

porated into the Programme of Interventions.

I am now confident that we are really in position to showcase these projects at the Partnership Conference at WSSD as concrete projects that we, as Africans, have developed together with implementing and executing agents, and our partners.

Over the last three days, through vigorous interrogation of the Programme of Interventions, we are now in a position to package our projects for the Partnership Conference with clear programmes of action, timeframes, and mechanisms to implement. This is exactly what we want to achieve with WSSD in general. The African Process is therefore a shining example for WSSD.

As we are preparing to depart for our respective destinations, I am delighted to go back to South Africa to report to my President, Honourable Thabo Mbeki, that we have emerged from Abuja with a concrete agenda for implementa-

tion that will demonstrate that African countries themselves are determined to seek solutions to the challenges facing the continent. We are continuing to seek solutions in the spirit of NEPAD to include mechanisms to ensure meaningful and positive engagement between African countries and their developed counterparts on common developmental issues. Your Excellency President Obasanjo, Honourable Minister Okopido, Ministers, Members of the Diplomatic Corps, Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen: I will leave Abuja tomorrow with a sign of hope, as this Super PrepCom was a success. Let us continue this accomplishment as we commence our journey to the Partnership Conference, where we intend to achieve similar success stories.

Before I conclude, I want to indicate that the Global Environment Facility Medium-Sized Projects (GEF-MSP) are coming to an end at the Partnership Conference. It is now up to African Ministers to determine the way forward, which is the implementation phase. Over the next few days, I will

continue to engage my fellow African Ministers to apply our minds pertaining to the implementation phase, so that I can make an announcement in this regard at the Partnership Conference.

Special thanks to: GEF (which brought life to the African Process to enable it to start financially), the Advisory Committee on the Protection of the Sea (ACOPS), the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO, and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Thanks also to the countries that came to support us: Sweden, Norway, the USA, Finland, and the European Union.

I am sure you have something positive about the African Process to take home. We rely on you to be our ambassadors.

“People, Planet, Prosperity” are our goals as African Ministers. Let us all rejoice for success.

Statement by the Vice-Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Partnership Conference, the Honourable Mr. John W. Kachamila, Minister for Coordination of Environmental Affairs of Mozambique, and ACOPS Vice-President



On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Mozambique, allow me to convey to your Excellency our appreciation for the excellent organization of this Super PrepCom on the African Process. Special thanks to the Government of Nigeria, and to His Excellency Olusegun Obasanjo, President of the Republic of Nigeria, for hosting this conference here in Abuja. Also, I would like to congratulate the Advisory Committee

on Protection of the Sea (ACOPS) for its role as coordinating agent for the whole process, and for tirelessly informing us on the progress of organizational and other technical matters.

The African Process must be a proactive movement, and cannot be turned into a summary of good ideas.

Mozambique has a large, rich, and diverse coast. Coastal and marine resources play an important role in its

social, cultural, and economic development. About 41 percent of the Mozambican population live in coastal districts and gain their living out of coastal and marine resources, and all the major cities are along the coast. Fisheries, agriculture, tourism, and maritime transports are some of the sectors of the economy fundamental for the development of Mozambique and its export earnings.

As stated, marine resources are a basis for the survival of a large number of coastal populations and are one of the major sources of income in many African economies.

Despite the widely recognised socio-economic importance of marine resources, they are, however, at risk, both from human activity and the

natural physical environment itself. The human threat is mainly due to higher pressure and uncontrolled exploitation of resources, use of wrong harvesting techniques, and pollution. This is mostly attributed to poverty, lack of expertise and relevant data for environmental management, as well as lack of financial resources for governments to boost sustainable development alternatives.

The Pan-African Conference on Sustainable Integrated Coastal Management, PACSICOM, which took place in Maputo, Mozambique, in July 1998, offered a unique opportunity for discussing the state of the coastal and marine environment in Africa, with a focus on the need for concerted intergovernmental dialogue. The African countries recognised that our marine environment is being threatened and that a united front is necessary to reverse the catastrophe that the continent may otherwise expect.

PACSICOM was followed by the Cape Town Conference in the Republic of South Africa, which focused on the promotion of inter-African cooperation in the implementation of regional conventions, programmes, and action plans to protect, manage, and develop Africa's marine and coastal environment. One of the main outputs of the Cape Town Conference was the recommendation to organize a partnership conference, which would bring African States and their international partners together with a view to develop and seek support for the development of project proposals for sub-Saharan Africa.

These two events resulted in the building-up of unified political awareness amongst African Countries of the need to develop an integrated approach for the development and preservation of coastal and marine resources, encapsulated in the African Process.

The African Process provides an opportunity for a wide range of regional and international partners to work with local stakeholders on projects with a high de-

gree of national ownership. It actively engages the private sector, setting the scene for the development of public-private partnerships based on jointly developed proposals. The African Process will contribute to the Environment Initiative of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), which basically aims at joining efforts and setting strategies towards alleviating poverty and promoting sustainable development in Africa.

We are glad to notice that, under the guidance of our Heads of State and Governments, and with local expertise, we did manage to meet the goals that we set for ourselves when the Process started. In fact, this meeting in Abuja

“Our main task is to keep the momentum of the Process, galvanizing political and financial support for the Programme of Interventions.”

was only able to take place because we successfully completed both Phase I and Phase II of the African Process, aimed at Integrated Problem Analysis, and Preparation of the Programme of Interventions.

Based on the findings of the Integrated Problem Analysis of the coastal and marine environment in sub-Saharan Africa, a cluster of project proposals was finalized recently and presented at this Conference in Abuja, covering issues of national and regional significance, including management of fisheries resources, control of coastal erosion, integrated management of river basins and coastal zones, pollution control, protection of biological diversity, restoration of degraded habitats, and others.

The preparation of the Programme of Interventions was a challenging, learning and didactic process, which allowed us to consolidate our understanding about common aspects of

the coastal and marine environment in sub-Saharan Africa, identify common aspects and complementarities among national and regional problems and needs, linkages between Community empowerment, environmental conservation, and poverty alleviation. All this effort has paved the way for the Partnership Conference to be held, as a side event, during the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

This Super PrepCom is a starting point for a new phase of the African Process. From now on, our main task is to keep the momentum of the Process, galvanizing political and financial support for the Programme of Interventions.

As we have previously said, the African Process must be a proactive movement, and cannot be turned into a summary of good ideas to be forgotten under our desks. The African Process should therefore:

- Guarantee that the projects to be implemented in participating countries be geared towards promoting institutional capacity, partnership between governments, business and civil society, thus contributing in very concrete ways to poverty alleviation and socio-economic development in sub-Saharan Africa.
- Be a model of a successful process in poverty alleviation, and facilitate the mobilization of more partners and financial resources in support of further initiatives.
- Go beyond the Partnership Conference, capitalizing on lessons learned to date and bringing on board more African countries.

The creation of an implementation and follow-up body responsible for the Super PrepCom and Partnership Conference decisions is recommended.

I want to express my deep appreciation for the strong political support from our Heads of State and Governments shown at the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Summit 2001, in Lusaka, Zambia, which will lead us to a successful Partnership Conference in Johannesburg. Their personal involvement has brought this Process to the highest level, both in Africa and at the international level. Their vision and support will serve as a compromise for all of us to fully commit ourselves to this Process. I am sure that the African Process will significantly contribute to the WSSD and to the integrated and sustainable management of the coastal and marine environment in general.

Allow me to reiterate my thanks and that of my delegation, to the Government of the Republic of Nigeria for its hospitality. I also want to address my sincere compliments to our African experts and officials, as well as to ACOPS, UNEP, UNESCO, IOC, the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA), GEF, and all other partners for their support to the African Process.

Lastly, a special word to the Chairperson of the African Process, the Honourable Ms. Rejoice Mabudafhasi, Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism of the host country of the WSSD, the Republic of South Africa. Her role has been of great importance for the success of the Process. She has been assisted by the tireless (Dr.) Imeh Okopido, State Minister of Environment of Nigeria. To both of you, my congratulations. I have enjoyed your collaboration.

Statement by the Honourable Ms. Anna Nyamekye, Deputy Minister of Environment and Science of Ghana



I convey to you warm greetings from my Head of State, His Excellency, President J.A. Kuffuor and the people of Ghana.

Chairpersons, Ghana considers the African Process as the ultimate programme of action for sustainable development and management of its coastal zone in the coming decade. We believe the same is true with our sister participating

evant sector ministries and their departments, e.g., Fisheries, Tourism, Works & Housing, NGOs, civil society, etc. Two key meetings were held. The first was a consultative meeting of experts, which not only provided inputs to the projects, but also prepared them for the eventual acceptance of the proposals into their respective departments and institutions during the implementation phase of the Process.

“It is our firm belief that this Process will indeed culminate in remarkable sustainable growth for the coastal zones of sub-Saharan Africa as well as positively contribute to poverty alleviation, minimize environmental degradation, and promote socio-political stability.”

countries in this new initiative, which is linked to previous and existing projects, such as the Gulf of Guinea Large Marine Ecosystem, and the Abidjan and Nairobi Conventions.

Several formal and informal in-country consultations took place with Ghana's participation in the African Process. This involved consultations with rel-

The second meeting was national in character. It involved heads and/or representatives of 15 institutions (including the Ministry of Finance), NGOs, and other stakeholders. The objective of this second meeting was to discuss, assess, and obtain views, which will be useful for the implementation of the projects to which Ghana has subscribed. These projects, which span all the five major



Fishermen in Ghana © Philip Gaunt, UNESCO

themes (coastal management, pollution, tourism, management of key habitats, and sustainable use of living resources), will be further prioritised to fall in line with my Government's short-term accelerated programme of development, popularly known as "Ghana's Vision 2010." We are particularly interested in enhancing the use of coastal tourist destinations in the Central Region (Elmina and Cape Coast) and to the East, the Volta Estuary, as tourism is fast becoming the main breadbasket for Ghana.

Based on the outcome of the consultations and the confidence we have in the African Process, my Ministry, on behalf of the Government of Ghana, has endorsed the selected projects (subject to further prioritisation.) The endorsement entails the commitment of the Government of Ghana to assign institutional and technical support, as well as some financial resources towards the execution of the projects.

From the above account of the efforts in my country on this important Process, it is certain that the necessary administrative mechanisms have been put in place for the take off of the implementation phase of the African Process in Ghana. It is our firm belief that this Process will indeed culminate in remarkable sustainable growth for the coastal zones of sub-Saharan Africa as well as positively contribute to poverty alleviation, minimize environmental degradation, and promote socio-political stability.

Finally, on a more regional and perhaps personal level, I noticed in the presentations of the past few days, the recurring issue of alternative sustainable livelihoods as a remedial option in curbing habitat degradation and loss. It was mentioned in the Tourism, Key habitats, Sustainable Management of Living Resources components of the proposals. May I suggest that we consider setting up a Regional Centre for Sustainable Livelihood Development to serve as a resource unit for ensuring continued and successful implementation of the sustainable livelihood projects identified in the Process.

Statement by the Honourable Mr. Joseph Kamotho, Minister for Environment of Kenya, and ACOPS Vice-President



Almost four years ago in 1998, we came together in Maputo and later in Cape Town to deliberate on the sustainable development and conservation of Africa's vast ocean and coastal resources, which have for a long time been neglected and left to wasteful exploitation. The two conferences re-focused the continent's attention and enabled us to move issues of coastal and marine environment high onto the development agenda.

It is encouraging to note that the resolutions and agreements reached in those meetings have borne fruit through the excellent work of the implementing agencies of the African Process. As we all know, quite often good-intentioned conference declarations find little expression beyond the letters of the words. But the African Process has proved to be different, and I would like

to commend the Advisory Committee on Protection of the Sea (ACOPS), IOC of UNESCO, and UNEP for their success in translating the Conference Declarations into tangible actions. Kenya, as an active participant in the Process since its inception, is impressed and satisfied with the progress made.

