Products.Synthesis.aspx>

Indian Ocean Region

**AIMS SIDS RAPID ASSESSMENT:
Policy Analysis on Strategies for Implementation of Ocean and Coastal
Management Priorities**

Nirmal Jivan Shah, Peter E.T. Edwards, Laverne Walker, and Lindsey C. Williams

1. Introduction

The rapid assessment is aimed at supporting UNDESA and AOSIS as well as AIMS nations in the development of the post-Mauritius strategy on oceans, coasts and related aspects. The first assessment will discuss and develop recommendations for tangible steps which can be taken in the all SIDS region in the near-term future to:

- Further implement the oceans and coasts agenda of the Barbados Programme of Action (BPOA)
- Implement priority aspects of the Mauritius Strategy related to oceans and coasts.
- Implement the targets of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.
- Enhance capacity building in ocean and coastal management.

This document:

- Characterizes the status of ocean and coastal management at the national level in each region.
- Considers issues related to ocean and coastal management emanating from the Mauritius International Meeting.
- Considers capacity needs in the region on ocean and coastal management.
- Identifies a few priority issues for the region and specific actions that could be taken to begin implementation work in the near-term.

The AIMS SIDS Region consists of the following:

- Atlantic (Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Sao Tome & Principe)
- Indian Ocean (Bahrain, Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius, Seychelles)
- Mediterranean (Cyprus, Malta)
- The South China Seas (Singapore)

It is to be noted that the highly heterogeneous nature and wide geographical distribution hinders comparative analyses and recommendations.

The document is based on consultations and on information from some recent documents. Persons consulted included members of the Steering Committee of the Global Forum, the AIMS SIDS civil society committee as well as some key experts from the region. The assessment was presented to the AIMS Regional Meeting to Follow-up on Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy, convened in Seychelles from 26th to 28th October 2005 and discussions and documents emanating from the meeting were also taken into account.

2. Overview of the needs of the AIMS Region

The AIMS Regional Assessment and Position for the Mauritius International Meeting 2005 (Anon, 2004) stated that the AIMS countries have many common characteristics in terms of size, isolation, social, economic and environmental vulnerability, but they comprise a wide spectrum of the stages of human development. Five countries (Bahrain, Cyprus, Malta, Seychelles and Singapore) are classified by the UNDP (2003) as high human development; five are classified as medium human development (Cape Verde, Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius and Sao Tome & Principe); one (Guinea Bissau) is classed as low human development. Most of these countries with the exception of Singapore have populations smaller than one million citizens. Most of these countries are however densely populated and as a result they are experiencing increasing pressures on the environment.

The region encompasses a wide geographical area (Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and South China) and member countries are therefore very diverse and exhibit a high degree of ecosystem and species diversity across these areas. The AIMS countries have a high degree of economic and cultural dependence on the natural environment in particular the marine and coastal environment. This dependence results in AIMS nations being very vulnerable to external shocks such as natural disasters. All the countries in AIMS are highly dependent on coastal and marine resources because of their contribution to the economy through fisheries and tourism.

Some of the key needs in the region in terms of ocean and coastal management as stated by the countries themselves are as follows:

For the more developed AIMS nations;

- Combating sea level rise which threatens the tourist industry and modern systems of fresh water collection, with coastal and freshwater protection schemes.
- Improving disaster early warning, security and response systems in the face of natural and man-made disasters.
- Developing comprehensive systems of waste management, integrated with energy production.
- Protecting lagoons, coastal and marine areas from industrial pollution, over-fishing, piracy and commercial dredging for building materials.
- Controlling schemes of land reclamation for airports, industrial, urban and tourist development to minimize environmental damage.

For the AIMS SIDS in economic transition:

- Securing safe water, sanitation and domestic and industrial waste disposal, especially in the urban populations.
- Reducing their population growth to ensure what economic growth is achieved is translated into improved standards of living.

For those AIMS countries that have yet to achieve significant progress in transition and that are continuing to struggle with the basic problems of early development:

- Poorly developed safe water, sanitation and waste disposal systems.
- Land protection to overcome erosion by overgrazing and deforestation.

- Marine management to reduce over-fishing in lagoons and rivers.
- Physical planning and resettlement to respond to unregulated housing and commercial developments along rivers and coastal areas adversely affecting the fragile ecology and their potential for tourist development.

Capacity development

The AIMS countries lack a critical mass of qualified scientists and associated institutions. With few exceptions, technical capacities are very low, especially in marine and coastal matters. Institutional capacity and integrated coastal management initiatives are constrained by weak institutions and administration processes as well as lack of human resources to develop and implement policies. In some countries emphasis is being placed on general human resource development through national education programmes for example including environmental education in elementary and secondary schools. Despite all the efforts made to enhance capacity building and co-ordination, there are still many problems and constraints. These include:

- Inadequate physical and financial resources.
- Skill shortages, particularly at technical, managerial and professional levels, which lead to a dependence on expatriate employment.
- Too much dependence on public financing for capacity building and the need for more active participation of the private sectors linked to their investment programmes.
- Lack of a long-term macro economic plan in order to develop a long term human development plans and the related technical expertise and funds to develop it.

Regional Coordination

Regional cooperation among AIMS SIDS has been difficult. This is largely because of the wide geographical area the AIMS region covers and the differing socio-economic status of the nations. Prior to the International Meeting in Mauritius, the region received some support in developing an interim regional mechanism from the Indian Ocean Commission (COI). Further work during the Seychelles Meeting in October 2005 (Anon, 2005) has been undertaken to identify and evaluate existing capacities for the ultimate establishment of a dedicated regional mechanism. A working regional coordination mechanism is vital as has been exemplified in other regions where regional bodies have proven to be invaluable.

Funding

Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) to the AIMS SIDS has in general declined. This is the case for all SIDS, where the ODA has dropped by almost half. However, GEF financing for projects that address global environment problems has increased substantially in this period. Whilst this is welcome, SIDS need longer term investments and sustainable funding mechanisms. In particular, more private sector financing needs to be leveraged.

3. Status of ocean and coastal management at the national level

Loper et al (2005) have analyzed efforts, progress (or lack thereof) in ocean and coastal management and related issues in SIDS 10 years after the BPoA. As part of this current rapid assessment, key information from this paper was circulated to SIDS

experts and also presented for discussion at the AIMS Regional Meeting in Seychelles in October 2005. Data from national reports were also used.

Status of national planning for Ocean and Coastal Management

- 4 AIMS nations reported development of national integrated coastal management initiatives.
- 5 AIMS nations have developed National Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) initiatives.
- 10 AIMS nations have developed mechanisms for ocean management coordination.
- 8 AIMS nations carry out cross-sectoral coordination of ocean management issues through national environmental institutions.
- No clear information was available on the existence of comprehensive monitoring programmes for coastal and marine resources.
- No SIDS has delimited its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) or deposited EEZ coordinates in the United Nations Department of Ocean Affairs and Law of the Sea (UNDOALOS), nor filed an extended continental shelf claim.
- Most have not developed EEZ management plans, although localized fishing and pollution plans exist.

Status of national planning for Climate and Sea Level Rise

- Most AIMS nations have established a solid foundation for enacting climate and sea level change related policies.
- 6 AIMS nations have a climate and sea level plan.
- 4 AIMS nations have governmental offices dedicated to climate and sea level issues.
- 5 AIMS nations have a disaster preparedness plan for climate-related catastrophes.
- 5 AIMS nations have installed renewable energy infrastructure.
- 5 AIMS nations have completed a Green House Gases (GHG) inventory.
- Public awareness and education projects are underway in 3 AIMS nations.
- No AIMS nation has produced an assessment of the socio-economic impact of climate change and sea level rise.
- SIDS have made progress towards the BPoA climate change and sea level rise goals related to adaptation and mitigation, but have made less significant progress towards goals related to implementation of renewable energy.
- For most of the SIDS the financial capacity, and to a lesser extent, technical capacity necessary to fulfill the goals of the BPoA must emanate from an external source.
- No AIMS nation has so far benefited from emissions reductions projects under the Kyoto mechanisms and their small size may not permit them to so.

Status of national planning for Biodiversity

- Most AIMS nations have ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).
- 3 AIMS Nations have ratified the Ramsar Convention.
- 5 AIMS nations have developed or are developing National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs).

- All AIMS nations have policies and legislation protecting biodiversity although some are more developed than others.
- All AIMS nations have conservation programmes for endangered species although some are more advanced.
- 1 AIM nation has recently reduced threat levels to 3 critically endangered species in the IUCN Red List by conservation and research programs.
- All AIMS nations continue to have threatened biodiversity because of degradation of their environment.

Progress towards WSSD Goals

Progress towards goals of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) relevant to coasts and oceans has been slow. The specific goals below have not been fully met by any AIMS nation

- Implement the FAO unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing targets by 2004.
- Implement the FAO Plan of Action (POA) Fishing Capacity by 2005.
- Put in place MPA networks by 2010.
- Progress on Global Plan of Action (GPA) for Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities implementation by 2006 .

Furthermore, the WSSD contained specific goals related to SIDS, which have also not been fully met.

- Community based sustainable tourism initiatives by 2004.
- GPA Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities implementation by 2004.
- Strengthening safe & environmentally sound energy by 2004.

4. Areas of Action under the Mauritius Strategy

The International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of SIDS, was held in Port Louis from 10 to 14 January 2005. Apart from the Mauritius Declaration, the main outcome of the conference was agreement on Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of SIDS (UN, 2005)

The Mauritius Strategy identified the following key areas for action:

- Climate change and sea level rise.
- Energy.
- Intellectual Property Rights.
- Biodiversity.
- Culture and development.
- Natural and disaster management.
- Marine resources.
- Agriculture and rural development.
- HIV/AIDS.
- Transport and security.
- Sustainable production and consumption.
- Access to finance.

- Science and technology transfer.
- Capacity development.
- National and international governance.
- Monitoring and evaluation.
- The UN role.
- The role of SIDS regional institutions.

Actions Required under the Mauritius Strategy

This current Assessment focuses on four key areas identified by the Mauritius Strategy as Priorities namely Marine resources, Biodiversity, Climate change adaptation and sea-level rise, and Natural and environmental disasters. It also considers Capacity development.

Marine resources

SIDS are defined by their historic, cultural and economic links to the oceans and seas. They continue to be heavily dependent on their marine resources, particularly for the sustainable livelihoods of coastal communities. The Mauritius Strategy states that the management of coastal and marine resources has become integrated into broader ocean management strategies since the entry into force of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. It acknowledges that implementation continues to be impeded by financial constraints and a lack of capacity.

