



**United Nations
Environment
Programme**

UNEP (DEPI)/RS.11 /4

Original: ENGLISH



UNEP

**11th Global Meeting of the Regional Seas
Conventions and Action Plans**

Bangkok, Thailand, 5th - 8th October 2009

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Marine and Coastal Strategy

For environmental and economic reasons, this document is printed in a limited number. Delegates are kindly requested to bring their copies to meetings and not to request additional copies



The Other 70%: UNEP Marine and Coastal Strategy

CONSULTATION DRAFT

Version: UNEP_Marine_and_Coastal_Strategy_v070_20090613.doc



Contents

Contents.....	i
Foreword.....	i
List of Abbreviations	i
1 Introduction and Background	3
2 Vision and Objectives	4
3 Strategies and Expected Outcomes	5
4 Implementation Framework.....	7
5 Monitoring the Marine and Coastal Strategy	9
Appendix 1 Expected Outcomes Aligned with the MTS.....	10

Foreword

Whatever your interest in marine and coastal environments, we encourage you to read this Strategy and welcome your feedback directly to UNEP Marine and Coastal Ecosystems Branch (email: marine.coastalstrategy@unep.org).

List of Abbreviations

ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing
DEPI	UNEP Division of Environmental Policy Implementation
EAF	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries
EBM	Ecosystem Based Management
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEO	Global Environment Outlook
GPA	Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities
GRAME	Global Regular Assessment of the Marine Environment
GRID	Global Resource Information Database
ICARM	Integrated Coastal Area and River-basin Management
IUCN	World Conservation Union
MA	Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MTS	Medium Term Strategy
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PADH	Physical Alteration and Destruction of Habitats
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutant
PoW	Programme of Work
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
RSP	Regional Seas Programme

SIDS	Small Island Developing States
UNCLOS	UN Convention on the Law of the Sea
WTO	World Trade Organisation
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre

Introduction and Background

“...recent assessments tell a tale of unprecedented environmental change at global and regional levels, which may reach tipping points, beyond which there are abrupt, accelerating, or potentially irreversible changes. This unprecedented change is due to human activities taking place in an increasingly globalized, urbanized and industrialized world, driven by expanding flows of goods, services, capital, people, technologies, information, ideas and labour.”

UNEP Medium Term Strategy 2010-2013, p8.

We are all dependent on the oceans, coasts and seas to provide food, energy, climate regulation, transport and even recreation – the sustenance of life. Every day we expect this natural resource to accept our growing demands and to ultimately bear much of the impact of human activities. What covers up to 70 per cent of our earth’s surface surely deserves more attention. UNEP and its partners around the world recognize we need to renew our focus on what is the earth’s finite, fragile and most valuable resource.

UNEP’s Marine and Coastal Strategy (the Strategy) focuses on the fragility of marine and coastal ecosystems, at the same time acknowledging the continued stress ecosystems face in providing services for humanity. The Strategy articulates UNEP’s desire that urgent action is needed to maintain and rehabilitate marine and coastal resources. More importantly, the Strategy’s vision - *prosperous and healthy oceans and coasts where conservation, productivity and resource use are sustainable* - will be achieved through a long-term plan that outlines what is needed to improve our marine and coastal environments and ultimately reduce human impact.

Since its inception, UNEP has addressed a range of marine and coastal issues through comprehensive assessments, legal instruments, action plans and capacity building initiatives. This has been achieved, in large part, under multilateral programmes and UNEP coordinated activities such as: the Global Environmental Outlook, the Regional Seas Programme (RSP), the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA) and projects funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). These programmes and initiatives have responded to the many calls for UNEP to take action on issues spanning pollution from land-based sources, to assisting Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to implement the Mauritius Strategic Action Plan.

To achieve UNEP’s mandate for marine and coastal ecosystems necessitates working with a range of partners to ensure that issues relevant to these ecosystems, their resources and their beneficiaries, especially the poor, are addressed effectively.

Looking forward to the period 2010 to 2013, UNEP’s Medium Term Strategy (MTS) provides the overall framework for the development of this marine and coastal strategy. The MTS encompasses the ecosystem approach essential to enhancing human wellbeing and ensuring equitable access to ecosystem services. This approach utilizes the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment’s (MA) findings to focus the ecosystem management efforts to assess, maintain and enhance river-basin, coastal and marine ecosystem services through the MTS.

In 2007 UNEP staff, collaborators and experts identified the strengths of UNEP in the marine and coastal sector on which this strategy builds, namely:

- Existing established legal and institutional platforms (RSP, Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA) and Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs))
- Global and regional mandates
- Regional presence
- Ability to address shared and trans-boundary issues
- Ability to approach and influence and obtain the cooperation of Member countries

- Good ‘critical mass’ of expertise and capacity in intergovernmental process management.

These strengths, priority issues, the MA conceptual framework, UNEP’s comparative advantage, the UNEP Ecosystem Management Programme and the drive to deliver practical, outcome oriented results, guided the development of this strategy. This has resulted in a specific marine and coastal vision, a set of objectives, and an implementation framework that reflects these needs and meets the objectives within the current and planned UNEP Programmes of Work (PoWs), and beyond (coming 10-15 years) with periodic reviews of the strategy.

This Strategy is underpinned by an explanatory *UNEP Marine and Coastal Strategy Background Paper* (Appendix 1) that provides further details on the UNEP mandate and comparative advantage. Strategies and indicators to assess success in implementing the Strategy are contained in the companion *UNEP Marine and Coastal Strategy Monitoring and Evaluation Plan* (Appendix 2), which also provides further information on implementation activities.

Vision and Objectives

Informed by UNEP’s overall vision, the management drivers and mandates given by countries the vision for the Marine and Coastal Strategy is:

Prosperous and healthy oceans and coasts where conservation, productivity and resource use are sustainable.

This vision will be achieved through four objectives that guide the organization to lead and support the Regional Seas Program and the Global Plan of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land Based Activities, and work collaboratively with, the RSPs, the GPA, the UN family, governments, regional organizations, industry, NGOs, researchers, civil society and communities:

- **Land-Ocean Connections:** to integrate the management of coastal watersheds, the coastal area (including cities) and the marine environment to optimize the ecosystem services and resilience of marine and coastal systems.
- **Ecosystems for Humanity:** to identify, assess and value the status, key drivers of change and services of marine and coastal ecosystems and their link to human well-being.
- **Reconciling Use and Conservation:** to ensure that appropriate governance frameworks, management tools, capacity and options are available for regions, countries, communities and the private sector to effectively engage in the sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems including reconciling competing uses.
- **Vulnerable People and Places:** to strengthen the ecological, economic and social resilience of vulnerable communities and places including SIDS, including SIDS, to improve access and benefit sharing arrangements and to adapt and respond to natural disasters and climate change.

These four overarching objectives were developed through consultations with stakeholders, both within and outside of UNEP, based on the need to collate and provide focus on the effective delivery of identified marine and coastal priorities within the MTS framework. The objectives are designed to be broad to ensure UNEP can be flexible and responsive to current and emerging issues, governments and other stakeholders. The four objectives present a continuum of outputs from focusing primarily on bio-physical based science-policy work to very human ecosystem centered programs and policies. Outputs achieved from each objective inform the achievement of other objectives.

Importantly, the outcomes will be achieved by focusing on UNEP’s core competencies of assessment, policy, planning and communications, providing objective science-based information and enhancing users capacities.

Strategies and Expected Outcomes

The strategies within the four overarching objectives described in Section 2, and their expected outcomes are shown in Table 1 below.

Land-Ocean Connections Strategies	Expected Outcomes
<p>1: Understand and communicate factors affecting the amenity, productivity and resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems, with a focus on the effects of land-based activities on water quality and habitats.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The knowledge base (natural and social) underpinning integrated river basin, coastal and marine management is enhanced and made more accessible to policy makers, industry and civil society. • The economic and social costs (direct and opportunity) of coastal/marine pollution and the Physical Alteration and Destruction of Habitats (PADH) are better understood, communicated and considered in policy decisions at national and regional scales.
<p>2: Support governments in their respective efforts to mainstream environmental governance of coastal areas and associated catchment/watershed areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries are better equipped to develop and implement cross-sectoral multi-stakeholder instruments, protocols and National Programmes of Action to protect the marine environment from land-based activities. • The capacity of governments operating at municipal, sub-national, national and regional scales to mainstream policies and mitigation measures to assess, manage, reduce and adapt to the risks posed to human well-being and the marine environment by land-based sources of pollution and climate change is increased. •
<p>3: Identify, develop and encourage countries to take up best practices, innovative technologies and production systems that reduce or eliminate the detrimental impacts of land-based and maritime activities on marine or coastal ecosystems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The enabling environment to encourage experimentation with, development of, and progression to, best practices and innovative technologies to protect marine and coastal ecosystems is enhanced. • Best practices and innovative technologies to protect marine and coastal ecosystems are more accessible and replicable. • Countries have increased capacity to adapt best practices and innovative technologies to protect marine and coastal ecosystems to their respective political, social, economic, and geographical circumstances. • The coverage of low-carbon maritime industries and sustainable greenhouse-gas emission reduction programmes in the marine sector is expanded.
Ecosystems for Humanity Strategies	Expected Outcomes
<p>1: Enhance the understanding of the status, trends and key drivers impacting marine and coastal ecosystems and the services they provide for human well-being and poverty alleviation as a basis for informed and coherent policy making and governance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global marine and coastal biodiversity targets met by countries and regions through enhanced access to appropriate and timely scientific information. • Compatible tools, guidelines and frameworks developed for defining, assessing and valuing marine and coastal habitats and their ecosystem services. • Integrated and regular national, regional and