From the outset, therefore, let me reaffirm my Government's commitment to the African Process and to the sustainable management of coastal and marine resources. When we were developing the National Environment Action Plan (NEAP) and the Policy on Environment and Development, we recognised the crucial role played by the country's biodiversity in the socio-economic development of the nation. Kenya recognises that conservation and proper management of marine resources represent an investment in national prosperity. To this end, the



Young Kenyan students Credit: P. Lissac, UNESCO

Government has taken concrete steps to put in place appropriate policies and institutional arrangements for effective environmental management.

The Environmental Management and Coordination Act, enacted in 2000, sets out a legislative framework for proper resource use within the broad goals of sustainable development. The Act, which entitles every Kenyan to a healthy environment, is a remarkable document and the first of its kind in the country. It recognizes the need to conserve the environment for the benefit of present and future generations of Kenyans, as well as for global posterity. The implementation approach of the Act emphasizes that people who are affected by decisions should take part in making those decisions. As part of the requirements of the Act, we are in the process of developing a comprehensive ocean and coastal policy to guide sustainable use of these resources.

At the regional level, Kenya takes an active role in all regional and sub-regional initiatives, and as the depository nation, we continue to strongly support the Nairobi Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Coastal and Marine Resources of Eastern Africa. In this regard, I would like to recognize the invaluable support of the UNEP Regional Seas office, in developing and implementing a range of biennial work programmes to address priority issues in the region.

The African Process has been a major tool for effecting the work plans of the Nairobi Convention. The Problem Analysis Phase of the Process, I am told, identified common issues of concern that gave rise to the comprehensive interventions being presented in this meeting.

Kenya has held extensive national consultations at each stage of the African Process to give ownership and needed support to the Process. The National Report, which identified and character-

ised the main causes of environmental degradation, was validated through national workshops. The proposals and Programme of Interventions developed on the basis of those reports coherently support and complement our national efforts and ongoing programmes. It is for this reason that Kenya has identified itself with almost all the proposals as relevant interventions for the country to take part in.

On the eve of the World Summit for Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, the Kenyan Government believes it is critical for African countries to address the challenges of sustainable

the private sector and broadly on the role of partners, the Partnership Conference and this Abuja meeting offer us the opportunity to push forward priority concerns of the region. I believe the Programme of Interventions developed by our national experts, fits well into this new development construct, which promotes the need for projects to be time-bound, financed, and partnered. Our governments lack sufficient resources to achieve sustainable development on their own, but through the mix of partnerships and incentives, we hope to attract all those willing to join us in making change for our collective environment.

“The Kenyan Government believes it is critical for African countries to address the challenges of sustainable management and conservation of the coastal and marine environment.”

management and conservation of the coastal and marine environment. The World Summit has already attracted and focused world attention on Africa. This wonderful opportunity should be seized through the African Process to mainstream and gain support for our efforts to attain social equity and sustainable development. Development is crucial to ensure that we can eradicate the scourge of poverty that stalks our land. Too many of our people are poor and in need of targeted solutions to stem the vicious cycle of poverty and environmental degradation. Coastal and marine resources, providing a way for the poorest of people to survive and make a living, are crucial in the eradication of poverty.

As we all know, partnerships and initiatives to implement Agenda 21 are expected to become one of the major outcomes of WSSD, especially the so-called “Type II” partnerships. In the present post-industrial world, where more emphasis is placed on the role of

The problems afflicting the African continent in general are too well known. The African Process has contributed to the understanding of the causes of the environmental degradation of our coastal and marine environments. We therefore need to get on with actual implementation to correct the identified problems and to make progress in implementing the Programme of Interventions carefully put together in the past two years. It is my hope that the Partnership Conference will be able to effectively mobilize support for the African Process and for sustainable development. In this way, the Conference will produce results, rather than the many high-sounding rhetoric gatherings of the past.

The African Process was a good start. It should certainly not end with the Partnership Conference. Rather, the conference should catalyse the beginning of new and dynamic initiatives to progressively address the myriad problems affecting our coastal and marine environment.

While the African Process has done well thus far, it should continue to operate within the established regional legal frameworks and institutional mechanisms. The Process should closely work with, and be part of, the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions. In Bali, during the last WSSD PrepCom, the need to strengthen Regional Seas Programmes was strongly supported by all nations. Therefore, any programme initiatives in the area of oceans and seas should clearly identify, and operate from, these regional arrangements.

I wish to reiterate that Kenya will be a full partner in the African Process and we will take every opportunity to interest our development partners as we prepare for the Partnership Conference.

Annexes



Courtesy Luc Cuyvers, MN Films

IOC Officers

Chairman

Prof. Su Jilan
(PR China)
Advisor to the Administrator
Second Institute of
Oceanography
State Oceanic Administration



Vice-chairman

Dr. David Pugh
(United Kingdom)
Southampton Oceanography
Centre



Vice-chairman

Admiral Marcos Leal
(Brazil)
Director
Directorate of Hydrology
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Vice-chairman

Dr. Sergey Khodkin
(Russian Federation)
Deputy Head
Federal Service for
Hydrometeorology and
Environmental Monitoring



Vice-chairman

Dr. Thomas Olatunde Ajayi
(Nigeria)
Director
Nigerian Institute for
Oceanography and
Marine Research



Vice-chairman

Dr. K. Radhakrishnan
(India)
Director
Indian National Centre
for Ocean Information
Service (INCOIS)



Past-Chairman

1995 - 1999
Mr. Geoffrey L. Holland
(Canada)
Canadian Oceans Ambassador,
Department of
Fisheries & Oceans



■ The IOC Rules of Procedure indicate that the Officers of the Commission shall consist of the Chairperson and five Vice-Chairpersons. The five Vice-Chairpersons shall be nationals of Member States of different electoral groups (as listed in Appendix II of the Rules of Procedure).

