

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
Reports of Governing and Major Subsidiary Bodies



IOC Regional Committee for the Central Eastern Atlantic

Sixth Session

Accra, Ghana

28–30 March 2010

UNESCO

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IOCEA-VI/3
Paris, 3 April 2010
English & French*

* Contains an Executive Summary in French, Spanish and Russian.

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Executive Summary

The Sixth Session of the IOC Regional Committee for the Central and Eastern Atlantic (IOCEA) was held in Accra, Ghana 28–30 March 2010. The session was attended by more than 30 participants representing 12 Member States (Angola, Benin, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, and Togo) and some regional projects and programmes.

The Chairman of IOCEA reported on the follow-up of the Recommendations adopted at IOCEA-V (Dakar, Senegal, 5–11 May 2000) and on the implementation of the IOCEA-V Work Plans during the intersessional period. This included activities in the fields of: non-living resources, capacity-development, ocean data and information management, sustainable management of marine resources and biodiversity, ocean dynamics and their impact on coastal processes in the IOCEA region, and marine and coastal pollution in the IOCEA region. Regional programmes and projects that presented their activities included: the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem (CCLME), the Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem (GCLME), the project on Adaptation to Climate Change in Coastal Zones (ACCC), the University of Ghana Marine Science activities, the EAF-NANSEN Project, ACMAD, UNDP, and the Government of Portugal (SIAM) Project.

National reports submitted by Member States from the region provided information on their priorities in coastal and marine issues, the capacities (human and infrastructure) available, major national achievements in marine science observations and policy, and the challenges faced in addressing national marine priority issues. The main challenges were (i) lack of institutes or lack of coordination amongst institutes at the national level; and (ii) lack of trained staff, difficulty in retaining trained personnel.

Based on the activities, achievements and challenges faced by Member States, IOCEA-VI identified the following mechanisms that could be used to improve research: (i) collaboration with neighbours; (ii) regional master's programme in English and French; (iii) open days at institutes to sensitize civil society and decision-makers; (iv) working through the UNESCO Sand Watch programme to raise awareness on environmental degradation; (v) levies on marine-based industries to fund marine research programmes; and (vi) using the IOC 50th Anniversary celebrations to raise awareness of marine issues.

The Regional Committee identified the following priorities under two of IOC's High-Level Objectives in the UNESCO Programme and Budget 2010–2011 (35 C/5):

HLO 4: Management procedures and policies leading to the sustainability of coastal and oceans environment and resources:

- (i) Effectively monitoring oceanographic and environmental parameters in the region's coastal zones;
- (ii) (ii) Managing coastal and transboundary resources in an integrated manner;
- (iii) (iii) Modelling coastal processes and developing scenarios as a tool for coastal management;

HLO 2: Mitigation of the impacts of and adaptation to climate change and variability:

- (i) Training, education and sensitization;
- (ii) Cataloguing the different types of adaptation existing in the region; and

- (iii) Adapting the SANDWATCH programme in West Africa to improve education in respect of the coastal ecosystem.

These priorities should be included in an IOCEA work plan for implementation within the framework of 35 C/5, and will constitute the IOCEA Work Plan during the biennium.

The Regional Committee established two Task Teams to: (i) coordinate the inventory of national activities, as well as activities implemented by external partners in IOCEA Member States; and (ii) examine the mechanisms to sustain the activities of ODINAfrica beyond Phase IV of ODINAfrica.

An informal group was established to work out the modalities for the formation and management of an association of marine scientists to be tentatively called Central Eastern Atlantic Marine Science Association (CEAMSA). **The Regional Committee requested** the IOC Secretariat to follow-up on the offer of Portugal to host a scientific symposium in Madeira in the autumn of 2010. **The Regional Committee accepted** the offer from Senegal to create and host a website for IOCEA as a platform for networking actions on erosion and climate-change.

The Regional Committee noted that resources from the UNESCO/IOC Regular Budget for implementation of programmes would be limited in the foreseeable future, and Member States in the region needed to mobilize resources and establish relations with regional and international organizations to ensure implementation of planned activities.

The Regional Committee elected Mr Jean Folack (Cameroon) as the Chairman, and Mr Marcel Aka Kouassi (Cote d'Ivoire) as Vice-Chairman for the intersessional period. **The Committee requested** the Chairman, in consultation with the IOC Secretariat and Member States from the region to set a date and venue for the next session (IOCEA-VII).

The Regional Committee adopted four recommendations, requesting the Executive Secretary to:

- Establish the IOCEA project office and explore the possibility of funding, through available means, IOC staff to work at the project office, including through Associate Experts, Young Professionals and national secondments;
- Provide guidance on the formation of a proposed Central East Atlantic Marine Science Associate (CEAMSA) based on its involvement in the formation of the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA), as well as by facilitating support from potential sponsors;
- Support the identified IOCEA-VI work plan activities in the context of 35 C/5, and include IOCEA in the discussions leading to the development of the draft 36 C/5;
- Issue a Circular Letter to IOCEA Member States requesting them to strengthen the existing IOCEA National Committees, or to create them where none exists;
- Approach different partners and associations to fund and support IOCEA work programme activities.

The Regional Committee urged IOCEA Member States to provide financial support, staff and expertise for the IOCEA office and work plan activities.

Résumé exécutif

La sixième session du Comité régional de la COI pour l'Atlantique du Centre-Est (IOCEA) s'est tenue à Accra, Ghana, du 28 au 30 mars 2010. La session a été suivie par plus de 30 participants représentant 12 États membres (Angola, Bénin, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambie, Guinée, Guinée-Bissau, Mauritanie, Namibie, Nigéria, Sénégal, et Togo) ainsi qu'un certain nombre de projets et programmes régionaux.

Le Président de l'IOCEA a rendu compte de la suite donnée aux recommandations adoptées par l'IOCEA-V (Dakar, Sénégal, 5-11 mai 2000) et de la mise en œuvre des plans de travail de l'IOCEA-V pendant la période intersessions. Il s'agissait notamment d'activités réalisées dans les domaines des ressources non vivantes, du développement des capacités, des données océanographiques et de la gestion de l'information, de la gestion durable des ressources marines et de la biodiversité, de la dynamique des océans et de son impact sur les processus côtiers dans la région de l'IOCEA et, enfin, de la pollution marine et côtière dans cette même région. Les programmes et projets régionaux présentant leurs activités comprenaient : le projet sur le grand écosystème marin du courant des Canaries (CCLME), celui sur le grand écosystème marin du courant de Guinée (GCLME), le projet Adaptation au changement climatique dans les zones côtières (ACCC), les activités déployées par l'Université du Ghana dans le domaine des sciences marines, le projet EAF-NANSEN, l'ACMAD, le PNUD, et le projet SIAM des autorités portugaises.

Les rapports nationaux présentés par les États membres de la région ont permis de recueillir des informations sur leurs priorités en matière de questions marines et côtières, les capacités (humaines et infrastructurelles) disponibles, les grandes réalisations nationales mises en œuvre dans le domaine des observations et de la politique en sciences de la mer, et les défis rencontrés dans le traitement des questions marines prioritaires d'ordre national. Les principaux défis ont notamment résidé dans (i) l'absence d'instituts ou le manque de coordination entre les instituts au niveau national, et (ii) le manque de personnel qualifié ainsi que la difficulté à retenir ledit personnel.

Compte tenu des activités et des réalisations des États membres, ainsi que des défis auxquels ils sont confrontés, l'IOCEA-VI a identifié les mécanismes suivants susceptibles de pouvoir être utilisés pour améliorer la recherche : (i) collaboration avec les pays voisins ; (ii) programme directeur régional en anglais et en français ; (iii) journées portes ouvertes dans des instituts en vue de sensibiliser la société civile et les décideurs ; (iv) travail de sensibilisation à la dégradation de l'environnement via le programme Sandwatch de l'UNESCO ; (v) prélèvements sur les industries de la mer afin de financer des programmes de recherche marine ; et (vi) mise à profit des célébrations du 50^e anniversaire de la COI pour sensibiliser davantage aux questions marines.

Le Comité régional a identifié les priorités suivantes en vertu de deux des objectifs de haut niveau de la COI tels que définis dans le Programme et budget de l'UNESCO pour 2010-2011 (35 C/5) :

Objectif de haut niveau 4 : Procédures et politiques de gestion susceptibles d'assurer la viabilité du milieu côtier et marin et de ses ressources :

(i) surveillance efficace des paramètres océanographiques et environnementaux dans les zones côtières de la région ; (ii) gestion intégrée des ressources côtières et transfrontalières ; (iii) modélisation de processus côtiers et mise au point de scénarios susceptibles d'être utilisés comme outils de gestion des zones côtières.

Objectif de haut niveau 2 : Mitigation de l'impact du changement et de la variabilité climatiques et adaptation à ces phénomènes :

(i) formation, enseignement et sensibilisation ; (ii) catalogage des différents types d'adaptation existant déjà dans la région ; et (iii) adaptation du programme Sandwatch en Afrique de l'Ouest afin d'améliorer l'enseignement relatif à l'écosystème côtier.

Ces priorités devraient être incluses dans un plan de travail de l'IOCEA en vue d'être mises en œuvre dans le cadre du document 35 C/5 ; elles constitueront le plan de travail de l'IOCEA au cours de l'exercice.

Le Comité régional a mis sur pied deux groupes de travail chargés (i) de coordonner l'inventaire des activités nationales, ainsi que des activités déployées par des partenaires externes au sein d'États membres de l'IOCEA ; et (ii) d'examiner les mécanismes visant à soutenir les activités d'ODINAFRICA au-delà de la phase IV du Réseau.

Un groupe informel a été créé en vue de définir les modalités relatives à la création et à la gestion d'une association de spécialistes de la mer qui devrait être provisoirement dénommée Association des sciences de la mer de l'Atlantique du Centre-Est (CEAMSA). **Le Comité régional a prié** le Secrétariat de la COI de donner suite à l'offre du Portugal visant à accueillir la tenue d'un colloque scientifique à Madère, dans le courant de l'automne 2010. **Le Comité régional a accepté** l'offre du Sénégal visant à créer et à héberger un site Web pour l'IOCEA qui servira de plate-forme de mise en réseau des actions engagées sur l'érosion et le changement climatique.

Le Comité régional a noté que les ressources provenant du budget ordinaire de l'UNESCO/COI en vue de l'exécution des programmes seraient limitées dans un futur proche, et que les États membres de la région avaient besoin de mobiliser des ressources et de mettre en place des relations avec des organisations régionales et internationales afin d'assurer la mise en œuvre des activités prévues.

Le Comité régional a élu M. Jean Folack (Cameroun) au poste de Président, et M. Marcel Aka Kouassi (Côte d'Ivoire) à celui de Vice-Président pour la période intersessions. **Le Comité a**, en concertation avec le Secrétariat de la COI et les États membres de la région, **prié** le Président de fixer la date et le lieu de la prochaine session (IOCEA-VII).

