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INTERGOVERNMENTAL OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION
(of UNESCO)

Thirty-third Session of the Assembly
UNESCO, Paris, 25 June –3 July 2025

Items **5.1** and **5.4** of the Provisional Agenda

DRAFT PROGRAMME AND BUDGET 2026–2027 (DRAFT 43 C/5) FIRST BIENNIUM OF THE 2026–2029 QUADRENNIUM

Summary

Introduction

Part I – Draft Programme and budget 2026–2027 as presented as part of UNESCO's draft 43 C/5 to the 221st session of the UNESCO Executive Board (221 EX/20)

Part II – Detailed IOC workplan proposal based on Member States' guidance in IOC Resolutions A-32/4 and EC-57/2

Decision proposed is referenced Dec. A-33/5.1 in the Provisional Action Paper IOC/A-33/AP Prov.

Introduction

1. UNESCO's Programme and Budget proposal for the first biennium of the 2026–2029 quadrennium is designed to drive progress towards the four strategic objectives of its Medium-Term Strategy 2022–2029.

2. IOC's chapter in the draft UNESCO 43 C/5 Programme and Budget, as presented in Part I of this document, is intended to contribute to the achievement of UNESCO's Strategic Objective 2:

> *"Reconciling humanity with nature"* and its Outcome 2: *"A world where biodiversity, water and the ocean are valued and sustainably managed, in order to face the challenges posed by climate change and contribute to climate action."*

3. Regarding the regular budget proposal (Member States' assessed contributions), the 43 C/5 regular budget will need to accommodate additional fixed costs stemming from specific decisions by the UNESCO Executive Board and the General Conference, as well as inflationary adjustments, including staff cost increases. The details on the nature of these costs can be found in the Executive Summary included in document 221 EX/20. Considering these fixed costs and the UNESCO Executive Board's request for budget options, UNESCO presented three scenarios for its regular budget ceiling:

- **Scenario 1**: Zero Real Growth (ZRG), maintaining a cautious fiscal approach, allowing for partial adjustment for inflation while upholding overall budgetary restraint – overall UNESCO ceiling **of $719.7million**, IOC appropriation $21,874,400.
- **Scenario 2**: Zero Nominal Growth (ZNG1), preserving the nominal level of the 42 C/5 regular budget with all fixed costs and the additional financing decisions absorbed – overall UNESCO ceiling of **$685.4 million**, IOC appropriation $20,707,320.
- **Scenario 3**: Zero Nominal Growth (ZNG2), preserving the nominal level of the 42 C/5 regular budget with partial deferral of some costs – overall UNESCO ceiling of **$685.4 million**, IOC appropriation $20,983.999.

4. With all three scenarios foreseeing no new regular budget-funded positions for IOC, simply covering the statutory staff costs increase for the same number of posts as in the 42 C/5, many critical areas of the Commission's work remain understaffed, ultimately affecting its ability to deliver on Member States' expectations.

5. The impact of statutory staff increases will imply the activity budget decrease compared to 42 C/5 of 4.5% under the ZRG scenario, 17.4% under the ZNG 1 and 14.3% under ZNG 2.

6. For the 2026–2027 biennium, the IOC is projecting $22.3 million in voluntary contributions, or 18.7% less that in the previous biennium. This projection reflets a realistic assessment of available resources and the Secretariat's implementation capacities.

Table 1. Comparison of IOC budgets in 42 C/5 and Draft 43 C/5 (in '000 USD)

			Draft 43 C/5					
	42 C/5		**ZNG 1**		**ZNG 2**		**ZRG**	
Regular budget	$	%	$	%	$	%	$	%
Non-Staff/Activity	9 032	43%	7 463	36%	7 740	37%	8 630	39%
Staff	12 102	57%	13 244	64%	13 244	63%	13 244	61%
Total	**21 134**		**20 707**		**20 984**		**21 874**	
Voluntary Contributions - Target	27 156		22 355		22 355		22 355	
Integrated Budgetary Framework	**48 290**		**43 062**		**43 339**		**44 229**	

Part I

Draft 43 C/5 IOC Programme and Budget for 2026–2027

As presented to the UNESCO Executive Board at its 221st session (221 EX/20)

03000 Draft Resolution for the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)

The General Conference,

Recognizing the important role of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), established as a body with functional autonomy within UNESCO with the IOC Assembly being the principal organ under the IOC Statutes, to promote international cooperation and to coordinate programmes in research, services and capacity building, in order to learn more about the nature and resources of the ocean and coastal areas and to apply this knowledge for the improvement of management, sustainable development, the protection of the marine environment, and the decision-making process of its Member States,

Also recognizing the importance of the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030), coordinated by the IOC on behalf of the United Nations system, and its vision of the science we need for the ocean we want,

Recalling that the IOC plan of action for the period 2026-2027 contributes to Strategic Objective 2 of the UNESCO Medium-Term Strategy 2022-2029 and the related Outcomes 3 and 4, as translated into the IOC Medium-Term Strategy 2022-2029,

Also recalling that, in accordance with the IOC Medium-Term Strategy 2022-2029, the IOC plan of action is focused on the following five thematic programme areas (high-level objectives), with particular attention to ensuring that all its Member States have the capacity to meet these objectives:

(i) healthy ocean and sustained ocean ecosystem services;

(ii) effective warning systems and preparedness for tsunamis and other ocean-related hazards;

(iii) resilience to climate change and contribution to its mitigation;

(iv) scientifically-founded services for the sustainable ocean economy;

(v) foresight on emerging ocean science issues;

and supported by the following conceptual framework of functions:

A. foster research to strengthen knowledge of ocean and coastal processes and human impacts upon them (*ocean research*);

B. maintain, strengthen and integrate global ocean observing, data prediction and information systems (*observing systems and data management*);

C. develop early warning systems, services, and preparedness for risks of tsunamis and ocean-related hazards (*early warning and services*);

D. support assessment and provision of information through the science-policy interface (*assessment and information for policy*);

E. enhance ocean governance through a shared knowledge base and improved regional cooperation (*sustainable management and governance*);

F. develop the institutional capacity in all of the functions above, as a cross-cutting function (*capacity development*);

Further recalling that 'The Commission shall prepare regular reports on its activities, which shall be submitted to the General Conference of UNESCO' (IOC Statutes, Article 3.2);

1. *Authorizes* the Director-General to allocate for this purpose for the period 2026-2027 the integrated budget amount under all sources of funds as approved in the Appropriation Resolution under Part II.A – Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission;

2. *Requests* the Director-General to report periodically to the governing bodies, in the statutory reports, on the achievement of the following outcome and outputs:

Outcome 2: A world where biodiversity, water and the ocean are valued and sustainably managed, in order to face the challenges posed by climate change and contribute to climate action

Output 2.4.IOC Member States critically supported in strengthening their capacity to conduct marine scientific research, generate knowledge, and develop and implement science-based tools, services, and policies in order to reverse the decline in ocean health and accelerate the transition towards sustainable management of ocean-related risks and opportunities (IOC Resolution EC-57/2)

Intersectoral Output 2.6 Education for sustainable development expanded, including through the Greening Education Partnership, to make learners and communities climate ready and agents of change

Intersectoral Output 2.7 Holistic and strategic support provided to Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to address their priorities and vulnerabilities, aligned with the UNESCO SIDS Operational Strategy and the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda

3. *Appeals* to Member States, international organizations, donor agencies, foundations and the private sector to provide or renew support to enable IOC to implement and expand the activities envisaged herein, including its role as coordinator of the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030).

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

The Global Context

03001 The scale and speed of overall progress towards SDG 14 is inadequate. Urgent action is needed to address a wide range of challenges that threaten the long-term health of the ocean and, in turn, its capacity to sustain national economies and the wellbeing and safety of communities worldwide.

03002 The IOC's State of the Ocean Report 2024 synthesizes the current understanding of the state of ocean and reiterates alarming global trends. Multiple stressors on the ocean are interacting in unparalleled and often poorly understood ways, resulting in cumulative effects on marine and coastal systems and the associated resources that humans utilize. Coastal zones are some of the most densely populated regions of the world and are increasingly affected by the interconnected hazards of coastal flooding, tsunamis and storm surges, and sea level rise – caused by or exacerbated by climate change. At the same time, there is an expansion of the number of ocean hazards impacting marine resources with marine heatwaves, harmful algal blooms and the establishment of pest species impacting ecosystems and the sustainability of fisheries, aquaculture, tourism and community connectivity to these ecosystems. Concurrently, growth in the ocean economy has been outstripping growth in most other economic sectors, leading to unforeseen demand – and conflicts - for maritime space and adding further to the pressures being placed on the ocean.

03003 Persistent gaps in knowledge remain, primarily due to a lack of investment in ocean observations and science infrastructure and research activities with less than 1.7 percent of national research budgets dedicated to ocean science.[29] New knowledge gaps are emerging because of a rapidly changing ocean ecosystems due to accelerating warming. Weak uptake of knowledge into policy and decision making is in part caused by the inaccessibility of knowledge in forms that is useful to the broader community. This includes predictive tools that enable early warning of extreme events and support adaptive management of human activities, reducing social, economic, and environmental impacts.

03004 There is, however, progress with policy frameworks. The 2023 adoption of the Agreement on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement) under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea was a landmark moment in advancing the sustainable management of 54 percent of the planet's surface. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework contains significant focus on the ocean, and negotiations are continuing for a legally binding instrument on pollution resulting from plastics. Voluntary commitments to implement sustainable ocean plans as a means of unifying sectoral policies and identifying inclusive solutions in support of a sustainable ocean economy are also growing. The UN Early Warnings for All initiative (UN EW4All), which aims to ensure every person on Earth is protected from hazardous weather, water, or climate events through life-saving early warning systems by the end of 2027, has the potential to accelerate investment in minimising vulnerability to climate change by improving early warning systems and enhancing resilience to a growing risk of coastal hazards.

03005 For countries to be able to implement international agreements effectively, both within jurisdictions and beyond jurisdictions, and respond effectively to climate change, a paradigm shift is needed in efforts to unlock existing data and information, generate new data and information, and render the resulting knowledge into accessible and useable products. At the same time, efforts are needed to build capacity to ensure inclusive and equitable involvement in unlocking, generating and using data and information and to increase public awareness on the importance of the ocean to society and the behavioural change needed to ensure the sustainability of the benefits the ocean provides to human.

03006 The 2025 United Nations Ocean Conference falls at the mid-point of the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development, presenting an opportunity for a comprehensive stocktaking of progress

[29] UNESCO. *Global Ocean Report 2020*. 2020.

towards SDG14 and the creation of new partnerships and initiatives to redress gaps in the remaining five years of the 2030 Agenda.

UNESCO's Value Proposition for the Oceans

03007 The health and sustainability of the ocean are fundamental to human progress, underpinning economic development, environmental security, and scientific discovery. Protecting marine ecosystems, advancing sustainable ocean economies, enhancing safety in coastal areas, and exploring uncharted ocean territories all rely on research efforts to expand robust ocean observations, data, and scientific knowledge. As the central hub for the Global Ocean Observing System, the Ocean Data and Information System, and international collaboration in cutting-edge ocean science, UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) plays a vital role in addressing global knowledge needs for both international and national ocean governance. By providing essential data, expertise, and coordination, the IOC serves as an indispensable resource for the global community, driving informed decision-making and collective action to safeguard and sustainably manage the ocean.

