



World Summit on Sustainable Development  
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August 26-September 4, 2002

# Oceans, Coasts and Islands at the World Summit on Sustainable Development and Beyond



## *Integrated Management from Hilltops to Oceans*

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## Informal Coordinating Group on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands at the WSSD

The Informal Coordinating Group on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands at the WSSD is an *informal* mechanism created in 2002 to achieve synergy among and effective implementation of WSSD actions related to oceans, coasts, and islands. Members of the group serve in their individual, not institutional capacity. Institutional affiliations are shown for information purposes only.

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# **Oceans, Coasts and Islands at the World Summit on Sustainable Development and beyond**

## ***Integrated Management from Hilltops to Oceans***

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## FOREWORD

Oceans, coasts, and islands are essential to global sustainable development. The oceans, comprising 72% of the earth's surface, play an essential life-support function without which life on earth would not be possible. 50% of the world's population lives in coastal areas, and 44 of the world's nations are small island developing States (SIDS) which are especially dependent on the oceans. Human populations everywhere depend on the oceans for food, energy, transportation, tourism, and other uses. Oceans, coasts, and islands thus do not represent a special or sectoral interest and concern—they are essential to global well-being. Achieving sustainable development in oceans, coasts, and islands thus would go a long way towards achieving global sustainable development. We are pleased to present this revised *Guide to Oceans, Coasts, and Islands at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, in Johannesburg*. The Guide addresses the major topics noted below.

### ***An overview of the ecological, economic, and social importance of oceans, coasts, and islands for global well-being***

This section calls attention to the fact that we are in a critical situation of declining trends in the well-being of oceans, coasts, and islands that requires immediate action by nations and governing bodies worldwide.

### ***Review of the "Road to Johannesburg" for oceans, coasts, and islands***

In the initial World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) preparatory process (PrepCom), oceans, coasts, and islands were not addressed specifically in the negotiating text. A number of global and regional meetings, however, underscored the problems and opportunities besetting oceans, coasts, and islands, their importance to global sustainability, and the imperative for action. An alliance of governments, intergovernmental organizations, and nongovernmental organizations effectively argued for the inclusion of a strong emphasis on oceans, coasts, and islands in the WSSD negotiating text

### ***Main progress achieved and constraints faced since 1992***

The Guide reviews the main progress achieved and details constraints to development in oceans, coasts, and islands since the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)—the Earth Summit—held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. When considering the progress achieved in implementation of the oceans chapter of Agenda 21 (the action plan emanating from the Earth Summit) (Chapter 17), it is clear that there has been much progress since 1992. In particular, a number of important international agreements on oceans have been adopted and are in the early stages of implementation; there has been new investment by multilateral agencies

and national donors in supporting coastal and marine programs; national and local governments in most countries have initiated efforts at integrated coastal management; and scientific knowledge, data, and information about oceans, coasts, and islands have been considerably enhanced. A major lesson that has been learned in the decade since Rio is that the health of oceans and coasts is directly linked to watersheds. Eighty percent of marine pollution comes from land-based sources. In the developing world, more than 90% of sewage is dumped untreated into surface waters where they pollute water supplies, agricultural lands, and coastal waters. Thus, it is imperative to have integrated coastal and ocean management approaches that, as the subtitle to this publication notes, link "hilltops to oceans." Notwithstanding the progress achieved since UNCED, and perhaps reflecting the lag time between efforts and positive impacts, the "on-the-ground" condition of marine resources and of coastal communities shows alarming declining trends. Many coastal communities around the world remain in impoverished and unhealthy conditions, especially those in the coastal megacities of the developing world. Many marine resources are in peril—75% of fisheries worldwide require urgent management to freeze or reduce capacity; 70% of marine mammals are threatened; 58% of the world's coral reefs are at risk—to name a few of the major problems besetting oceans and coasts. These troubling trends invoke a sense of urgency for developing a detailed plan of action to reverse the decline in resources and to insure healthy marine ecosystems and prosperous coastal communities.

### ***Review of the major outcomes of the WSSD on oceans, coasts, and islands***

The World Summit on Sustainable Development took place in Johannesburg, South Africa from August 26 to September 4, 2002. The WSSD brought together 21,340 participants from 191 governments, including 82 heads of state and government, 30 vice presidents and deputy prime ministers, and 74 ministers, royalty and other high level officials who spoke on the last 3 days of the summit. Other participants included representatives from intergovernmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations, industry and academia. Three major outcomes emanated from the WSSD: 1) the negotiated text (Type I outcome) called the *Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development*; 2) the *Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development*; and 3) partnership initiatives to strengthen the implementation of Agenda 21.

*The Plan of Implementation (Type I outcome)*. The Guide provides the verbatim text related to oceans, coasts, and islands agreed to at the WSSD and originally published on

September 29, 2002. The provisions concerning oceans, seas, islands, and coastal areas (paragraphs 29-34) are addressed in section IV, Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development. This section focuses on six major areas of action: cross-sectoral aspects; fisheries; biodiversity; marine pollution; and science and observation. Numerous actions are proposed for each area, some of which include a timeframe for action. Issues related to small island developing States are found in section VII, Sustainable development of small island developing States (paragraphs 52-55). This section also contains a number of specific actions and timetables.

*The Johannesburg Declaration.* The second outcome from the WSSD is a high-level political declaration agreed upon by government representatives at the WSSD. The Declaration recognizes the serious environmental and socioeconomic challenges faced in the marine and coastal sectors, and reaffirms a commitment to pay special attention to the needs of small island developing countries.

*Type II initiatives.* The third outcome from the WSSD is represented by partnership initiatives to strengthen the implementation of Agenda 21. These partnerships consist of a series of commitments and action-oriented coalitions focused on deliverables and are intended to contribute to translating political commitments into action. While not negotiated as the Plan of Implementation for the further implementation of Agenda 21 has been, partnership initiatives are an integral part of the WSSD and represent one way of translating the negotiated commitments into action. Type II partnerships are new initiatives specifically conceived for the WSSD. The mechanisms governing the partnerships are established by the partners and must fulfill requirements in terms of targets, timetables, monitoring arrangements, coordination and implementation mechanisms, arrangements for predictable funding, and for technology transfer. Numerous partnership initiatives on oceans, coasts and islands have been developed by the international community and formally reviewed by and registered with the WSSD Secretariat. The Guide contains a list of all the partnerships including a description and contact information. The geographical scope of partnership initiatives varies from global to regional to subregional, but is always characterized by an international dimension. In most cases, the initiatives are the result of broad partnerships, involving governmental agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and intergovernmental organizations.

*WSSD Civil Society Declaration on Marine and Inland Fisheries and Coasts.* Various groups convened in separate fora at the WSSD for discussions related to sustainable development and the implementation of World Summit outcomes. The WSSD Civil

Society Declaration related to ocean and coastal issues is included as an Appendix to the Guide.

### *Oceans Events and Discussions at the WSSD*

This section of the Guide provides an overview of the major events related to oceans, coasts, and islands at the WSSD. An Informal WSSD Coordinating Group on Oceans Coasts and Islands was formed prior to the WSSD and met on a number of occasions during the WSSD. On ways of achieving effective implementation of WSSD outcomes and of ways of achieving synergy among Type II initiatives. A number of ocean exhibits and related events such as press briefings, book launches, Type II announcements, etc. were held in the H2O Pavilion of the WaterDome (described in the Guide). A high-level event highlighting "People, Oceans, and Stewardship" was held on September 2, 2002. Hosted by representatives of the international oceans community, the event highlighted good ocean stewardship and its importance to sustainable development at the WSSD, and built an oceans alliance with pledges for concrete action on the ground beyond the Summit. Government leaders, NGO representatives, and entertainers came together to highlight the achievements of the WSSD on oceans, coasts and islands (the Type I outcome) and to announce the new Type II partnership initiatives for the sustainable development of marine areas.

### *Beyond Johannesburg*

Agreement was reached by the Group, tentatively named the "Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts and Islands," during the discussions in Johannesburg, on ways to proceed beyond Johannesburg to work with governments and stakeholders in ensuring effective implementation of WSSD outcomes. We invite all major groups and organizations with an oceans focus to join in this endeavour. This section of the Guide provides an overview of the next steps agreed upon during discussions on Oceans, Coasts and Islands at the WSSD including: i) Guidance for activities of the Global Forum on Oceans Coasts and Islands; ii) A plan of activities for the first eighteen months; and iii) Structure of the Forum. We look forward to collaborating with you in the many upcoming fora that will assist in and monitor the implementation of actions taken at the WSSD. The discussions on oceans, coasts, and islands have consistently underscored the necessity of linking economic development, social welfare, and resource conservation in order to achieve sustainable utilization of oceans, coasts, and islands, reversing declining trends. Accomplishing this will require effort from all members of the global oceans community—governments, intergovernmental and international organizations, nongovernmental organizations, industry—in an unprecedented new global oceans alliance.



## 1. OCEANS, COASTS AND ISLANDS: TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

### 1.1 The Importance of Oceans, Coasts, and Islands



Oceans and coasts, and islands are an integral aspect of global sustainable development. The oceans—comprising 72 percent of the Earth's surface—are what link our far away continents together, they provide the essential life-support function without which life on

earth would not be possible, they provide the cheapest form of transportation for our goods, they provide us with energy, food, recreation, and spiritual renovation. Oceans and coastal areas present excellent opportunities for development if conducted in a sustainable manner.

An integrated approach to governance—managing from hilltops to oceans—is needed to take full advantage of the benefits that the marine environment offers—be they economic, social, recreational, or cultural.

Coastal areas are crucial to supporting life on our planet. They comprise 20 percent of the Earth's surface yet host a significant portion of the entire human population.

- About 50 percent of human populations live within 200 km of the coast (UN 2002a).
- The average human population density in coastal areas is about 80 persons per square km, twice the global average (UNEP 2002a).
- More than 70 percent of the world's megacities (greater than 8 million inhabitants) are located in coastal areas (IOC 1999).

Coastal ecosystems are highly productive and diverse: they yield 90 percent of global fisheries and produce about 25 percent of global biological productivity and of 13,200 known species of marine fish, almost 80 percent are coastal. Yet coastal ecosystems are responsible for cleaning and chemically reprocessing the ever-increasing flow of artificial fertilizers and other side-products of modern economic activities.

There are 44 small island developing States (SIDS), which face special issues related to environment and development due to their small size, ecological vulnerability, limited resources, geographic dispersion, and isolation from markets. SIDS need support in the critical role they play in the sustainable development of the oceans. These nations, small in land area, typically have control and stewardship responsibilities over huge extents of ocean—their Exclusive Economic Zones—containing high biological diversity, rich fisheries, the most extensive coral reef systems in the world, and significant seabed minerals.

Oceans and coasts support a diverse array of activities yielding enormous economic and social benefits, e.g.:

- 90 percent of world trade tonnage is transported by ships (UN 2002a).
- 6,000 offshore oil and gas installations are in operation worldwide, contributing about 25 to 30 percent of the world's energy supply (UN 2002a).
- Marine capture fisheries and marine aquaculture together produce close to 100 million tons of fish, providing direct and indirect livelihood to about 140 million people (FAO 2001).
- Aquaculture accounts for 25 to 30 percent of all fish and shellfish production. It represents the fastest-growing food production activity, having grown 300 percent since 1984, with an annual growth rate of about 10 percent in the 1990s (WRI 2002).
- Tourism plays an important role in the economy of many coastal nations, especially for tropical, developing countries: tourism receipts represent 25 percent of total export earnings in the Pacific and over 35 percent for Caribbean islands and yet some 30 to 50 percent of this income leak back to operators from developed countries (UN 2002a after World Tourism Organization).
- The ocean hosts a wealth of underwater cultural resources, many of them still to be explored: over 3 million undiscovered shipwrecks are estimated to lie on the ocean floors (UNESCO 2001).

The multitude of activities supported in ocean and coastal areas is placing increasing pressure on the integrity of the coastal and marine ecosystems and many of the ocean and coastal resources are threatened through overexploitation.