Actions required under the Mauritius Strategy by SIDS in collaboration with other States, UN and international development partners are as follows:

- Complete the delimitation of their maritime boundaries.
- Submit any claims to the Continental Shelf Commission by 13 May 2009 or such later date as may be applicable in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Law of the Sea.
- Further the work on the assessment of living and non-living seabed resources within their national jurisdiction.
- Establish effective monitoring, reporting and enforcement, and control of fishing vessels, to further implement international plans of action to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to manage fishing capacity.
- Strengthen or develop, where necessary, national and regional sustainable and responsible fisheries management mechanisms consistent with the 1995 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.
- Fully implement surveillance and monitoring systems.
- Analyse and assess the status of fish stocks.
- If they have not yet done so, consider becoming parties to the 1995 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 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 1993 Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas, as well as relevant regional agreements for the conservation and management of fisheries.

- Establish or enhance the necessary infrastructure and legislative and enforcement capabilities to ensure effective compliance with, and implementation and enforcement of, their responsibilities under international law.

The Mauritius Strategy also states that the international community should assist SIDS to:

- Seek technical and financial support for Regional monitoring efforts and Global Ocean Observing System.
- Take part in and seek technical and financial support for the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission marine science programmes that are of particular relevance to SIDS.
- The strengthening, where appropriate, of representative networks of marine protected areas, consistent with the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- Activities to address the impact of coral bleaching, including enhancing resistance and recovery.

Furthermore, the Mauritius Strategy states that SIDS and relevant regional and international development partners should work together to develop and implement regional initiatives to promote the sustainable conservation and management of coastal and marine resources, drawing upon best practices from other regions, including the Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy, the designation of the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development, the ocean governance project involving all regions, and the establishment of related initiatives in other SIDS regions.

As regards international conventions the Strategy says that SIDS and international development partners should fully implement the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, particularly with the support of the United Nations Environment Programme, by undertaking initiatives specifically addressing the vulnerability of SIDS.

Biodiversity

The Mauritius Strategy recognizes that many SIDS have ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, and have initiated national biodiversity strategic action plans and developed national nature reserves and protected areas. The achievements of the targets set by the international community in relevant international conventions, in particular those of the Convention on Biological Diversity are of particular importance to SIDS.

To achieve those targets in the agreed time frames, the following actions are required by SIDS, with necessary support from the international community:

- Integrating biodiversity protection into national sustainable development Strategies.
- Building effective partnerships between all relevant stakeholders essential to the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources.
- Addressing island biodiversity under the Convention on Biological Diversity in a manner that responds to the unique characteristics of SIDS and to the threats related to climate change, land degradation and their particular vulnerabilities.

- Implementing the guidelines of the Convention on biodiversity and tourism development.
- Enhancing national efforts, both by Governments and other stakeholders, in the implementation of the programme of work of the Convention on protected areas, including the establishment of protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information.
- Controlling major pathways for potential alien invasive species in SIDS.
- Developing local capacities for protecting and developing the traditional knowledge of indigenous groups for the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, taking into account international agreements.
- Developing the capacity to promote cooperation among SIDS for biodiversity resources, shared ecosystem management and exchange of experience, including through support for strong networks, by both Governments and other stakeholders.
- Participating in the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Group of the Convention on an international regime on access and benefit-sharing to elaborate and negotiate the nature, scope and elements of an international regime on access and benefit-sharing.
- Developing human and institutional capacity at the national and regional levels in SIDS for research in the area of biodiversity including taxonomy.
- Supporting, through the Convention and its Cartagena Protocol, the development and implementation of national biosafety frameworks.
- Supporting efforts in building community capacity to conserve important species, sites and habitats.

Climate change adaptation and sea-level rise

The adverse effects of climate change and sea-level rise present significant risks to the sustainable development of SIDS, and the longterm effects of climate change may threaten the very existence of some SIDS. Adaptation to adverse impacts of climate change and sea-level rise remains a major priority for small island developing States. The Mauritius Strategy notes that the international community has reaffirmed its commitment to achieving, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention's ultimate objective of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner. The Strategy notes that Parties that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol to the Convention strongly urge all States that have not done so to ratify it in a timely manner.

The Strategy calls on the international community to:

- Fully implement the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and further promote international cooperation on climate change.
- Continue to take, in accordance with the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, steps to address climate change, including through: adaptation and mitigation in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities; and the effective implementation of the Kyoto Protocol.

- Promote increased energy efficiency and development and the use of renewable energy as a matter of priority, as well as advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, inter alia, through public and/or private partnerships, market-oriented approaches, as well as supportive public policies and international cooperation, and support their use in SUDS where appropriate.
- Implement the Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures, in particular those elements that are relevant to SIDS.
- Work to facilitate and promote the development, transfer and dissemination to SIDS of appropriate technologies and practices to address climate change.
- Build and enhance scientific and technological capabilities through continuing support to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for the exchange of scientific information and data, including where relevant to SIDS.
- Enhance the implementation of national, regional and international strategies to monitor the Earth's atmosphere, including as appropriate, strategies for integrated observations, inter alia, with the cooperation of relevant international organizations.

The Strategy says that SIDS, with the necessary support of the international community, including through existing and new resources, should as an integral component of their national sustainable development strategies develop and implement national adaptation strategies and facilitate regional and interregional cooperation, including within the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The Strategy further states that SIDS, with assistance from regional development banks and other financial institutions, should coordinate further on a regional basis to establish or strengthen national and regional climate-change coordination mechanisms.

Natural and environmental disasters

The Mauritius Strategy states that SIDS are located among the most vulnerable regions in the world in relation to the intensity and frequency of natural and environmental disasters and their increasing impact, and face disproportionately high economic, social and environmental consequences. The tragic impacts of the 26 December 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami and the recent hurricane/cyclone/typhoon seasons in the Caribbean and Pacific highlight their vulnerability.

The Strategy recommends that SIDS with the necessary support of the international community should:

- Strengthen the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and related SIDS regional mechanisms as facilities to improve national disaster mitigation, preparedness and early warning capacity, increase public awareness about disaster reduction, stimulate interdisciplinary and intersectoral partnerships, and support the mainstreaming of risk management into the national planning process.
- Use such opportunities as the 10-year review of the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation and its Plan of Action, including the programme outcome for 2005-2015 of the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held in Kobe, Japan, in January 2005, to consider the specific concerns of SIDS, including issues relating to insurance and reinsurance arrangements.

- Augment their capacity to predict and respond to emergency situations, including those affecting human settlements, stemming from natural and environmental disasters.

It is noted that UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission is coordinating the setting up of an early warning tsunami system for the Indian Ocean and all AIMS nations in the Indian Ocean are urged to participate fully.

Capacity development

The Mauritius Strategy acknowledges that successful implementation at the national level will depend on effective human, institutional and technical capacity development, effective monitoring and coordination, including through the support of SIDS regional organizations. At the global level, it is essential for the international community to support these goals and assist in the implementation of actions to achieve them, particularly through the provision of financial and technical support.

The Strategy calls on the international community to commit itself to continuing to support the efforts of SIDS to develop human and institutional capacity through:

- Cooperation with other capacity development initiatives and existing programmes, such as the United Nations Development Programme capacity 2015 programme, to provide resources for education reform and make education systems relevant for SIDS, including through the integration of national sustainable development strategies in education curricula.
- Investing in appropriate training, focusing on key issues including water and waste management, energy, climate change adaptation and mitigation, disaster management, fisheries and natural resources product development, and involving SIDS NGOs and community groups.
- Supporting the SIDS Universities Consortium, SIDS regional organizations and NGO networks in order to improve the use of SIDS intellectual resources and to provide the cadre of expertise that is needed in SIDS at the national and regional levels, in such areas as climate change, energy, integrated island management, and trade and sustainable development.
- The development of the capacity to monitor the state of the environment and economies of SIDS to define and further develop their national priorities and meet international obligations.
- The involvement of youth in envisioning sustainable island living and improving the capacity of civil society to enable them fully to contribute to sustainable development.
- The establishment and strengthening of centres of excellence for training and applied research within existing national and regional institutions.
- Facilitating the development of human resources and institutional capacity within SIDS for the implementation of the obligations of multilateral environmental agreements.

It is recognized that the area of science and technology is a cross-cutting issue for all sectors for the sustainable development of SIDS. Given the increasing importance of science and technology in building resilience in SIDS, the Mauritius Strategy states that it is critical to target investments in science and technology capacity in a way that is appropriate for small island developing States.

The strengthening and further development of cooperation and sharing of experience among SIDS is crucial and should be made a priority, especially in regard to utilizing the national and regional institutions of SIDS. An important activity in this regard is the operationalization of the SIDS roster of experts; the Small Island Developing States Unit of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, in cooperation with regional organizations and national Governments, should seek to complete the necessary work in this area.

5. Key Issues for implementation by AIMS SIDS

Focal Areas

The Mauritius Strategy recognizes that implementation of so many actions requires a more focused and substantially increased effort, both by SIDS and by the rest of the international community, based on the recognition that each country has primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies must be taken into account. With the support of the international community, including through the facilitation and improvement of access to existing resources and, where appropriate, through the allocation of dedicated financial resources, AIMS SIDS should focus on the following areas highlighted by the Mauritius Strategy.

- Marine resources: take action to promote national and regional efforts in the sustainable management of marine resources of SIDS, through appropriate assessment and management of fish stocks and effective monitoring and surveillance of fishing efforts, including appropriate enforcement measures to minimize illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and overharvesting, mapping the exclusive economic zones, and improving and strengthening existing regional mechanisms, where appropriate.
- Climate change adaptation and sea-level rise: as an integral component of their national sustainable development strategies, where appropriate, take action to develop and implement national adaptation strategies and facilitate regional and interregional cooperation, including within the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and, inter alia, with support from the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund, as appropriate.
- Biodiversity: take action to build representative systems of terrestrial and marine protected areas and to advance the development of the Convention on Biological Diversity programme of work on island biodiversity, and facilitate access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of their utilization.
- Natural and environmental disasters: take action to develop partnerships to implement schemes that spread out risks, reduce insurance premiums, expand insurance coverage and thereby increase financing for post disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation, and establish and strengthen effective early warning systems and other mitigation and response measures.

Specific Priority Objectives

The process in the AIMS region has recommended that the SIDS need to concentrate on the following:

Establishing a standing process for EEZ decision making.

- finalize the delimitation of maritime boundaries
- submit any claims to the Continental Shelf Commission by 13 May 2009
- study and assess seabed living and non-living resources within national jurisdiction

Supporting efforts to early ratification and accession to relevant fishing agreements; and initiating a programme to strengthen the monitoring, reporting, enforcement and control of fishing vessels to reduce incidences of IUU fishing.

Building resilience of ecosystems to degradation and disasters by enhancing and integrating management of marine protected areas (MPAs), by restoring mangrove & coastal systems and coral reefs and by promoting improvement of livelihoods.