Le Comité régional a adopté quatre recommandations, priant la Secrétaire exécutive :

- (i) de mettre en place le bureau des projets de l'IOCEA et d'explorer la possibilité de financer, par des moyens disponibles, le personnel de la COI devant travailler au bureau des projets grâce, notamment, au recours à des experts associés, à de jeunes professionnels et à du personnel national détaché ;
- (ii) de donner des indications quant à la création de l'Association des sciences de la mer de l'Atlantique du Centre-Est (CEAMSA) sur la base de sa participation à la formation de l'Association des sciences de la mer de l'océan Indien occidental (WIOMSA), ainsi que de faciliter le soutien d'une telle association par des parrains potentiels ;
- (iii) de soutenir les activités relevant du plan de travail de l'IOCEA-VI dans le contexte du 35 C/5, et d'intégrer l'IOCEA dans les discussions menant à l'élaboration du projet de 36 C/5 ;
- (iv) de diffuser une lettre circulaire à l'attention des États membres de l'IOCEA les priant de renforcer les comités nationaux de l'IOCEA existant déjà, ou de les créer là où il n'en existe aucun ;
- (v) de se rapprocher de différents partenaires et associations en vue de financer et de soutenir les activités du programme de travail de l'IOCEA.

Le Comité régional a demandé instamment aux États membres de l'IOCEA de fournir des moyens financiers, du personnel et des compétences techniques afin de soutenir ainsi le bureau de l'IOCEA et les activités du plan de travail.

Resumen dispositivo

La sexta reunión del Comité Regional de la COI para el Atlántico Centrooriental se celebró en Accra (Ghana) del 28 al 30 de marzo de 2010. A la reunión asistieron más de 30 participantes en representación de 12 Estados Miembros (Angola, Benin, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal y Togo) y de diversos proyectos y programas regionales.

El Presidente del IOCEA informó a los participantes acerca de la aplicación de las recomendaciones aprobadas en la quinta reunión del IOCEA (Dakar (Senegal), 5-11 de mayo de 2000) y sobre la ejecución de los planes de trabajo definidos en esa oportunidad para el periodo entre reuniones. Lo anterior comprende actividades en los ámbitos de: los recursos inorgánicos, el fomento de capacidades, la gestión de datos e información oceanográficos, la gestión sostenible de los recursos marinos y la diversidad biológica, la dinámica del océano y sus repercusiones sobre los procesos costeros en la región del IOCEA, y la contaminación marina y costera en esa región. Entre los programas y proyectos regionales cuyos representantes expusieron sus actividades figuraron: los proyectos relativos al Gran Ecosistema Marino de la Corriente de Canarias y el Gran Ecosistema Marino de la Corriente de Guinea, el Proyecto de adaptación al cambio climático en las zonas costeras (ACCC), las actividades de la Universidad de Ghana en el ámbito de la ciencia del mar, el proyecto sobre el enfoque ecosistémico de las pesquerías del Instituto Fridtjof NANSEN, el Centro Africano de Aplicaciones Meteorológicas para el Desarrollo (ACMAD), el Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD) y el Proyecto SIAM [Hipótesis, Consecuencias y Medidas de Adaptación] del Gobierno de Portugal.

Los informes nacionales presentados por los Estados Miembros de la región aportaron información sobre sus prioridades con respecto a los asuntos marinos y costeros, las capacidades (humanas y de infraestructura) disponibles, los principales logros nacionales en materia de observación científica del océano y elaboración de políticas, y los desafíos que plantea abordar los asuntos prioritarios en el ámbito marino nacional. Los problemas principales fueron: i) la falta de instituciones o de coordinación entre las instituciones en el plano nacional; y ii) la escasez de personal capacitado y la dificultad para retener al personal ya formado.

Sobre la base de las actividades, los logros y las tareas pendientes de los Estados Miembros, los participantes en la sexta reunión del IOCEA definieron los mecanismos siguientes, que podrían usarse para mejorar la investigación: i) la colaboración con los países vecinos; ii) los programas regionales de maestría en francés e inglés; iii) las jornadas de puertas abiertas en los institutos, a fin de sensibilizar a la sociedad civil y los encargados de adoptar decisiones; iv) trabajar por medio del programa Sandwatch de la UNESCO a fin de crear conciencia del deterioro del medio ambiente; v) impuestos a las industrias del mar, para financiar los programas de investigación oceánica; y vi) aprovechar la celebración del cincuentenario de la COI para sensibilizar a la población acerca de los asuntos marinos.

El Comité Regional definió las siguientes prioridades, en relación con dos de los Objetivos de Alto Nivel de la COI que figuran en el Programa y Presupuesto de la UNESCO para 2010-2011 (documento 35 C/5):

Objetivo de alto nivel 4 - Procedimientos y políticas de gestión con miras a la sostenibilidad del medio y los recursos costeros y oceánicos:

- i) Vigilancia eficaz de parámetros oceanográficos medioambientales en las zonas costeras de la región; ii) Gestión integrada de los recursos costeros y transfronterizos; iii) Elaboración de modelos de procesos costeros e hipótesis que sirvan de instrumentos para la gestión del litoral;

Objetivo de alto nivel 2 - Atenuación de los efectos del cambio y la variabilidad del clima y adaptación a ellos:

- i) Capacitación, enseñanza y sensibilización; ii) Catalogación de las diversas modalidades de adaptación existentes en la región; y iii) Adaptación del programa SANDWATCH en África Occidental para mejorar la educación relativa a los ecosistemas costeros.

Estas prioridades deberán integrarse en un plan de trabajo del IOCEA que se llevará a cabo en el marco del documento 35 C/5, y constituirán el plan de trabajo del IOCEA para el bienio.

El Comité Regional creó dos equipos especiales encargados de: i) coordinar el inventario de las actividades nacionales y de las actividades ejecutadas por asociados externos en los Estados Miembros del IOCEA; y ii) examinar los mecanismos para mantener las actividades de ODINAFRICA, más allá de la Fase IV de esa Red.

Se creó un grupo oficioso encargado de elaborar las modalidades de constitución y gestión de una asociación de oceanógrafos que provisionalmente recibirá el nombre de Central Eastern Atlantic Marine Science Association (CEAMSA) [Asociación de Ciencias Marinas del Atlántico Centrooriental]. **El Comité Regional pidió** a la Secretaría de la COI que diera seguimiento a la oferta de Portugal de acoger un coloquio científico en Madeira, en el segundo semestre de 2010. **El Comité Regional aceptó** la oferta de Senegal de crear y acoger un sitio web para el IOCEA, como plataforma para las actividades de redes en materia de erosión y cambio climático.

El Comité Regional tomó nota de que los recursos del presupuesto ordinario de la COI de la UNESCO destinados a la ejecución de programas serían limitados en el futuro próximo y de que los Estados Miembros de la región debían movilizar recursos y establecer relaciones con organizaciones regionales e internacionales a fin de garantizar la ejecución de las actividades programadas.

El Comité Regional eligió al Sr. Jean Folack (Camerún) como Presidente y al Sr. Marcel Aka Kouassi (Côte d'Ivoire) como Vicepresidente para el periodo entre reuniones. **El Comité pidió** que el Presidente, en consulta con la Secretaría de la COI y los Estados Miembros de la región, fijara la fecha y el lugar de la siguiente reunión (IOCEA-VII).

El Comité Regional aprobó cuatro recomendaciones, en las que se pide a la Secretaria Ejecutiva que:

- i) Establezca la Oficina de Proyectos del IOCEA y examine la posibilidad de financiar, por todos los medios disponibles, a miembros del personal de la COI que trabajen en dicha oficina, entre otros a Expertos Asociados, Jóvenes Profesionales y funcionarios nacionales en comisión de servicios;
- ii) Imparta orientaciones acerca de la creación de la propuesta Asociación de Ciencias Marinas del Atlántico Centrooccidental, sobre la base de su participación en la creación de la Asociación de Ciencias Marinas del Océano Índico Occidental (WIOMSA), y facilite el apoyo de posibles patrocinadores;
- iii) Apoye las actividades previstas en el plan de trabajo definido en la sexta reunión del IOCEA, en el contexto del 35 C/5, y haga participar al IOCEA en los debates previos a la elaboración del documento 36 C/5 - Proyecto.
- iv) Envíe una circular a los Estados Miembros del IOCEA para pedirles que refuercen los Comités Nacionales del IOCEA ya existentes o que los creen donde estos no existan;

- v) Se dirija a diversos interlocutores y asociaciones a fin de que financien y apoyen las actividades programáticas del IOCEA.

El Comité Regional instó a los Estados Miembros del IOCEA a que aportaran apoyo financiero, recursos humanos y competencias a la oficina del IOCEA y a las actividades de su programa.

Рабочее резюме

Шестая сессия Регионального комитета МОК для центральной части Восточной Атлантики (ИОСЕА-VI) состоялась в Аккре (Гана) 28-30 марта 2010 г. На сессии присутствовало более 30 участников, представляющих 12 государств-членов (Ангола, Бенин, Гамбия, Гвинея, Гвинея-Бисау, Конго, Кот-д'Ивуар, Мавритания, Намибия, Нигерия, Сенегал и Того) и ряд региональных проектов и программ.

Председатель ИОСЕА представил доклад о выполнении рекомендаций, принятых в ходе ИОСЕА-V (Дакар, Сенегал, 5-11 мая 2000 г.), и об осуществлении планов работы ИОСЕА-V в межсессионный период. Эта деятельность охватывает мероприятия, касающиеся неживых ресурсов, развития потенциала, управления океаническими данными и информацией, устойчивого управления морскими ресурсами и биоразнообразием, динамики океанов и ее воздействия на прибрежные процессы в регионе ИОСЕА и загрязнения морской среды и прибрежных зон в регионе ИОСЕА. Свои мероприятия представили следующие региональные программы и проекты: Крупная морская экосистема Канарского течения (КМЭКТ), Крупная морская экосистема Гвинейского течения (ГМЭГТ), проект по адаптации к изменению климата в прибрежных зонах (АИКПЗ), мероприятия Университета Ганы в области морских наук, проект ЭПР-НАНСЕН, АКМАД, ПРООН и проект правительства Португалии (СИАМ).

В национальных докладах, представленных государствами-членами из этого региона, содержится информация об их приоритетах в отношении проблем прибрежных зон и морской среды, имеющегося потенциала (людских ресурсов и инфраструктуры), крупных национальных достижений в области морских наук, наблюдений и политики, а также тех вызовов, с которыми они сталкиваются при решении национальных приоритетных задач, связанных с морской проблематикой. Среди основных проблем отмечалась (i) нехватка институтов или недостаточная координация между институтами на национальном уровне, а также (ii) нехватка подготовленных сотрудников и трудности в деле удержания подготовленных кадров.

