



# GLOBAL FORUM

on oceans, coasts and islands

## Newsletter

[www.globaloceans.org](http://www.globaloceans.org)

Vol. 1 No. 4 October 31, 2003

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### REMINDER:

All participants in the Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands: Mobilizing for Implementation of the Commitments Made at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (UNESCO, Paris, November 12-14, 2003) must register for the conference. In this issue we are providing the full Conference program on page 2. See also the Conference website at [www.globaloceans.org](http://www.globaloceans.org).

### Editorial

We are fast approaching the *Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands: Mobilizing for Implementation of the Commitments Made at the World Summit on Sustainable Development* (November 10 to 14, 2003, at UNESCO, Paris), and we look forward to seeing many of you at the conference. We are expecting over 240 ocean leaders—representing an excellent mix of perspectives from the governmental, nongovernmental, and intergovernmental realms—to develop tangible alliances to address the WSSD targets related to oceans, coasts, and islands. The Conference Program starts on page 2.

This issue also covers the following major issues:

*High Seas Biodiversity.* Marine life inhabiting the high seas is little understood, and scientific knowledge to guide management of this increasingly threatened marine life is very limited. In order to address the issues surrounding management of marine life in the deep oceans, a major international conference on the governance of high seas biodiversity conservation was held in June 2003 in Australia. A report on the outcomes of the conference is on pages 22-23.

*Progress on Marine Protected Areas.* The Vth World Parks Congress held in Durban, South Africa on September 8-17, 2003 brought together practitioners and policy makers in marine protected area management. The Marine Theme objective was to plan a course on how to achieve the World Summit on Sustainable Development goal to establish representative MPA networks by 2012. A report by the Marine Theme coordinators summarizes the outcome of the Congress on pages 24-25.

*Preparations for Mauritius 2004.* The Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and the South China Sea Island Countries (AIMS) Regional Meeting for the Review of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (BPoA) convened at Praia, Cape Verde, on September 1-5, 2003. The outcome of the meeting and aspirations on the Mauritius 2004 outcomes by AIMS SIDS are covered on pages 26-27.

*Perspective on Fisheries.* The state of the world's fisheries and the resulting pressures on fisheries management are becoming intense. Hance Smith of the Department of Earth Sciences in Cardiff University, UK writes about regional approaches to fisheries management, providing his viewpoints about fisheries management priorities, methods and key players, and regional frameworks of management, on pages 28-29.

*Australian National Oceans Policy.* There has been significant progress since Australia released its Oceans Policy in 1998, such as regional marine planning, the national work program to build the knowledge base of the EEZ, and the establishment of a secretariat of the National Oceans Office in Canberra. In this issue, Russell Reichelt, Chairman of Australia's National Oceans Advisory Group, reports on these and other developments related to Australia's Oceans Policy on page 30.

**Dr. Miriam C. Balgos**  
Lead Editor  
Global Forum Newsletter

The Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, created at the WSSD in Johannesburg in September 2002, aims to advance the interests of oceans - incorporating 72% of the Earth; coasts - the home of 50% of the world's population; and islands - 43 of the world's nations are small island developing states, which are especially dependent on the oceans. The Forum is composed of individuals from governments, intergovernmental and international organizations, and non-governmental organizations (environmental, scientific/technical, industry, and foundations) with the common goal of achieving the sustainable development of oceans, coasts and islands.

#### Co-Chairs

**Dr. Biliana Cicin-Sain**, Director  
CMP/University of Delaware  
[bcs@udel.edu](mailto:bcs@udel.edu)

**Dr. Patricio A. Bernal**, Executive Secretary  
IOC/UNESCO  
[p.bernal@unesco.org](mailto:p.bernal@unesco.org)

**Dr. Veerle Vandeweerd**, Coordinator  
UNEP/GPA Coordination Office  
[v.vandeweerd@unep.nl](mailto:v.vandeweerd@unep.nl)



**GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON OCEANS, COASTS, AND ISLANDS:**  
**MOBILIZING FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMITMENTS MADE AT THE**  
**2002 WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**  
*November 12-14, 2003, UNESCO, Paris*  
*(With Pre-conference Workshops on November 10-11, 2003)*  
**DESCRIPTION AND DRAFT PROGRAM (October 29, 2003)**

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### Conference Sponsors

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## Background

The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), which took place in Johannesburg, South Africa from August 26 to September 4, 2002, brought together 21,340 participants from 191 governments, intergovernmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations, industry, and academia, including many heads of state and other high level officials.

Oceans, coasts, and islands were not initially on the WSSD agenda, which emphasized issues concerning water and sanitation, energy, health, agriculture, and biodiversity. However, thanks to the mobilization of interested governments, nongovernmental organizations, and UN agencies early in the WSSD preparatory process, advances in oceans, coasts, and islands represent one of the most important outcomes of the World Summit.

Government delegates negotiated and agreed on an action plan for oceans, coasts, and islands, with quite specific targets and timetables for action—see summary in Table 1. Major examples include applying the ecosystem approach to marine areas by 2010 and establishing networks of marine protected areas by 2012. Important targets were also established on issues related to small island developing states (e.g., developing community-based initiatives in sustainable tourism by 2004); on fisheries issues (e.g., managing fishery capacity by 2005 and controlling illegal fishing by 2004), and in other ocean-related areas as well. The targets and timetables found in the WSSD Plan of Implementation represent an important advance because they have enshrined, as global imperatives by the world's political leaders, many of the goals previously posited by expert groups and specialized agencies. There is now a global consensus reached at the highest political levels that there is an urgent need to take specific action to achieve sustainable of oceans, coasts, and of small island developing States.

**Table 1. Major Targets and Timetables Adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands**

### *Integrated ocean and coastal management*

- Encourage the application of the ecosystem approach by 2010 for the sustainable development of the oceans, particularly in the management of fisheries and the conservation of biodiversity
- Establish an effective, transparent and regular inter-agency coordination mechanism on ocean and coastal issues within the United Nations system
- Promote integrated coastal and ocean management at the national level and encourage and assist countries in developing ocean policies and mechanisms on integrated coastal management
- Assist developing countries in coordinating policies and programs at the regional and subregional levels aimed at conservation and sustainable management of fishery resources and implement integrated coastal area management plans, including through the development of infrastructure

### *Fisheries*

- Implement the FAO International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing by 2004
- Implement the FAO International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity by 2005
- Maintain or restore depleted fish stocks to levels that can produce their maximum sustainable yield on an urgent basis and where possible no later than 2015
- Eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to overcapacity

### *Conservation of biodiversity*

- Develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools, including the ecosystem approach, the elimination of destructive fishing practices, the establishment of marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative networks by 2012

### *Protection from marine pollution*

- Advance implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities in the period 2002-2006 with a view to achieve substantial progress by 2006

### *Science and observation*

- Establish a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socioeconomic aspects, by 2004

### *Small Island Developing States*

- Develop community-based initiatives on sustainable tourism in small island developing States by 2004
- Reduce, prevent, and control waste and pollution and their health-related impacts in Small island developing States by 2004 through the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities
- Support the availability of adequate, affordable and environmentally sound energy services for the sustainable development of small island developing States, including through strengthening efforts on energy supply and services by 2004.
- Undertake a comprehensive review of the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in 2004.

The WSSD targets and timetables, however, are not “self-implementing.” Instead, governments around the world will need much assistance and support from all parts of the oceans, coasts, and islands community—to operationalize what needs to be done, to mobilize the requisite knowledge and financial resources, and to maintain the high-level political support essential to achieve the sorely needed “on-the-ground” improvements in the health and condition of marine ecosystems and in the well-being of coastal communities.

## Purposes of the Global Conference

The major purposes of the Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands are to review what has been done to date in implementing the WSSD commitments, and to catalyze action on WSSD implementation through collaboration among governments, international organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector. The conference focuses, as well, on approaches to mobilizing public and private sector support for the global oceans agenda, and on the identification of emerging ocean issues.

More specifically, the Conference aims to:

1) Focus on useful strategies for and experiences in implementing the commitments made at the World Summit on Sustainable Development at global, regional, and national levels, through discussions among experts from governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector. For each of the major areas of oceans, coasts, and islands where WSSD targets have been set, the conference will:

- a) Invite reports by governments, nongovernmental organizations and intergovernmental organizations on progress and challenges in implementation of the WSSD Plan of Implementation;
- b) Discuss the contribution of partnership initiatives, including the identification of gaps in knowledge/resources/political will needed for implementation of the WSSD targets;

c) Analyze, in particular, the needs of Small Island Developing States (SIDS), especially in relation to the forthcoming global review of progress achieved in SIDS countries since the 1994 Barbados Programme of Action, to be held in Mauritius in August 2004.

2) To discuss emerging issues on oceans, coasts, and islands for which international consensus is still to be reached.

3) To develop strategies for mobilizing private sector involvement and increased public awareness on oceans, coasts, and islands, to insure continued support for the global oceans agenda.

The Global Conference is organized by the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, comprised of individuals from governments, intergovernmental and international organizations (IOs), and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), with the common goals of advancing the interest of *oceans*—incorporating 72% of the Earth; *coasts*—the home of 50% of the world’s population, and *islands*—43 of the world’s nations are small island developing states, which are especially dependent on the oceans. The Forum was created at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in September 2002 by the WSSD Informal Coordinating Group on Oceans, Coasts and Islands.

## Conference Structure

The Conference will run over a three-day period (Wednesday, November 12 through Friday, November 14, 2003) with opportunities for informal group meetings, workshops, and side events on November 10 and 11, 2003.

Most of the conference is organized as plenary sessions with the exception of the afternoon of November 13 when there will be concurrent discussion group sessions.

Participants from governments, NGOs, IOs, and the private sector are invited to provide written informal reports on progress and challenges faced in activities related to WSSD implementation. These reports



should be sent to the conference organizers (johnston@udel.edu) no later than **October 24, 2003**.

Lead paper presenters and roundtable discussants are invited to address the following aspects of WSSD implementation (**Summaries of lead papers and of roundtable participants' perspectives are also invited by October 24, 2003; please see instructions on the conference website [www.globaloceans.org](http://www.globaloceans.org)**):

- Commentary and analysis of the WSSD targets and timetables
- Analysis of possible strategies for achieving the objectives of the WSSD Plan of Implementation
- Initial progress in implementation and progress in partnership initiatives
- Problems and obstacles faced
- Identification of gaps in targets and partnership initiatives; and
- Capacity building and political mobilization issues.

