

Global Ocean Forum

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

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<p>1 <i>The Status of Ocean Ecosystems and Coastal Communities, in the Context of Climate Change and Continuing Biodiversity Loss</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote the development and application of methods, such as national resource and environmental accounting, that reflect changes in value resulting from uses of coastal and marine areas, including pollution, marine erosion, loss of resources and habitat destruction. (17.5) - Provide preparation of coastal profiles identifying critical areas, including eroded zones, physical processes, development patterns, user conflicts and specific priorities for management. (17.6) - Provide prior environmental impact assessment, systematic observation and follow-up of major projects, including the systematic incorporation of results in decision-making. (17.6) - Provide periodic assessment of the impacts of external factors and phenomena to ensure that the objectives of integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas and the marine environment are met. (17.6) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the scientific understanding and assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems as a fundamental basis for sound decision-making. (36) - Increase scientific and technical collaboration, including integrated assessment at the global and regional levels, and expanding ocean-observing capabilities for the timely prediction and assessment of the state of marine environment. (36(a)) - Establish by 2004 a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects, building on existing regional assessments. (36(b))
<p>2 <i>Addressing Critical Uncertainties for the Management of the Marine Environment and Climate Change</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote scientific research on and systematic observation of the marine environment within the limits of national jurisdiction and high seas, including interactions with atmospheric phenomena, such as ozone depletion (17.100) - Promote exchange of data and information resulting from scientific research and systematic observation and from traditional ecological knowledge and ensure its availability to policy makers and the public at the national level. (17.100) - Cooperate in the development of standard inter-calibrated procedures, measuring techniques, data storage and management capabilities for scientific research on and systematic observation of the marine environment. (17.100) - Coordinate national and regional observation programmes for coastal and near-shore phenomena related to climate change and for research parameters essential for marine and coastal management in all regions (17.101) - Provide improved forecasts of marine conditions for the safety of inhabitants of coastal areas and the efficiency of maritime operations. (17.101) - Cooperate with a view to adopting special measures to cope with and adapt to potential climate change and sealevel rise, including the development of globally accepted methodologies for coastal vulnerability assessment, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socioeconomic aspects, by 2004. (36(b)) - Strengthen the institutional capacities of countries and promote international joint observation and research, through improved surface-based monitoring and increased use of satellite data, dissemination of technical and scientific knowledge, and the provision of assistance to vulnerable countries. (37(c)) - Reduce the risks of flooding and drought in vulnerable countries by improving and applying more widely techniques and methodologies for assessing the potential adverse effects of climate change on wetlands and, as appropriate, assisting countries that are particularly vulnerable to those effects. (37(d)) - Improve techniques and methodologies for assessing the effects of climate change, and encourage the continuing assessment of those adverse effects by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. (37(e))

	<p>modelling and response strategies particularly for priority areas, such as small islands and low-lying and critical coastal areas. (17.101)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify ongoing and planned programmes of systematic observation of the marine environment, with a view to integrating activities and establishing priorities to address critical uncertainties for oceans and all seas. (17.101) - Initiate a programme of research to determine the marine biological effects of increased levels of ultraviolet rays due to the depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer and to evaluate the possible effects. (17.101) 	
<p>3 <i>The Extent of Achievement of Ecosystem-Based, Integrated Ocean and Coastal Management in Areas of National Jurisdiction (coastal zones, exclusive economic zones), in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction, and through regional efforts, such as the Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) approach and Regional Seas Programmes</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide for an integrated policy and decision-making process, including all involved sectors, based in the precautionary approach, prior assessment, and systematic observation of the marine environment. (17.5) - Consider establishing, or where necessary strengthening, appropriate coordinating mechanisms and legal and regulatory frameworks for integrated management and sustainable development, at both the local and national levels. (17.6) - Undertake measures to maintain biological diversity and productivity, including surveys of marine biodiversity, inventories of endangered species and critical coastal and marine habitats; establishment and management of protected areas; and support of scientific research and dissemination of its results. (17.7) - Recognize and support the role of international cooperation and coordination on a bilateral, subregional, interregional, regional, or global basis and in supporting and supplementing national efforts to promote integrated management and sustainable development of coastal and marine areas. (17.10) - Cooperate in the preparation of national guidelines for integrated coastal zone management and development, drawing on existing experience. (17.11) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage the application of the ecosystem approach by 2010 for the sustainable development of the oceans, particularly the management of fisheries and conservation of biodiversity. (30(d)) - Promote integrated coastal and ocean management at the national and regional level and encourage and assist countries in developing ocean policies and mechanisms on integrated coastal management. (21) - Assist developing countries in coordinating policies and programmes at the regional and sub-regional levels aimed at conservation and sustainable management of fishery resources and implement integrated coastal area management plans, including through the development of infrastructure. (30(g))
<p>4 <i>Protection of the Marine Environment</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consider updating, strengthening and extending the Montreal Guidelines the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Sources, as appropriate (17.24 (a)). - Assess the effectiveness of existing regional agreements and action plans, and initiate and promote the development of new regional agreements, where appropriate with a view to identifying means of strengthening action, where necessary, to prevent, reduce and control marine degradation caused by land-based activities. (17.25(b)(c)) - The UNEP Governing Council is invited to convene an intergovernmental meeting on protection of the marine environment from land-based activities (17.26) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advance implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities and the Montreal Declaration on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, with particular emphasis in the period 2002-2006. (33) - Elaborate regional programmes of action and improve the links with strategic plans for the sustainable development of coastal and marine resources, noting in particular areas that are subject to accelerated environmental changes and development pressures. (33(c)) - Enhance maritime safety and protection of the marine environment from pollution by inviting States to ratify or accede to and implement the conventions and protocols and other relevant instruments of the International Maritime