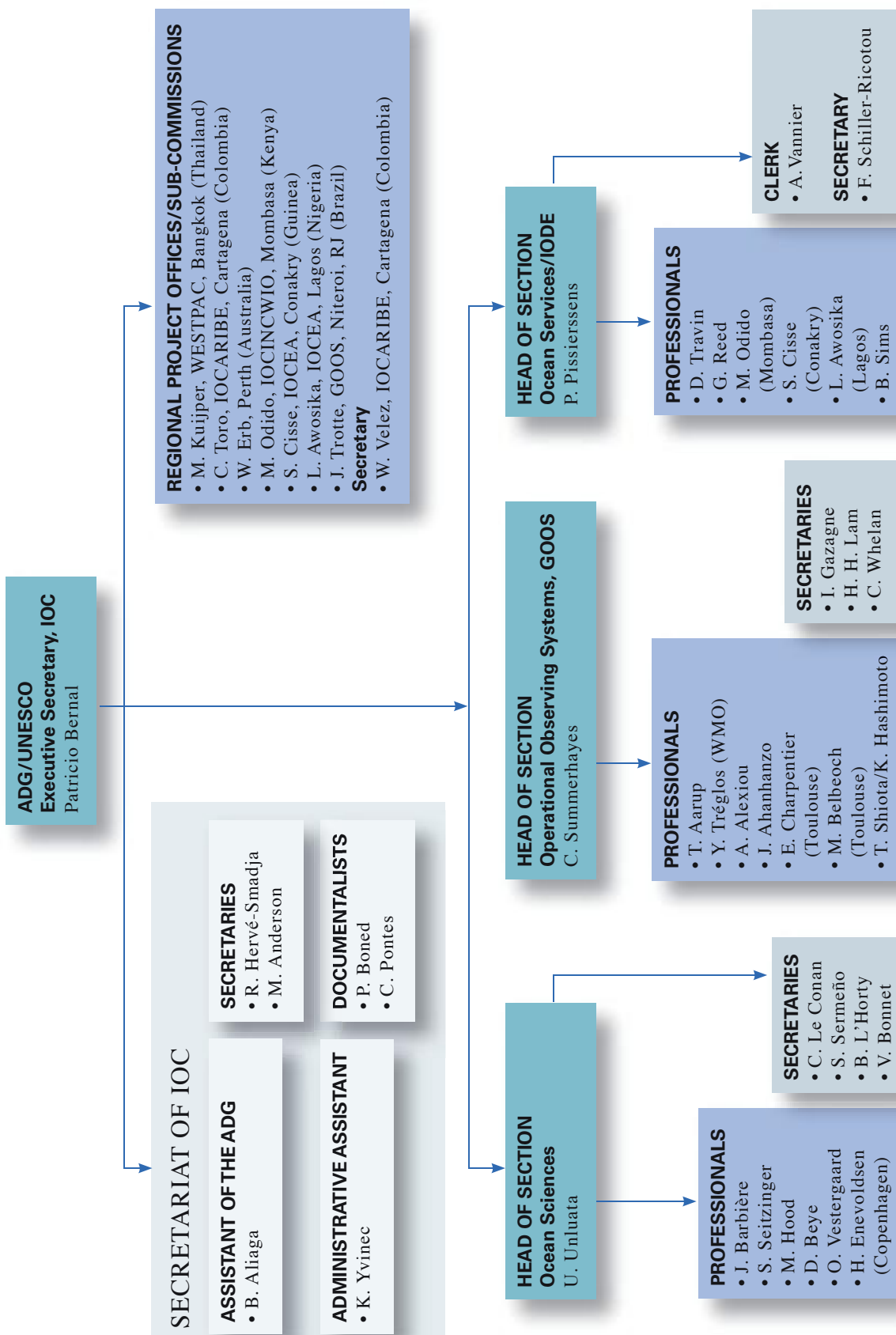
IOC Member States

AFGHANISTAN (11 March 1991)	* GHANA (Before November 1961)	QATAR (20 July 1976)
ALBANIA (26 January 1993)	GREECE (Oct. 1962/Jun. 1964)	* REPUBLIC OF KOREA (Before November 1961)
ALGERIA (Jul. 1964/Nov.1965)	GUATEMALA (Dec. 1965/Oct. 1967)	ROMANIA (Before November 1961)
ANGOLA (26 October 1982)	GUINEA (01 May 1982)	* RUSSIAN FEDERATION (Before Nov. 1961)
* ARGENTINA (Before November 1961)	GUINEA-BISSAU (26 January 1984)	SAINT LUCIA (14 September 1992)
* AUSTRALIA (Before November 1961)	GUYANA (20 July 1977)	SAMOA (10 April 1978)
AUSTRIA (Oct. 1962/Jun. 1964)	HAITI (23 March 1976)	SAUDI ARABIA (14 June 1978)
AZERBAIJAN (527 January 1998)	ICELAND (Oct. 1962/Jun. 1964)	* SENEGAL (Oct. 1967/Sep. 1969)
BAHAMAS (29 January 1979)	* INDIA (Before November 1961)	SEYCHELLES (27 February 1979)
BANGLADESH (29 October 1982)	* INDONESIA (Oct. 1962/Jun. 1964)	SIERRA LEONE (19 April 1974)
BARBADOS (18 December 1985)	* IRAN, Islamic Republic of (03 June 1975)	SINGAPORE (Dec. 1965/Oct. 1967)
* BELGIUM (Before November 1961)	IRAQ (Oct. 1969/Nov. 1971)	SLOVENIA (16 June 1994)
BELIZE (22 September 1995)	IRELAND (07 November 1978)	SOLOMON ISLANDS (11 May 1982)
BENIN (23 October 1986)	ISRAEL (Before November 1961)	SOMALIA (10 July 1974)
* BRAZIL (Before November 1961)	* ITALY (Before November 1961)	* SOUTH AFRICA (Oct. 1967/Sep. 1969)
BULGARIA (Oct. 1967/Dec. 1969)	* JAMAICA (Oct. 1967/Dec. 1969)	* SPAIN (Before Nov.1961)
CAMEROON (Nov. 1971/Nov. 1973)	* JAPAN (Before November 1961)	SRI LANKA (Jun. 76/Jan. 1977)
* CANADA (Before November 1961)	JORDAN (06 April 1975)	SUDAN (26 August 1974)
CAPE VERDE (20 August 1984)	* KENYA (Nov. 1971/Nov. 1973)	SURINAM (21 January 1977)
* CHILE (Before November 1961)	KUWAIT (13 November 1974)	SWEDEN (Jul. 1964/Nov. 1965)
* CHINA (Before November 1961)	LEBANON (Oct. 1962/Jun. 1964)	SWITZERLAND (Before Nov. 1961)
* COLOMBIA (Oct. 1967/Dec. 1969)	LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA (11 March 1974)	SYRIAN ARAB REP. (Oct.1969/Nov. 1971)
COMOROS (08 February 2000)	MADAGASCAR (Dec. 1965/Oct. 1967)	THAILAND (Before Nov. 1961)
CONGO (Nov. 1961/Sep. 1962)	MALAYSIA (Jul. 1964/Nov. 1965)	TOGO (22 October 1975)
* COSTA RICA (28 February 1975)	MALDIVES (20 May 1987)	TONGA (03 January 1974)
CÔTE D'IVOIRE (Before November 1961)	MALTA (Oct. 1969/Nov. 1971)	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO (Oct. 1967/Sep. 1969)
CROATIA (24 December 1992)	MAURITANIA (Before November 1961)	TUNISIA (Before Nov. 1961)
* CUBA (Before November 1961)	MAURITIUS (Oct. 1969/Nov. 1971)	* TURKEY (Nov. 1961/Sep. 1962)
CYPRUS (05 December 1977)	* MEXICO (Before November 1961)	* UKRAINE (Nov. 1961/Sep. 1962)
Democratic People's Republic of KOREA (31 October 1978)	MONACO (Before November 1961)	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (02 June 1976)
DENMARK (Before November 1961)	* MOROCCO (Before November 1961)	* UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (Before Nov. 1961)
DOMINICA (21 September 1999)	* MOZAMBIQUE (08 April 1981)	* UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA (Oct. 1967/Sep. 1969)
DOMINICAN REP. (Before November 1961)	MYANMAR (07 June 1988)	* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Before Nov. 1961)
ECUADOR (Before November 1961)	NAMIBIA (25 April 2001)	URUGUAY (Before Nov. 1961)
* EGYPT (Oct. 1969/Nov. 1971)	NETHERLANDS (Before November 1961)	VENEZUELA (Oct. 1962/Jun. 1964)
EL SALVADOR (16 February 1993)	NEW ZEALAND (Nov. 1961/Sep. 1962)	* VIET NAM (Before Nov. 1961)
ERITREA (12 November 1993)	NICARAGUA (17 November 1977)	YEMEN (22 May 1960)
ESTONIA (10 March 1992)	* NIGERIA (Nov. 1971/Nov. 1973)	
ETHIOPIA (05 March 1976)	NORWAY (Before November 1961)	
FIJI (09 July 1974)	OMAN (16 November 1982)	
* FINLAND (Before November 1961)	PAKISTAN (Before November 1961)	
* FRANCE (Before November 1961)	PANAMA (Oct. 1967/Sep. 1969)	
GABON (26 October 1977)	* PERU (Dec. 1965/Oct. 1967)	
GAMBIA (30 August 1985)	* PHILIPPINES (Oct. 62/Jun. 1964)	
GEORGIA (09 July 1993)	POLAND (Before November 1961)	
* GERMANY (Before November 1961)	* PORTUGAL (Oct. 1969/Nov. 1971)	
		* Members of the Executive Council

IOC Structure



Organization of Secretariat Staff



IOC Personnel



Headquarters personnel shown in the photo (left to right):

Front row: Silvia Sermeño, Ho Hien Lam, Boram Lee, Réjane Hervé-Smadja, Cigién Pontes, Colin Summerhayes, Thorkild Aarup, Greg Reed
Second row: Yves Trégllos, Patricio Bernal, Ksenia Yvinec, Peter Pissierssens, Maria Hood, Mehret Michael
Third row: Christiane Le Conan, Virginie Bonnet, Sonia Guiraud, Dimitri Travín, Françoise Schiller-Ricotou, Umit Unluata, Arthur Alexiou, Dianaba Beye, Bernardo Aliaga

Fourth row: Irène Gazagne, Ole Vestergaard, Adrien Vannier, Kazuya Hashimoto, Patrice Boned

Personnel not shown in the above photo:

Justin Ahanhanzo, Julian Barbière, Benjamin Sims, Cherie Whelan, Melissa Anderson, Sybil Seitzinger, Henrik Enevoldsen, Etienne Charpentier, Mathieu Belbeoch, Maarten Kuijper, Cesar Toro, William Erb, Mika Odido, Sékou Cissé, Larry Awosika, Patricia W. Velez, Janice R. Trotte

In Memoriam

In 2002 the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission expressed great sorrow at the passing of two of oceanography's valued scientists and visionaries, Elisabeth Mann Borgese and George Needler. They will be greatly missed and always remembered, both within the larger oceanographic community, and here amongst their friends and colleagues.

*Patricio A. Bernal
Executive Secretary, IOC of UNESCO*

"The Mother of the Oceans"

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
(1918–2002)

"The oceans are a great laboratory for the making of a new world order, based on new forms of international cooperation and organization, on a new economic theory, on a new philosophy."



Courtesy of International Ocean Institute

Professor Emerita of Political Science, Elisabeth Mann Borgese died suddenly on February 8, 2002, while on a skiing trip. She was 83.

The daughter of renowned author Thomas Mann, she studied piano before her extensive studies in political science and law. A citizen of the world, she lived in Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and the United States, before settling in Canada and becoming a Canadian citizen.

Her most famous role was as an advocate for sustainable ocean development, and its preservation as the common heritage of mankind. "Many of the ideas that I developed early, and that were considered idealistic at the time have entered now into the political arena," she said. "Our early efforts to integrate economics and ecology, development, and environmental concerns, are now universally pursued ... The oceans are a great laboratory for the making of a new world order, based on new forms of international cooper-

ation and organization, on a new economic theory, on a new philosophy."

In a life marked by movement, one constant was Mann Borgese's fascination with the ocean. She explained, "The oceans are a medium different from land ... they force us to think differently about boundaries, which neither fish nor pollution respect, about sovereignty, about property, about cooperation, about sharing and mutual aid, about the relations between human beings and nature."

She was convinced that the UN, by promoting and adopting the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), was finally opening a much-needed new stream of development in international law. "The area of the sea-bed and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, as well as its resources, are the common heritage of mankind," she wrote, "the exploration and exploitation of which shall be carried out for the benefit of mankind as a

whole, irrespective of the geographical location of States."

She was the founder and Honorary Chair of the International Ocean Institute (IOI) in Halifax, Canada. She was a consultant to the United Nations, the World Bank, and a host of other international organizations, and over the years helped to train civil servants and university faculty from developing countries in marine resource management and conservation.

She organized a pioneering conference called *Pacem in Maribus*, or "Peace in the Oceans," on The Law of the Sea in 1970. The conference has since become a remarkable event on ocean governance, with thirty more having taken place worldwide to date.

A prolific author, she recently completed a research project on ocean mining, and published dozens of books and hundreds of articles, including *The Drama of the Oceans*, *Ocean Governance*, and *The United Nations, Ocean Frontiers and Oceanic Circle*.

A dynamic woman, she kept regular office hours and taught courses in political science, maintaining an exhausting schedule right up until her death. Her work earned her many accolades, including an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Dalhousie University, Canada, and an Order of Canada. The Government of Germany awarded her the Gosses Bundesverdienstkreuz, one of its highest honors.

One of the greatest tributes came in her recent nomination for the 2002 Nobel Peace Prize. She was described as "the brightest star in the firmament of the galaxy of those who have dedicated their life to the cause of global peace and justice." Indeed, she was called "the Mother of the Oceans" and will be justly remembered for encouraging world leaders to rethink both our relationship with the oceans, and our management of marine resources in terms of global issues.

Parts used by permission of Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada

“One of the leaders in climate research and the development of Canadian oceanography”

**Dr. George Treglohan Needler, FRSC
(1935–2002)**



Courtesy of Allyn Clarke

The founding director of the World Ocean Circulation Experiment (WOCE) International Planning Office, George Needler, died on June 7, 2002 in his native Canada. He was 67.

The success of WOCE as a global oceanographic experiment to describe and better understand the oceans' general circulation as a key element of the Earth's climate system is, to a large extent, due to the firm foundation set in early years with George's strong input. He remained with International WOCE until 1992 as its Chief Scientist, and since that time, contributed greatly to the planning of its successors, the Climate Variability and Predictability Programme (CLIVAR), and the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS).

George Needler was born in Summerside, Prince Edward Island into a family of marine biologists and fisheries scientists and was raised in the small Atlantic Canadian towns that were home to Fisheries Research Board Stations.

He joined the Bedford Institute of Oceanography (BIO) in 1962, and was sent almost immediately to the UK National Institute of Oceanography, Wormley, UK, to study the science of ocean circulation under Michael Longuet-Higgins, George Deacon, John Swallow, and Jim Crease. He returned to Halifax in 1992, where he led a small theoretic-

cal oceanography group and established a strong link to graduate student training by teaching a course in ocean dynamics at Dalhousie University. He was later very involved in the development of Ocean Observing Systems.

George was especially gifted in bringing scientists together to contribute their knowledge and expertise to collaborative programmes and to issues important to society. From 1975-1985, he was heavily involved in the assessment of the risks associated with the dumping of low level radioactive wastes in the ocean and the burial of high level wastes in the seabed. He chaired both a Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution (GESAMP) working group and an International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) committee that provided the scientific basis for these assessments and established dumping limits for low level radioactive wastes in the ocean. In this task, he both maintained the integrity of the scientific assessment and developed a better understanding of the role of mixing and circulation in the ocean.

He also played important roles in the development of ocean climate science. He was part of the Scientific Committee in Oceanic Research (SCOR) working group that planned and coordinated the oceanographic components of the GARP Atlantic Tropical Experiment (GATE) in 1974. He was also part of the

POLYMODE program, a bilateral US-USSR project to study meso-scale dynamics in the North Atlantic. In 1985, he became the first director of the International Planning Office for the World Ocean Circulation Experiment (WOCE). Over the next six years, he oversaw the development of WOCE's Science and Implementation Plans, represented the program at various national, international and intergovernmental fora, and evolved the planning office and management structure to that of a project office.

George played a key role in the development of Canadian oceanography. As a founding member of BIO, he helped shape its scientific program. He also served as Head of the Ocean Circulation Division 1975–78, and as Director of the Atlantic Oceanographic Laboratory 1978–85. After his return to BIO in 1991, he served on the Canadian Global Change Planning Board and its Research/Policy Committee and facilitated the development of an initial Canadian plan for GOOS.

In everything that he did scientifically, George always tried to understand what was happening at its most fundamental level. Whether at a seminar, or in an international meeting or, more often, around a restaurant table following an international meeting, he would ask probing questions, looking for what was really important in a paper or presentation.

He will be sorely missed as we continue to meet and discuss important ocean science issues.

Courtesy of Peter Koltermann, John Gould, Allyn Clarke, Ocean Circulation, Bedford Institute of Oceanography

Publications and Public Awareness



IOC Publications

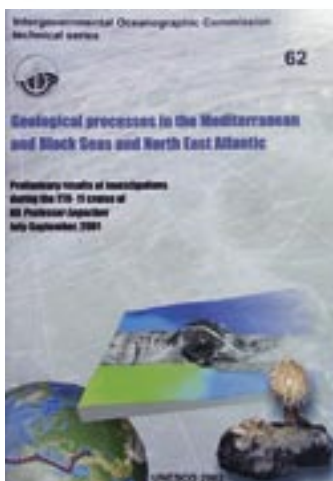
Each year the IOC publishes numerous documents and publications. These publications support its programme activities and communicate the scientific and organizational information resulting from the various conferences, meetings, training courses, and other activities that benefit from IOC's support. Many of these publications are available on the Internet; certain titles are also available in print in cases where the Internet is not an option.