More specifically, lead papers and roundtable participants are asked to address the following:

- How to operationalize the WSSD commitment/target. What will the commitment/target take in terms of knowledge resources, financial resources, and political will? If accomplished, what would the result be “on the ground”? (e.g., what would “representative networks of marine protected areas” look like?)
- What will it take to implement the commitment/target? i.e., what is the path to implementation? e.g., National-level action? International action? Subnational action? Action by private sector?
- What is the role of international agencies/NGOs/Governments in assisting/catalyzing implementation?
- To what extent is the specific target already on the agenda of various groups, and how might these efforts be synergized?

—Is it best to approach the issue/target regionally? In what regions? Through pilot or demonstration projects? What about issues of scaling up?

—Which group/countries/agencies have the knowledge resources needed for achieving this target? Which have the financial resources?

—Which groups/countries/agencies might be/are taking leading roles? How to further encourage/catalyze this?

—Are the financial resources already pledged for the WSSD commitments/targets and for the Type II initiatives adequate to mobilize implementation of the target?

## Conference Outputs

The following conference outputs are planned:

1. ***Co-Chairs report of the Conference***, containing: 1) perspectives on WSSD implementation—progress achieved so far, initiatives in progress, obstacles faced, promising strategies for achieving action in the medium term, and 2) summaries of the papers and commentaries presented at the conference.
2. ***A volume on Ministerial Perspectives on the Oceans, Coasts, and Islands Outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development***, incorporating the presentations of the high-level participants.
3. ***Several special issues*** of the international journal *Ocean & Coastal Management*.

## Posters and Exhibits

Participants will have space to exhibit posters and distribute documentation in the conference area.

Please contact Julian Barbieri

([j.barbieri@unesco.org](mailto:j.barbieri@unesco.org)) or Sonia Guiraud

([s.guiraud@unesco.org](mailto:s.guiraud@unesco.org)), Intergovernmental

Oceanographic Commission (IOC) (Tel.: +33-1-45-68-40-45/+33-1-45-68-39-05; Fax: 33-1-45-68-58-12) at the earliest convenience.

## Pre-Conference Events, Meetings, and Workshops

Participants are invited to organize side events and meetings on Monday and Tuesday, November 10 and 11, 2003. Please note that a number of such events are already scheduled and that space is limited. Please contact Julian Barbieri (j.barbieri@unesco.org) or Sonia Guiraud (s.guiraud@unesco.org), IOC (Tel.: +33-1-45-68-40-45/+33-1-45-68-39-05; Fax: 33-1-45-68-58-12) at the earliest convenience.

## Conference Venue

The Conference will be held at UNESCO headquarters in Paris, France, with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission serving as host.

## Hotels

A list of hotels is available on the conference website: <http://www.globaloceans.org>

## Conference Co-chairs

The Conference Co-Chairs are the Co-Chairs of the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands: Dr. Biliiana Cicin-Sain, Director, Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy, University of Delaware; Dr. Patricio Bernal, Secretary, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, UNESCO; and Dr. Veerle Vandeweerd, Director, UNEP/GPA, The Hague.

## Conference Sponsors

Conference support (financial and in-kind) is currently kindly provided by governments, private foundations, NGOs, and intergovernmental organizations. Funding contributions are noted, with sincere appreciation to the following:

### *Conference Patrons*

- Intergovernmental Oceanographic Institution, UNESCO
- Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy, University of Delaware
- United Nations Environment Programme, GPA Coordination Office
- International Program Office, National Ocean

Service, U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

- Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada

### *Conference Sponsors*

- Institute for Ocean Policy, Ship and Ocean Foundation, Japan, supported by a grant from the Nippon Foundation
- Environment and Development in Coastal Regions and in Small Islands (CSI), UNESCO
- International Ocean Institute (IOI)

### *Collaborating Organizations*

- National Oceans Office, Australia
- NAUSICAA, Centre National de la Mer, France
- The World Ocean Network
- The World Bank Institute
- Centro de Ecologia, Pesquerias y Oceanografia del Golfo de Mexico (EPOMEX) Universidad Autonoma de Campeche, Mexico
- Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)

## Conference Registration: Forms and Fees

The conference registration form may be found at the end of this program and on the conference website ([www.globaloceans.org](http://www.globaloceans.org)). Please fill out the conference registration form and enclose a check for the registration fee and mail or fax to Catherine Johnston, Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy, johnston@udel.edu, fax: 1-302-831-3668 (telephone: 1-302-831-8086). The conference registration fees are as follows:

Payment from September 16, 2003 to November 6, 2003	US \$350.00
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Payment at the Conference	US \$400.00
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## Conference Secretariat

Two Conference Secretariats are collaborating in the organization of the conference.

The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) is hosting the meeting and overseeing all arrangements related to the conduct of the conference at UNESCO headquarters in Paris, including facilitating the travel and housing of conference participants.

The Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy (CMP) at the University of Delaware, USA, is serving as the organizer of the conference program and is handling the organization of pre-conference meetings, conference sessions, conference proceedings, and publications.

## Conference Coverage

Daily conference coverage will be provided by the Earth Negotiations Bulletin.

## For Further Information

For information regarding the conference program, please contact Dr. Miriam C. Balgos (mbalgos@udel.edu) and Catherine Johnston (johnston@udel.edu), Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware 19716 USA (Tel. 1-302-831-8086; Fax: 1-302-831-3668).

For details about local facilities at UNESCO, such as exhibits and side events, please contact Julian Barbieri (j.barbieri@unesco.org) or Sonia Guiraud (s.guiraud@unesco.org), IOC (Tel.: +33-1-45-68-40-45/+33-1-45-68-39-05; Fax: 33-1-45-68-58-12).

## DRAFT PROGRAM

### DAY 1. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 2003 Morning Session, 8:30-13:00

8:30-9:00

### Conference Opening and Introduction by the Conference Co-Chairs

*Patricio Bernal*, Executive Secretary,  
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

*Biliana Cicin-Sain*, Director, Gerard J. Mangone  
Center for Marine Policy (CMP), University of  
Delaware

*Veerle Vandeweerd*, Coordinator, UNEP Global  
Programme of Action for the Protection of the  
Marine Environment from Land-based Activities

9:00-10:30

### SESSION 1. PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF WSSD COMMITMENTS: MINISTERIAL PERSPECTIVES

*Ministerial-level leaders from major ocean and coastal nations will discuss initiatives being taken nationally and internationally to implement the WSSD commitments, including problems, constraints, and opportunities.*

Chair: *Mohammed Valli Moosa*, Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, and Chair of CSD 11, South Africa

*Newton W. Kulundu*, Minister of Environment, Natural Resources and Wildlife, Kenya

*Ambassador Mohamed Bennouna*, Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations, and Chair, Group of 77

*William J. Brennan*, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for International Affairs, NOAA, USA

*Amilcar Theias*, Minister of City, Territorial Development and Environment, Portugal

*Sun Zhihui*, Deputy Administrator, State Oceanic Administration, China

*Harsh K. Gupta*, Secretary, Department of Ocean Development, India

*Lori Ridgeway*, Director-General for Economic Policies, Canada

*Julian Hunt*, Professor and Fellow of Royal Society, UK, and Chairman, Advisory Committee on Protection of the Sea

*Roselyne Bachelot*, Minister for the Environment, France

10:30-11:00 Coffee Break

11:00-12:30 and 14:30-15:30

### SESSION 2. IMPLEMENTATION OF WSSD COMMITMENTS AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

*Overview of the WSSD implementation process. Status of implementation of WSSD commitments at the regional level, including problems, constraints, and opportunities. New developments at the regional level in ocean and coastal management.*

Chair: **Alan Simcock**, Commission of the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR Commission)

**Alan Simcock**, OSPAR Commission, *Toward Achieving WSSD Objectives at the Regional Level*

**Veerle Vandeweerd**, UNEP-GPA, *UNEP Regional Seas Programme and Meeting WSSD Objectives*

**Kenneth Sherman**, NOAA, *The Large Marine Ecosystem Network Approach to WSSD Targets*

**Fatimata Dia Toure**, Director, Ministry of Environment, Senegal, *New Partnership for Africa's Development*

**Christelle Pratt**, Manager, Oceans and Islands Programme, SOPAC, *Toward a Regional Ocean Policy for the Pacific*

**Ambassador Gunnar Palsson**, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Iceland, and Chair, Senior Arctic Officials, *Progress and Challenges Faced by the Arctic Council in Addressing WSSD Commitments*

**Chua Thia-Eng**, PEMSEA, *WSSD Implementation in East Asia*

**Margaret Hayes**, Director of Oceans Affairs, U.S. Department of State, *WSSD Implementation in the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Basin*

**Harry Coccossis**, University of Thessaly, Greece, *New Developments in Integrated Coastal Area Management in the Mediterranean Region*

**Iouri Oliounine**, International Ocean Institute, *Regional Cooperation in the Caspian Sea*

**Margarita Astralaga**, Ramsar Convention Bureau, *Implementation of WSSD Targets through the Ramsar Convention*

**12:30 PM Announcement of Special Award from the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands to H.E. Judge Tuiloma Neroni Slade**, former Chair, Alliance of Small Island Developing States, and Permanent Representative of Samoa to the United Nations; currently, Judge, International Criminal Court, The Hague

**12:40 PM SPECIAL ADDRESS: Sylvia Earle**, Conservation International, *Challenges to the Global Oceans Environment*

**LUNCH 13:00-14:30**

**Afternoon Session, 14:30-15:30**

**Continuation of Session 2**

**15:30-16:00 Coffee Break**

**16:00-18:00**

### **SESSION 3. SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES: THE ISSUES IN MAURITIUS 2004**

*The WSSD addressed the special problems faced by Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in detail and among the SIDS targets and timetables, called for a review of the progress of the 1994 Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States ten years later, at an international conference in Mauritius in August 2004. The 44 Small Island Developing States involved in the Alliance for Small Island States (AOSIS) are the stewards of a very large part of the world's oceans, and are developing innovative strategies for the protection and sustainable use of these areas.*



