

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

**ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE ACC SUBCOMMITTEE ON
OCEANS AND COASTAL AREAS**

New York, 3-4 May 2001

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

A. Opening of the session

1. Mr Carlos Lopez, Deputy Administrative Assistant of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) welcomed the members of the ACC Subcommittee on Oceans and Coastal Areas (SOCA) to the UNDP Headquarters in New York.
2. Mr Lopez pointed out that the Subcommittee's eleventh session takes place at a time of transition for UNDP and for the Bureau for Development Policy (BDP) and its Environmentally Sustainable Development Group (ESDG) the organizational home of Phil Reynolds, who has represented UNDP at ACC/SOCA since its inception. Mr Lopez introduced Mr Andy Hudson, Principal Technical Advisor (international Waters) in UNDP's GEF Unit, ESDG/ BDP, Peter Matlon, Group Leader a.i., ESDG/BDP and Ingvar Andersson, Senior Water Policy Advisor ESDG/BDP and indicated that following Mr Reynolds's retirement, Mr Hudson will represent UNDP at ACC/SOCA in consultation with Mr Andersson.
3. UNDP has supported, and will continue to support ACC/SOCA because UNDP have a major portfolio of projects and activities in Ocean and Coastal Management and can operate more effectively in partnership with other UN Agencies. All the Governing Bodies of the UNDP encourage the type of cooperation the Subcommittee has achieved and works towards.
4. The Subcommittee expressed appreciation to Mr Lopez for the arrangements made to host the eleventh session of ACC/SOCA at the UNDP Headquarters in New York.
5. The Subcommittee expresses its appreciation to Mr Phil Reynolds for his dedicated contributions to the activities of ACC/SOCA as the representative of UNDP.

B. Agenda, timetable and documentation

6. The Chair introduced the draft agenda, documentation and a proposed timetable for the session. The list of participants is contained in the annex I and the adopted Agenda in annex II.

C. Updating activities of the organizations represented in the Subcommittee

7. As regards updating background information, the members of the Subcommittee provided summaries of on-going activities and recent events in their Organizations that are relevant to the Subcommittee in accordance with the decision of the Subcommittee at its ninth session. Copies of these summaries are available from the individual members directly.

D. United Nations Atlas of the Oceans

8. The representatives of FAO reported on the current status of the Atlas noting that detailed progress reports were submitted by each of the agencies in advance of the meeting. A great deal has been accomplished, but the Project is getting further behind. The software has been used successfully for several months and appears stable and meets all the objectives desired. The populating of the Atlas is not going as well and has been delayed within each of the agencies. However, all agencies receiving Project funds as a result of the January SOCA decision reported that the infusion had greatly speeded up progress but that additional funds were needed to complete the Project on time. This was agreed and FAO will transfer additional funds.
9. FAO presented a budget report on the Project status. The budgetary status remains sound in large part because of the large infusion of NOAA travel, salary, and in-kind staffing contributions, and cost sharing of software development within FAO. Funding needs to be retained in sufficient amounts to cover the purchase of an internet server in lieu of the borrowed capability (which appears increasingly necessary) and provision of a Project Manager should the NOAA contribution be lost. Further, should the Project be extended without cost beyond December to allow completion, funds need to be available to allow hiring of a PM and to cover other operational expenses.

10. In summary, the agencies were not able to meet the deadline set at the tenth session of SOCA in January 2001 under which substantially, but at least 50 percent of, each agency's materials were to be uploaded to the Atlas by March 31. However, all agencies receiving Project funds reported that the infusion of Project funds had greatly speeded up progress but that additional funds were needed to complete the Project on time. Further, the Project Manager advised that the person at NOAA working to install the ABOUT section of the Atlas as well as to coordinate the NOAA input, has accepted another appointment and will be leaving the project shortly.

11. A live viewing of the Atlas informational Home Page <http://www.oceansatlas.com> and then the working site was provided. This showed that some portions of the Atlas were very advanced and that the software was very capable. However, it is also clear that there are many topics that are still not only devoid of content but are even without topic trees. This is particularly apparent in the ISSUES section. A great deal of work needs to be done.