For AIMS nations that have not done so:

- Ratify the Kyoto Protocol
- Prepare vulnerability assessment, Adaptation and Mitigation plan, complete GHG Inventory and prepare National Communication

Putting in place specific climate/energy policy options (Byrne et al, 2005):

- Advocate for the use of climate change impact statements when examining the impacts of activities of developed nations on SIDS.
- Adopt, through AOSIS, a proposal to prioritize dematerialization and renewable energy-based development strategies.
- Promote a regional CDM project approach to improve the competitive position of SIDS within the global marketplace for emissions credits.
- Develop a renewable portfolio standard (RPS) for SIDS to include using the RPS as a clean development mechanism (CDM) project.

Streamlining/mainstreaming institutional arrangements to reduce overlap and conflict, and building win-win partnerships between government, NGOs, communities and the private sector.

Developing indicators to measure achievements in the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy.

Capacity Development

The following initiatives and recommendations are significant steps for capacity development, for which international development partners are urged to provide relevant support.

- The University Consortium for Small Islands States. The MOU was signed January 14, 2005 and includes Veerapen University of Mauritius and the University of Malta as two of the founding members. The objectives include the encouragement of cooperative curriculum development, research,

indigenous knowledge management and outreach, as well as the sharing of research findings and reference materials and cooperation on these with their students and faculty. The Consortium also aims to use the results of SIDS – focused research and field projects to assemble curricula relevant to island development.

- The Singapore technical assistance program (SIDSTec) has been extended in the multiplicity of areas within which Singapore has expertise for another 5 years as SIDSTecII.
- A shift from government control of the sustainable development agenda to a greater engagement with stakeholders and shared responsibility of implementation would increase national capacities for implementation.
- A shift from sectoral approaches towards the development of cross-sectoral approaches and ultimately to a fully implemented cross-sectoral approach would better utilize scarce human resources.

Coordinating Mechanism

The AIMS region because of its wide disparities has not been as effective in coordinating its activities as the other regions. The Indian Ocean Commission (COI) has been playing the coordinating role as the interim secretariat, but cannot expand or even continue its services for too long because of resource and staffing constraints.

It is noted that:

- The agreement for the regional coordination mechanism and its plan of work needs to be secured through a political process and a commitment from the AIMS SIDS that do not belong to the COI Region (The Western Indian Ocean).

Funding

AIMS SIDS have expressed concern at the lack of international support for the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy. This requires greater commitment from the UN and its specialized agencies.

It is noted that:

- A funding plan needs to be developed for the AIMS region based on the agreed priority actions and plan of work of the regional coordination mechanism, and a process for effective resource mobilization identified.

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Atlantic SIDS

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR ADVANCING OCEAN AND COASTAL MANAGEMENT IN THE ATLANTIC SIDS

Prepared for the Global Forum on Oceans Coasts and Islands
SIDS Rapid Assessment Study

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CONTENTS

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	3
SUMMARY	4
1. INTRODUCTION	6
2. ATLANTIC SIDS	6
2.1. Geographical aspects	6
2.2. Population, human development and socioeconomic aspects.....	7
2.3. Sustainable Development	8
3. IDENTIFYING PRIORITIES	10
4. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY.....	12
5. CONCLUSIONS.....	14
REFERENCES BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	14
ANNEX - Components of the Mauritius Strategy for Further Implementation of the BPoA related to oceans and coasts (Source: UN, 2005c)	16

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- ADB - African Development Bank
- AIMS - Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and South China Seas SIDS
- BADEA - Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
- BPoA - Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Islands Developing States
- CBD - Convention on Biological Diversity
- CCLME - Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem
- CILSS - *Comité permanent Inter etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel* (Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel)
- CITES - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna
- CPLP – *Comunidade dos Países de Língua oficial Portuguesa* (Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries)
- EEZ – Economic Exclusive Zone
- EIA - Environmental Impact Assessment
- FLAD – *Fundação Luso-Americana para o Desenvolvimento* (Luso-American Foundation for the Development)
- GCLME - Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem
- GDP/Cap (PPP US\$) – Gross Domestic Product per capita (purchasing power parity United States dollar)
- GEF - Global Environmental Facility
- GIWA - Global International Waters Assessment
- HDI – Human Development Index
- I\$ - International dollar
- ICZM - Integrated Coastal Zone Management
- IMO – International Maritime Organization
- IUCN – The World Conservation Union
- MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (MARPOL 73/78)
- NGO - Non-governmental Organisation
- OPRC - International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, 1990
- PRCM - *Programa Regional de Conservação da Zona Costeira e Marinha na África Ocidental* (A Regional Conservation Programme for the Coastal and Marine zone in West Africa)
- SIDS - Small Islands Developing States
- TOPS - The Ocean Policy Summit
- UN – United Nations
- UNCCD - United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
- UNCLOS - United Nations Convention on the Law Of the Sea
- UNDOALOS - UN Division of Ocean Affairs and Law of the Sea
- UNDP - United Nations Development Program
- UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- WB - World Bank

SUMMARY

The adoption of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Islands Developing States (BPoA) was the major result of the United Nations Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April to 6 May 1994. BPoA was the first tangible program of action to achieve sustainable development resulting from the mandates developed in Chapter 17 of the Agenda 21.

Following the Barbados Conference, Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) issues have been reviewed a number of times at the international level. The most recent review was at the Mauritius International Meeting for the 10-year Review of the Barbados Programme of Action (BPoA+10) held in Port Luis, Mauritius (10-14 January, 2005). This resulted in the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, which underlined the problems and the actions that have to be addressed to achieve the complete implementation of the BPoA.

The Mauritius International Meeting was preceded by a series of preparatory meetings at regional levels, for which the SIDS countries prepared their National Assessment Reports on the review of the implementation of the BPoA. The analysis of these reports led to the evaluation of the state of the implementation of the BPoA in the different SIDS regions.

The SIDS countries are divided in 3 groups, according to their geographic location: a) Pacific; b) Caribbean; and c) AIMS.

The AIMS countries are scattered through a wide area, belonging to distinct geopolitical and ocean realms: **A**tlantic Ocean (Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe), **I**ndian Ocean (Bahrain, Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius, Seychelles), **M**editerranean (Cyprus, Malta), and **S**outh China Seas (Singapore).

This dispersion leads to different political realities, and remoteness to the focal point of the AIMS group (Indian Ocean) has led to a complementary assessment by the Atlantic SIDS (**Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe**).

The main purpose of this paper is to identify priority actions that can be undertaken in the near term to advance ocean and coastal management in the Atlantic SIDS countries (Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe), and to develop a strategy for the implementation of those priorities including funding, institutional, and practical considerations.

The information presented is based on bibliographic research, contacts established with the governmental and non-governmental entities of the three countries, and the Workshop "Seas of the CPLP" (Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries), held in Lisbon, Portugal (10 October 2005).

The Atlantic SIDS are party to relevant global multilateral environmental agreements and have national policies and regulations for sustainable coastal development and the use of marine resources. They have already made some progress toward Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), showing commitment to conservative use of the coastal zone and marine resources. The definition and implementation of ICZM plans require considerable resources such as trained personnel, equipment, financial resources, and more effective policing, monitoring, administration and enforcement. The lack of coordination between government departments and between countries is an additional constraint on the effectiveness of the plans; therefore, coordination should be strengthened.

Three priority issues should be addressed in order to further advance the implementation of ocean and coastal BPOA goals:

1. Coordination between the Atlantic SIDS, as well as with the focal point of the AIMS group;
2. Coordination and integration of policies, projects and governmental departments for the sustainable management of oceans and coasts; and
3. Definition and implementation of contingency plans for marine pollution.

To tackle these issues the following implementation strategy should be implemented based on four vectors:

1. Creation of a focal point for the Atlantic SIDS. The main goal for the focal point is the coordination between the Atlantic SIDS, as well as the coordination of action with the Indian Ocean AIMS focal point, as well as with the West African region.
2. High-level capacity building. A strategic two-day meeting for the discussion of the requirements to enhance ocean governance and management, in order to build political support.
3. Capacity building through workshops and training courses, with the dissemination of information (manuals), and cooperation in integrated coastal management strategies and programmes.
4. Building capacity through workshops and training courses, dissemination of information (manuals), and cooperation / work extension for the definition and implementation of contingency plans for preventing and mitigating marine pollution.

Capacity building should be provided in the native language. Additionally, such courses and materials can be used and disseminated amongst other Portuguese-speaking countries such as Angola, Mozambique, and East Timor, the most recent SIDS member, which is under the reconstruction process, and therefore requires additional support.

Support by donor countries and international institutions will encourage the Atlantic SIDS to demonstrate support and commitment to the ICZM approach, including compliance to regional and international laws and agreements related to the seas. Support will also encourage Atlantic SIDS to promote and implement strategies for capacity building, advancing knowledge, and strengthening governance processes for the management of oceans and coastal resources, community-based management, and awareness of integrated and sustainable approaches to managing oceans and coastal resources.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Atlantic SIDS are part of the AIMS countries, which is a group of 11 SIDS in the Atlantic Ocean (**Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe**), Indian Ocean (Bahrain, Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius, Seychelles), Mediterranean (Cyprus, Malta), and South China Seas (Singapore).

The AIMS countries have been meeting with the purpose of reviewing their common interests in promoting sustainable development, identifying common problems and opportunities, and contributing to the global movement of SIDS in following through with commitments to the BPoA, the Johannesburg World Summit for Sustainable Development, and the United Nations Millennium Development Goals.

Different from their counter parts in the Caribbean and the Pacific, the AIMS countries have been moving slowly to achieve the Barbados Programme of Action goals for oceans and coasts, especially in the case of the Atlantic SIDS. This could be due to the fact that the AIMS region is the most diverse both geographically and economically, factors that can make regional cooperation difficult. Problems including insufficient funding and the lack of necessary institutional arrangements to implement management instruments related to BPoA goals have to be taken in to account.

Other aspects that must be addressed are the consequences of a country's economic and environmental vulnerabilities; these vulnerabilities present special challenges for the future sustainable development of all SIDS in general and the Atlantic SIDS in particular.

SIDS are economically vulnerable as a result of their smallness, remoteness, unique island conditions, comparatively high unit cost of production with few economies of scale, high transportation costs, small range of products, small domestic markets, low competitiveness, and the high cost of getting and retaining specialised personnel. The environmental vulnerability of SIDS arises from climatic conditions, difficult topography, and their susceptibility to large-scale natural and man made disasters (e.g. reduction in rainfall, cyclones, oil spills, and industrial accidents).

2. ATLANTIC SIDS

2.1. Geographical aspects

Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, and Sao Tome and Principe (Atlantic SIDS) are African States located in the western-central area of the continent, in the regions covered by the Global International Water Assessment:

- Region 41: Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem (CCLME) and the river basins flowing into it - Cape Verde and Guinea Bissau (Tayaa, M., Saine, A., Ndiaye, G. and M. Deme; 2005)
- Region 42: Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem (GCLME) and the basins of the rivers flowing into it - Guinea Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe (Abe, J., Wellens-Mensah, J., Diallo, O. S. and C. Mbuyil Wa Mpoyi; 2005)

Like almost all SIDS, (Table 1), the Atlantic SIDS should be considered oceans states (an exception is made by Guinea Bissau) given the ratio of their terrestrial area to their EEZs.