Chair: *Diane Quarless*, UNDESA

**Special Addresses:**

*Ambassador Jagdish Koonjul*, Mauritius, Chair of AOSIS

*Ambassador Enele Sopoaga*, Tuvalu, Vice-Chair of AOSIS

*Ambassador Stuart Leslie*, Belize, Vice-Chair of AOSIS

*Klaus Toepfer*, Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

**Discussion:**

*Byron Blake*, CARICOM

*Nirmal Jivan Shah*, Nature Seychelles

*Miguel Fortes*, IOC-WESTPAC Secretariat, Philippines

*Robin Mahon*, University of the West Indies, Barbados

**Social Perspectives:**

*Herman Belmar*, Teacher, Bequia Community High School, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Small Islands Voice Coordinator, *Youth's Concerns and Inputs to Mauritius 2004*

*Pynee Chellapermal*, Director, Centre for Documentation, Research and Training on the South-West Indian Ocean, Mauritius, and Small Islands Voice Coordinator, *Civil Society's Concerns and Inputs to Mauritius 2004*

*Tiare Holm*, Assistant Director, Palau Conservation Society, Palau, and Small Islands Voice Coordinator, *The General Public's Perspective on Issues and Inputs to Mauritius 2004*

**18:00 SPECIAL ADDRESS:**  
***Tullio Treves***, International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) and University of Milan, ***Status and Prospects of the Law of the Sea at the 20<sup>th</sup> Year Anniversary***

**18:30 PM SPECIAL ADDRESS:**  
***Jon Van Dyke***, University of Hawai'i William S. Richardson School of Law, ***Challenges to the International Ocean Regime***

**19:00 WELCOME RECEPTION**, sponsored by the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

**DAY 2. THURSDAY,**  
**NOVEMBER 13, 2003**  
**Morning Session, 8:30-13:00**

**8:30-10:00**

**SESSION 4. NGO AND FOUNDATION PERSPECTIVES ON WSSD IMPLEMENTATION**

*Integral actors in WSSD implementation are the Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) related to oceans, coasts, and SIDS, and the foundations which often fund this work. In this panel, major NGOs and foundations report on their initiatives related to WSSD implementation.*

Chair: *Lynne Hale*, The Nature Conservancy

*Peter Bryant*, World Wildlife Fund International

*Matthew Hatchwell*, The Wildlife Conservation Society

*Xavier Pastor*, Vice President for European Oceans and Seas, Oceana

*Carl Lundin*, IUCN

*Hiroshi Terashima*, Ship and Ocean Foundation, Japan

*Francois Bailet*, International Ocean Institute

**10:00 AM SPECIAL ADDRESS:**  
***Emilio Gabbrielli***, Executive Secretary, Global Water Partnership, ***Organizing for the Global Water Agenda: Lessons Learned and Links to Oceans***

## 10:30-11:00 Coffee Break

11:00-13:00, and 14:30-17:00

### **SESSION 5. ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION ON CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN MEET- ING THE WSSD SUBSTANTIVE OBJECTIVES ON OCEANS, COASTS, AND SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES**

In this Roundtable, the major substantive targets and timetables on oceans and coasts are reviewed and critical assessments of possible strategies for implementation and next steps are discussed. Topical areas covered include: Cross-sectoral aspects: Integrated coastal and ocean management and governance, and Ecosystem approaches; Fisheries; Small Island Developing States; Biodiversity protection; Protection from marine pollution; Enhancing UN coherence on oceans and coasts: Toward a global marine assessment, and toward a UN coordination mechanism on oceans. On each substantive topic, one or several discussants will provide commentary.

*Chair: Patricio Bernal, IOC*

#### **Cross-sectoral aspects:**

##### **Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management and Governance**

*Biliana Cicin-Sain, UD CSMP, USA, The Way Forward for Coastal and Ocean Governance*

*Magnus Ngoile, National Environment Management Council, Tanzania, Linking Ocean and Coastal Governance to Poverty Alleviation and to Public Health Improvements*

*Eduardo Marone, International Ocean Institute, Brazil, Sustainability and Viability: Reinforcing the Concepts of the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development*

#### **Discussant:**

*Ian McPhail, Queensland EPA, Australia*

#### **Ecosystem Approaches**

*Louise Heaps, WWF-UK Marine Programme, Implementing the WSSD Targets in Ecosystem Management*

*Michael O'Toole, UNDP, Implementing the WSSD Targets through Ecosystem Management: Example from the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem*

*Lawrence Juda, University of Rhode Island, USA, Difficulties in Implementing Ecosystem Management*

#### **Fisheries:**

*Serge Garcia, FAO, The Way Forward in Fisheries*  
*Alastair MacFarlane, General Manager, Trade and Information, New Zealand Seafood Industry Council Ltd. (SEAFIC)*

*Jorge Varela, Oceana, Chile, Eliminating Fisheries Subsidies*

*Hance Smith, Cardiff University, UK*  
*Grant Trebble, AMCROPS, South Africa*

#### **Small Island Developing States:**

*Ambassador Enele S. Sopoaga, Vice-Chair, AOSIS, The WSSD SIDS Targets*  
*John Low, South Pacific Forum*  
*Clive Wilkinson, International Ocean Agreements and SIDS*

#### **Biodiversity Protection and Marine Protected Areas:**

*Bud Ehler, IUCN-World Commission on Protected Areas (Marine), and NOAA, Toward Representative Networks of Marine Protected Areas by 2012*  
*Camille Mageau, DFO, Canada, National Network of MPAs*  
*Daniel Laffoley, English Nature*

#### **Protection from Marine Pollution:**

*Veerle Vandeweerd, UNEP/GPA, Achieving Substantial Progress in GPA by 2006*  
*Magnus Johanesson, Ministry for the Environment, Iceland*

**Achieving Enhanced Coherence in the United Nations vis-à-vis Oceans, Coasts, and Islands:**

**1) Toward an Effective, Transparent, and Regular Inter-Agency Coordination Mechanism on Ocean and Coastal Issues within the United Nations System**

**Qazi Shaukat Fareed**, UN CEB Secretariat, *UN Inter-agency Mechanism on Oceans*

**Gunnar Kullenberg**, former Executive Director, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, UNESCO

**Charlotte de Fontaubert**, IUCN Consultant

**2) Toward a Global Marine Assessment by 2004**

**Louise de La Fayette**, UNDOALOS

**Alan Simcock**, OSPAR

**Patricio Bernal**, IOC

**Christian Lefebvre**, Acquario di Genova

**Marine Science and Observation Contribution to WSSD Agenda:**

**Peter Burbridge**, Land-Ocean Interactions in the Coastal Zone

**Tony Knapp**, Global Ocean Observing System

**Johannes Guddal**, Joint Commission on Oceanography and Marine Meteorology

**16:00-19:00**

**GROUP DISCUSSIONS ON EACH OF THE WSSD MAIN TARGETS: 1) CROSS-SECTORAL ASPECTS (COMBINED WITH MARINE POLLUTION); 2) FISHERIES; 3) SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES; 4) BIODIVERSITY AND MARINE PROTECTED AREAS, AND 5) ENHANCED UNITED NATIONS COHERENCE. These groups will meet separately to discuss each major target. Several resource people will be named for each group. Each group will be asked to report briefly on the afternoon of November 14.**

**19:00 RECEPTION** sponsored by the Steering Committee, Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands

**DAY 3. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 2003**

**Morning sessions, 8:30-13:00**

**8:30-10:00**

**SESSION 6. TARGETING DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO MEET WSSD GOALS**

This Roundtable will discuss the current status of funding for oceans, coasts, and small island developing states, and the focusing of development assistance on WSSD goals and the further implementation of Agenda 21.

Chair: **Phil Reynolds**, Consultant and former Chief, UNDP Global Waters Programme

**Alfred Duda**, Global Environment Facility

**Olof Linden**, World Maritime University and Senior Advisor, SIDA

**Cees de Haan**, World Bank

**Lennox Hinds**, CIDA, Canada

**Ingvar Andersson**, UNDP

**Ali Mohamed**, Secretariat of the Coastal and Marine Sub-Theme, NEPAD, Kenya

**10:00-11:30 Coffee Break**

**11:30-13:00**

**SESSION 7. PRIVATE SECTOR PERSPECTIVES ON WSSD IMPLEMENTATION AND ON THE GLOBAL OCEANS AGENDA**

*This session will examine the role of business and industry in achieving the WSSD agenda and discuss the perspectives of the private sector regarding cross-sectoral global discussions of issues related to oceans, coasts, and islands.*

Co-Chairs: **Paul Holthus**, Marine Aquarium Council

**Pietro Parravano**, World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fish Workers

**Eugenio Yunis**, World Tourism Organization

**Alastair MacFarlane**, General Manager, Trade and Information, New Zealand Seafood Industry Council Ltd. (SEAFIC)

**Dierk Peters**, International Marketing Manager, Sustainability Initiatives Frozen Foods Europe, Rotterdam

### **11:30-12:00 Coffee Break**

**12:00-13:00**

## **SESSION 8. OPTIONS FOR A GLOBAL OCEANS FUND**

This Roundtable will examine and assess different options for a global fund for oceans based, in part, on an options paper prepared by the Global Forum.

Chair: **Art Hanson**, International Institute for Sustainable Development, Canada

**Indumathie Hewawasam**, World Bank Africa Region, and Steering Committee, Global Forum on Oceans Coasts and Islands, *Options for a Global Oceans Fund: A Possible Initiative of the Global Forum?*

**Scott Smith**, ICRAN and The Nature Conservancy

### **LUNCH, 13:00-14:30**

## **AFTERNOON SESSIONS, 14:30-19:00**

**14:30-15:45**

## **SESSION 9. GENERATING AND MAINTAINING PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR OCEANS, COASTS, AND ISLANDS**

This session will examine specific ways in which public support for oceans, coasts, and islands may be generated and maintained, especially through the involvement of aquaria and museums, and through the involvement of the media.

Chair: **Phillippe Vallette**, NAUSICAA (French National Sealife Center), and co-founder of the World Ocean Network

**Nadia Ounais**, Aquarium Musée Océanographique de Monaco, Secretary-General of the European Union of Museum Curators, and co-founder of World Ocean Network, *The Role of Aquariums in Implementing WSSD Commitments/Looking Forward to a Concerted International Awareness Raising Plan*

**Martin Jones**, Reef Museum, Townsville, Australia, *If You Never Look in the Rear View Mirror You Do Not Know How Far You Have Come*

**Peter Neill**, South Street Seaport Museum, USA

**John Bennett**, Bennett and Associates, Religion, Science, and the Environment Symposia

**Vickie Spruill**, Seaweb

**Ram Boojh**, Centre for Environment Education, India

### **15:45-16:15 Coffee Break**

**16:15-17:30**

## **SESSION 10. EMERGING ISSUES**

This Roundtable will focus on emerging issues, especially biodiversity in the high seas and in deepsea areas, and issues associated with trade and maritime transportation.

