

107. Relevant UN and other international agencies should assist coastal countries to complete their legal and policy frameworks in line with UNCLOS, as well as to improve management methods including control and surveillance and provide assistance to developing countries for research and development of economic uses of marine living resources. They should prepare guidelines for [responsible] [environmentally sound] fishing with a view to reduce wastes, protect endangered species, reduce pollution [from fishing] and improve fishing gear efficiency and selectivity. [They should also provide for the transfer of environmentally sound technology to developing countries to develop their fisheries, and to replace fishing practices identified as harmful to marine species.] [As related to fishing practices which become harmful to marine species because of significant ways of catch or significant bycatch of non-target species, in relation to the development of new technologies, new standards should be reached through international agreements. These agreements will provide for the transfer of the new environmentally sound technology to developing countries and the provision of new additional funds for its implementation.] (24(a))

108. Relevant UN and other international agencies should prepare a set of guidelines for potential application of a precautionary approach to living resources management, the concept of the Marine Catchment Basin for enclosed seas, as well as the ecosystem management approach and "large marine ecosystems" concepts, including the practical implications and applications. (25(c))

109. FAO should prepare guidelines for [responsible and] environmentally sound intensive aquaculture to reduce environmental impacts and develop plans for basic, strategic and applied research especially on rural aquaculture. (26(b))

[109bis. States should develop multilateral standards dealing with the interlinkages between trade and the protection of living marine resources, taking into account concerns on sustainable development.]

110. The international community should develop/improve markets to promote direct human consumption of fish and to enhance the contribution of subsistence fisheries. (27(c))

111. Relevant UN Agencies should establish a methodology to assess the nutritional and health impacts of fishery policies and projects. (27(d))

112. Relevant United Nations programmes and agencies could provide to traditional coastal communities of indigenous peoples and, in developing countries, to subsistence fishermen [fisherfolk] the technical and financial assistance to organize and maintain global networks for the exchange and improvements of traditional and scientific knowledge of marine resources, their protection and environmentally sound use; and for the study and development of traditional management systems.

Means of Implementation/Resource Requirements

113. Relevant United Nations Agencies, donor community and development agencies could adopt a funding coordinating mechanism to assist all coastal States to build national and regional capacities for ocean and coastal areas management.