For example:

- The food security of societies heavily dependent on fishing is threatened by the state of fisheries: 47 percent of fish stocks are fully exploited and 28 percent are depleted, overexploited or recovering (FAO 2001).
- About 80 percent of marine pollution is due to landbased sources. In developing countries, more than 90 percent of wastewater and 70 percent of industrial wastes are discharged in coastal waters without any treatment (various sources).
- Human health faces problems due to the contamination of coastal waters: today, 250 million clinical cases of gastroenteritis and upper respiratory diseases are caused annually by bathing in contaminated waters (GESAMP 2001).
- Recurrent hypoxic conditions in coastal waters are reported for about 60 sites around the world, mainly in industrialized countries, on the Eastern and Caribbean coasts of the United States, the North Sea, the Baltic Sea, the Mediterranean, and around Japan (UNEP 2002b).
- Over the past two decades, the frequency of recorded harmful algal blooms resulting in mass mortality and morbidity of marine organisms has increased significantly (WRI 2001).
- 58 percent of the world's reefs are at risk from coastal development, marine pollution, overexploitation and land-based pollution, with about 27 percent of reefs at high or very high risk (Bryant et al. 1998).
- Of 126 species of marine mammals, 88 are listed on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (Marsh et al. 2001).
- It is estimated that overall 50 percent of the world's mangrove forests have been lost (WRI 2001).
- Important seagrass habitats, occupying over 600,000 km<sup>2</sup> are rapidly being destroyed; in South East Asian countries, 20 to 60 percent of seagrass beds have been lost (Fortes 2001).
- Trawling on the seafloor represents a major threat to the biodiversity of coastal ecosystems: it is estimated that the world's trawling grounds could total approximately 20 million km<sup>2</sup>, or nearly two and one-half times the size of Brazil (WRI 2002 after UNDP, UNEP, WB, and WRI).
- 12 billion tons of ballast water containing, at any one time, 3,000 marine species are shipped around the globe each year, spreading alien and invasive species (GESAMP 2001).
- The projections of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) note that continued use of fossil

fuels will exacerbate global climate changes with severe consequences for ocean and coastal ecosystems. Forty-six million people per year are currently at risk of flooding from storm surges and, without adaptation measures, a 1-m sea-level rise might displace tens of million people in Bangladesh. Small islands and deltaic areas are particularly vulnerable to sea level rise: a 1-m rise in sea level may eliminate entire island nations (IPCC 2001).

- Food security for an increased human population drives the intensification of agricultural production and results in the increased application of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides. For example, synthetic fertilizer use is predicted to more than double globally between 1990 (74 million tons/year of Nitrogen) and 2050 (182 million tons/year) (Seitzinger and Kroeze 1998; Kroeze and Seitzinger 1998).
- Atmospheric deposition, associated with the combustion of fossil fuels, is predicted to almost double (22 to 39 million tons/year) to terrestrial systems over that same time period, as is nitrogen in human sewage (9 to 16 million tons /year of Nitrogen). As a result, inorganic nitrogen inputs to coastal ecosystems are predicted to double (from 21 to 42 million tons/year of Nitrogen) (Kroeze and Seitzinger 1998). The increased inputs of nitrogen to terrestrial and aquatic systems will undoubtedly lead to reduced human health and increased environmental degradation, including degradation of coastal ecosystems.



## 1.2 The Road to Johannesburg

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, and the 1997 Special Session of the General Assembly re-

viewing the implementation of Agenda 21 urged national, regional, and international institutions to take action for the sustainable development of coastal and marine areas, and small island developing states.

At the conclusion of UNCED, three major international agreements incorporated the principles, objectives and actions needed to ensure the sustainable development and protection of oceans and coasts: the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS); Agenda 21, in particular, Chapter 17, *Protection of the Oceans, All Kinds of Seas, Including Enclosed and Semi-Enclosed Seas, and Coastal*

*Areas for the Protection, Rational Use and Development of Their Living Resources, and The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.*

The Law of the Sea, comprising 320 articles and nine annexes, provides provisions for governing all aspects of ocean space, such as delimitation, environmental control, marine scientific research, economic and commercial activities, transfer of technology and the settlement of disputes relating to ocean matters. The convention entered into force in 1994 and as of 31 May 2002 had been ratified by 138 nations.

Global and regional agreements exist in support of the implementation of the different provisions of the Law of the Sea. The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) and the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (London Dumping Convention), for example, are the key agreements addressing marine pollution.

Complementary to the regime established by the convention, Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 address in a comprehensive way seven main programmatic areas: (a) Integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas, including exclusive economic zones; (b) Marine environmental protection; (c) Sustainable use and conservation of marine living resources of the high seas; (d) Sustainable use and conservation of marine living resources under national jurisdiction; (e) Addressing critical uncertainties for the management of the marine environment and climate change; (f) Strengthening international, including regional, cooperation and coordination; and (g) Sustainable development of small islands.

Following UNCED 1992, progress has continued in building the legal and institutional framework for the sustainable development of oceans and coasts. New international agreements, such as the 1994 Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, the 1995 United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement, the 1995 Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA), and the 1994 Jakarta Mandate of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), as well as cooperative efforts such as the 1994 International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) have been concluded providing more detailed frameworks for addressing critical aspects of the sustainable management of the oceans, especially through better compliance and enforcement.

Established in 1999 by the General Assembly of the United Nations, the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans (ICP) promotes an integrated approach to ocean issues, by considering sectoral and transsectoral issues and integrating political, legal, economic, social, environmental, scientific and technical aspects. ICP: (a) studies developments in ocean affairs consistent with the legal framework provided by UNCLOS and the goals of Chapter 17 of Agenda 21; (b) assesses them against the backdrop of overall developments of all relevant ocean issues, to identify particular issues to be considered by the General Assembly; and (c) emphasizes areas where coordination and cooperation at the intergovernmental and inter-agency levels is most needed.

In 2000, the world leaders gathered to approve the Millennium Declaration, which contains goals and targets for eight major areas: (1) eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, (2) achieving universal primary education, (3) promoting gender equality and empowering women, (4) reducing child mortality, (5) improving material health, (6) combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases, (7) ensuring environmental sustainability, and (8) developing a global partnership for development. In spite of the many legal, programmatic, and scientific achievements of the last thirty years, the full potential of the ocean and its resources remain unaccomplished for large parts of the world. The contribution of oceans, coasts and islands, therefore, has to been seen in relation to the broader challenges societies have to overcome to achieve equitable and sustainable development in this millennium.

The importance of oceans and coasts for sustainable development has recently been reexamined by a series of global and regional intergovernmental and expert meetings leading up to Johannesburg.

The *Reykjavik Conference on Responsible Fisheries in the Marine Ecosystem (Reykjavik, 1-4 October 2001)* called for the adoption of the ecosystem approach in managing the world's fisheries.

The *Intergovernmental Review Meeting of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (Montreal, 26-30 November 2001)* gave new impetus to the improvement of international coastal and oceans governance under ocean related conventions and provided a specific plan of action for the control of sewage and for new sources of financing.

The *Global Conference on Oceans and Coasts at Rio+10: Toward the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development,*

*Johannesburg* highlighted among the main challenges in achieving the sustainable development of oceans, coasts, and islands: poverty reduction, compliance with and implementation of international agreements, integrated management of coastal areas and river basins, operationalization of the ecosystem approach, assessment of ocean uses, and consideration of the special case of small island developing states.

The *Bonn Freshwater Meeting (Bonn, 3-7 December 2001)* focused on strategies that will help manage fresh water supplies and better address the interconnections between coastal areas and adjacent water basins.

*The Regional Preparatory Committees (PrepComs) to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD)* highlighted the importance of marine and coastal resources to the development of regional economies and called for enhanced environmental protection. All the regional PrepComs held in preparation of the WSSD highlighted the importance of developing at the WSSD specific initiatives for addressing oceans and seas, coastal zones, and fresh water and sanitation. In this regard, integrated coastal management (ICM) was recognized as the appropriate approach to ensure comprehensive management of land and bodies of water, ecosystem-based marine resource management, and integrated water resource management.

After the work of the global and regional preparatory meetings, the WSSD presents a unique opportunity to agree upon a limited number of targets as universal benchmarks for a focused action-oriented program addressing the main issues and causes of marine degradation, based on renewed political and financial commitments at all levels. Integrated coastal, ocean, and river-basin management approaches can help to generate the necessary multi-disciplinary and cross-sectoral frameworks needed to develop coastal and ocean areas appropriately, enhancing the welfare of coastal communities, while maintaining ecological integrity and biodiversity.

### **1.3 Main Progress and Constraints towards Sustainable Development**

#### *Implementing Chapter 17 of Agenda 21*

The Paris Conference on *Oceans and Coasts at Rio+10* provided a discussion of the progress in achieving the objectives of Chapter 17 of Agenda 21, progress that is reported for all seven program areas. Significant progress

has been achieved over the past decade in promoting an integrated approach to coastal management. Both the precautionary approach and the ecosystem-based approach have been progressively incorporated into measures to achieve marine environmental protection. A great deal of progress has been achieved in the area of responsible fisheries development and management as a result of UNCLOS and the adoption of a number of complementary international instruments and voluntary agreements. The past 10 years have seen a turning point in terms of understanding and measuring the role of the oceans in global climate change and in developing the observational tools needed to forecast change. International cooperation on the oceans has developed new modes of action and thinking, including the establishment of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea (ICP) in 2000 (UN 2001).

It is very clear that significant progress and institutional change have been achieved since the Rio Earth Summit (Cicin-Sain and Bernal 2001). This has been manifested in four major ways:

1. The adoption and implementation of a number of major ocean agreements
2. New funding of initiatives in ocean and coastal management
3. Many new actions by governments at national and local levels
4. Significant progress in the development of scientific knowledge, data, and information systems on oceans and coasts

**International Agreements.** Following UNCED, a number of conventions, agreements, and programs of action have been negotiated, adopted, or entered into force to address different ocean and coastal issues (see **Table 1**). In addition, the precautionary approach and the polluter pays principle—endorsed at UNCED—are now widely recognized and used as key elements in the development of international environmental law in the protection of ocean and coasts. Regional approaches to ocean governance and coastal management have often been most effective in producing results. The Cartagena Convention in the Caribbean, the Arctic Council—a forum involving indigenous communities and the eight nations with territory in the Arctic—and the South Pacific Regional Environmental Program (SPREP) are good examples of regional bodies in which people collaborate effectively to protect human health, prevent,



**Table 1. Development of Post-UNCED Agreements Related to Oceans, Coasts, and Islands**

Theme	Agreement	Date
Law of the Sea	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)	1994 (into force)
	International Seabed Authority (ISBA)	1996 (operational)
	International Tribunal on the Law of the Sea (ITLOS)	1997 (operational)
	Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS)	1997 (operational)
Marine environment	Code for the Safe Carriage of Packaged Irradiated Nuclear Fuel Plutonium and High-Level Radioactive Wastes on Board Ships	1993
	Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution	1994
	Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA)	1995
	Agreement establishing the South Pacific Environment Programme (SPREP)	1995 (into force)
	International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness and Response	1995 (into force)
	Protocol to the London Convention	1996
	Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region	1996 (into force)
	Declaration on the Establishment of the Arctic Council	1996
	Annex VI to MARPOL 73/78 on Regulations for the Prevention on Air Pollution from Ships	1997
	Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North East Atlantic	1998 (into force)
	The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR Convention)	1998 (into force)
	Marine environment Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty	1998 (into force)
	Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area (Helsinki Convention)	2000 (into force)
	New timetable for Annex I to MARPOL 73/78 (Oil Discharges) for phasing out single hull oil tankers	2001
International Convention on the Control of Harmful Antifouling Systems on Ships	2001	
Marine safety	Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	2001
	International Convention on Liability and liability Compensation for Damage in connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea	1996
	Liability Protocol to the Basel Convention	1999
Sustainable use and conservation of marine living resources	International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage	2001
	Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Vessels Fishing in the High Seas ("Compliance Agreement")	1993
	New regional fisheries management organizations established or in preparation (Helsinki Convention, Commission for the Conservation of the Southern Blue Tuna—CCSBT, South East Atlantic Fisheries Organization—SEAFO, West and Central Pacific Organization, Convention for the Conservation and Management of Pollock Resources in the Central Bering Sea)	After 1993
	Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing and four related International Plans of Action (IPOAs)	1995
Marine biodiversity	Agreement on of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea Relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks ("Fish Stocks Agreement")	2001 (into force)
	Jakarta Mandate on the "Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity"	1995
	International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI)	1995
	Annex V to OSPAR Convention	1996
	Protocol on Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean	1996
Sustainable development of small islands	Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	2000
Deep seabed mining	Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States	1994
	Agreement Relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982	1994
Underwater cultural heritage	Regulations on prospecting and exploration for polymetallic nodules in the international seabed area	2000
River basins	Convention for the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (UNESCO)	2001
	ECE Convention on Transboundary Lakes and Rivers	1992
	UN Convention on the Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses	1997

Source: Cicin-Sain et al. 2002

control and reduce pollution and ensure sound environmental management of oceans and coastal areas (West 2001).

**New Funding.** In the last decade, significant new funding for coastal and marine programs and activities has been provided by many multilateral and national donors, and financial institutions such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, SIDA, CIDA, JICA, DANIDA, USAID, NORAD, among many others. In Latin America, for example, the investments by international donors in coastal management between 1992 and 2000 totaled approximately \$1.3 billion (Rivera-Arriaga 2001). The World Bank strategy for coastal and marine areas has entailed investments of the order of \$500 million in Africa (Hewawasam 2001) and of \$175 million in lending operations in the Asia-Pacific region. The Asian Development Bank has invested \$1.2 billion for marine resources projects in the Asia-Pacific region (King 2001). The restructuring of international funding mechanisms led to the establishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and related programs (GEF 2001):

- The International Waters initiative has funded 53 projects totaling \$438 million between 1991 and 2000, operationalizing an integrated approach to river basin and coastal/marine management.
- The Biodiversity Initiative has funded 58 projects totaling \$244 million through 2000 to protect coastal, marine, and freshwater ecosystems.
- The Climate Change initiative has funded many projects to assist small island developing nations in addressing impacts from climate change, totaling \$60 million as of 1999.