The three countries have delimited their EEZs and deposited EEZ coordinates with the UN Division of Ocean Affairs and Law of the Sea (UNDOALOS), but none of them have yet laid claim to an extended continental shelf delineation.

Table 1 – Land and maritime areas
(Source: * UN, 2005a; ** Global Oceans, 2004; *** UN, 2005b)

Country	Land* (sq.km)	EEZ** (sq.km)	Territorial sea*** (nautical miles)	Contiguous zone*** (nautical miles)	EEZ*** (nautical miles)	Continental Shelf*** (nautical miles)
Cape Verde	4 033	742 738	12	24	200	200
Guinea Bissau	36 260	86 670	12	-	200	N/A
Sao Tome and Principe	963	142 563	12	-	200	N/A

Cape Verde and Guinea Bissau are members of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS – *Comité permanent Inter etats de Lutte la Sécheresse au Sahel*) whose mandate is "To invest in the research on food security and fight the effects of drought and desertification for a new environmental balance" in the Sahel.

Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe are also part of the Convention for Cooperation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region (Abidjan Convention), adopted in 1981 and in force in 1984. Under this convention the Contracting Parties agreed to take all appropriate measures to prevent, reduce, combat and control pollution in the Convention area and to ensure sound environmental management of natural resources, using for this purpose the best practicable means at their disposal, and in accordance with their capabilities. There is one protocol to the Convention: the Protocol concerning cooperation in combating pollution in cases of emergency, adopted in 1981 and in force in 1984.

These countries are also part of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP). The Community is based on the use of Portuguese, common historical links and the sharing of cultural values. The main goals of the CPLP are to promote political and diplomatic coordination among member states, and to develop intra-Community cooperation at all levels.

2.2. Population, human development and socioeconomic aspects

The Atlantic AIMS countries, as SIDS, often share common characteristics in terms of size, isolation, culture, and economic and environmental vulnerability, but they occupy a wide spectrum of the stages of population, human development, and socio-economic measures as characterized by UNDP indicators.

According to Table 2, population size varies between 1.4 million (Guinea Bissau) and 0.1 million (Sao Tome and Principe). The three countries have high population growth rates, above 1.5 %. The population density of the three countries is among the lowest of the AIMS group but, taking into account the fact that most of their population live within a few kilometres of the coast, there is still major pressure on the coastal zone.

Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe are in the UNDP class of medium human development and Guinea Bissau is classed as low human development with a rank of 166 out of the 175 countries classified by UNDP in 2003 (AIMS Synthesis Report, Final Draft October 2004).

Table 2 - Population, human development and socio-economic indicator
(Source: AIMS Synthesis Report, Final Draft October 2004)

Country	Population			Human development and Socio-economic indicator					
	Population size Millions (2001)	Annual Population Growth rate per cent (2001–2015)	Population density Per KM ² (2000)	HDI (Rank)	GDP/Cap (PPP US\$)	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Adult literacy Per cent aged 15 and over	Infant Mortality Rate	Under five mortality rate
Bahrain	0.7	1.9	910	0.839 (37: high)	16,060	73.7	87.9	13	16
Cape Verde	0.4	1.9	108	0.727 (103: medium)	5,570	69.7	74.9	29	38
Comoros	0.7	2.6	315	0.528 (134: medium)	1,870	60.2	56	59	79
Cyprus	0.8	0.6	68	0.891 (25: high)	21,190	78.1	97.2	5	6
Guinea Bissau	1.4	2.9	22	0.373 (166: low)	970	45.0	39.6	130	211
Maldives	0.3	2.9	976	0.751 (86: medium)	4,798	66.8	97.0	59	77
Malta	0.4	0.4	1,200	0.856 (33: high)	13,160	78.1	92.3	5	5
Mauritius	1.2	0.8	581	0.779 (62: medium)	9,860	71.6	85	17	19
Sao Tome and Principe	0.1	1.8	155	0.639 (122: medium)	1,317	64	83	71	74
Seychelles	0.08	0.8	173	0.840 (36: high)	17,030	72.7	91	13	17
Singapore	4.2	1.0	6,086	0.884 (28: high)	22,680	77.8	92.5	3	4

HDI - Human Development Index

GDP/Cap (PPP US\$) - Gross Domestic Product per capita (purchasing power parity United States dollar)

The HDI classification and the country ranking are a reflection of the general socio-economic indicators for the countries themselves.

Small islands have small economies, small markets, small supplies of labour, restricted land capacity for industrial development and a limited range of educational and training facilities for local specialisation. They have a narrow range of products to exchange for the large range and volume of imports on which they depend. Insularity means high transport and transaction costs for goods, services and for labour. In addition, the AIMS islands have few natural mineral resources and little fertile land for agriculture and forestry.

The coastlines for tourism, the marine areas for commercial fishing, and their people are the principal resources for the Atlantic SIDS. Sao Tome and Principe is initiating the process of exploitation of their newfound oil reserves.

Above all, economic development of the small islands within the global economy is dependent on business confidence in long run trading relations. Attention to the example of the more developed countries has to be taken: it is essential to continue R&D in each sector, to value external technical support and advice, to continue encouragement of small and medium sized businesses, and to reform the public sector to reduce its cost, increase its productivity and promote its capacity for energising the economy (AIMS Synthesis Report, Final Draft October 2004).

2.3. Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is not possible without adequate protection of the environment and vice-versa, but for SIDS this relationship is critical as they so heavily depend on their natural resources.

In respect of achievement in sustainable development, the AIMS countries fall into three groups (AIMS Synthesis Report, Final Draft October 2004):

- The first includes Bahrain, Cyprus, Malta, Mauritius, Seychelles and Singapore, which have passed through their demographic, epidemiological and economic development transitions and continue to progress and to diversify. All these countries meet certain common criteria of development: they have population growth rates below 2%, GDP per capita above I\$ 5000 (at purchasing power parity), expectation of life above 65 years, adult literacy above 65% and infant mortality below 20 per thousand.
- The second including **Cape Verde**, Maldives and **Sao Tome and Principe**, are passing through these transitions and struggling with serious challenges of sustainable development, meeting some but not all of these criteria. They are approaching the take-off point for their economies; continued investment growth and improvements in economic and social development need to be sustained.
- Finally, two countries in the AIMS group, Comoros and **Guinea Bissau**, meet none of these criteria and maintain continued high population growth, low expectation of life, and high infant mortality. These problems arise from major problems of infectious disease, low economic growth per capita and low levels of literacy, which are holding back the development of the more demanding industrial and service sectors of the economy.

Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe have achieved some progress in the processes of sustainable management of oceans and coasts, as demonstrated in Table 3.

Cape Verde has been guiding its development policy based on a medium-term National Development Plan. The National Development Plan is detailed into about 36 programmes with emphasis on economic and business sectors, infrastructures and transportation sectors, justice and crime, environment, energy, and the fight against poverty. For the environment there is a 10-year National Plan of Action for the Environment (2002-2012).

Guinea Bissau has an Office of Coastal Planning. With the cooperation of UNDP, GEF and IUCN they have implemented several natural and national parks and biosphere reserves (UN, 2002a). They also have a Coastal and Biodiversity Management Program (Global Oceans, 2005).

In cooperation with its regional and international cooperation partners, Sao Tome and Principe (UN, 2002b) is establishing: a national action plan and a strategy for biodiversity; a national plan for the environment and sustainable development; programmes to address coastal erosion and stop degradation of coastal zones through the promotion of rational management of sand and mineral extraction; a national system of protected areas; and measures to preserve endangered species with special emphasis on marine turtles and marine birds.

Because of the existence of oil reserves in its EEZ, Sao Tome and Principe is starting to undertake measures for preventing marine pollution of the oceans and coastal zones and also to implement measures of marine security to prevent accidents that can bring damage to the environment. Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde also have this concern due to the number of ships (many of them crude oil tankers) that cross their EEZ.

Table 3 – Evidences of the progress made through the sustainable management of oceans and coasts
 (Source: * Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, 2005; ** Cape Verde African Science Logistics Centre;
 *** PRCM)

	Cape Verde	Guinea Bissau	Sao Tome and Principe
Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries •Directorate General for the Environment •National Institute for Fishing •Ports Administrations •Marine Authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ministry of Natural Resources •Office of Costal Planning •Ports Administrations •Marine Authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ministry of Infrastructure, Natural Resources and Environment •National Commission on Sustainable Development* •Environmental Inspection* •Port Administrations
Legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Environmental act •Fisheries act •Protected areas act •National legislation regulation of sand extraction on beaches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Fisheries act •Protected areas act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •EIA Act * •Environmental Act * •Sand Extraction Act * •Fisheries Act * •National Park Act *
Relevant global agreements *	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •UNCLOS •Basel convention •London dumping convention •MARPOL (I/II/III/IV/V) •OPRC •CBD •UNCCD •UNFCCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •UNCLOS •Stockholm convention •Rotterdam convention •CBD •Ramsar convention •CITES •UNCCD •UNFCCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •UNCLOS •MARPOL (I/II/III/IV/V) •Stockholm convention •CBD •CITES •UNCCD •Bonn convention •UNFCCC
ICZM plans/strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Coastal Zone Master Plan and Atlas of the coastline 2002 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Coastal Management 2002 * •Coastal Planning Project initiated in 1989 * •Coastal and Biodiversity Management Program * 	
National/sub-national plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •2002-2012 National Plan of Action for the Environment •National Biodiversity Strategy and Plan of Action •Cape Verde Biosphere Reserve (Islands of Boavista, Maio, Sal) •Integrated participatory ecosystem management in and around protected areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Natural park of Tarrafes do Rio Cacheu *** •National park of Orango islands *** •National marine park of Joao Vieira – Poilao islands *** •Biosphere reserve of Bolama-Bijagos *** •National park of the Cufada lagoon *** 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •National plan and a strategy for biodiversity •National plan for the environment and the sustainable development *
Environmental assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •2nd white book for the state of the environment •Project Natura, assessment of the characteristics of the country's ecosystems (1999-2001) •Experimental Fishing campaign •Regional Strategy for Marine Protected Areas in West Africa *** 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Regional Strategy for Marine Protected Areas in West Africa *** 	
Educational and scientific institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Instituto Superior de Engenharia e Ciências do Mar (ISECMAR) •Cape Verde African Science Logistics Centre (cooperation with 2 German institutions) ** 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •<i>Centro de Investigação Pesqueira Aplicada</i> 	
NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •National NGOs Platform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •National and International NGOs Platform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •NGOs Federation

3. IDENTIFYING PRIORITIES

Because of their characteristics (geographical location, climate conditions, population distribution, scarcity of resources) the Atlantic SIDS are very dependent on marine ecosystems and resources for food security, economic development (fishing, tourism, oil industry, maritime transportation), social development (habitation purposes, employment, human health, water and sanitation) as well as for the equilibrium of the ecosystem and the preservation of the environment and natural resources. Efforts have to be made in order to preserve these resources.