IOCTECHNICAL SERIES

- Seibold, E. (2002) *The Potsdam Lecture: Forecasting Ocean Science? Pros and Cons*. (Technical Series, 61) 23 pp. (English)



- Kenyon, N.H., Ivanov, M.K., Akhmetzhanov, A.M. & Akhmanov, G.G. (eds.) (2002) *Geological*

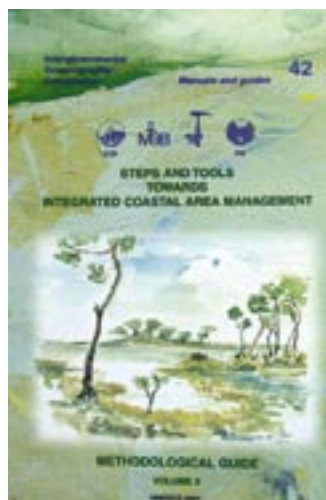


Processes in the Mediterranean and Black Seas and North East Atlantic. (Technical Series, 62) 113 pp. (English)

- SCOR Working Group 107. (2002) *Improved Global Bathymetry; Final Report*. (Technical Series, 63) 111 pp. (English)

IOC MANUALS AND GUIDES

- *Instrumentos y personas para una gestión integrada de zonas costeras: guía metodológica*. (2002) (Manuals and Guides, 42). Vol. 2. (Spanish) Also available in English: *Steps and Tools towards Integrated Coastal Area Management: Methodological Guide*. Also available in French: *Des outils et des hommes pour une gestion*



intégrée des zones côtières: guide méthodologique.

IOC WORKSHOP REPORTS

- *Abstracts of Presentations at Workshops during the 7th Session of the IOC Group of Experts on the Global Sea Level Observing System (GLOSS), Honolulu, Hawaii, USA, 23-27 April 2001*, org. in coop. University of Hawaii Sea Level Centre. (2002) (Manuals and Guides, 180) 16 pp. (English)
- Cunha, M., Pinheiro, L. & Suzyumov, A. (eds.) (2002) *Geosphere/Biosphere/Hydrosphere Coupling Processes, Fluid Escape Structures and Tectonics at Continental Margins and Ocean Ridges*. Aveiro, Portugal, 30 January–February 2002. (Workshop Report No. 183) 59 pp. (English)

TRAINING COURSE REPORTS

- *First ODINCARSA Training Course in Marine Information Management, Mazatlan, Mexico, 29 September–4 October 2002*. (2002) (Training Course Reports, 66) (English, Spanish; electronic version only)



IOC ANNUAL REPORT

- *IOC Annual Report 2001*. (2002) (Annual Report Series, 8) 148 pp. (English)
- *Floating University Facility—Training Through Research Programme, Annual Report 2001*.

(2002) (Hors series) 29 pp. (English)

INFORMATION DOCUMENTS

IOC/INF-1152 *Meeting of the Officers of the International Coordination Group for the Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific (ICG/ITSU), Honolulu, HI, 2001.* (2001) 31 pp. (English)

IOC/INF-1153 *Report of the IOC Consultative Group on Ocean Mapping (CGOM) to the 21st Session of the IOC Assembly, Paris, 3-13 July 2001.* (2001) 38 pp. (English)

IOC/INF-1154 *Publications from the GIPME Open Ocean Baseline Study.* (2001) 4 pp. (English)

IOC/INF-1155 *IOC Ocean Section: A Basis for Restructuring.* (2001) 40 pp. (English)

IOC/INF-1167 *The Final Design Plan for the HOTO Module of GOOS.* (2002) 84 pp. (English)

IOC/INF-1168 *Data and Information Management Strategy and Plan of the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS), June 2001.* (2002) 57 pp. (English)

IOC/INF-1169 *The African Process for the Development and Protection of the Marine and Coastal Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa.* (2002) 8pp. (English, French)

IOC/INF-1170 *The Case for IOCARIBE-GOOS: A Strategic Plan. Version 2.0, Draft.* (2002) 41 pp. (English, French, Spanish)

IOC/INF-1171 *ODINAFRICA Progress Report.* (2002) 10 pp. (English)

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REPORTS OF GOVERNING AND MAJOR SUBSIDIARY BODIES

Thirty-fifth Session of the Executive Council, France. (2002) (Reports of Governing and Major Subsidiary Bodies, 91) 87 pp. (English, French, Spanish, Russian)

Eighteenth Session of the International Coordination Group for the Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific, Colombia, 2001. (2002) (Reports of Governing and Major Subsidiary Bodies, 93) 52 pp. (English, French, Spanish, Russian)

Fifth Session of IOC-WMO-UNEP Committee for the Global Ocean Observing System (I-GOOS-V), France, 2001. (2002) (Reports of Governing and Major Subsidiary Bodies, 94) 50 pp. (English, French, Spanish, Russian)

Seventh Session of the IOC Sub-Commission for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions (IOCARIBE), Mexico, 2002. (2002) (Reports of Governing and Major Subsidiary Bodies, 95) 49 pp. (English, Spanish)

REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF EXPERTS AND EQUIVALENT BODIES

Second Session of the Advisory Body of Experts on the Law of the Sea (IOC/ABE-LOS), Morocco, 2002. (2002) (Reports of Meetings of Experts and Equivalent Bodies, 177) 27 pp. (English, French)

Second Session of the IOC-SCOR Ocean CO₂ Advisory Panel, USA, 2002. (2002) (Reports of Meetings of Experts and Equivalent Bodies, 180) (English; electronic version only)

IOC Workshop on the Establishment of SEAGOOS in the Wider Southeast Asian Region, Republic of Korea, 2001. (2002) (Reports of Meetings of Experts and Equivalent Bodies, 181) (English; electronic version only)

Fourth Session of the IOC-IUCN-NOAA Consultative Meeting on



IOC/INF-1156 *Summary Report: Meeting of the IOC Intersessional Intergovernmental Working Group on the Second Session of the UN Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea, Lisbon.* (2001) 14 pp. (English)

IOC/INF-1158 *Principles of the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) Capacity Building.* (2001) 19 pp. (English, French, Spanish)

IOC/INF-1165 *Position Paper on the Status of GLOSS in Africa, Contributed to the GOOS-AFRICA Meeting, Nairobi, 2001.* (2001) 13 pp. (English)

IOC/INF-1172 *One Planet One Ocean; Sustainable Development of Oceans and Coasts: A Commitment of 129 States, Johannesburg, 2002.* (2002) 32 pp. (English, French, Spanish, Russian, Arabic, Chinese)

IOC/INF-1173 *A Global Ocean Carbon Observation System; A Background Report.* (2002) 50 pp. (English)

IOC/INF-1174 *An Intra-Americas Sea Tsunami Warning System Project Proposal.* (2002) 22 pp. (English)

IOC/INF-1175 *Second Session of the Intergovernmental Working Group on IOC Oceanographic Data Ex-*

Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs), France, 2002. (2002) (Reports of Meetings of Experts and Equivalent Bodies, 183) 43 pp. (English)

Seventh Session of the IODE Group of Experts on Marine Information Management (GEMIM), France, 2002. (2002) (Reports of Meetings of Experts and Equivalent Bodies, 184) (English)

Sixth Session of IOC/WESTPAC Coordinating Committee for the North-East Asian Regional-Global Ocean Observing System (NEAR-GOOS), Republic of Korea 2001. (2002) (Reports of Meetings of Experts and Equivalent Bodies, 185) 35 pp. (English; electronic version only)

First Session of the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) Capacity Building Panel, Switzerland, 2002. (2002) (Reports of Meetings of Experts and Equivalent Bodies, 186) (English; electronic version only)

Fourth Session of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group for IOCARIBE-GOOS, Mexico, 2002. (2002) (Reports of Meetings of Experts and Equivalent Bodies, 187) 13 pp. (English, French, Spanish)

Fifth Session of the IOC Editorial Board for the International Bathymetric Chart of the Western Indian Ocean (IBCWIO), Mauritius 2000. (2002) (Reports of Meetings of Experts and Equivalent Bodies, 188) 25 pp. (English)

Third Session of the IOC Editorial Board for the International Bathymetric Chart of the Western Pacific (IBCWP), China, 2000. (2002) (Reports of Meetings of Experts and Equivalent Bodies, 189) 37 pp. (English)

Third Session of the Coastal Ocean Observations Panel, GOOS Users' Forum, Vietnam 2002. (2002) (Reports of Meetings of Experts and Equivalent Bodies, 190) 34 pp. (English)

Eighth Session of the IOC Consultative Group on Ocean Mapping, Russian Federation, 2001. (2002) (Reports of Meetings of Experts and Equivalent Bodies, 191) 40 pp. (English)

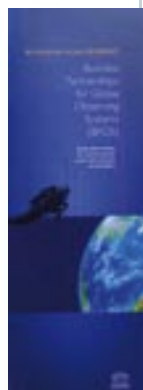
NEWSLETTERS

- *Harmful Algae News.* Paris, Special Issue, August 2002; No. 23, September 2002
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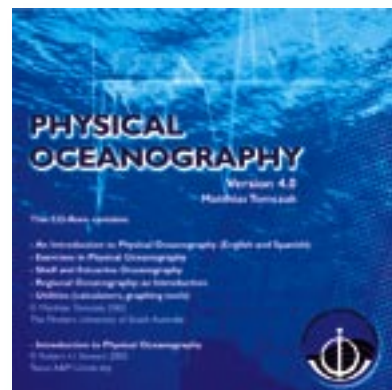


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- IOC (2002) *Business Partnerships for Global Observing Systems (BPOS).* Paris.
- IOC (2002) *Ocean Science Section.* Paris.
- IOC (2002) *Ocean Services Section.* Paris.
- IOC (2002) *Operational Observing Systems Section.* Paris.



- IOC (2002) *Training-through-Research Programme; Over a Decade of Efforts towards Understanding Geosphere-Biosphere Coupling Processes.* Paris.