**National Efforts at Integrated Coastal Management.** Following UNCED, national and subnational governments have undertaken many initiatives to protect and develop coastal and marine areas and to build capacity for integrated coastal and management. In 1993, there were 59 nations engaged in ICM initiatives at national and/or local levels (Sorensen 1993). In 2000, there were 98 nations engaged in ICM initiatives at national and/or local levels (Cicin-Sain et al. 2001). In terms of institutional changes, in 2000, a recent study noted that 46 percent of coastal countries have enacted coastal-related legislation, while 42 percent of countries report having some sort of coordinating mechanism for ocean and coastal management (Cicin-Sain et al. 2001). There are, however, significant regional

differences in the way nations approach ICM; for example, regarding the distribution of authority and responsibility between national and subnational authorities, the influence of external donors, the number of demonstration or pilot projects, and the role of regional organizations in promoting ICM.

**Scientific Knowledge, Data, and Information Systems on Oceans and Coasts.** One of the major lessons learned since UNCED is that the transition towards sustainable development must be science-based and supported by the appropriate engineering and technology. The past 10 years have seen a turning point in terms of the understanding the role of the oceans in global climate change. With significant improvements of models and technology to monitor climate changes, the scientific community has been able to narrow the level of uncertainty on many ocean processes. The collection of previously unavailable information is now being organized and utilized through a concerted inter-agency and intergovernmental effort to continuously monitor the major planetary processes. The building of the institutional framework for developing Earth System Science is well underway through, among other, the World Climate Research Project, the International Geosphere and Biosphere Programme and the International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change.

Since 1998, the three UN-sponsored Global Observing Systems, the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS), the Global Terrestrial Observing System (GTOS) and the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) have been working together as part of a single Integrated Global Observing Strategy (IGOS), in partnership with national space agencies, for better observation of the atmosphere, oceans and land. Answering a call from Agenda 21, the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) is being developed by UNESCO/IOC together with the WMO and the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU). The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), jointly sponsored by UNEP and WMO has issued authoritative reports based on scientific assessments, summarizing evidence that most of the global warming observed over the last 50 years is attributable to human activities. Floods, drought and extremely high temperatures could threaten the life and livelihoods of millions of people living in low-lying coastal areas. Residents of Small Island developing States would be most at risk from warmer temperatures and rising sea levels, while the degradation of coastal habitats including coral reefs could accelerate.

### *Major Problems and Constraints Faced*

Despite the positive progress in the last decade in implementation of Chapter 17 of Agenda 21, problems and constraints still remain hindering the achievement of sustainable ocean and coastal development. These problems were summarized by a number of participants at the *Global Conference on Oceans and Coasts at Rio+10* and in working group reports. As noted earlier in section 1, the “on-the-ground” condition of coastal and ocean resources is one of the declining trends that are cause for significant concern and call for immediate action by nations and governing bodies worldwide. In addition, a number of other factors—related to the implementation of efforts at coastal and ocean management at international, regional, and national levels—prove problematic. These can be summarized as follows (Mabudafhasi 2001):

- Increased fragmentation and lack of coordination among international conventions and institutions;
- Complexity of the governance systems, emerging from this pattern of institutionalization, hindering the participation and ownership by developing countries;
- Shortcomings in the results of international conventions due to the lack of appropriate compliance and enforcement mechanisms;
- Development institutions under-funded and often ineffective;
- Donor funds not always aligned to developing country priorities; and
- Poor implementation of the international Agenda development targets.

The coordination and harmonization of international agreements has been made difficult by a series of factors. These include: (a) excess of zeal in the protection of the individual mandates inhibiting cooperation; (b) insufficient attention given to the need of harmonizing national reporting, which represents a heavy burden on many countries, especially small developing countries; (c) insufficient implementation and coordination of efforts at the national level; (d) lack of coherent national policies; (e) inadequate and inconsistent compliance and enforcement at the national level because of the absence of adequate financial resources, access to technical expertise, and appropriate legislation and institutional frameworks; (f) insufficient use of environmental and performance indicators to measure the effectiveness of the agreements; (g) the budgetary constraints of most secretariats of international agreements (UNEP 2001).

Donor funding has been constrained by: (a) lack of awareness, which translates into lack of political will; (b) ocean and coastal related agencies, being at an early stage of development, do not receive adequate financial or other resources; and (c) lack of ability to conceptualize and develop viable projects. While international support for integrated ocean and coastal management initiatives around the world has increased significantly, challenges have persisted at many different levels, posing obstacles to implementation. These challenges include problems of governance, single-issue orientation and limitations in scope and financing.

While UNCED emphasized the interconnection of environment and development issues, the focus of donor aid is often tied to a single issue, whether biodiversity, vulnerability to climate change, or addressing coastal erosion. Typically, there are many such “single issue” projects funded by multiple donors in the same national context that are characterized by the scarcity of domestic resources, and results in few connections among the projects. The challenge is to create synergy among such projects by establishing clear incentives built into the funding process so that they are woven into a comprehensive integrated coastal and ocean management effort (Rio+10 Conference, Working Group n. 2, 2002).

Over-fishing and over-capacity—exacerbated by technological progress—remain a problem worsened by illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing, poor gear selectivity, and discarding both on the high seas and within Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs). The problem is sometimes compounded by the low capacity of some developing countries to effectively control the fishing operations of long-range fleets operating under access agreements, and by the lack of measures to prevent the reflagging of vessels to avoid rules of regional fishery management organizations (RFMOs) (Rio+10 Conference, Working Group n. 6, 2002).

In terms of marine and coastal protected areas, while the oceans comprise over 70% of the earth’s surface, less than 1% of the marine environment is within protected areas, compared with nearly 9% of the land surface. Management of these areas is mixed, since many marine protected areas are only “paper parks” (Rio+10 Conference, Working Group n. 4, 2002).

Despite substantial efforts in education and training, insufficient local capacity remains a major barrier to meaningful implementation of ocean and coastal management

programs. More emphasis is needed on building a critical mass of practitioners and other key stakeholders and providing them with the enabling conditions and continued support they need to develop and implement programs.

Many capacity building programs also seem to have concentrated mainly on technical and scientific material rather than on a broader coverage taking into account policy aspects, decision making methods, institutional capacity building and the formation of true partnerships between groups. In addition, capacity programs have generally not specifically targeted under-represented groups such as women and youth. The still high “failure” rate of sustaining coastal and marine projects after donor support ends, the apparent “added-on” nature of many training programs, the heavy reliance on outside expertise in coastal management projects in developing countries and the continued use of non-local examples in training programs suggests that meaningful capacity-building remains an urgent and essential action item for achieving sustainable development in coastal regions (Rio+10 Conference, Working Group n. 7, 2002).

In addition to the persistent challenges posed by global and regional ocean governance, new issues are emerging, and others are evolving that will need to be addressed. Emerging issues can be identified in five main clusters: (a) Population-related and societal issues such as management of coastal megacities and consideration of gender and indigenous people issues; (b) Environment-related issues, such as expanding pathways for emergent diseases and invasive species which may affect marine species, human health, and the environment.; (c) Issues related to trade and to marine industry-related issues, such as addressing conflicts between world trade and sustainable development of marine resources; impacts of tourism on marine environments; decommissioning of offshore platforms; megaships and expansion of ports, and recycling of ships; (d) Issues linked with new uses of the sea such as the exploration of the genetic resources of the deep seabed, the protection of underwater cultural heritage, the expansion of offshore aquaculture, and marine eco-tourism; (e) Issues associated with security and peace, as well as with combating piracy and other crimes at sea such as drug trafficking and the smuggling of migrants (Rio+10 Conference, Working Group n. 1, 2002).



## 2. OCEANS, COASTS, AND ISLANDS AT THE WSSD

### 2.1 Introduction

Oceans, coasts and islands hold a prominent position in the outcomes agreed upon at the WSSD, i.e. in: (1) *the negotiated Plan of Implementation for the World Summit on Sustainable Development*; (2) *the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development*; and (3) *the partnership initiatives to strengthen the implementation of Agenda 21*. In this section we first provide an overview of outcomes on oceans, coasts, and islands at the WSSD, and then present the Type I negotiated text verbatim and abbreviated information on Type II partnership initiatives.

#### The Plan of Implementation for the WSSD

In the Plan of Implementation (as of September 29, 2002), outlines a series of commitments to promoting sustainable development. The provisions concerning oceans, seas, islands and coastal areas (paragraphs 29–34) are addressed in section IV of the Plan, *Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development*, while small island developing States (SIDS) occupy section VII, *Sustainable development of small island developing States* (paragraphs 52–55).

Paragraphs 29–34 of the Draft Plan of Implementation focus on six main areas of action: (a) cross-sectoral aspects, (b) fisheries, (c) biodiversity, (d) marine pollution, (e) maritime transportation, and (f) science and observation. Numerous actions are proposed for each area, some of which include a timeframe for action. A summary of actions and timeframes is shown in **Table 2** later in this section.

#### The Johannesburg Declaration

The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, was adopted on September 4 by 100 countries. The Declaration recognizes the serious environmental and socioeconomic challenges faced in the marine and coastal sectors, such as the depletion of fish stocks, the reduction in quality of life caused by marine pollution, and the vulnerability of developing countries to climate change phenomena (paragraph 13). The declaration reaffirms the commitment to sustainable development and pledges to continue to pay special attention to the developmental needs of Small Island Developing States (paragraph 24).

#### The Type II Partnership Initiatives

The third outcome from the WSSD is represented by partnership initiatives to strengthen the implementation of Agenda 21. These partnerships consist of a series of commitments and action-oriented coalitions focused on deliverables and are intended to contribute in translating political commitments into action. While not negotiated as the Johannesburg Declaration and the Plan of Implementation for the further implementation of Agenda 21, partnership initiatives are an integral part of the WSSD. The partnerships are the expression of the interest of stakeholders in pursuing objectives and actions complementary to those negotiated by governments. In this perspective, they are a means to translate the negotiated commitments into action. As a principle, Type II partnerships are new initiatives specifically conceived for the WSSD. The mechanisms governing the partnerships are established by the partners and must fulfill requirements in terms of targets, timetables, monitoring arrangements, coordination and implementation mechanisms, arrangements for predictable funding and technology transfer.

Numerous partnership initiatives on oceans, coasts and islands are under development by the international community. This is a continuous process and for registration of proposals with the WSSD Secretariat has no deadline. This booklet contains a list of all the partnerships of which the editors were aware as of October 7, 2002, and, for the officially registered partnerships, a description and contact information. The geographical scope of partnership initiatives varies from global to regional to subregional, but is always characterized by an international dimension. In most cases, the initiatives are the result of broad partnerships, involving governmental agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and intergovernmental organizations.

The Type II partnership initiatives listed address a large array of issues, such as diagnostic assessments for the integrated management of coastal and river basin areas; measures to address illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing; the conservation of biodiversity in the high seas; the creation of maritime safety systems for the prevention of marine pollution; measures to reduce the transfer of harmful aquatic organisms and pathogens in ships' ballast water; collaboration and coordination among the major scientific oceanographic institutions; harmonization of ocean-related initiatives by island states.

While focusing on coastal and marine issues, many of these partnerships present potential linkages with initiatives in other sectors. This potential appears high particularly in relation to the conservation of biodiversity, the integrated management of water resources, the building of capacity, and the development of information for decision-making. A particular case is constituted by the initiatives for Africa as a contribution to poverty reduction. **Table 3.a** and **Table 3.b** provide a summary of the sectoral issues and cross-sectoral aspects addressed by the formalized partnership initiatives.

## **2.2 The Plan of Implementation Text (Type I Outcome)**

This section presents the verbatim text related to oceans, coasts, and islands in the Plan of Implementation agreed to at the WSSD. Table 2 presents a summary of the major actions and timeframes in the Plan of Implementation.