Chair: **David VanderZwaag**, Professor, Dalhousie Law School, Dalhousie University, Canada

**Phil Burgess**, Co-Chair, UN Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea (UNICPOLOS)

**Awni Behnam**, Advisor to the Secretary-General, UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and President, International Ocean Institute

**Lee Kimball**, Independent Consultant

**Charlotte Breide**, Senior Legal Advisor - High Seas, WWF International, *Endangered Seas Programme*



*Louise de La Fayette*, Principal Legal Officer,  
UNDOALOS, *Protecting the Biological  
Resources of the Deep Seabed*

*Kristina Gjerde*, High Seas Marine Protected  
Areas Project Coordinator, IUCN, Poland

**17:30-19:00**

## **SESSION 11. BRINGING IT ALL TOGETHER**

### **Co-Chairs:**

*Biliana Cicin-Sain*, CMP, University of  
Delaware, *Patricio Bernal*, IOC, and *Veerle  
Vandeweerd*, UNEP-GPA

### **1. Reports from Discussion Groups and Pre-conference Meetings**

### **2. Perspectives on the Way Forward**

*Gunnar Kullenberg*, former Executive Director,  
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission,  
UNESCO, *Challenges and Potential Solutions  
for Achieving Synergies at the Regional Level on  
Ocean and Coastal Governance*

*Jon Van Dyke*, Professor, William S. Richardson  
School of Law, University of Hawaii

*Magnus Ngoile*, Director, National Environment  
Management Council, Tanzania

### **3. Concluding Remarks and Closing by Conference Co-chairs**

## **19:00 FAREWELL RECEPTION**

**Sponsored by the International Ocean  
Institute**

## **PRE-CONFERENCE MEETINGS— NOVEMBER 10 AND 11, 2003**

**(\*\*Participants are invited and are to be  
confirmed)**

The pre-conference meetings are aimed at two  
main purposes: 1) to discuss important issues  
that relate to the WSSD commitments; 2) to  
bring together experts on the various issues  
early on in the program so that they may have  
the time to develop, as appropriate, by the end  
of the conference, summaries of the status of  
the issue as well as statements on specific  
steps and actions that should be taken on the  
issue, and by which parties.

Please note that for each meeting, although  
speakers and resource persons are noted,  
other conference participants are welcome to  
join the discussion in these sessions.

Major questions posed in each meeting are  
noted below.

### **November 10, 2003**

**9:00-11:00**

## **TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WSSD TYPE II PARTNERSHIPS**

This session will bring together representatives from  
various Type II partnerships created at the WSSD  
related to oceans, coasts, and SIDS. The purpose  
of the meeting is to discuss:

- Developments and progress of the partnership  
initiatives
- Problems encountered in advancing the initiatives
- Strategies for achieving synergy among the Type  
II initiatives related to oceans, coasts, and Small  
Island Developing States to achieve maximum  
impact.

**Chair: Tom Laughlin**, U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, *White Water to Blue Water (WW2BW) Initiative*

**Participants:**

**Emilio D'Alessio**, City of Ancona, *A21 Adriatic Sea Forum*

**Stefano Belfiore**, Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy, University of Delaware, and U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, *Analysis of Type II Initiatives Related to SIDS*

**Florence Boisson**, International Atomic Energy Agency, *Application of Isotope Techniques*

**Chua Thia-Eng**, Partnership for the Environmental Management of the Seas of East Asia, *Sustainable Development in the Seas of East Asia*

**Richard Delaney**, University of Massachusetts, Boston, *International ICM Network*

**John Low**, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, *Pacific Islands Oceans Initiative*

**Anthony MacDonald**, Coastal States Organization, USA

**David Osborn**, United Nations Environment Programme Global Programme of Action, *Hilltops-2-Oceans Partnership*

**Gloria Visconti**, Ministry of Environment, Italy, *Type II Implementation since WSSD*

**11:00-13:00**

**CAPACITY BUILDING**

The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) calls for the promotion of *integrated coastal and ocean management at the national level and encourage and assist countries in developing ocean policies and mechanisms on integrated coastal management* and for assistance for *developing countries in coordinating policies and programs at the regional and subregional levels aimed at conservation and sustainable management of fishery resources and implement integrated coastal area management plans, including through the development of infrastructure.*

In order to carry out these goals and vision, there is a need to review, rationalize, and refocus current goals, existing and planned initiatives, and increasingly limited financial resources for capacity building for the governance of oceans, coasts, and islands.

This meeting aims to:

- 1) Revisit the key recommendations on capacity building at the 2001 global conference and in the JPOI to determine gaps and to prioritize capacity building objectives;
- 2) Identify successful past and current capacity building initiatives including cross-cutting and self-supporting ones that can be expanded, adapted, and scaled-up to support the implementation of JPOI;
- 3) Discuss mechanisms and strategies for the development of additional in-country academic degree programs and centers of excellence in the field;
- 4) Discuss ways in which regional networks of practitioners and academics in integrated ocean and coastal management may be linked to a global network to advance the field and share lessons about best practice; and
- 5) Contribute an ICM component to the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, UNESCO.

**Chair: Noel Brown**, International Ocean Institute

**Participants:**

**Fatima Alves**, University of Aveiro, Portugal

**Francois Bailet**, International Ocean Institute

**Russell Chapman**, Louisiana State University, USA

**Chua Thia-Eng**, Partnership for the Environmental Management of the Seas of East Asia

**Harry Coccossis**, University of Thessaly, Greece

**Lynne Hale**, The Nature Conservancy

**Indumathie Hewawasam**, The World Bank

**Lawrence Juda**, University of Rhode Island, USA

**Robin Mahon**, University of West Indies, Barbados

**Steve Olsen**, Coastal Resources Center, University of Rhode Island, USA

**Evelia Rivera-Arriaga**, University of Campeche, Mexico

**Nirmal Jivan Shah**, Nature Seychelles

**Hance Smith**, Cardiff University, UK

**Aprilani Soegiarto**, Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Indonesia

**Elaine Stratford**, University of Tasmania, Australia

**Are K. Sydnese**, University of Tromsø, Norway

**Hiroshi Terashima**, Ship & Ocean Foundation, Japan

**John W. Tunnell**, Texas A&M University, USA

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#### **13:00-14:00**

Film showing—**Dinesh Lakhanpal**, India, Film on Biodiversity Conservation

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#### **14:00-15:00**

### **PUBLICATION LAUNCH AND DISCUSSION ON WISE PRACTICES FOR COPING WITH BEACH EROSION IN SMALL ISLANDS**

This series of ten booklets on *Wise Practices for Coping with Beach Erosion* focusing on specific islands in the Eastern Caribbean (Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos Islands) is the result of a collaborative effort on the part of government agencies, non-governmental organizations, teachers, students and individuals. Together, they have carefully and scientifically measured the changes in island beaches over a number of years.

Indiscriminate and inappropriate development of coastal areas, especially beachfronts, continues in many islands. Destructive practices like sand mining and natural forces such as hurricanes further destabilise beach and coastal areas.

Containing full colour photos, illustrations, data and informative text, the booklets aim to assist governments, students, local communities and the general public to understand and conserve beaches for the benefit of all – island residents, visitors, and generations still to come.

#### **Lead Persons:**

**Dirk Troost**, CSI, UNESCO, and **Gillian Cambers**, University of Puerto Rico

#### **Participants:**

**Herman Belmar**, Bequia Community High School, St. Vincent and the Grenadines

**Pynee Chellapermal**, Centre for Documentation, Research and Training on the South-West Indian Ocean, Mauritius

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#### **15:00-17:00**

### **CORAL REEF MANAGEMENT ISSUES WORKSHOP**

The Global Forum will bring together a diverse group of high level government and NGO leaders who could make a difference in coral reef conservation. So far, it appears that very little real action has occurred since WSSD on implementing the commitments made in Johannesburg.

Coral reefs and associated seagrass and mangrove ecosystems are amongst the most biologically productive and diverse on Earth. In addition to the economic benefits of coral reefs, these ecosystems sustain the social fabric and cultural values of many coastal communities around the world, particularly in SIDS. Reef Check and GCRMN have documented the continuing global decline in reef health as well as recent success stories.

The purpose of the Workshop will be to:

- 1) Examine the strong WSSD Resolution commitments to sustainable management of coral reefs through *inter alia*, the ICRI Call to Action, fisheries and regional conventions relating to marine areas;
- 2) Review developments and progress in coral reef management issues on national and regional levels since WSSD;
- 3) Form a consensus statement on major action areas for presentation during the main program November 12 and 13.

Possible priorities for consideration would include:

- Establishing national coral reef monitoring programs under GCRMN/Reef Check
- Providing support for existing and new MPAs to achieve a 20% level of conservation of reefs
- Providing support for restoration efforts for coral reef fish/shellfish stocks
- Implementing the ICRI Renewed Call for Action

#### **Co-Chairs:**

**Georg Heiss**, Coordinator, Reef Check Europe

**Clive Wilkinson**, International Marine Project Activities Centre, Australia

#### **Participants:**

**Giulia Carbone**, UNEP TIE, Paris

**Arthur Dahl**, Global Islands Network, Switzerland

**Ed Green**, UNEP-WCMC

**Carl Gustaf Lundin**, The World Conservation Union (IUCN)

**Stefan Hain**, United Nations Environmental Program

**Lynne Hale**, The Nature Conservancy

**Georg Heiss**, Reef Check Europe

**Paul Holthus**, Marine Aquarium Council, USA

**Martin Jones**, Reef Museum, Australia

**Richard Kenchington**, International Coral Reef Action Network

**Olof Linden**, World Maritime University, Sweden

**Nyawira Muthiga**, Kenya Wildlife Service, Coral Reef Task Force

**Arjan Rajasuriya**, National Aquatic Resources Research & Development Agency, Sri Lanka

**Bernard Salvat**, Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, University of Perpignan, France

**Scott Smith**, The Nature Conservancy

**Kristian Teleki**, International Coral Reef Action Network

**Chris Tompkins**, International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) Secretariat

**Genevieve Verbrugge**, Ministry of Environment, France

**Ole Vestergaard**, IOC-UNESCO

**Clive Wilkinson**, International Marine Project Activities Centre, Australia

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## **November 11, 2003**

**9:00-11:00**

### **INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT**

The practice of integrated coastal management (ICM) was given a significant boost in the 1992 Earth Summit, and in the past decade many countries have begun efforts in ICM. The 2002 World Summit reinforced the need for ICM, but provided only some specific targets and timetables to guide future action (for example, applying the ecosystem approach by 2010). Participants are invited to discuss:

—the provisions of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation which can usefully be used to advance and strengthen ICM

—the primary emphasis of the WSSD on poverty alleviation and how ICM can contribute to this goal



—whether more detailed targets and timetables are needed on this issue, making reference to the group discussion on this question at the Paris 2001 global conference, including: what might such more detailed targets and timetables contain, on what time frame, and where and how might they be pursued?