На основе мероприятий, достижений и проблем, с которыми сталкиваются государства-члены, сессия ИОСЕА-VI определила следующие механизмы, которые могут использоваться в целях совершенствования исследований: (i) сотрудничество с соседними государствами; (ii) региональные программы обучения на уровне магистра на английском и французском языках; (iii) дни открытых дверей в институтах в целях привлечения внимания гражданского общества и лиц, ответственных за принятие решений; (iv) работа в рамках Программы ЮНЕСКО по наблюдению за песками в целях повышения информированности общественности и деградации окружающей среды; (v) взносы со стороны индустрий, связанных с морем, для финансирования морских исследовательских программ, и (vi) использование 50-й годовщины МОК в целях повышения информированности общественности о морской проблематике.

Региональный комитет определил следующие приоритеты в рамках двух первостепенных задач МОК в Программе и бюджете ЮНЕСКО на 2010-2011 гг. (35 С/5):

ПЗ 4: Процедуры и политика в области управления, позволяющие обеспечить устойчивость окружающей среды и ресурсов океана и прибрежной зоны:

(i) эффективный мониторинг океанографических и экологических параметров в прибрежных зонах региона; (ii) комплексное управление прибрежными и трансграничными ресурсами; (iii) моделирование прибрежных процессов и разработка сценариев в качестве инструмента управления прибрежной зоной;

ПЗ 2: Смягчение воздействия изменчивости и изменения климата и адаптация к ним:

- (i) подготовка, обучение и привлечение внимания общественности; (ii) составление перечня различных видов адаптации, существующих в регионе; (iii) адаптация Программы по наблюдению за песками в Западной Африке в целях совершенствования образования по вопросам сохранения береговой экосистемы.

Эти приоритеты должны быть включены в план работы ЮОСЕА на предмет осуществления в рамках документа 35 C/5 и послужат Планом работы ЮОСЕА в ходе двухлетнего периода.

Региональный комитет создал две целевые группы для: (i) координации составления перечня национальных мероприятий, а также мероприятий, проводимых внешними партнерами в государствах – членах ЮОСЕА, и (ii) изучения механизмов обеспечения деятельности ОДИНАФРИКА по завершении фазы IV ОДИНАФРИКА.

Была создана неофициальная группа для разработки методов формирования и управления ассоциацией ученых в области морских наук, предварительно названной Ассоциация морских наук для центральной части Восточной Атлантики (АМНЦВА). **Региональный комитет просил** Секретариат МОК принять меры в связи с предложением Португалии о проведении научного симпозиума на острове Мадейра осенью 2010 г. **Региональный комитет принял** предложение Сенегала о создании и размещении веб-сайта ЮОСЕА в качестве платформы для сетевой деятельности в области эрозии и изменения климата.

Региональный комитет отметил, что ресурсы обычного бюджета ЮНЕСКО/МОК для осуществления программ будут в обозримом будущем ограничены, и государствам-членам региона необходимо привлекать средства и устанавливать связи с региональными и международными организациями в целях обеспечения осуществления запланированных мероприятий.

Региональный комитет избрал г-на Жана Фолака (Камерун) председателем и г-на Марселя Ака Куасси (Кот-д'Ивуар) – заместителем председателя на межсессионный период. **Комитет просил** председателя в консультации с Секретариатом МОК и государствами-членами из данного региона определить сроки и место проведения следующей сессии (ЮОСЕА-VII).

Региональный комитет принял четыре рекомендации, призывающие Исполнительного секретаря:

- (i) создать бюро по проектам ЮОСЕА и с учетом имеющихся средств изучить возможности финансирования персонала МОК для работы в бюро по проектам, в том числе с помощью сети ассоциированных экспертов, привлечения молодых специалистов и командирования национальных сотрудников;
- (ii) дать указания в отношении формирования предложенной Ассоциации морских наук для центральной части Восточной Атлантики (АМНЦВА) на основе его участия в формировании Ассоциации морских наук для западной части Индийского океана (АМНЗИО), а также посредством содействия оказанию поддержки со стороны потенциальных спонсоров;
- (iii) поддерживать определенные мероприятия плана работы ЮОСЕА-VI в контексте документа 35 C/5 и привлекать ЮОСЕА к дискуссиям, направленным на подготовку проекта документа 36 C/5;

- (iv) направить государствам – членам ИОСЕА циркулярное письмо с призывом укрепить существующие национальные комитеты ИОСЕА или создать их в странах, где таковые еще не были созданы;
- (v) обратиться к различным партнерам и ассоциациям в целях финансирования и поддержки мероприятий по программе работы ИОСЕА.

Региональный комитет обратился с настоятельным призывом к государствам-членам ИОСЕА оказывать Бюро ИОСЕА и мероприятиям плана работы финансовую поддержку, предоставлять сотрудников и экспертные знания.

1. WELCOME AND OPENING

1 The Chairman, Mr. Julius Wellens-Mensah, opened the Sixth Session of the IOC Eastern Atlantic Regional Committee (IOCEA) meeting at 09.00 hours on Sunday, 28 March 2010. After a brief introduction, the Chairperson informed the session that the Secretary General of the Ghana National Commission, Ms Sylvia Lutterodt and the Director of UNESCO office in Accra, Ms Elizabeth Moundo, would address the Committee on Monday, 29 March 2010. H. E. Mr Olabiyi Babalola Joseph YAĭ, Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of Benin to UNESCO and former Chairperson of UNESCO Executive Board (2007–2009) also addressed the session.

2 The full text of Ms Lutterodt's inaugural address is reproduced in [Annex III](#).

2. ORGANISATION AND ARRANGEMENTS OF THE SESSION

2.1 ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

3 The Provisional Agenda was distributed together with IOC Circular Letter No 2321 (to Member States) and IOC Circular Letter No. 2322 (to Organisations) both dated 25 November 2009.

4 **The Regional Committee adopted** the Agenda, which is attached in [Annex II](#) to this report.

2.2 DESIGNATION OF RAPPORTEUR

5 **The Regional Committee designated** Dr Oyewo Emmanuel (Nigeria) and Dr Hamet Diadhiou (Senegal) as the rapporteurs in English and French respectively.

2.3 CONDUCT OF THE SESSION, TIMETABLE AND DOCUMENTATION

6 The Chairman proposed a *modus operandi* and a timetable for the Session. It was agreed that though the Session would work in a plenary as much as possible, inter-sessional working groups would be established to address specific agenda items.

7 The Deputy Executive Secretary of IOC, Dr Ehrlich Desa, informed that following the approach to be adopted by the Executive Council, the summary report of the session would be a summary of the discussions, decisions, and recommendations. No statements of individual representatives would be included within the main body of the report, but could be reproduced verbatim and included in an Annex. He also reminded the Member States representatives that the formal and final deadline for the submission of nomination forms for the new Chair and Vice-Chairs person was 29 March 2010 at 18.00 hours.

3. FOLLOW-UP OF IOCEA-V RECOMMENDATIONS AND REPORT ON INTERSESSIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE IOCEA REGION

8 Before his report on the follow-up of the Recommendations and work plans taken at IOCEA-V (and subsequently adopted by the IOC Executive Council at its 33rd Session through Resolutions EC-XXXIII.12 and 13), the Chair laid the framework of the inter-sessional activities. The Chairman further emphasised that these must be viewed keeping in mind the limited resources and regional mechanisms that have reduced the ability of IOCEA as an entity of UNESCO/IOC, and impacted the regularity of its meetings. This said, its scientists have been active in programmes of the region and were networking well. The session was also informed that the IOCEA Chairman will report the outcomes of that session

to IOC Executive Council at its 43rd Session (Rule 48.3) to be held in Paris, from 8 to 16 June 2010.

9 The first item on the Agenda referred to the IOCEA office. After an explanation of the history of the IOCEA project office in NIOMR, Nigeria, and its subsequent closure with the expiry of the MoU in February 2004, the debate centred on the need for an office and the role it should have in the region. It was argued that the underlying reasons for the failures of the first regional office and the long hiatus of ten years in holding a meeting needed to be thoroughly analysed before making a decision. The very fact that IOCEA-VI could only be held with IOC bearing all costs was indicative that the region needed a better appreciation of the advantages of the intergovernmental mechanism at their disposal. However there remained broad support that there were specific advantages of an office in coordinating regional efforts addressing complex issues of climate-change and degradation of marine resources, as well as in informing Member States of these trends. Examples from other regions showing their active engagement with interested donor countries indicated clearly the specific responsibility that members were taking on in requesting for an IOCEA office. This should be regarded on the strategies of IOCARIBE sub-commission to obtain funding for its meetings and project activities, as well as the offer made by Kenya to host an IOCWIO project office were highlighted. The option of combining IOCWIO and IOCEA as a single sub-commission for Africa was also mentioned. Besides the need for a regional office staffed by the host country it was repeatedly emphasised that an active vice- and Chairpersonship could make a large difference. Progress on other items on the inter-sessional activities were presented and debated.

10 The Chairman summarised the elements that recommendations under Item 3 should have:

- (i) There was general consensus on the need for an IOCEA office as it had many advantages especially in networking and seeking funds to address complex regional marine issues. However the terms of reference of the office needed to be clearly identified and Member States should show ownership by contributing resources to the office. Offers to host the office should be announced to IOCEA Member States and analysed and the best offer taken;
- (ii) Considering the various issues that emerged from the discussions on the IOCEA office the Chairman requested the session to consider: (a) ways to integrate regional efforts in climate change science for policy; (b) collaborating in coastal erosion studies; and (c) mechanisms to conduct regular Marine Science symposia, during the agenda items that followed when these issues should be further elaborated;
- (iii) Many items of the IOCEA-V work plan were implemented, either within IOC programme activities or through the ongoing activities of partner programmes. These have benefited the IOCEA region.

11 **The Regional Committee requested** IOC to issue a Circular Letter to IOCEA Member States enquiring on their interest to host the IOCEA office based on specific terms of reference.

12 **The Regional Committee adopted** [Recommendation IOCEA-VI.1](#).

4. PROGRAMMES OF REGIONAL AGENCIES AND ORGANISATIONS

4.1 LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEM (LME) PROGRAMMES IN THE IOCEA REGION

13 The Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem (CCLME) and the Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem (GCLME) representatives, Mr Brad Brown and Mr John Napoleon

Gbolonyo, informed the session of the progress of the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem and the Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem respectively. They also detailed the challenges they have faced in achieving full implementation, emphasizing the need for a science driven approach to managing the resources of the region. The full reports of their presentations are [available at http://ioc-cd.org](http://ioc-cd.org). The presentations indicated areas of possible collaboration that IOCEA Member States could have with the LMEs in advancing national and sub-regional priorities and members sought further clarifications on the programmes.