03008 As the steward of the UN Ocean Decade, IOC leverages its specialized expert networks and global partnerships to advance ocean research and governance against the 10 ocean challenges that are essential for achieving the seven outcomes of the Decade. As custodian of SDG targets 14.3 and 14.a and in collaboration with UNEP for SDG targets 14.1 and 14.2, IOC plays a central role in advancing ocean science and policy. Its coordination of critical ocean data infrastructure—including GOOS, the International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange, and the Ocean Biodiversity Information System—ensures that decision-makers have access to reliable marine data. OBIS, recognized as part of the marine monitoring component of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, is one of many ways in which UNESCO contributes to global conservation efforts. IOC's Global Ocean Science Report details progress in building and expanding capacity and infrastructure associated with ocean observing, monitoring, data management and science, while the State of the Ocean report, synthesizes the outputs of those efforts to provide a comprehensive assessment of ocean understanding.

03009 Beyond research and monitoring, UNESCO plays a critical role in global safety and disaster preparedness. Through its global tsunami warning and mitigation systems across four ocean basins and the Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme, IOC makes key contributions to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the UN Secretary-General's Early Warnings for All initiative, directly addressing targets SDG 11.5, 11.b and 13.1.

03010 During the 2026-2027 biennium, IOC's work will focus on the priority action areas identified by the IOC Assembly:

- Strengthening and expanding the Global Ocean Observing System to be responsive to end users – providing data relevant to forecasting and early warning systems, climate, and ocean health and biodiversity.
- Expanding the Ocean Data and Information System (ODIS) to achieve global coverage.
- Shaping an integrative approach to marine biodiversity to better support national contributions to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and BBNJ Agreement.
- Advancing the Tsunami Programme ambition to develop warning systems' capability to issue actionable and timely tsunami warnings related to tsunamis from all sources, with the aim to achieve 100 percent of communities at risk to be Tsunami Ready.
- Supporting the voluntary implementation of sustainable ocean planning through strengthened regional delivery mechanisms.
- Fostering Member State's capacity to benefit from programmes – with particular focus on Africa and SIDS; and
- Planning the design, development and implementation of IOC coordinated multi-hazard early warning systems to support climate resilience, sustainable management of biodiversity resources and food security.

03011 Among the main challenges that may hinder IOC's ambitions in the service of its Member States are those associated with ensuring that the Commission has the adequate and sustainable resource base, including at the regional level for: i) maintaining systems like the Ocean Data and Information System, Ocean Biodiversity Information System and Global Ocean Observing System, evolving them to be a sustained, expanded and recognized critical infrastructure of observations and data requires stable and sustainable funding; and b) Harnessing the full potential of the Ocean Decade through more investment, with ambitious targets like achieving 100% of at risk communities to be Tsunami Ready by 2030 and 100% of the ocean floor mapped through the Seabed2030 Programme.

03012 Key opportunities to address these challenges and drive programme implementation include: i) Increased engagement and impact in multilateral processes, with IOC knowledge products and services supporting implementation of the ocean and climate agenda; and ii) Stronger impact from IOC ocean knowledge through partnerships and networks such as the Ocean Decade Alliance with its current 11 Patrons and 19 institutional members, and the Ocean Decade Foundations Dialogue (philanthropic network) as mechanisms to raise the Ocean Decade's profile and collaborate on jointly funded initiatives.

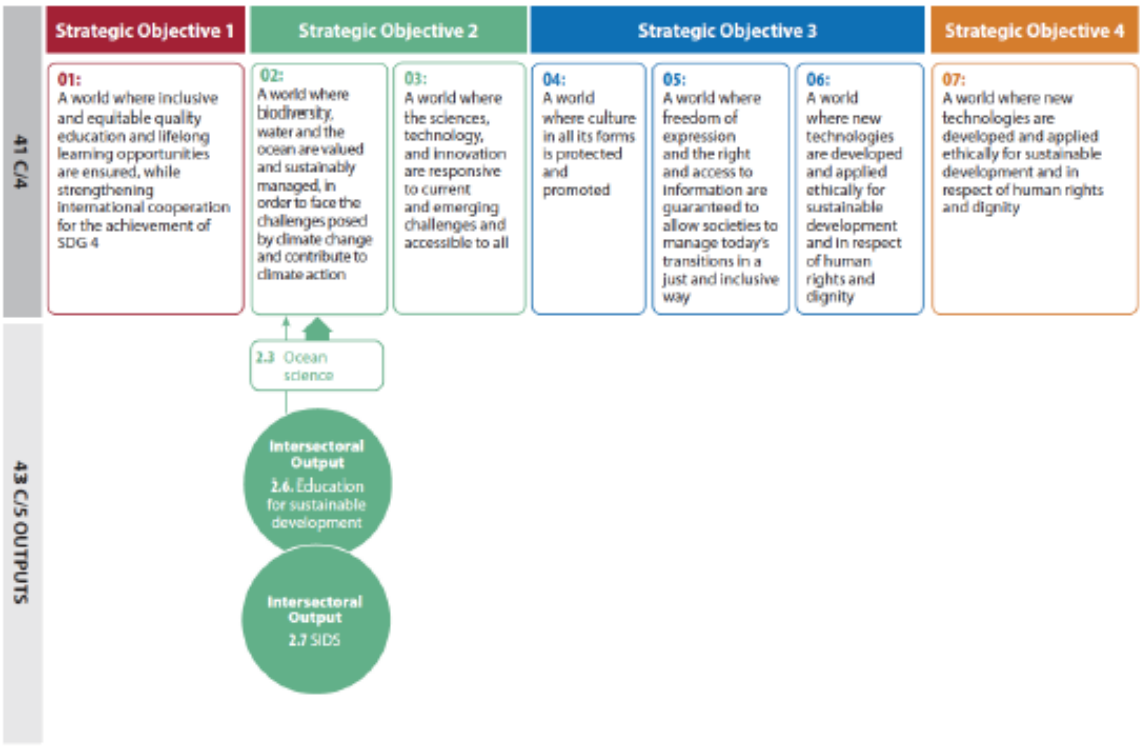
03013 Additional opportunities may emerge from generating joint co-branded Calls for Action with partners such as the Belmont Forum and the European Commission-led Sustainable Blue Economy Partnership. Cooperation with global initiatives such as G20, G7, the High-Level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy as a knowledge partner and member of the Ocean Action 2030 coalition in the context of the recently launched Ocean Decade Programme on Sustainable Ocean Planning, and the emerging 100% Alliance for Sustainable Ocean Management.

03014 Looking ahead, the new IOC Strategy on Sustainable Ocean Planning and Management will provide a comprehensive framework to help Member States strengthen ocean governance, expand scientific capacity, and address knowledge gaps. UNESCO's commitment to ocean literacy will also be reinforced, integrating ocean education across all IOC programmes to develop scientifically grounded educational resources, strengthen collaboration between educators and scientists, integrate Indigenous and local knowledge, and promote citizen science initiatives. By mobilizing its expertise and global networks, UNESCO ensures that ocean science continues to inform policy, drive innovation, and safeguard the ocean's future for generations to come. Medium- and long-term direction, priorities and resourcing of the IOC will continue to be determined in the course of the Member States' consultation process IOC and the Future of the Ocean.

03015 In line with its Medium-Term Strategy, under the ZRG scenario, the IOC will be able to step up its work with Member States and UN partners to increase the understanding of ocean-related risks and to design, develop and implement effective multi-hazard early warning systems, supporting coastal communities and operators at sea in the management of risks from ocean-related hazards. A comprehensive plan for the development of early warning systems that will outline the expertise, infrastructure and delivery pathways needed will set out an integrative approach to the expansion of IOC's capacity to deliver to Member State priorities in this functional area. This will set out the design, development and implementation steps required and key partnerships needed for the delivery of multi-hazard early warning systems focused on key climate and biodiversity threats to food security, livelihoods and community resilience, including marine heatwaves and associated mass mortalities including coral bleaching, pest species, including changes in species community composition, biomass and biogeographical range shifts, ocean acidification, flooding and storm surge and trigger limits for ecosystem services related to food webs and carbon and nutrient cycling.

03016 Medium- and long-term direction, priorities and resourcing of the IOC will continue to follow that set out in the Medium-Term Strategy 2022-2029 and be determined through the consultation process involving Member States and other stakeholders under 'IOC and the Future of the Ocean'.

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission - Results Framework



Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission focus in 2026-2029

A world where biodiversity, water and the ocean are valued and sustainably managed, in order to face the challenges posed by climate change and contribute to climate action

OUTPUT 2.4.IOC
Member States critically supported in strengthening their capacity to conduct marine scientific research, generate knowledge, and develop and implement science-based tools, services, and policies in order to reverse the decline in ocean health and accelerate the transition towards sustainable management of ocean-related risks and opportunities.

03017 Strengthening Member States' capacity for marine scientific research and knowledge generation is essential for reversing the decline in ocean health and ensuring the sustainable management of ocean resources. The ocean plays a crucial role in climate regulation, biodiversity, and livelihoods, yet increasing pressures from pollution, overfishing, and habitat destruction threaten its stability. Without robust scientific data, tools, and policies, countries struggle to effectively manage ocean-related risks and opportunities. Investing in science-based decision-making enables governments to develop sustainable policies, enhance disaster resilience, and support blue economy growth, ensuring that ocean resources are preserved and utilized responsibly for future generations.

03018 **IOC Assembly direction:** During the 2026-2027 biennium, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) will focus on advancing its core mandates and responding to evolving global ocean challenges, as outlined by the IOC Assembly. This period will be marked by an increased emphasis on leveraging ocean science to support sustainable development, disaster risk reduction, and marine biodiversity conservation. Recognizing the growing demands for data-driven decision-making and international collaboration, IOC will work to enhance its impact through strengthened partnerships, improved coordination with UN and regional processes, and targeted capacity-building efforts. These priorities align with international commitments and frameworks, ensuring that IOC remains at the forefront of global efforts to safeguard ocean health and resilience.

03019 **Upscaling the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS):** IOC will enhance ocean observation infrastructure to better support national needs and UN processes.

03020 **Expanding the Ocean Data & Information System (ODIS):** Efforts will focus on achieving global coverage to improve access to ocean data and information.

03021 **Developing an integrated approach to delivering data and knowledge on biodiversity**: IOC will shape a comprehensive approach to understanding and delivering data and knowledge on the state and future of biodiversity in support of multilateral agreements and Member States' reporting obligations.

03022 **Advancing the Tsunami Programme:** IOC aims to develop warning systems' capability to issue actionable and timely tsunami warnings for tsunamis from all sources and to ensure that 100% of at-risk communities meet the Tsunami Ready standard to enhance disaster preparedness.

03023 **Strengthening sustainable ocean planning:** Regional delivery mechanisms will be reinforced to improve governance and coordination of ocean-related policies.

03024 **Building Member States' capacity:** IOC will support countries, with a particular focus on Africa and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), in accessing and benefiting from ocean science programmes.

03025 Results in these areas will help accelerate the delivery of knowledge and services to address key ocean challenges. Advancements in climate research and coastal resilience will provide stronger scientific

foundations for mitigation and adaptation strategies, helping communities and ecosystems respond more effectively to environmental shifts. Improved understanding of marine biodiversity will enhance ocean planning efforts, guiding conservation and sustainable resource management both within national waters and in areas beyond national jurisdiction. Strengthened monitoring infrastructure for marine pollution will enable more effective detection, assessment, and response strategies, supporting targeted actions to reduce pollution and safeguard marine ecosystems.