—modes of codifying and disseminating “good practice” in ICM

—modes and opportunities for measuring and reporting on ICM outcomes

#### **Co-Chairs:**

**Chua Thia-Eng**, PEMSEA, **Indumathie Hewawasam**, (for the World Bank Institute), and **Steve Olsen**, University of Rhode Island

#### **Participants:**

**Martin Adriaanse**, UNEP-GPA

**Milton Asmus**, Federal University of Rio Grande, Brazil

**Rhoda Ballinger**, University of Cardiff, UK

**Julian Barbieri**, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, UNESCO

**Stefano Belfiore**, University of Delaware and U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

**Peter Burbridge**, Emeritus Professor in Coastal Management, School of Marine Science and Technology, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, UK

**Nguyen Chu Hoi**, Deputy Director of Institute of Fisheries and Economics Planning, Ministry of Fisheries, Vietnam

**Biliana Cicin-Sain**, University of Delaware, USA

**Valerie Cummins**, Coastal and Marine Resources Centre, University College Cork, Ireland

**Charles “Bud” Ehler**, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, USA

**Giuliano Fierro**, Professor, DIPTERIS, Universita di Genova, Italy

**Anamarija Frankic**, Virginia Institute of Marine Science, USA

**Jordi Galofre**, Ministère de l'Ecologie et du Développement Durable, France

**Guillermo Garcia Montero**, Director, Acuario Nacional, and President, Comité Oceanográfico Nacional, Cuba

**Niels Ipsen**, UNEP Collaborating Centre on Water and Environment, Denmark

**Camille Mageau**, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada

**Yuriy Mikhaylichenko**, Ministry of Industry, Science and Technologies of the Russian Federation

**Francisco Montoya**, Ministry of Environment, Spain

**Magnus Ngoile**, National Environmental Management Council, Tanzania

**Evelia Rivera-Arriaga**, University of Campeche, Mexico

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#### **11:00-13:00**

#### **NATIONAL OCEAN POLICIES**

Following the prescriptions of the Law of the Sea Convention and patterns of increasing ocean use, a number of nations are now developing new regimes for the management of their 200-mile ocean zones. Prominent examples include Australia, Canada, China, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Thailand, United States, and the 16 island nations in the South Pacific where they are developing a regional ocean policy that would coordinate and harmonize national ocean policies.

This session will: 1) share approaches among practitioners and academics involved in national ocean policy development in the various countries (very brief interventions and distribution of relevant materials are invited); and 2) most importantly, discuss the modalities of possible cooperation in

sharing approaches and lessons among the countries and in building toward “good practice” in national ocean policy development.

Participants are invited to discuss:

- The approach followed in initiating national ocean policy (e.g., new legislation, an oceans commission, etc.)
- Principles embodied in various national ocean policies
- The institutional arrangements and mechanisms to formulate and implement national ocean policy
- Linkages between national ocean policies and subnational mechanisms and regional frameworks
- Jurisdictional issues and nested governance approaches
- Relationship among: watershed management, coastal management, and ocean management
- Relationship to international ocean agreements
- Harmonization of sectoral issues
- Public involvement in the formulation and implementation of national ocean policies
- Impediments to national ocean policy formulation and implementation
- Lessons learned from the experience
- Suggested guidance for other nations contemplating national ocean policy formulation

**Co-Chairs:**

**Biliana Cicin-Sain**, University of Delaware, and  
**Dan McDougall**, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada

**Participants:**

**Hans Balfoort**, National Institute for Coastal and Marine Environment (RIKZ), Netherlands

**Mohd Nizam Basiron**, Maritime Institute of Malaysia

**Sitdhit Boonyaratphalin**, Department of Fisheries, Thailand

**Phil Burgess**, UN Open-Ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and Law of the Sea

**Chua Thia-Eng**, Partnerships for Environmental Management in the Seas of East Asia

**Tiago Pitta e Cunha**, Oceans Commission, Portugal

**Louise de La Fayette**, UN DOALOS

**Alf Hakon Hoel**, University of Tromsø

**Tom Kitsos**, U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy

**John Low**, South Pacific Regional Environment Programme

**Alain Miossec**, University of Nantes

**Mario Ruivo**, Portuguese Committee for the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

**Hance Smith**, Cardiff University

**Hiroshi Terashima**, Ship and Ocean Foundation

**Chris Tompkins**, Department for Environment, UK

**David VanderZwaag**, Dalhousie University

**Jon Van Dyke**, University of Hawaii

**13:00-15:00 Concurrent Events (3)**

**PUBLIC INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND AWARENESS**

The objectives of this meeting and of Session 9 of the Conference are to find ways to generate and maintain public support for oceans, coasts and islands and inspire a change of behavior at individual and collective levels, to discuss various activities supporting the main objective in order to foster and to promote sustainable attitude and behavior both at individual and collective levels:

- to raise and maintain a continuous interest of mass media;
- to mobilize organisations reaching very large audiences such as environmental NGOs or public venues (aquariums, museums, etc.);
- to mobilize educational organisations at all levels (namely by integrating the ocean issues in the activities program of the Decade of Education for

Sustainable Development coordinated by UNESCO and starting from 2005); and —to mobilize all stakeholders on Ocean Day.

Participants will be asked to concentrate on sharing their best experiences and bringing new ideas to gain public support and to inspire a change of behavior, both individually and collectively. The side event will be used as a preparation for the plenary session in order to come up with practical proposals during the plenary session.

**Chair:**

**Phillip Vallette**, NAUSICAA, National Sea Centre, France, and co-founder of World Ocean Network

**Participants:**

**Rhoda Ballinger**, Cardiff University, UK

**Ram Boojh**, Centre for Environment Education, India, and co-founder of World Ocean Network, *What Role can Environmental Education Centers Play + Looking Forward to the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development - Indian and Asian Perspectives*

**Peter Neill**, South Street Seaport Museum, USA, *What Role can Maritime Museums Play + Looking Forward to New Ways/New Exhibits to Inform Audiences*

## **SMALL ISLANDS AND MAURITIUS 2004**

### **The General Public's Perspective (Small Islands Voice, UNESCO)**

The World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, September 2002 reaffirmed that small island developing states (SIDS) are a special case, and called for a comprehensive review of the Programme of Action for the sustainable development of SIDS. The review process is ongoing and will culminate in high-level meeting in Mauritius in August-September 2004.

Against this background, the *Small Islands Voice* initiative was launched in 2002 with the explicit aim of encouraging people in small islands to exchange

their views on environment and development issues, to work together to solve their problems and to take part in the SIDS Programme of Action.

The aim of this workshop is to focus on the outcome of consultations and other exchanges taking place amongst the general public in islands in the Pacific, Indian Ocean and the Caribbean regions and how these can be channeled towards positive action. Within an overall context of forward-looking initiatives, particular attention will be given to young islanders and their concerns, community-based visions for development, priorities identified by civil society, global internet forums, and inter- and intra-regional exchanges between islands.

**Co-Chairs:**

**Dirk Troost** and **Claire Green**, Coastal Regions and Small Islands (CSI), UNESCO

**Participants:**

**Herman Belmar**, Bequia Community High School, St. Vincent and the Grenadines

**Pynee Chellapermal**, Centre for Documentation, Research and Training on the South-West Indian Ocean, Mauritius

**Tiare Holm**, Palau Conservation Society, Palau

**Gillian Cambers**, University of Puerto Rico

**Arthur Dahl**, Global Islands Network, Switzerland

**Sherry Heileman**, Consultant, Global Environment Outlook Project, UNEP

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## **COASTAL ZONE AFRICA FORUM**

The objectives of this meeting are to discuss the formulation of an African Coastal Zone Forum as a vehicle to promote the implementation of ICM on a regional basis, and to identify capacity-building mechanisms through a regional network of experts, NGOs, academics and stakeholders, and finally to exchange information and experiences on coastal planning, institutional mechanisms, science and technology applications, and training requirements. It is proposed that the African Forum would be formalised through the organisation of a Pan-African

Conference in 2004. Participants will be invited to discuss:

- the modalities for establishing such a forum, including institutional arrangements;
- the topics and areas of cooperation that the Forum should address;
- the identification of interested partners and their respective roles;
- how to sustain effectively such a forum;
- the finalization of a work plan that should be implemented by 2004.

**Participants:**

**Julius Francis**, Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association, Tanzania

**Elin Torrel**, Coastal Resources Center, USA

**Grant Trebble**, AMCROPS, South Africa

**Julian Barbière**, IOC/UNESCO

**Ali Mohamed**, COSMAR-NEPAD/Kenya

**Magnus Ngoile**, Tanzania's National Environment Management Council

**Indu Hewawasam**, World Bank

**Iouri Oliounine**, International Ocean Institute

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**15:00-17:00**

**LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEMS**

One of the major WSSD targets is to “encourage the application by 2010 of the Ecosystem approach.” In the past decade, the GEF-funded program on Large Marine Ecosystems (LME) has gained significant experience in applying the LME approach in various marine regions around the world. This session reviews advances made in ecosystem management through the LME program, and seeks to identify possible synergies with other important efforts at the regional scale.

Major questions to be addressed:

- what are the major lessons that can be gleaned from the LME effort so far?
- how can the LME platform be used in the next decade to help achieve the WSSD ecosystem

goal of applying ecosystem management by 2010?

—given that there are other important ocean and coastal management efforts at the regional level, for example, the Regional Seas Programme, how can synergy be achieved between the LME efforts and other regional-level efforts?

—given that many of the WSSD targets need to be implemented at the national level, how can the knowledge and experience gained through the LME efforts be most usefully applied to enhance sustainable development of coasts and national ocean zones in countries adjoining an LME?

—considering that other WSSD targets (such as, for example, establishing representative networks of marine protected areas by 2012) which might best be addressed at a regional level, how can these strategies be developed in collaboration with the LME efforts?