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Tomczak, M. & Stewart, R.H. (2001) *Physical Oceanography.*

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Field, J.G., Hempel, G., & Summerhayes, C. (eds.) (2002) *Oceans 2020; Science, Trends, and the Challenge of Sustainability.* Washington, D.C., Covelo, London, Island Press. 365 pp. (English)

Wilkinson, C. (ed.) (2002) *Status of Coral Reefs of the World: 2002.* Townsville, Queensland, Australian Institute of Marine Science/Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network. Joint UNESCO-IOC, UNEP, IUCN, World Bank Biennial Report. 378 pp. (English)



Further information can be found on the IOC Web site:
<<http://ioc.unesco.org>>

Enquiries or requests for any of the above titles may be addressed to the IOC Documentalist:
Patrice Boned
p.boned@unesco.org
Fax: +33 1 45 68 58 10



IOC Participation in 2002 Events

Event	Date	Venue	IOC Department
4th Consultative Meeting on Large Marine Ecosystems (IOC-NOAA-IUCN)	8-9 January	Paris, France	Ocean Sciences
3rd Session Coastal Ocean Observations Panel/ GOOS – COOP III	15-18 January	Hanoi, Vietnam	Operational Observing Systems
1st Session of the JCOMM Management Committee	6-9 February	Geneva, Switzerland	Operational Observing Systems
2nd Session SCOR-IOC Advisory Panel on Ocean CO ₂	9-10 February	Honolulu, USA	Ocean Sciences
2nd Working Group Meeting on Programme of Intervention for the African Process	18-20 February	Accra, Ghana	Ocean Sciences
UN Ocean Atlas Meeting	25-27 February	Rome, Italy	Ocean Services
7th Session of the IOC Sub-Commission for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions	25-28 February	Vera Cruz, Mexico	IOCARIBE (IOC Sub-Commission)
1st Session of the JCOMM Ship Observations Team	25 February-2 March	Goa, India	Operational Observing Systems
2nd Meeting of IOC Coral Bleaching Study Group	25 February-18 March	Heron Island, Australia	Ocean Sciences
International GODAR Workshop	5-7 March	Tokyo, Japan	Ocean Services
ICES-IOC Working Group on Harmful Algal Bloom Dynamics (WGHABD)	7-10 March	Bermuda	IOC Science & Communication Centre on Harmful Algae
MAMA Kickoff Meeting	11-13 March	Paris, France	Ocean Services
Mediterranean Global Ocean Observing System (MedGOOS) Meeting	11-13 March	Paris, France	Operational Observing Systems
23rd Session of the WCRP Joint Scientific Committee	18-23 March	Hobart, Australia	Operational Observing Systems
2nd Steering Group MEDI	2-4 April	Hawaii, USA	Ocean Services
1st Session of the JCOMM Services Coordination Group	3-6 April	Geneva, Switzerland	Operational Observing Systems
Marine XML Workshop	15-16 April	Helsinki, Finland	Ocean Services
ICES Marine Data Management Group (MDM)	17-19 April	Helsinki, Finland	Ocean Services
GETADE-9	20-22 April	Helsinki, Finland	Ocean Services
2nd Session of ICES/IOC Steering Group on GOOS	22-24 April	Halifax, Canada	Operational Observing Systems
5th Meeting of IOC Benthic Indicator Group	22-26 April	Heraklion, Greece	Ocean Sciences
ODINAFRICA Data Management Training Course	29 April-10 May	Tunis, Tunisia	Ocean Services
ODINAFRICA Information Management Training Course	29 April-10 May	Tunis, Tunisia	Ocean Services
3rd Working Group Meeting on Programme of Intervention for the African Process	May 2002	Dakar, Senegal	Ocean Sciences
Workshop on the Role of Indicators in ICAM	1-3 May	Ottawa, Canada	Ocean Sciences
5th Session of the Global Ocean Observing System Steering Committee (GSC-V)	1-3 May	Paris, France	Operational Observing Systems
Second Meeting of the IOC Advisory Body of Experts on the Law of the Sea (ABE-LOS)	6-9 May	El Jadida, Morocco	Ocean Sciences
Land-Atmosphere Ocean Biogeochem Working Group, 1st Meeting	13-15 May	Paris, France	Ocean Sciences
International Ocean Exploration Feasibility Study Meeting	13-15 May	Paris, France	Ocean Sciences
Regional Ocean Portal Training Course	13-17 May	Paris, France	Ocean Services
GEBCO Officers Meeting	15-21 May	USA	Ocean Services
ODINCARSA Data Management Training Course	20-31 May	Guayaquil, Ecuador	Ocean Services
1st Session of the JCOMM Data Management Coordination Group	22-25 May	Paris, France	Operational Observing Systems
GEOHAB SSC	27-31 May	Helsinki, Finland	IOC Science & Communication Centre on Harmful Algae

Event	Date	Venue	IOC Department
7th Meeting of the Sponsors Group for the Global Observing Systems (GOOS) & 9th Meeting of the Integrated Global Ocean Observing Strategy Partners (IGOS-P)	30 May-1 June	Paris, France	Operational Observing Systems
35th Session of the Executive Council of IOC	4-14 June	Paris, France	All
7th Session of the Ocean Observations Panel for Climate—OOPC	5-9 June	Kiel, Germany	Operational Observing Systems
International GODAE Symposium	13-15 June	Biarritz, France	Operational Observing Systems
2nd Session of the Intergovernmental Working Group on IOC Oceanographic Data Exchange Policy	17-18 June	Paris, France	Ocean Services
ASFA Board	18-21 June	Rome, Italy	Ocean Services
1st Session of the IODE Group of Experts on Biological and Chemical Data Management and Exchange Practises (GE-BCDMEP)	24-26 June	Washington, D.C., USA	Ocean Services
First GOOS Capacity Building Meeting	24-26 June	Geneva, Switzerland	Operational Observing Systems
6th Editorial Board Meeting for the International Bathymetric Chart of the Western Indian Ocean	14-18 July	Maputo, Mozambique	Ocean Services
Black Sea Fluxes Workshop	21-24 July	Varna, Bulgaria	Ocean Services
5th Session of the IOC Sub-Commission for the Western Pacific	26-30 August	Freemantle, Australia	WESTPAC (IOC Sub-Commission)
6th Session of the IOC Black Sea Regional Committee	September	Albena, Bulgaria	Ocean Services
3rd Meeting of IOC Coral Bleaching Study Group	September	Mexico	Ocean Sciences
5th WESTPAC Session	9-13 September	Hangzhou, China	WESTPAC (IOC Sub-Commission)
1st Session of the JCOMM Expert Team on Maritime Safety Services	11-14 September	Lisbon, Portugal	Operational Observing Systems
Workshop on Vertical Crustal Motion and Sea Level Change	17-19 September	Toulouse, France	Operational Observing Systems
5th Session of the IOC Regional Committee for the Cooperative Investigation in the North and Central Western Indian Ocean	23-26 September	Nairobi, Kenya	IOCINCWIO (IOC Regional Committee)
4th Session Coastal Ocean Observations Panel/GOOS—COOP IV Meeting	24-27 September	Cape Town, South Africa	Operational Observing Systems
ODINCARSA IM TC	30 September -5 October	Mazatlan, Mexico	Ocean Services
IAMSLIC	6-11 October	Mazatlan, Mexico	Ocean Services
8th Editorial Board Meeting for the International Bathymetric Chart of the Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico	8-12 October	USA	Ocean Services
18th Session of the Data Buoy Cooperation Panel	14-18 October	Martinique	Operational Observing Systems
Mediterranean-Black Sea Conference	14-18 October	Ankara, Turkey	Ocean Sciences
6th Session of the IOC Intergovernmental Panel on Harmful Algal Blooms	17-19 October	Florida, USA	IOC Science & Communication Centre on Harmful Algae
Regional Ocean Data Management Course for Caspian and Black Sea	20-30 October	Tehran, Iran	Ocean Services
22nd Meeting on Argos Joint Tariff Agreement	21-23 October	Martinique	Operational Observing Systems
6th NEAR-GOOS Data Management Training Course	21 October-1 November	Tokyo, Japan	Operational Observing Systems
9th Session ABLOS	23-25 October	Tokyo, Japan	Ocean Sciences
7th Session of the IODE Group of Experts on Marine Information Management	23-25 October	Paris, France	Ocean Services
WIOMAP Implementation Coordination Meeting	1-2 November	Mauritius	IOC Perth Programme Office
1st Conference of the Indian Ocean—GOOS (IOGOOS)	4-9 November	Mauritius	IOC Perth Programme Office
WOCE Final Conference	18-22 November	Texas, USA	Operational Observing Systems
ODINAFRICA Annual Review and Planning Workshop	19-23 November	Limbe, Cameroon	Ocean Services
Color of Ocean Data Conference	25-27 November	Brussels, Belgium	Ocean Services
1st Session of the Steering Team for the Ocean Information Technology Project	28-29 November	Brussels, Belgium	Ocean Services
Informal Session of the JCOMM Expert Team on Data Management Practises	28-29 November	Brussels, Belgium	Ocean Services
1st Regional GOOS Forum	2-6 December	Athens, Greece	Operational Observing Systems
IOC/SCOR Working Group—119 Quantitative Ecosystem Indicators for Fisheries Management	4-6 December	Cape Town, South Africa	Ocean Sciences
GLOBEC/SPACC Working Group on Environmental Indices in Management of Pelagic Fish Populations	9-11 December	Paris, France	Ocean Sciences

Funding for IOC Programmes

This Annual Report describes a wide spectrum of activities that highlight the relevance of the IOC programmes in 2002. Together with national and non-governmental initiatives, the implementation of IOC programmes and related staff costs during 2002 was financed through income from UNESCO as part of its regular programme allocation, as approved by the UNESCO General Conference, and from extra-budgetary resources, notably those provided by IOC Member States and partner organizations through their contributions to the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO Special Account (Trust Fund) and contributions for specific projects through creation of UNESCO Funds-in-Trust. This Financial Report does not consider other contributions (either direct or in-kind)

provided by Member States in support of the Commission's programme execution, which do not enter into the budgetary flow of IOC.

The 21st Session of the IOC Assembly (July 2001) approved the programme and budget based upon anticipated resources, which for 2002-2003 were expected to amount to \$13,507,800 (the regular budget allocation of \$7,007,800 provided by UNESCO to finance direct programme costs [\$3,243,900] and staff costs [\$3,763,900]; expected voluntary contributions from Member States and international organizations were estimated at \$6,500,000.)

The Approved Programme and Budget of UNESCO for 2002-2003 (document 31 C/5) confirmed the funding for the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission at the level approved by the Assembly.

The allocation of \$3,243,900 for programme costs represents an increase of 26 percent (representing \$666,000 more) compared to the previous biennium.

Table 1. Summary of IOC Income in 2002 (in US\$)

Type of Funding	Programme	Personnel	Total
Regular Programme Allocation (UNESCO budget according to 31 C/5, before running costs)	1,621,950	1,881,950	3,503,900
Contributions to the IOC Special Account (IOC Trust Fund)	1,219,234	224,312	1,443,546
SUB-TOTAL	2,841,184	2,106,262	4,947,446
Contributions for Specific Projects to UNESCO Funds-in-Trust	1,219,816	368,459	1,588,275
GRAND TOTAL	4,061,000	2,474,721	6,535,721

The total amount of resources available for programme implementation in 2002 was \$4,061,000, of which \$2,439,050 came from sources other than the UNESCO regular budget. The contribution from the regular budget towards programme implementation represents 40 percent of the total available funding. The ratio between regular programme funding and outside sources is approximately 1:1.5 (\$1,621,950 for regular budget versus \$2,439,050 from outside sources.)

The most relevant fraction of the fixed cost of the operation of the IOC is personnel, representing 38 percent of the total expenditure. \$2,474,721 was allotted for personnel in order to finance a total of 45 employees: Headquarters (33) and Field (12). Of these, 31 are professional staff and 14 provide administrative and secretarial assistance.