In the implementation process of ocean and coastal BPoA goals other issues must be taken into consideration, as they have great influence in the preservation and sustainable management of oceans and coasts: climate change, sea level rise, sustainable tourism, and waste management.

In relation to the priorities for the Atlantic SIDS in the process of implementation of the ocean and coastal BPoA (+ Mauritius) goals, they are well expressed in the conclusions of the workshop “The Seas of CPLP” (Informal workshop for the mobilization of the members of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries for the development of an ocean policy) held in Lisbon, Portugal (10 October 2005) and presented by the Executive Secretary of the CPLP, the Ambassador Luís Fonseca, at the TOPS 2005 conference held in Lisbon, Portugal (October 10-14, 2005), where all CPLP member states agreed on:

- All states have concerns about the sustainability of their marine resources, the protection of the ecosystem and the illegal use of their waters for criminal purposes, including drug trafficking and terrorism.
- The need for close coordination and articulation among member States in the preparation and participation in international fora on oceans policies and on the need to exchange information on integrated coastal management.
- Cooperation can be especially fruitful in the following areas:
 - Maritime surveillance of the EEZ
 - Training and development of Human Resources
 - Drafting of contingency plans to fight ocean and coastal pollution
 - Drafting of plans for coastal management
 - Scientific research
- The need to strengthen or create coordinating mechanisms at the national level and to make available information and data that can be shared both nationally and with other CPLP members. A network of focal points for ocean issues and the establishment of a small and flexible coordinating mechanism for liaising between focal points and the CPLP Executive Secretariat were recommended.

Among other issues, the report of the AIMS Regional Preparatory Meeting to Review Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in Praia, Cape Verde (1 to 5 September 2003), identified the need for:

- Developing capacity in the management of marine resources
- SIDS – SIDS cooperation

The development and implementation of integrated coastal zone management (ICZM), including policies and regulations, were identified as priorities at the 2nd Aims Regional Meeting to review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in Mahe, Seychelles (8-10 January 2004). Also highlighted was the need to establish and strengthen appropriate national regulatory enforcement authorities.

The AIMS Synthesis Report (Final Draft October 2004) underlines the following aspects with respect to implementation progress and problems related to ocean and coastal resource BPoA goals (sectoral and cross-sectoral):

- Further action is needed in many AIMS countries to update laws and regulations for coastal and marine protection, and to ensure effective implementation.
- Countries need assistance for capacity building for technology development, policies, legislation, and enforcement procedures.

- The task of securing inter-sector and inter-ministerial action against short-term commercial interests is a major barrier to progress.
- To assist the formation of effective marine policies and action plans and to overcome opposition, more information is needed in many countries on the ecological status of key coastal and marine sites and the threats that further unregulated development may present.

The Atlantic sub-region needs to coordinate with the other sub-regions of the AIMS group (Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and South China Seas) in order to move on with the process of implementation of the BPoA on national and regional scales. Atlantic SIDS must coordinate their efforts to speak in one voice at the regional level.

Three aspects should be addressed in order to further advance the implementation of ocean and coastal BPoA goals:

1. Need for coordination between the Atlantic SIDS, as well as with the focal point of the AIMS group;
2. Need for coordination and integration of policies, projects, and governmental departments for the sustainable management of oceans and coasts; and
3. Definition and implementation of contingency plans for marine pollution.

4. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

For the implementation of the priority actions, the following strategy is proposed, based on four vectors:

1. *Creation of a focal point for the Atlantic SIDS.* The main goal for the focal point is coordination among the Atlantic SIDS, as well as the coordination of action with the Indian Ocean AIMS focal point, as well as with the West African region. This structure could be hosted by the government of Cape Verde, as proposed by the Minister of the Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries of Cape Verde during the Workshop “Seas of CPLP”, held in Lisbon (10 October 2005), with the support of internal funds of the three countries, and additional funding from donor countries and international institutions (e.g. WB, UN).
2. *High-level capacity building.* Organization and execution of a strategic two-day meeting for the discussion of the required specific steps to enhance ocean governance and management, in order to build political support. This meeting would also address the needs of coordination from the international to the local level, cooperation across borders, regional management, and the importance of intersectoral coordination and cooperation to poverty reduction. This high-level capacity building will target Ministers, Secretaries of State, and high-level public officers such as directors and presidents of institutions.
3. *Capacity building through workshops and training courses, with the dissemination of information (manuals), and cooperation in integrated coastal management strategies and programs.* This type of capacity building should encompass a component of extension and mentoring, where local case studies should be analysed and a final product should be developed between the students and professors. The workshops and training courses should be held locally, targeting public administration officers and decision-makers in the native language. Funding and technical support for these actions could be obtained from international institutions (e.g. WB, GEF, UN), national aid institutions, and private foundations for development.

4. *Development of contingency plans for preventing and mitigating marine pollution.* This vector involves building capacity through workshops and training courses, dissemination of information (manuals), and cooperation/work extension for the definition and implementation of contingency plans for preventing and mitigating marine pollution. Funding and technical support for these actions could be attained from international institutions (e.g. IMO through the MARPOL Convention and the OPRC Convention) and donor countries.

Table 4 – Implementation strategy to advance ocean and coastal management in the Atlantic SIDS countries

Priority	How	Goals	Structure	Funding
Coordination	Implementation of a focal point for the Atlantic SIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Coordination between the 3 Atlantic SIDS •Coordination with the others SIDS countries •Identification of the common problems •Database of: oceans and coasts management programs, projects and activities; and institutions and individuals •Representation at regional and international level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The original structure of the National fisheries council from Cape Verde; •Representatives from the Ministry of Defence, Infrastructure and Transportation and Foreigners Affairs •National focal points •NGOs •Institutions of research and education •Private sector 	WB ADB BADEA GEF Donors countries Internal funding
	Strategic two-day meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •High-level capacity building •Discussion of the specifics that enhanced ocean governance and management requires, in order to build political support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ministers, Secretaries of State of different ministers and high-level public officers such as directors and presidents of institutions 	
ICZM	Workshops and training courses, with the dissemination of information (manuals), and cooperation in integrated coastal management strategies and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Capacity building •Framework •Drafting plans for coastal management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Governmental entities; NGOs; Institutions of research and education; Private sector •This type of capacity building should encompass a component of extension and mentoring, where local case studies should be analysed and a final product should be developed between the students and professors 	WB GEF UN FLAD (USA-Portugal/EU) Brazil
Contingency plans	Workshops and training courses, dissemination of information (manuals), and cooperation / work extension for the definition and implementation of contingency plans for preventing and fighting marine pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Capacity building •Framework •Drafting contingency plans to fight ocean and coastal pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The workshops and training courses should be held locally, targeting public administration officers and decision-makers in the native language 	IMO FLAD (USA-Portugal/EU) Brazil Sweden

Capacity building should always reflect local needs and cultures to increase effectiveness. One of the major obstacles for the effective participation of native public officials and decision makers is the working language. It is fundamentally important that such capacity building is provided in the native language, as concluded in the workshop “Seas of the CPLP” (Lisbon, 10 October 2005). Additionally, such courses and materials can be used and disseminated amongst other Portuguese speaking countries such as Angola, Mozambique and East Timor, the most recent SIDS member, which is under the reconstruction process, and therefore requiring additional support.

5. CONCLUSIONS

In order to achieve sustainable development of their oceans and coasts the Atlantic SIDS must protect their environment and move forward with the implementation of the BPoA goals. They have already made some progress, but they still have to go further. To do so they need more coordination amongst them, in between their national institutions, and more integration between their national programs and projects.

A strategy to improve coordination, integration, and capacity building will lead to the strengthening of the governance process for ocean and coastal resources management. Those resources are fundamental for the environmental, social, and economic development of the Atlantic SIDS coastal communities as well as for the sustainable development of their Nations.

The Workshop “Seas of the CPLP” (Lisbon, 10 October 2005) highlights some of the points previously raised in the regional reports, and also identifies a set of common issues, which are specific to the Atlantic SIDS region, namely geographical proximity and common language. However, it goes further in specifying concrete and tangible priority actions, which could be taken to strengthen the effectiveness of the Atlantic SIDS efforts to achieve the BPoA and Mauritius goals:

- Establishing an Atlantic SIDS focal point would promote SIDS-SIDS cooperation, and also the cooperation with other member states of the West African coast;
- Creating synergies and incentives amongst these nations is intuitive since they share a common language and some common culture;
- Providing incentives for framework programs between these countries would allow saving resources compared to creating similar but isolated programmes. These could include ICZM and the high level awareness program and it could be co-developed and delivered to each of these countries
- Additionally, these countries share the need for the development of tools to address pollution, which could be included in the same framework.

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ANNEX - Components of the Mauritius Strategy for Further Implementation of the BPoA related to oceans and coasts (Source: UN, 2005c)

IV. Coastal and marine resources

26. Small island developing States are defined by their historic, cultural and economic links to the oceans and seas. They continue to be heavily dependent on their marine resources, particularly for the sustainable livelihoods of coastal communities. The management of coastal and marine resources have become integrated into broader ocean management strategies since the entry into force of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.¹¹ However, for small island developing States that are States parties to the Convention, implementation continues to be impeded by financial constraints and a lack of capacity.

27. To overcome these constraints, it is important to give appropriate priority at all levels, including in national and regional sustainable development agendas, to ocean issues, including fisheries. Further action is required by small island developing States, with the necessary support of the international community, to enable small island developing States to, among other things:

- (a) Complete the delimitation of their maritime boundaries;
- (b) Submit any claims to the Continental Shelf Commission by 13 May 2009 or such later date as may be applicable in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Law of the Sea;
- (c) Further the work on the assessment of living and non-living seabed resources within their national jurisdiction.

28. Further action is required by small island developing States, with the necessary support of the international community, to build technical and financial capacities to:

- (a) Establish effective monitoring, reporting and enforcement, and control of fishing vessels, including by small island developing States as flag States, to further implement international plans of action to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to manage fishing capacity;
- (b) Strengthen or develop, where necessary, national and regional sustainable and responsible fisheries management mechanisms consistent with the 1995 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries;
- (c) Fully implement surveillance and monitoring systems;
- (d) Analyse and assess the status of fish stocks;
- (e) If they have not yet done so, consider becoming parties to the 1995 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 Stocks¹³ and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 1993 Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas,¹⁴ as well as relevant regional agreements for the conservation and management of fisheries;
- (f) Establish or enhance the necessary infrastructure and legislative and enforcement capabilities to ensure effective compliance with, and implementation and enforcement of, their responsibilities under international law. In this regard, until such action is undertaken small island developing States flag States are encouraged to consider declining the granting of the right to fly their flag to new vessels, suspending their registry or not opening a registry.