	<p>global regular assessments of the status, trends and key drivers of marine and coastal ecosystems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced understanding and awareness of the role of marine and coastal ecosystem services for human well-being and climate regulation.
<p>2: Assess and enhance ecosystem and social resilience to climate change and incorporate climate change interventions into planning and budget processes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced understanding of processes including climate change that impact on ecosystem and social resilience. Resilience assessments and tools developed to effectively inform national and regional adaptation plans. Climate change policy and adaptation plans integrated into planning and budgeting processes and access to management options enhanced. National and regional policies addressing environmental aspects of ocean carbon sequestration supported.
<p>Reconciling Resource Use and Conservation Strategies</p>	<p>Expected Outcomes</p>
<p>1: Enhance the awareness and capacities to use planning tools to prioritise management options where there are competing human uses with the view to reconcile conservation and human use of marine and coastal ecosystem services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management tools and decision-support systems for marine and coastal management within countries and regions enhanced. Enhanced understanding and awareness for tool application. Technical support provided to enhance coherent advocacy on global marine and coastal issues.
<p>2: Support integrated management and governance to manage and restore marine and coastal habitats and their ecosystem services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced capacity of countries and regions to use ecosystem based management. Development of innovative tools for integrated marine and coastal spatial management. EBM and governance of marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystems enhanced within countries and regions. Support of mainstreaming Marine Protected Area (MPA) within integrated management frameworks. Financing mechanisms developed by countries and regions to address declining marine and coastal ecosystem services. Increased harmonisation in countries and regions to multiple marine and coastal ecosystem management objectives via partnerships and collaborations. Current and potential marine-based energy production activities are evaluated.
<p>3: Enhance capacities of countries and regions to formulate trade policies and management interventions that contribute to sustainable fisheries and aquaculture ensuring long-term food security.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support provided to countries and regions to develop and implement appropriate institutions, legislation and policies that sustain productive ecosystems and social-resilience. Reform of fisheries subsidies promoted in the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and regional/country levels. Enhanced awareness and understanding of resource efficient fisheries and aquaculture at regional and national levels.
<p>Vulnerable People and Places Strategies</p>	<p>Expected Outcomes</p>
<p>1: Empower SIDS and vulnerable coastal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate assessments are undertaken and

<p>communities with science-based knowledge and assessments, situation-specific tools and policies to enhance the sustainability and resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems and services.</p>	<p>data produced while building in-country and regional capacities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIDS-specific adaptive EBM approaches and relevant tools are developed. • SIDS and other vulnerable countries and regions are supported to mainstream integrated and adaptive EBM approaches into national development planning.
<p>2: Improve the quality of life for island and coastal communities while reducing biodiversity loss, by enhancing the contribution of marine and coastal ecosystems and services to meet essential human needs and alleviate poverty including engagement in the green economy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable and efficient management practices that take into account gender considerations are developed and their integration into relevant national and regional policies supported to optimize the benefits derived from the use of natural resources. • SIDS and other vulnerable countries effectively engage in global and regional discussions and negotiations related to their natural resources, including increasing the economic value of fisheries and other marine and coastal resources. • Regional and national Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) regimes, in agreement with the international ABS regime, that recognise and incorporate traditional knowledge are developed.
<p>3: Enhance the capacities of countries to manage vulnerable marine and coastal habitats and species within and across national jurisdictions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovative ways developed and promoted to facilitate SIDS and other identified vulnerable places to effectively comply with marine and coastal MEAs reporting requirements, including the enhancement of regional and global mechanisms and programmes. • Frameworks for improved governance and management of areas beyond national jurisdiction actively discussed in relevant international fora. • UN Oceans strengthened as a platform for inter-agency coordination on ocean, coastal and island issues including the high seas within the United Nations system.
<p>4: Empower SIDS and other vulnerable communities to manage natural disasters and assess and adapt to the impacts of climate change, including building resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems and communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The capacity and preparedness of SIDS, low lying coastal areas and countries with vulnerable habitats and communities to adapt to climate change is improved. • The capacities of SIDS and other vulnerable countries and regions to better manage and improve resilience against natural disasters enhanced.

Implementation Framework

The achievement of the four overarching objectives over the coming years will be based on visionary and ambitious projects concepts delivered by UNEP working collaboratively and with its partners. These projects, will contribute directly to the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans and Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA). Embedded in each project concept will be a set of projects that will work towards achieving specific expected marine and coastal outcomes (Table 2) and that may involve a range of partners within and outside of UNEP (Figure 1).

It is envisaged that UNEP Divisions or MTS theme groupings within UNEP will provide the lead in developing projects to meet one or more of the four strategy overarching objectives, either within

their UNEP Division, or as a team of experts across the Divisions, regional offices and possibly external partners. Each project will relate primarily to an expected accomplishment in the current UNEP PoW (2010/11), guide the development of the 2012/13 PoW or the next MTS. The activities within each project will map to outputs specified in the Project Framework for a particular expected accomplishment in a Subprogram. For example, Figure 1 shows how projects developed consistent with the Strategy relate to the expected accomplishments within UNEP’s PoW and associated Project Frameworks. The Strategy will also guide the construction of the Project Framework for 2012/13 and beyond, thus contributing to the current MTS, its PoW and future versions of the MTS. In fact, it is envisaged that the strategy will contribute to the development of the programme of work for the next 10 years, with periodic reviews and updates as priorities and UNEP’s MTS are reviewed. Collectively these projects and actions will contribute to meeting MTS objectives in a marine and coastal context.

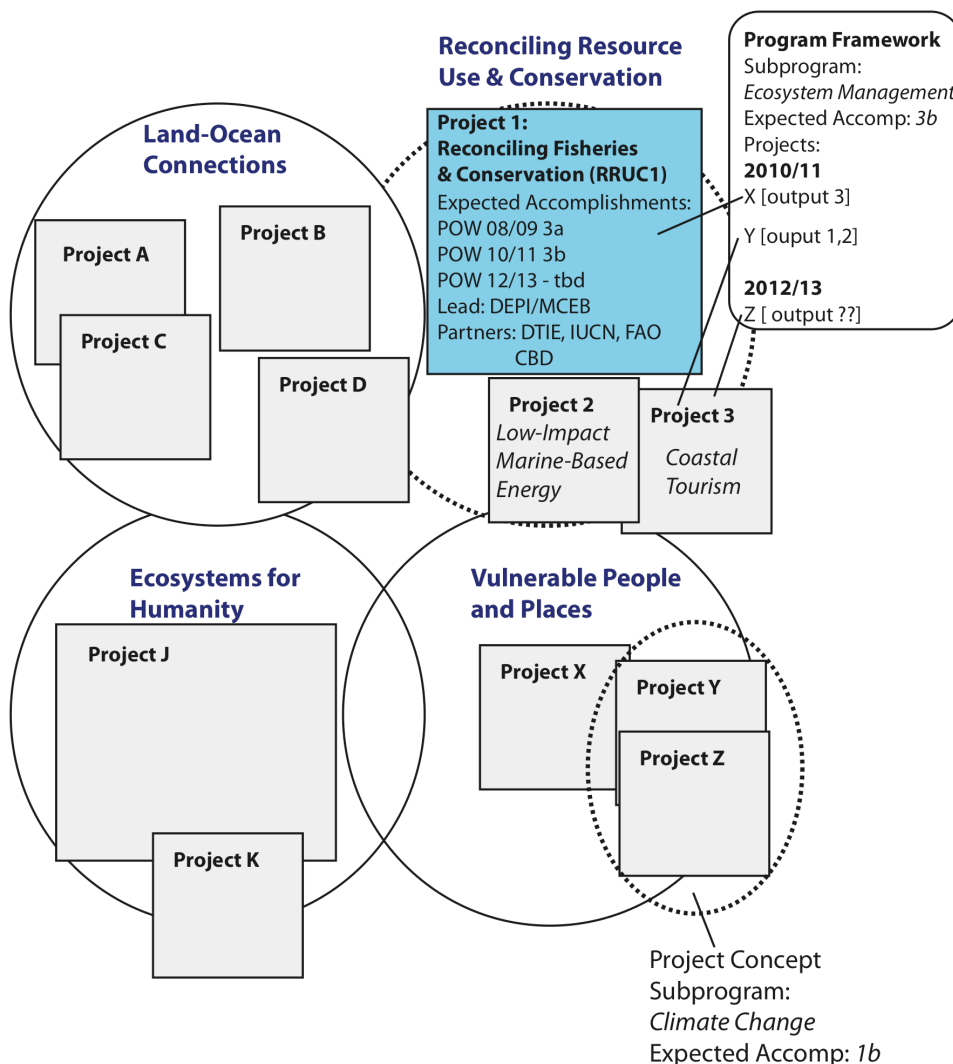


Figure 1: Example of the implementation framework based on Reconciling Resource Use and Conservation objective.

The implementation of the strategy through projects to achieve each policy objective will complement where possible the programs of the Regional Seas and the GPA. It is anticipated that much of the work of Regional Seas and GPA programs will help to achieve the objectives of this strategy, while also meeting their objectives.

The *UNEP Marine and Coastal Strategy* is ambitious, and reflects a directional shift towards collaborative work programmes between UNEP divisions, Regional Seas and other MEAs, the GPA, governments, NGOs and UN agencies, in particular those of UN Oceans. Implementing the Marine and Coastal Strategy requires significant resource mobilization. To do this UNEP will rely on a host of partners at regional and national levels. Many of the objectives strategies outlined in the strategy Table 1 above will be implemented within existing partnerships. However, new partnerships will be developed in order to address emerging issues such as those related to climate change, SIDS, resource use efficiency and ecosystem-based management. Partnership will be enhanced with UNEP collaborating centers (e.g. World Global Resource Information Database (GRID), Conservation Monitoring Center (WCMC) and Danish Hydraulics Institute Centre for Water and Environment), academic, research institutions, centers of excellence and NGOs. These partnerships will ensure that the strategy not only addresses themes agreed upon by UNEP's Governing Council but also leverages sources beyond the financial scope and capacity of UNEP.