Output	Breakdown by source of funds – 43 C/5 ZRG (in USD '000)				ZNG 1 impact on IBF	ZNG 2 impact on IBF
	Regular Budget	Revenue generating funds	Voluntary Contributions	Total IBF		
2.4.IOC	20,878	355	20,614	41,847	(1,167)	(890)

Output 2.4.IOC - Member States critically supported in strengthening their capacity to conduct marine scientific research, generate knowledge, and develop and implement science-based tools, services, and policies in order to reverse the decline in ocean health and accelerate the transition towards sustainable management of ocean-related risks and opportunities

Results Framework – 43 C/5 ZRG					ZNG 1 & 2 Impact
	Performance Indicators	Baselines 2025	Targets 2027	Indicative targets 2029*	Targets 2027
2.4.1.IOC.1	Number of Member States actively engaged in the design and implementation of ocean research, generating knowledge to address key sustainability issues: GOA-ON and SDG 14.3.1	GOA-ON: 110 *Africa 27* *SIDS 20* SDG 14.3.1: 42 *Africa 7* *SIDS 3*	GOA-ON: 115 *Africa 29* *SIDS 21* SDG 14.3.1:52 *Africa 9* *SIDS 4*	TBD	No impact
2.4.IOC.2	Number of Member States engaged in advancing ocean observation and data management in the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS): GOOS Global Networks and GOOS actively monitoring ocean biological variables, and IOC Ocean Data and Information System (ODIS) delivering key information for science-informed solutions	GOOS Global Networks: 83 *Africa 9* *SIDS 9* GOOS actively monitoring ocean biological variables: 71 *Africa 7* *SIDS 14* ODIS/OBIS: 99 *Africa 16* *SIDS 21*	GOOS Global Networks: 94 *Africa 12* *SIDS 14* GOOS actively monitoring ocean biological variables 77 *Africa 8* *SIDS 16* ODIS/OBIS: 110 *Africa 20* *SIDS 26*	TBD	No impact
2.4.IOC.3	Number of Member States equipped to develop and implement early warning systems and increase preparedness for and resilience to the risks of tsunamis and other ocean-related hazards: Tsunami Warning Focal Points and National Tsunami Ready Board & at least 1 Tsunami Ready Community	Tsunami Warning Focal Points: 146 *Africa 13* *SIDS 36* National Tsunami Ready Board & at least 1 Tsunami Ready Community: 38 *Africa 2* *SIDS 14*	Tsunami Warning Focal Points: 151 *Africa 15* *SIDS 36* National Tsunami Ready Board & at least 1 Tsunami Ready Community: 48 *Africa 5* *SIDS 21*	TBD	No impact
2.4.IOC.4	Number of Member States engaged to contribute to data and information to assessment, global repositories, science/policy interface underpinning sustainable ocean management and decision-making	85 *Africa 16* *SIDS 10*	92 *Africa 18* *SIDS 12*	TBD	No impact

2.4.IOC.5	Number of Member States supported in the implementation of science-based ocean management plans and transformative solutions for sustainable development through: Ocean Decade and MSP Roadmap	Ocean Decade: 90 *Africa 20* *SIDS 13* MSP Roadmap: 115 *Africa 21* *SIDS 18*	Ocean Decade: 98 *Africa 25* *SIDS 18* MSP Roadmap: 125 *Africa 25* *SIDS 22*	TBD	No impact
2.4.IOC.6	Percentage of leadership roles in Decade Actions held by women or Early Career Ocean Professionals	15% *Africa 5%* *SIDS 2%*	30% *Africa 15%* *SIDS 8%*	TBD	No impact
2.4.IOC.7	Percentage of Decade Actions implementing specific measures to identify, dismantle, or overcome barriers to gender equality in ocean science	10% *Africa 0%* *SIDS 0%*	25% *Africa 10%* *SIDS 10%*	TBD	No impact
2.4.IOC.8	Number of Member States with enhanced capacities in marine scientific research and biodiversity, observations and services in line with the IOC Capacity Development Strategy or with access to multi-languages ocean literacy resources and training programmes: GOSR, OTGA, and Ocean Literacy	GOSR: 66 *Africa 16* *SIDS 6* OTGA: 138 *Africa 29* *SIDS 31* Ocean Literacy: 110 *Africa 25* *SIDS 17*	GOSR: 75 *Africa 21* *SIDS 10* OTGA: 145 *Africa 35* *SIDS 35* Ocean Literacy: 120 *Africa 30* *SIDS 25*	TBD	No impact

* In the context of the 'IOC and the Future of the Ocean' Member States' consultation process (IOC Decision A-32/5 and IOC Resolution EC-57/2), the IOC Governing Bodies will be reviewing the Implementation Plan for the current Medium-Term Strategy, including a revised results framework for 2028-2029 biennium.

INTERSECTORAL OUTPUT 2.6.IOC
Education for sustainable development expanded, including through the greening education partnership, to make learners and communities climate ready and agents of change. (IP2)

03026 Expanding education for sustainable development is critical to equipping learners and communities with the knowledge, skills, and mindset needed to address environmental challenges and build a more sustainable future. As climate-related risks intensify, education plays a key role in fostering resilience, enabling individuals to make informed decisions, adapt to changing conditions, and take meaningful action. Initiatives like the Greening Education Partnership ensure that sustainability is integrated into curricula, teacher training, and community engagement, empowering people to become active agents of change. By embedding sustainability principles into education systems, societies can drive long-term environmental stewardship, innovation, and policy transformation necessary for a sustainable and climate-resilient future.

*03027 **Intersectoral collaboration:** IOC collaborates with the Education and Natural Sciences Programmes to support education for sustainable development. Education provides the foundation for equipping learners and communities with the knowledge, skills, and values needed to address environmental challenges, fostering a culture of sustainability through initiatives like the Greening Education Partnership. Science strengthens this effort by offering the evidence base for understanding environmental systems, developing innovative solutions, and guiding policy decisions that shape sustainable practices. Jointly with the IOC initiatives described below, these programmes create a dynamic ecosystem where scientific knowledge informs education, education fosters sustainability-minded citizens, and intergovernmental collaboration ensures global and regional alignment.*

03028 **Integrating Ocean Literacy into Policy and Learning Frameworks:** The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) will build on progress made in the previous biennium in collaboration with the Science and Education Sectors to strengthen environmental education, with a particular focus on integrating ocean literacy into policy and learning frameworks. The primary objective will be to develop guidelines for the adoption of the blue curriculum in national education policies, ensuring that ocean-related knowledge is systematically incorporated into teaching and learning. It will include the updating of the ocean literacy toolkit, to include new approaches and developments (since the 2017 toolkit was published) and the development of guidelines, resources and practices for Member States.

03029 **Resources, Training and Best Practices:** IOC will also work to enhance educators' and learners' skills and capacity by providing resources, training, and best practices to support effective ocean education. This effort will be supported by the development of guidelines, educational resources, and practical tools that align with global and regional needs.

03030 **Partnering with Regional Subsidiary Structures:** By working through IOC regional subsidiary bodies, the initiative will take into account differences in governance structures, ocean cultures, and regional priority issues, ensuring that education strategies are tailored to local contexts. These efforts will empower learners and communities to engage with ocean sustainability, fostering informed decision-making and stronger ocean stewardship at all levels.

Output	Breakdown by source of funds – 43 C/5 ZRG (in USD '000)				ZNG 1 impact on IBF	ZNG 2 impact on IBF
	Regular Budget	Revenue generating funds	Voluntary Contributions	Total IBF		
2.6.IOC	499	-	786	1285	-	-

Output 2.6.IOC - Education for sustainable development expanded, including through the Greening Education Partnership, to make learners and communities climate ready and agents of change

Results Framework – 43 C/5 ZRG					ZNG 1 & 2 Impact
Performance Indicators		Baselines 2025	Targets 2027	Indicative targets 2029*	Targets 2027
2.6.IOC.5	Number of centres in UNESCO-designated sites empowered to use ocean literacy teaching and learning materials for environmental and climate change education and awareness raising	60 *Africa 3* *SIDS 15*	70 *Africa 6* *SIDS 22*	*TBD*	No impact

* In the context of the 'IOC and the Future of the Ocean' Member States' consultation process (IOC Decision A-32/5 and IOC Resolution EC-57/2), the IOC Governing Bodies will be reviewing the Implementation Plan for the current Medium-Term Strategy, including a revised results framework for 2028-2029 biennium.

INTERSECTORAL OUTPUT 2.7.IOC
Holistic and strategic support provided to small island developing states (SIDS) to address their priorities and vulnerabilities, aligned with the UNESCO SIDS operational strategy and the Antigua and Barbuda agenda

03031 SIDS are among the most vulnerable nations to adverse impacts of climate change and natural hazards, notably to rising sea levels and coastal extreme events, including tsunamis and their reliance on marine biological resources for food security and livelihoods places them at risk of events that can impact those resources such as marine heatwaves and establishment of pest species. The increase in economic activity within coastal zones augments the underlying risk factors. Early warning systems are critical components of extreme event and climate change resilience and there is a clear need for products and services that can be mainstreamed in policy advice and practice. Furthermore, the progress in early warning systems needs to reach all communities at risk, to ensure that early warnings are not only available for but also understood by all.

03032 ***Intersectoral collaboration:*** *IOC works with the Natural Sciences programme to address the vulnerabilities of Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Science provides critical knowledge, technology, and data-driven solutions to help SIDS navigate pressing challenges such as climate change, biodiversity loss, and sustainable resource management. Through initiatives like the Multidimensional Vulnerability Framework and climate adaptation tools, scientific research informs policy decisions, strengthens resilience, and enhances environmental sustainability. IOC contributes to these efforts to create a robust framework where evidence-based strategies drive sustainable development while disaster preparedness and risk mitigation safeguard the future of SIDS.*

03033 **Strengthening Tsunami Preparedness and Early Warning Systems:** The Ocean Decade Tsunami Programme (ODTP) will strengthen efforts to reduce the impact of tsunamis and other coastal hazards, particularly in Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Through reinforced partnerships with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), the programme will support the implementation of the Secretary-General's Early Warning for All initiative. These collaborations will enhance tsunami early warning systems, improve risk assessment, and build national and local capacity to prepare for and respond to coastal disasters. By integrating scientific knowledge, technological advancements, and community engagement, the programme aims to significantly reduce loss of life and economic damage from tsunamis, increasing resilience in the most vulnerable regions.

Output	Breakdown by source of funds – 43 C/5 ZRG (in USD '000)				ZNG 1 impact on IBF	ZNG 2 impact on IBF
	Regular Budget	Revenue generating funds	Voluntary Contributions	Total IBF		
2.7.IOC	498	-	600	1,098	-	-

Intersectoral Output 2.7.IOC - Holistic and strategic support provided to Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to address their priorities and vulnerabilities, aligned with the UNESCO SIDS Operational Strategy and the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda

Results Framework – 43 C/5 ZRG					ZNG 1 & 2 Impact
	Performance Indicators	Baselines 2025	Targets 2027	Indicative targets 2029	Targets 2027
2.7.IOC.4	Number of awareness raising UNESCO-IOC Tsunami Ready communities or similar initiatives supported to be recognised in the SIDS prioritised by the UN Secretary General	13	50	107	No impact

Commitment to Global Priorities Africa and Gender Equality

03034 In line with the objectives of Flagship Programme 5 of the UNESCO Operational Strategy for Priority Africa 2022-2029 and working on the ground through its Regional Sub-Commission IOCAFRICA, IOC focuses on building capacity of its Member States. This includes supporting the development of innovative solutions to addressing ocean challenges, including developing and implementing cutting-edge biodiversity monitoring tools, approaches for ecosystem restoration, spatial planning techniques, climate information services, and digital technological advancements, with a strong focus on citizen science and community-centred approaches to foster local engagement and empowerment. Moreover, the IOC Tsunami Programme contributes to UNESCO's global priority for Africa by strengthening early warning and mitigation systems, disaster preparedness and resilience. The regional Ocean Decade programme for Africa with focus on helping African institutions to co-design and lead Decade Actions with specific Calls for Action to unlock new funding. Pilot early warning systems for harmful algal blooms are being developed and implemented in African countries to build capacity and assist with the long-term security of ocean-based food resources and livelihoods.