29. Distant-water fishing nations are encouraged to provide small island developing States with adequate technical and financial support to enhance the effective and sustainable management of their fisheries resources.

30. In collaboration with other States and making use of regional mechanisms, small island developing States will work to put in place integrated policies and sound management approaches, such as marine protected areas, consistent with relevant international agreements, and develop national capacity to monitor, conserve and sustainably manage coral reefs and associated ecosystems, taking into account the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity adopted by the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its seventh session. Small island developing States should address as a priority the impacts of coastal development, coastal tourism, intensive and destructive fishing practices and pollution, as well as the unreported and illegal trade in corals, on the future health of coral reefs. To facilitate these initiatives, the international community should provide technical and financial support for:

- (a) Regional monitoring efforts and Global Ocean Observing System;
- (b) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission marine science programmes that are of particular relevance to small island developing States;
- (c) The strengthening, where appropriate, of representative networks of marine protected areas, consistent with decision VII/2816 of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity;
- (d) Activities to address the impact of coral bleaching, including enhancing resistance and recovery.

31. Small island developing States and relevant regional and international development partners should work together to develop and implement regional initiatives to promote the sustainable conservation and management of coastal and marine resources, drawing upon best practices from other regions, including the Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy, the designation of the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development, the ocean governance project involving all regions, and the establishment of related initiatives in other small island developing States regions.

32. Small island developing States and the international development partners should fully implement the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, ¹⁷ particularly with the support of the United Nations Environment Programme, by undertaking initiatives specifically addressing the vulnerability of small island developing States.

Caribbean Region

Strategies for Implementing Coastal and Ocean Management in the Wider Caribbean Region

***Based on 'Rapid' Policy Scan and Assessment
by F. McDonald***

**III Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and
Islands**



2005-2007 Agenda

**Includes as a PRIORITY Special
collaboration with (& support for)
SIDS countries, and their capacity
building efforts**



Global Forum Work in SIDS

- Support UNDESA in rapid implementation of Mauritius International Meeting outcomes
- *Post-Mauritius 'rapid' policy assessments in 3 regions: Pacific, Caribbean, Indian Ocean (AIMS) to develop specific steps for rapid implementation of ocean priorities*
- Training workshop in ocean management, Lisbon October 10 - 14, 2005
- Training workshops
 - On national implementation of regional ocean policy and similar topics



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Purpose of the 'Rapid' Assessments (incl the Caribbeans)

- Develop a strategy for tangible actions that can be taken in the short term to move forward on ocean and coastal management in the 3 regions (Pacific, AIMS, Caribbean)
- 1) review / assess progress since the 1994 Barbados Programme of Action (BPoA) on oceans/coasts and id / fill major gaps
- 2) identify a small cluster of top prioritieess from the new - Jan 2005 - Mauritius Strategy of Implementation and related mandates on oceans/coasts on which to move forward in the short and medium term.



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Purpose of the Assessments -- continued

- 3) Address **capacity building** needs in ocean and coastal management, with emphasis on:
 - strengthening the university curricula in ocean and coastal management, (building on the new SIDS university consortium)
 - raising the awareness of high level decision makers of the importance of oceans/seas/coasts
 - (facilitating) problem - solving "extension" agents at local / national / regional levels

Emphasis on what can be done in the short run - getting something accomplished within the next year



The Barbados Programme of Action identified Priority Areas Related to Oceans and Coasts including:

- Climate change and sea level rise
- Natural and environmental disasters
- Management of waste
- Coastal and marine resources and
- CROSS CUTTING CAPACITY GAPS



BPoA ...Cross Cutting Capacity Related Issues / GAPS

- **Science and Technology:** Ensure that science and technology policy is closely linked to national environmental strategies and sustainable development plans, including coastal zone management and marine and ocean sciences data, and is responsive to local and sectoral sustainable development needs;



Capacity Gaps

- **National Institutions and Administrative Capacity:** Strengthen institutional arrangements and administrative capacity, including cross-sectoral/inter-ministerial committees and task forces, in order to integrate environment and economic policy into national planning and across sectors and ensure the capacity to implement oceans and coasts policies;



Gaps -- Continued

- **Regional Institutions and Regional Cooperation:** Support and enhance participation and coordination within regional organizations;
- **Human Resource Development:** Develop curricula for sustainable development, and other needs for policy development and implementation, including on oceans and coastal management.



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Gaps Cont ...

- **Develop and/or strengthen the capacity of regional organisations to undertake activities in coastal and marine areas**
- **Develop programmes to enhance negotiating skills for the management and exploitation of coastal and marine resources, including fisheries agreements**
- **Develop and/or strengthen regional capabilities for the effective surveillance and monitoring of activities in the EEZ of SIDS**
- **Develop a methodology for ICZM appropriate to SIDS, particularly very small, low elevation and coral islands**



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Coastal and Marine Resources

Implementation of the BPoA coastal and marine resources requirements for Caribbean SIDS include:

- Ratification of major regional and international marine related conventions.
- Most SIDS are party to UNCLOS; Cartagena Convention; and the CBD.
- Many States have one or more of the following NBSAP's, Fisheries Management Plans, and Integrated Coastal and Marine Management Strategies
- 81% of the Caribbean SIDS had some legislation addressing ocean and coastal issues
- 63% have developed mechanisms for ocean management coordination through MPA's



Coastal and Marine Resources

Relevant coastal and marine resources related initiatives and projects:

- The Caribbean Sea Ecosystem Assessment (CARESA) – assess the state of the Caribbean Sea ecosystem
- Oceans Governance – SIDS of the Caribbean, Indian and Pacific Ocean are seeking to cooperate and share experiences in the management of their ocean spaces
- The Sub-Commission for the Caribbean and Adjacent region (IOCARIBE)
- White Water to Blue Water Partnership Initiative (WW2BW) mobilised post WSSD
- CARICOM Regional Fisheries Mechanism
- Establishment of a Caribbean Fisheries Unit
- Meso-American Barrier Reef Systems Project and the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) Action Network active



Coastal and Marine Resources

Relevant coastal and marine resources related initiatives and projects cont'd:

- Integrated Watershed and Coastal Area Management (IWCAM) GEF Funded Project in Caribbean SIDS - seeks to provide a framework for countries to better address environmental management challenges
- Sustainable Management of the Shared Marine Resources of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) and Adjacent Regions GEF funded project – sustainable management of the shared living marine resource of the Caribbean



Part Two

The Way Forward:
Based on the Mauritius Strategy
and Other
Approaches/Recommendations



Strategy 1:
COORDINATING REGIONAL
ACTION

- **ISSUE:** There was wide consensus before and since Mauritius that the Caribbean SIDS implementation of the BPOA / MSI requires improved coordination
- **RESPONSE:** The St Kitts Review and later dialog among the stakeholders has led to the formulation of a proposal to establish a **REGIONAL COORDINATING MECHANISM**



CAR RCM

- The CAR/RCM was discussed at the bi annual meeting of the ECLAC / CDCC on Jan 16-17, 2006 and was strongly supported.
- Its Governance, Technical Advisory Linkages and Secretariat arrangements were accepted in principle.



STRATEGY 1

- Support the establishment of the Caribbean SIDS RCM
- Establish technical support and partnership arrangements.
- Present to the CSD (April 2006) and other appropriate fora the Development Plan; short, and medium Action Plan, and indicative Long Term Goals



STRATEGY 2

- CAPACITY BUILDING – Human Capital Resources, Research and Training.
- Strengthen the SIDS Capacity for Ocean Governance and Stewardship; Ecosystem, Marine, and Coastal Area Management; Conservation of Natural Resources through support of Tertiary Institutions using the SIDS University Consortium



SIDS UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM

- The mandate for the SIDS University Consortium was established in Mauritius and further elaborated in an inaugural meeting held in the Caribbean.
- A SIDS U Development Plan and process is now being discussed.
- Integrate ICT capacity (eg SIDSNET) in the SIDS U system as a matter of urgency



Strategy 3

Address the Outstanding Threats to SIDS
through the 3 Regional Action Plans
complemented by National initiatives

**Major threats to ocean marine and coastal habitats
and resources best tackled by a combination of
Regional and National Action Plans, Programmes
and Projects include -:**

- **Marine Pollution – Globally sewage remains the largest source of contamination by volume**
- **Overexploitation of Fisheries – Global fisheries has reached its maximum capacity and is now declining despite increased effort**



- **Climate change – Is an increasing threat especially to SIDS and low-lying coastal areas**
- **Alien Species Introduction – Especially through ships ballast water**



Policy Creation and Implementation NATIONAL

- Establish and/or strengthen, where appropriate, institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for developing and implementing integrated **coastal zone management** plans and strategies for **coastal watersheds** and **EEZs**, including integrating them within national development plans.
- Ratify and/or adhere to regional and international conventions concerning the protection of **coastal and marine resources** and combat unsustainable fishing and related practices.



REGIONAL

- Harmonize policies and strategies for the coordination of the sustainable management and utilization of **coastal and marine resources**.
- Develop a methodology for integrated **coastal zone management** appropriate to SIDS, particularly very small, low elevation and coral islands.