Monitoring the Marine and Coastal Strategy

Central to the Strategy is ensuring that all facets are effectively monitored and that monitoring results are rigorously evaluated. A separate *UNEP Marine and Coastal Strategy Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan* (Appendix 2) is currently under development and will provide detailed performance

Standards in line with the MTS Monitoring Plan and Evaluation Plan currently being drafted.

Table 2: Expected Outcomes Aligned with the MTS

It is recognised that many of the expected outcomes of the strategy support different MTS themes. To assist with monitoring and evaluation, these expected outcomes have been aligned with the relevant MTS themes and grouped according to UNEP’s ecosystem management (EM) Framework in the table below. A significant degree of overlap exists between the priority areas addressed by each outcome.

EM Framework	1. Climate Change	2. Disasters & Conflicts	3. Ecosystem Management	4. Environmental Governance	5. Harmful Substances	6. Resource Efficiency
<p>1. Assessment</p> <p>1.1 Provide knowledge base (sound science, monitoring and assessment)</p>	Enhanced understanding and awareness of the role of marine and coastal ecosystem services for human well-being and climate change regulation.	Vulnerable countries and regions conducting risk assessments for natural disasters for marine and coastal ecosystems	<p>The knowledge base (natural and social) underpinning integrated river-basin, coastal and marine management is enhanced and made more accessible to policy makers, industry and civil society.</p> <p>Integrated and regular national, regional and global regular assessments of the status, trends and key drivers of marine and coastal ecosystems.</p>	Enhanced access to science-based technical and policy advice to manage the impacts of LBA and the ecosystem effects of fishing at national, regional and global levels.	Enhanced understanding of management interventions based on sound science and cost-benefit analyses to address the effects of harmful substances, nutrients and climate change on marine ecosystem services.	<p>Enhanced access to science-based information on the impacts of coastal and marine aquaculture systems on the ecosystem services of critical habitats.</p> <p>Better knowledge of the potential efficiencies gains in the fisheries supply chain for carbon embedded fish products.</p>
<p>1.2 Inform management and policy-making processes</p>	National policies on climate change consider marine biodiversity.	National and regional plans incorporate risk reduction strategies for marine and coastal areas.	The economic and social costs (direct & opportunity) of coastal/marine pollution and the Physical Alteration and Destruction of Habitats (PADH) are better understood, communicated and considered in policy decisions at national and regional scales.	The enabling environment to encourage experimentation with, development of, and progression to, best practices and innovative technologies to protect marine and coastal ecosystems is enhanced.	<p>Enhanced awareness of the effects of harmful substances used in fisheries and aquaculture.</p> <p>Enhanced understanding of the international instruments used to regulate the dumping of nuclear wastes at sea.</p>	<p>Incorporation of low carbon solutions and GHG emission reduction measures in fishing and coastal tourism industries.</p> <p>Information exchange platforms established and information on resource efficient fisheries shared among trade, fishing and environment communities.</p>

EM Framework	1. Climate Change	2. Disasters & Conflicts	3. Ecosystem Management	4. Environmental Governance	5. Harmful Substances	6. Resource Efficiency
<p>1.3 Provide information on trends, emerging issues and early warning</p>	<p>SIDS and low lying coastal areas better informed and prepared for managing impacts from disasters and climate change.</p>		<p>Enhanced knowledge of the potential consequences on marine and coastal ecosystems and services under agreed cc scenarios at global and regional scales among policy makers and cc negotiators.</p>	<p>Trends in the development of national marine and coastal ecosystem governance established using agreed indicators. Enhanced knowledge of the 'Code of Conduct' for high seas governance.</p>		<p>More economic and trade policies with the potential to impact on marine resources are better designed or take potential impacts into consideration.</p>
<p>2. Management 2.1 Create enabling environment (capacity building)</p>	<p>Enhanced understanding and awareness of the role of marine and coastal ecosystem services for human well-being and climate change regulation. The capacity and preparedness of SIDS, low lying coastal areas and countries with vulnerable habitats and communities to adapt to climate change is improved.</p>	<p>The capacities of SIDS and other vulnerable countries and regions to better manage and improve resilience against natural disasters enhanced.</p>	<p>Enhanced understanding of climate change impacts on ecosystem and social resilience Management tools and decision-support systems for marine and coastal management within countries and regions enhanced. Enhanced capacity of countries and regions to use ecosystem based management.</p>	<p>Global marine and coastal biodiversity targets met by countries and regions through enhanced access to appropriate and timely scientific information. Countries vulnerable to climate change with improved capacities to effectively engage in discussions and negotiations.</p>		<p>Enhanced capacities among EEZ countries to negotiate sustainable fisheries access agreements and promote regional cooperation.</p>
<p>2.2 Institutional functions (structural, legislative, financial)</p>	<p>Climate change policy and adaptation plans integrated into planning and budgeting processes and access to management options enhanced. National and regional policies addressing environmental aspects of ocean carbon sequestration supported.</p>	<p>Countries with capacities to enhance the resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems to the impacts of disasters and conflicts.</p>	<p>Integrated catchment management incorporating cost-benefit analysis of mitigating upstream climate change impacts versus reduced down-stream ecosystem services Financing mechanisms developed by countries and regions to address declining marine and coastal ecosystem services.</p>	<p>Innovative ways developed and promoted to facilitate SIDS and other identified vulnerable places to effectively comply with marine and coastal MEAs reporting requirements, including the enhancement of regional and global mechanisms and programmes.</p>	<p>Improved performance by governments in assessing, managing and reducing the risks to human health and the environment from harmful substances used in the marine sector</p>	<p>Reform of fisheries subsidies promoted in the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and regional/country levels. Enhanced awareness and understanding of resource efficient fisheries and aquaculture at regional and national levels. Regional and national Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) regimes, in agreement with the international ABS regime, that recognise and incorporate traditional knowledge are developed.</p>

EM Framework	1. Climate Change	2. Disasters & Conflicts	3. Ecosystem Management	4. Environmental Governance	5. Harmful Substances	6. Resource Efficiency
<p>2.3 Management instruments (practical tools, technologies, planning)</p>	<p>Enhanced use of EBM tools and technical guidelines in climate change mitigation measures and adaptation strategies and policies.</p>	<p>SIDS-specific adaptive EBM approaches and relevant tools are developed.</p> <p>ICM tools to enhance coastal habitat resilience developed.</p> <p>Guidelines to mitigate impacts of disaster recovery operations in coastal areas developed.</p>	<p>Best practices and innovative technologies to protect marine and coastal ecosystems are more accessible and replicable.</p> <p>Compatible tools, guidelines and frameworks developed for defining, assessing and valuing marine and coastal habitats and their ecosystem services.</p> <p>Development of innovative tools for integrated and adaptive marine and coastal spatial management and marine protected areas.</p> <p>Harmonization of EBM and FAO's ecosystem approach to fisheries to ensure marine ecosystems are sustained.</p>	<p>Countries have increased capacity to innovate and adapt best practices and technologies to protect and restore marine and coastal ecosystems to their political, social, economic, and geographical circumstances.</p> <p>Enhanced understanding and awareness for tool application.</p> <p>EBM and governance of marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystems enhanced within countries and regions.</p> <p>Technical support provided to enhance coherent advocacy on global marine and coastal issues.</p>	<p>Development of instruments and policies to mitigate or reduce the use and discharge of harmful substances into marine and coastal ecosystems.</p>	<p>Current and potential marine-based energy production activities are evaluated.</p> <p>Support provided to countries and regions to develop and implement appropriate institutions, legislation and policies that sustain productive ecosystems and social-resilience.</p>
<p>3. Mainstreaming 3.1 National level (develop policy / programs, integrated planning)</p>	<p>The capacity of governments operating at municipal, sub-national, national and regional scales to mainstream policies and mitigation measures to assess, manage, reduce and adapt to the risks posed to human well-being and the marine environment by land-based sources of pollution and climate change is increased</p> <p>The coverage of low-carbon maritime industries and sustainable greenhouse-gas emission reduction programmes in the marine sector is expanded.</p>	<p>SIDS and other vulnerable countries and regions are supported to mainstream integrated and adaptive EBM approaches into national development planning.</p> <p>Countries with coastal policies that enhance the resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems to disasters.</p>	<p>Countries are better equipped to develop and implement cross-sectoral multi-stakeholder instruments, protocols and National Programmes of Action to protect the marine environment from land-based activities.</p> <p>Support of mainstreaming Marine Protected Area (MPA) within integrated management frameworks.</p>	<p>Coherent National Plans of Action addressing LBA developed.</p> <p>Cross-sectoral national strategies governing marine and coastal ecosystems, marine protected areas and biodiversity aligned with regional protocols.</p>		<p>Sustainable and efficient management practices - that take into account gender considerations - developed and their integration into relevant national and regional policies supported to optimize the benefits derived from the use of natural resources.</p>
<p>3.2 Regional and</p>	<p>Regional approaches to</p>		<p>Increased harmonisation of</p>	<p>Common regional protocols</p>	<p>Adaptation measures to</p>	<p>SIDS and other vulnerable</p>

EM Framework	1. Climate Change	2. Disasters & Conflicts	3. Ecosystem Management	4. Environmental Governance	5. Harmful Substances	6. Resource Efficiency
<p>subregional levels (agenda setting, protocols)</p>	<p>climate change preparedness developed for selected habitats.</p>		<p>multiple marine and coastal ecosystem management objectives via regional collaborations.</p>	<p>and frameworks for trans-boundary LBA effects developed and strengthened. Regional protocols for marine biodiversity and ecosystem management adopted.</p>	<p>reduce POPs and other harmful substances in Polar marine ecosystems adopted.</p>	<p>countries effectively engage in global and regional discussions and negotiations related to their natural resources, including increasing the economic value of fisheries and other marine and coastal resources.</p>
<p>3.3 Global level (agenda setting, normative roles)</p>			<p>Frameworks for improved governance and management of areas beyond national jurisdiction actively discussed in relevant international fora.</p>	<p>UN Oceans strengthened as a platform for inter-agency coordination on ocean, coastal and island issues including the high seas within the United Nations system.</p>	<p>International cooperation to reduce the quantity of hazardous substances and waste disposed at sea promoted.</p>	<p>Efficient use of fertilizers in aquaculture increased globally. Trade delegations, international organizations and NGOs better informed on fisheries subsidies reform within the WTO to enrich negotiation processes. Seafood supply chain partnerships promoting sustainable fisheries and increased consumption of sustainable seafood choices created.</p>



Appendix 1: Background Paper

Overview

By providing leadership and encouraging partnership in caring for the environment, UNEP has over the past four decades directed its focus on addressing a range of environmental priority areas. Of these priority areas, marine and coastal issues have been actioned primarily through the Regional Seas Program (RSP) and the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA). Initiatives have been implemented through the RSP to address varied marine and coastal priorities, from land-based pollution sources to assisting Small-Island Developing States (SIDS) to implement the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation (MSI) as mandated in 2005.