03035 With IOC's new medium-term Gender equality strategy and the associated implementation plan, IOC's role in supporting women in ocean science will be further strengthened. The Global Ocean Science Report will provide new insights to guide Member States' action in favour of gender equality in ocean science. The Ocean Decade Gender Equality Working Group will develop a gender action plan to increase gender equity within Decade structures and processes.

IOC – Global Priorities by source of funds

Global Priorities	Breakdown by source of funds – 43 C/5 ZRG (in USD '000)				ZNG 1 Impact on IBF	ZNG 2 Impact on IBF
	Regular Budget	Revenue Generating Fund/OPF	Voluntary Contributions	Total IBF		
Global Priority Africa	6 164	95	5 963	12 222	(288)	(205)
Global Priority Gender Equality	2 625	43	2 640	5 308	(141)	(107)
Total for Global Priorities	**8 789**	**138**	**8 603**	**17 530**	**(429)**	**(312)**

IOC – Contribution to Global Priority Africa Flagship Programmes (in USD '000)

Flagship Programmes	Breakdown by source of funds – 43 C/5 ZRG (in USD '000)				ZNG 1 Impact on IBF	ZNG 2 Impact on IBF
	Regular Budget	Revenue Generating Fund/OPF	Voluntary Contributions	Total IBF		
Flagship Programme 5	6 164	95	5 963	12 222	(288)	(205)
Total for Flagship Programmes	**6 164**	**95**	**5 963**	**12 222**	**(288)**	**(205)**

Support to Priority Groups SIDS and Youth

03036 To foster the development of SIDS-led Ocean Decade Actions, the Ocean Decade Capacity Development Facility together with IOC's Ocean Teacher Global Academy, will respond to on-demand requests for technical training and facilitate access to capacity development actions led by IOC and other international partners. In the context of UNESCO SIDS Accelerator 2, IOC will support SIDS in accessing and sharing ocean observation, data and digital technologies, with a view over the medium to longer-term of strengthening the delivery of ocean knowledge to support sustainable ocean planning and management and enhancing SIDS community resilience to climate change and ocean and coastal hazards. In the context of UNESCO SIDS Accelerator 4, IOC will reinforce its level of support in the field of tsunami early warning and mitigation systems, with emphasis on the Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme (TRRP).

03037 The Ocean Decade Youth Inclusion Working Group with operationalize the youth engagement strategy in synergy with UNESCO output 6.4. The Ocean Decade also has a strong focus on Early Career Ocean Professionals (ECOPs)' representation in its processes and actions, with a network of thousands of individuals. The other area of focus will be through IOC work on ocean literacy, including its contribution to UNESCO Intersectoral Output 2.6.

IOC - Priority Groups by source of funds (in USD '000)

Priority Groups	Breakdown by source of funds – 43 C/5 ZRG (in USD '000)				ZNG 1 Impact on IBF	ZNG 2 Impact on IBF
	Regular Budget	Revenue Generating Fund/OPF	Voluntary Contributions	Total IBF		
Small island developing States (SIDS)	4 455	67	4 686	9 208	(201)	(157)
Youth	1 632	21	1 872	3 525	(49)	(38)
Total for Priority Groups	**6 087**	**88**	**6 558**	**12 733**	**(250)**	**(195)**

IOC – Contribution to SIDS Accelerator Programmes (in USD '000)

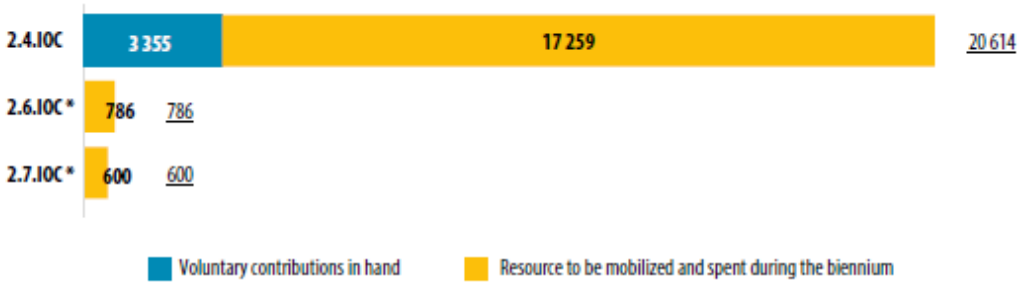
SIDS Accelerators	Breakdown by source of funds – 43 C/5 ZRG (in USD '000)				ZNG 1 Impact on IBF	ZNG 2 Impact on IBF
	Regular Budget	Revenue Generating Fund/OPF	Voluntary Contributions	Total IBF		
SIDS ACE 2	3 778	65	3 758	7 601	(226)	(175)
SIDS ACE 4	676	2	927	1 605	27	20
Total for Accelerators	**4 454**	**67**	**4 685**	**9 206**	**(199)**	**(155)**

IOC – Integrated Budget Framework by output and source of funds (in USD '000)

Output	Breakdown by source of funds – 43 C/5 ZRG				ZNG 1 impact on IBF	ZNG 2 impact on IBF
	Regular Budget	Revenue Generating Fund/OPF	Voluntary Contributions	Total IBF		
2.4 IOC	20 878	355	20 614	41 847	(1 167)	(890)
2.6 IOC *	499	-	786	1 285	-	-
2.7 IOC *	498	-	600	1 098	-	-
Total Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission	**21 874**	**355**	**22 000**	**44 230**	**(1 167)**	**(890)**

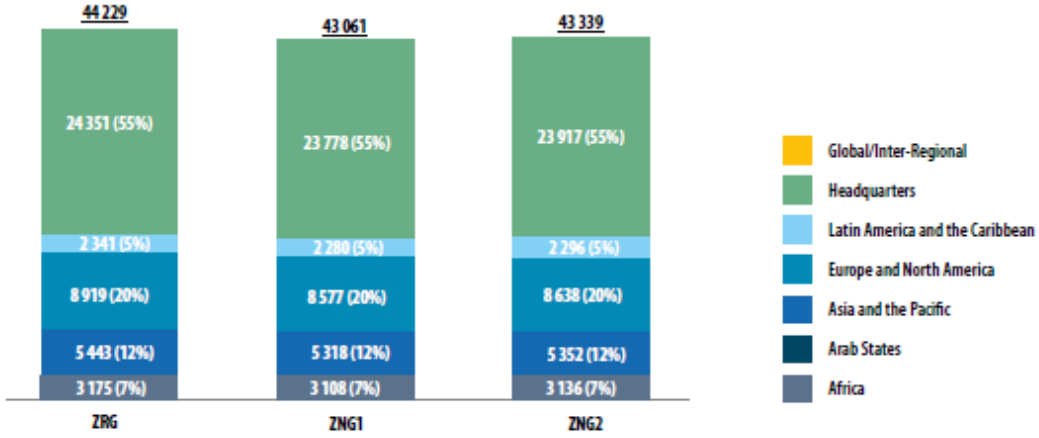
Note: * Intersectoral Outputs implemented with other Sectors.

IOC – Voluntary contributions under the ZRG, ZNG 1 and ZNG 2 scenarios (in USD '000)



Note: * Intersectoral Outputs implemented with other Sectors.

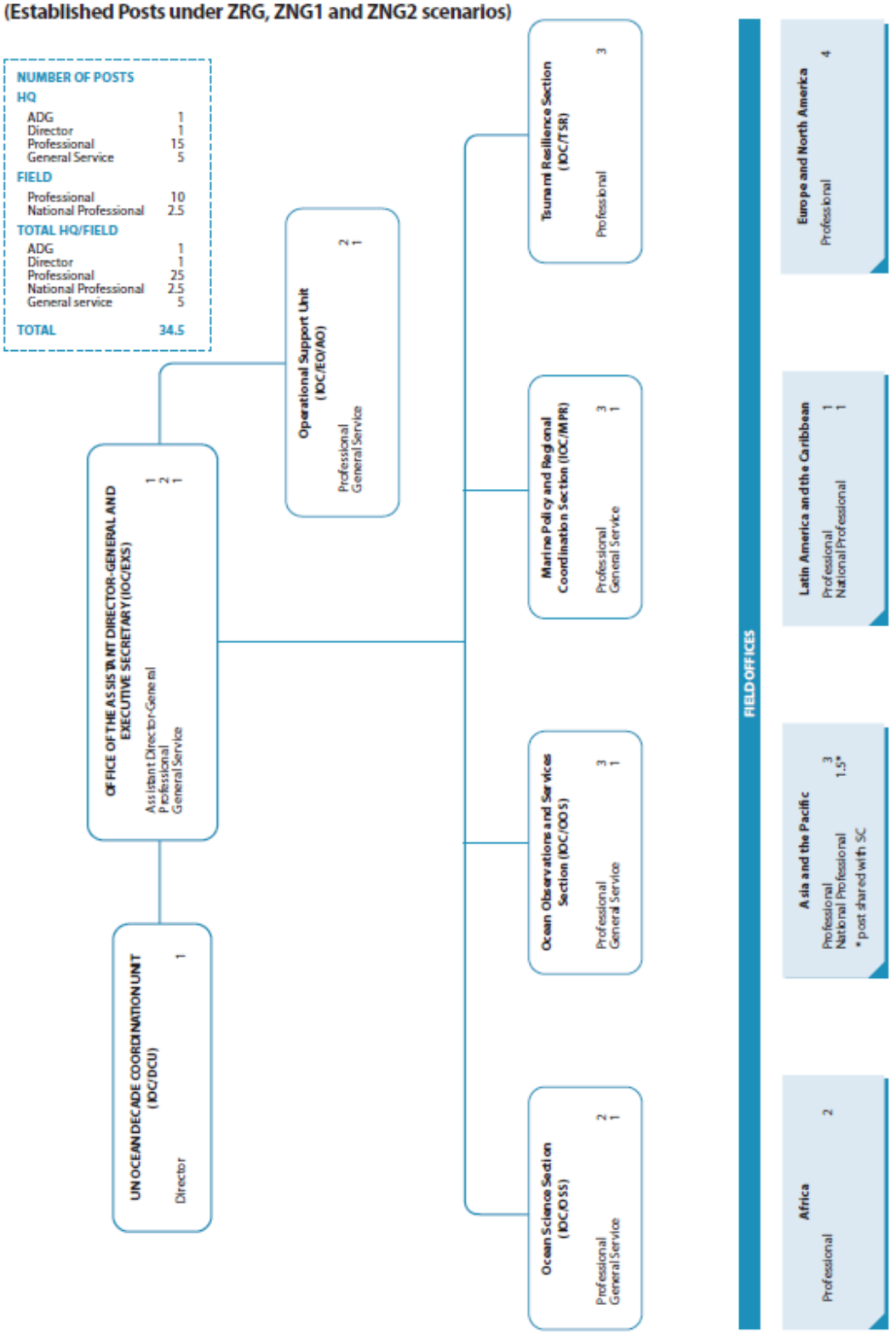
IOC – Decentralization of resources by Region (in USD '000)



Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)

Organizational Chart

(Established Posts under ZRG, ZNG1 and ZNG2 scenarios)



Part II

DETAILED IOC WORKPLAN 2026–2027

Based on Member States' priorities as per IOC Resolutions A-32/4 and EC-57/2

7. In developing its proposals for the detailed workplans for the first biennium of the last quadrennium of its current Medium-Term Strategy (2022–2029), the IOC Secretariat was guided by the Commission's Mission statement, Vision and High-Level Objectives.