- Establish or improve regulatory and monitoring programmes to control effluent discharges and emissions, including the development and application of control and recycling technologies, and adoption of new initiatives at national, subregional and regional levels for controlling the input of non-point source pollutants. (17.28 (a)(j))
- Undertake management practices to reduce the physical destruction and degradation of coastal and marine areas, including control and prevention of coastal erosion and siltation due to anthropogenic factors related to, inter alia, land-use and construction techniques and practices. (17.29)
- Assess the need for additional measures to address degradation of the marine environment:
 - A) *FROM SHIPPING, BY:*
 - Cooperating in assessing and monitoring marine pollution from ships;
 - Taking action to respect of sensitive areas designated by coastal States;
 - Considering the adoption of appropriate rules on ballast water discharge;
 - Supporting the development of measures for reducing air pollution from ships;
 - Assessing need for stricter international regulations to reduce the risk of accidents and pollution from cargo ships;
 - B) *FROM DUMPING, BY:*
 - Supporting wider ratification and implementation in relevant Conventions on dumping at sea, including a strategy for the London Convention;
 - C) *FROM OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS PLATFORMS, BY:*
 - Assessing regulatory measures to address discharges, emissions and safety and assessing the need for additional measures;
 - D) *FROM PORTS, BY:*
 - Facilitating establishment of port reception facilities for the collection of residues and garbage from ships. (17.30)
 - Intensify international cooperation to strengthen or establish, where necessary, regional oil/chemical-spill response centres and/or, as appropriate, mechanisms in cooperation with relevant subregional, regional or global intergovernmental organizations and, where appropriate, industry-based organizations. (17.34)
 - Support and expand international programmes for systematic observations to measure marine environmental quality as a basis for management. (17.35)

- Organization and accelerating the development of measures to address invasive alien species in ballast water. (34(a)(b))
- Effectively reduce, prevent and control waste and pollution and their health-related impacts by undertaking initiatives by 2004 aimed at implementing the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities in small island developing States. (58(e))
- Protect water resources, including groundwater and wetland ecosystems, against pollution. (66(d))

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The Status and Prospects for Fisheries and Aquaculture Within and Outside of National Jurisdiction