The expansion and evolution of UNEP mandates underlined the need for a dedicated marine and coastal strategy, providing the impetus to coordinate the UNEP response to marine and coastal issues at a higher level. As a result, in 2009 the *UNEP Marine and Coastal Strategy* (the Strategy) was developed taking into account of UNEP's *Medium Term Strategy* (MTS) for 2010-2013; a strategy based strongly on the priorities identified by stakeholders both internal and external to the organisation.

The *UNEP Marine and Coastal Strategy* has a clear vision:

“Prosperous and healthy oceans and coasts where conservation, productivity and resource use are sustainable.”

Organised under four guiding objectives, the *UNEP Marine and Coastal Strategy* proposes various initiatives expected to meet the Strategy's vision. The guiding objectives are described in the main text.

1. Land-ocean connections.
2. Ecosystems for humanity.
3. Reconciling use and conservation.
4. Vulnerable people and places.

This document is a supplement to the Strategy, demonstrating the evolution of UNEPs' mandates which are most relevant to marine and coastal environments. It frames not only the legal or institutional mechanisms for change but also demonstrates the cumulative nature of change leading up to the development of the Strategy. It also frames the Strategy initiatives identified in the context of the MTS, UNEP's Ecosystem Management Programme (EMP), and the complementary *Water Policy and Strategy of UNEP*.

Specific strategy initiatives and expected outcomes are detailed in the *UNEP Marine and Coastal Strategy* document.

The mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation of these Strategy initiatives are specified in the complementary *UNEP Marine and Coastal Strategy Monitoring and Evaluation Plan*.

Evolution of UNEP Mandate on Marine and Coastal Environments

UNEP was established within the context of protecting marine and coastal areas being one of the salient topics addressed in the Declaration and the Action Plan of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (UNCHE), held in Stockholm in 1972. The overall UNEP mandate was established by the General Assembly (GA) in the same year, and called for the organization “to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.”

UNEP Mandates in the 1970s

Among the programme priorities identified from the first session of the UNEP Governing Council (GC) in 1973, was the need to carry out objective assessments of problems affecting the marine environment and its living resources. Further priorities included:

- to assist nations in identifying and controlling land-based sources of pollution, particularly those which reach the oceans through rivers.
- to stimulate international and regional agreements for the control of all forms of pollution of the marine environment.
- to develop a programme for the monitoring of marine pollution and its effects on marine ecosystems.

Since UNEP was established, the Regional Seas Programme (RSP) has been one of its flagship programmes. The RSP gives priority to regional activities encouraging and supporting the preparation of regional agreements for the protection of specific water bodies. To date, UNEP has supported the negotiation, adoption and implementation of 13 regional seas conventions and action plans throughout the world, and operates as Secretariat of six. UNEP provides ongoing support to regional seas governing bodies on legal and public relations issues, and assists in the achievement of financial sustainability. The regional seas conventions and action plans are also used as instruments for sustainable development and as platforms for regional implementation of multilateral environmental agreements.

UNEP Mandates in the 1980s

The GC Session of a Special Charter in 1982 identified oceans as one of the priorities for the UN system to action, through a system-wide programme of activities to be coordinated by UNEP. Priority issues identified included:

- increasing pollution of the seas with oil and other substances from land-based sources and from shipping.
- pollution of estuaries and coastal waters.
- overfishing.
- environmentally inappropriate exploitation of marine and coastal resources.

In addition, the development and application of monitoring, assessing, reducing and preventing pollution and degradation of natural resources including mangrove and coral areas, as well as support for disaster mitigation, were also highlighted.

At its fifteenth and sixteenth sessions, the GC adopted a ‘principle of precautionary action’ as the policy basis for the prevention and elimination of marine pollution. The Council urged international organizations and the RSP to assess the vulnerability of developing countries to sea level rise, particularly Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and low-lying coastal states.

UNEP Mandates in the 1990s

Since the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development, many other international and regional gatherings and forums focused their attention on the need to protect marine and coastal environments and ecosystems. As a result, mandates were given and responsibilities assigned to UNEP to support Government compliance in the protection, rational use and development of the oceans living resources, all kinds of seas and associated watersheds, as well as coastal areas and islands, particularly SIDS.

The UN Conference on SIDS, held in Barbados in 1994, adopted the Barbados Programme of Action on the Sustainable Development of SIDS (BPOA), urging the UN to support implementation. In particular, UNEP was called to use ongoing work within RSP to assist SIDS with the development and implementation of integrated coastal zone management plans, and to improve international coordination preventing further marine and coastal degradation.

Following various calls by the UNEP GC and relevant preparatory work, the international community adopted the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA) in 1995, addressing, inter alia, the links between freshwater and coastal environments. UNEP was called to support States in applying integrated coastal area and watershed management approaches. At the request of governments, UNEP became the GPA Secretariat in 1997. Further to the UN reform process being carried out in those years, the nineteenth session of UNEP GC in 1997 adopted the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of UNEP.

UNEP Mandates in the Millennium

In September 2000, Heads of State and Government adopted the Millennium Declaration. Goal seven of the subsequent Millennium Development Goals (MDG) emphasized the need to ensure environmental sustainability, reducing biodiversity loss, improving access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation and improving the lives of slum dwellers.

Following the Millennium Summit, in 2001 the GC requested UNEP to pay due attention to activities aimed at addressing the negative effects of sewage and other land-based sources of pollution, physical alteration and destruction of habitats, nutrients and sediment mobilization on the marine, coastal and associated freshwater environment, integrated coastal area management, and coral reefs. UNEP was called to work together with the chemicals and biodiversity-related conventions, and to enhance cooperation between regional fisheries bodies and regional seas conventions and action plans on issues relevant to ecosystem-based management of fisheries.

In 2002 the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) called to strengthen regional cooperation and coordination between relevant organizations, the UNEP RSP, regional fisheries management and other regional science, health and development organizations. UNEP was also urged to advance the implementation of the GPA by actions at all levels, and to: facilitate partnerships, scientific research and diffusion of technical knowledge; mobilize domestic, regional and international resources; and promote human and institutional capacity-building to mainstream the objectives of the GPA. Regarding SIDS, the JPOI called for relevant regional management initiatives within the context of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the UNEP RSP, to support the implementation of the BPOA.

In 2003, the GC called for the establishment of a regular process for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, for the further promotion of integrated coastal area and river basin management, and to facilitate scientific, management and institutional links between freshwater, coastal and marine management.

The Jeju Initiative, adopted in 2004 by the eighth special session of the GC/GMEF, identified the priority environmental dimensions and the subsequent requirements for concrete and coordinated action of water-related themes as ecosystem approaches in particular; integrated water resource management; water and sanitation; and water, health and poverty.

The International Review Meeting of the BPOA in 2005 adopted the Mauritius Declaration and the *Mauritius Strategy for the further implementation of the BPOA (MSI)*. The MSI acknowledged that further action is required by SIDS, with the necessary support of the international community, to address a number of issues within 19 identified priority areas, inter alia, management and disposal of waste; sustainable conservation and management of coastal and marine resources; monitoring, conservation and sustainable management of coral reefs; addressing the impacts of coastal development, coastal tourism, intensive and destructive fishing practices; and integrated energy programmes. Since 2005, the UNGA has repeatedly requested UN agencies mainstream the MSI further in their work programmes. UNEP GC has accordingly requested that implementation of the MSI be supported, using the network of UNEP regional offices and the RSP.

The Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building was approved by the 23rd session of UNEP Governing Council in February 2005. UNEP was called to support the strengthening of capacities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to comply with international agreements and implement the programme goals set by the GC and other internationally agreed development goals. The Bali Plan includes indicative thematic areas in which efforts in technology transfer and capacity-building are to be addressed, including oceans, seas and coastal ecosystems, as well as pollution, chemicals, waste management, conservation of wetlands, transboundary conservation and sustainable management of natural resources, environmental emergency preparedness and response, and sanitation.

The ninth special session of the GC/GMEF endorsed in 2006 the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), which calls for, inter alia, the integration of chemicals management issues into policies for food safety, water and marine ecosystem management.

Political Drivers and Revised Strategies to Effect UNEP Mandates

Evolution of the UNEP mandate has taken place in the context of wider international initiatives towards sustainable development. Directional shifts have also taken place throughout the UN system, informing UNEP's approach to achieving its objectives and delivering on its mandate, while working to alleviate poverty, assisting vulnerable countries, and addressing changes in ecosystems. It is within this framework that the GC requested UNEP to prepare a Medium Term Strategy (MTS) for 2010-2013 in consultation with the Committee of Permanent Representatives. The MTS, as welcomed by the tenth special session of the GC in 2008, provides a clear, results-based focus for UNEP programmes of work and is expected to enable UNEP to deliver on its mandate more effectively, by building on its expertise and comparative advantage on six cross-cutting thematic priorities.