4.2 ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN COASTAL ZONES (ACCC) PROJECT

14 Ms Isabelle Niang, Regional Project Coordinator of ACCC, informed the session of the processes that led to the formulation and successful submission of the ACCC project to the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) in 2005. She described the project rationale and objectives as well as synergies that are being created in the region on the issue of coastal erosion and adaptation to climate change. The ACCC project covers five countries (Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania and Senegal) and is implemented in collaboration with UNDP and funded by the GEF Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA). This pilot project focuses on implementing measures to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities to the impacts of climate change on coastal resources. Its primary objective is to develop and pilot a range of effective adaptation measures to reduce the impact of climate change induced by coastal erosion in vulnerable regions in the five countries of West Africa. The ACCC activities are in line with IOC Higher Level Objectives 1, 2, and 4.

15 The IOCEA Regional Committee examined the processes that led to the formulation of the ACCC project with a view to possibly replicating such an approach in other parts of the IOCEA region. The session acknowledged the usefulness of an ACCC-type project as it was of wide interest in the IOCEA region since several other Member States were also subject to coastal erosion. Furthermore, addressing erosion at individual national scales (as has been the case in the region), could be counter-productive. Erosion on the scale occurring in the area could best be addressed by groups of nations with similar conditions prevailing.

4.3 OTHER REGIONAL COLLABORATORS

16 UNESCO/IOC has always recognised the importance of collaboration with agencies and organisations in the field of marine sciences and IOC has, where possible, implemented regional activities jointly with other organisations in supporting Member States needs. The University of Ghana, EAF-NANSEN Project, ACMAD, UNDP and the Government of Portugal (SIAM) Project were invited to present overviews of their activities within the region. These presentations are available at <http://ioc-cd.org>

17 Interest was expressed by the Member States, on the ecosystem approach of the LMEs and the SIAM project that were reflected and the clarifications was sought by the committee. The questions to ACMAD centred on links to JCOMM, and access to meteorological data by the ocean community to forecast sea surface temperatures. ACMAD then clarified that it runs models but depends on its Member States to request it for such information, and can work with national oceanographers in responding to their needs. The ACMAD representative also informed that they would shortly be asking State agencies as well as civil society to detail their requirements for early warning systems.

5. LESSONS LEARNT BY MEMBER STATES IN ADVANCING MARINE SCIENCE

18 Dr Jean Folack, the Vice-Chairman of IOCEA, introduced this item. He informed the session that the National reports submitted by Member States provided written information on the priority of coastal and marine issues in the region, the capacities (human and infrastructure) available, the major achievements and the challenges faced in addressing the

priority issues. He invited the session to elaborate further on the challenges they have faced in implementing programmes nationally, and hoped that through sharing of problems faced, members who have faced similar issues could jointly develop or adopt solutions and mechanisms to overcome them.

19 From the presentations, the Vice-Chairman concluded that the main challenges were (i) either a lack of institutes or lack of coordination amongst institutes at the national level; and (ii) trained human resources were lacking in some areas, whilst others found it difficult to retain trained personnel from head-hunting by industry.

20 He also concluded that several countries reported access to research vessels. These were of varying sizes, state of repair, and available for-usage some through a usage on a cost-basis. Other countries reported their proposed whilst acquisition programmes for new vessels. Combined with the opportunities offered by the EAF Nansen programme, the region can be considered to be well served with at-sea facilities.

21 The Vice-Chairman noted that amongst the innovative approaches used were: (i) collaboration with neighbours in areas of their strengths; (ii) regional master's programme in English and French to widen the reach of the programme; (iii) open days at institutes to sensitise civil society and decision makers; (iv) working through the UNESCO Sand Watch programme to raise awareness on environmental degradation; (v) levies on the fishing industry to fund marine research programmes; and (vi) using the IOC 50th anniversary celebrations to raise awareness on marine issues.

22 The National reports would be reproduced in electronic form for distribution, whilst tabulation of the prime challenge faced in each country and innovative solutions used are detailed in [Annex V](#).

6. CHALLENGES FACED BY IOCEA AND WAY AHEAD

23 The Chairman, Mr Julius Wellens-Mensah, presented this item. He defined the region through its contrasting characteristics—good biodiversity, forest, mineral and oil wealth, and languages counter-balanced by variability in wealth creation, climate, and food security. Institutional structures and infrastructures too do not encourage robust marine science to assist communities and policy makers. He identified that these led to a cycle of dependence on foreign assistance to address national issues. IOCEA felt these pressures too, and a creative overhaul in garnering resources is needed if it is to serve the region, as UNESCO resources will remain limited at best to the present level of funding. Common factors such as erosion and climate-change should force unity of action he said, but regional efforts remain fragmented even so. The Chairman suggested the committee consider a positive two-step approach to take matters in hand in the short and medium term.

24 In the short-term of the Programme and Budget 2010–2011 (35 C/5), he said, overlaps of national interests with IOC programmes could be leveraged in constructing realistic but innovative approaches of collaboration to further each others' national priorities. In this way external partners would be encouraged by synergies of action that could be utilised in their regional programmes. Also the session should consider: (i) emulating the efforts of the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) in holding periodic science meetings in the region that provide an opportunity for marine scientists to meet and network, (ii) Self- financing the IOCEA office along the lines of KIMFRI as announced during the 25th Assembly of the IOC; and (iii) creating an IOCEA web-site to kick-start interaction in the inter-sessional period especially in networking erosion and climate-change issues. He also suggested that, seed funding for some actions may be possible in this biennium if IOCEA can emulate the IOCARIBE example and engaged IOC Member States willing to partner in the region.

25 For the medium term, the Chairman asked for suggestions on approaching regional institutions and organisations in the IOCEA region in developing collaborative programmes and resource mobilisation.

26 The Chairman informed the session of the Regional Subsidiary Body meeting scheduled for 7 June 2010 where this IOCEA session will be reported and looked at with interest by the Chairpersons of the other subsidiary bodies.

27 The session was also briefed on the challenges as outlined by the Chairman namely: (a) hosting regular science symposia in the region; and (b) hosting an interactive web-site for regional project actions.

- (i) The secretariat informed the session that Portugal had originally offered to host a science symposium in Madeira in the fall of 2010 and then hold the IOCEA-VI meeting back-to-back with it. However, as this was not possible for several reasons, IOC decided to hold it before the end of March 2010 in Accra. On enquiry if the offer to host a science symposium was still valid, it was clarified that the relevant authorities in Portugal would be requested to confirm this and their response informed to the Chairman. In the context of holding regular science symposia, the session was informed of the structure, activities, and history of WIOMSA as a possible model to follow in the IOCEA region.
- (ii) The session was also briefed of the advantages of an interactive project web-site in networking efforts in meeting the common challenges of erosion and climate proofing coastal management planning.

28 The Chairman summed up the agreements from the debate as a set of Recommendations made under Item 6:

- (i) Encourage an informal group to correspond electronically and work out the modalities for the formation of an association of marine scientists along the lines of WIOMSA, [to be tentatively called Central Eastern Atlantic Marine Science Association (CEAMSA)]. The following volunteered in their personal capacities: Ms Isabelle Niang, Mr Roger Djiman, Mr Jean Folack, Mr AK Armah, Mr Moses Maurihungirire, Mr Kande Bangoura, and Mr Macodou Sene. Mr Jean Folack agreed to coordinate the group;
- (i) This informal group would request Member States and observers to consider supporting an entity such as CEAMSA along the lines that WIOMSA was supported at the start, as well as request potential sponsors to support this effort;
- (ii) Request the suggestions and guidance of the IOC in the formation of CEAMSA based on its involvement in the formation of WIOMSA;
- (iii) Accept the offer from Senegal to create and host the web-site for IOCEA as a platform for networking actions on erosion and climate-change.

29 **The Regional Committee adopted [Recommendation IOCEA-VI.2.](#)**

7. IOCEA PROGRAMME OF WORK IN FRAME OF 35 C/5

30 The Chairman introduced the topic and asked the IOC secretariat to inform the session on the approach to the work plan for IOCEA. The session was informed of the IOC 35 C/5 programme of work in IOC High Level Objective (HLO) 4: Management procedures and policies leading to the sustainability of coastal and oceans environment and resources, and IOC HLO 2: Mitigation of the impacts and adaptation to climate change and variability

(IOC Medium Term Strategy 2008–2013). Afterwards, the session was divided into two working groups, one for the HLO 4 and the other for the HLO 2 respectively, which were to identify the mechanisms, and IOCEA work plans and actions, to be implemented.

Working Group on HLO 4: Management procedures and policies leading to the sustainability of coastal and oceans environment and resources.

31 Generally, political will and interest of governments for coastal and marine issues can be improved, and in some cases coordination between agencies dealing with coastal and marine issues can be streamlined. The general need for further sensitisation of decision makers at all levels is clear. This can be by: (i) reinforcing (or creating where not existing) national IOCEA committees; and (ii) creating structures to sensitise politicians at the ministerial level. Sensitization and education of local communities should also go hand in hand so that they are empowered to draw attention of decision makers when safety or loss of livelihood is involved.

32 In terms of direct actions, projects along the lines of the ACCC project that address issues prevailing in other parts of the region should be expanded sub-regionally.

33 The Working Group decided that capacity-development should be enhanced through the following, including:

- Effectively monitor oceanographic and environmental parameters in the region's coastal zones;
- Manage in an integrated manner coastal and trans-boundary resources;
- Model coastal processes and develop scenarios as a transparent tool for coastal management;
- A programme with regional and international partners to develop human resources in research on aspects of the coastal environment was recommended to be pursued inter-sessionally.

Working Group on HLO 2: Mitigation of the impacts and adaptation to climate change and variability.

34 Activities that might prevent climate change and vulnerability need to be emphasised, and the IOCEA region approach to climate change should rely on raising general awareness of regional activities through sub-regional consultations, thus ensuring that efforts are not duplicated. Existing activities (ODINAFRICA, GOOS/GLOSS) should be reinforced through technical assistance and training and a 'physical oceanographic approach' to sea level rise must be emphasised. Coastal erosion should be addressed through a comprehensive programme using satellite and *in situ* data, numerical modelling, and sedimentation data.

35 The Working Group identified the following actions that should be enhanced for addressing climate-change including:

- Adaptation to climate change in the region must rely on training, education and sensitization. Cataloguing the different types of adaptation existing in the region will increase the visibility for this climate-change aspect.
- The SANDWATCH programme can be adapted in West Africa to improve education of coastal ecosystem, whilst ClimDev Africa, African Economic Commission, African Development Bank and the European Union can be approached for funds.

36 Through these actions, the visibility of the IOCEA regional committee will be raised and attract partnerships and resources.