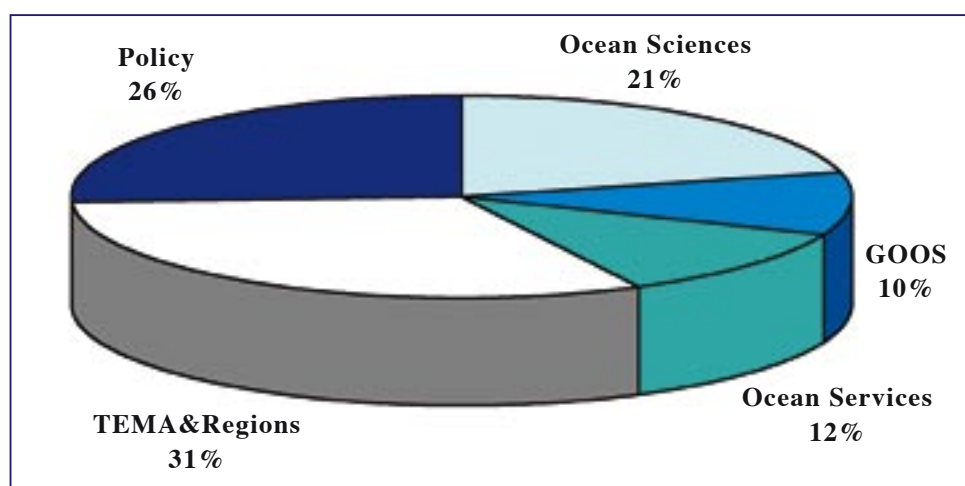
I. Regular Programme Allocation

Table 2. Approved Regular Programme Budget for Programme Implementation:

- 2002-2003 allocation breakdown by main lines of action and actions (before running costs)
- 2002-2003 allocation (after running costs deduction)
- 2002 allotment breakdown

	Allocation before running costs deduction	Allocation after running costs deduction	Allotment 2002
Main Line of Action 1 – Ocean Sciences – Reducing scientific uncertainties about coastal and global ocean processes in the context of marine ecosystems			
Action 1 – Oceans and Climate	260,000	260,000	130,000
Action 2 – Oceanic & Coastal Processes in the Ecosystem Approach	240,000	242,400	121,200
Action 3 – Marine science for ICAM	135,000	140,000	63,300
Action 4 – TEMA & Regions	240,300	192,600	96,300
Action 5 - Policy	215,200	177,000	91,000
SUB-TOTAL	1,090,500	1,012,000	501,800
Main Line of Action 2 – Global Observing Systems – To further develop, within the GOOS and GCOS, the monitoring and forecasting capabilities needed for the management and sustainable development of the open and coastal ocean			
Action 1 – Overall GOOS Design & Policy	290,000	136,000	68,000
Action 2 – TEMA & Regions	637,700	465,400	232,700
Action 3 – Policy	381,700	304,000	153,000
Action 4 – Coastal Ocean Observations Design		74,000	37,000
Action 5 – Implementation of Ocean Observations		82,600	41,300
SUB-TOTAL	1,309,400	1,062,000	532,000
Main Line of Action 3 – Ocean Services – To further develop and strengthen the IODE system as a global mechanism to ensure open and full access to ocean data and management of relevant information for all			
Action 1 – IODE	215,000	215,000	121,000
Action 2 – Ocean Mapping	45,000	45,000	22,500
Action 3 – TEMA & Regions	326,700	258,100	136,800
Action 4 – Policy	257,300	208,000	141,000
Action 5 – ITSU		61,000	28,000
SUB-TOTAL	844,000	787,100	449,300
GRAND TOTAL	3,243,900	2,861,100	1,483,100

2002 Allotment Breakdown by Main Programme Axes

**Table 3.** Status of the Implementation of the Regular Programme Allotment 2002 (in US\$)

		Allotment	Expenditure	Implementa- tion	Carry- forward	Allotment 2003	Total Available
		2002	2002	Rate (%)			2003
MLA 1 - Ocean Sciences (Without Policy - Action 5) - Person in charge of implementation: Dr U. Unluata							
Action 1	Oceans & Climate	130,000	107,387	82.6	22,613	130,000	152,613
Action 2	Oceanic & Coastal Processes in the Ecosystem Approach	121,200	115,242	95.1	5,958	121,200	127,158
Action 3	Marine Science for ICAM	63,300	42,586	67.3	20,714	76,700	97,414
Action 4	TEMA & Regions	96,300	65,159	67.7	31,141	96,300	127,441
	SUB-TOTAL	410,800	330,374	80.4	80,426	424,200	504,626
MLA 2 - Global Observing Systems (Without Policy - Action 3) - Person in charge of implementation: Dr C. Summerhayes							
Action 1	Overall GOOS Design & Policy	68,000	66,080	97.2	1,920	68,000	69,920
Action 2	TEMA & Regions	232,700	194,538	83.6	38,162	232,700	270,862
Action 4	Coastal Ocean Observations Design	37,000	33,780	91.3	3,220	37,000	40,220
Action 5	Implementation of Ocean Observations	41,300	31,208	75.6	10,092	41,300	51,392
	SUB-TOTAL	379,000	325,606	85.9	53,394	379,000	432,394
MLA 3 - Ocean Services (Without Policy - Action 4) - Person in charge of implementation: Dr P. Pissierssens							
Action 1	IODE	121,000	107,173	88.6	13,827	94,000	107,827
Action 2	Ocean Mapping	22,500	22,311	99.2	189	22,500	22,689
Action 3	TEMA & Regions	136,800	113,036	82.6	23,764	121,300	145,064
Action 5	ITSU	28,000	21,500	76.8	6,500	33,000	39,500
	SUB-TOTAL	308,300	264,020	85.6	44,280	270,800	315,080
Cross-cutting activity - Policy - Person in charge of implementation: Dr P. Bernal							
	Policy component of MLA 1	91,000	87,709	96.4	3,291	86,000	89,291
	Policy component of MLA 2	153,000	148,641	97.2	4,359	151,000	155,359
	Policy component of MLA 3	141,000	128,601	91.2	12,399	67,000	79,399
	SUB-TOTAL	385,000	364,951	94.7	20,049	304,000	324,049
	GRAND-TOTAL	1,483,100	1,284,951	86.6	198,149	1,378,000	1,576,149

II. Contributions to the IOC Special Account (Trust Fund)

Table 4. Contributions by Member States to the IOC Special Account (IOC Trust Fund) as of 31 December 2002

Contributor	Total	Component	Purpose
ACOPS	48,980.00	24,980.00	Regions/Africa
		24,000.00	Regions/Africa
Australia	8,865.44		IODE
Belgium	4,926.10		IODE
Brazil	18,798.55		IOC Programme Activities (emphasis on TEMA)
Canada (DFO)	4,558.86		Rio+10 Hospitality Expenses
China	20,000.00		Programme Activities (emphasis on WESTPAC)
Denmark (via Univ. Of Copenhagen)	26,000.00		HAB Manual Publication
EUMETSAT	1,500.00		GOOS-Africa Workshop
European Commission	14,372.81		MAMA Project
FAO	25,000.00	10,000.00	UN Atlas Project
		3,000.00	UN Atlas Reception
		12,000.00	COOP-IV
France (IFREMER)	8,412.68		Argo Coordinator
France (Nat.Comm.)	39,370.00	10,000.00	ABE-LOS
		11,000.00	GOOS-Africa
		9,000.00	GLOSS
		9,000.00	Coral Bleaching Study Group
	8,806.23	4,000.00	IOCINCWIO
		4,806.23	IO-GOOS
ICSU	20,000.00		GOOS
Korea (Rep. of) Met. Adm	1,000.00		ITSU
SCOR	1,620.00		Purchase Oceans 2020
SCOPE	1,944.00		Purchase Oceans 2020
Spain	28,356.00		HAB/Vigo Centre
United Kingdom (NERC)	28,000.00	10,000.00	GLOSS as Contributor to JCOMM
		18,000.00	GOOS
United Kingdom (Met. Office)	10,200.00		Argo Coordinator
UNEP	20,000.00	2,000.00	Coastal GOOS
UNEP		18,000.00	Coastal GOOS
United States of America (Total)	10,81792.33		
USA (Department of State)	50,000.00		IOC Programme Activities (General)
USA/ONR	10,000.00		COOP-IV
USA/ONR	10,000.00		GOOS-Africa
USA/ONR	5,000.00		IOCARIBE-GOOS
USA/ONR	6,000.00		LME Workshop (January 2002)
USA/ONR	5,000.00		Conf. Eastern Mediterranean & Black Sea
USA/Univ. of Rhode Island	630.97		Rio+10 Hosp. (Reimbursement)
USA/Squillante/Univ. of Rhode Island	157.73		Rio+10 Hosp. (Reimbursement)
USA/NOAA	2,500.00		CLIVAR Workshop (Reimbursement)

Contributor	Total	Component	Purpose
USA/NOAA	15,000.00		POGO
USA/NOAA	20,000.00		Rio Office
USA/NOAA	185,700.00	75,700.00	Argo Information Centre
		7,000.00	GODAE Symposium
		50,000.00	GODAE Office Support
		13,000.00	Seconded Personnel – Oceans & Climate
		40,000.00	Workshop on Ocean Observations Applications to the Pacific Islands
	20,000.00		GLOSS
	10,000.00		ICAM-Workshop on Indicators, Canada
USA/NOAA	20,000.00		IOCARIBE
USA/NOAA	32,700.00	20,000.00	Seconded Personnel – Oceans & Climate
		4,200.00	Argo Data Management Meeting
		8,500.00	Argo Coordinator
USA/NOAA	12,6598.00	88,500.00	Contract Support for Ocean Science
		18,098.00	Initiative re: Effects of Human Activities on Nutrient Inputs to Coastal Ecosystems
		20,000.00	Workshop on Regime Shifts
USA/NOAA	50,000.00		Indian Ocean GOOS Conference
USA/NOAA	50,000.00		Business Partners for Observing Systems
USA/NOAA	10,000.00		JCOMM
USA/NAS	2,505.63		Reimbursement for Global Ocean Exp. Workshop
WMO	21,043.33		GOOS
Interests	45,689.00		
TOTAL 2002	14,892,35.33		

Earmarked funds 90,4747.78
 Non-Earmarked funds 58,4487.55

Contributions Analysis – By Donor Type



■ Member States
 ■ UN-system agencies
 □ Other agencies/organizations

Contributions Analysis – Programme versus Personnel Ration

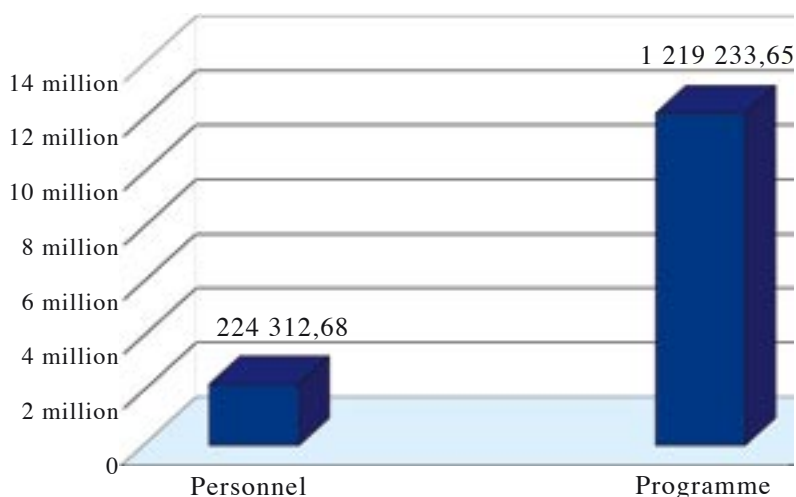


Table 5. Breakdown by Main Programme Axes and Staff

Programme Axes	Amount
Oceans and Climate	159,324
Oceanic & Coastal Processes	46,083
ICAM	37,589
GOOS	258,393
IODE	77,392
Ocean Mapping	269
ITSU	6,754
Tema & Regions	339,234
Policy	326,599
Staff	661,687
TOTAL	1,913,324