12. Several problems continue to be encountered. The staff assigned by agencies to do work on the Atlas are sometimes placed in a narrow part of the Agency and do not have a sufficiently broad view to address the agency's commitments. It must be remembered that an Agency with the lead on an item must reach out, even well beyond the normal role of the agency to ensure that all activities of the UN Community and its partners are represented in the Atlas. Moreover, some lead agencies have not moved quickly to establish topic trees for their areas of responsibility. This makes it difficult for cooperators to provide materials for inclusion and to link their materials to other parts of the Atlas. Finally, insufficient resources appear to be available within several agencies to make adequate progress. Agreed deadlines are not being met.

13. The Subcommittee agreed that the rate of progress needed to increase. Given that the primary reason for delay was the difficulty that each agency found in coordinating inputs, a decision was made to transfer additional funds to the core seven agencies. These funds will generally be used to coordinate inputs across agencies and upload already identified materials, converting formats as necessary. Each agency will receive 10,000 (USD), except that UNEP will be allocated 20,000 (USD) in recognition of their relatively large contribution that needs to be made. It is also recognized that IAEA has legal difficulties in finding a mechanism to accept the funds.

14. The Subcommittee agreed further that 80-90 percent of all contributions were to be uploaded by 31 July and that SOCA members would instruct their staffs to try to have as much as possible uploaded by the 4-7 June meeting of the Atlas Technical Committee.

E. Status of implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA)

15. The representative of GPA introduced this agenda item and informed the Subcommittee that the main focus of the GPA Coordination Office is the upcoming GPA 2001 Intergovernmental Review Meeting (IGR). IGR will be hosted by Canada and held in Montreal, 26 - 30 November 2001.

16. Reference is made to the just released Second Announcement for the IGR. The IGR will focus on two main issues that are central to mainstreaming the GPA: 1) improving governance structures relating to the implementation of the GPA; and 2) Leveraging the necessary resources, in particular financial resources, for addressing land-based activities. The Second Announcement also provides further detail on the purpose, strategy and key issues, specific outputs and the structure of the IGR.

17. In addition to the many activities associated with the implementation of the GPA, there are a number of preparatory activities and events leading up to the 2001 IGR that include the following:

- Consultations with a broad range of GPA stakeholders, such as an informal "Friends of the GPA" contact group; a GPA Correspondence Group derived from participants to the April 2000 Expert Meeting; the Steering Committee; and a large contacts database utilizing the GPA Clearing-House Mechanism for information dissemination and exchange.
- The UNEP Executive Director has established a high-level Steering Committee. The formation of this Steering Committee was a recommendation of the Expert Meeting held in April 2000 in The Hague to prepare for the 2001 IGR. Positive commitments have been received at the ministerial level and the Steering Committee is now formally contributing to the preparatory process.

- Under close cooperation with the regional seas programmes, and with considerable support from the UNEP Division of Environmental Conventions, many activities are underway at the regional and national level. National and Regional reporting on the implementation of the GPA are an important component of the preparatory process. Targeted questionnaires are being used to report on best practices and to identify opportunities for further implementation of the GPA. There are also studies underway in some regions on policy approaches, regional programmes of action,
- An important upcoming preparatory event is a joint World Bank / UNEP Seminar and Workshop on the "Use of Innovative Financial Arrangements for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities", which will be held 9 - 11 July 2001 in The Hague.
- Immediately preceding the 2001 IGR there will be a closely associated meeting, the Fourth Global Meeting of the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans, that will be held in Montreal on the 21 - 23 November 2001.
- Right after the IGR high-level segment, a follow on meeting for the 4th session of the UNEP open-ended Working Group on Global Environmental Governance, may be organized by the UNEP Executive Director - note that this event has not been confirmed.

18. At the 10th meeting of ACC/SOCA, the member agencies agreed to provide the GPA Coordination Office with the following agency inputs by March 31 2001: i) a list of GPA relevant projects; and ii) a report on activities (problems encountered, limitations and recommendations) in support of GPA implementation. To-date, no inputs have been received. UNEP reminds the agencies of the importance of these reports, and their active involvement in the IGR itself. The GPA Coordination Office stands ready to work with the agencies find the means to ensure that complete and accurate information is provided on a timely basis.

19. The FAO representative informed the Subcommittee that at FAO work proceeded on the website node on Nutrients/Sediment Mobilization, as part of the GPA Clearinghouse mechanism, as follows:

- Global sediment loads of major rivers database is online and will be accessed through GPA; see below.
- 300-plus entries on nutrients mobility abstracts being loaded; Shoreline environment pollution entries being loaded.
- River sediment mobilization and effects of dams being loaded
- Permission obtained to add Mediterranean coastal areas erosion mapping and measuring guidelines (UNEP - PAP/RAC).
- IAEA discussions on material to be added on isotope-tracking for sourcing of sediments.
- Publication "Sediment quality" forwarded from GPA-CH, also added.