### **World Summit on Sustainable Development**

#### ***Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development***

29 September 2002

**Paragraphs 29-34 extracted from section IV. Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(g) Assist developing countries in coordinating policies and programmes at the regional and subregional levels aimed at the conservation and sustainable management of fishery resources, and implement integrated coastal area management plans, including through the promotion of sustainable coastal and small-scale fishing activities and, where appropriate, the development of related infrastructure;

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

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

(a) Maintain or restore stocks to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield with the aim of achieving these goals for depleted stocks on an urgent basis and where possible not later than 2015;

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

and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas;

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

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

(e) Encourage relevant regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to give due consideration to the rights, duties and interests of coastal States and the special requirements of developing States when addressing the issue of the allocation of share of fishery resources for straddling stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, mindful of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 Relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, on the high seas

and within exclusive economic zones;

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

(g) Strengthen donor coordination and partnerships between international financial institutions, bilateral agencies and other relevant stakeholders to enable developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States and countries with economies in transition, to develop their national, regional and subregional capacities for infrastructure and integrated management and the sustainable use of fisheries;

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

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

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

(b) Implement the work programme arising from the Jakarta Mandate on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine and Coastal Biological Diver-

sity of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including through the urgent mobilization of financial resources and technological assistance and the development of human and institutional capacity, particularly in developing countries;

(c) Develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools, including the ecosystem approach, the elimination of destructive fishing practices, the establishment of marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative networks, by 2012, and time/area closures for the protection of nursery grounds and periods, proper coastal land use; and watershed planning and the integration of marine and coastal areas management into key sectors;

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

(e) Implement the RAMSAR Convention, including its joint work programme with the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the programme of action called for by the International Coral Reef Initiative to strengthen joint management plans and international networking for wetland ecosystems in coastal zones, including coral reefs, mangroves, seaweed beds and tidal mud flats;

32. Advance implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities and the Montreal Declaration on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, with particular emphasis in the period 2002-2006 on municipal wastewater, the physical al-



teration and destruction of habitats, and nutrients, by actions at all levels to:

(a) Facilitate partnerships, scientific research and diffusion of technical knowledge; mobilize domestic, regional and international resources; and promote human and institutional capacity-building, paying particular attention to the needs of developing countries;

(b) Strengthen the capacity of developing countries in the development of their national and regional programmes and mechanisms to mainstream the objectives of the Global Programme of Action and to manage the risks and impacts of ocean pollution;

(c) Elaborate regional programmes of action and improve the links with strategic plans for the sustainable development of coastal and marine resources, noting in particular areas which are subject to accelerated environmental changes and development pressures;

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

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

(a) Invite States to ratify or accede to and implement the conventions and protocols and other relevant instruments of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) relating to the enhancement of maritime safety and protection of the marine environment from marine pollution and environmen-

tal damage caused by ships, including the use of toxic anti-fouling paints and urge IMO to consider stronger mechanisms to secure implementation of IMO instruments by flag States;

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

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

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

(a) Increase scientific and technical collaboration, including integrated assessment at the global and regional levels, including the appropriate transfer of marine science and marine

technologies and techniques for the conservation and management of living and non-living marine resources and expanding ocean-observing capabilities for the timely prediction and assessment of the state of marine environment;

(b) Establish by 2004 a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects, both current and foreseeable, building on existing regional assessments;

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

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

\* \* \*

**Paragraphs 52-55 from section VII. Sustainable development of small island developing States**

52. Small island developing States are a special case both for environment and development. Although they continue to take the lead in the path towards sustainable development in their countries, they are increasingly constrained by the interplay of adverse factors clearly underlined in Agenda 21, the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Develop-

ment of Small Island Developing States and the decisions adopted at the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly. This would include actions at all levels to:

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

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

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

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

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

of work on marine and coastal biological diversity;

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

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

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

(g) Develop community-based initiatives on sustainable tourism by 2004, and build the capacities necessary to diversify tourism products, while protecting culture and traditions, and effectively conserving and managing natural resources;

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

(i) Support the finalization and subsequent early operationalization, on agreed terms, of economic, social and environmental vulnerability indices and

related indicators as tools for the achievement of the sustainable development of the small island developing States;

(j) Assist small island developing States in mobilizing adequate resources and partnerships for their adaptation needs relating to the adverse effects of climate change, sea level rise and climate variability, consistent with commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Changes, where applicable;

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

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

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

(b) Developing and promoting efficient use of sources of energy, including indigenous sources and renewable energy, and building the capacities of small island developing States for training, technical know-how and strengthening national institutions in the area of energy management;

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

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

(b) Health systems for making available necessary drugs and technology in

a sustainable and affordable manner to fight and control communicable and non-communicable diseases, in particular HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, diabetes, malaria and dengue fever;

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

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

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

## **2.3 The Johannesburg Declaration**

This section presents verbatim the portion of the text of the Johannesburg Declaration related specifically to Oceans, Coasts and Islands.

### **The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development**

4 September 2002

#### **The Challenges we Face: Paragraph 13**

The global environment continues to suffer. Loss of biodiversity continues, fish stocks continue to be depleted, desertification claims more and more fertile land, the adverse effects of climate change are already evident, natural disasters are more frequent and more devastating and developing countries more vulnerable, and air, water and marine pollution continue to rob millions of a decent life.

#### **Our Commitment to Sustainable Development: Paragraph 24**

We shall continue to pay special attention to the developmental needs of Small Island Developing States and the Least Developed Countries.

**Table 2. Summary of Actions and Timeframes in the Negotiated Text**

Area	Actions	Timeframe	Paragraph
Cross-sectoral aspects	Oceans, seas, islands and coastal areas: integrated and essential component of earth's ecosystem and their role for global food security and for sustaining economic prosperity and well-being		29
	Ratify or accede to and Implement the Law of the Sea		29(a)
	Promote the implementation of Chapter 17 of Agenda 21		29(b)
	Establish a UN inter-agency coordination mechanism on ocean and coastal issues		29(c)
	Encourage the application of the ecosystem approach	2010	29(d)
	Promote integrated coastal and ocean management at the national level		29(e)
	Strengthen regional cooperation		29(f)
	Assist developing countries in fisheries and integrated coastal area management (ICAM)		29(g)
	Take note of the open-ended informal consultative process (ICP)		29(h)
Fisheries	To achieve sustainable fisheries		30
	Maintain or restore fish stocks to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield (MSY)	on an urgent basis and where possible no later than 2015	30(a)
	Ratify, accede to, implement UN and regional agreements – 1995 Fish Stocks Agreement – 1993 Compliance Agreement		30(b)
	Implement 1995 Code of Conduct		30(c)
	Implement FAO International Plans of Action (IPOAs) – Management of fishery capacity – Illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) Fishing	2005 2004	30(d)
	Regional fishery organizations to give consideration to developing countries when allocating shares of fishery resources of straddling stocks and highly migratory stocks		30(e)
	Eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing and overcapacity		30(f)
	Strengthen donor coordination and cooperation and partnerships		30(g)
	Support sustainable aquaculture		30(h)
	Biodiversity and ecosystem functions	Promote conservation and management of the oceans	
Maintain productivity and biodiversity of coastal areas			31(a)
Implement the Jakarta Mandate			31(b)
Develop and facilitate diverse approaches and tools – Ecosystem approach – Elimination of destructive fishing practices – Networks of marine protected areas (MPAs) – Time/area closures for nursery grounds – Proper coastal land use – Watershed planning – Integration of marine and coastal area management into key sectors		2012	31(c)
Develop programs for halting the loss of biodiversity (coral reefs and wetlands)			31(d)
Implement the Ramsar Convention			31(e)
Marine pollution		Advance the implementation of the Global Programme of Action (GPA) especially – Municipal wastewater – Physical alteration and destruction of habitats – Nutrients	2002-2006
	Facilitate partnerships		32(a)
	Strengthen capacity of developing countries		32(b)
	Elaborate regional programs of action		32(c)
	Achieve progress by next GPA conference	2006	



**Table 2. (cont.)**

<b>Area</b>	<b>Actions</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Paragraph</b>
Maritime transportation	Enhance maritime safety and protection of the marine environment		33
	Ratify, accede to and implement IMO instruments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maritime safety</li> <li>- Protection of the marine environment</li> <li>- Anti-fouling paints</li> <li>- Consider stronger mechanisms for implementation by flag States</li> </ul>		33(a)
	Accelerate the development of measures to address invasive species in ballast waters		33(b)
	Take into account the potential impacts of radioactive wastes on the environment and human health and examine and improve measures and regulations regarding safety, while stressing the importance of liability mechanisms relevant to the transboundary movement of radioactive wastes		33.bis
	Improve scientific understanding and assessment of the marine environment		34
Science	Increase scientific and technical collaboration in marine science		34(a)
	Establish a process for global assessment and reporting under the UN	2004	34(b)
	Build capacity in marine science, information and management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and environmental reporting</li> </ul>		34(c)
	Strengthen IOC and FAO		34(d)
	SIDS	SIDS are a special case both for environment and development	
Accelerate implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action			52(a)
Further implement sustainable fishery management			52(b)
Assist SIDS in managing their coastal areas and EEZs as well as regional management initiatives			52(c)
Support and build capacity in SIDS to implement programs of work on marine and coastal biodiversity and fresh water programs			52(d)
Reduce pollution and their health-related impacts by implementing the GPA		2004	52(e)
Take account of SIDS in WTO work on small economies			52(f)
Develop community-based initiatives on sustainable tourism		2004	52(g)
Extend assistance to SIDS for hazard and risk management, disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness			52(h)
Support the finalization and operationalization of vulnerability indices			52(i)
Assist SIDS in adapting to the effects of climate change			52(j)
Support SIDS to implement intellectual property regimes			52(k)
Support adequate, affordable and environmentally sound energy services for SIDS			53
Strengthening and supporting new efforts on energy supply		2004	53(a)
Developing and promoting efficient use of sources of energy			53(b)
Provide support to SIDS in the health sector			54
Support health care services			54(a)
Support health systems for making available drugs and technology necessary fight communicable and non-communicable diseases			54(b)
Support efforts to reduce and manage waste and pollution			54(c)
Support initiatives aimed at poverty eradication			54(d)
Undertake and full and comprehensive review of the Barbados Programme of Action		2004	55

## 2.4 The Partnership Initiatives (Type II Outcomes)

In this section, we provide brief summary information for Type II initiatives dealing with oceans, coasts and islands presented at or after the WSSD. The submission of Partnership proposals for Sustainable Development is an ongoing process, there is no deadline for submission to the WSSD secretariat.

*Initiatives formally Registered with the WSSD Secretariat for Oceans, Coastal Areas and Fisheries*

The Partnership proposals for Sustainable Development have been organized on the WSSD website in specific categories ([http://www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/sustainable\\_dev/partnership\\_initiatives.html](http://www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/sustainable_dev/partnership_initiatives.html) ). Partnerships with specific reference to oceans coasts and islands are outlined below.

### GLOBAL INITIATIVES

#### **The H2O (Hilltops-2-Oceans) Partnership: Working Together to Protect Coastal and Marine Environments**

*Lead:* United Nations Environment Program, Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (UNEP/GPA)

*Partners:* UNEP, UNESCO-IOC, NGOs

*Duration:* 1 January 2003 – 31 December 2006

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The 1995 Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA) calls for sustainable, pragmatic and integrated environmental management approaches and processes that integrate coastal area management, river basin management and land-use planning. This call was reaffirmed in the 2001 Montreal Declaration. This initiative seeks to promote the realization of the GPA and the Montreal commitment by governments to mitigate water pollution and resource degradation from the hilltops to the oceans. It aims to raise awareness of the links between the freshwater and marine environments; promote closer collaboration between river basin authorities and coastal managers; help countries make better use of existing resources and secure new resources;

identify opportunities for effective partnerships; and promote the involvement of the private sector and civil society. Key components of the project include supporting the establishment and realization of Wastewater Emission Targets (WET) and promoting National Programmes of Action (NPA).

#### **International Network of Practitioners and Academics to Support Implementation of Coastal and Ocean Management Programs**

*Lead:* International Coastal and Ocean Organization (ICO) and Coastal States Organization (CSO), USA

*Partners:* U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), IFREMER, France, UNESCO-IOC, World Bank, UNEP/GPA, NGOs

*Duration:* September 2002 – September 2005

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This initiative aims to provide a technical support network for integrated coastal and ocean management (ICM). It will identify best practices and model program efforts; promote interaction between practitioners and academics; identify areas of mutual cooperation for universities for research,

exchange of faculty and students, and implementation of ICM initiatives; organize a program of exchange among sub-national authorities in ICM to improve local practice; monitor international treaty negotiations to identify issues impacting ICM programs; and influence such negotiations by developing joint recommendations on the part of sub-national ICM authorities.