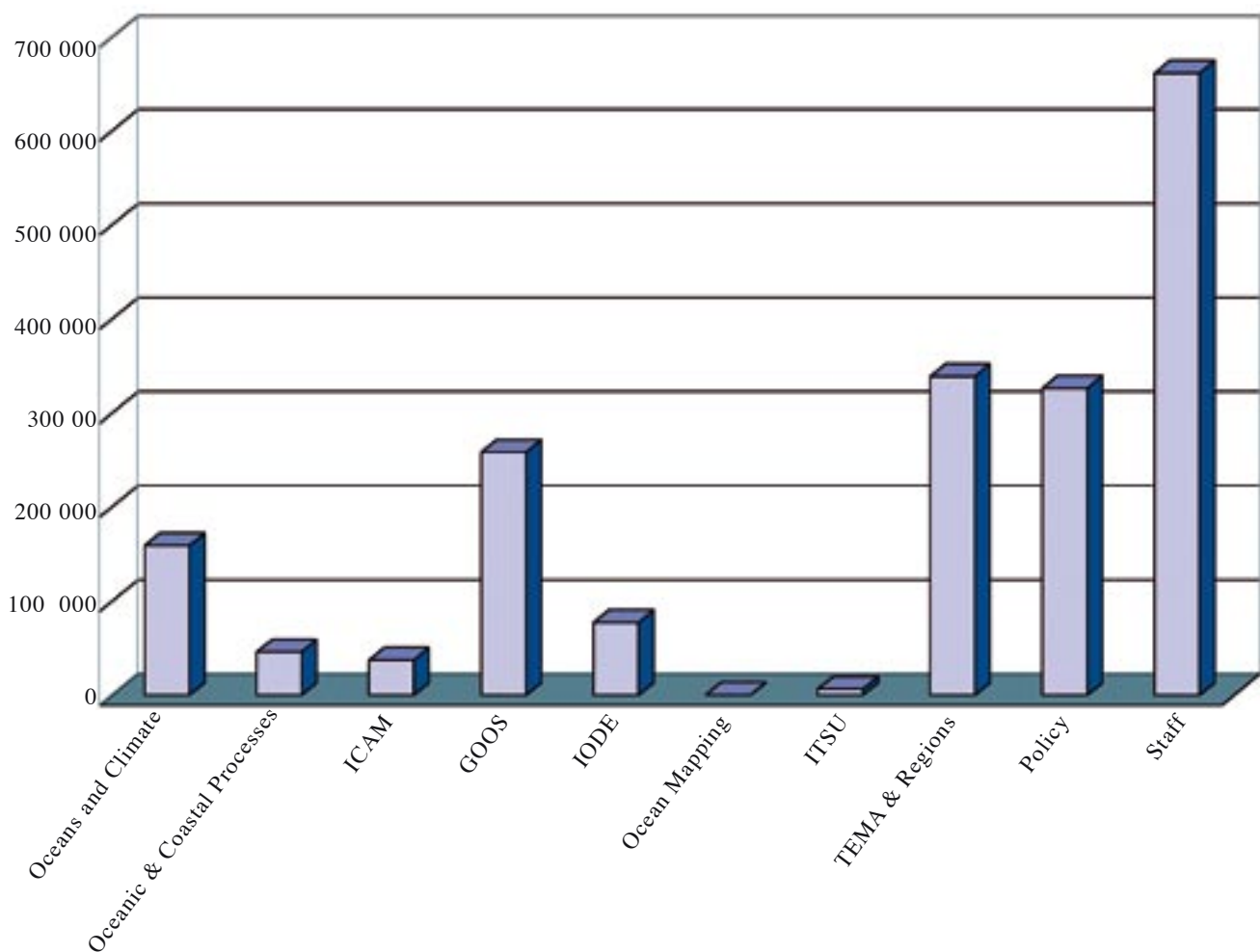
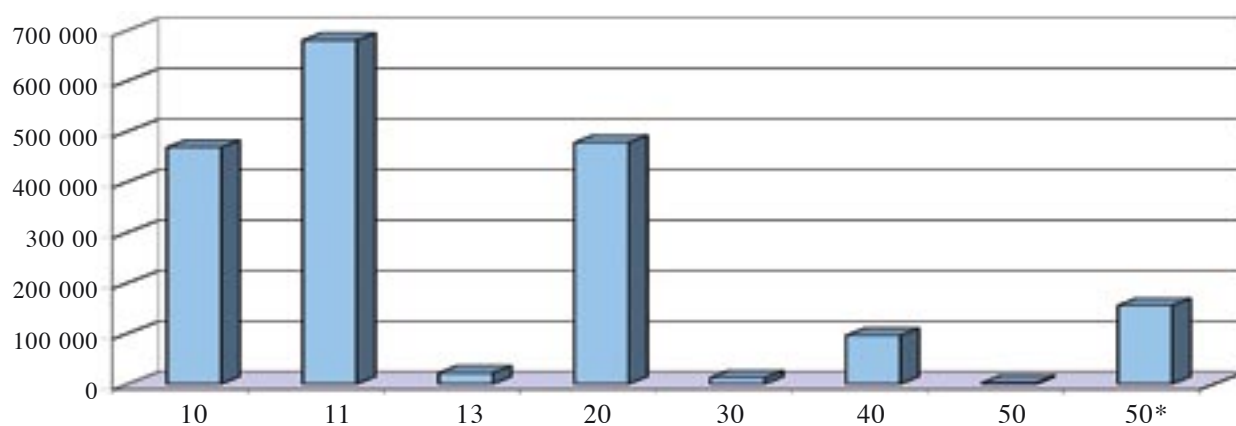
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Table 6. Breakdown by Type of Expenditure

Commitment Item		
10	Travel (includes staff travel)	468,227
11	Temporary Staff - Consultants & Experts (temp. posts)	680,524
13	Support Personnel (includes interpreters)	21,571
20	Sub-Contracts	477,606
30	Training (grants & letters of agreement)	12,002
40	Equipment (includes computers and office supplies)	96,159
50	Miscellaneous*	2,235
50*	50 *Contributions to WCRP & GCOS	155,000
	TOTAL	1,913,324



III. Contributions for Specific Projects through Creation of UNESCO Funds-in-Trust

Table 7. 2002 Contributions to the UNESCO/IOC Funds-in-Trust (US\$)

Contributor	Purpose	Project code	Total
Belgium (The Government of Flanders)	ODINAFRICA	513RAF2041	802,000
United Kingdom (DFID)	GCRMN	193UKM2041	104,980
Denmark (DANIDA)	HAB	193DEN2020	132,259
Denmark	Associate Expert	801GLO2043	63,100
WMO	DBCP	193GLO2001	118,000
UNEP	GCRMN	213GLO2046	175,000
UNEP	Land & Nutrient Enrichment	213GLO2000	10,000
UNEP	Global Patterns of Human Activities	213GLO2001	20,000
UNDP/GEF	Sustainable Management of Shared Marine Resources of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystems	RLA01G4201	18,836
The Government of Japan	WESTPAC	506RAS2001	75,000
The Government of Japan	Associate Expert	804GLO2043/44	69,100
TOTAL			1,588,275

IV. Expenditure on Regional Activities

Expenditure on Regional Activities (excluding personnel) in 2002: covering Regular Programme (UNESCO funds), IOC Special Account and contributions of the Government of Flanders (for ODINAFRICA), Government of Japan (for

WESTPAC), the Western Australian Government's Department of Industry and Technology, and the Australian Commonwealth Government's Bureau of Meteorology (for Perth).

Region	USD
IOCINCWIO	49,060
IOCEA	5,000
ODINAFRICA	590,430
GOOS/Africa	55,310
African Process	150,710
IOCINDIO	15,000
Mediterranean & Black Seas	51,100
WESTPAC	114,370
IOCARIBE	131,500
Rio Office	20,000
Perth	223,000
TOTAL	1,405,480

Acronyms

ABE-LOS	Advisory Body of Experts on the Law of the Sea (IOC)
ABLOS	Advisory Board of Experts on the Technical Aspects of Law of the Sea
ACC	Administrative Committee on Coordination (of the UN System)
ACOPS	Advisory Committee on Protection of the Sea
ACSYS	Arctic Climate System Study (WCRP)
ADCP	Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler
AECI	Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional (Spanish Agency for International Cooperation)
AGU	American Geophysical Union
AIMS	Analysis, Interpretation, Modelling and Synthesis (WOCE)
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
ANCA	HAB working group for the Caribbean
ANMP	Association Nationale des Moniteurs de Plongée (professional diving instructors' association, France)
AOML	Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory (NOAA)
AOPC	Atmospheric Observation Panel for Climate
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
Argo	GODAE global profiling float project (not an acronym)
Argos	Service Argos, Inc. (global data telemetry and geo-positioning services company)
ASAP	Automated Shipboard Aerological Programme
ASLO	American Society of Limnology and Oceanography
BATHY	Bathythermograph Report, or code for reporting temperature profile observations
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
BC	British Columbia (Canada)
BMRC	Bureau of Meteorology Research Centre (Australia)
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology (Australia)
BOOS	Baltic Operational Oceanographic System
BUFR	Binary Universal Form for the Representation of Meteorological Data (WMO) [BUFR is the new WMO standard for point data (i.e. observations at discrete points, as opposed to gridded data)]
BUOY	BUOY is the name of the code for reporting buoy observations
CalCOFI	California Cooperative Oceanic Fisheries Investigations (USA)
CariBas	Caribbean Basins project (LOICZ)
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CARICOMP	Caribbean Coastal Marine Productivity (launched by UNESCO)
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio de Janeiro, 1992)
CBS	Commission for Basic Systems (WMO)
CD-ROM	compact disk – read only memory
CEB	United Nations System's Chief Executives Board for Coordination (new name for ACC)
CEOP	Coordinated Enhanced Observing Period (GEWEX)
CEOS	Committee on Earth Observation Satellites
CIESM	International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean Sea
CIRAD	Centre de coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement (center for international cooperation in agronomy research for development, France)
CLCS	Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (UN)
CLiC	Climate and Cryosphere project (WCRP)
CLIVAR	Climate Variability and Predictability Programme (WCRP)

CLME	Large Marine Ecosystem of the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions
CMM	Commission for Marine Meteorology (WMO)
CMS	Centre for Marine Studies (University of Queensland, Australia)
CNES	Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales (French national space centre/agency)
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
COASTS	Coastal Ocean Advanced Science and Technology Studies
COMEST	World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (UNESCO)
CoML	Census of Marine Life
COOP	Coastal Ocean Observations Panel (GOOS)
COP	Conference of the Parties (to the UNFCCC), also CoP
CPACC	Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change
CRP	coordinated research project
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development (UN)
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (Australia)
CSMP	Center for the Study of Marine Policy (University of Delaware, USA)
CTD	conductivity-temperature-depth probe
DANIDA	Danish International Development Assistance
DBCP	Data Buoy Cooperation Panel (WMO-IOC)
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DINARA	Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos (Uruguay's aquatic resources authority)
DNA	Designated National Agency (IODE)
DOALOS	See UN/DOALOS
DODS	Distributed Oceanographic Data System
DWD	Deutscher Wetterdienst (German weather service)
EC	European Commission, also Executive Council (e.g. WMO or IOC)
ECMWF	European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts
EDIMAR	Estación de Investigaciones Marinas de Margarita (marine research station, Venezuela)
EDIOS	European Directory of the Initial Ocean-observing System
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EGOS	European Group on Ocean Stations (DBCP)
EI	Environmental Indices
ENSO	El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ocean/atmosphere interaction study)
EOS	AGU's weekly newspaper of geophysics, also NASA's Earth Observing System
ESA	European Space Agency
ESEAS	European Sea Level Service
ET	Evaluation Team (GESAMP)
EURASLIC	European Association of Aquatic Sciences Libraries and Information Centres
FANSA	HAB working group for South America
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
G3OS	Sponsors Group for the Global Observing Systems (GCOS, GOOS and GTOS)
GAW	Global Atmosphere Watch (WMO)
GC	Governing Council (of UNEP)
GCOS	Global Climate Observing System (WMO-ICSU-IOC-UNEP)
GCRMN	Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network
GDA	GEBCO Digital Atlas (GEBCO Database)
GEBCO	General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans
GEBCDMEP	IODE Group of Experts on Biological and Chemical Data Management and Exchange Practices
GEF	Global Environment Facility (World Bank-UNEP-UNDP)
GEOHAB	Global Ecology and Oceanography of HABs (IOC-SCOR)