20. This material is on the FAO mirror-site while being positioned and edited. Material so far has been of information nature but not analytical. Consultancies are being covered from FAO Regular Programme funds now in areas of common interest. An electronic survey is being conducted to ascertain the interest and eventual users of the various types of information being provided, before larger budgetary commitments are taken. The possibilities of adding various maps to the site (especially location of major dams on rivers) from existing databases, are being considered.

21. With regard to decisions taken by the 10th Session of SOCA on reporting, it has proven impossible to prepare a listing of GPA related projects executed by FAO, as no such specific projects exist. A number of projects might marginally touch on GPA issues, methodology to identify and list them, however, is not available. A report on FAO's activities (including problems encountered, limitations and recommendations) in support of implementation of the GPA, will be sent to the GPA Coordination Unit by mid May.

F. Preparations for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Rio+10), Johannesburg, Summer 2002

22. The representative of the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN/DESA) briefed the Subcommittee on the current state of preparations for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD).

23. The meeting was informed firstly that the dates of the summit has now been determined as 2-11 September 2002.

24. UN/DESA Representative then recalled that the Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development (IACSD), at its 16th session in September 2000 decided on the documentation to be prepared through the IACSD task manager system for WSSD. The IACSD decided that each task manager will prepare one review report, in accordance with the thematic clusters agreed upon in the IACSD. The review report on each thematic cluster will be prepared in two parts:

- **Part I “factual report”** covering key developments in the thematic cluster. These factual reports have been completed. Advance unedited copies of the factual reports are available on the web site of the Division for Sustainable Development (DSD) at <http://www.un.org/rio+10/index.html>.
- **Part II “policy report”** analyzing the effectiveness of policies that have been developed at the national, regional and global levels to achieve progress in sustainable development in the thematic cluster. It will also address options and opportunities to accelerate progress in sustainable development, given changing international and national conditions since UNCED. The policy reports will be used for the preparation of the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General to be submitted to the second substantive preparatory session for the WSSD, 28 January-8 February 2002.

25. Since the policy reports cannot be used in full for the preparation of the Secretary-General’s comprehensive report, the DSD will make every effort to prepare a compendium containing the policy analysis reports in full length.

26. The policy report on each thematic cluster should not exceed 10 pages. The task managers are expected to submit their policy reports to the Division for Sustainable Development by 15 May 2001.

27. Further briefing was provided by the representative of UN/DESA on the decisions of the Commission on Sustainable Development Acting as the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit on Sustainable Development, at its Organizational Session, 30 April - 2 May 2001. This is the first preparatory meeting for WSSD. The 2nd, 3rd and the 4th preparatory meetings will take place 28 January to 8 February, 25 March to 5 April and 27 May to 7 June 2002, respectively.

28. In preparing the policy reports the Task Managers are requested to provide information on the various issues that are listed at the web site for WSSD (see above). The Chair of the Subcommittee discussed some of the issues that should be highlighted. These include: difficulties encountered in accomplishing tasks because of budget cuts and differences in priorities; need for partnership of private and the public sectors; cost recovery restrictions in making environmental data; difficulties in making institutional adjustments and improvements at the national and international level.

29. The organizations present at meeting agreed to submit one-half to one page contributions to the policy report by 15 May 2001 deadline.

G. Review of ACC machinery: implications for the Subcommittee

30. Regarding this agenda item, the Subcommittee recalled that ACC at its October 2000 session had agreed to establish two new High-Level Committees on Programmes and on Management with the immediate task of reviewing the functioning of all ACC subsidiary bodies. The review is to be “zero-based”, i.e., looking at what needs to be done rather than what was being done at present. The Subcommittee noted that at its First Regular Session of 2001 held in Vienna, 26-27 February 2001, the High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) dealt with subsidiary bodies in the programme area and provided a series of initial conclusions and recommended approaches (ACC/2001/6). The Inter-Agency Meeting on Sustainable Development (IAMSD) at its meeting in New York on 22-23 March 2001 agreed on a set of arrangements that could be set up with a view to strengthening and improving the effectiveness of future inter-agency work in the area of sustainable development, taking into account the results the First session of the HLCP, as well as the outcomes of discussions held during the 16th session of the IACSD (September 2000). In particular, the meeting invited the Sub-Committees on Freshwater and on Oceans and Coastal areas, at their next meetings to come up with recommendations to the HLCP regarding reforming present modalities of their own functioning in light of the criteria set by the HLCP as well as considerations set forward by the IAMSD. The conclusions of HLCP were later endorsed by ACC at its regular session held in Nairobi on 2-3 April 2001.