### **Coral Reefs and Fisheries Network**

*Lead:* Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Australia

*Partners:* Thailand, New Zealand, Indonesia, Philippines, IGOs and NGOs

*Duration:* 2003-2005

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The project aims to build an APEC region-wide network that provides a forum for collaboration and information exchange to link and build capacity among coastal communities, coral reef organizations and industries, working to ensure long-term sustainable livelihoods from healthy and well managed coral reefs and fisheries. The Coral Reef and Fisheries Network will result in a broader understanding and information base on the economic, environmental and trade issues affecting coral reefs in the APEC region leading to, inter alia: sustainable development and conservation of coral reefs and fisheries; enhanced business investment in sustainable coral reef industries and trade; and improved knowledge of the trade and market links for coral reef industries (e.g. the live reef fish trade); improved standards and codes of practice for individuals and businesses involved in coral reef industries; improved technology to support sustainable aquaculture of coral reef biota; and a shift from destructive to sustainable industry practices for coral reefs and reef fisheries through new opportunities to invest in aquaculture, bio-discovery and eco-tourism. An annual workshop will be held to bring together network partners, interested agencies and individuals to develop the networks program and the responsibilities of participating institutes. Two coordination nodes will be established to

bring together network partners, interested agencies and individuals to develop the Networks program and assign responsibilities. A GIS database and a web site will also be established as means to disseminate information.

### **International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN) and Initiative (ICRAI)**

*Lead:* UNEP Coral Reef Unit (Geneva)

*Partners:* Philippines, Sweden, France, IGOs, NGOs

*Duration:* June 2001 - 2012

The chief objective of ICRAN, an innovative and dynamic global partnership of many of the world's leading coral reef science and conservation organizations, is to halt and reverse the decline in health of the world's coral reefs. The initiative draws on its partners' investments in reef monitoring and management to create strategically linked actions at the local, national and global levels. It seeks to put financial mechanisms in place that support the translation of scientific and research findings into direct on-the-ground action in the world's major coral reef regions. For WSSD, ICRAN is proposing to expand its scope and its range of global partners; to extend its field action to regions not presently included in the network (including three regional seas in the Indian Ocean area); and to raise awareness of responsible tourism.

### **Global Ballast Water Management Project**

*Lead:* International Maritime Organization

*Partners:* Brazil, China, India, Iran, South Africa, Ukraine, IGOs, NGOs

*Duration:* March 2004 - February 2009

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This effort aims to help developing countries reduce the transfer of harmful aquatic organisms and pathogens in ships' bal-

last water and to establish integrated regional strategies to address the threats posed by invasive marine species. The initiative builds upon an earlier project by the same name in effect since 2000; it will have a greater regional focus and more emphasis on integrated ocean and coastal zone management. It is expected to increase the number of developing countries who ratify the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments currently being developed in IMO to ensure a timely entry-into-force; to develop a technical cooperation programme to help countries implement this convention; to create a global coordination mechanism and information clearing house at IMO; and to form regional mechanisms and multisectoral strategies to address harmful marine invasions.

### **Application of Isotope Techniques for Sustainable Water Resources and Coastal Zone Management (SWARCOZM)**

*Lead:* IAEA

*Partners:* Members of IAEA, UNESCO, other IGOs and NGOs

*Duration:* June 2002 - 2007

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This initiative seeks to apply advanced scientific and technological methodologies such as isotopes techniques to the sustainable use of water resources and coastal zone management. It is expected to result in improved understanding of groundwater discharge to the ocean as well as sea water intrusion in the coastal aquifer process by using isotopes techniques; better coordination among experts in hydrogeology, oceanography, and coastal resources management; improved capacity for ICM; increased capacity of national scientific and technical institutions to use advanced techniques; and the development of academic centers.

### **Global Ocean Data Assimilation Experiment**

*Lead:* Australia

*Partners:* Canada, France, Japan, Norway, UK, USA, IOC/UNESCO, WMO, The Global Ocean Observing System and the Committee on Earth Observing Satellites

*Duration:* 2003-2007

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The main objective is to establish and sustain ocean data gathering, analysis and predictive systems for the marine environment, accessible to all nations, providing safer and more efficient ocean operations, improved safety and risk management in the marine environment and coastal seas, as well as an improved scientific and information basis for marine and ocean policy and development. Through its contribution to a global ocean observing infrastructure and development of data application and services, this project will contribute to the negotiated outcomes of the WSSD and the overall goals of sustainable development. The project will establish a practical and effective approach to providing routine ocean services, supported through the initiatives and technology of developed nations, but delivering products that are widely accessible and of benefit to coastal states. GODAE will demonstrate the benefits of a cooperative, integrated approach to development of sustained infrastructure that can be shared and exploited by all nations. Coastal states will have immediate access to data and model interpretations of ocean currents and oceans conditions, much as it the case of weather prediction. Through 2003-2005, GODAE will demonstrate the feasibility and benefits of an integrated approach to ocean issues and provide a framework for informed decision-making and policy development. GODAE is a Pilot Project of the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) and has strong links into both research and operational agencies.

## **POGO-IOC Initiative for Intelligent Use and Management of the Oceans**

*Lead:* Partnership for Observation of the Global Oceans (Canada)

*Partners:* UNESCO/IOC

*Duration:* 2002 - 2012

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This partnership aims to promote the intelligent and sustainable use and management of the oceans. It will promote collaboration and coordination among major oceanographic institutions committed to ocean science; develop capabilities in countries where capacity is currently weak for using and managing their ocean space under UNCLOS; and advocate for the sound use and management of the oceans. Ideally, it will result in enhanced capacity to monitor and manage the oceans; an improved capability in developing countries to participate as equal partners in the world arena in addressing ocean-related issues; and the development of observational elements to promote the rational use of the oceans.

## **REGIONAL INITIATIVES**

### **African Process for the Development and Protection of the Marine and Coastal Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa**

*Lead:* ACOPS - Advisory Committee on Protection of the Sea (London)

*Partners:* Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, IGOs

*Duration:* September 2002 - February 2003

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The African Process aims to identify degraded or threatened marine and coastal environments, determine the causes of degradation, and design programmes to combat them. It also aims to strengthen existing regional institutions, particularly the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions, establish synergies with relevant programmes and projects, and provide a framework for resource mobilization. The initiative will result in concrete project proposals in five thematic areas identified as regional priorities by teams of African experts — coastal erosion, management of key ecosystems and habitats, sustainable use of living resources, pollution, and tourism. The proposals will be developed by five regional working groups and will incorporate national priorities and concerns into sub-regional and regional interventions. These will be integrated into a single portfolio, the Programme of Interventions, which will be adopted at a final Preparatory Committee and endorsed at the Partnership Conference, to be held at the level of Heads-of-State during WSSD in accordance with the decision of the OAU Summit in Lusaka, July 2001.

### **Preparation of a Regional Sustainable Development Strategy for the Mediterranean: Policy and Tools**

*Lead:* UNEP/MAP (Mediterranean Action Plan)

*Partners:* Countries of the Mediterranean, IGOs, NGOs

*Duration:* September 2002 – December 2005 for the preparation and adoption of the Strategy by concerned partners; December 2010 for the implementation of specific time-bound targets.

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The main objective of this proposal is to prepare a Regional Strategy for Sustainable Development for the Mediterranean, involving all concerned actors, most of them already active partners in MAP and the MCSD. In addition to the Mediterranean Countries, this initiative will be actively supported by Mediterranean representatives of the Major Groups and Civil Society, as well as, Regional Actors such as EMP/SMAP and METAP (these last two Partners are expected to provide substantial financial support for the preparation and later on the implementation of the Regional Strategy). The preparatory process of this Regional Strategy will make appropriate use of relevant information and analysis, available at regional and national levels, notably the Strategic Review prepared recently as an assessment of activities related to Sustainable Development at national and regional levels in relation with the implementation of Agenda 21. This Regional Strategy will focus on relevant policies and practical tools necessary for building up a coherent Strategic Programme with time bound and implementable results.

### **Sustainable Development and Management of the Caribbean Sea**

*Lead:* Caribbean Community (CARICOM)  
*Partners:* Members of the Association of the Caribbean States (ACS), UK, USA, Canada, Japan, France, IGOs (UNEP Regional Seas Programme), NGOs  
*Duration:* January 2003 – December 2007

Contact Person:  
Mr. Byron Blake, CARICOM Secretariat  
Prof. Norman Girvan, Association of Caribbean States

The overall goal of this initiative is to develop capacity to address the current threats to the environmental quality of the Caribbean Sea. This growing threat endangers the sustainable provision of goods and services that is the basis of the economy of the majority of the

countries across the region. A healthy Caribbean Sea is essential to the livelihood and aspirations of the Caribbean people. This initiative is intended to assist with the implementation of the Plan of Action for sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea. It will also harmonize build upon the on-going programs being implemented within the region and to implement priorities identified at the first ever meeting between leading environment and sustainable development actors from governments, academia, NGOs and donors from Central and the Caribbean, at which sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea was identified as a priority for collaboration and partnerships. This initiative aims to achieve the following results: improved understanding by the population of the importance of the Caribbean Sea to its future development options; commitment to sustainable management of the Caribbean Sea; new technology, policy, and legal instruments for waste management in industry, shipping and tourism; transition towards sustainable agricultural practices; and improved environmental quality of the Caribbean Sea's coastal areas.

### **White Water to Blue Water: A Crosscutting Approach to Regional Oceans and Coastal Ecosystem Management**

*Lead:* U.S. Department of State  
*Partners:* Countries of the Wider Caribbean, UK, France, Spain, IGOs (UNEP Regional Seas Programme, UNEP/GPA, UNESCO-IOC), NGOs (IUCN)  
*Duration:* October 2002 – October 2006

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This partnership, which focuses on the Caribbean, aims to increase coastal state and regional capacity for cross-sectoral approaches to the management of watersheds

and marine ecosystems; to develop a framework for regional management programs that will promote a common vision and the efficient use of program resources as well as address the entire scope of watershed and marine ecosystem management from forests to the sea; and reverse the downward trend in fisheries. It is expected to result in greater regional capacity; greater availability of data from remote sensing platforms for use by technical experts, policymakers and the public; new partnerships among private, public and non-governmental organizations; the identification of new research and training priorities by key stakeholders; and stronger regional institutional cooperation and coordination.

### **Implementation of Public-Private Partnership for Environmental Investments**

*Lead:* IMO

*Partners:* Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Korea, Thailand, Vietnam, IGOs, NGOs

*Duration:* May 2004 – June 2004

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This project is part of the Regional Programme on Building Partnerships for Environmental Management in the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA). It seeks to accelerate investments in environmental facilities and services for the protection and sustainable use of the marine and coastal resources of the Seas of East Asia using public-private partnerships. It will apply a PPP development procedure developed and tested by PEMSEA in the Philippines to six pilot sites to refine and demonstrate the approach under a variety of political, social, economic and environmental scenarios. The aim is to verify the effectiveness of the approach; build confidence and capabilities in PPP arrangements; develop working models; identify best practices; and engage a wide range of stakeholders in the project. It will develop guidelines;

training materials; case studies; financing strategies, policies and instruments; pipeline projects; and a regional mechanism to facilitate PPP initiatives.

### **Intergovernmental, Interagency and Intersectoral Partnerships in the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia**

*Lead:* IMO

*Partners:* Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Korea, Thailand, Vietnam, IGOs, NGOs

*Duration:* 2002-2005

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This initiative is part of the Regional Programme on Building Partnerships for Environmental Management in the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA). Its overall objective is to implement the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA). Goals include: endorsement of SDS-SEA by national governments; development and adoption of complementary national coastal and ocean strategies and policies; formulation and implementation of national action programs; and creation of a sustainable financing mechanism to support implementation of action programs focusing on transboundary concerns. It will result in improved coastal and ocean governance of the shared East Asia sea areas and resources.

### **Partnerships in the Local Implementation of Coastal Strategies and Integrated Coastal Management Programs in East Asia**

*Lead:* IMO

*Partners:* Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Korea, Thailand, Vietnam, IGOs, NGOs

*Duration:* 2002-2004

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This partnership is part of the Regional Programme on Building Partnerships for Environmental Management in the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA). It aims to forge a regional partnership among the local governments and ICM practitioners, with the objective of consolidating their efforts and increasing management effectiveness by sharing experiences, good practices, lessons, expertise, approaches and resources through south-south cooperation. Ten local governments in eight coastal nations of the region will initially participate, covering a total coastline length of 1,242 km and a total sea area of 10,565 km<sup>2</sup>. It will benefit 6 million people. Over the life of the project, the number of governments implementing ICM will increase to 20, with benefits accruing to at least 12 million coastal inhabitants.

### **Comprehensive Environmental Assessment for the Asian Coastal Zone (CEACoz)**

*Lead:* International Centre for the Environmental Management of Enclosed Coastal Seas (EMECS), Japan

*Partners:* Countries in Asia-Pacific Region

*Duration:* 2002-2005

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The aim of CEACoz is to identify major environmental trends in Asian coastal zones, generate scientific information to inform policy and decision-making, and create a forum for dialogue among scientists, policy makers, NGOs and businesses on coastal zone management. The initiative will ideally result in databases on the state of the Asian coastal zone; a comprehensive environmental assessment report; and a mechanism for dialogue among key stakeholders. The databases and report will be made available to ESCAP, ADB and UNEP for their assessment activities and reports (such as the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, the Asian Development Outlook, and the Global Environmental Outlook). The initiative will also build capacity for data collection, modeling and analysis among participating scientists and institutions.