**Co-chairs:**

**Pablo Huidobro**, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

**Carl Lundin**, The World Conservation Union (IUCN)

**Kenneth Sherman**, U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

**Participants:**

**Antonio Diaz de Leon Corral**, UNIDO

**Charles Ehler**, IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas

**Annie Hillary**, International Program Office, U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

**Chidi Ibe**, UNIDO

**Robin Mahon**, Regional Project Coordinator, IOCARIBE Caribbean LME Project

**Michael O'Toole**, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

**David Osborn**, UNEP-GPA

**Jan Thulin**, International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)

**Chika Ukwé**, UNIDO



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**GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON OCEANS, COASTS, AND ISLANDS:  
MOBILIZING FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMITMENTS MADE  
AT THE 2002 WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

**November 12-14, 2003, UNESCO, Paris**

**<http://www.globaloceans.org>**

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## Registration Form

### Contact Information

Circle One: Mr. / Mrs. / Ms. / Dr. / Prof.

Last Name \_\_\_\_\_

First Name \_\_\_\_\_

Position \_\_\_\_\_

Institution \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/Town \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

Country \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ Fax \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

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I am enclosing the following registration fee:

\_\_\_\_ US \$250.00 (for registration sent **by September 15, 2003**)

\_\_\_\_ US \$350.00 (for registration sent **after September 15, 2003** until **November 6, 2003**)

\_\_\_\_ US \$400.00 (for registration at the Conference)

(Make check/money order payable to the University of Delaware.)

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From: .....

Fax: .....

Reply to:

**Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts and Islands Secretariat  
Center for the Study of Marine Policy, University of Delaware  
Robinson 301, Newark, Delaware 19716 USA  
Phone: +1 (302) 831-8086; Fax: +1 (302) 831-3668; Email: [johnston@udel.edu](mailto:johnston@udel.edu)**

## REPORTS ON EVENTS

### WORKSHOP ON THE GOVERNANCE OF HIGH SEAS BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION 16-19 JUNE 2003, CAIRNS, AUSTRALIA

The deep oceans contain a vast diversity of life forms, many of which are still being discovered. Some scientists estimate that over 100 million species may inhabit the high seas.

This marine life is little understood, and scientific knowledge to guide management is very limited. There are many examples of severe, and potentially irreversible, damage to the biodiversity and environment of the high seas under present management and jurisdictional arrangements.

In order to work towards addressing these issues, a major international conference on the governance of high seas biodiversity conservation was held in June 2003. The objective of the workshop was to advance practical action to improve the conservation and management of the biodiversity of the high seas and deep oceans.

The Workshop was a World Summit on Sustainable Development “type 2” partnership initiative sponsored by the Government of Australia in cooperation with partners from the Governments of Canada, the United Kingdom, Cambodia, New Zealand, and the United States of America as well as IUCN, WWF, International Oceans Institute, Humane Society International, the International Maritime Organization, the International Seabed Authority and the Food and Agriculture Organization.

The workshop was attended by over 150 participants from 36 countries, including experts in the fields of marine science and deep sea fisheries and ecology; law of the sea; international relations; military operations; exploration and extraction technologies; and marine conservation. Intergovernmental organizations (including the Secretariats for the Conventions on Biological Diversity and Migratory Species, and DOALOS, FAO, IMO, ISA, UNEP, SPREP, and the Secretariat for the Pacific Community), nongovernmental

organizations, industry and academic institutions were represented.

Participants discussed and debated the main threats to biodiversity, emerging issues and the range of existing legal and institutional arrangements that have relevance to biodiversity conservation beyond national jurisdiction. Overall, participants agreed that the time is ripe for detailed consideration of this issue on the international agenda, noting the outcomes of the WSSD in September 2002, the UN General Assembly resolution

on oceans and the law of the sea in December 2002 and the recent debate at the UN Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea in early June 2003.

An innovative tool was launched by Australia: a virtual demonstration site to illustrate the interaction of

activity in the deep ocean with its unique geographical and biological features. Once the tool is completed, marine and coastal managers and decision-makers will be able to input specific information to get a 3-dimensional perspective of deep oceans ecosystems and particular threats to their long-term sustainability.

The workshop participants considered a range of conservation and management approaches, both during the plenary presentations as well as in separate working groups. The workshop concluded with suggested options for moving forward, including a call for action in the short term as well as consideration of longer term goals to more effectively conserve high seas and deep oceans biodiversity.



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### Suggested Options for Conserving High Seas Biodiversity

#### Short-term:

- UNGA resolution for a moratorium on destructive fishing practices;
- UNGA resolution related to shipping and its impacts on biodiversity;
- Coordination and cooperation mechanism on oceans issues within the UN system;
- Pilot high seas marine protected area site;
- Extend the application of IMO guidelines for the designation of special areas and PSSAs to the high seas;
- Capacity building for developing countries and small island developing states;
- Public awareness raising of the value, importance and activity in the deep oceans; and
- Increased applied scientific and governance research.

#### Longer-term:

- Implementation agreement on high seas biodiversity under UNCLOS;
- Amend other Conventions relevant to high seas biodiversity such as MARPOL, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the World Heritage Convention;
- Expand the work of the International Seabed Authority to develop regulations beyond exploration and mining in the Area, including the designation of conservation zones;
- Better coordination between international conventions and instruments (for example, CMS identified migratory corridors could be protected by regional fisheries management organizations and particularly sensitive sea areas);
- Address historic dumping issues under the London Convention in relation to liability;

- Address the problems of flags of convenience and the primacy of flag state jurisdiction on the high seas;
- Training in the legal, science and policy areas related to high seas biodiversity conservation;
- IOC to act as a coordination body between the scientific and oceans policy communities;
- Global and Regional Ocean Governance Research Networks to support better informed decision making;
- Global Marine Assessment to include high seas biodiversity issues;
- Identification of vulnerable marine ecosystems, including candidate sites for marine protected areas;
- Global Oceans Policy; and
- Creation and appointment of a Global Oceans Ambassador.

### Conclusion

The meeting has served as a focal point—with many participants referring to it as a “catalyst”—for moving the international community forward on this issue. Participants called for the outcomes of this workshop to be incorporated into upcoming related fora, including the World Parks Congress (to be held in September 2003 in South Africa), the Deep Seas conference (to be held in December 2003 in New Zealand) and the Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Forum (to be held in February 2004 in Fiji).

The meeting reports are now available on the National Oceans Office website: [www.oceans.gov.au](http://www.oceans.gov.au).

*Prepared by **Krista-Singleton Cambage** and **Phil Burgess**, National Oceans Office, Australia*



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### THE VTH WORLD PARKS CONGRESS DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA, SEPTEMBER 2003 MARINE THEME

The Vth World Parks Congress charted a new course for practitioners of marine protected area management (MPA) to achieve the ambitious World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) goal to establish representative MPA networks by 2012. Responding to its theme “Benefits Beyond Boundaries,” the Congress addressed pressing problems within protected areas by urging the identification of new sites for under-protected ecosystems, in particular the marine environment, defining tools to improve management effectiveness, exploring new institutional arrangements, and bringing new constituencies, for example fishers, on board. Convened in Durban, South Africa, from September 8-17, the WPC was convened to set a protected area agenda for the next decade. The Marine Theme participants concluded that, given the level of threat worldwide to marine ecosystems, there is an urgent need for action to protect and restore ocean health and productivity. This is reinforced by the growing evidence of fisheries decline and the increasing pressures on coastal resources as a result of over 50% of the world’s population living within 100 miles of the coast. Furthermore, the growing reach of technology means the last natural refugia are becoming accessible.

Of special concern, the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Center reports about 4,000 MPAs worldwide covering only about half of one percent of the world’s ocean surface. Most MPAs are very small and located in coastal areas, where the potential for increasing human impacts is the greatest. Many are not managed effectively.

Each of the ten Marine Theme sessions of the Congress addressed the WSSD goal:

How to transform individual MPAs, whether big or small, into networks for effective biodiversity conservation and to support sustainable use of living marine resources by 2012?

#### **Durban Congress Outcomes**

The major conclusions of the Congress are described in different documents: (a) Message of the Vth IUCN

World Parks Congress to the Convention on Biological Diversity; (b) Durban Accord; (c) Durban Action Plan; and (d) 32 recommendations (two of which were marine oriented, nos. 22-23) which were only adopted by the Congress workshops.

These documents highlight serious concern over the notable marine gap in the global system of protected areas. Therefore the Congress, echoing the WSSD goals, called for the establishment by 2012 of a global system of effectively managed, representative networks of marine and coastal protected areas, consistent with international law and based on best available scientific information. The Workshop Recommendation 22 further elaborated elements that should be considered in building this network:

- Creating networks that are extensive and include strictly protected areas that amount to at least 20-30% of each habitat, and contribute to a global target for healthy and productive ocean;
- As recommended by the Jakarta Mandate, effective management of MPAs requires their integration into wider coastal and oceans governance arrangements including integrated coastal management programs and ocean policies, from local and indigenous communities to regional instruments, from land to sea, from individual marine habitats to large marine ecosystems and the high seas; and
- Implementation of an ecosystem-based approach to sustainable fisheries management and marine biodiversity conservation. New partnerships are needed with fishers to build a truly collaborative approach based on shared information, understanding and trust.

In noting the gap of protection of marine biodiversity and ecosystem processes through marine protected areas beyond national jurisdiction, e.g. the high seas and polar regions, the Durban Action Plan gave priority to developing “a linked, coordinated and consistent system of management, including protected areas, on the high seas, involving international collaboration



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amongst regional fishery management organizations, linked to parallel and complementary initiatives in coastal waters and EEZ seas.”

- The Workshop Recommendation 23 urged that:
  - At least five high seas MPAs that are ecologically significant and globally representative should be established by 2008 utilizing available mechanisms and authorities;
  - Immediate and urgent action should be given to protecting the biodiversity and productivity of seamounts, cold water coral and persistent oceanographic features;
  - The international community should cooperate to develop and promote a global framework or approach, building on UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Convention on Biological Diversity, UN Fish Stocks Agreement, Convention on Migratory Species and other relevant agreements to facilitate the creation of a global representative system of high seas marine protected area networks consistent with international law.