GESAMP	Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection (IMO-FAO-UNESCO-WMO-WHO-IAEA-UN-UNEP)
GEWEX	Global Energy and Water Cycle Experiment (WCRP)
GIPME	Global Investigation of Pollution in the Marine Environment
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIWA	Global International Water Assessment
GLOBEC	Global Ocean Ecosystems Dynamics Programme (SCOR, IOC, IGBP/ICSU)
GLODIR	Global Directory of Marine (and Freshwater) Professionals
GLOSS	Global Sea-Level Observing System
GODAE	Global Ocean Data Assimilation Experiment
GODAR	Global Oceanographic Data Archaeology and Rescue Project (IODE)
GOOS	Global Ocean Observing System (IOC-WMO-UNEP-ICSU)
GOSIC	Global Observing Systems Information Center
GPA	Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (UNEP)
GPO	GOOS Project Office
GSC	GOOS Steering Committee
GSN	GCOS Surface Network
GTN-H	Global Terrestrial Network – Hydrology
GTOS	Global Terrestrial Observing System (FAO-UNEP-WMO-UNESCO-ICSU)
GTS	Global Telecommunication System (WWW)
GTSP	Global Temperature and Salinity Profile Programme (IOC-WMO)
GUAN	GCOS Upper-Air Network
HAB	Harmful Algal Bloom
HAE-DAT	Metadata database on Harmful Algal Events
HAMM	Harmful Algal Management and Mitigation (international conferences)
HELCOM	Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (Helsinki Commission)
HLCM	High-Level Committee on Management
HLCP	High-Level Committee on Programmes
HTDB/PAC	Historical Tsunami Database for the Pacific
IABO	International Association for Biological Oceanography (member of SCOR)
IABP	International Arctic Buoy Programme (DBCP)
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAG	International Association of Geodesy
IAMSLIC	International Association of Aquatic and Marine Science Libraries and Information Centres
IAPSO	International Association for the Physical Sciences of the Ocean (IUGG)
IASI	Intra-American Seas Initiative
IBCCA	International Bathymetric Chart of the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico
IBCEA	International Bathymetric Chart of the Central Eastern Atlantic
IBCM	International Bathymetric Chart of the Mediterranean
IBCSEP	International Bathymetric Chart of the South Eastern Pacific
IBCWIO	International Bathymetric Chart of the Western Indian Ocean
IBCWP	International Bathymetric Chart of Western Pacific
ICAM	Integrated Coastal Area Management (also name of IOC programme)
ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
ICG/ITSU	International Coordination Group for the Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific (IOC)
ICM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
ICP	Informal Consultative Process (full name: UN Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Ocean Affairs)
ICRAN	International Coral Reef Action Network
ICSU	International Council for Science

ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDGs	International Development Goals
IEO	Instituto Español de Oceanografía (Spanish institute of oceanography, in Vigo)
IFREMER	Institut Français de Recherche pour l'Exploitation de la Mer (French Research Institute for the Exploitation of the Sea)
IGBP	International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (ICSU) also known as Global Change Programme
IGO	Intergovernmental Organization
I-GOOS	Intergovernmental GOOS Committee (IOC-WMO-UNEP)
IGOS	Integrated Global Observing Strategy
IGOSS	Integrated Global Ocean Services System (IOC-WMO)
IGST	International GODAE Steering Team
IHDP	International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (ISSC-ICSU)
IHO	International Hydrographic Organization
IHP	International Hydrological Programme (UNESCO)
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IMS	Institute of Marine Sciences (Tanzania)
INCO	Iranian National Centre for Oceanography
INCOIS	Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Service
INEGI	Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (Mexican institute of statistics, geography and computer science)
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO)
IOCARIBE	IOC Sub-Commission for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions
IOCCG	International Ocean Colour Coordinating Group
IOCEA	IOC Regional Committee for the Central Eastern Atlantic
IOCINCWIO	IOC Regional Committee for the Cooperative Investigation in the North and Central Western Indian Ocean
IOCINDIO	IOC Regional Committee for the Central Indian Ocean
IODE	International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange (IOC)
IOGOOS	Indian Ocean GOOS
IOI	International Ocean Institute (Malta)
IOS	Initial Observing System (GOOS)
IOSLON	Indian Ocean Sea Level Observing Network
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPHAB	IOC Intergovernmental Panel on Harmful Algal Blooms
IPIMAR	Instituto de Investigação das Pescas e do Mar (Portuguese institute for fisheries and sea research)
IPO	International Project Office (for GEOHAB)
IRD	Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (France's research institute for development. Formerly: France's scientific research institute for development through cooperation – ORSTOM)
ISABP	International South Atlantic Buoy Programme
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISRO	Indian Space Research Organization
ISSC	International Social Science Council
ITIC	International Tsunami Information Center
IUCN	World Conservation Union (formerly International Union for the Conservation of Nature)
IUGG	International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics
IWG	Intergovernmental Working Group (on IOC Oceanographic Data Exchange Policy)
JAFOOS	Joint Australian Facility for Ocean Observing Systems
Jason	USA-France oceanographic/climate monitoring/research and prediction mission
JCOMM	Joint Technical Commission for Oceanography and Marine Meteorology (WMO-IOC)
JGOFS	Joint Global Ocean Flux Study (IGBP)

JSC	Joint Scientific Committee for the WCRP (WMO-ICSU-IOC)
JSG	Joint Study Group
JTA	Joint Tariff Agreement (Argos)
JODC	Japan Oceanographic Data Centre
LME	large marine ecosystem
LOICZ	Land-Ocean Interaction in the Coastal Zone (IGBP)
MAMA	Mediterranean Network to Access and Upgrade Monitoring and Forecasting Activity in the Region
MAMCOMP	Monitoring and Modelling of Coastal Marine Processes
MAP/NAI	Millenium Africa Recovery Programme/New African Initiative
MEDAR/ MEDATLAS	Mediterranean Data Archaeology and Rescue / Mediterranean (and Black Sea) Atlas
MedGLOSS	Mediterranean GLOSS
MedGOOS	Mediterranean GOOS project
MEDI	Marine Environmental Data Information Referral Catalogue
MEDS	Marine Environmental Data Service (Canada)
MFSP	Mediterranean Forecasting System Pilot Project
MIP	Marine Integrated Programme
MON-DAT	IOC Metadata Database on Design and Implementation of Some Harmful Algal Monitoring Systems
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Member of Parliament
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MSP	Medium-Sized Project (GEF)
MSR	Marine Scientific Research
MSVPA	Multi-Species Virtual Population Analysis
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration (USA)
NASDA	National Space Development Agency of Japan
NCDC	National Climatic Data Center (USA)
NEAR-GOOS	North-East Asian Regional GOOS
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NetCDF	Network Common Data Form: an interface for array-oriented data access and a freely-distributed collection of software libraries for C, Fortran, C++, Java, and perl that provide implementations of the interface
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA)
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (USA)
NODC	National Oceanographic Data Centre (IODE)
NOOS	Northwest Shelf Operational Oceanographic System
NOWPAP	Northwest Pacific Action Plan
NRC	National Research Council (USA)
NRT	Near Real Time
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OCM	Ocean Colour Monitor
ODIN	Ocean Data and Information Network
ODINAFRICA	Ocean Data and Information Network for Africa (IOC and Flanders)
ODINCARSA	Ocean Data and Information Network for the IOCARIBE and South America regions
ODINEA	Ocean Data and Information Network for Eastern Africa (IODE)
ONR	Office of Naval Research (USA)
OOPC	Ocean Observations Panel for Climate (GCOS-GOOS-WCRP)
OOS	Operational Observing Systems (IOC programme section)
OPC	Ocean Products Center (USA)

OS	Ocean Services (IOC programme section)
OSLNR	Ocean Sciences in Relation to Non-Living Resources
OSLR	Ocean Sciences in Relation to Living Resources
OSS	Ocean Sciences Section (IOC programme section)
PACSIKOM	Pan-African Conference on Sustainable Integrated Coastal Management
PASS	Pan-African START Secretariat
pCO ₂	measurement of CO ₂ concentrations in the atmosphere and ocean
PICES	North Pacific Marine Science Organization
PIRATA	Pilot Research Moored Array in the Tropical Atlantic
POGO	Partnership for Observation of the Global Oceans
PR China	People's Republic of China
PSMSL	Permanent Service for Mean Sea-Level
PTWC	Pacific Tsunami Warning Center
QC	quality control (of data)
RDFM	Rapid Determination of Focal Mechanism
RNODC	Responsible National Oceanographic Data Centre (IODE)
RONMAC	Red de Observación del Nivel del Mar para América Central (sea-level observing network for Central America)
ROPME	Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (HQ in Kuwait)
R/V	Research Vessel
SAHFOS	Sir Alister Hardy Foundation for Ocean Science
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (UNFCCC)
SCOPE	Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment (ICSU)
SCOR	Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (member of ICSU)
SEAGOOS	South East Asia regional GOOS
SEFSC	Southeast Fisheries Science Center (Miami, FL, USA)
SG	Study Group or Steering Group
SGD	Submarine Groundwater Discharges
SHIP	Report of Surface Observation from a Sea Station
SHOM	Service Hydrographique et Océanographique de la Marine (France)
SIO	Scripps Institution of Oceanography (University of California, USA)
SOA	State Oceanic Administration (PR China)
SOC	Specialized Oceanographic Centre (JCOMM), also Southampton Oceanography Centre (UK)
SOCA	Sub-Committee on Oceans and Coastal Areas (of UN ACC)
SOCIO	Sustained Observations of Climate in the Indian Ocean (workshop)
SOEMEP	Science for Ocean Ecosystems and Marine Environmental Protection (IOC programme)
SOLAS	Surface Ocean – Lower Atmosphere Study (WCRP)
SOOP	Ship-of-Opportunity Programme
SOOPIP	SOOP Implementation Panel
SOPAC	South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission
SPACC	Small Pelagic Fishes and Climate Change Programme (of GLOBEC)
SSC	Scientific Steering Committee
SST	Sea Surface Temperature
START	Global Change System for Analysis, Research and Training (IGBP)
SVP	Surface Velocity Programme (WOCE)
SVP-B	SVP barometer (Lagrangian drifters)
TAFIRI	Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute
TAO/TRITON	Tropical Atmosphere Ocean project / Triangle Trans-Ocean buoy Network (Japan)
TEMA	Training, Education and Mutual Assistance in the Marine Sciences (IOC cross-cutting provision/programme)
TESAC	code for reporting temperature, salinity and currents from a sea station

3-D	three-dimensional
TIME	Tsunami Inundation Modelling Exchange Project (IOC)
TIP	TAO Implementation Panel
TMT	Transfer of Marine Technology
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TOPC	Terrestrial Observation Panel for Climate
ToR (or TOR)	terms of reference
TRACKOB	report of marine surface observations along a ship's track
TREMORS	Tsunami Risk Evaluation through Seismic Moment from a Real-time System
TSG	Thermo-Salino-Graph
TTR	Training-through-Research
TWS	Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific (or TWSP)
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UDSM	University of Dar Es Salaam
UK	United Kingdom (of Great Britain, Scotland and Northern Ireland)
UN	United Nations
UNCED	UN Conference on Environment and Development
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UN/DOALOS	UN Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDG	UN Development Group
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UOT/DAC	Upper Ocean Thermal Data Assembly Centres (WOCE Coordination Group)
URL	Uniform (or Universal) Resource Locator (address of a www page)
USA	United States of America (also US)
USSSDAP	Underway Sea Surface Salinity Data Archiving Pilot Project (IODE)
UV	Ultra Violet
VCP	Voluntary Cooperation Fund Programme (WMO or IOC)
VLIZ	Flanders Marine Institute (Belgium)
VOS	Voluntary Observing Ship (for WMO)
VOSclim	VOS Climate Project
WAGOOS	Western Australia GOOS
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WCRP	World Climate Research Programme (WMO-ICSU-IOC)
WDC	World Data Centre
WESTPAC	IOC Sub-Commission for the Western Pacific
WGIPA	Working Group on Integrated Problem Analysis (see ICAM events)
WHO	World Health Organization
WIOMSA	Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WOCE	World Ocean Circulation Experiment (WCRP)
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002)
WWW	World Weather Watch (WMO)
www	World-Wide Web
XBT	Expendable Bathythermograph
XCTD	Expendable Conductivity-Temperature-Depth Probe
XML	eXtensible Markup Language



Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)

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