31. The meeting further noted the message dated 3 May 2001 from the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs of UN informing the Subcommittee of the decision taken by the HLCP on the review of the subsidiary machinery and requested that it considers and reflects how the conclusions and approaches advocated by the HLCP could best be applied in its area of work, so as to enable the Committee to complete its review taking into due account different situations and requirements in each area.

32. In the ensuing discussions, the Subcommittee welcomed the conclusions and approaches advocated by the HLCP. The Subcommittee noted that international coordination and cooperation is of vital importance in addressing all aspects of oceans and coastal areas. The cooperation between the relevant parts of the United Nations Secretariat for the purposes of ensuring better coordination of United Nations' work on oceans and seas is thus considered imperative. The existence of mechanism such as ACC/SOCA is needed. The Subcommittee expressed its conviction of building on existing mechanisms through innovative and more integrated approaches for effective coordination and cooperation.

33. The Subcommittee agreed that the Chair draft a reply to the ACC Secretariat and circulate to SOCA members for their views before finalizing it.

H. Matters related to the Second meeting of the Open-Ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea 7-11 May, 2001, New York

34. The representative of the Division for the Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the United Nations (UN/DOALOS) briefed the Subcommittee on the second meeting of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea (ICP) that will be held at United Nations Headquarters from 7 – 11 May 2001. ICP was established by General Assembly resolution 54/33 of 24 November 1999 to facilitate the review by the Assembly, in an effective and constructive manner, of developments in ocean affairs by considering the Secretary-General's report on oceans and the law of the sea and by suggesting particular issues to be considered by the Assembly, with an emphasis on identifying areas where coordination and cooperation at the intergovernmental and inter-agency levels should be enhanced. She reiterated how essential it is for agencies to actively participate in ICP, a mechanism established in order not only to facilitate the debate on issues of concern but also to promote a better cooperation and coordination between them.

35. The Subcommittee was informed that the Ambassador Neroni Slade of Samoa and Mr. Alan Simcock of the United Kingdom will co-chair the second meeting. In accordance with the paragraph 41 of Resolution A/55/7 two areas have been selected for discussion. These areas are:

- Marine science and the development and transfer of marine technology as mutually agreed, including capacity-building in this regard; and
- Coordination and cooperation in combating piracy and armed robbery at sea.

36. The areas of focus of the 1st meeting of ICP will also be considered in the first day of the meeting, along with inputs from Member States and a general discussion.

37. The representative of UN/DOALOS informed the Subcommittee on the details of the draft format and the provisional agenda of the meeting, indicating that the areas selected will be discussed by two separate panels.

38. Further information was provided regarding the panellists and the side events, which included a side event on UN Atlas of the Oceans. The SOCA Chair will provide overviews on ocean sciences, improving structures and effectiveness, priorities in marine science and technology and ACC/SOCA.

I. Future directions for Marine Environmental Studies Laboratory of IAEA, Monaco

39. The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) briefly described the Marine Environmental Studies Laboratory (MESL), part of the IAEA Marine Environment Laboratory in Monaco. He noted that the IAEA, together with the Principality of Monaco and various regional organisations, finances MESL, although it works primarily on non-nuclear issues that are considered to be outside the agency's mandate. Traditional financial support from UNEP and IOC has stopped, effectively terminating the tripartite

Inter-Agency Programme (IAP) on Marine Pollution co-ordinated by MESL. The financial viability and scientific relevance of MESL is currently and independently subject to review by both IAEA and UNEP.

40. This issue was brought to the attention of the ACC-SOCA because there is a real threat of closure of MESL. MESL is the only laboratory in the UN system with expertise in both marine analytical chemistry and non-nuclear marine pollution studies. The moribund IAP on Marine Pollution has been cited as a successful model of inter-agency collaboration in a crosscutting topic of widespread public concern, and MESL has interactions with several other UN organisations. Finally, MESL offers a perspective for future activities, but recognising the ongoing evolution of financial realities, marine science and the UN Organizations themselves, the IAEA solicits comment from other UN organisations about their future requirements of the facility

41. Following discussions, the meeting noted that:

1. MESL has made valuable contributions to marine pollution research and monitoring programmes and that its closure would be to the detriment of the broader UN marine community.
2. UN organizations will communicate perceived needs to IAEA with respect to the expertise and experience available at MESL, such that the laboratory can evolve to maintain its relevance and best service the programmatic needs of the UN marine community into the 21st century.