Resilience and Risk Reduction

- Natural and Environmental Disasters
 - Adopt the WCDR's HYOGO Framework and the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) approaches to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)
 - Strengthen SIDS regional mechanisms as facilities to improve national and regional disaster mitigation, preparedness and early-warning capacity
 - Augment the capacity of small island developing States to predict and respond to emergency situations



Conclusions

- Caribbean SIDS long committed to the provisions in the BPoA and the Mauritius Strategy are now ready to move forward into ACTION
- They have recognised that Implementation of the BPoA in the Caribbean Region has been slow due to constraints including:
 - Lack of financial and technical resources
 - Inadequate Capacity at National and Regional levels
 - Sectoral approach to management and low level of interagency and intersectoral coordination
 - Inappropriate and outdated legislative frameworks



Effective Implementation of the BPoA on Oceans and Coasts Related Issues

- Ensure a high level of political endorsement and ministerial commitment to programmes
- Improved inter-agency coordination and collaboration
- Increased South-to-South collaboration amongst SIDS with regards to lessons learnt
- Development and management programmes should be long-term, designed, implemented and evaluated to develop and maintain coherence and continuity
- Establishment of regional funding mechanisms
- Establish/Formalise/Strengthen the linkages amongst existing / ongoing projects such as the GEF Caribbean International Waters Project on Integrating Management of Watersheds and Coastal Areas in Small Island Developing States, the Large Marine Ecosystem and White Water to Blue Water Initiative and MesoAmerican Barrier Reef Programme etc



Strategy Summary

1 Coordination Issues

- Focal Point: Will be the RCM and it will review the lessons to be learnt from a “SPREP” type one stop shop??
- The RCM will improve / optimise coordination and information sharing across the Wider Caribbean partners, CDCC members and between SIDs / AOSIS partners
- RCM will has the opportunities for addressing the BPoA/Mauritius agendas via innovative ‘value added’ infusion initiatives related to current critical issues
 - CSME as an opportunity
 - Current appreciation of Sustainability / Disaster links
 - Sustainable Sectors – Tourism / Agriculture / Fisheries



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2. Capacity Building

- The SID U will assist to determine if the regions are fully utilising SIDS and partners Tertiary, Academic, Research, Professional Networks?
- SIDS U will also need Technical Assistance (South South and North South) to rapidly address capacity and build knowledge networks in new areas
 - Coastal Engineering, Policy, Legal
 - IWCAM / ICZM



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The RCU and SIDS U and Innovative Partnerships

- Caribbean agencies of Various Types may need to evolve appropriate shared “lead and support” implementing arrangements with better defined Roles, Responsibilities, Relationships and Functions within innovative new partnerships eg
 - ACS, CARICOM, OECS
 - UN: UNDP, ECLAC, UNEP (ROLAC + CEP, CEHI etc
 - Regional UNIVERSITIES Consortium
 - Private Sector and Civil Society
- Partnership models which are Relevant and Sustainable may need exploration and mentoring across the SIDS Regions



THE END

Thanks for your support / attention



**Assessment of Needs in Capacity Development for Ocean and Coastal
Management in the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Nations**

**Statement of the CPLP Executive Secretary, Hon. Ambassador Luís Fonseca:
TOPS Conference, Lisbon, 16 of October 2005:
Conclusions from the *Seas of the CPLP* workshop**

On behalf of CPLP, the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries, I wish to thank the organizers of the Oceans Policy Summit for the opportunity to participate in this important meeting and to include a workshop on the seas of CPLP as part of the Conference's program.

CPLP was created in 1996 by the Heads of State and Government of Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal and São Tomé and Príncipe. East Timor joined the Community soon after it regained its sovereignty in 2002. The Community is based in the use of Portuguese as communication language, common historical links and the sharing of cultural values.

The main goals of our organisation are to foster political and diplomatic coordination among member states, to develop intra-Community economic cooperation and to promote the use and strengthen the role of Portuguese language, both among the 230 million inhabitants and internationally, namely in the international organisations.

Officials of the several government sectors meet periodically to consider the harmonization of legislation and procedures, exchange experiences and look for possibilities of cooperation.

On the other hand, professional, business and civil society organisations are encouraged to associate at the Community level in order to contribute to a closer relationship among the peoples of our countries.

These eight countries control among themselves a sizable portion of the world's oceans. The area of their combined Exclusive Economic Zones totals 7.6 million sq. Km. Almost all of them have extensive shorelines and coastal areas. Four of them are classified as SIDS, Small Island Developing States.

The seas of the CPLP are a source of natural resources and wealth, which are fundamental for the environment, for the social and economic development of their coastal communities as well as for the development of social and economic stability of their Nations.

In large extent, their economies depend heavily on those resources, from fishing to tourism, from commerce to offshore exploration.

All states have concerns about the sustainability of their marine resources, the protection of the ecosystem and the illegal use of their waters for criminal purposes, including drug trafficking and terrorism.

The convening of this meeting in Lisbon, the founding capital of CPLP, inspired the initiative of bringing together leading participating officials of the eight countries to discuss the prospects of a closer cooperation in ocean matters, taking advantage of a common language, their accumulated knowledge assets and the strong political will of their governments.

These officials met two days ago in a workshop that allowed them to explore the possibilities of resource and capacity mobilisation, mutual support and exchange of experiences and good practices to enable the creation of synergies for oceans management, and to coordinate their positions at the international level. They discussed their visions for oceans as well as forms of collaboration among member states and reaffirmed their commitment with the international community of oceans, as a means to achieve sustainable development.

At the end of very fruitful discussions, participants drew a set of conclusions intending to pave the way for an enhanced cooperation both between member states and between these and the international community, namely those bodies dealing with ocean matters.

They agreed on the need of a close coordination and articulation among member States in the preparation and participation in international fora on oceans policies and on the need to exchange information on integrated coastal management.

The participants also agreed that a fruitful cooperation can be achieved in the following areas:

- Maritime surveillance of the EEZs
- Training and development of Human Resources
- Drafting of contingency plans to combat ocean and coastal pollution
- Drafting of plans for coastal management
- Scientific research

They recommended that efforts be developed to strengthen or create coordinating mechanisms at the national level and to make available information and data that can be shared both nationally and with other CPLP members.

In this sense, they recommended the setting up of focal points for ocean matters and the establishment of a small and flexible coordinating mechanism that will liaise among those focal points and between these and the Executive Secretariat.

Other actions were recommended, namely:

- Assessment of state members institutions dealing with ocean matters
- Participation of the Executive Secretariat in the international meetings dealing with ocean matters, namely the Ocean and Islands Global Forum
- A wider use and dissemination of the Brazilian magazine “Gestão Costeira Integrada” (Integrated Coastal Management), and a recommendation that a formal link be created between the magazine and CPLP.

Portugal has volunteered to coordinate an informal group to follow-up the conclusions and recommendations.

Cape Verde has volunteered to help coordinate the Portuguese Speaking group of SIDS.

I hope that the workshop on the Seas of CPLP may have brought a contribution to a better coordination in the management of ocean resources of the Portuguese speaking countries. I also hope that it may also contribute for their closer integration in the international efforts to preserve the health of the oceans, so that they continue to be a factor of development and a primary source of the social, cultural, economic and environmental well being of present and future generations.

Community of the Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP)

Strategy for the Seas of CPLP: Priority actions

Prepared by Isabel Torres de Noronha for the CPLP

In October 2005, the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP, Comunidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa), an intergovernmental organisation, organised the Workshop “The Seas of CPLP,” a parallel event at *The Oceans Policy Summit* in Lisbon, to discuss its vision for ocean policy, and to reaffirm CPLP nations’ commitment to improved ocean governance.

CPLP was created in 1996 by the Heads of State and Government of Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, and São Tomé and Príncipe. East Timor joined the Community soon after it regained its sovereignty in 2002. The Community is based on the use of Portuguese, common historical links, and the sharing of cultural values.

The main goals of CPLP are to foster political and diplomatic coordination among member states, to develop intra-Community economic cooperation, and to promote and strengthen the role of the Portuguese language, both among the 230 million inhabitants and internationally in international organisations.

In an era when the world’s nations are facing the challenge of sustainable development of the oceans, CPLP and its member states are working to face these challenges in order to achieve the millennium goals for economic development and poverty eradication within their own nations.

All CPLP members have significant coastal and ocean areas, harbouring important economic resources which are the basic sources of protein and livelihood for many coastal communities and are vital to their national economies. For centuries their history has been closely related to the oceans, which have become major cultural assets. These countries control among themselves a sizable portion of the world’s oceans. The area of their combined Exclusive Economic Zones totals approximately 7.6 million km². Almost all of them have extensive shorelines and coastal areas. Four of them are classified as Small Island Developing States, and several as Least Developed Countries.

The CPLP is mobilizing its member States for efforts on developing ocean policies to use as a major asset in their local and national economies, as well as in their external relations.

The workshop “*The Seas of CPLP*” constituted an historic meeting, where high level representatives of its member states for the first time discussed the sustainable management of oceans, with the purpose of identifying and prioritising common major issues on oceans management, as well as further action.

At the end of very fruitful discussions, participants drew up a set of lines of action aiming to pave the way for enhanced cooperation between member states and with the international community, namely those bodies dealing with ocean issues.

CPLP members agreed on close coordination and articulation between member States in the preparation for and participation in international fora on oceans and sustainable development policies, as well as on the need for the exchange of information on integrated management.

The participants also agreed that fruitful cooperation can be achieved in the following areas:

- Maritime surveillance of their Economic Exclusive Zones
- Training and development of Human Resources
- Drafting of contingency plans to combat ocean and coastal pollution
- Drafting of plans for coastal management
- Scientific research

At the Global Conference of Oceans, Coasts and Islands, at UNESCO, Paris on 23-28 of January 2006, CPLP will be developing a strategy to further develop cooperation among both member states and the international community. Under discussion will be a set of priority actions identified during the TOPS Conference (2005) workshop *The Seas of CPLP*. At Paris CPLP will discuss further development of strategic actions and projects, for which it is looking for other institutional partners and support.

Strategic actions:

- Mechanisms for cooperation between CPLP member states at international fora
- Training and development of human resources. The development of human resources empowers public administration with the skills required to deal with the current multidimensional needs of coastal and ocean management: the global scope of oceans; vertical integration; the multidisciplinary and cross-sectoral needs for integrated ocean management; and building a new attitude towards participatory and collaborative efforts for the sustainable development of oceans.
- Leadership, development, and management of international projects with the international community (GEF, World Bank, and others).
- The CPLP Small Islands Developing States. To support the Atlantic SIDS members in establishing a focal point for cooperation within the Barbados Plan of Action (+Mauritius) process.
- Review of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities: Active participation in the review of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities.

Projects:

The CPLP will discuss the development of a package of projects, for which it is also looking for other international partners and support:

- High-level officials workshop for raising awareness on oceans management.
- Drafting of coastal zone management programmes and strategies with an extension course aimed at developing techniques for coastal management and developing work for drafting the countries' coastal programmes and strategies within the course.
- Drafting of contingency plans to combat ocean and coastal pollution;
- Magazine for Coastal Management. The establishment and the use of existing structures for the dissemination of information within the Portuguese speaking

community is a fundamental asset for improved cooperation. A Brazilian magazine for coastal management will be used as a starting point for the dissemination of coastal zone management advances and news of the CPLP members.

**Summary of Discussions on capacity building at 2003 Global
Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands**

From 2003 Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands

CAPACITY BUILDING¹

The Issue

Limitations in capacity among many countries, particularly in developing countries and small island developing States, constrain the implementation of UNCLOS, related conventions, chapter 17 of Agenda 21 and related programmes. The UNCLOS does not contain any provision for any fund or assistance for its implementation. Agenda 21, chapter 17 includes suggestions about capacity-building as a means of implementing the programme of action on oceans and seas, for each of the seven identified programme areas (UN 2002). Both financial assistance and in-kind assistance can be useful for implementing capacity-building measures. Essentially such measures broaden and deepen the human resource base, strengthen the institutional structure and the institutions themselves, and expand the physical resource base. A wide range of measures can be relevant which involve, inter alia, executing technical cooperation projects, including those related to transfer of technology and know-how; undertaking educational, training, research and public awareness programmes and strengthening institutions capable of carrying out such programmes; exchange of data, information and experiences; creating and strengthening physical as well as institutional infrastructure; and provision and mobilization of raw materials, equipment, facilities and vessels (UN 2002). Measures of national agencies and institutions as well as those of regional and international organizations contribute significantly to capacity-building, focusing on oceans, coastal and small island issues. While there are significant successes, there are key obstacles that prevented scaling up, coordination, and targeting of these initiatives. Main obstacles noted include:

- Short term nature
- Fragmented and uncoordinated
- Not in keeping with local, national or regional priorities
- Not context specific
- Not addressing all of the needs at all levels
- Not supported through long-term targeted financing

A strategy needed to be developed to identify key constraints and options in a systematic manner.