- Promote enhanced collection and exchange of data on fish stocks, as well as the development of analytic tools and bioeconomic models, for the analysis of fisheries within and beyond national jurisdiction. (17.57, 17.58, 17.87)
- Ensure cooperation and coordination between states and through global and regional intergovernmental fisheries bodies to ensure sustainable utilization of fisheries within and beyond national jurisdiction. (17.58-61, 17.88, 17.89)
- Develop and promote the use of environmentally sound technology fishing practices through the use of selective fishing gear and practices to minimize waste in the catch of target species and minimize by-catch of non-target species as well as the prohibition of dynamite, poisoning, and other destructive practices. (17.46, 17.54, 17.75, 17.80, 17.88)
- Convene an intergovernmental conference under United Nations auspices with a view to promoting effective implementation of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks. (17.50)
- States should take effective action to ensure that fishing vessels flying their flags on the high seas comply with applicable conservation and management rules of global and regional fisheries bodies, including full, detailed, accurate and timely reporting of catches and effort, and do not undertake reflagging. (17.51-53)
- Implement strategies for sustainable use of marine living resources, including through legal and regulatory frameworks—including for small-scale artisanal fisheries, recognizing and supporting traditional knowledge and rights, with a view to enhancing the productivity and sustainable utilization of their marine living resources for food and income (17.80, 17.82)
- Support Undertake capacity building for developing countries to conduct sustainable fisheries and aquaculture through training, transfer of technology, and multidisciplinary training and research. (17.80, 17.94, 17.95 (a))
- Establish sustainable aquaculture development strategies, including environmental management in support of rural fish-farming communities. (17.95 (c))
- Provide support to local fishing communities, in particular those that rely on fishing for subsistence, indigenous people and women, including, as appropriate, the technical and financial assistance to organize, maintain, exchange and improve traditional knowledge of marine living resources and fishing techniques, and upgrade knowledge on marine ecosystems. (17.95 (b))

- Implement the FAO International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing (IUU) by 2004. (31(d))
- Implement the FAO International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity by 2005. (31(d))
- implement the relevant UN and, where appropriate, associated regional fisheries agreements, noting in particular the UN Fish Stocks Agreement, the FAO Compliance Agreement, and the 1995 Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (31(b)(c))
- Eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing and to overcapacity. (31(f))
- Maintain or restore depleted fish stocks to levels that can produce their maximum sustainable yield on an urgent basis and where possible no later than 2015. (31(a))
- Support the sustainable development of aquaculture, including small-scale aquaculture, given its growing importance for food security and economic development. (31(h))

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The Special Issues Associated with Small-Island Developing States (SIDS) and Oceans, Especially in the Context of Climate Change

- Adopt and implement plans and programmes to support the sustainable development and utilization of their marine and coastal resources, including meeting essential human needs, maintaining biodiversity and improving the quality of life for island people. (17.128)
- Adopt measures which will enable small island developing States to cope effectively, creatively and sustainably with environmental change and to mitigate impacts and reduce the threats posed to marine and coastal resources. (17.128)
- Prepare medium-and long-term plans for sustainable development that emphasize multiple use of resources, integrate environmental considerations with economic and sectoral planning and policies, define measures for maintaining cultural and biological diversity and conserve endangered species and critical marine habitats. (17.129)
- Adapt coastal area management techniques, such as planning, siting and environmental impact assessments, using Geographical Information Systems (GIS), suitable to the special characteristics of small islands, taking into account the traditional and cultural values of indigenous people of island countries. (17.129)
- Review the existing institutional arrangements and identify and undertake appropriate institutional reforms essential to the effective implementation of sustainable development plans, including intersectoral coordination and community participation in the planning process. (17.129)
- Implement sustainable development plans, including the review and modification of existing unsustainable policies and practices. (17.129)
- Based on precautionary and anticipatory approaches, design and implement rational response strategies to address the environmental, social and economic impacts of climate change and sealevel rise, and prepare appropriate contingency plans. (17.129)
- Promote environmentally sound technology for sustainable development within small island developing States and identify technologies that should be excluded because of their threats to essential island ecosystems. (17.129)

- Assist small-island developing States in delimiting and managing in a sustainable manner their coastal areas and exclusive economic zones and the continental shelf. (58(c))
- Support and strengthen relevant regional fisheries management organizations to achieve sustainable fisheries management and improved financial returns. (58(b))
- Provide support, including for capacity-building, for the development and further implementation of SIDS-specific components within programmes of work on marine and coastal biological diversity. (58(d))
- Develop community-based initiatives on sustainable tourism by 2004 and build the capacities necessary to diversify tourism products, while protecting culture and traditions and effectively conserving and managing natural resources. (58(g))
- Assist SIDS in mobilizing adequate resources and partnerships for their adaptation needs relating to the adverse effects of climate change, sea level rise and climate variability. (58(j))
- Develop and promote efficient use of sources of energy in SIDS, including indigenous sources and renewable energy, and building the capacities of small island developing States for training, technical know-how and strengthening national institutions in the area of energy management. (59)
- Undertake a comprehensive review of the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in 2004. (61)

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Biodiversity Loss, Climate Change, and Networks of Marine Protected Areas