8. This programme falls at a critical time in the second half of implementation of the Ocean Decade and the finishing line for the SDGs of 2030 Agenda. It reflects Member States' priorities as reaffirmed in the IOC Governing Bodies' resolutions and decisions.

9. In this context, and pending the outcome of the ongoing 'IOC and the Future of the Ocean' process consultation that will further inform the process and may introduce adjustments at future Governing Bodies' sessions, it is proposed that the IOC's work in the first biennium of the 43C/5 will focus on:

(i) Delivering on the IOC Output:

> '**Member States critically supported in strengthening their capacity to conduct marine scientific research, generate knowledge, and develop and implement science-based tools, services and policies in order to reverse the decline in ocean health and accelerate the transition towards sustainable management of ocean-related risks and opportunities',**

(ii) Giving priority to key action areas:

- ✓ Upscaling and sustaining the Global Ocean Observing System **(GOOS)** infrastructure to address user needs including Member States own needs and providing data and information to support implementation UN conventions and frameworks including in relation to climate, biodiversity and ocean health.
- ✓ Expanding the Ocean Data & Information System **(ODIS)** and the Ocean Biodiversity Information System **(OBIS)** to achieve global coverage and operationalizing a coordinated IOC data architecture.
- ✓ Strengthened **coordination in relation to marine biodiversity** to better support Member States in fulfilling commitments in implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the BBNJ Agreement, as well as regional policy frameworks.
- ✓ Advancing the **Tsunami Programme** ambition to achieve 100% of communities at risk to be Tsunami Ready and initiating planning and implementation of broader multi-hazard early warning systems to support climate resilience, sustainable biodiversity and ecosystem management, and food security.
- ✓ Supporting **Sustainable Ocean Planning and Management** including through strengthened regional delivery mechanisms and acting as global knowledge partner for Member States' commitments to develop and implement Sustainable Ocean Plans.
- ✓ Enhancing Member State's **capacity** to engage in and benefit from IOC programmes with a particular focus on **Africa & SIDS.**
- ✓ Enhancing delivery of the **Ocean Decade** to strengthen the collective impact of IOC-led and partner-led Decade programmes and projects to inform societal decision making at all scales and lay the foundation for the post-2030 legacy of the Decade

(iii) Contributing to UNESCO Intersectoral Outputs on Environmental Education and Early Warning for All with focus on SIDS.

10. Work across these action areas will depend on Member State investment in ocean observations and science, and will in turn serve as evidence of the societal and economic benefits of such investments. The efforts will be supported by cross-cutting actions in capacity development, ocean literacy, and strategic communications.

11. IOC-led assessment and knowledge synthesis products, and IOC's contributions to partner-led products will be key elements of the work to deliver global and regional information across the science-policy-society interface. Actions will be tailored to regional needs and will have a specific focus on priority groups including Africa, SIDS and Early Career Ocean Professionals. Partnerships within and outside the UN system will be actively pursued and strengthened to ensure effective delivery of IOC's work.

12. With its vision of 'the ocean we need for the future we want', the Ocean Decade coordinated by the IOC, will continue to provide an overarching framework for IOC programmes to innovate and trial transformative approaches to the generation of timely, relevant and co-designed knowledge that has direct applicability to decision making. The Ocean Decade fosters the ability of IOC programmes to work in new ways, with new partners, and focusing on emerging issues, thus building the foundation of the future IOC for the post-Decade era. The Ocean Decade will continue to highlight the societal benefits of IOC and its programmes and support the evolution of ocean science to be able to deliver beyond the diagnostics of existing or emerging problems to co-design effective solutions for implementation by actors across society. The consultation work that was requested by the Executive Council as part of the 'IOC and Future of the Ocean' process will ensure that the knowledge and experience generated through the Ocean Decade can be leveraged to meet the evolving needs and expectations of Member States.

13. In accordance with IOC Resolutions A-32/4 and EC-57/4, this draft programme and budget for 2026-2027 reflects the IOC priorities in terms of long-term sustained observations and data and information management, as IOC aspires to generate and apply scientific knowledge to achieve the following High-Level Objectives (HLO), with particular attention to ensuring that all Member States have the capacity to meet them:

1. Healthy ocean and sustained ocean ecosystem services
2. Effective warning systems and preparedness for tsunamis and other ocean-related hazards
3. Resilience to climate change and contribution to its mitigation
4. Scientifically founded services for the sustainable ocean economy; and
5. Foresight on emerging ocean science issues.

14. Implementation of the HLOs is organized as a framework of six functions – A. Ocean research, B. Observing system/data management, C. Early warning and services, D. Assessment and information for policy, E. Sustainable management and governance, F. Capacity Development - realised through IOC's and co-sponsored programmes, work of IOC regional and technical subsidiary bodies.

Proposal for a New, Distinct IOC Results Framework

15. Based on findings emerging from the IOC Governance and Management Assessment, initial results of the Phase 1 consultation for 'IOC and the Future of the Ocean' as well as consultations with IOC programmes, it is proposed that the IOC develops a new and distinct results framework to better align with the Medium-Term Strategy. This will enable the IOC to better monitor progress towards achievement of the Medium-Term Strategy in the period 2026–2027.

16. The engagement of and input of Member States will be paramount to the design of a new results framework.

17. The framework identifies sub-objectives and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for each High-Level Objective (HLO). Through a mixture of qualitative and quantitative reporting, the results framework will track status, gaps and needs in relation to IOC support to Member States. It explicitly focuses on the role of IOC in delivering observations, data, products and services to underpin scientific research to inform decision making. As such, the sub-objectives and KPIs contained in the results framework have been selected to measure progress across IOC programmes contributing to the fulfilment of the HLOs and do not attempt to measure parameters related to the state of the ocean, ocean ecosystems or ocean-dependent communities which are captured in other assessments both by IOC and partners. The KPIs have been selected to reflect the most substantive areas of contribution of functions to the sub-objectives, or to highlight specific issues that merit tracking in the next biennium.

18. The results framework will continue to be refined in line with the outcomes of the 'IOC and the Future of the Ocean' consultation process and discussions at the 33rd Session of the IOC Assembly.

IOC High Level Objectives (HLOs) from the IOC Medium-Term Strategy

Sub-objectives based on aggregated 'bullet points' from the IOC Medium-Term Strategy – tentatively 3 per HLO

KPIs across IOC value chain to support:

- Generation of Knowledge
- Sharing of Knowledge
- Application of Knowledge

Draft IOC Results Framework 2026–2027

High Level Objectives	Sub-Objectives		
1. Healthy ocean and sustained ocean ecosystem services	**1.1 Enhanced observations and data for increased understanding of ocean vulnerability to multiple stressors**	**1.2 Enhanced access to scientific knowledge adapted to regional and national needs to inform sustainable management of ecosystems**	**1.3 Enhanced application of best practices, tools and approaches for ecosystem-based management**
KPIs & targets	Number of Member States routinely collecting and managing FAIR EOV data on biodiversity and ecosystems through GOOS, ODIS and OBIS *Target 2027: 100* Increase in the number of open-access biodiversity datasets in OBIS available to Member States *Target 2027: Increase of 700*	Number of global and regional assessment methods and products addressing ocean ecosystems and vulnerability to multiple stressors, disaggregated by IOC-led or IOC-contributions *Target 2027: 3* Number of Member States making use of ODIS to discover and access ocean data and information *Target 2027: 50*	Number of Sustainable Ocean Planning and Management (incl. Marine Spatial Planning) guidelines / tools specifically addressing ecosystem-based management approaches, biodiversity issues and/or multiple ocean stressors *Target 2027 for MSP: 5* *Target 2027 for SOP: 2* Number of capacity development initiatives provided to Member States to fulfil national commitments related to biodiversity under multilateral agreements including CBD and BBNJ *Target 2027: 5*
2. Effective warning systems and preparedness for tsunamis and other ocean-related hazards	**2.1 Improved ocean observations and data to underpin models and forecasting for ocean hazards**	**2.2 Increased access to data and information products for coastal planning and hazard mitigation**	**2.3 Enhanced deployment of regionally or nationally adapted decision support tools including multi-hazard early warning and mitigation systems**
KPIs & targets	Number of Member States engaged in advancing ocean observations and managing FAIR data required for monitoring tsunamis and other ocean-related hazards through GOOS and ODIS *Target 2027: 134 (tsunami-geophysical), 94 (Africa 12, SIDS 14) (hydrometeorological hazards), 25 (ocean stressors)*	Number of Member States conducting ocean research aimed at supporting forecasting and early warning systems for tsunamis and other ocean-related and coastal hazards, including sea level rise, marine heatwaves, ocean acidification, harmful algal blooms and pest species *Target 2027: 20 (tsunami), 20 (hydrometeorological hazards), 10 (sea level rise, 25 (ocean stressors)*	Number of Member States supported to pilot or implement tsunami and other IOC supported EWS, including through capacity development initiatives *Target 2027: 100 [Africa 15; SIDS 20]* Number of communities recognized as Tsunami Ready *Target 2027: 200 communities in 48 MS (5 Africa MS, 21 SIDS MS)*

3. Resilience to climate change and contribution to its mitigation	**3.1 Enhanced observations and data for increased scientific understanding of the ocean dimension in climate change**	**3.2 Enhanced access to scientific knowledge on impacts of climate change on the ocean and on ocean-based climate solutions**	**3.3 Enhanced application of fit for purpose tools for Member States to integrate ocean issues in National Adaptation Plans and Nationally Determined Contributions**
KPIs & targets	Number of Member States routinely collecting and managing FAIR EOV data on climate through GOOS or ODIS *Target 2027: 80* Number of Member States supported with capacity development for collecting and managing observations related to climate change trends including ocean acidification and sea level rise *Target 2027: 100 [Africa 15; SIDS 29]*	Number of Member States engaged in ocean climate research networks including ocean acidification, deoxygenation and blue carbon *Target 2027: 115 (Africa 29, SIDS 21)*	Number of Member States supported to integrate ocean issues in Nationally Determined Contributions or National Adaptation Plans, including through capacity development initiatives *Target 2027: 5*
4. Scientifically founded services for the sustainable ocean economy	**4.1 Enhanced evidence base on the societal and economic return on investment in ocean science and ocean science infrastructure**	**4.2 Enhanced dissemination of relevant scientific knowledge to marine industries and economic actors**	**4.3 Enhanced application of fit for purpose knowledge-based sustainable ocean planning and management tools**
KPIs & targets	Number of knowledge products, case studies, analyses contributing to the evidence base on societal, environmental and economic return on investment in ocean science and ocean science infrastructure, disaggregated by IOC-led or IOC-contributions. *Target 2027: 5* Number of MS contributing information to the Global Ocean Science Report relating to investment in ocean science and ocean science infrastructure *Target 2027: 75 (Africa 21, SIDS 10)*	Number of partnerships / networks with private sector actors related to ocean science, data cooperation and co-design of knowledge *Target 2027: 5*	Number of Member States engaged in and supported by IOC-led activities on Sustainable Ocean Planning and Management (incl. Marine Spatial Planning) , including through capacity development initiatives *Target 2027 for MSP: 125; Africa = 32; SIDS = 22)* *Target 2027 for SOP: 20*