These six priorities are outlined in the following section, which also details UNEP's marine priorities in the lead up to the development of the *UNEP Marine and Coastal Strategy*.

UNEP Marine Priorities

UNEP continually adapted its approach to marine and coastal management to ensure delivery on its mandates. Recent reviews of the UN system as a whole called for greater coherence across various development-related agencies, funds and programmes. The UN Secretary-General noted in particular, the need to strengthen delivery of operational activities. This revised approach, referred to as One UN, provided impetus for the development of UNEP Medium Term Strategy (MTS) 2010-2013 in 2008. The objectives and expected accomplishments of the MTS are incorporated in the *UNEP Marine and Coastal Strategy* (see Strategy document).

Cognizant of recent directional shifts in the organization as outlined above, the MTS 2010-2013 called for a coordinated, results-focused delivery of work programmes. Six cross-cutting priorities were identified to provide a new focus for the work of UNEP.

The six cross-cutting priorities are:

- Climate change.
- Disasters and conflicts.
- Ecosystems management.
- Environmental governance.
- Harmful substances and hazardous waste.
- Resource efficiency.

In parallel with the development of the MTS 2010-2013, a workshop (Brainstorming Workshop) was held in September 2007 with UNEP marine and coastal staff, a number of selected collaborators and experts to discuss issues specific to marine and coastal areas. This workshop compiled background information about existing coastal and marine programmes, both inside and outside UNEP, identified existing marine governance gaps and UNEP's comparative advantage in addressing specific marine issues. Workshop outcomes included the identification of seven priority areas in marine and coastal management:

- Pollution from land-based activities (LBA) including excessive nutrients and marine litter.
- Physical alteration and destruction of habitats, including through aquaculture.
- Impact of climate change on oceans and coasts.
- Marine and coastal biodiversity, including deep seas.
- Environmental aspects of fisheries.
- Environmental aspects of high seas and seabed management and governance (beyond areas of national jurisdiction).
- Vulnerability of islands.

These seven priority areas provided the foundation for development of the four guiding strategy objectives and guided the drafting of the subsequent Strategy expected outcomes. The four guiding objectives as described in the main text.

- Land-ocean connections.
- Ecosystems for humanity.
- Reconciling use and conservation.
- Vulnerable people and places.

The Water Policy and Strategy of UNEP

Since its inception, UNEP maintains a strong focus on the management of freshwater resources, continuing to evolve its programming to address freshwater priorities. In response to the urgency for action on freshwater priorities highlighted by the Bali Strategic Plan, the *Water Policy and Strategy of UNEP* was drafted as a strategic guiding document. Presenting a set of principles designed to focus UNEP work in the area of freshwater resources management, the Strategy also outlined the conceptual considerations and mechanisms through which UNEP will implement its water related activities. Guided by the goal of achieving equitable water resources management, the Strategy is divided into three main programme areas of action; Assessment, Management and Cooperation.

Adhering to the conceptual principles of Ecosystem-Based Management (EBM), the *Water Policy and Strategy* of UNEP acknowledges the freshwater-coastal interface and downstream freshwater linkages to oceans and coasts. An important element of this strategy lies in the development of mechanisms for the linked management of freshwater and coastal resources.

The main areas of programme action identified in the *Water Policy and Strategy of UNEP* provided guidance during the drafting of the *UNEP Marine and Coastal Strategy*. The marine and coastal programme areas of action adhere to a similar structure, considering Assessment, Management and Mainstreaming, with the aim of promoting greater cohesion in programme delivery across UN agencies, as areas of programme complementarity can be easily identified. This approach also allows for initiatives to effectively be traced from catchments and freshwater environments to coastal and marine areas to encompass entire ecosystems.

More importantly by embracing the principals of EBM, the actions outlined by these two strategies allow UNEP to comprehensively address the integrated management of priorities for freshwater, estuarine and marine waters.

Millennium Ecosystem Assessment - EBM Framework

The degradation of ecosystem services often causes significant harm to human well-being.

Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.

The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) was initiated in 2001, after being called for by the United Nations (UN) Secretary General Kofi Annan at the turn of the new millennium. Taking into account the complexities of human and environmental linkages, the objective of the MA was to provide a scientific assessment of the consequences of ecosystem change on human well-being. Once assessed, subsequent actions needed to enhance conservation and sustained use of ecosystems were also proposed as part of the initiative. The resultant appraisals and actions were captured in five technical volumes and six synthesis reports. Out of 24 ecosystem services assessed over the four year period of the assessment, 15 were identified as being degraded or used unsustainably. The report concluded that continued decline of ecosystem services will be a major constraint for developing countries in meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and that this decline impeded sustainable development in all nations.

The MA considered ecosystem services and their links to human well-being and development needs. By utilising such a framework, one that considers a holistic approach to ecosystem services, complex human- environment interlinkages can easily be communicated to decision-makers. It also facilitates comparison to other social and economic information on human well-being. The conceptual framework used for the MA was one of the major points of difference between this and similar global assessments, such as Global Environmental Outlook (GEO) or Intergovernmental Panel Climate Change (IPCC) reports. It is this framework that has been subsequently used in the development of tailored management initiatives as opposed to the traditional sectoral management of natural systems.

To date, sectoral approaches to the management of natural systems have proved largely ineffective in maintaining ecosystem productivity and biodiversity. EBM addresses the shortfalls of traditional single sector approaches to provide a comprehensive, integrated approach to the management of human-environment interactions. Within UNEP, the principles of EBM are incorporated in the UNEP Ecosystem Management Programme.

Ecosystem management was identified in the MTS as a priority area for UNEP Programme of Works (PoWs) from 2010-2013 (see Section 3). However, linkages to ecosystem management are also implicit in the remaining five priorities, as outlined in Table 1 below.

Table 1 MTS Priorities aligned with the priority of ecosystem management

MTS priority	Examples of links to ecosystem management
Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased mitigation for example through improved land use and reduced deforestation. Adaptation measure for example dealing with sea level rise requires improved management of coral reefs, mangroves and coastal areas to increase resilience. Prevention and coping with increased flood events requires securing catchment forests and reforestation along drainage lines.
Environmental governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Success stories of ecosystem management can help in shaping a response to the cultural, social, political and institutional processes that govern the drivers. Effective governance at multiple scales is essential for effective ecosystem management.
Hazardous substances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of hazardous substances will improve ecosystem health. Conversely, ecosystem management can strengthen the regulating services that clean air and water.

Disasters and conflicts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention and mitigation of natural disasters by strengthening natural barriers (e.g. coral reefs, mangroves, and forests), restoration and recovery operations in post-crisis areas benefit from an ecosystem approach. • Healthy productive ecosystems also reduce competition for natural resources, often a causal factor of conflict.
Resource efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem management, by pointing out interlinkages, constraints, opportunities and risks of irreversible change linked to drivers and pressures (e.g. overexploitation, land-use change and external inputs) on ecosystem integrity, can contribute to setting the priorities and analysing potential impacts of interventions under different scenarios. • Internalizing environmental costs and removing perverse subsidies can also be expected to improve ecosystem health.

Source: UNEP Ecosystem Management Programme 2008. UNEP (DEPI)/RS.10/4.

The conceptual frameworks of the MA and UNEP Ecosystem Management Programme both provided a foundation for the drafting of *UNEP Marine and Coastal Strategy* programme areas of action.

A key phase in the Strategy development involved consultation with key stakeholders to ensure human well-being (including the poverty-environment nexus and gender considerations) were addressed through the various initiatives proposed. The resultant Strategy expected outcomes actively consider the link between human well-being, development and conservation needs. In addition the Strategy's four guiding objectives (mainly objectives two, three and four) are directly framed considering these linkages. For objective one, this link is more indirect. (See page 9 for guiding objectives.)

It is recognized that many of the expected outcomes support different MTS themes. To assist in monitoring and evaluation, the expected outcomes have been aligned with the relevant MTS themes in Appendix 1 of the *UNEP Marine and Coastal Strategy*.

Partnerships

The scale and extent of marine and coastal management issues is beyond the resources and expertise of a single agency. Currently, agencies worldwide are working in partnership to achieve various marine and coastal management goals. In achieving the outcomes of the *UNEP Marine and Coastal Strategy*, UNEP will work both within and outside of the UN system to maintain and develop new, complementary partnerships and programmes in order to move forward with the implementation of recommendations. Three types of partnerships are envisaged for the *UNEP Marine and Coastal Strategy*; Operational (UN-based); Operational (Other); and Financial.

Only a selected number of partners for the Strategy have been listed here. Achieving specific expected outcomes will require further cooperation from specific agencies, as listed in under each outcome (see the Strategy document). UNEP will also continue working with and through national government environmental and other agencies to achieve national activities. Building and strengthening partnerships with research institutes and non-government agencies across international, regional and national levels will also be a priority.

UN-based operational partnerships

Through the implementation of the *UNEP Marine and Coastal Strategy*, UNEP anticipates existing partnerships, particularly within UN marine agencies participating in UN Oceans, to be strengthened. UN Oceans is a coordinating mechanism within the UN system working to strengthen cooperation of UN activities on oceans and coasts. UNEP, who has partnered with organizations within UN Oceans on several initiatives to date, also coordinates its activities with these agencies to complement activities, optimize resources and leverage funding.

Extending current partnerships to other UN agencies such as UNFCCC is also anticipated through implementation of the Strategy.

Other operational partnerships

A number of organizations outside the UN system also have marine mandates. Depending on the scale of the organization, the marine sector may comprise one of the mandates of larger national and international organisations.

For the purposes of implementing the Strategy and other specific projects, UNEP will extend existing partnerships and create new partnerships as required. Often local, national and regional organizations can provide critical implementation support, allowing UNEP to deliver results efficiently and effectively in country. The MOU between UNEP and the US National Oceanographic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) over GPA related activities in the Caribbean is an example of one such partnership.