- Consider establishing, or strengthening existing, coordinating mechanisms for integrated management and sustainable development of coastal and marine areas and their resources, at both the local and national level to provide for the preparation of coastal profiles identifying critical areas, including eroded zones, physical processes, development patterns, user conflicts and specific priorities for management (17.6) (ICM Section)
- Undertake measures to maintain biological diversity and productivity of marine species and habitats under national jurisdiction, including through surveys of marine biodiversity, inventories of endangered species and critical coastal and marine habitats; establishment and management of protected areas; and support of scientific research and dissemination of its results. (17.7) (ICM Section)
- Improve capacity to collect, analyze, assess and use information for sustainable use of resources, including the preparation and maintenance of baseline information and profiles of coastal area resources, activities, uses, habitats and protected areas based on the criteria of sustainable development. (17.8) (ICM Section) (15.6 (c))
- Identify marine ecosystems exhibiting high levels of biodiversity and productivity and other critical habitat areas and should provide necessary limitations on use in these areas, through, inter alia, designation of protected areas. (17.86) (Section on MLR Within National Jurisdiction) (15.5(g))
- Complete or update marine biodiversity, marine living resource and critical habitat profiles of exclusive economic zones and other areas under national jurisdiction, taking account of changes in the environment brought about by natural causes and human activities. (17.87)
- Adopt and implement plans and programmes to support the conservation and sustainable utilization of marine and coastal biodiversity in SIDS. (17.128)
- Small island developing States, with the assistance as appropriate of the international community should study the special environmental and developmental characteristics of small islands, producing an environmental profile and inventory of their natural resources, critical marine habitats and biodiversity. (17.129)

- Achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on earth. (44)
- Develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools, including the ecosystem approach, the elimination of destructive fishing practices, the establishment of marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative networks by 2012. (32(c))
- Implement the Ramsar Convention including its joint work programme with the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the programme of action called for by the International Coral Reef Initiative to strengthen joint management plans and international networking for wetland ecosystems in coastal zones, including coral reefs, mangroves, seaweed beds and tidal mud flats. (32(e))

<p>8 <i>Integrated Water Resource Management</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Put in place strategies for the environmentally sound management of freshwaters and related coastal ecosystems, including consideration of fisheries, aquaculture, animal grazing, agricultural activities and biodiversity (18.39(h)) - Establish biological, physical and chemical water-quality criteria for agricultural water-users and for marine and riverine ecosystems and minimize soil run-off and sedimentation. (18.76(d)) - Apply necessary measures to mitigate saline intrusion into aquifers of small islands and coastal plains as a consequence of sea-level rise or overexploitation of coastal aquifers. (18.40(d)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop integrated water resource management (IWRM) plans by 2005. (26) - Support, where appropriate, efforts and programmes for energy-efficient, sustainable and cost-effective desalination of seawater, water recycling and water harvesting from coastal fogs in developing countries. (26(f)) - Promote programmes to enhance in a sustainable manner the efficient use of water resources in agriculture, forestry, wetlands, artisanal fisheries and aquaculture, especially through indigenous and local community-based approaches. (40(d)) - Protect water resources, including groundwater and wetland ecosystems, against pollution, and, in cases of the most acute water scarcity, support efforts for developing non-conventional water resources, including the energy-efficient, cost-effective and sustainable desalination of seawater, rainwater harvesting and recycling of water. (66(d))
<p>9 <i>Financing</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop policy guidance for relevant global funding mechanisms for the prevention, reduction and control of degradation of the marine environment from land-based activities. (17.25) - Provide adequate financial and technical resources to assist developing countries in preventing and solving problems associated with activities that threaten the marine environment. (17.41) - Creation of an international funding mechanism for the application of appropriate sewage treatment technologies and building sewage treatment facilities, including grants or concessional loans from international agencies and appropriate regional funds, replenished at least in part on a revolving basis by user fees. (17.42) - Financing the implementation of activities related to integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas, including exclusive economic zones. (17.12) - Financing the implementation of activities related to marine environmental protection. (17.36) - Financing the implementation of activities related to the sustainable use and conservation of marine living resources of the high seas and under national jurisdiction. (17.64, 17.92) - Financing the implementation of activities related to critical uncertainties for the management of the marine environment and climate change. (17.109) - Financing the implementation of activities related to international, including regional, cooperation and coordination. (17.122) - Financing the implementation of activities related to the sustainable development of small islands (17.133) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement the work programme arising from the Jakarta Mandate on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including through the urgent mobilization of financial resources particularly in developing countries (32(b)) - Provide technical and financial assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in order to enhance indigenous and community-based biodiversity conservation efforts. (44(h)) - Encourage technical and financial support to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in their efforts to develop and implement systems with a view to conserving and the sustainable use of biodiversity - Strengthen donor coordination and partnerships between international financial institutions, bilateral agencies and other relevant stakeholders to enable developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States and countries with economies in transition, to develop their national, regional and subregional capacities for infrastructure and integrated management and the sustainable use of fisheries. (31(g))