J. UNEP Governing Council decision 21/13 on global assessment of the marine environment

42. The representative of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) informed the Subcommittee that the Governing Council of at its 21st Session adopted decision 21/13 on the global assessment of the marine environment. Decision GC.21/13 underlines the consensus on the need for examining the feasibility for establishing a regular process for the assessment of the state of the marine environment with active involvement by governments and regional agreements. As in the case of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), it was strongly felt that governments need to have a sense of ownership in the assessment process of the state of the marine environment. Government involvement on a continuous basis in the ongoing assessment and monitoring process was perceived as critically important. Reference was made to the success of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) where governments are involved both in the formulation of policy relevant questions and in the review of the conclusions.

43. The decision takes care to emphasize the need to build on existing assessment processes such as the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS), Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection (GESAMP), the Global International Water Assessment (GIWA), the United Nations Atlas of the Oceans and the work programme of the Jakarta Mandate on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity, among others.

44. The decision *“Requests the Executive Director, in cooperation with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other appropriate United Nations agencies, the Secretariat of the Convention of Biological Diversity and in consultation with the regional seas programmes to explore the feasibility of establishing a regular process for the assessment of the state of the marine environment, with active involvement by governments and regional agreements, building on ongoing assessment programmes”*.

45. It also *“requests the Executive Director to submit a progress report on this issue to its twenty-second session”* in February 2003.

46. The representative of UNEP indicated that the request will be approached in the following manner:

- First, presenting the issue to the 11th Meeting of the ACC/SOCA for views and suggestions and immediately afterwards to the Second Session of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea;
- Second, by distributing the GC decision 21/13 to the appropriate UN agencies and the secretariats of CBD and the regional seas programmes with a request for their views and suggestions about the feasibility of establishing a regular process for the assessment of the state of the marine environment;

- Third, by preparing and distributing to the appropriate UN agencies and the secretariats of CBD and the regional seas programmes a paper summarizing the views of governments and intergovernmental and international agencies and bodies on the feasibility of establishing a regular process for the assessment of the state of the marine environment, with a request for further views and suggestions;
- Fourth, by seeking the views, as required, of the Conference of the Parties (COPS) or intergovernmental bodies of the Convention on Biological Diversity, other relevant global multilateral environmental agreements, and regional seas conventions and action plans;
- Finally, in case the establishment of a regular process for the assessment of the status of the marine environment is found necessary and feasible, by preparing a proposal for the process for the consideration of the UNEP Governing Council at its 22nd Session in February 2003.

47. In the ensuing discussion the Subcommittee expressed its appreciation of the information provided by the representative of UNEP. Some members indicated their concern that they did not have lead in time for a in-depth examination of the relevant documentation.

48. The representative of IMO recalled the joint statement made by IMO, FAO and IOC/UNESCO at the 21st Governing Council of UNEP which expressed the view that *“...we fully agree with the repeated calls by the member States that efforts should be made to avoid creating any new or additional mechanisms/programmes that could lead to potential duplication of the mandates or activities of existing programmes. In the interest of better co-ordination, we are of the view that instead of establishing a new Panel, all effort should be made to improve, as and when necessary, the existing institutional arrangements and programmes in this area of assessing and monitoring the pollution of the marine environment”*.

49. The Subcommittee, reiterated the value of independent scientific advice on oceans issues for the work of the UN organizations, other international bodies and governments. Concern was expressed that the transforming of GESAMP into an intergovernmental panel could threaten the independence of its work and lead to a complicated and expensive process. Some members of the Subcommittee expressed their satisfaction with GESAMP. While this may be the case there might be problems in how GESAMP's scientific advice dealing with global and cross-sectoral issues was carried forward to the intergovernmental process.

50. Financial implications of an intergovernmental panel on oceans were also expressed as serious concern. Some members indicated that IPCC's success is associated with the fact it deals with only one issue, the climate change, while issues in oceans covers a much wider spectrum.