Financial partnerships

Global financial institutions, such as the World Bank and other development banks, have in the past provided significant financial support to marine and coastal management initiatives. Multilateral funds, such as the GEF, have been significant partners. Bi-lateral donors, for example governments who donate either through targeted funds or within the Environment Fund, as well as philanthropic foundations, have a specific interest in marine and coastal issues and have historically provided financial support. It is anticipated the Strategy implementation will provide opportunities to deepen and extend existing financial partnerships and create new partnerships as required.

Conclusion

The background to the *UNEP Marine and Coastal Strategy* draws on, and recognizes, the evolution of UNEP legal mandates over the past 40 years within the context of changing global environmental and social trends. The Strategy also recognizes recent changes to the organization and focus in delivery of UNEP programmes.

Firmly anchored in the priorities identified in the MTS and by key stakeholders, the *UNEP Marine and Coastal Strategy* aims to establish UNEP's role within the UN system over the coming years in the management of marine and coastal resources and their use by coastal communities and SIDS. With a strong focus on maintaining human well-being, addressing the poverty and environment nexus, gender considerations and applying the conceptual framework of Ecosystem-Based Management, the strategy complements initiatives in freshwater management, as outlined in the *Water Policy and Strategy of UNEP*, to ensure water resource issues are managed within an integrated and coherent framework.

The Strategy implementation framework focuses on developing projects to meet one or more of the four strategy objectives. Implementation projects will be developed either within one UNEP Division, or more likely by a team of experts across the Divisions, Regional Seas Programme, regional offices and where advantageous external partners. Each project will relate primarily to an expected accomplishment in the current PoW (2010 to 2011) or guide the development of the 2012 to 2013 PoW.

Various partner organizations have to date been involved in the marine and coastal work of UNEP. Through the implementation of the *UNEP Marine and Coastal Strategy*, these partnerships will be strengthened and expanded to include additional organisations and agencies both within and external to the UN system. Assistance from operational and financial partners will be an essential component in effectively implementing the Strategy.

Central to the success of the Strategy is ensuring that all facets are effectively monitored and that monitoring results are rigorously evaluated. The companion document, *UNEP Marine and Coastal Strategy Monitoring and Evaluation Plan*, provides guidance in dealing with potential changes to programme delivery and details the specific mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation of the expected outcomes.

APPENDIX 2: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

Introduction

1.1 Background

This *Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan* is a companion document to the *UNEP Marine and Coastal Strategy*. The *M&E Plan* outlines indicators and targets to assess success in implementing the Strategy.

Further information on the *UNEP Marine and Coastal Strategy* is contained in the *UNEP Marine and Coastal Strategy Background Paper*. The paper provides further details on the UNEP mandate and comparative advantage.

1.2 Plan Organization

The M&E Plan is organized by the Strategy's four **objectives**, namely:

- **Land-Ocean Connections** countries integrate the management of coastal watersheds, the coastal area (including cities) and the marine environment to optimize the ecosystem services and resilience of marine and coastal systems.
- **Ecosystems for Humanity:** to identify, assess and value marine and coastal ecosystem services and to ensure that appropriate tools and policies are available for governments and communities to effectively engage in managing these ecosystems and services.
- **Reconciling Use and Conservation:** to empower communities and the public, private, and government agencies to reconcile the sustainability of and optimization of marine and coastal ecosystem services while ensuring the long-term conservation of these systems.
- **Vulnerable People and Places:** to strengthen the ecological, economic and social security of vulnerable communities and places, including SIDS to adapt and respond to natural disasters and climate change, through enhancing the resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems and social capital, and improved access and benefit sharing.

The progress indicators, baseline, data sources and targets for each objective are presented in a series of Tables in the next Section.

Two sets of targets are presented. The first is an interim target at the end of 2011, which aligns with the first Program of Work (PoW) under the UNEP Medium Term Strategy (MTS). The second target is the end of 2013, which aligns with the completion of the MTS.

1.3 Terminology

The MTS (Annex IV) outlines the terminology used to describe its strategic framework, adopted here, as follows:

- “Objectives” are equivalent to “goals” in OECD/Development Assistance Committee and United Nations Development Group agreed harmonized results-based management terminology. “Objectives” is, however, the term customarily used by the United Nations Secretariat.
- “Expected accomplishments” are equivalent to “outcomes” in OECD/ Development Assistance Committee and UNDP agreed harmonized results-based management terminology. “Expected accomplishment” is, however, the term customarily used by the United Nations Secretariat.

Add extra text explaining baseline + other components of the tables below etc??

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

1.4 Land-Ocean Connections

Summary	ID	Progress Indicators	Baseline	Data Sources	Target 2011	Target 2013	Estimated Budget 2010-2012	Estimated Budget 2012-2014
Objective Understand and communicate factors affecting the amenity, productivity and resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems, with a focus on the effects of land-based activities on water quality and habitats	LO1							
Expected Outcomes								
The knowledge base (natural and social) underpinning integrated river basin, coastal and marine management is enhanced and made more accessible to policy makers, industry and civil society	LO1.1	Assessments of marine/coastal environments initiated that follow the recommendations of the AOA report Valuation studies of marine/coastal environments completed based on accepted best-	None None None	Assessment of Assessments (AoA) report and secretariat UNEP project database RSP and GPA Annual Reports and project reports	One regional or national Assessments of marine/coastal environments initiated One regional and one national valuation studies of marine/coastal environments completed	Two Regional Assessments of marine/coastal environments completed Two regional and four National Valuation studies of marine/coastal	(100 and 50) 150 K 210 K	200K 540 K

Summary	ID	Progress Indicators	Baseline	Data Sources	Target 2011	Target 2013	Estimated Budget 2010-2012	Estimated Budget 2012-2014
		practices Assessment and valuation studies referenced in marine and coastal policies and management plans at national, regional and global scales.			Attributable reference of assessment and valuation studies in coastal policies and management plans at national, regional and global scales	environment completed Attributable reference of assessment and valuation studies in coastal policies and management plans at national, regional and global scales	50K	50K
The economic and social costs (direct and opportunity) of coastal/marine pollution and the Physical Alteration and Destruction of Habitats (PADH) are better understood	LO1.2	Guidelines, tools and methodologies for social and economic analyses of PADH developed and made available to national	nil	Published guidelines, tools and methodology documents National accounts report	Guidelines, tools, methodologies finalised, tested and shared with key stakeholders (government and private sectors) to reach	Cost of PADH reflected in the national accounts (6 countries in Africa, Asia and Wider	100K	250K for national actions 300K for pilot projects

Summary	ID	Progress Indicators	Baseline	Data Sources	Target 2011	Target 2013	Estimated Budget 2010-2012	Estimated Budget 2012-2014
		governments and agencies (including private sectors) engaged in development activities in the coastal zone Economic and social costs of PADH are reflected in national accounts Private sector bodies and agencies engaged in economic activities in the coast acknowledge and use the guidelines and tools in their decision making		Investment decision of the private sectors (reflected in selection of sites for construction and other related activities in the coast)	consensus.	Caribbean) Pilot project in partnership with Private Sectors in 3 locations to demonstrate different approaches to undertake development activities in the coast.		
Objective Support governments in their respective efforts to mainstream environmental governance of coastal areas and associated catchment/watershed areas	LO2							
Expected Outcomes								
Countries are better equipped to develop and implement	LO2.1	Improved institutional		NPA database and national	Improved institutional	Experiences replicated in	500K	900K

Summary	ID	Progress Indicators	Baseline	Data Sources	Target 2011	Target 2013	Estimated Budget 2010-2012	Estimated Budget 2012-2014
cross-sectoral multi-stakeholder instruments, protocols and National Programmes of Action to protect the marine environment from land-based activities		<p>arrangements established in XX no of countries for GPA implementation</p> <p>Trained NPA focal officials in the selected countries</p> <p>Enhanced capacity of officials to draw realistic planning and securing resources for NPA implementation</p> <p>Integration of GPA implementation into relevant national planning and budgeting processes</p>		reports	<p>arrangements established in six countries</p> <p>Training of NPA focal officials</p> <p>Integration of NPA into national planning and budgetary processes</p>	<p>10 additional countries</p> <p>Training of NPA officials extended</p> <p>More NPA integrated into national plan and budget</p>		
The capacity of governments operating at municipal, sub-national, national and regional scales to mainstream policies and mitigation measures to assess, manage, reduce and adapt to the risks posed to human well-being and the marine environment by land-based sources of pollution and climate change is increased	LO2.2	<p>Comprehensive policies and action plans</p> <p>Availability of well trained staff at local government institutions</p>		<p>Plan and budget documents of local government institutions</p> <p>Staff profile of the institutes</p>	Support to 10 local government institutions in selected countries of Africa, Asia and Wider Caribbean	Support to 20 local government institutes Establishment of local government network	400K	800K 150K
	LO2.							