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Capacity Development, and Public Outreach: The Needs and the Challenges

- Provide access, for concerned individuals, groups and organizations to relevant information and opportunities for consultation and participation in planning and decision-making related to integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas. (17.5))
- Infrastructure adaptation, alternative employment, human resource development and training as part of coordinating mechanisms for integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas. (17.6)
- Public education, awareness and information programmes as part of coordinating mechanisms. (17.6)
- Full cooperation to coastal States in their capacity-building efforts and include capacity-building in bilateral and multilateral development cooperation. (17.17)
- Providing national planning and coordinating bodies with the capacity and authority to review all land-based activities and sources of pollution for their impacts on the marine environment and to propose appropriate control measures. (17.39)
- Strengthening or development in developing countries of research facilities, for systematic observation of marine pollution, environmental impact assessment and development of control recommendations, managed by local experts. (17.40)
- Particular attention paid to the problems of developing countries that would bear an unequal burden because of their lack of facilities, expertise or technical capacities related to marine environment protection. (17.43)
- Cooperation among States to develop or upgrade systems and institutional structures for monitoring, control and surveillance, as well as the research capacity for assessment of marine living resource populations. (17.68)
- Special support to enhance the capacities of developing countries in the areas of data and information, scientific and technological means, and human resource development in order to participate effectively in the conservation and sustainable utilization of marine living resources in high seas and under national jurisdiction. (17.69, 17.96)
- Development of research capacities for assessment of marine living resource populations and monitoring; providing support to local fishing communities; establishment of sustainable aquaculture development strategies; development and strengthening of institutions capable of implementing the objectives and activities related to the conservation and management of marine living resources in coastal States. (17.95))
- Strengthening or establishment of national scientific and technological oceanographic commissions to develop, support and coordinate marine science activities and work with international organizations. (17.114))

- Provide support for natural resource management for creating sustainable livelihoods for the poor. (10(f))
- Assist developing countries in coordinating policies and programmes at the regional and subregional levels aimed at the conservation and sustainable management of fishery resources and implement integrated coastal area management plans, including through the promotion of sustainable coastal and small-scale fishing activities and the development of related infrastructure. (30(g))
- Implement the work programme arising from the Jakarta Mandate on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including through the urgent mobilization of technological assistance and the development of human and institutional capacity particularly in developing countries. (32(b))
- Facilitate partnerships, scientific research and diffusion of technical knowledge; mobilize domestic, regional and international resources; and promote human and institutional capacity-building, paying particular attention to the needs of developing countries. (33(a))
- Strengthen the capacity of developing countries in the development of their national and regional programmes and mechanisms to mainstream the objectives of the Global Programme of Action and to manage the risks and impacts of ocean pollution. (33(b))
- Encourage the dissemination and use of traditional and indigenous knowledge to mitigate the impact of disasters and promote community-based disaster management planning by local authorities, including through training activities and raising public awareness. (37(f))
- Provide support, including for capacity-building, for the development and further implementation of Small island developing States-specific components within programmes of work on marine and coastal biological diversity. (58(c))
- Assist small island developing States in mobilizing adequate resources and partnerships for their adaptation needs relating to the adverse effects of climate change, sea level rise and climate variability, consistent with commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. (58(j))