51. The Subcommittee expressed their willingness to participate in the consultative process for conducting a feasibility study related to the establishment of an on-going regular assessment of the state of the marine environment. They stressed the need for participation of Governments in the consultative process.

K. Matters related to the Review of the joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection (GESAMP)

52. The representative of IMO, who serves as the Administrative Secretary of the Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection (GESAMP), a joint interagency advisory group sponsored by IMO, FAO, UNESCO/IOC, WMO, WHO, IAEA, UNEP and the division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the United Nations Secretariat, briefed the Subcommittee on recent developments concerning the evaluation of GESAMP.

53. In May 2000, the eight Sponsoring Organizations of GESAMP agreed to carry out an independent and in-depth evaluation of GESAMP. IMO was charged to organize this evaluation with as budget \$70,000 supplied by seven of the eight sponsoring organizations. The full terms of reference for this evaluation are set out overleaf.

54. In December 2000, the formation of the Evaluation Team was completed. The Evaluation Team consists of Dr. Julie Hall (New Zealand; nominated through SCOR); Prof. Dr. S. Krishnaswami (India; nominated through SCOR); Dr. Herb Windom (United States, former member of GESAMP) and Mr. Keith Bradley (United Kingdom; nominated by the Government of the United Kingdom).

55. The first meeting of the GESAMP Evaluation Team was held at IMO from 29 to 30 January 2001. The Team identified its tasks based on the terms of reference, and developed arrangements for interviews as well as questionnaires to be sent to (1) Technical Secretaries of the Sponsoring Organizations; (2) Members of GESAMP; (3) Chairs and members of GESAMP Working Groups; (4) Current and potential users of GESAMP advice and (5) libraries.

56. The second meeting of the Evaluation Team was held at IMO from 29 April to 1 May 2001. At this meeting, the Team analyzed:

- the outcome of the questionnaires mentioned above;
- the results of the interviews held with the GESAMP Technical Secretaries of the Sponsoring Organizations and other contacts;
- an analysis of a selection of GESAMP Publications;
- an analysis of the GESAMP membership; and
- a brief report on science and social science citations for GESAMP publications.

57. Furthermore, the Team agreed the structure of its final report, the individual writing assignments for the report and made arrangements to contact selected representatives in 16 countries based on information received and regional distribution.

58. A report of the Evaluation Team will be presented to the GESAMP Intersecretariat meeting which will be held at IMO from 28 to 29 June 2001.

59. The third and last meeting of the Evaluation Team will be held from 3 to 5 July 2001 to complete its final report and recommendations to the eight Sponsoring Organizations. This final report will be submitted to GESAMP XXXI (New York: 13 to 17 August 2001).

60. The Subcommittee noted with satisfaction the progress made in the evaluation of GESAMP.

L. Adoption of the report of the Subcommittee and closure of the session

61. The ACC Subcommittee on Oceans and Coastal Areas adopted the report on its eleventh session.

Annex I

List of participants

Chairperson: P. Bernal

(Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)

Vice-Chairperson: A. Rogers

(United Nations Division of Sustainable Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs)

Secretary: U. Unluata

(Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)

United Nations, its entities and programmes

United Nations	A. DeMarffy M.I. Pal A. Rogers
United Nations Environment Programme	A. Z. Amin K.Korporal
United Nations Development Programme	C. Lopez P. Reynolds P. Matlon I. Andersson A. Hudson

Specialized Agencies and related organizations

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	H. Naeve J. Everett
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	P. Bernal
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission	P. Bernal
World Meteorological Organization	E. Sarukhanian
International Maritime Organization	K. Sekimizu
International Atomic Energy Agency	H. Livingston
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity	M. Vierros
World Bank	M. Hatziolos

Annex II

Agenda

1. Opening of the session.
2. Agenda, timetable and documentation.
3. Updating activities of the organizations represented in the Subcommittee.
4. United Nations Atlas of the Oceans.
5. Status of implementation of the Global Program of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA)
6. Preparations for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Rio+10), Johannesburg, Summer 2002.
7. Review of ACC machinery: implications for the Subcommittee.
8. Matters related to the Second meeting of the Open-Ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea, 7-11 May, 2001, New York.
9. Future directions for Marine Environmental Studies Laboratory of IAEA, Monaco.
10. UNEP Governing Council decision 21/13 on global assessment of the marine environment.
11. Matters related to the Review of the Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection (GESAMP).
12. Adoption of the report of the Subcommittee and closure of the session.