37 In Plenary, **the Regional Committee then made the following recommendations** regarding the IOCEA programme of work and the IOC HLOs 4 and 2:

- (i) Member States should consider strengthening or creating, where they do not exist, national IOCEA committees;
- (ii) The recommendations on HLO 4 and 2 should be addressed in the implementation of IOC 35 C/5 work plans in the region, by the secretariat, and after agreement by the IOCEA regional committee through electronic correspondence, be termed the IOCEA work plans 2010–2011;
- (iii) In preparation for the eventual creation of an IOCEA office, the Member States will be required to send the IOC secretariat by September 2010, a complete inventory of all national activities in their countries as well as those activities of external partners;
- (iv) IOCEA decided to create two Task Teams; the first one to coordinate the inventory of activities submitted by IOCEA Member States; and the second one to examine the mechanisms to sustain the activities of ODINAFRICA beyond ODINAFRICA-IV.
- (v) The Committee agreed that; for the first intersessional period the newly elected Chairman, Mr Jean Folack, will act as convenor for both tasks. He will obtain the relevant information from the committee members, and submit these to the IOC Secretariat, which shall consider these inputs to draw up the Terms of Reference for the re-establishment of an IOCEA office
- (vi) IOCEA inputs shall be specifically requested at the time of formulation of the IOC Draft Programme and Budget for 2012–2013 (Draft 36 C/5) based on the recommendations on HLO 2 and 4.

38 **The Regional Committee requested** the IOC Executive Secretary to: (i) harmonise the recommendations identified by the Regional Committee into the 35 C/5 work plans and include IOCEA in the discussions leading to development of the Draft 36 C/5; and (ii) issue a Circular Letter to IOCEA Member States inviting them to strengthen/create national IOCEA committees.

39 **The Regional Committee adopted [Recommendation IOCEA-VI.3](#).**

8. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

40 The Chairman informed the session that resources from the UNESCO/IOC Regular Budget for implementation of programmes will be limited in the foreseeable future. He requested Member States to identify additional external resources to ensure implementation of activities planned in the region. As examples, many Member States from the region, with support from UNESCO/IOC, have been able to access extra-budgetary resources through the following programmes:

- (i) Ocean Data and Information Network for Africa (ODINAFRICA-II) implemented in the period 2001–2003, and covering 20 African countries, 12 of them from IOCEA (Benin, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, and Togo), with US\$ 2.3 million provided by the Flanders UNESCO Science Trust fund;
- (ii) An Ocean Data and Information Network in Africa (ODINAFRICA-III), implemented in the period 2004–2008 and covering 25 African countries, 15 of them from IOCEA (Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea,

Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, and Togo), with US\$ 2.3million provided by the Flanders UNESCO Science Trust fund;

- (iii) Empowering Developing Countries to Sustainable Use Their Coastal Resources: Self-Driven Capacity Building, implemented in the period 2006–2009, in all the IOC regions including IOCEA, with a budget of SEK 7million from the Government of Sweden for global coverage of IOC Member States;
- (iv) Adaptation to climate change in coastal areas of West Africa (ACCC)', covering five countries (Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania and Senegal) implemented in collaboration with UNDP, with US\$ 3.3 million provided by GEF;
- (v) Ocean Data and Information Network in Africa (ODINAFRICA-IV) implemented in the period of 2009–2013 and covering 25 African countries, 14 of them from IOCEA (Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo).

41 However the resources provided by these projects do not cover all the IOCEA Member States and are not sufficient to cover the needs of the region. Efforts were required by all members to address these resource issues. In an effort to empower Member States to garner resources for their national priorities, the IOC Capacity-Development programme organised a Bid-writing meeting in Loango, Congo, 6–10 October 2008. Similarly in an effort to network the region's human resources, the IODE programme of IOC created a website that contains documentation, reports and proposal development advice relating to funding opportunities for projects in the African, Caribbean and Pacific group of nations: <http://hosting1.iode.org/ecfunding/>.

42 The session had several recommendations on funding approaches stressing the need to mobilize resources firstly from Member States within the region and then by establishing formal relationships based on Memoranda of Understanding with regional and international organisations. A request was made to the IOC Executive Secretary to use her good office and guidance to approach different partners and association to allocate funds. Potential regional partners suggested were ECOWAS, CEMAC, SADC UEMOA, Association of Port Managers based in Abidjan, and AfDB. Amongst the international partners were the EU and the World Bank.

43 **The Regional Committee adopted [Recommendation IOCEA-VI.4](#).**

9. ELECTIONS OF OFFICERS

44 In accordance with the Guidelines for Structure and Responsibilities of Subsidiary Bodies of the Commission (Section 5 of Part 1 of the *IOC Manual*), the Regional Committee was invited to elect the Chairman and Vice-Chairman for IOCEA-VII

45 Mr Jean Folack (Cameroon) was elected Chairman. There were two candidates for the Vice-Chairpersonship: Mr Moses Maurihungirire of Namibia, and Mr Marcel Aka Kouassi of Cote d'Ivoire. As each candidate received an equal number of votes in two successive rounds, the position was decided by drawing lots in accordance with IOC Rules of Procedure Appendix 1 (2.21). Mr Marcel Aka Kouassi of Cote d'Ivoire was elected as Vice-Chairman.

10. DATE AND PLACE OF IOCEA-VII

46 The Regional Committee was invited to advise on the dates and places of the next session, bearing in mind that the inter-sessional period should not be longer than two calendar years and the conduct of the Session should be arranged at a minimum cost to IOC.

47 The Session should be held in the region and the working languages of the session should be English and French.

48 **The Regional Committee decided** that the IOC Secretariat in consultation with Member States will set the date and venue for IOCEA-VII.

11. OTHER BUSINESS

49 The Regional Committee permitted discussion of other issues that had been requested of, and agreed to, by the Committee.

50 **The Regional Committee requested IOC to:**

- (i) Procure and distribute the documentary film "Oceans" to be used by Member States for publicity during the IOC 50th celebrations in their countries;
- (ii) Provide sufficient material on its 50th anniversary to promote the anniversary in IOCEA Member States;
- (iii) Enquire on possible funding for countries to attend the Global Forum on the Ocean and Coasts that was to be held in Paris in May 2010.

51 In light of the above request, the IOC Secretariat informed the session of a similar offer of 4 fellowships, by the USA, for 4 young African scientists tenable during the IOC 50th year celebrations. The selected fellows would submit a written report on the capacities and needs of their countries.

12. ADOPTION OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUMMARY REPORT

52 **The Regional Committee considered** and **adopted** the Draft Summary Report and Recommendations of the Session (See [Annex II](#)).

13. CLOSURE

53 The Chairman closed the session of IOCEA-VI on Tuesday 30 March 2010 at 19.15 hours.

ANNEX I

AGENDA

- 1. WELCOME AND OPENING**
- 2. ORGANISATION AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SESSION**
 - 2.1 ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA
 - 2.2 DESIGNATION OF RAPPORTEUR
 - 2.3 CONDUCT OF THE SESSION, TIMETABLE AND DOCUMENTATION
- 3. FOLLOW-UP OF IOCEA-V AND REPORT ON INTERSESSIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE IOCEA REGION**
 - 3.1 NON-LIVING RESOURCES
 - 3.2 CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT
 - 3.3 SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF MARINE RESOURCES AND PROTECTION OF BIODIVERSITY IN THE IOCEA REGION
 - 3.4 OCEAN DYNAMICS AND THEIR IMPACT ON COASTAL PROCESSES IN THE IOCEA REGION
 - 3.5 MARINE AND COASTAL POLLUTION IN THE IOCEA REGION
- 4. PROGRAMMES OF REGIONAL AGENCIES AND ORGANISATIONS**
 - 4.1 LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEM (LME) PROGRAMMES IN THE IOCEA REGION
 - 4.2 ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN COASTAL ZONES PROJECT (ACCC)
 - 4.3 OTHER REGIONAL COLLABORATORS
- 5. LESSONS LEARNT BY MEMBER STATES IN ADVANCING MARINE SCIENCE**
- 6. CHALLENGES FACED BY IOCEA AND WAY AHEAD**
- 7. IOCEA PROGRAMME OF WORK IN FRAME OF 35 C/5**

PRIORITY 1: Addressing climate change through IOC's lead role in building the knowledge base and contributions by other UNESCO scientific programmes

 - 7.1 Mitigation of and adaptation to climate change and variability

PRIORITY 2: Support of IOC's work in improving the governance, Management and protection of ocean and coastal areas

 - 7.2 Prevention and reduction of the impacts of natural hazards
 - 7.3 Safeguarding the health of ocean ecosystems
 - 7.4 Management procedures and policies leading to the sustainability of coastal and ocean environment and resources
- 8. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION**
- 9. ELECTIONS OF OFFICERS**
- 10. DATE AND PLACE OF IOCEA-VII**
- 11. OTHER BUSINESS**
- 12. ADOPTION OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUMMARY REPORT**
- 13. CLOSURE**

ANNEX II

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation IOCEA-VI.1

FOLLOW-UP OF IOCEA-V RECOMMENDATIONS AND REPORT ON INTERSESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

The IOC Regional Committee for the Central Eastern Atlantic Ocean,

Noting the past and ongoing IOC and partner programme activities that have benefited the IOCEA region, and supported the implementation of the IOCEA-V work plan,

Recognizing the importance of hosting an IOCEA office to develop and sustain capacity in marine and coastal resource management,

Recalling the Guidelines for the Establishment of the Decentralised Offices (IOC/INF-1193),

Requests the IOC Executive Secretary to:

- (i) Re-establish the IOCEA office
- (ii) Explore the possibility of funding, through available means, IOC staff to work at the IOCEA office, including through Associate Expert, Young Professional and national secondments;

Urges the IOCEA Member States to provide financial support, staff and expertise for the IOCEA office and work plan activities.

Recommendation IOCEA-VI.2

CHALLENGES FACED BY IOCEA AND WAY AHEAD

The IOC Regional Committee for the Central Eastern Atlantic Ocean,

Recognizing that the region faces various challenges currently limiting its capacity of marine scientists to assist communities and policy makers in the field of marine management,

Noting the additional challenges that the region faces from ongoing coastal erosion and climate change,

Welcoming the identified founding members who are volunteering, within their individual capacities, to form a marine scientist association for the IOCEA region; similar to the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) of the IOCWIO region,

Taking into consideration the Government of Senegal for its offer to create and host the web-site for IOCEA as a networking platform for actions on erosion and climate-change,

Requests the IOC Executive Secretary to provide guidance on the formation of a proposed Central East Atlantic Marine Science Associate (CEAMSA) based on its involvement in the formation of WIOMSA, as well as by facilitating support from potential sponsors.