5. Foresight on emerging ocean science issues.	**5.1 Improved capacity and processes to anticipate and prioritize emerging ocean science and technology issues**	**5.2 Enhanced dissemination of scientific understanding of priority emerging ocean science issues**	**5.3 Improved ability to account for and respond to priority emerging issues in decision making**
KPIs & targets	Number of Member States, including through GOOS Regional Alliances, undertaking planning or risk assessment processes for ensuring observation systems are adaptable to emerging science and technology issues *Target 2027: 5*	Number of global and regional assessment products addressing emerging ocean science issues disaggregated by IOC-led or IOC-contributions *Target 2027: 3*	Number of capacity development initiatives delivered on emerging ocean science issues *Target 2027: 2*

KEY ELEMENTS OF PROGRAMME DELIVERY AT FUNCTION LEVEL

Function A – Ocean Research

Focus 2026–2027:

19. The focus of activities under function A remains on supporting international collaboration to foster new knowledge, to translate that knowledge into products for decision making and informed policy development and to build research capacity on those topics that are the focus of activities under function A. These include activities focused on climate and ocean variability, ocean acidification, ocean deoxygenation, blue carbon and the ocean carbon cycle more broadly, as well as ocean stressors and delivery into multi-lateral processes and next generation climate and biodiversity accounting and financial Continued support frameworks. Strategic partnerships continue to ensure a wide scientific and geographical coverage and engagement. Resources are primarily directed towards funding expert groups, coordination of international networks and direct engagement as well as targeted capacity development. Ongoing support will be provided to Ocean Decade programmes coordinated under the function and synergies with the UN Decade of Action for Cryospheric Sciences, particularly in relation to co-sponsorship of the World Climate Research Program.

Key deliverables:

- Delivery of climate predictions into IPCC processes
- Expansion of the Global Ocean Acidification Observing Network and Global Oxygen Observing Network, including engagement by African States and SIDS
- Methodologies and standards for measuring carbon (including blue carbon), ocean acidification, deoxygenation and attributing impacts of stressors on the marine environment
- Delivery of a global oxygen database and atlas (GO2DAT) as part of the UN Ocean Decade
- Strategic white papers, guidance documents and summaries for policymakers on climate change, ocean carbon coastal blue carbon ecosystems and anthropogenic stressors and impacts

Function B – Observing system/Data management

International Data & Information Exchange (IODE)

Focus 2026–2027:

(i) Increasing the number of national as well as other entities participating in international ocean data and information sharing through the IODE network of data centres, the IOC Ocean Data and Information System (ODIS) and the Ocean Biodiversity Information System (OBIS);

(ii) Maintaining and further developing global online data and information products such as AquaDocs, OceanExpert, Ocean Best Practices System, the ODIS Catalogue of Sources (ODISCat);

(iii) Commencing the implementation of the Ocean Data 2030 Decade Action, expanding the ocean data ecosystem;

(iv) Increasing the volume of quality content (data, information and knowledge) shared by, and available to Member States and other partners to underpin their sustainable ocean planning and management;

(v) Encouraging IODE data centres to co-design user focused national activities that deliver necessary products and services for sustainable ocean planning and management and assist with decision support, SDG reporting, contributing to reporting mechanisms and frameworks;

(vi) Enabling Member States to actively and equitably participate in and benefit from IODE programme activities through the OceanTeacher Global Academy (OTGA) and through IODE best practices, guidelines and methodologies in ocean data and information management and sharing..

Key deliverables:

- Global ocean data and information systems providing trusted, quality controlled and securely archived ocean data and information;
- Member States enabled to share and use quality ocean data and information applicable to SDG reporting, contributing to GOSR, StOR and other reporting mechanisms and legal frameworks.

Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS)

Focus 2026–2027:

20. The focus remains on coordinating the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS), strengthening and building the coordination and partnerships needed to grow an integrated, responsive and sustained ocean observing system that supports the needs of Member States. This contributes to IOC output as well as across all five high level objectives of the IOC Medium Term Implementation Strategy 2022–2029. The work takes into account the need to support each part of the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS)—sponsors, steering committee, the three Essential Ocean Variable expert groups, observing networks, coordination groups, regional alliances, national focal points and partners—helping to build an integrated and responsive system to provide data for forecasting, climate, ocean health and ecosystems.

21. The focus for GOOS is on the following key objectives

(i) GOOS coordination and management across all GOOS components

(ii) Observation system integration, design, development and delivery

(iii) Maintain and strengthen data integration and delivery

(iv) System implementation: i) at national and regional level and ii) and for applications

(v) Outreach: projects, partners and communications

(vi) GOOS Reform

Key deliverables:

- Strategic leadership and planning provided to support and improve coordination and implementation across all GOOS components
- GOOS biodiversity plan, coordinated with OBIS
- GOOS carbon plan
- Proposal of an international framework of ocean indicators
- Lead the WMO Rolling Review of Requirements (RRR) Ocean Earth System Application Category (ESAC).
- IOC-wide data architecture plan and demonstration products
- Member States and Regional Alliances supported to enhance their capacity to share and use EOV data and contribute and report to GOOS
- Support WMO/IOC Joint Collaborative Board, including to expand WMO Global Basic Observing Network (GBON)
- Partnership with UN and non-UN partners strengthened and/or broadened to deliver on GOOS
- Review of mission, scope, structure of GOOS and proposal for reform

Function C – Early warning and services

Focus 2026–2027:

22. Focus remains on supporting international collaboration to provide a key direct contribution to the implementation of the UN Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030) by coordinating the intergovernmental network of four regional tsunami warning and mitigation systems; acting as global standard setter for global tsunami warning and mitigation and coordinating 13 Tsunami Service Providers (TSPs) running round-the-clock operational services.

23. Coordinating a large network of National Tsunami Warning Centres (NTWC) and Tsunami Warning Focal Points (TWFP), IOC will be able to achieve major improvements in accuracy and timeliness of tsunami warnings. Through a partnership with the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and other partners IOC will target a 100% increase, over the currently existing level, of the number of communities recognized as Tsunami Ready under the IOC-UNESCO Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme (TRRP).

24. Within the context of the *Research, Development and Implementation Plan for the Ocean Decade Tsunami Programme (2024–2030)* Member States will be supported to develop technical foundations to integrate services for tsunamis generated from non-seismic sources like volcano-generated tsunamis and to develop integrated early warning operating procedures for geophysical hazards.

25. As part of delivery into the IOC Medium Term Strategy, activities supporting the expansion of early warning systems and associated capacity development will be conducted. This includes expanding pilot efforts in Africa focused on developing and implementing early warning systems for harmful algal blooms and planning out activities supporting the development of IOC coordinated early warning systems to support climate resilience, sustainable management of biodiversity resources and food security. Associated, ongoing support for the Intergovernmental Panel on Harmful Algal Blooms will be provided and support for cross UN and IOG expert groups (including with the IMO, FAO and ICES) focused on delivering outputs on harmful algal blooms, invasive species and fouling for use in management and decision-making will continue.

Key deliverables:

- 15 additional sea level stations in Africa contributing to the Global Sea Level Observing System (GLOSS) for coastal hazards, including tsunamis. Restoration of at least two GLOSS Core Networks (GCN) stations in North Africa
- 2 new Tsunami Warning Focal Points (TWFP) in Africa. 3 new National Tsunami Ready Boards in Africa and 7 in SIDS
- 6 new Tsunami Ready communities recognised in 5 SIDS in the Caribbean Region, 2 communities in 2 SIDS in the Indian Ocean, and 5 communities in 5 SIDS in the Pacific Ocean (total of 13 new Tsunami Ready communities in 12 SIDS)
- Stepped up intersectoral cooperation with the Science Sector and the UNESCO Pacific Office to foster collective learning to better address common threats from geohazards (earthquakes, landslides, volcanoes, and tsunamis) in the Pacific Islands
- An implementation plan for expansion of IOC coordinated early warning systems with thematic focus on events such as marine heatwaves, ocean acidification, harmful algal blooms, pest species and flooding
- Expanded development and implementation of early warning systems for harmful algal blooms, including an increase in the capacity of African Member States to gather, store and apply ocean observations for the development of early warning systems
- Strategic white papers, guidance documents, summaries for policymakers and improved model-based predictions for harmful algal blooms and invasive species.

Function D – Assessment and Information for Policy

Focus 2026–2027:

26. The focus will be on strengthening engagement and contributions of IOC to global assessment initiatives such as the World Ocean Assessment, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the Intergovernmental Policy-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), as well strengthening its own assessment process and products (from design to dissemination), such as the *State of the Ocean Report* (SToR), the Global Ocean Science Report and products developed through GESAMP. This will include identification and integration of key environmental and socio-economic indicators that can be monitored and reported on through time via the StOR that support wider reporting mechanisms including those under the Ocean Decade and the World Ocean Assessment. Activities will also focus on further developing the methods, standards and capacity for national reporting processes associated with the SDG targets 14.1, 14.3. and 14.a and streamlining and simplifying Member State reporting into the GOSR. Partnerships focused on delivering an implementation roadmap for addressing the impacts of pollution will be progressed.

27. In the framework of multi-lateral meetings such as CBD COP 17, UNFCCC COP 31 and 32, continued engagement in the UNFCCC SBSTA and CBD SBSTTA will be supported and targeted policy briefs will be developed to inform and raise awareness of Member States on latest scientific findings and key messages for advancing the outcomes of agreements, as well as their own national ocean management frameworks. In addition, continued engagement in the preparatory process associated with the Agreement on Marine Biodiversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ)will be supported. Further partnership with other UN and non-UN partners will be broadened to deliver on this function, including by enhancing the science delivery of IOC Sub-Commissions to relevant regional ocean policy mechanisms. Contribution to GEBCO will be strengthened with particular focus on expanding the global coverage of seabed mapped, leveraging the Ocean Decade work in this area, through international collaboration, technological innovation, capacity development, and outreach.

Key deliverables:

- Expanded reporting of the 14.3.1 and 14.a.1 SDG indicators and finalisation of SDG Indicator 14.1.1.
- The third edition of the Global Ocean Science Report
- The 2026 edition of the State of the Ocean Report
- Identification of a pilot set of indicators for inclusion in the StOR and greater uptake into the World Ocean Assessment
- Regular engagement in multi-lateral processes through participation in the UNFCCC, CBD and the BBNJ Preparatory Commission.
- Regional training courses on ocean assessment implemented in 2 regions (Africa, Caribbean)
- GEBCO Strategy (2024-2030) implemented through the GEBCO Guiding Committee
- Two regional science-policy fora organised through IOC Regional Sub-Commissions;
- Assessment of end-user needs related to essential data and information to support the implementation of the Sustainable Ocean Planning and Management

Function E – Sustainable management & governance

Focus 2026–2027:

28. IOC will build on its leadership in Marine Spatial Planning to deliver technical support at the national and regional level working in close collaboration with the IOC Regional Sub-commissions. The implementation of an IOC-wide strategy on Sustainable Ocean Planning and Management, as well as the implementation of the dedicated Ocean Decade Programme on SOP will identify national user needs to guide the development and application of decision support tools and the provision of technical training. Partnerships will be enhanced with the GEF, UNDP and the European Commission to deliver ecosystem-based management applications and transboundary management approaches such as Large Marine Ecosystems, and strengthen the science/policy interface at the regional and national level. Efforts to promote the economic and policy value of the IOC end-to-end value chain of activities, with new work looking at methods to analyse the return on investment into ocean science will be conducted.