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of knowledge of the marine environment, exchange information, organization of systematic observations and assessments, and most effective use of scientists, facilities and equipment; and cooperation in the promotion of endogenous research capabilities in developing countries. (17.115)) - Restructuring existing capacity in SIDS to meet efficiently the immediate needs for sustainable development and integrated management; and strengthening of the full range of human resources to implement sustainable development plans. (17.136)) - Increasing the capacity of very small populations to meet their needs by employing new technologies; and fostering of development and application of traditional knowledge to improve the capacity of countries to implement sustainable development. (17.137) 	
<p>11 <i>The Role of the Oceans in the New Low-carbon Green Economy</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognize and ensure that environmental policies do not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade. Should trade policy measures be found necessary for the enforcement of environmental policies, apply certain principles and rules, including, inter alia, the principle of non-discrimination; the principle that the trade measure chosen should be the least trade-restrictive necessary to achieve the objectives; an obligation to ensure transparency in the use of trade measures related to the environment and to provide adequate notification of national regulations; and the need to give consideration to the special conditions and development requirements of developing countries as they move towards internationally agreed environmental objectives. (17.119) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop production and consumption policies to improve the products and services provided, while reducing environmental and health impacts, using, where appropriate, science-based approaches. (15(c)) - Increase investment in cleaner production and eco-efficiency in all countries through, inter alia, incentives and support schemes and policies directed at establishing appropriate regulatory, financial and legal frameworks. (16) - Integrate the issue of production and consumption patterns into sustainable development policies, programmes and strategies, including, where applicable, into poverty reduction strategies. (17) - Encourage relevant authorities at all levels to take sustainable development considerations into account in decision-making by promoting the internalization of environmental costs and the use of economic instruments, taking into account the approach that the polluter should, in principle, bear the costs of pollution, with due regard to the public interest and without distorting international trade and investment. (19) - Support the availability of adequate, affordable and environmentally-sound energy services for the sustainable development of small island developing States by, inter alia, strengthening ongoing and supporting new efforts on energy supply and services, and developing and promoting efficient use of sources of energy, including indigenous sources and renewable energy. (59)

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Improved International Environmental Governance

- Promote within the United Nations system, regular intergovernmental review and consideration of environment and development issues with respect to marine and coastal areas and integration of relevant sectoral activities addressing environment and development in marine and coastal areas at national, subregional, regional and global levels (17.117(a)(c))
- Strengthen coordination and develop improved arrangements among the relevant United Nations organizations with major marine and coastal responsibilities, including their subregional and regional components (17.118)
- Promote the effective operation of coordinating mechanisms for the components of the United Nations system dealing with issues of environment and development in marine and coastal areas, as well as links with relevant international development bodies and effective information exchange and, where appropriate, institutional linkages between bilateral and multilateral national, regional, subregional and interregional institutions dealing with environment and development in marine and coastal areas. (17.117(b)(d))
- Consider strengthening, and extending, where necessary, intergovernmental regional cooperation, the Regional Seas Programmes of UNEP, regional and subregional fisheries organizations and regional commissions. (17.120 (a))
- Introduce, where necessary, coordination among relevant United Nations and other multilateral organizations at the subregional and regional levels, including consideration of co-location of their staff, periodic intraregional consultations and facilitating access to and use of expertise and technology through relevant national bodies to subregional and regional centres and networks, such as the Regional Centres for Marine Technology. (17.120 (b)(c)(d))
- Strengthen the capacity of international organizations to handle information and support the development of national, subregional and regional data and information systems, where appropriate. (17.121(b))

- Establish an effective, transparent and regular inter-agency coordination mechanism on ocean and coastal issues within the United Nations system. (30(c))
- Enhance the integration of sustainable development into the policies, work programmes and operational guidelines of relevant United Nations agencies, programmes and funds, the Global Environment Facility and international financial and trade institutions. (140(a))
- Strengthen collaboration and system-wide coordination within and between the United Nations system, international financial institutions, the Global Environment Facility and the World Trade Organization, utilizing the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, the United Nations Development Group, the Environment Management Group and other inter-agency coordinating bodies. (140(b), 144(a))
- Pursue the implementation of sustainable development at the regional and subregional levels, through regional commissions and other regional and subregional institutions and bodies, improve intraregional cooperation and coordination. (158, 159, 160)
- Continue to promote coherent and coordinated approaches to institutional frameworks for sustainable development at the national level, including through the formulation and elaboration of national strategies for sustainable development, the establishment or strengthening of existing authorities and mechanisms, and the establishment of sustainable development councils and/or coordination structures. (162, 165)
- Enhance partnerships between governmental and non-governmental actors, including all major groups, as well as volunteer groups, on programmes and activities for the achievement of sustainable development at all levels. (168)
- Establish a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socioeconomic aspects, by 2004. (36)