Recommendation IOCEA-VI.3

IOCEA PROGRAMME OF WORK IN FRAME OF 35 C/5

The IOC Regional Committee for the Central Eastern Atlantic Ocean,

Recognizing the IOC 35 C/5 programme of work, and the challenge of streamlining coordination with the various interests of governments and agencies dealing with coastal and marine issues,

Noting that there is clearly a general need for further sensitisation of decision makers at all levels on these issues,

Decides to:

- (i) urge IOCEA Member States to consider strengthening, or creating if none exists, their respective national IOCEA committee;
- (ii) request Member States to send to the IOC Secretariat a complete inventory of all national activities in their countries as well as those activities of external partners, by September 2010, to plan the re-establishment of an IOCEA office for its activities;
- (iii) create two Task Teams, the first one to coordinate the inventory of relevant activities to be submitted by IOCEA Member States to the IOC Secretariat, and a second to examine the mechanisms to sustain the activities of ODINAFRICA beyond ODINAFRICA-IV (2009–2012);
- (iv) appoint the Chairman of IOCEA-VI Dr Jean Folack, as a convenor for both Task Teams, for the first intersessional period. In this capacity, he will be responsible for obtaining the relevant information from the Committee Members and submit it to the IOC Secretariat. The Secretariat shall consider these inputs to draw up the Terms of Reference for the creation of an IOCEA office;

Requests the IOC Executive Secretary to:

- (i) support the identified IOCEA-VI 35 C/5 work plan activities, and include IOCEA in the discussions leading to the development of the next draft Programme and Budget for 2011–2012 (Draft 36 C/5);
- (ii) issue a Circular Letter to IOCEA Member States requesting them to strengthen the already existing, or to create where none exists, national IOCEA committees.

Recommendation IOCEA-VI.4

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

The IOC Regional Committee for the Central Eastern Atlantic Ocean,

Notes with appreciation the successful implementation of the second and third phases of ODINAFRICA funded by the Government of Flanders, Belgium, and the first phase of the Capacity-Development programme supported by the Swedish International Development Authority;

Considering the funding currently provided for the implementation of the fourth phase of the ODINAFRICA project by the Government of Flanders, as well as the GEF (Global Environmental Facility) funded project: Adaptation to Climate Change in Coastal areas of West Africa,

Recognizing the Flanders (Belgium) and Swedish governments for the substantial support that they have provided for implementation of activities in the region,

Urges Member States to mobilize resources within the region, particularly through establishing formal relationships with regional and international organisations, based on Memorandum of Understanding;

Requests IOC Executive Secretary to use her good office and leadership to approach different partners and associations able to fund and support IOCEA work programme activities.

ANNEX III

OPENING REMARKS

**Opening Remarks of Ms Sylvia Lutterodt,
Acting Secretary General for the Ghana National Commission for UNESCO**

Dr Ehrlich Desa, UNESCO/IOC Deputy Executive Secretary
Ms Muondo, Representative of the Regional UNESCO office
Representatives of the Ghana National Commission for UNESCO
Dr Bradford Brown, Representative of NOAA and CCLME
The Press
Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to deliver this keynote address at the Sixth Session of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO) Regional Committee for the Central Eastern Atlantic Ocean (IOCEA-VI). I consider this meeting extremely important because the seas and oceans are increasingly becoming more threatened than before. As many more national and international entities enter this playing field, so also, the need to understand its complex nature and interactions with the air and land masses becoming paramount. Indeed, a deep understanding of the physical marine variables and their interactions with the atmosphere on regional and global scales holds the key to understanding and predicting the likely impacts of the looming crisis of global climate change.

The recent discoveries of more oil and gas in the East Central Atlantic and their exploitation coupled with the dwindling of fish stocks pose serious challenges to coastal states in the sub-region. These challenges, you will agree with me, require regional coordinated efforts if we are to overcome them. It cannot be done by any one nation as the seas are trans-boundary and the spatial scale of activities for meaningful impacts transcends national maritime boundaries. It will, also, require good oceanographic data upon which reliable management decisions could be based. I am happy to note that over several years of seeming inactivity of the IOCEA regional committee, we have gathered once again, I believe in full harness, to set the agenda for a much more vitalised programme.

It is my hope that IOC programmes relevant to the needs of the sub-region, in particular, Capacity Building, Marine Assessments, Marine Management, Laws of the Sea, Global Ocean Observing Systems (GOOS), Ocean Carbon and the World Climate Research Programme would be at the fore of your deliberations. In pursuing these laudable programmes, I would like to draw the attention of IOCEA to the need for synergy with other existing programmes in the sub-region, in particular the Canary Current, Guinea Current and Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystems projects, to ensure optimal use of the scanty financial and human resources available.

Mr Chairperson, as you are aware, the Government of Ghana is currently hosting the Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem Project (GCLME) which soon will become fully operational as the Guinea Current Commission (GCC). I have also been reliably informed that the ocean data and information management programme of IOC, the "International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange" (IODE) sub-regional project for Africa, ODINAFRICA, has now been split to conform to the geographical boundaries of the Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs). Such an alignment is mutually beneficial to the Member States and eliminates duplication of efforts and resources. I see this development as exemplary and I will urge the IOCEA Regional Committee, represented here by eminent scientists, to consider harmonizing programmes with sister organisations so that benefits will be maximised.

Mr Chairperson, you would agree with me that without the right and adequate resources very little can be achieved in managing the ocean environment. Capacity building is therefore crucial. As I have mentioned earlier, we need to cooperate at the regional level for any meaningful and tangible positive impacts to be made, but for this to be a reality, national institutions and capabilities needs to be strengthened first as a priority.

In talking about capacity building, I would like to echo the pertinent concern raised at the 35th General Conference of UNESCO in Paris in October, 2009 by the leader of the Ghana delegation, Hon. Alex Tettey-Enyo, the Minister for Education. In his statement, he alluded to the recent discovery of deep sea oil and gas in commercial quantities in Ghana which has attracted tremendous international interest. Specifically, he pointed out the need to address pollution and other environmental hazards that may result from the oil operations and looks forward to support in policy and capacity building programmes from the IOC. This appeal, I believe, is applicable and relevant to all the coastal nations of the IOCEA region. I therefore will be most delighted if our eminent marine scientists gathered here will initiate and incorporate strategies and activities that will address such trans-boundary concerns.

I thank you very much and wish you fruitful deliberations.

ANNEX IV

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Working Documents

IOC/IOCEA-VI/1 Prov.Rev.	Revised Provisional Agenda
IOC/IOCEA-VI/1 Add.Prov.	Provisional Timetable
IOC/IOCEA-VI/2 Prov.	Provisional Annotated Agenda
IOC/IOCEA-VI/3 Prov.	Draft Summary Report (issued during session)
IOC/IOCEA-VI/4 Prov.	Provisional List of Documents
IOC/IOCEA-VI/5 Prov.	Provisional List of Participants
IOC/IOCEA-VI/6 Prov.	Report on Intersessional Activities
IOC/IOCEA-VI/7 Prov.	IOCEA Programme of Work in 35C/5

Information Documents

IOCEA-V/3	Fifth Session of the IOC Regional Committee for the Central Eastern Atlantic Ocean (5-11 May,Dakar,Senegal)
IOC/INF-1270	ODINAFRICA –II Final Report (2001-2003)
IOC/INF-1271	ODINAFRICA-III Final Report (2004-2009)
IOC/IOCEA-VI/INF-1	IOC Report of Governing and Major Subsidiary Bodies Paris,France,14 June 2009
IOC/IOCEA-VI/INF-2	35C/5 Work plans: HLO 1 Prevention and Reduction of impacts of natural hazards
IOC/INF-1166	IOC Rules of Procedures
IOC/INF-785	IOC Manual
IOC-WMO-UNEP-ICSU/ GSSC-IX/11	Summary Report on LME/GOOS-AFRICA Working Session on Joint Activities between African LMEs and GOOS-AFRICA at the First Workshop of the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem,10 OCTOBER 2005?Saly, Senegal
IOC-XXV/3	Twenty-fifth Session of the Assembly,Paris,June 2009
IOC-UNEP-IUCN-NOAA/ LME-VIII/3	IOC Reports of Meetings of Experts and Equivalent Bodies IOC-IUCN-NOAA Consultative Committee Meeting on LMEs,Eighth Session,Paris,France 3-4,July 2006
IOC/IOCEA-VI/Inf.1	The African Science Base for Coastal Adaptation: A continental Approach. A report to the African Union Commission (AUC) at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen (7-18 December 2009)
IOC/IOCEA-VI/Inf.2	National Reports from Angola,Benin,Cameroon,Congo RP,Cote d'Ivoire,Gabon,Gambia,Ghana,Guinea,Guinea Bissau,Mauritania,Namibia,Nigeria,Portugal,Senegal and Togo

IOC/SC-WESTPAC-VII/3
Annex IV - page 4

IOC/IOCEA-VI/Inf.3

UNDP Project Document on Adaptation to Climate Change-
Responding to Coastline Change in its human dimensions in
West Africa through integrated Coastal Area Management

Resolution EC-XLI.2

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Intergovernmental
Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO

Resolution EC-XLI.5

IOC Biennial Strategy 2010-2011

ANNEX V

TABULATION OF PRIORITY NATIONAL CHALLENGES OF MEMBER STATES

Member state	Challenge	Ways overcome
Angola	Poor resources – hardware, software, and laboratories and only few trained personnel.	Collaboration with Namibia on Benefit and BCC was/is successful
Benin	Established a regional master degree in physical oceanography, but continued funding for regional support may be difficult. Lack of equipments for achieving the ongoing activities ie PROPAO.	Courses in French and English. 5 countries addressing erosion (Benin, Cameroon, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana & Nigeria) individually that should be networked.
Congo	No institute for marine sciences. Legal issue is to establish the inst. and then to have someone to understand the proposal. Problem of unclear maritime law which is not well defined	IOC to be requested to help in inst design and review of the Congo proposal.
Cameroon	Raising awareness of policy makers of ocean issues from within the agriculture dept where it is placed. Problem of coordination mechanism as the national commission is under the Minister of Education hence lack of communication	Open days when the public and govt officials visit and are informed of the problems facing marine research.
Cote d'Ivoire	Dependence on external agencies to run national research (IRD left). IOC committee to be reinforced to work better and develop strategies for acquiring funds and equipment.	
Gambia	No organised institute dealing with marine issues, resulting in poor approaches to coastal erosion. The National Climate Committee that does not have the technical expertise is addressing at climate issues.	
Guinea	Large human & infrastructure resources available but regular funding has been problematic though small finds have started flowing again. Also have a ship but usage is difficult and cost is high.	Would like that IOC takes part in national programs again. Ships in Guinea and Senegal are assets for the region.
Guinea-Bissau	Instability, lack of resources, no leadership and no designated centre. Education on climate change and environmental degradation is needed. National Ocean committee needs to be better organised. The result is that an oceanographic professional could not sent to the meet.	Sand Watch program trained professionals to raise awareness on environmental degradation.
Ghana	Ghana committee for IOC has no funding and has to rely on what the host institute can offer.	
Mauritania	Scarce trained manpower and data. Functional research vessel available. Worked with Guinea Bissau with the vessel.	Benefited from ODINAFRICA and tide gauge and a bilateral agreement with Holland that is training human resources.
Namibia	Retention of talents by parastatal, mining and fisheries industries. Data sets are in-situ and satellite.	Levies from fishing industry means they are well funded. Two vessels (21m and 42m) that are used for regular surveys of physics, chemistry, and biological parameters.
Nigeria	Multiple institutes, so information flow is poor. Need coordination. No vessel available. Poor awareness of marine institutes in the country.	Ships of opportunity are used or hired. Inviting communities to visit and have their awareness raised.
Senegal	Using a fishing survey vessel. Funds mobilisation is needed to replace the aging vessel. Difficult to hold staff. Coordination of projects is difficult. Lack of human resources to undertake projects.	
Togo	University based marine program. National institute to be set up to examine marine problems. Old equipment. Loss of trained personnel as in those taking up Canadian fellowships.	Will use IOC 50 years as a time to raise awareness of marine issues.
Portugal	San Marina islands. 2 coastal vessels. Fisheries inst has the best tradition. In climate-change publications are on the net. Fragmentation of skills 11 ministries dealing.	