### Durban Congress Marine Theme Publications:

The Congress provided an opportunity to celebrate recent achievements and set MPA goals and objectives for the next decade. Over 300 marine and coastal practitioners representing an array of MPA disciplines and constituencies attended the Congress. They were provided a number of tools to help realized the 2012 goal:

- “The Benefits of Marine Protected Areas,” a brochure for policymakers prepared by the Australian Department of Environment and Heritage from material supplied by Richard Kenchington, Trevor Ward, and Eddie Hegerl;
- “How Is Your MPA Doing? A Guidebook of Natural and Social Indicators for Evaluating Marine Protected Area Management Effectiveness,” Robert Pomeroy, John Parks, and Lani Watson, for WCPA-Marine, WWF, NOAA;

- “*Marine Protected Areas in Ecosystem-based Management of Fisheries*,” a discussion paper prepared by Trevor Ward and Eddie Hegerl for the Department of the Environment and Heritage, Australia;
- “*Fishery Benefits of Marine Protected Areas*,” Callum Roberts, University of York;
- “*Conservation Finance Guide*,” prepared by the Sustainable Finance Stream, contains chapters on MPA networks and additional tools and cases related to MPAs;
- “*Ten Year Strategy to Promote The Development of a Global Representative System of High Seas Marine Protected Area Networks*,” Graeme Kelleher and Kristina Gjerde for the WCPA High Seas Working Group;
- “*Integrating Marine Protected Area Management with Coastal and Ocean Governance: Principles and Practices*,” Biliana Cicin-Sain and Stefano Belfiore, for WCPA-Marine (draft); and
- “*Reefs 2: Reef Resilience*,” coordinated by The Nature Conservancy with other partners (draft)

Participants recognized significant accomplishments in establishing MPAs and building networks around the world, that the 2012 goal is already being implemented in some pioneering countries around the globe.

For more information about the World Parks Congress, please visit <http://www.iucn.org/themes/wcpa/wpc2003/>

Prepared by **Charles Ehler**, Vice Chair, WCPA-Marine, and Director, International Program Office, National Ocean Service, U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, **Peter Cochrane**, Director of National Parks, Australia, and **Arthur Paterson**, International Program Office, National Ocean Service, U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric

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### AIMS SIDS REGIONAL MEETING CAPE VERDE

The Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and the South China Sea Island Countries (AIMS) Regional Meeting for the Review of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) (BPoA) convened at Praia, Cape Verde, on September 1-5, 2003. The meeting was chaired by Ambassador Luis da Fonseca, permanent representative of Cape Verde to the United Nations, and facilitated by Mr. Sateaved Seebaluck of the government of Mauritius. The meeting brought together delegates from governments, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and academic institutions in the region.

The delegates discussed the national assessment reports, describing achievements in sustainable development in the AIMS region, challenges of the implementation of the BPoA, emerging issues, and preparation for the forthcoming SIDS meetings in the Bahamas (January 2004) and in Mauritius (August 2004). Problems and needs within the AIMS SIDS were addressed and the application of concrete measures to address these problems, as well as the development of concrete plans and measures for sustainable development in the region, were discussed.

The meeting recognized the wide variety and particular characteristics of the AIMS region where countries are geographically dispersed and possess different levels of economic development, which are reflected on the degree of implementation of the BPoA. Areas of concern and actions needed, particularly in matters of enhancing regional cooperation, were addressed. These discussions focused on cooperation and coordination on oceans issues, and capacity-building and networking within the region. Additionally, work developed to assist SIDS on the implementation of the BPoA, as well as to prepare for the Mauritius meeting in 2004, was presented by UNEP, UNESCO and the Global Forum of Oceans, Coast, and Islands/UNEP.

#### Major outcomes of the meeting

The meeting mainly focused on the national assessment reports, which led to a diagnosis of the main development problems and needs within and

throughout AIMS SIDS, as well as a discussion regarding vulnerability and building resilience. The national assessments were in various stages of completion according to the degree of development of each country and to their political structure. In October of 2003, when all the national assessments will have been submitted, an overall analysis will be conducted by the Chairman of AOSIS, Ambassador Jagdish Koonjul, in order to identify common aspects within AIMS. At this stage, the main conclusion regarding the implementation of the BPoA within the AIMS SIDS was that there is a common need to:

- Enhance regional and bilateral cooperation within AIMS region;
- Develop institutional capacity within AIMS / SIDS, which is very low, especially regarding their capacity to implement international agreements, as well as their ability to influence the development of those agreements;
- Build capacity and networking within the AIMS region in order to respond to the challenges on the implementation of the BPoA and achieve sustainable development;
- Explore renewable energy resources and efficiency schemes in the effort to develop independence from fossil fuels;
- Enhance stability and build resilience, with especial emphasis on aspects concerning economics, climate change and sea level rise, waste management, fresh water management.
- Achieve deeper economic diversification, including further development of marine resources;
- Conduct integrated planning both on coasts and oceans, as well as on land.

The meeting recognized that ocean and coastal issues with particular emphasis on fisheries, monitoring and security need the implementation of active measures

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and that existing financial and human resources to implement it are insufficient. International support, as well as further regional and international cooperation, is needed.

Regional cooperation amongst SIDS was recognized as an important tool towards the achievement of sustainable development. In the absence of an existing relevant institution, it was agreed that the Indian Oceanographic Commission (IOC) should be entrusted to act as the interim regional mechanism for the AIMS region to facilitate and coordinate the preparatory process leading to the International Meeting in Mauritius.

Although the primary responsibility to achieve sustainable development rests with national authorities, the BPoA stressed the need for international partnerships and support. Therefore, the AIMS SIDS called for effective implementation of that international commitment, namely to support:

- Public awareness programs on sustainable development;
- Integration of sustainable development principles in all aspects of national strategies;
- Integrated decision-making for sustainable development;
- Improvement of data collection systems in order to monitor sustainable development progress;
- Mobilization of resources;
- Coordination mechanisms of delivery of stated goals;
- Coherent coordinated MEAS on sustainable development.

AIMS SIDS called for international support on:

- Forging strategic alliances to overcome size constraints;
- Capacity-building;
- Developing competitive strategies;
- Promoting stability in the macroeconomic environment;
- Diversification;

- Reducing dependence on imported energy;
- Developing capacity in the management of marine resources;
- The use of Information Technologies;
- Education;
- Tapping expertise from migrant overseas communities;
- SIDS cooperation; and
- Build partnerships.

### **Preparations for the Mauritius meeting, 2004**

The meeting agreed that the IOC, together with the AOSIS Chair, will coordinate the development of a draft AIMS regional position based on national assessment reports. The draft AIMS position will be an important input to the inter-regional preparatory meeting to be held in the Bahamas in January 2004, and a vital element for the final negotiation position of AOSIS. For this purpose, AIMS recognizes the relevance of convening a special workshop to further develop the regional position and to prepare a final draft. It appears that AIMS is aiming for a focused plan of implementation, which also identifies the means of such implementation in addition to a political declaration, for the outcomes of the Mauritius Meeting.

For more information about SIDS, the AIMS meeting and its outcomes, please visit the following sites:

**Barbados Plan of Action** (<http://www.un.org/documents/ga/conf167/aconf167-9.htm>)

**Alliance of Small Island States** (<http://www.sidsnet.org/aosis/>)

**SIDSNet** (<http://www.sidsnet.org/>)

**UNESCO and SIDS** (<http://portal.unesco.org/en/>)

**UNEP Global Environment Outlook** (<http://www.unep.org/GEO/>)

**Global Forum Oceans, Coasts, Islands** (<http://www.globaloceans.org/>)

*Prepared by Isabel Torres de Noronha, Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands*

# THE REGIONAL MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES

### Introduction

To say that the state of many, if not most of the world's fisheries is desperate is now almost axiomatic. The resulting pressures on fisheries management are intense in ways scarcely before seen. The history of fisheries management, while complex in detail, revolves around relatively few basic ideas, including dependence upon the importance of biological scientific research which has driven the huge investment in fisheries research; the key role of basic economic principles governing the overall development of the fishing industries and related markets; the role of cultural factors, notably in the developing world; and others.

The purpose of the present discussion is to suggest that over-reliance on a single approach is unwise. Rather, at the present juncture in both the development of world fisheries and associated fisheries management systems, a more useful way forward may be to try to view fisheries in a regional context which takes account of the various influencing factors in the innumerable permutations and combinations of these which are found in practice. While apparently less clear-cut, such an approach may be more effective. The discussion is organised into four main themes: management priorities; the toolbox; the people; and regional frameworks.

### Management priorities

First of all, objectives may seem too numerous to handle properly. And yet these can be grouped into relatively few major considerations: first, arguably, are the economic ones which have to do with allocation of resources and overall economic viability; secondly are the biological ones which deal with conservation; and thirdly are the social ones which are concerned with employment, fishing communities, industrial development and related matters.

In practice when dealing with management measures, it is useful to view these as existing on two levels: a technical management level which deals with the physical interactions between the resources and environment on the one hand, and human action on the other; and a general management level which deals with the specifically human aspects. Beyond these basic elements of what may be termed the fisheries management system are the influencing factors:

environment, technology, economic, social (including political), and risk, which has to do with temporal variations in both management systems and influencing factors. Finally, the management systems and influencing factors are combined in innumerable ways which give rise to persistent regional patterns of activity – the distant water cod fisheries, for example; the major fisheries on the world's continental shelf seas; and the myriad small scale coastal fisheries. It is these regional patterns which provide the key to future management.

### The toolbox

It is the combination of the notion of technical management and influencing factors which provide the practical 'box of tools' used in everyday fisheries management. The starting point has often been manipulation of technology through gear regulations. The environmental theme revolves around the application of fisheries science to conservation measures. Economic factors are primarily concerned with the industry itself and the allocation of resources, most recently through the introduction of types of transferable quota systems. Social and political aspects are concerned with the roles of the 'stakeholders': individuals, fishing communities, companies and the state organised in many different ways such as co-management approaches. The idea of risk is more marginal, unlike the shipping industry, where marine insurance is a key element in its operation.

At this all important technical management level, a regional approach can avoid over-reliance on only one or a few tools in the box, such as gear regulations, or quotas; but rather can take account of more sophisticated combinations of measures peculiar to particular regions, together with temporal variations which are also often regionally specific. Of particular importance is the need to acquire and organise data on a practical regional basis, and an overall awareness of the true complexities involved in the use of these data.

### The people

Of particular interest at the general management level is knowledge of how decisions are taken, leading in turn to consideration of the organisations which take these decisions, the policy ideas upon which these decisions



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are based, and the degree of planning which stakeholders: individuals, communities, companies and the state employ in the application of these policy ideas.