### **Pacific Islands Oceans Initiative**

*Lead:* Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP), (Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, Fiji)

*Partners:* Pacific island countries and territories, Australia, France, New Zealand, UK, USA, regional indigenous organizations (SPC, SPREP, SOPAC), major groups

*Duration:* 2003 - 2007

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The overarching goal of Pacific Island Ocean Initiative is a healthy ocean that sustains the livelihoods and aspirations of Pacific Island communities. It is intended to assist with the implementation of the Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy, to harmonize and build upon ongoing ocean-related programmes implemented within the region, and to identify and implement coordinated programmes of action that will address all priority aspects of the policy. It will for the first time provide a cohesive, ocean-wide framework for the management of oceanic and coastal resources at the national and regional levels.

The initiative will result in an improved understanding of the ocean; the sustainable management of ocean resources;

continued ocean health; the peaceful use of the ocean; the creation of partnerships and promotion of cooperation; strengthened institutional arrangements for information exchange; strengthened regional governance arrangements; and reduced fragmentation in the management of marine resources.

### **Capacity Building for Pacific Island Countries in Oceans Policy Implementation**

*Lead:* National Oceans Office, Australia

*Partners:* Pacific Island Countries and Territories, IGOs (Pacific Island Forum Secretariat, Secretariat of the Pacific Community - SPC, South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme - SPREP, etc.), NGOs (WWF, IUCN, etc.)

*Duration:* November/December 2002 - 2007

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This initiative is closely linked to the Pacific Islands Oceans Initiative (2003-2007) which aims to "assist with the implementation of the Pacific Islands Regional Oceans Policy to harmonize and build upon ongoing oceans-related programmes implemented within the region and to identify and implement coordinated programmes of action that will address all priority aspects of the policy." Australia is also engaged in implementing a broad oceans policy, Australia's Oceans Policy, which provides the framework for integrated ecosystem-based planning and management for all of Australia's marine jurisdictions. Australia, through its National Oceans Office, would like to learn from and offer advice and guidance to CROP and the Pacific island countries and territories in relation to the implementation of the Pacific Islands Regional Oceans Policy. Australia recognizes that many of the lessons learnt and challenges faced in the development and implementation of regional ma-

rine plans and other elements of Australia's Oceans Policy would be of interest to the Pacific. Expected results include an increase in regional capacity in sustainable development, integrated oceans management, regional cooperation and partnerships. Reports will be prepared on the benefits and issues raised during information exchanges between the partners.

### **SUBREGIONAL INITIATIVES**

#### **A21 Adriatic Sea Forum - Local Agenda 21 for Adriatic Sea Region**

*Lead:* City of Ancona (Italy)

*Partners:* Municipalities from Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Slovenia, Yugoslavia

*Duration:* April 2002 - December 2005

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This initiative seeks to develop and implement a Local Agenda 21 for the Adriatic Sea Region, promote the dissemination of best practices in governance and environmental protection, and build capacity at the local and regional levels for the sound stewardship of coastal and ocean resources in cities bordering the Adriatic. It will result in an Adriatic Action Plan 2020. Among the results envisioned are the dissemination of sustainable development best practices, coordination and exchange among local authorities regarding regional use of a Management System for Local Sustainable Development, improved integration among communities that border the Adriatic, training of local authorities and administrators, development of local markets and products, and improved environmental standards.

**ADRICOSM - Adriatic Sea Integrated Coastal Areas and River Management System Pilot Project (Italy)**

*Lead:* Ministry of the Environment and Territory, Italy

*Partners:* Nineteen research and academic institutions from Croatia, France, Italy and Slovenia

*Duration:* 2001-2004

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The Adriatic Sea Integrated Coastal Areas and River Management System Pilot Project (ADRICOSM) aims to implement an integrated coastal zone management system in the Adriatic Sea, consisting of a predictive marine circulation module and a river basin and wastewater management module. A shelf forecasting system will be created for the Northern Adriatic Sea (Italy and Slovenia) and Croatian coastal waters, which will release weekly forecasts of currents for a six-month period. The implementation of an integrated system for planning and management of urban wastewaters will be carried out for a river test site on the Croatian coasts. In addition, the coastal forecasting model will be coupled asynchronously to the river basin management model. The project will provide a contribution toward integrated coastal areas and river basin management system by carrying out research to connect the catchment basin runoff and the wastewater management with marine environment monitoring and forecasting. On this basis, a pilot project on the test site (ADRICOSM-PULA BAY) will allow the Municipality of Pula to implement the methodology for the preparation of the bay/coast environmental master plan.

**Systemic integration of networks for sustainable freshwater management at West/Central Asia and North Africa (WESCANA) national and regional levels (Italy)**

*Lead:* Italy and Jordan as the focal point of the 24 countries of the IUCN West Asia, Central Asia and North Africa (WESCANA) Water Programme

*Partners:* National and international networks of governmental institutions, local administrations, conservation and development NGOs, private groups, academic institutions and research centers, training and development programs

*Duration:* 2003-2005

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This partnership initiative aims at contributing to sustainable, ecosystem-based freshwater management on the basis of an integrated, systemic approach linking two of the core development components related to water. The first component, water resource, refers to aspects such as water supply and storage, and their related technologies, institutional and policy frameworks and networks (e.g. on the development of dams, embankments, irrigation, schemes, etc.). The second component, water quality, pertaining to the maintenance of the freshwater ecological balance, biodiversity, and environmental and human health, etc, and related institutions, policies and networks (e.g. on land use planning, pollution control, biological requalification including biological and chemical monitoring and treatment, etc). The project will contribute to facilitating effective and informed policy and decision-making on integrated freshwater management by supporting the above interlinking through the creation of a strong regional systemic network of networks of national excellence and expertise.



### **Northeastern Asia Policy Proposal Forum**

*Lead:* NPO Training and Resource Center (TRC)

*Duration:* 1 April 2002 - 31 March 2005

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This initiative will strengthen environmental governance in the region around the Sea of Japan by creating a roundtable and a network of NGOs and government representatives to solve common environmental problems.

### **Arafura Seas-Timor Seas Experts Forum**

*Lead:* Australia

*Partners:* Indonesia, East Timor, Papua New Guinea

*Duration:* December 2002-2005

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The Arafura-Timor Seas Expert Forum supports objectives in Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 with particular reference area F: "Strengthening international, including regional cooperation and coordination. "In particular, the forum promotes effective information exchange and development of policy, scientific and institutional linkages to augment existing arrangements between littoral states and strengthen and extend intergovernmental regional cooperation. Expected results include: development of agreements or protocols concerning information exchange; identification of agreed management priorities for the Arafura-Timor Seas; identification of research and information requirements to support agreed management priorities and identification

and development of opportunities towards sustainable development through the exchange of information on practical institutional policy approaches. The Forum will serve as a key coordination mechanism between Arafura and Timor littoral states in issues relating to information needs for sustainable marine management. Reports on key elements of the initiative will be produced and provided to participating governments as part of the regular meetings of the Forum experts.

### **Development of a Marine Electronic Highway in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore - Demonstration Phase**

*Lead:* International Maritime Organization (IMO)

*Partners:* Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, IGOs (World Bank, IHO), NGOs

*Duration:* October 2003 - September 2007

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The Marine Electronic Highway (MEH) is an innovative marine information and infrastructure system that integrates environmental management and protection systems with maritime safety technologies for enhanced maritime services, higher navigational safety standards, integrated marine environmental protection and the sustainable development of coastal and marine resources. This initiative is a demonstration project covering part of the Straits, the first in a two-stage process that will eventually cover the whole Straits, including the coastal waters of the littoral states.

The objective of this pilot phase is to identify options for the implementation of the MEH system, assess the technical, financial, economic, social, institutional, political and legal aspects of the various options, assess the integration of marine environmental protection systems with precision navigation, and develop sustainable financial mechanisms to operate and manage the MEH system. It also aims to

promote awareness and participation among the key stakeholders and strengthen national and regional capacity in maritime safety and marine environmental protection. The project, when fully implemented, will ideally result in greater safety, fewer chemical and oil spills, and better environmental management/protection in the Straits.

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### **Initiative to Lessen Marine Pollution in Indonesian Waters**

*Lead:* Ministry of Transportation, Indonesia

*Partners:* IGOs (IMO), NGOs

*Duration:* Mid 2002 onwards

This partnership aims to prevent marine pollution in Indonesia. Strategies include involving communities in marine protection; forming a committee for marine environmental protection and security; creating an environmental security system; fostering cooperation to conserve, protect and regulate marine biological resources; establishing mechanisms with other countries to minimize marine pollution; and establishing joint conservation measures with other countries regarding fishing on open seas.

### **The World Bank: In Support to Type 2 Partnership Initiatives on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands**

The World Bank currently has a portfolio of 183 coastal and marine management initiatives under implementation with another 40 in the pipeline. Many of these are stand alone projects involving GEF support, while others are components of traditional lending projects in water, infrastructure and rural development. In the current pipeline, several are directly supportive of Type II Partnership Initiatives formally registered with the WSSD secretariat. Among these are the following two initiatives.

#### **Evaluating Outcomes of World Bank Projects in Integrated Coastal and Marine Management (ICMM) and Distilling Good Practice from Case Studies in the Mediterranean, Sub-Saharan Africa and East Asia Regions.**

The purpose of the proposed research is to assess the impact of the World Bank's investments thus far in ICM, and to document and disseminate lessons learned for enhancing the success of future efforts, based on technical, political, governance, and financial factors. The study is designed to critically assess the Bank's and other donors' experience in three key regions and, through 15 case studies, to go beyond an evaluation of outputs, to assess outcomes and impacts, with a view to distill and disseminate good practices for donors, coastal managers, and the communities who depend on the multiple goods and services that coastal ecosystems provide.

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Environment Department, The World Bank

#### **Targeted Research on the Impacts of Localized Stress and Climate Change on the Sustainability of Coral Reefs and the Implications for Management**

This project, now under preparation with GEF funds, proposes to conduct targeted, management-oriented research to fill critically important information gaps in our fundamental understanding of the determinants of coral reef ecosystem resilience or vulnerability under different forms of stress. The purpose of the targeted research is to test specific hypotheses related to major human and natural factors threatening coral reef sustainability and to build capacity to manage these ecosystems in-country to enhance reef resilience and recovery. The project is envisioned as a 15 year program, to be implemented in three, five-year phases. It involves six core-working groups on major research themes and a Synthesis Panel to coordinate and steer activities. The working groups consist of developing and developed country scientists and managers.

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For a full list of World Bank projects in Integrated Coastal and Marine Management, please refer to the World Bank's ICMM website: <http://www.worldbank.org/icm>



A dhow at Mafia Island, Tanzania, in the largest marine park in East Africa

## Focus on Africa: Type II Initiative on Coastal and Marine Management in Sub-Saharan Africa

### African Process for the Development and Protection of the Marine and Coastal Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa



The African Process for the Development and Protection of the Marine and Coastal Environment in sub-Saharan Africa is an innovative undertaking launched with the support of over thirty African governments at the Cape Town Conference in 1998, which has garnered a significant degree of high-level political support at the global, regional and national levels. Implemented initially through a GEF Medium Sized Project in which eleven sub-Saharan countries currently participate, it focused on identifying the main causes of degradation of marine and coastal ecosystems through a root-cause analysis that has identified priority areas for intervention. On the basis of 11 national reports, an integrated Portfolio of nineteen framework Project Proposals, with over 140 national sub-projects, was developed to address identified priorities, taking into account transboundary considerations, in five key thematic areas: coastal erosion, management of key ecosystems and habitats, pollution, tourism, and sustainable use of living resources. This Portfolio is submitted for approval at the Partnership Conference held at the level of Heads of State during WSSD. All technical work was carried out by national teams in each country, thus ensuring the application of local expertise and information, and national ownership of the projects. The GEF-MSP is being developed by UNEP as implementing agency, ACOPS as executing agency, and IOC of UNESCO and the GPA Coordination Office as partner institutions.

### Threats to the Coastal and Marine Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa

Social change and ecosystem degradation are affecting coastal and marine areas around the world, not least in Sub-Saharan Africa.

*Urbanization and Population Growth.* Sub-Saharan Africa has the world's highest urban population growth rate, more than 5 percent (UN 1995). Rapid population growth along with improperly planned and managed industrial and urban development in many coastal and marine areas in Sub-Saharan Africa is causing formidable environmental stress and displacement of traditional livelihoods. West Africa is furthest along the urban transition with almost 40 percent of the population living in rapidly expanding coastal cities such as Lagos, Accra, Abidjan and Dakar. The area between Accra and the Niger Delta is likely to become a continuous urban megalopolis, with more than 50 million people inhabiting 500 kilometers of coastline. Although densities are not as high on the East coast, populations are expanding at a rapid rate and urban centers such as Mombasa and Dar es Salaam, have high annual growth rates of 4 percent or more.