Summary	ID	Progress Indicators	Baseline	Data Sources	Target 2011	Target 2013	Estimated Budget 2010-2012	Estimated Budget 2012-2014
	3							
Objective Identify, develop and encourage countries to take up best practices, innovative technologies and production systems that reduce or eliminate the detrimental impacts of land-based and maritime activities on marine or coastal ecosystems	LO3							
Expected Outcomes								
The enabling environment to encourage experimentation with, development of, and progression to, best practices and innovative technologies to protect marine and coastal ecosystems is enhanced	LO3.1	Inter-agency cross-sectoral collaboration established BMP identified and tested		Government decision to establish cross-sectoral coordination committee Inter-agency cooperation agreement and/or agreed action plan Pilot project database	6 countries for a defined no of sectors (e.g., wastewater management, coastal zone management) Inter-agency working group established to promote application of BMP in addressing WWM and CZM	Replication of WWM and CZM in 10 countries Up-scaling of inter-agency joint action plan in selected region/countries	600K 150K	1000K 250K
Best practices and innovative technologies to protect marine and coastal ecosystems are more accessible and replicable	LO3.2	No of BMP projects replicated and up-scaled		BMP project database	4 pilot site to demonstrate environmentally sound coastal zone management Inter-agency	Replication of WWM and CZM in 10 countries Progressive implementation of inter-	800K 100K	2000K 200K

Summary	ID	Progress Indicators	Baseline	Data Sources	Target 2011	Target 2013	Estimated Budget 2010-2012	Estimated Budget 2012-2014
					working group further extended and progressive implementation of BMP in addressing priority issues	agency work plan and documentation of further case studies on BMP		
Countries have increased capacity to adapt best practices and innovative technologies to protect marine and coastal ecosystems to their respective political, social, economic, and geographical circumstances	LO3.3	Clear reference to BMP in national action plan document and allocation of resources for implementation of on the ground action		National plan document and budget	5 country level program to test BMP	Documentation of lessons learned and replication of BPM in additional 10 countries Sharing of the lessons with other partner institutions and agencies	450K	1500K 200K
The coverage of low-carbon maritime industries and sustainable greenhouse-gas emission reduction programmes in the marine sector is expanded		Guidelines, tools developed to support maritime industries for adoption of low carbon technology Use of guidelines and tools by the maritime industries		Guidelines and tools Technological innovation report	Ensuring participation of industries in the development and consensus on the guidelines and tools	Pilot demonstration projects to equip the ports and harbour in 5 selected location to support ships and other vessels with low carbon emission power supply system while in the port	200K	2500K

1.5 Ecosystems for Humanity

Summary	ID	Progress Indicators	Baseline	Data Sources	Target 2011	Target 2013	Estimated Budget 2010-2012	Estimated Budget 2012-2014
<p>Objective</p> <p>Enhance the understanding of the status, trends and key drivers impacting marine and coastal ecosystems and the services they provide for human well-being and poverty alleviation as a basis for informed and coherent policy making and governance</p>	EH1							
<p>Expected Outcomes</p>								
<p>Global marine and coastal biodiversity targets met by countries and regions through enhanced access to appropriate and timely scientific information ecosystem status and drivers</p>	EH1.1	<p>Capacity needs including availability of appropriate assessment guidelines assessed</p> <p>National and regional capacity for assessment enhanced through development of common guidelines and</p>	-	National reports	<p>Report with inventory of available capacity needs and guidelines</p> <p>2 technical guidelines developed</p>	<p>5 regional training workshops with minimum 50 participants from National agencies</p>	<p>50K</p> <p>100K</p>	500K

Summary	ID	Progress Indicators	Baseline	Data Sources	Target 2011	Target 2013	Estimated Budget 2010-2012	Estimated Budget 2012-2014
		standards. Training in assessment of ecosystems provided to countries and regions			based on input from expert meetings 5 regional training workshops with minimum 50 participants from National agencies		500 K	
Compatible tools, guidelines and frameworks developed for defining, assessing and valuing marine and coastal habitats and their ecosystem services to support development of national policies addressing environmental aspects of resource use [insert in Strategy]	EH1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tools for assessing marine and coastal ecosystem status and services available for countries Guidelines and frameworks for tools to assess and value marine and coastal ecosystem status and services developed and available for countries 	•	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 existing assessment tools standardised and consolidated for regional use based on input from 2 expert workshops 3 month background study to develop compatible assessment tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 existing assessment tools standardised and consolidated for regional use based on input from 2 expert workshops 3 month background study to develop compatible assessment tools 1 global technical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100K 50K 50K 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100K 50K 50K

Summary	ID	Progress Indicators	Baseline	Data Sources	Target 2011	Target 2013	Estimated Budget 2010-2012	Estimated Budget 2012-2014
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advice on reliable and relevant data to assist identification of appropriate locations for marine activities available 			assessment tools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 global technical guidelines with input from 2 expert workshops 	guidelines with input from 2 expert workshops		
Integrated and regular national, regional and global assessments of status, trends and key drivers of marine and coastal ecosystems	EH1.3	Framework for regular assessment processes assessment developed Framework for regular assessment processes implemented in pilot countries	•	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 global framework developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of framework initiated in minimum 20 pilot countries (via 2 regional training workshops) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50K 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 200K
Enhanced understanding and awareness of the role of marine and coastal ecosystem services for human well-being	EH1.4	Applied research on the role of marine and coastal ecosystems status synthesised undertaken Technical report with synthesised	•	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Background study and 2 expert meetings to synthesise available scientific information 1 science- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional training workshop on ecosystem services targeted policy-makers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100K 50K 100K 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100K

Summary	ID	Progress Indicators	Baseline	Data Sources	Target 2011	Target 2013	Estimated Budget 2010-2012	Estimated Budget 2012-2014
		results of research findings disseminated			based report on ecosystem services targeted policy-makers • Regional training workshop on ecosystem services targeted policy-makers			
Objective Assess and enhance ecosystem and social resilience to climate change and incorporate climate change interventions into planning and budget processes	EH2		•	•	•	•	•	•
Expected Outcomes			•	•	•	•	•	•
Enhanced understanding of climate change	EH2.1	Inventory and collation of relevant scientific	•	•	• 1 inventory of existing	• 1 inventory of existing knowledge	• 50K • 50K • 200K	• 50K • 200K

Summary	ID	Progress Indicators	Baseline	Data Sources	Target 2011	Target 2013	Estimated Budget 2010-2012	Estimated Budget 2012-2014
impacts on ecosystem and social resilience		<p>knowledge on ecosystem and social resilience to CC undertaken</p> <p>Results of applied research on ecosystem and social resilience to CC synthesised for policy making</p> <p>Policy briefing paper disseminated to policy-makers</p>			<p>knowledge covering minimum 3 regions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 expert workshop to synthesize scientific knowledge for policy briefing paper • 2 regional training workshops 	<p>covering minimum 5 regions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 regional training workshops 		
Climate change policy and adaptation plans integrated into planning and budgeting processes and access to management options enhanced	EH2.2	<p>Science-based advice on CC adaptation developed, incl. cost-benefit scenarios, risk-assessments and vulnerability analysis.</p> <p>Advice made available for countries to inform</p>	•	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 expert meetings • 1 synthesis report for policy-makers and planners • 1 regional training workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 regional training workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200K • 50K • 100K 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100K

Summary	ID	Progress Indicators	Baseline	Data Sources	Target 2011	Target 2013	Estimated Budget 2010-2012	Estimated Budget 2012-2014
		planning and budgeting processes						
			•	•	•	•	•	•

1.6 Reconciling Use and Conservation

Summary	ID	Progress Indicators	Baseline	Data Sources	Target 2011	Target 2013		
<p>Objective</p> <p>Enhance the awareness and capacities to use planning tools to prioritise management options where there are competing human uses with the view to reconcile conservation and human use of marine and coastal ecosystem services</p>	RC1							
Expected Outcomes								
<p>Management tools and decision-support systems for marine and coastal management within countries and regions enhanced</p>	RC1.1	<p>Decision-support tools (incl. management trade-off analysis and scenarios) that consider ecosystem dynamics and effects of human uses based on integrated environmental impact assessments and risk analyses developed</p> <p>Technical guidance on decision-support planning tools</p>			<p>1 tool developed</p> <p>1 Technical guide on planning</p> <p>1 technical guide on management</p>	<p>2 Regional training workshops</p>	<p>100K</p> <p>50K</p> <p>50K</p>	200K

Summary	ID	Progress Indicators	Baseline	Data Sources	Target 2011	Target 2013		
		<p>developed tools for marine and coastal management developed and made available to national and regional agencies and administrations</p> <p>Technical guidance on existing relevant management interventions for marine and coastal management developed and made available to national and regional agencies and administrations</p>						
Enhanced understanding and awareness for tool application	RC1.2	Technical awareness material and cost-benefit analysis of management tool application developed	•	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on cost-benefit analysis based on case study review • 1 expert workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 regional training workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50K • 50K 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50K
Technical support provided to enhance coherent advocacy on global marine and coastal issues	RC1.3	Coherent science-based management advice developed through inter-agency cooperation and integration of work via bodies such as UN	•	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 synthesis and consolidation of scientific advice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 synthesis and consolidation of scientific advice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50K • 50K 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50K • 50K

Summary	ID	Progress Indicators	Baseline	Data Sources	Target 2011	Target 2013		
		Oceans			between relevant partners • Support to regular information exchange	between relevant partners • Support to regular information exchange		
Objective Support integrated management and governance to manage and restore marine and coastal habitats and their ecosystem services	RC2		•	•	•	•	•	•
Expected Outcomes			•	•	•	•	•	•
Enhanced capacity of countries and regions to use ecosystem based management	RC2.1	Technical guidance on ecosystem-based management options to increase the resilience of coastal populations and ecosystems to climate change, natural disasters and conflicts developed Regional training programmes and curricula on EBM developed and implemented	•	•	• 2 background studies • 2 expert workshop • 2 EBM training modules • 3 regional training workshops	• 2 background studies • 2 expert workshop • 2 EBM training modules • 3 regional training workshops	• 50K • 75K • 50K • 300K	• 50K • 75K • 50K • 300K

Summary	ID	Progress Indicators	Baseline	Data Sources	Target 2011	Target 2013		
Development of innovative tools for integrated marine and coastal spatial management.	RC2.2	<p>Applied research underpinning development of integrated, spatial-explicit marine and coastal management implemented</p> <p>Tools for integrated, spatial-explicit marine and coastal management tested in pilot demonstration in consultations management planners and practitioners available</p> <p>Technical guidance and case studies on integrated marine management developed</p> <p>Dissemination of technical guidance and case studies on integrated marine management to national and regional planners and management</p>	•	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 applied research working group • 1 tool • 1 technical guide • Web-based communication platform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research working group • 1 tool • 1 technical guide • Update of web-based communication platform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100K • 100K • 50K • 200K 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100K • 100K • 50K • 50K