ANNEX VI

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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BUREAU DE LA SESSION**

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ANNEX VII

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AfDB	African Development Bank
ACCC	Adaptation to Climate Change in Coastal areas
ACMAD	African Centre for Meteorological Applications for Development
AEC	African Economic Commission
BCLME	Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem
CCLME	Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem
CEMAC	Central African Economic and Monetary Community / Commission de la Communauté Economique et Monétaire de l'Afrique
CEAMSA	Central Eastern Atlantic Marine Science Association
EAF- NANSEN PROJECT	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries, Ghana/FAO
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
GCLME	Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem
GOOS	Global Ocean Observing Systems
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IOCARIBE	UNESCO/IOC Sub-Commission for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions
IOCWIO	UNESCO/IOC Regional Committee for the Western Indian Ocean
IOCEA	UNESCO/IOC Regional Committee for the Central Eastern Atlantic Ocean
IODE	International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange
ODINAFRICA	Ocean Data and Information Network in Africa
SADC	Southern African Development Community
UEMOA	West African Economic and Monetary Union / Union économique et monétaire Ouest-Africaine
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WCRP	World Climate Research Programme
WIOMSA	Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association
SIAM	Scenarios, Impacts and Adaptation Measures

Reports of Governing and Major Subsidiary Bodies, which was initiated at the beginning of 1984, the reports of the following meetings have already been issued:

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|-----|---|----------------|
| 1. | Eleventh Session of the Working Committee on international Oceanographic Data Exchange | E, F, S, R |
| 2. | Seventeenth Session of the Executive Council | E, F, S, R, Ar |
| 3. | Fourth Session of the Working Committee for Training, Education and Mutual Assistance | E, F, S, R |
| 4. | Fifth Session of the Working Committee for the Global Investigation of Pollution in the Marine Environment | E, F, S, R |
| 5. | First Session of the IOC Sub-Commission for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions | E, F, S |
| 6. | Third Session of the <i>ad hoc</i> Task team to Study the Implications, for the Commission, of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea and the New Ocean Regime | E, F, S, R |
| 7. | First Session of the Programme Group on Ocean Processes and Climate | E, F, S, R |
| 8. | Eighteenth Session of the Executive Council | E, F, S, R, Ar |
| 9. | Thirteenth Session of the Assembly | E, F, S, R, Ar |
| 10. | Tenth Session of the International Co-ordination Group for the Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific | |
| 11. | Nineteenth Session of the Executive Council, Paris, 1986 | E, F, S, R, Ar |
| 12. | Sixth Session of the IOC Scientific Committee for the Global Investigation of Pollution in the Marine Environment | E, F, S |
| 13. | Twelfth Session of the IOC Working Committee on International Oceanographic Data Exchange | E, F, S, R |
| 14. | Second Session of the IOC Sub-Commission for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions, Havana, 1986 | E, F, S |
| 15. | First Session of the IOC Regional Committee for the Central Eastern Atlantic, Praia, 1987 | E, F, S |
| 16. | Second Session of the IOC Programme Group on Ocean Processes and Climate | E, F, S |
| 17. | Twentieth Session of the Executive Council, Paris, 1987 | E, F, S, R, Ar |
| 18. | Fourteenth Session of the Assembly, Paris, 1987 | E, F, S, R, Ar |
| 19. | Fifth Session of the IOC Regional Committee for the Southern Ocean | E, F, S, R |
| 20. | Eleventh Session of the International Co-ordination Group for the Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific, Beijing, 1987 | E, F, S, R |
| 21. | Second Session of the IOC Regional Committee for the Co-operative Investigation in the North and Central Western Indian Ocean, Arusha, 1987 | E, F |
| 22. | Fourth Session of the IOC Regional Committee for the Western Pacific, Bangkok, 1987 | E only |
| 23. | Twenty-first Session of the Executive Council, Paris, 1988 | E, F, S, R |
| 24. | Twenty-second Session of the Executive Council, Paris, 1989 | E, F, S, R |
| 25. | Fifteenth Session of the Assembly, Paris, 1989 | E, F, S, R |
| 26. | Third Session of the IOC Committee on Ocean Processes and Climate, Paris, 1989 | E, F, S, R |
| 27. | Twelfth Session of the International Co-ordination Group for the Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific, Novosibirski, 1989 | E, F, S, R |
| 28. | Third Session of the Sub-Commission for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions, Caracas, 1989 | E, S |
| 29. | First Session of the IOC Sub-Commission for the Western Pacific, Hangzhou, 1990 | E only |
| 30. | Fifth Session of the IOC Regional Committee for the Western Pacific, Hangzhou, 1990 | E only |
| 31. | Twenty-third Session of the Executive Council, Paris, 1990 | E, F, S, R |
| 32. | Thirteenth Session of the IOC Committee on International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange, New York, 1990 | E only |
| 33. | Seventh Session of the IOC Committee for the Global Investigation of Pollution in the Marine Environment, Paris, 1991 | E, F, S, R |
| 34. | Fifth Session of the IOC Committee for Training, Education and Mutual Assistance in Marine Sciences, Paris, 1991 | E, F, S, R |
| 35. | Fourth Session of the IOC Committee on Ocean Processes and Climate, Paris, 1991 | E, F, S, R |
| 36. | Twenty-fourth Session of the Executive Council, Paris, 1991 | E, F, S, R |
| 37. | Sixteenth Session of the Assembly, Paris, 1991 | E, F, S, R, Ar |
| 38. | Thirteenth Session of the International Co-ordination Group for the Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific, Baja California, 1991 | E, F, S, R |
| 39. | Second Session of the IOC-WMO Intergovernmental WOCE Panel, Paris, 1992 | E only |
| 40. | Twenty-fifth Session of the Executive Council, Paris, 1992 | E, F, S, R |
| 41. | Fifth Session of the IOC Committee on Ocean Processes and Climate, Paris, 1992 | E, F, S, R |
| 42. | Second Session of the IOC Regional Committee for the Central Eastern Atlantic, Lagos, 1990 | E, F |
| 43. | First Session of the Joint IOC-UNEP Intergovernmental Panel for the Global Investigation of Pollution in the Marine Environment, Paris, 1992 | E, F, S, R |
| 44. | First Session of the IOC-FAO Intergovernmental Panel on Harmful Algal Blooms, Paris, 1992 | E, F, S |
| 45. | Fourteenth Session of the IOC Committee on International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange, Paris, 1992 | E, F, S, R |
| 46. | Third Session of the IOC Regional Committee for the Co-operative Investigation in the North and Central Western Indian Ocean, Vascoas, 1992 | E, F |
| 47. | Second Session of the IOC Sub-Commission for the Western Pacific, Bangkok, 1993 | E only |
| 48. | Fourth Session of the IOC Sub-Commission for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions, Veracruz, 1992 | E, S |
| 49. | Third Session of the IOC Regional Committee for the Central Eastern Atlantic, Dakar, 1993 | E, F |
| 50. | First Session of the IOC Committee for the Global Ocean Observing System, Paris, 1993 | E, F, S, R |
| 51. | Twenty-sixth Session of the Executive Council, Paris, 1993 | E, F, S, R |
| 52. | Seventeenth Session of the Assembly, Paris, 1993 | E, F, S, R |
| 53. | Fourteenth Session of the International Co-ordination Group for the Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific, Tokyo, 1993 | E, F, S, R |
| 54. | Second Session of the IOC-FAO Intergovernmental Panel on Harmful Algal Blooms, Paris, 1993 | E, F, S |
| 55. | Twenty-seventh Session of the Executive Council, Paris, 1994 | E, F, S, R |
| 56. | First Planning Session of the IOC-WMO-UNEP Committee for the Global Ocean Observing System, Melbourne, 1994 | E, F, S, R |
| 57. | Eighth Session of the IOC-UNEP-IMO Committee for the Global Investigation of Pollution in the Marine Environment, San José, Costa Rica, 1994 | E, F, S |
| 58. | Twenty-eighth Session of the Executive Council, Paris, 1995 | E, F, S, R |
| 59. | Eighteenth Session of the Assembly, Paris, 1995 | E, F, S, R |
| 60. | Second Session of the IOC-WMO-UNEP Committee for the Global Ocean Observing System, Paris, 1995 | E, F, S, R |