Crucially, a regional approach would mean a move away from overarching state influence or even control, to more evenly balanced sets of partnerships among public, private and voluntary sector organisations which nonetheless takes proper account of the regional patterns of fisheries resource exploitation and the natural environments upon which these depend. In such a world over-reliance on either ecosystems, or spatial planning approaches based on industrial development would often be inappropriate, or even impossible; rather, again, combinations of factors – different for each region – would be the rule. Perhaps most important of all initially is that the fishermen themselves have to be brought into the centre of responsibility for decision-making.

### Regional frameworks

The regional fisheries management systems of the future, therefore, would provide for integration of technical and general management elements with influencing factors, which would be regionally specific and capable of constant re-adjustment in time, as required by particular regional circumstances.

Such a management approach must start with proper recognition of the realities of the present fisheries regional patterns, notably the distinction between the major developed world concentrations of fishing industries in Western Europe, Eastern Europe, East Asia and North America; and the relationships between indigenous fisheries and external fisheries in much of the developing world, including taking account the rights of ‘first nations’ in developed countries. Beyond that are the open oceans, beyond state jurisdiction. An initial challenge is to begin the process of arriving at an optimal system of management regions at a variety of geographical scales. The starting point for this is the people and fishing industries, rather than ecological regions.

### Conclusion

It tends to be forgotten that fisheries management has achieved a great deal. In some cases fisheries have been managed sustainably; the role and potential of international agreements such as the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, and the Straddling Stocks

Agreement are not to be underestimated; while the sustained investment in fisheries science remains worthwhile, even if it could be used more effectively at times.

Nonetheless fisheries management requires fundamental reappraisal. Unlike, for example, safety of navigation which benefits from a global approach, fisheries management depends on global ideas applied locally, in a regionally specific way. It requires original approaches to the integration of tools and people, and it requires a keen awareness of the history and cultural significance of the world’s fisheries.

How long will it take to develop truly effective fisheries management systems? And how long have we got? To answer the second question first, the time scales available vary regionally – it is vitally necessary to aim for the next twenty to thirty years at most, before some ecosystems are damaged any further, and perhaps permanently changed where this has not already happened. Sustaining truly effective systems are likely to take longer, but surely not beyond the middle of the present century?

*Prepared by Dr. Hance Smith, Department of Earth Sciences, Cardiff University, UK*

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### AUSTRALIA'S OCEANS POLICY – A PROGRESS REPORT

Australia's Oceans Policy has made significant progress since its release in 1998, the Year of the Ocean. There has been progress on regional marine planning, the national work program to build the knowledge base of the EEZ, the establishment of a secretariat of the National Oceans Office in Canberra and some positive steps by the National Oceans Office towards building international linkages through commitments to WSSD initiatives.

The South East Regional Marine Plan has been released in draft form (see August Newsletter). It outlines sets of actions to promote sustainable development and conservation across the 2 million km<sup>2</sup> region.

There is potential for overlap of areas of use or interest to industry (offshore petroleum, fisheries and shipping) and areas set aside for conservation. Non-government interests in this potential resource use conflict cover the full range of perspectives: resource allocation, property rights, compensation for denial of access, adoption of ecosystem-based management, adaptive management and precautionary approaches are all being canvassed.

Some of these terms, such as ecosystem-based management, are ill-defined and the process of consultation and reaching common perspectives among different sectoral interests is a very important part of the regional marine planning process.

The final version of the Plan is not due for release for some months.

At the same time as the Australian government released its first regional marine plan, it also released a set of guidelines for its own departments, setting out how to achieve a 'whole of government' approach in coordination across different sectors. This cross-sectoral view is a key element of Australia's Oceans Policy and is aimed at ensuring major issues do not fall through the policy cracks between government departments.

A positive benefit of the regional marine planning process has been the development of the National Work Program to fill our gaps in knowledge of the oceans surrounding Australia. Already spectacular swathe mapping products have been generated by expeditions to poorly known, deep ocean parts of the EEZ.

The National Oceans Office now has staff in Hobart (the current headquarters), Canberra, Darwin and Cairns. The focus was on the south east region for the first 18 months, but the work of the office is now moving to the Northern waters of the eastern Arafura Sea and Torres Strait.

In these northern waters Australia shares sea boundaries with Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and the new nation of Timor-Leste. An early step in building the knowledge base for regional marine planning in the Arafura and Timor Seas has been the formation of a non-binding group called the Arafura and Timor Seas Expert Forum. The Forum aims to support the sustainable use of the marine resources in these two seas, which together fit the description of a 'semi-enclosed' sea in UNCLOS.

Australian support for this group was announced at the Johannesburg Summit. The Australian part of the secretariat is provided by the National Oceans Office and a marine consortium comprising the Australian Institute of Marine Science, the Australian National University and the Cooperative Research Centre for the Great Barrier Reef ('CRC Reef'). There has been UNDP support for the offices of the forum in Jakarta and possibly soon in Dili. Links to Papua New Guinea will be sought in the coming 12 months.

More details on the progress of Australia's Oceans Policy are available at the website of the National Oceans Office ([www.oceans.gov.au](http://www.oceans.gov.au)).

*Prepared by **Russell Reichelt**, Chairman, Australia's National Oceans Advisory Group and CEO, CRC Reef Research Centre, Townsville, Australia.*

# ANNOUNCEMENT

## SUMMER INSTITUTE IN COASTAL MANAGEMENT

### Class Dates June 3 to July 1, 2004

The University of Rhode Island Coastal Resources Center's Summer Institute in Coastal Management is an intensive four-week program for coastal resources management professionals. The program provides participants with practical skills to design, implement, and learn from integrated coastal management (ICM) programs and experiences from around the world. The program also provides training in non-ICM-specific professional skills that have proven essential to the coastal manager—skills such as communication, facilitation, and conflict resolution.

### Program Content

The Summer Institute emphasizes issues of concern to coastal planners and managers, including:

- Implications of ecological, social and economic trends
- Coastal development activities such as mariculture, tourism, shorefront construction, and their impacts and coastal problems such as loss of habitats, coastal hazards, erosion, degradation of water quality, use conflicts, overfishing, and sea level change
- Incorporating gender equity into ICM
- Linking local-level program initiatives with national-level policy development

Participants learn how to design strategic coastal management programs utilizing:

- Situation analysis to identify key issues
- National-level, sub-national, community and ecosystem/watershed-based planning
- An array of regulatory and non-regulatory implementation techniques such as marine protected areas, permitting, zoning, economic incentives, and public education

Professional skills-building sessions may include practice in:

- Raising funds, writing proposals, and budgeting
- Communicating clearly and persuasively
- Understanding group dynamics and facilitating groups

### Participants

This program is for professionals interested in integrated coastal management, including:

- Professionals in natural resources, fisheries, tourism and environmental agencies
- National, regional, district, and municipal-level planners
- University lecturers and researchers
- Staff from nongovernmental environmental and community development organizations
- Project managers in bilateral and multilateral development organizations and regional development banks

Participants typically have a wide variety of educational backgrounds in the natural and social sciences. Previous participants range in age from their early twenties to early sixties. Most have advanced degrees in addition to substantial professional experience.

### Summer Institute Faculty

Program instructors are drawn from the group of coastal management practitioners at the University of Rhode Island, Coastal Resources Center (CRC). CRC associates from field programs in the United States, Latin America, Africa, Asia, and the Western Pacific also act as program trainers. In addition, faculty from other URI departments, including marine affairs, oceanography, geology, resource economics, ocean engineering, political science, sociology, and philosophy participate in specialized sessions. The program also includes guest speakers from other universities, national organizations, state coastal management agencies, local town governments, and the private sector.

### Application Procedure

For further information, contact Kim Kaine, Coastal Resources Center, University of Rhode Island; E-mail: [kkaine@gso.uri.edu](mailto:kkaine@gso.uri.edu) or apply on-line at <http://www.crc.uri.edu>.



## ABOUT US

The Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands Newsletter (<http://www.globaloceans.org>) covers:

- Major global news related to oceans, coasts, and islands;
- Major developments in international negotiations and implementation of international agreements related to oceans, coasts, and islands;
- Major news from Global Forum partners— international organizations, governments, non-governmental organizations, and private sector;
- Progress in the implementation of the commitments made at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) and the voluntary partnerships (Type II) created at the WSSD;
- Regional and national-level news related to oceans, coasts, and islands of global significance; and
- Events, conferences, and major meetings related to oceans, coasts, and islands.

Contributions are invited in the following categories:

- Feature articles: Interpretative articles about developments related to oceans, coasts, and islands;
- News reports from international organizations, governments, non-governmental organizations, private sector;
- Reports about WSSD implementation and progress in WSSD partnership initiatives;
- Summaries of reports and meetings; and
- Opinion section: Critical analyses of important issues related to oceans, coasts, and islands.

The newsletter will be published on a bimonthly basis. This schedule may, at times, be altered to focus, in a timely manner, on an important international development. The newsletters will be archived as part of the Oceans, Coasts, and Islands website accessible at [www.globaloceans.org](http://www.globaloceans.org).

Potential contributors are kindly requested to follow the schedule noted below. Submissions will be evaluated by an editorial committee. Please note that some submissions may not be accepted due to appropriateness, timeliness, and space considerations.

Contributions to the Newsletter should be sent to Dr. Miriam Balgos, Center for the Study of Marine Policy, [mbalgos@udel.edu](mailto:mbalgos@udel.edu), two weeks before the following publication date:

Issue 5: December 15, 2003

The Global Forum Newsletter is prepared at the [Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy \(CMP\)](#) at the University of Delaware. A multi-national team of researchers under the editorship of [Dr. Biliana Cicin-Sain](#) manages the Newsletter, including [Dr. Miriam Balgos \(Philippines\)](#), lead editor, [Catherine Johnston \(U.S.\)](#), [Isabel Torres de Noronha \(Portugal\)](#), [Bernice McLean \(South Africa\)](#), [Kevin Goldstein \(U.S.\)](#), [Meredith Blaydes \(U.S.\)](#), [Stefano Belfiore \(Italy\)](#), and [Jorge Gutierrez \(Mexico\)](#). Funding and other forms of support are provided by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission/UNESCO, UNEP/GPA Coordination Office, International Program Office/National Ocean Service, NOAA, the World Bank, and the Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy/University of Delaware.

We kindly request your involvement in making this newsletter a useful contribution in the global dialogue on oceans, coasts, and islands.