*Pollution.* Aggressive industrial growth strategies are promoted in many African coastal nations and expanding urbanization has increased pollution to alarming levels, seriously threatening coastal and marine ecosystems. African coastal areas are locations for intensive industrial and agricultural activities ranging from textiles, leather and food and beverage processing industries to coastal and offshore mineral and natural gas exploitation. Associated pollution from these industries together with increasing container ship traffic, pose significant threats to the health of the coastal ecosystems.

*Fisheries and Biodiversity Degradation.* Growing in-migration and the incidence of poverty combined with increased fishing effort, the introduction of modern fishing fleets, and the use of more efficient processing technologies pose threats to the long-term sustainability of fisheries in the Sub-Saharan African region. The FAO estimates that fish catches in East Africa have declined to about 40 percent of 1990 levels and continuing trends will result in unemployment of 50 percent of fishers over the next 2 decades.

*Global issues.* Global warming and the associated sea level rise could have significant implications for communities and establishments along the shoreline. Most capitals, major towns, and industrial centers—and all ports—are

situated at sea level and are vulnerable to the impacts of sea level rise. Coastal communities in low-lying areas are increasingly susceptible to natural hazards such as floods. Climate change models predict that the occurrence of El Niño-like cyclones, with the associated warming and degradation of coral reefs, will occur more frequently.

### **New Approaches Needed**

Awareness is growing of the need for strategic management options such as integrated coastal management (ICM), which take into consideration the interrelated environmental issues in the region and the underlying socioeconomic and political factors. Although South Africa is the only coastal nation in the region to have an all-encompassing ICM policy framework, several other countries are launching efforts to protect coastal and marine areas. Pilot programs supported by the donor community are providing inputs for national coastal policy framework development in Mozambique, Tanzania, and Ghana. In addition to these established programs, new initiatives are in various stages of development in many countries including Namibia, Benin, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, the Seychelles, and Nigeria, which is just embarking on the development of a national ICM plan.

### **Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals**

Although the need for ICM as an organizing framework for addressing the population and development pressures impinging on the coastal margins of Sub-Saharan Africa is obvious, many of the poorer nations of the region may find themselves unable to afford the luxury of long-term planning horizons and lacking the resources to invest in enabling activities that take a long time to bear fruit. Achieving an integrated approach—both horizontally, in terms of economic and sectoral integration, and vertically, in terms of resource management and governance arrangements—is a long-term proposition. The benefits of ICM are unlikely to be felt in the near term. ICM programs may therefore not be adopted in a holistic sense in countries where political and social pressures for development are too strong and capacity and commitment to carry out strategic planning is weak or nonexistent. In such countries, ICM programs that are introduced through external donor support are unlikely to be sustained in the absence of strong links to more immediate economic and social welfare programs that have a high national priority. Small pilot efforts that address local priorities are not likely to be replicated at the scale and rate required to make significant headway on the sustainable development front unless supported by massive commitments of external assistance.

To confront this reality on the ground, donor support for ICM needs to be more strategic in design and packaged as a value-added increment to more traditional economic investments. In addition to investments within fisheries or environment programs, opportunistic approaches will have to be adopted, targeting large-scale investments in the water, infrastructure, energy, and transport sectors with the aim of making such investments more “coastal friendly” by averting downstream impacts, taking into account the nonmarket or future-option values of coastal ecosystems as providers of valuable services that depend on clean and reliable flows and bringing about more explicit benefits to coastal populations and ecosystems.

To achieve the necessary scale and impact, ICM initiatives will also require more explicit synergies with the poverty reduction strategies of specific countries and with the Millennium Development Goals set by the United Nations. ICM targets will need to be linked to quality of life, quality of growth, and environmental sustainability—objectives identified in the Millennium Development Goals. The gains to be reaped through ICM approaches will need to be presented in terms of national development priorities and designed to meet targets that support these priorities.

Ecosystems and ecological processes span political and geographic boundaries, and many governments, as well as development partners, are recognizing the need for environmental management at the subregional rather than the national or local level. The droughts and floods that afflicted Mozambique, South Africa, and Zimbabwe in 2000/2001 are examples of how national leaders have recognized the need for cooperation in managing ecosystems and natural resources. Leading institutions concerned with ecosystem preservation have concluded that conservation in the 21st century must be driven by a common vision, using subregional approaches and forming networks of protected areas. Such regional approaches will provide a mechanism for involving both countries that are not yet ready for ICM planning and those that have demonstrated readiness and commitment within an integrated, planning framework that reaches beyond political boundaries to encompass a larger geographic scale (Hewawasam, 2002).

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Table 3.a Type II partnership initiatives: Relevance to oceans, coasts and islands

Coverage	Initiative	Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development						SIDS
		ICM	Fisheries	Biodiversity	Pollution	Transport	Science	
Global	IMO Globallast			*		*		
Global	ICRAN			*				*
Global	POGO-IOC						*	
Global	H <sub>2</sub> O	*		*	*		*	*
Global	ICM Networks	*						
Global	SWARCOZM	*					*	
Global	GODAE						*	
Africa	African Process	*		*	*		*	*
Africa	WESCANA	*						
Pacific	CROP		*	*	*		*	*
Pacific	Island Capacity Building	*						*
Pacific	Coral Reefs/Fisheries		*	*			*	*
Caribbean	White-Blue Water	*	*	*				*
Caribbean	Sust. Devel. in Caribbean	*			*			*
Asia	EMECS	*						
Asia	Indonesian Waters			*	*	*		
Asia	IMO MEH					*		
Asia	Afarura/Timor Seas	*					*	
Asia	Public Private Partnership	*						
Asia	SDS-SEA	*						
Asia	Northeast Asia Policy				*			
Asia	Local Coastal Strategies	*						
Mediterranean	ADRICOSM	*			*			
Mediterranean	Adriatic 21	*						
Mediterranean	Sust. Dev. Mediterranean	*			*			



Table 3.b Type II partnership initiatives: Linkages with other clusters and sub-clusters

Coverage	Initiative	Poverty Eradication	Sust. Dev. Initiatives for Africa	<i>Means for Implementation</i>				
				Trade	Transfer of tech.	Science/ Education	Capacity Building	Information for Decision Making
Global	IMO Globallast						*	
Global	ICRAN	*					*	*
Global	POGO-IOC							
Global	H <sub>2</sub> O	*	*		*	*	*	*
Global	ICM Networks					*		*
Global	SWARCOZM					*		*
Global	GODAE				*		*	*
Africa	African Process	*	*					
Africa	WESCANA		*					
Pacific	CROP							
Pacific	Island Capacity Building				*		*	*
Pacific	Coral Reefs/Fisheries				*		*	*
Caribbean	White-Blue Water					*	*	
Caribbean	Sust. Dev. in Caribbean						*	
Asia	EMECS					*	*	*
Asia	Indonesian Waters							
Asia	IMO MEH						*	*
Asia	Afarura/Timor Seas					*	*	*
Asia	Public Private Partnership						*	*
Asia	SDS-SEA						*	
Asia	Northeast Asia Policy						*	
Asia	Local Coastal Strategies						*	*
Mediterranean	Adriatic 21			*	*		*	*
Mediterranean	ADRICOSM					*	*	*
Mediterranean	Sust. Dev. Mediterranean				*		*	

## 2.5 Oceans Events and Discussions at the WSSD

An Informal WSSD Coordinating Group on Oceans, Coasts and Islands was formed prior to the WSSD in order to achieve synergy among and effective implementation of WSSD actions related to oceans, coasts and islands. As of September 2002, the group included 44 individuals from the following sectors: governments, intergovernmental and international organizations, and nongovernmental organizations (environmental, scientific/technical, industry, foundations). Members of the group serve in their individual, not institutional capacities. At the WSSD the Group organized a number of meetings and events, and discussed options for continuation of the work beyond Johannesburg to help achieve effective implementation of the WSSD outcomes and related agreements. An overview of the key events is given below.

### Discussions on Achieving Synergy in WSSD Outcomes on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands

Discussions were held in Johannesburg on ways of achieving effective implementation of WSSD outcomes on oceans, coasts, and islands and of ways of achieving synergy among Type II initiatives. See meetings of the WSSD Informal Coordinating Group and a working session on achieving synergy among Type II initiatives .

### Exhibitions and Events at the WaterDome

The WaterDome - *No Water, No Future* Exhibition was organized by the South African Government through the African Water Task Force and supported by the International Water Management Institute. A number of events were held at this week-long happening in Dome at Northgate from August 29 to September 4, 2002.

#### *-The H<sub>2</sub>O Pavilion*

The multi-stakeholder Hilltops-2-Oceans Pavilion drew attention to the links between freshwater, coastal and marine issues. Establishing the cause and effect relationship between activities on land and the health of the oceans, it was the only display within the WaterDome that recognized the importance of oceans for sustainable development. The colorful and diverse walk-through display was a cooperative effort bringing together partners from government,

civil society, academia, the private sector and intergovernmental organizations in a unique exhibition. It demonstrated experience, vision and opportunity for managing water for sustainable development from the tops of the mountains to the expense of the oceans. It highlighted the need to mitigate water pollution and resource degradation throughout the water cycle. It promoted partnerships, cooperative activities, alliances and networks in both freshwater and marine issues.

The H<sub>2</sub>O Pavilion also provided facilities and space for significant events consistent with its theme. These included press briefings, book launches, type II announcements, etc. Participants in the H<sub>2</sub>O Pavilion included:

- Monaco, Coopération internationale pour l'environnement et le développement
- Seawater Farms Eritrea, and Seawater Forest Initiative
- Philippe Cousteau Foundation
- Oceana
- Wildlife Conservation Society
- Harbour Branch Oceanographic Institution
- National Geographic
- Center for the Study of Marine Policy, University of Delaware
- Oceans Future Society
- Ruimtelijk Planbureau, commissioned by the Netherlands Agency for Spatial Research of the Netherlands to develop concepts regarding the future of the North Sea and Dutch coastline
- UN Atlas of the Oceans (UN, UN/DOALOS, UNEP, FAO, IOC, WMO, IMO, IAEA, CBD, NOAA, HDNO, CoML, Cinegram, National Geographic, UNFIP)
- UNESCO/IOC Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
- UN/DOALOS Division of Oceans and the Law of the Sea
- UNEP - International Year of the Mountains; Division of Technology, Industry and Economics; International Coral Reef Action Network; Collaborating Centre on Water and Environment UCC-Water (DHI); Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based activities; Global International Waters Assessment; and Regional Seas Programme

- *Uniting for the Oceans: People, Oceans, Stewardship – A Major Oceans Event on September 2*

On 2 September 2002, from 19:30-21:30, delegates and attendees at the WSSD gathered together in the WaterDome in Johannesburg to participate in a high level event highlighting “People, Oceans, and Stewardship.” The event, hosted by representatives of the international oceans community, aimed not only to bring good ocean stewardship and its importance to global sustainable development into the limelight of the WSSD, but also to build an oceans alliance with pledges for concrete action on the ground beyond the Summit. At the event, government leaders, NGO representatives, industry leaders from the private sector, and entertainers gathered to highlight the achievements of the WSSD on oceans, coasts and islands (the Type I outcomes) and also to announce the new Type II partnership initiatives for the sustainable development of marine areas. The event featured addresses by high-level public officials, speeches and entertainment by celebrity musicians and artists, cinematic presentations, and awards to global leaders in the oceans field. The event focused public awareness on the benefits and importance of healthy oceans and intact marine environments, and strengthened the irrevocable linkage between the freshwater and the ocean community.

**List of Main, Side and Parallel Events on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands at the WSSD**

**WSSD:**

*Plenary on Water and Sanitation* (Sandton Convention Centre, August 28, 2002, AM)

**Side events:**

*Pacific Islands Partnerships for Sustainable Development*, organized by the Governments of the Pacific Island Forum Member States (Sandton Convention Centre, September 1, 2002, 13:15-14:45)

*African Coastal Management*, organized by the Government of South Africa (Sandton Convention Centre, September 1, 2002, 13:15-14:45)

*From Baltic Sea to Lake Victoria—Innovative Regional Partnerships for Transboundary Solutions to Sustainable Development*, organized by the Government of Sweden (Sandton Convention Centre, September 3, 2002, 18:30-20:00)

**Parallel events:**

The WaterDome

- *Opening of The H2O Pavilion: Water From The Hilltops To The Oceans Exhibition* (August 28 – September 3, 2002)
- *National Programmes of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities* (August 29, 2002, 16:00-18:00)
- *Global Legislators for Improved Oceans Governance and Coastal Zone Management* (August 30, 2002, 10:00-12:00)
- *International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN) and Initiative (ICRI)* (September 1, 2002, 13:00-15:00)
- *Mediterranean Action Plan* (September 2, 2002, 12:00-14:00)
- *Press Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands* (September 2, 2002, 17:00-18:00)
- *Uniting for the Oceans: People, Oceans, Stewardship* (September 2, 2002, 18:30-21:30)

IUCN Environment Centre

- *Meeting of the WSSD Informal Coordinating Group on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands* (August 26, 2002, 13:00-14:30)
- *Meeting of the WSSD Informal Coordinating Group on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands* (August 26, 2002, 13:00-14:30)
- *Meeting of the WSSD Informal Coordinating Group on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands* (August 26, 2002, 13:00-14:30)
- *Meeting on “Bringing Synergy among Type II Initiatives on Oceans, Coasts and Islands”* (August 28, 2002, 09:30-12:00)
- *Meeting on “Oceans Partnerships”* (September 3, 2002, 13:00-16:00).