29. The Commission will strengthen its relationship with other UN Agencies through UN-Oceans and other partnership arrangements, to enhance the delivery of scientific data and knowledge in support of ocean governance and the sustainable development agenda. The Commission will revamp its communication strategy, review its vision statement and identify priority communication themes, audiences and channels, leveraging the ecosystem of the Ocean Decade. The work of Regional Sub-Commissions will be enhanced by creating stronger synergies with national and regional ocean policy mechanisms and other relevant science end-users, building on the outcomes of the IOC and the Future of the Ocean consultation.

30. The IOC Secretariat to will continue to coordinate the implementation of the Ocean Decade, focusing on four main pillars of activity: (i) Decade Actions; (ii) Governance and coordination structures and informal working groups; (iii) Resource mobilization; and (iv) Stakeholder engagement and outreach.As the Decade enters the second half of its implementation, and in the lead up to the 2027 Ocean Decade Conference, increased efforts will be made to consolidate the impacts of the portfolio of Decade Actions and ensure the uptake of science and knowledge to inform decision making. A key focus of the next period will be on the continued operationalisation of the recommendations of the 2024 Ocean Decade Conference and the implementation of actions to address key findings of the mid-term evaluation, and its action plan that will be developed on the basis of the management response.

Key deliverables:

- International guidance developed and disseminated on the inclusion of climate change, conservation, indigenous and local knowledge in MSP processes
- Technical support provided to foster regional/transboundary cooperation in sustainable ocean planning , national processes supported through training and rapid assessment
- New IOC communication strategy developed
- High-level event organised at UNFCCC, CBD, and UNOC in partnership with Member States and partners (UN and non-UN).
- 8-10 Countries supported through MSP rapid assessment assistance
- Implemented priority actions of Ocean Decade Action Plan in response to Mid Term Evaluation
- Organisation of the 2027 Ocean Decade Conference

Function F – Capacity development

Coordination

Focus 2026–2027:

31. Activities will be guided by the priorities of the *IOC Capacity Development Strategy (2023–2030)*, with a focus on actioning the Implementation Plan for the IOC Capacity Development Strategy and finalising the IOC Plan of Action for Ocean Literacy (2026-2030). Activities will be supported by IOC Ocean Capacity Development Hub, the Ocean Teacher Global Academy platform and the Decade Coordination Office for Challenge 10.

Key deliverables:

- A finalised Implementation Plan for the IOC Capacity Development Strategy (2023-2030)
- A pilot biennial capacity development survey, implemented in close collaboration with the regions and that delivers into the Global Ocean Science Report
- Expanded use of the IOC Capacity Development Hub in alignment with the Decade Capacity Development Facility
- Regular meetings of the Group of Experts on Capacity Development will guide the implementation, co-designed in close collaboration with Regional Subsidiary Bodies' secretariats as well as global programmes and technical subsidiary bodies
- Increased awareness of IOC's capacity development activities and outputs, including of the strategy and implementation plan
- Production of outputs including policy briefs, brochures, and other materials.

GLOBAL PRIORITY AFRICA

32. Member States in Africa have unique challenges in relation to the generation and application of ocean science and knowledge for sustainable economic development and are thus a focus of IOC's efforts including through the Ocean Decade, and its African Roadmap, and the coordination provided by the IOCAFRICA Secretariat.

33. Key priorities will focus on enhancing regional capacity in ocean science and data services by leveraging IOC's global technical expertise and training platforms to strengthen the capacities of scientists and institutions in ocean observation and data management—foundational elements for informed decision-making and sustainable ocean-based economic development. In doing so, articulating the work of the IOCAFRICA Sub-Commission with regional frameworks such as the African Union Blue Economy Strategy, and Agenda 2063 will be key, as well as fostering collaboration with the African Union and UN Regional Commission for Africa.

34. The Decade SEAWARD Africa programme, structured around four thematic components addressing sustainable management of marine resources; climate change and marine biodiversity; ocean pollution; and extreme events and disaster risk reduction, will provide a coordinated framework for the implementation of the Ocean Decade Africa Roadmap formulated in 2023. Through IOCAFRICA, efforts will focus on strengthening the GOOS Africa network and coordination of observing systems with the aim to expend these and ensure delivery of data to end-users. Ocean observing capacity will be expanded through the coordination of deployment of instruments, to enhance real-time monitoring of ocean variables for climate, ecosystem and coastal hazards forecasting.

Key deliverables 2026–2027:

- Operationalization of the African Ocean Observing System (AfOOS): Scale up regional observation infrastructure through national implementation roadmaps, standardized data protocols, and integration of GOOS-Africa outputs into national early warning and marine policy systems
- Development of African Ocean Data Guidelines: In partnership with IODE and regional data centres, initiate the co-development of continental guidelines on ocean data collection, management, interoperability, and sharing, tailored to African institutional capacities and aligned with FAIR principles. These will serve as reference for national policies, regional platforms and international collaboration
- Strengthening national ocean science policies: Support at least 10 countries in the development or revision of national ocean science plans and strategies
- Scaling the multi-hazard early warning dashboard: Expand the pilot ocean early warning dashboard from West Africa to at least two additional subregions, incorporating sea-level rise, HABs, coastal flooding and marine heatwave indicators
- Launch of the African Ocean Literacy Strategy: Coordinate the roll-out of a continent-wide framework for advancing ocean literacy, including national action plans, teacher training modules, and promotion into education curricula
- African Ocean Innovation Incubator: Establish a multi-partner innovation facility to fund and mentor ocean science startups and community-led solutions focused on sustainable ocean economy, nature-based adaptation and marine technology
- Strengthening of the regional research vessel network: Coordinate access to oceanographic research vessels through and African charter mechanism, linking national research institutions, donor agencies, and vessel operators to support priority data collection missions
- Expanded ECOP Leadership Programme: Formalize a continent-wide leadership and mentoring scheme for Early Career Ocean Professionals, linked to national Decade Committees and UNESCO Chairs, to cultivate African leadership in ocean science and governance
- Support to 10-15 countries in Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) processes and piloting of MSP transboundary cooperation in one sub-region;
- The OceanTeacher Global Academy will expand its network of training centres in Africa and make full use of regional and local expertise to deliver needs-tailored training.

SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

35. The Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for SIDS (ABAS) adopted in 2024 by the UNGA will guide the work of IOC towards SIDS across the whole science value chain, considering the unique challenges that SIDS face due to their geographic isolation, vulnerability to climate change, reliance on ocean resources, and limited technical and financial capacity. Alliances with SIDS focused-partner organizations in the Atlantic and Pacific will ensure engagement of ocean basins not covered by IOC regional subsidiary bodies, whilst the four IOC Sub-Commissions will identify and address SIDS needs through their programmatic frameworks in their respective regions.

36. Targeted investments will allow customized approaches to capacity development based on SIDS-specific requirements and priorities. Ocean literacy and Intersectoral Programme IP2 dedicated action will be strengthened in SIDS. Leveraging its global expertise, IOC will focus on increasing SIDS technical and scientific capacity for climate resilience, marine related hazards responses, including invasive species, through adequate early detection/early warning systems

and the use of innovation and technology for (near) real-time data collection for research, monitoring, enforcement, and decision making. Capacities of SIDS to implement Marine Spatial Planning/ Sustainable Ocean Planning Management will be supported through the application of SIDS-focused rapid assessment tools for SOPM, and targeted training provided through the MSP Global programme.

37. Ocean Decade Regional Task Forces and Capacity Development Facility will provide support for the formulation of SIDS-led Decade Actions, underpinned by technical training focusing on co-design, science-policy interface, national accounting, Marine Spatial Planning, and the use of indigenous and local knowledge in ocean management. Pacific SIDS will be supported to enhance coastal ecosystem resilience through ocean science collaborative action delivered by and for Pacific SIDS-based organizations and individuals.

38. With particular focus on resilience to tsunamis and other ocean-related hazards, the goal is that, by 2030, 100% of at-risk communities in the Caribbean, Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean SIDS are recognized as Tsunami Ready.

Key deliverables:

- Programme for Sustainable Ocean Plans developed in SIDS within the context of the Ocean Decade Sustainable Ocean Planning Programme (SOP)
- Regional Indigenous and local knowledge (ILK) framework established and supported to ensure the full engagement of ILK holders in the Ocean Decade and ensure exchange and collaboration of alternative knowledge systems to complement ocean science for sustainable ocean management
- Regular SIDS capacity development assessment part of IOC CD Strategy Ocean Decade Capacity Development Facility acting as match-making platform for addressing SIDS needs
- Country Assistance though Rapid Assessment for Marine Spatial Planning process – leading to national action plan (
- Support to Pacific SIDS in climate resilience through Online/In person Training, Community of Practice, SIDS Forum established in partnership with The Pacific Community
- 30% increase in number of SIDS (5 new) that have established a National Tsunami Ready Board (NTRB) and have got recognition for at least 1 new Tsunami Ready recognized community in the framework of the Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme (TRRP)
- eDNA monitoring (invasive species/biodiversity assessment) initiatives conducted in 5 SIDS.

PROPOSED 2026–2027 BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS

39. In preparing its proposals for the Draft 43 C/5 allocations, the Secretariat was guided by Member States' definition of priorities as reflected in IOC Resolution A-32/4 and EC-57/2. With all proposed scenarios implying a reduction of the non-staff (activity) portion of the budget, the cut across the board in the two UNESCO zero nominal grown (ZNG) scenarios keeps the proportional increases to GOOS, IODE, Capacity Development and Regional Subsidiary Bodies already agreed in the 42 C/5 approved. The zero real growth (ZRG) scenario allows to keep those 'critically vulnerable' areas at the same budgetary level as in the 42 C/5 approved and to earmark some funding toward planning the design, development and implementation of IOC-coordinated multi-hazard warning systems and of evolving the IOC Ocean Best Practices System from a GOOS-IODE project based activity to a cross IOC programme.