WSSD and Related Outcomes

The Working Group on Capacity Building at the Global Conference on Oceans and Coasts at Rio+10 (Paris, 2001) had recommended the following key elements of capacity building:

¹ This section highlights the report of the Conference Working Group on Capacity Building, co-chaired by Dr. Indumathie Hewawasam (World Bank) and Dr. François Bailet (International Ocean Institute).

- a) Human resource development through education and training. This should target increased knowledge as well as skills development;
- b) Institutional and infrastructure development that meets the human resource development needs;
- c) Development of a favorable enabling policy environment. Human resource development support should be related to national goals to ensure continuity of support once external support ceases; and
- d) Capacity building programs based on actual needs. The needs should be determined through careful needs assessments to ensure that the mode and methods of human resource development are appropriate to the level of education and training that exist. The programs should involve local institutions and be sustained over time.

These elements are included in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, which provides for human and institutional capacity-building in the areas of fisheries, biodiversity, protection of the marine environment from land-based activities, and Global Marine Assessment, at the national, regional, subregional, and at the international level, with particular emphasis on developing countries and small island developing States.

Discussion at the 2003 Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands

Capacity building for ocean and coastal initiatives was recognized as a cross-cutting issue, and as such addressed under different related programs. It was agreed that there was a need to identify gaps and set priorities.

The key goals noted were:

- Need for a critical mass of integrated coastal and ocean managers and professionals,
- More ICM capacity building at the national level
- Need to move from capacity building to capacity utilization and enhancement.

In follow-up to the general discussion, small working groups at the conference assessed the above goals in detail and identified possible future actions. Subsequently, a capacity-building strategy to promote sustainable ocean and coastal governance was outlined as follows.

Towards a strategy for enhancing capacity building

It was agreed that capacity building should consist of several basic components depending on actual needs including:

- Human resource development through education and training. This should target increased knowledge as well as skills development.
- Institutional and infrastructure development that meets human resource development needs
- Development of a favorable policy environment. Support should be related to and integrated into national goals to ensure continuity of support once external assistance ceases.
- Strengthening of governance skills including development of legislation, implementation, enforcement, compliance, monitoring and evaluation; and
- Building civil society skills in participation, negotiation and networking.

1) Principal elements of the strategy

A. Undertake an assessment of existing capacity building programs to identify whether the programs are:

- Achieving their stated goals and if not, assess the key reasons and gaps
- Addressing the current and evolving issues in oceans, coasts, and islands
- Resulting in improved governance for ocean, coasts, and islands at regional, national and local levels
- Also aimed at capacity utilization
- Contextually relevant
- Coordinated, and if not, to identify a mechanism for addressing the problem

B. Formulate an action plan to assess the demand and also mobilize demand

- Determine and demonstrate economic value and social and political relevance of ocean and coastal management
- Identify partnerships for building a broader constituency for ocean and coastal management within the donor community, governments and civil society

C. Define modalities to make current capacity building programs more relevant to end-users and sustainable

- Identify mechanisms for capacity utilization and enhancement
- Define activities to enhance existing efforts and help with implementing good practice
- Develop a program to advance the knowledge and experience to civil society
- Identify current financial and technical resources and gaps
- Contextualize academic programs to build a critical mass of in-country ICM professionals and practitioners
- Build broad-based partnerships to urgently mobilize technical and financial resources to achieve the outcomes above
- Tie training efforts to current, real needs in the locality/nation/region
- Scale efforts and resources to where needs are greatest
- Identify and promote indigenous knowledge
- Transfer knowledge and experience - development of networks and knowledge sharing
- Promote more hands-on training, based on mentoring and real life experience
- Emphasize continuity, long-term needs and financing for capacity building programs

2) Regional connections or applications

Possible role of the intergovernmental organizations should be considered in terms of providing resources and technical assistance for capacity development and utilization. One idea might be to develop regional clearing houses and relevant generic training modules/curricula for local adaptation. Information could be made available on a web-based forum to train trainers.

3) *Analyses that need to be done*

Needs assessments based on existing knowledge and training context and political reality. Attempt some kind of assessment of the costs of achieving the WSSD targets.

4) *Possible role of the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands*

The Global Forum could champion the development of the strategy, coordinate partnerships and mobilize financial resources for implementation on a regional/national basis. The Global Forum could also facilitate the development of regional clearing houses and/or training modules.

5) *Funding required and sources*

The scope and financial commitment needed to develop such strategies on a global or even regional scale is expected to be determined as part of the proposed strategy.

6) *Next steps, including where to take the issue next*

- Agree on who should lead, coordinate and finance the development of the strategy
- Prepare a proposal for carrying out this task, including a cost estimate and timeline

**Ocean Policy Strategy Workshop for Decisionmakers
from Small Island Developing States, Developing Countries
and Economies in Transition,
Held in Lisbon, Portugal, October 14, 2005, held in conjunction with
*TOPS 2005: The Ocean Policy Summit***

FROM OCEANS STRATEGY WORKSHOP

The Ocean Policy Summit, Lisbon, Portugal October 10-14, 2005

Ocean Strategy Workshop October 14, 2005

Introduction

- Background and scope of the workshop

The workshop will cover integrated ocean governance, with a focus on upstream (Land-based sources) and downstream governance (continental shelf and Exclusive Economic Zone governance), and the importance of linking initiatives at both ends of the governance spectrum.

- Objectives
 - Increase awareness among participants on Exclusive Economic Zones and continental shelf delimitation and management; Multilateral environmental agreements negotiations; and implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities
 - Provide an opportunity for discussion of issues and opportunities related to the workshop topics

Target Audience

- Heads of departments and ministries of foreign affairs, fisheries, environment, natural resources, from developing countries, small island developing States (SIDS), economies in transition

Collaborating Organizations

The Workshop is organized by the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, in collaboration with:

- United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (UNEP-GPA)
- Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)
- Global Environment Facility International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network (GEF IW:LEARN)
- International Ocean Institute (IOI)
- United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Coastal Services Center

Topics

Following are the priority topics to be addressed in the workshop.

1. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and continental shelf delimitation and management
2. Multilateral Environmental Agreement negotiations (MEA)
3. Implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA)

Workshop Co-chairs

1. Magnus Ngoile, National Environment Management Council (NEMC), Tanzania
2. Franklin McDonald, Consultant and former Director of the National Environment Planning Agency (NEPA), Jamaica

Workshop Organizer

Miriam Balgos, Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, and the University of Delaware

Lecturers

1. Jon van Dyke, University of Hawaii (MEA negotiation)
2. Charles Ehler, The World Conservation Union (IUCN) World Commission on Protected Areas (nested ocean governance)
3. Indu Hewawasam, World Bank (EEZ management)
4. Annick de Marffy, former Director, United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (UNDOALOS) (technical considerations, EEZ and continental shelf)
5. Martin Adriaanse, UNEP-GPA (GPA implementation)
6. Anamarija Frankic, University of Massachusetts (Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) and Marine Protected Areas (MPAs))
7. Tony MacDonald, Coastal States Organization (role of provincial and local authorities)
8. Juan Luis Suarez de Vivero, University of Seville (mapping tools for EEZ management)
9. Patricia Munoz, National Polytechnique Institute, Mexico (linking freshwater to oceans and coasts)
10. Margarita Astralaga, Ramsar Convention Secretariat ((linking freshwater to oceans and coasts)
11. Donna Petrachenko, National Oceans Office (regional marine planning)
12. Awni Behnam, International Ocean Institute (IOI) (capacity building and MEAs)
13. David VanderZwaag, Dalhousie University (negotiating international agreements)
14. Lynne Hale, The Nature Conservancy (ICM and MPAs)
15. Erlich Desa, Global Ocean Observing System, IOC/ UNESCO (capacity building) (invited)
16. Diane James, Victorian Coastal Council (role of provincial and local authorities)
17. Kimberly Cohen, NOS/NOAA Office of Special Projects (workshop facilitation)
18. Laverne Walker, UNDOALOS-Nippon Foundation Fellow (workshop facilitation)

Program of Activities

Brief Introduction and Welcome

Introduction by Co-chairs Magnus Ngoile, NEMC, and Franklin McDonald, and workshop organizer Miriam Balgos, Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, and University of Delaware

9:00 A.M. – 11:00 A.M.

Session 1: Development of a strategy for EEZ management (Magnus Ngoile, NEMC and Indu Hewawasam, World Bank)

- Vision for EEZs (Indu Hewawasam, World Bank)
- Nested governance (Charles Ehler, IUCN)
- National, provincial, local governments (Tony MacDonald, Coastal States Organization and Diane James, Victorian Coastal Council)
- EEZs, coasts, watersheds (Charles Ehler, IUCN)
- Regional marine planning (Donna Petrachenko, National Oceans Office)
- Mapping tools for EEZ management (Juan Luis Suarez de Vivero, University of Seville)

11:00 A.M. – 11:15 A.M. BREAK

11:15 A.M. – 12:30 P.M.

Session 2: Delimitation of maritime boundaries towards effective ocean management strategies (Annick de Marffy, UNDOALOS)

- Technical considerations (Annick de Marffy, UNDOALOS)
- Enhancing capacity for effective negotiation in multilateral environmental agreements (Jon Van Dyke, University of Hawaii and David VanderZwaag, Dalhousie University)

12:30 P.M. – 2:00 P.M. LUNCH

2:00 P.M. – 3:30 P.M.

Session 3: Linking freshwater to oceans and coasts: A step forward in GPA implementation (Patricia Munoz, Instituto Politecnico Nacional, and Martin Adriaanse, UNEP-GPA)

2:45 P.M. – 3:30 P.M.

Session 4: Incorporating networks of MPAs into national and regional ocean policies (Lynne Hale, The Nature Conservancy and Anamarija Frankic, University of Massachusetts)

3:30 P.M. – 3:45 P.M. BREAK

3:45 P.M. – 4:30 P.M.

Session 5: Capacity building (Awni Behnam, IOI and Erlich Desa, IOC/UNESCO)

4:30 P.M. – 5:30 P.M.

Session 6: Workshop Session:

1. Developing next steps for national/regional strategies for EEZ management

2. Accessing continuing sources of support from donors and other institutions on a continuing basis