## 2.6 Strategy for Implementation Post Johannesburg: The Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands

Members of the Informal WSSD Coordinating Group on Oceans, Coasts and Islands, in conjunction with other participants, discussed ways to proceed beyond Johannesburg in effective implementation of WSSD outcomes. After much discussion, a decision was made to tentatively name the group “*The Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands*” at least for the initial phase. The forum will operate at global and regional levels. Members of the steering committee of the Forum include individuals from governments, non-governmental organizations (environmental, scientific/technical, industry, foundations), and international and intergovernmental organizations. Members serve in their individual, not institutional capacities. Agreement was reached during the WSSD discussions on future activities of the Forum. These are presented below.

### Initial Goals of the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands

- Work to effectively implement the commitments made in the *Plan of Implementation* of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), and remaining commitments from Agenda 21 and other related agreements;
- Work to achieve the effective implementation of the WSSD voluntary partnership initiatives of governments, NGOs, international organizations, and the private sector to put sustainable development practices into action;
- Raise the international profile of oceans, coasts, and islands in all relevant global, regional, and subregional fora and mobilize resources to address these issues;
- Mobilize public awareness on oceans, coasts, and islands, and promote information sharing and dissemination on these issues.

### Planned Activities

#### 1) Information Service

—*Disseminate information about the WSSD outcomes and related developments* through the Global Web Service on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands (<http://icm.noaa.gov>).

—*Develop an outreach/media briefing package* to publicize oceans, coasts and islands outcomes from WSSD, including a short public-oriented guide to WSSD outcomes in different languages.

—*Periodically update and disseminate a guide on progress achieved in WSSD implementation.*

#### 2) Analyses To Support Implementation Of The Summit Outcomes

—*Compare the Plan of Implementation with the partnership initiatives* to identify areas in need of further attention.

—*Analyze areas in which countries will need assistance with implementation of the Summit outcomes*, to identify and mobilize knowledge resources and support.

—*Develop a plan for the study of funding* of oceans, coasts, islands and the possible future development of a special Fund.

#### 3) Conduct Of Side Events On Implementation Of The Summit Outcomes

—*Carry out side events on WSSD implementation on oceans, coasts, and islands, at various forthcoming fora*—(e.g., Commission on Sustainable Development, UN Informal Consultative Process (ICP) on Oceans, Water Forum, preparatory process for summit on small island states).

#### 4) Global Conference On Oceans, Coasts And Islands

—*Convene a Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts and Islands* to review WSSD implementation and related issues on November 12-14, 2003, at UNESCO, Paris.

All relevant organizations and individuals concerned with the status of oceans, coasts and islands are kindly invited to become members of the Forum. Please contact the Forum Secretariat for membership application forms at:

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## 4. APPENDIX

### **WSSD Civil Society Declaration on Marine and Inland Fisheries and Coasts**

The following section presents verbatim the text of the Civil Society Declaration on Marine and Inland Fisheries and Coasts drawn up in Johannesburg at The World Summit on Sustainable Development Civil Society Global Forum on the Oceans and Fisheries on August 29 2002, as edited on November 12, 2002. The WSSD Civil Society convened in separate forum at the WSSD for discussions related to sustainable development and the implementation of World Summit outcomes with regard to the marine environment.

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#### **Declaration to the World Summit on Sustainable Development**

12 November, 2002

Acknowledging Agenda 21's paragraph 17.72 which recognized that fisheries around the world were facing 'mounting problems' including 'over fishing, unauthorized incursions by foreign fleets, ecosystem degradation, over-capitalization and excessive fleet sizes

Noting that some ten years later, the global fisheries crisis has intensified. Many fish stocks have collapsed as a result of overfishing, and the collective environmental impacts of over capacity, marine pollution, new fishing technologies, harmful catching methods, and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing now threatens marine ecosystems across the world's oceans and inland fisheries.

Further recognizing that as global fish stocks have declined, consumer demand for fish products has increased.

Noting that this increasing pressure to further exploit fisheries resources could have devastating effects on Southern

Hemisphere fisheries stocks which have as yet not been overexploited to the extent of those in the North.

Noting that the health of global fish stocks is connected to, and interdependent on the health of coastal ecosystems.

Noting that unless immediate collective steps are taken to put measures into place that sustainably manage global marine resources, predicting the collapse of the world's marine and other aquatic resources in the near future will not be an unpredictable uncertainty, but a foregone conclusion.

Noting that the sustainable management of marine, inland and coastal resources is not possible without the direct and empowered involvement of coastal communities, traditional and artisanal fishers.

Noting that at the same time, coastal communities and artisanal and subsistence fishers have been marginalised socially and economically from their basic livelihoods.

Recognizing that cuts in government resources (particularly in developing countries) impact on their ability to deal effectively with these issues and thus their ability to manage resources over vast areas, especially remote and isolated areas.

Noting that many of these problems are similar, or worse, in inland fisheries because of inland pollution from sewage and agriculture, deforestation, removal of water and damming.

Noting the critical importance of mangrove and intertidal wetlands for protecting the coast from erosion, preventing damage to marine ecosystems from sedimentation, as critical nurseries for fisheries resources and refuges for threatened species, and noting with alarm the rapid destruction of mangrove and intertidal wetlands for unsustainable urban development and shrimp monoculture.

Noting that global climate change and human-caused stresses are shifting geographic zones of marine life, altering ocean currents and local climates, affecting fisheries and whole ecosystems, especially coral reefs, and that deterioration of water quality is affecting ecosystem health, preventing or reducing the capacity of these habitats to recover from over fishing and pollution.



Noting that coral reef ecosystems are uniquely threatened by extinction from global warming, threatening the biodiversity, coastal fisheries, shore protection and tourism of over 100 countries, especially the small island states, and that some of them could disappear entirely as the result of global increases in temperature and sea levels caused by the use of fossil fuels.

We, the International Civil Society Marine, Inland Fisheries and Coastal Commission, call on all government decision-makers and other participants involved in bilateral and multilateral fisheries and oceans negotiations, to:

1. Require mandatory Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEAs) and Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) on any activities likely to have a significant negative impact on coastal, oceanic and inland water ecosystems.
2. Adopt the precautionary approach to ecosystem management as pivotal to fisheries management.
3. Prohibit destructive methods of fishing such as trawling, drift nets, bombs and poisons.
4. Initiate negotiation of a legally binding High Seas Convention under the auspices of the United Nations Law of the Sea Convention (UNCLOS) to govern fishing vessel conduct on the High Seas.
5. Negotiate a legally binding international convention to prevent illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing.
6. Oppose the Flag of Convenience (FOC) system in shipping (including fishing) which poses a specific threat to the sustainability of the world's oceans. There is a direct link between FOCs and pollution, illegal fishing as well as the ill-treatment and exploitation of crews.
7. Develop mandatory legislative mechanisms to promote the safety of fishermen and women.
8. Effectively implement the 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement and the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation's Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and related agreements.
9. Reject all forms of commercial and scientific whaling.
10. Provide transparency on government subsidization of the fishing industry.
11. Monitor and regulate fish harvests for unsustainable catch levels.
12. Compel bilateral and multilateral lenders to reevaluate current fisheries policies and implement principles of corporate responsibility and sustainable development in their lending agreements.
13. Call on all governments to strengthen networks to actively campaign against the policies and program of globalisation implemented by the multi-lateral agencies like the IMF, World Bank, ADB and the WTO, that are against the interest of fisherfolk and other marginalized groups and their cultural context.
14. Ensure that partnership agreements are based on contracts that secure social and economic rights and adhere to strict minimum international environmental and social law standards, policies, goals and targets.
15. Prevent marine pollution from ships and land activities, through the total implementation of international marine regulations and conventions. Ensure that all coastal countries ratify and enforce the IMO Oil Contingency Plan.
16. Develop an internationally binding agreement to effectively control coastal and off-shore mining and oil extraction, with particular attention to the concerns of Developing states.
17. Ensure that any activity and technology used in or affecting marine, inland and coastal areas, adheres to international standards of best practice, particularly when used by Multinational Corporations in countries lacking regulations.
18. Eliminate coastal over-exploitation and promote the rehabilitation of remaining coastal resources.
19. Prevent the illegal import and export of protected marine, inland fishery and coastal resources.
20. Refrain from using aquaculture as a cure-all for the problem of dwindling fish stocks, and adopt the precautionary approach and polluter-pays principle in the planning and implementation of all aquaculture practices so as to eliminate harmful industrial practices. Harmful industrial practices include, among others, the use of antibiotics, hormones and genetic modification.

21. Call for the protection of all mangrove and intertidal wetland ecosystems and halt their conversion to other uses in order to maintain the ecosystem services they uniquely provide.
22. Strongly support measures that limit and eliminate the degradation of river mouths and estuaries.
23. Protect fish breeding grounds, including inland and lakeshore wetlands.
24. Rehabilitate lakeshore and river buffer zones.
25. Call for funding for large-scale restoration of damaged coastal ecosystems to increase the stocks of fish and other economically valuable marine resources, especially in coral reef habitats and island nations.
26. Agree to combat global climate change through ratification of the Kyoto Protocol and the implementation of aggressive programs to develop renewable sources of energy and phase out the use of fossil fuels.
27. Call for special protection for coral reef ecosystems from extinction from global warming and other human-induced stresses.
28. Agree to Protect biodiversity in the marine environment, including both coastal and high seas ecosystems.
29. Guarantee the Marine and Coastal Public Domain.
30. Transform existing systems of unequal ownership, access to and use of marine and coastal resources into systems based on sustainable and equitable use and access rights.
31. Eradicate poverty and ensure food security for coastal communities through equitable and sustainable community based natural resource use and management.
32. Guarantee the access rights of traditional subsistence and artisanal fishers to marine and inland fisheries resources, and provide local fisheries-dependent communities priority rights to the resources on which they depend for their livelihoods.
33. Recognize the value of indigenous and local knowledge, culture and experience in resource management and facilitate the empowered participation of local communities in the use, management and protection of aquatic resources.
34. Strongly support policies and mechanisms that promote an integrated, sustainable livelihoods approach to coastal and aquatic resources management by developing alternative livelihoods and adding value to certain resources, thereby relieving pressure on other scarce aquatic resources.
35. Improve scientific research and environmental education for all aquatic ecosystems.
36. Facilitate the engagement of local communities in the implementation of integrated coastal zone management procedures, with particular support for Developing States.
37. Grant the communities that depend on fish resources for their livelihood both in the marine and inland sector common property rights over the resources.
38. Provide support to artisanal and small-scale fishworkers, taking into account the social, economic and environmental importance of this sector.
39. Ensure priority rights of the artisanal and subsistence fishers to the coastal and inland areas where they live and the aquatic and inland resources to which they have customarily enjoyed access for their livelihoods.
40. Adopt appropriate legal and policy measures to protect access and use rights of women fishworkers to coastal and marine resources.
41. Seek a rational and equitable balance between social and economic objectives in the exploitation of the living aquatic resources accessible to traditional, artisanal and subsistence fishers by taking particular account of the needs of politically, socially and economically disadvantaged fishers.
42. Evolve, on a priority basis, necessary mechanisms for the release and repatriation of small-scale fisherpeople arrested for transborder movement into waters of neighbouring states, taking into account the fact that such movement is often the result of poor fisheries management and depletion of local coastal resources.



Other relevant reports:

*Ensuring the Sustainable Development of Oceans and Coasts: A Call to Action—Co-Chairs' Report, The Global Conference on Oceans and Coasts at Rio+10, Paris, UNESCO, December 3-7, 2001.* Newark, Delaware: Center for the Study of Marine Policy, 2002

*Ministerial Perspectives on Oceans and Coasts at Rio+10, The Global Conference on Oceans and Coasts at Rio+10, Paris, UNESCO, December 3-7, 2001.* Newark, Delaware: Center for the Study of Marine Policy, 2002

*Reports of the Conference Working Groups, The Global Conference on Oceans and Coasts at Rio+10, Paris, UNESCO, December 3-7, 2001.* Newark, Delaware: Center for the Study of Marine Policy, 2002

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