61.	Third Session of the IOC-WMO Intergovernmental WOCE Panel, Paris, 1995	E only
62.	Fifteenth Session of the International Co-ordination Group for the Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific, Papete, 1995	E, F, S, R
63.	Third Session of the IOC-FAO Intergovernmental Panel on Harmful Algal Blooms, Paris, 1995	E, F, S
64.	Fifteenth Session of the IOC Committee on International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange	E, F, S, R
65.	Second Planning Session of the IOC-WMO-UNEP Committee for the Global Ocean Observing System, Paris, 1995	E only
66.	Third Session of the IOC Sub-Commission for the Western Pacific, Tokyo, 1996	E only
67.	Fifth Session of the IOC Sub-Commission for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions, Christ Church, 1995	E, S
68.	Intergovernmental Meeting on the IOC Black Sea Regional Programme in Marine Sciences and Services	E, R
69.	Fourth Session of the IOC Regional Committee for the Central Eastern Atlantic, Las Palmas, 1995	E, F, S
70.	Twenty-ninth Session of the Executive Council, Paris, 1996	E, F, S, R
71.	Sixth Session for the IOC Regional Committee for the Southern Ocean and the First Southern Ocean Forum, Bremerhaven, 1996	E, F, S,
72.	IOC Black Sea Regional Committee, First Session, Varna, 1996	E, R
73.	IOC Regional Committee for the Co-operative Investigation in the North and Central Western Indian Ocean, Fourth Session, Mombasa, 1997	E, F
74.	Nineteenth Session of the Assembly, Paris, 1997	E, F, S, R
75.	Third Session of the IOC-WMO-UNEP Committee for the Global Ocean Observing System, Paris, 1997	E, F, S, R
76.	Thirtieth Session of the Executive Council, Paris, 1997	E, F, S, R
77.	Second Session of the IOC Regional Committee for the Central Indian Ocean, Goa, 1996	E only
78.	Sixteenth Session of the International Co-ordination Group for the Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific, Lima, 1997	E, F, S, R
79.	Thirty-first Session of the Executive Council, Paris, 1998	E, F, S, R
80.	Thirty-second Session of the Executive Council, Paris, 1999	E, F, S, R
81.	Second Session of the IOC Black Sea Regional Committee, Istanbul, 1999	E only
82.	Twentieth Session of the Assembly, Paris, 1999	E, F, S, R
83.	Fourth Session of the IOC-WMO-UNEP Committee for the Global Ocean Observing System, Paris, 1999	E, F, S, R
84.	Seventeenth Session of the International Coordination Group for the Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific, Seoul, 1999	E, F, S, R
85.	Fourth Session of the IOC Sub-Commission for the Western Pacific, Seoul, 1999	E only
86.	Thirty-third Session of the Executive Council, Paris, 2000	E, F, S, R
87.	Thirty-fourth Session of the Executive Council, Paris, 2001	E, F, S, R
88.	Extraordinary Session of the Executive Council, Paris, 2001	E, F, S, R
89.	Sixth Session of the IOC Sub-Commission for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions, San José, 1999	E only
90.	Twenty-first Session of the Assembly, Paris, 2001	E, F, S, R
91.	Thirty-fifth Session of the Executive Council, Paris, 2002	E, F, S, R
92.	Sixteenth Session of the IOC Committee on International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange, Lisbon, 2000	E, F, S, R
93.	Eighteenth Session of the International Coordination Group for the Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific, Cartagena, 2001	E, F, S, R
94.	Fifth Session of the IOC-WMO-UNEP Committee for the Global Ocean Observing System, Paris, 2001	E, F, S, R
95.	Seventh Session of the IOC Sub-commission for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions (IOCARIBE), Mexico, 2002	E, S
96.	Fifth Session of the IOC Sub-Commission for the Western Pacific, Australia, 2002	E only
97.	Thirty-sixth Session of the Executive Council, Paris, 2003	E, F, S, R
98.	Twenty-second Session of the Assembly, Paris, 2003	E, F, S, R
99.	Fifth Session of the IOC Regional Committee for the Co-operative Investigation in the North and Central Western Indian Ocean, Kenya, 2002 (* Executive Summary available separately in E, F, S & R)	E*
100.	Sixth Session of the IOC Intergovernmental Panel on Harmful Algal Blooms, St. Petersburg (USA), 2002 (* Executive Summary available separately in E, F, S & R)	E*
101.	Seventeenth Session of the IOC Committee on International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange, Paris, 2003 (* Executive Summary available separately in E, F, S & R)	E*
102.	Sixth Session of the IOC-WMO-UNEP Committee for the Global Ocean Observing System, Paris, 2003 (* Executive Summary available separately in E, F, S & R)	E*
103.	Nineteenth Session of the International Coordination Group for the Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific, Wellington, New Zealand, 2003 (* Executive Summary available separately in E, F, S & R)	E*
104.	Third Session of the IOC Regional Committee for the Central Indian Ocean, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, 21-23 February 2000	E only
105.	Thirty-seventh Session of the Executive Council, Paris, 2004	E, F, S, R
106.	Seventh Session of the IOC-WMO-UNEP Committee for the Global Ocean Observing System, Paris, 2005 (* Executive Summary available separately in E, F, S & R); and Extraordinary Session, Paris, 20 June 2005	E*
107.	First Session of the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System (ICG/IOTWS), Perth, Australia, 3-5 August 2005	E only
108.	Twentieth Session of the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific, Viña del Mar, Chile, 3-7 October 2005 (* Executive Summary available separately in E, F, S & R)	E*
109.	Twenty-Third Session of the Assembly, Paris, 21-30 June 2005	E, F, S, R
110.	First Session of the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Tsunami Early Warning and Mitigation System in the North Eastern Atlantic, the Mediterranean and Connected Seas (ICG/NEAMTWS), Rome, Italy, 21-22 November 2005	E only
111.	Eighth Session of the IOC Sub-commission for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions (IOCARIBE), Recife, Brazil, 14-17 April 2004 (* Executive Summary available separately in E, F, S & R)	E*
112.	First Session of the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Tsunami and other Coastal Hazards Warning System for the Caribbean Sea and Adjacent Regions (ICG/CARIBE-EWS), Bridgetown, Barbados, 10-12 January 2006	E only
113.	Ninth Session of the IOC Sub-Commission for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions (IOCARIBE), Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, 19-22 April 2006 (* Executive Summary available separately in E, F, S & R)	E S*

114.	Second Session of the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System (ICG/IOTWS), Hyderabad, India, 14–16 December 2005	E only
115.	Second Session of the WMO-IOC Joint Technical Commission for Oceanography and Marine Meteorology, Halifax, Canada, 19–27 September 2005 (Abridged final report with resolutions and recommendations)	E, F, R, S
116.	Sixth Session of the IOC Regional Committee for the Western Indian Ocean (IOCWIO), Maputo, Mozambique, 2–4 November 2005 (* Executive Summary available separately in E, F, S & R)	E*
117.	Fourth Session of the IOC Regional Committee for the Central Indian Ocean, Colombo, Sri Lanka 8–10 December 2005 (* Executive Summary available separately in E, F, S & R)	E*
118.	Thirty-eighth Session of the Executive Council, Paris, 20 June 2005 (Electronic copy only)	E, F, R, S
119.	Thirty-ninth Session of the Executive Council, Paris, 21–28 June 2006	E, F, R, S
120.	Third Session of the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System (ICG/IOTWS), Bali, Indonesia, 31 July–2 August 2006 (*Executive Summary available separately in E,F,S & R)	E*
121.	Second Session of the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Tsunami Early Warning and Mitigation System in the North Eastern Atlantic, the Mediterranean and Connected Seas (ICG/NEAMTWS), Nice, France, 22–24 May 2006	E only
122.	Seventh Session of the IOC Intergovernmental Panel on Harmful Algal Blooms, Paris, France, 16–18 March 2005 (* Executive Summary available separately in E, F, S & R)	E*
123.	Fourth Session of the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System (ICG/IOTWS-IV), Mombasa, Kenya, 30 February-2 March 2007 (* Executive Summary available separately in E, F, S & R)	E*
124.	Nineteenth Session of the IOC Committee on International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange, Trieste, Italy, 12–16 March 2007 (* Executive Summary available separately in E, F, S & R)	E*
125.	Third Session of the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Tsunami Early Warning and Mitigation System in the North Eastern Atlantic, the Mediterranean and Connected Seas, Bonn, Germany, 7–9 February 2007 (* Executive Summary available separately in E, F, S & R)	E*
126.	Second Session of the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Tsunami and other Coastal Hazards Warning System for the Caribbean Sea and Adjacent Regions, Cumaná, Venezuela, 15–19 January 2007 (* Executive Summary available separately in E, F, S & R)	E*
127.	Twenty-first Session of the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Pacific Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System, Melbourne, Australia, 3–5 May 2006 (* Executive Summary available separately in E, F, S & R)	E*
128.	Twenty-fourth Session of the Assembly, Paris, 19–28 June 2007	E, F, S, R
129.	Fourth Session of the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Tsunami Early Warning and Mitigation System in the North Eastern Atlantic, the Mediterranean and Connected Seas, Lisbon, Portugal, 21–23 November 2007 (* Executive Summary available separately in E, F, S & R)	E*
130.	Twenty-second Session of the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Pacific Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System, Guayaquil, Ecuador, 17–21 September 2007 (* Executive Summary available in E, F, S & R included)	E*
131.	Forty-first Session of the Executive Council, Paris, 24 June–1 July 2008	E, F, R, S
132.	Third Session of the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Tsunami and other Coastal Hazards Warning System for the Caribbean Sea and Adjacent Regions, Panama City, Panama, 12–14 March 2008 (* Executive Summary available separately in E, F, S & R)	E*
133.	Eighth Session of the IOC Intergovernmental Panel on Harmful Algal Blooms, Paris, France, 17–20 April 2007 (* Executive Summary available separately in E, F, S & R)	E*
134.	Twenty-third Session of the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Pacific Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System, Apia, Samoa, 16–18 February 2009 (*Executive Summary available separately in E, F, S & R)	E*
135.	Twentieth Session of the IOC Committee on International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange, Beijing, China, 4–8 May 2009 (*Executive Summary available separately in E, F, S & R)	E*
136.	Tenth Session of the IOC Sub-Commission for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions (IOCARIBE), Puerto La Cruz, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, 22–25 October 2008 (*Executive Summary available separately in E, F, S & R)	E, S*
137.	Seventh Session of the IOC Sub-Commission for the Western Pacific (WESTPAC-VII), Sabah, Malaysia, 26–29 May 2008 (*Executive Summary available separately in E, F, S & R)	E*
138.	Ninth Session of the IOC-WMO-UNEP Committee for the Global Ocean Observing System, Paris, France, 10–12 June 2009 (* Executive Summary available separately in E, F, S & R);	E*
139.	Fifth Session of the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Tsunami Early Warning and Mitigation System in the North Eastern Atlantic, the Mediterranean and Connected Seas, Athens, Greece, 3–5 November 2008 (* Executive Summary available separately in E, F, S & R)	E*
140.	Fourth Session of the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Tsunami and other Coastal Hazards Warning System for the Caribbean Sea and Adjacent Regions, Fort-de-France, Martinique, France, 2–4 June 2009 (* Executive Summary available separately in E, F, S & R)	E*
141.	Twenty-fifth Session of the Assembly, Paris, 16–25 June 2009	E, F, R, S
142.	Third Session of the Joint WMO-IOC Technical Commission for Oceanography and Marine Meteorology, Marrakesh, Morocco, 4–11 November 2009	E, F, R, S
143.	Ninth Session of the IOC Intergovernmental Panel on Harmful Algal Blooms, Paris, France, 22–24 April 2009 (* Executive Summary available separately in E, F, S & R)	E*
144.	Fifth Session of the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Tsunami and other Coastal Hazards Warning System for the Caribbean Sea and Adjacent Regions, Managua, Nicaragua, 15–17 March 2010 (* Executive Summary available separately in E, F, S & R)	E*
145.	Sixth Session of the IOC Regional Committee for the Central and Eastern Atlantic Ocean, Accra, Ghana, 28–30 March 2010 (* Executive Summary available separately in E, F, S & R)	E*