Summary	ID	Progress Indicators	Baseline	Data Sources	Target 2011	Target 2013		
		practitioners						
EBM and governance of marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystems enhanced within countries and regions	RC2.3	Science based advice and technical guidance on development and implementation of EBM developed National and regional training courses on development and implementation of EBM developed and implemented	•	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 technical guidance documents based on 2 experts workshops • 3 regional training workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 technical guidance documents based on 2 experts workshops • 3 regional training workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200K • 300K 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200K • 300K
Support of mainstreaming Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) within integrated management frameworks	RC2.4	Technical guidance and good practices on development of MPAs within cross-sectoral management developed and synthesised for use by planners and decision-makers Regional training workshops on MPA mainstreaming	•	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 technical guide • 2 regional training workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 regional training workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100K • 200K 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200K
Financing mechanisms developed by countries and regions	RC2.5	Inventory of existing financing mechanisms to preserve marine and costal ecosystems	•	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 report • 1 framework • 3 regional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 regional workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50K • 100K • 300K 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 300K

Summary	ID	Progress Indicators	Baseline	Data Sources	Target 2011	Target 2013		
to address declining marine and coastal ecosystem services		<p>services</p> <p>Frameworks and advice on establishment of financing mechanisms to preserve marine and coastal ecosystems services, for example certification schemes for fisheries, aquaculture and tourism, developed</p> <p>Regional training workshops on financing frameworks for planners and decision-makers in countries and regions</p>			workshops			
Increased harmonisation in countries and regions to multiple marine and coastal ecosystem management objectives via partnerships and collaborations	RC2.6	Platform linking cross-sectoral management programmes, e.g. EBM and Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF), and working with the World Tourism Organization	•	•	• 1 global network of government planners	• 1 global conference	• 50K	• 100K
Current and potential marine-based energy production activities and their cost-benefits	RC2.7	Inventory and assessment	•	•	• 1 report	•	• 50K	•

Summary	ID	Progress Indicators	Baseline	Data Sources	Target 2011	Target 2013		
are evaluated								
National and regional policies addressing environmental aspects of ocean carbon sequestration supported and developed	RC2.8	Science-based advice developed Policy-briefs	•	•	• 1 report developed based on expert workshop • 1 policy-brief	• 1 updated policy brief	• 100K • 50K	• 50K
Objective Enhance capacities of countries and regions to formulate trade policies and management interventions that contribute to sustainable fisheries and aquaculture ensuring long-term food security	RC3		•	•	•	•	•	•
Expected Outcomes			•	•	•	•	•	•
Support provided to countries and regions to develop and implement appropriate institutions, legislation and policies that sustain productive ecosystems and	RC3.1	Consultations on implementation of ecosystem governance conducted	•	•	• 5 national training workshops • 5 technical missions with government agencies	2 regional training workshops	• 250K • 50K	• 200K

Summary	ID	Progress Indicators	Baseline	Data Sources	Target 2011	Target 2013		
social-resilience								
<p>Reform of fisheries subsidies and market-based instruments promoted in the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and regional/country levels</p> <p>UPDATE STRATEGY!</p>	RC3.2	<p>Technical guidance and good practices consolidated</p> <p>Capacity building to WTO parties</p> <p>Global network with international organisations and NGO's</p>	•	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 report • 1 global training workshop • 1 global web-based network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 report • 1 global training workshop • 1 global conference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50K • 100K • 50K 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50K • 100K • 100K
Enhanced awareness and understanding of resource efficient fisheries at regional and national levels	RC3.3	Science-based advice to policy-makers	•	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 policy briefs based on input from 1 expert workshop • Web-based information platform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 policy briefs based on input from 1 expert workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75K • 50K 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75K

1.7 Vulnerable People and Places

Summary	ID	Progress Indicators	Baseline	Data Sources	Target 2011	Target 2013	Estimated Budget 2010-2012	Estimated Budget 2012-2014
<p>Objective</p> <p>Empower SIDS and vulnerable coastal communities with science-based knowledge and assessments, situation-specific tools and policies to enhance the sustainability of marine and coastal ecosystems and services</p>	VP1							
Expected Outcomes								
Appropriate assessments are undertaken and data produced while building in-country and regional capacities	VP1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessments of marine/coastal environments initiated that follow the recommendations of the AOA report • Capacity built at country level <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity built at regional level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None • Non 1. N o n e 	(AoA) report and secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Report • 2 national workshops 	1 Regional workshop	200K	400K
SIDS-specific	VP1.2	1. Completeness of	• Unk	• Proj	1. Assessme	1. 2 tools	• \$100k	• \$200k

Summary	ID	Progress Indicators	Baseline	Data Sources	Target 2011	Target 2013	Estimated Budget 2010-2012	Estimated Budget 2012-2014
adaptive EBM approaches and relevant tools are developed		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cumulative assessment of available tools 2. Number and type of tools developed 3. Availability of tools 4. Acceptance by key stakeholders of tools 	now	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey of users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1 tool dealing with an identified priority issue 	dealing with an identified priority issues		
SIDS and other vulnerable countries and regions are supported to mainstream integrated and adaptive EBM approaches into national development planning.	VP1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Availability of integrated and adaptive EBM 4. Incorporation of integrated and adaptive EBM into country UNDAFs or other national development planning documents 	Unknown	UNDAF and other development planning documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 EBM tools developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Regional workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100K 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100K
Objective								
Improve the quality of life for island and coastal communities while reducing biodiversity loss, by enhancing the	VP2							

Summary	ID	Progress Indicators	Baseline	Data Sources	Target 2011	Target 2013	Estimated Budget 2010-2012	Estimated Budget 2012-2014
contribution of marine and coastal ecosystems and services to meet essential human needs and alleviate poverty including engagement in the green economy								
<i>Expected Outcomes</i>						•	•	•
Sustainable and efficient management practices - that take into account gender considerations - developed and their integration into relevant national and regional policies supported to optimize the benefits derived from the use of natural resources	VP2.1	5. Type and number of management practices developed or promoted 6. Incorporation of Sustainable and efficient management practices into national and regional policies 7. Management practices consider gender issues 8. Management practices contribute to reducing biodiversity loss	Unknown	National policies and legislations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of existing practices and assessment of needs 1 National workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 National workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100K 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100K

Summary	ID	Progress Indicators	Baseline	Data Sources	Target 2011	Target 2013	Estimated Budget 2010-2012	Estimated Budget 2012-2014
		<p>9. Improving of livelihoods based on use of natural resources</p> <p>10. Engagement with REDD processes</p>						
SIDS and other vulnerable countries effectively engage in global and regional discussions and negotiations related to their natural resources, including increasing the economic value of fisheries and other marine and coastal resources	VP2.2	Number of SIDS and other vulnerable country negotiators trained Improved engagement in global and regional discussions and negotiations	Unknown	Reports of relevant international meetings	2 Regional training workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 National training workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 200K 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100K
Regional and national Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) regimes, in agreement with the international ABS regime, that recognise and incorporate traditional knowledge are developed	VP2.3	Number of Regional and national Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) regimes initiated, that recognise and incorporate traditional knowledge	Unknown	National Legislation policies	1 ABS National Regime initiated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 ABS National Regimes Initiated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80K 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 160K

Summary	ID	Progress Indicators	Baseline	Data Sources	Target 2011	Target 2013	Estimated Budget 2010-2012	Estimated Budget 2012-2014
Objective Enhance the capacities of countries to manage vulnerable marine and coastal habitats and species within and across national jurisdictions.	VP3					•	•	•
Expected Outcomes						•	•	•
Innovative ways developed and promoted to facilitate SIDS and other identified vulnerable places to effectively comply with marine and coastal MEAs reporting requirements, including the enhancement of regional (and global to be deleted from strategy also) mechanisms and programmes	VP3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new and innovative methods developed • Number of MEA reports 	Unknown	Reports on MEA compliance	1 Report on innovative methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 regional mechanism initiated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50K 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100K
Frameworks for improved governance and management of areas beyond national	VP3.2	Number of international fora in which governance and management of areas	Unknown	Reports of relevant international	Participation in 1 international fora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in 2 international fora 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10K 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20K

Summary	ID	Progress Indicators	Baseline	Data Sources	Target 2011	Target 2013	Estimated Budget 2010-2012	Estimated Budget 2012-2014
jurisdiction actively discussed in relevant international fora.		beyond national jurisdiction are discussed		onal meetings				
UN Oceans strengthened as a platform for inter-agency coordination on ocean, coastal and island issues including the high seas within the United Nations system	VP3.3	Level of coordination between UN Oceans members	Unknown	Reports of UN oceans meetings	Participation in 2 coordination meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in 2 coordination meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20K 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20K
Objective								
Empower SIDS and other vulnerable communities to manage natural disasters and assess and adapt to the impacts of climate change, including building resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems and communities	VP4							
Expected Outcomes						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
The capacity and preparedness of SIDS,	VP4.1	Number of climate proofing methods and	Unknown	National reports/d	1 climate proofing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 climate proofing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80K 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80K

Summary	ID	Progress Indicators	Baseline	Data Sources	Target 2011	Target 2013	Estimated Budget 2010-2012	Estimated Budget 2012-2014
low lying coastal areas and countries with vulnerable habitats and communities to adapt to climate change improved		tools under development/review		documents related to climate proofing methods	method/ tool initiated	method/ tool initiated		
The capacities of SIDS and other vulnerable countries and regions to better manage and improve resilience against natural disasters enhanced	VP4.2	Promotion of ecosystem resilience building tools, early-warning systems; vulnerability and risk assessments, disaster response plans and integrated spatial management policies.	Unknown	National resources dealing with ecosystem resilience	1 ecosystem resilience building tool initiated/promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 ecosystem resilience building tool initiated/promoted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100K 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100K