



**Assessment of Capacity Building Needs in Marine Science
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Where does needs assessment derive from?

UNEP experience keeping state of environment under review and building capacity to do same through:

- **Integrated scientific assessments such as Global Environment Outlook (GEO), Ag assessment, Millenium Ecosystem Assessment, Assessment of Assessments (together with IOC/UNESCO and others.)**
- **Regional Seas Programme, Global Programme of Action (GPA)**
- **IW-Learn (best practices + what *doesn't* work)**
- **Online Access to Research in the Environment (OARE)**
- **Delineation of Continental Shelf (Norwegian support to African countries through UNEP-GRID Arendal)**



Regional Seas Programme

UNEP Regional Seas Programme has identified capacity building needs including:

- **Capacity building for government and researchers in ecosystem-based management (Note: research need = CB need!)**
- **Socio-economic valuation of ecosystem services,**
- **Valuation of conservation activities, the cumulative effects of human activities,**
- **Climate change adaptation and marine spatial planning.**

Global Programme of Action – (GPA)

Mainstreaming marine and coastal issues into national planning and budgetary processes requires capacity building:

- **Developing analytical frameworks and guidelines**
- **Managing to time-bound milestones and targets over appropriate time frames for capacity building in marine science and assessments**



Online Access to Research in the Environment (OARE)

Capacity needed to access scientific information:

- OARE is a public-private consortium of UNEP, Yale University, and leading science and technology publishers to enable developing countries to gain access to environmental science research.
- In 2009, UNEP and World Health Organization (WHO) trained 30 Yemeni researchers, scientists, planners, and lecturers from Government of Yemen's Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and Ministry of Water and Environment on use of OARE.



The Regular Process for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment including socio-economic aspects

UNEP and IOC/UNESCO requested by UNGA through Resolution 60/30 to work with DOALOS to prepare the “assessment of assessments” report. **Best practices** on capacity building include:

- Governments and regional bodies identify needs for marine environment monitoring *and prioritize*.
- Data collection and management strategy that defines basic requirements for marine assessments, *with sufficient resources*
- Quality assurance guidelines
- Fellowship programmes and *networking* among expert communities.



GEF Transboundary Waters Assessment Project (TWAP)

International initiative to develop a scientifically sound methodology for assessing the status and changing conditions of the world's major *shared* freshwater and marine water bodies.

- focus = better understanding of how *mountain top to coastal zone to seabed* linkages work.
- Assessment phase to include regional building capacity



UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre

- Recent publication entitled: 'Framing the flow: Innovative Approaches to Understand, Protect and Value Ecosystem Services Across Linked Habitats' (Silvestri S., Kershaw F., (Eds.), 2010).
- Purpose is to help decision makers develop *integrated management approaches* that bridge gap between watershed management, coastal zone management, and marine ecosystem-based management.

Summary

UNEP experience in capacity building identifies strongest needs in *cross-sector functions*:

- development of ecosystem based management,
- ecosystem based adaptation, ecosystem restoration,
- valuing ecosystem services,
- areas beyond national jurisdiction,
- trade-off tools,
- ecosystems effects of fishing,
- Etc.....



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Thank You!!!

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