Chart 1: Comparison 42 C/5 Approved & Draft 43 C/5 – Integrated Budgetary Framework (Regular Budget and Voluntary Contributions (VC) to mobilise)

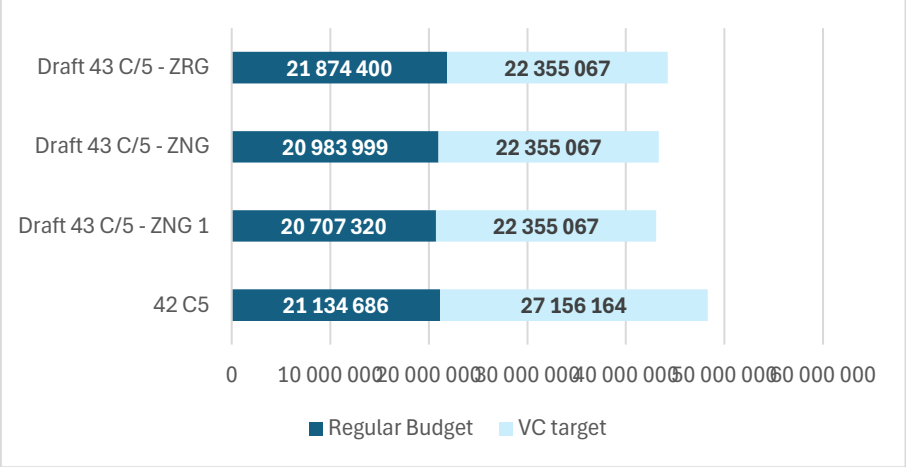


Table 2: Comparison of allocations of regular budget non-staff component

	42 C/5	Draft 43 C/5					
		ZNG 1		ZNG 2		ZRG	
	$	$	%	$	%	$	%
A - Ocean Research	522,779	431,873	83%	448,647	86%	448,647	86%
B - Observing System/Data Management	2,957,473	2,443,201	83%	2,538,093	86%	2,986,159	101%
D - Assessment & Information for Policy	585,584	483,758	83%	502,546	86%	502,546	86%
E - Sustainable Management & Governance	1,415,731	1,169,552	83%	1,214,976	86%	1,214,976	86%
F - Capacity Development	1,708,951	1,411,784	83%	1,466,616	86%	1,708,951	100%
IOCAFRICA	937,309	851,494	91%	879,322	94%	917,772	98%

Chart 2: IOC regular budget staff/non-staff ratio

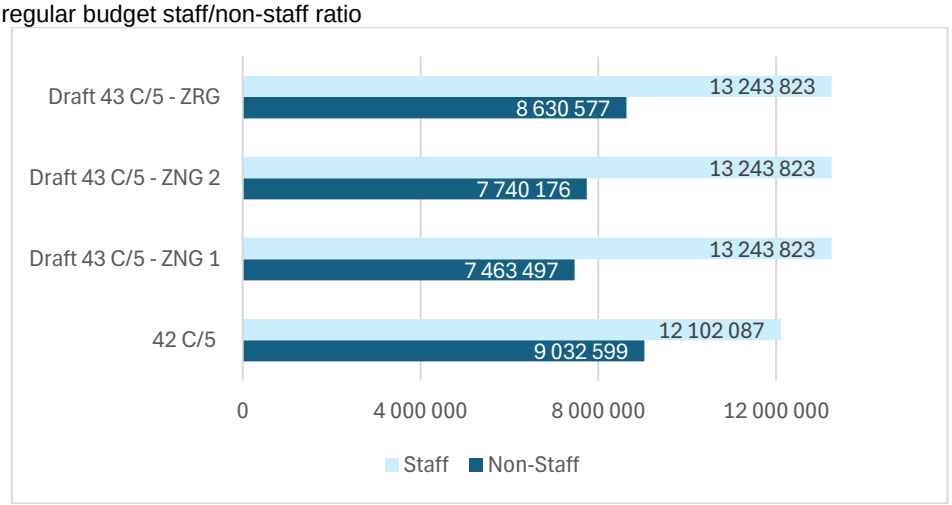


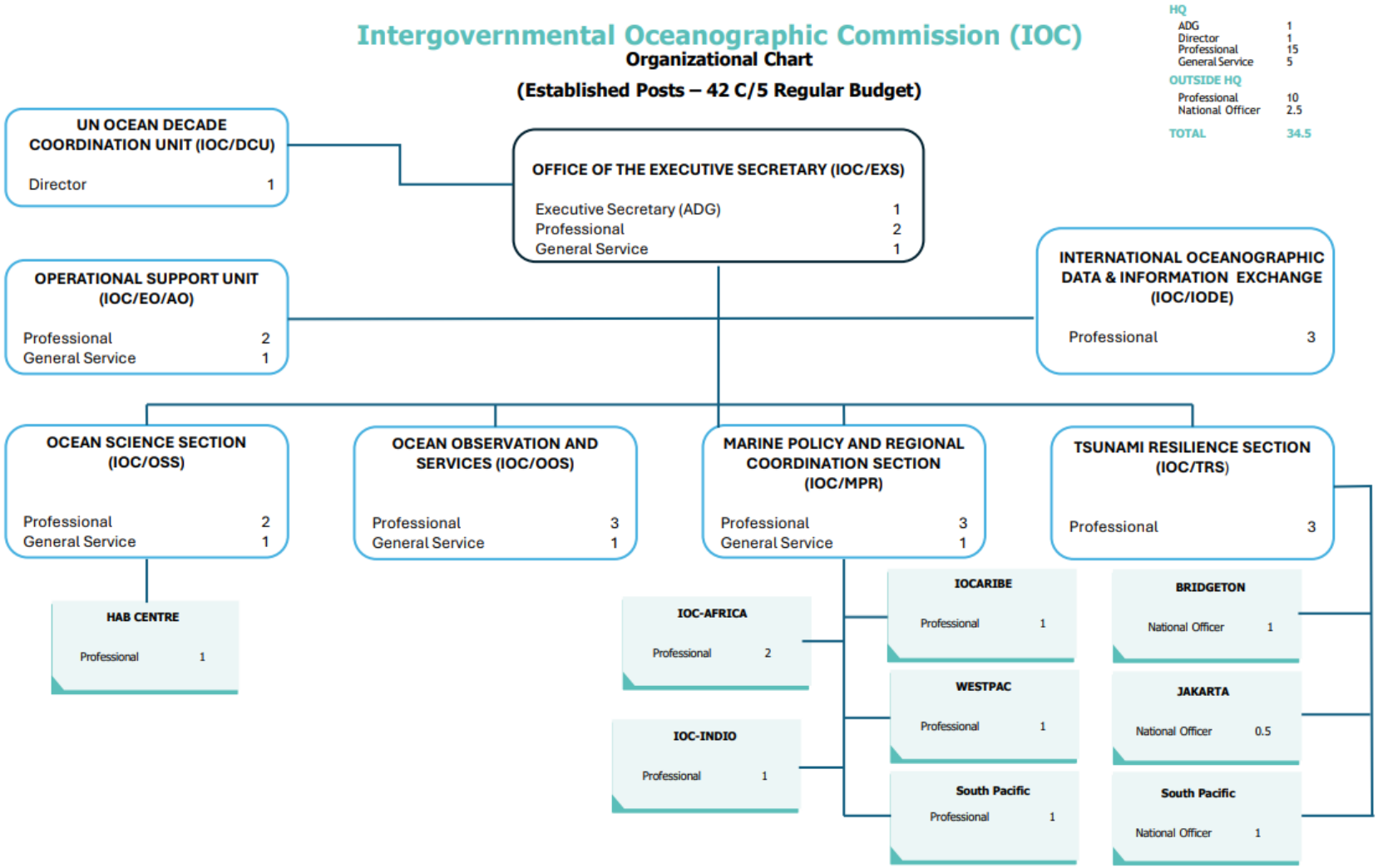
Table 3: IOC Integrated Budgetary Framework 2026-2027 – Draft 43 C/5 – details of proposed fund allocations

IOC Function/Workplan	Fund center	42 C/5 Approved EC-57		Draft 43 C/5					
		Regular Budget	IBF	ZNG 1	ZNG 2	ZRG	Voluntary Contributions	Total IBF - ZRG	
		$	%	$	$	$	$	$	%
FUNCTION A - Ocean Research		**522 779**	**6%**	**431 873**	**448 647**	**448 647**	**1 024 565**	**1 473 212**	**5%**
WCRP	IOC	50 000		41 306	42 910	42 910			
Ocean Carbon Sources & Sinks	IOC	236 389		195 284	202 869	202 869			
CC impact on ocean & coastal ecosystems	IOC	236 389		195 284	202 869	202 869			
FUNCTION B - Observing System & Data Management		**2 957 473**	**26%**	**2 443 201**	**2 538 093**	**2 986 159**	**4 900 000**	**7 886 159**	**28%**
GOOS design, development, engagement & impact	IOC	833 369		688 455	715 194	833 369			
GOOS Africa through IOCAFRICA	NAI	109 328		90 317	93 825	109 328			
PI-GOOS	BGK	71 881		59 382	61 688	71 881			
IOGOOS	JAK	71 881		59 382	61 688	71 881			
IOCARIBE-GOOS	CTG	71 878		59 379	61 685	71 878			
Observing system integration & delivery	IOC	363 429		300 233	311 894	363 429			
Ocean forecast systems & applications	IOC	138 626		114 520	118 968	138 626			
Africa InfoHub	NAI	150 000		123 917	128 729	150 000			
IODE & OBIS core systems	OSE	432 155		357 008	370 874	432 155			
IODE & OBIS products & services	OSE	432 155		357 008	370 874	432 155			
IODE & OBIS training & education	OSE	282 771		233 600	242 673	282 771			
OBPS	IOC					28 686			
FUNCTION C - Early Warning & Services		**1 087 734**	**16%**	**898 589**	**933 490**	**1 133 490**	**3 378 000**	**4 511 490**	**16%**
Promote integrated & sustained warning systems	IOC	329 389		272 112	282 680	282 680			
Tsunami Ready - Caribbean	BRI			63 217	65 672	65 672			
Tsunami Ready - Pacific	SUV			63 217	65 672	65 672			
Tsunami Ready - Indian Ocean	JAK			63 217	65 672	65 672			
Tsunami Ready - NEAM	IOC			63 217	65 672	65 672			
Tsunami-Ready - Educating communities at risk	IOC	128 850							
Tsunami-Ready - Caribbean	BRI	86 808							
Tsunami-Ready - Pacific	SUV	90 434							
Building capacities for assessment	IOC	163 814		135 329	140 585	140 585			
Building capacities for assessment Indian Ocean	JAK	117 100		96 738	100 495	100 495			
Building capacities for assessment Indian Ocean	PRT								
HAB & NIS Research & Moritoring	CPH	171 339		141 545	147 043	147 043			
Multi-hazard EWS	IOC					200 000			
FUNCTION D - Assessment & Information for Policy		**585 584**	**6%**	**483 758**	**502 546**	**502 546**	**1 050 000**	**1 552 546**	**5%**
Follow-up to SDGs, WOA & StOR	IOC	147 527		121 874	126 608	126 608			
GEBCO	IOC	78 681		64 999	67 524	67 524			
Reducing nutrient enrichment	CPH	171 339		141 545	147 043	147 043			
CC adaptation in coastal zones Africa	NAI	93 037		76 859	79 844	79 844			
CC adaptation in coastal zones	IOC	95 000		78 481	81 529	81 529			

IOC Function/Workplan	Fund center	42 C/5 Approved EC-57		Draft 43 C/5					
		Regular Budget	IBF				Voluntary Contributions	Total IBF - ZRG	
FUNCTION E - Sustainable Management & Governance		**1 415 731**	**27%**	**1 169 552**	**1 214 976**	**1 214 976**	**6 388 000**	**7 602 976**	**27%**
IOC Governing bodies	IOC	300 000		247 833	257 459	257 459			
IOCAFRICA	NAI	80 000		66 089	68 656	68 656			
IOCARIBE	CTG	80 000		66 089	68 656	68 656			
WESTPAC	BGK	80 000		66 089	68 656	68 656			
IOCINDIO	NDL	80 000		66 089	68 656	68 656			
IOC Communication & Outreach	IOC	187 711		155 070	161 093	161 093			
UN partnerships	IOC	199 500		164 809	171 210	171 210			
UN Decade preparation/coordination	IOC	171 000		141 265	146 752	146 752			
ICAM & MSP	IOC	237 521		196 219	203 840	203 840			
FUNCTION F - Capacity Development		**1 708 951**	**20%**	**1 411 784**	**1 466 616**	**1 708 951**	**3 873 564**	**5 582 515**	**20%**
CD & TMT	OSE	410 553		279 162	292 335	410 553			
GOSR	IOC	118 020		97 498	101 285	118 020			
CD IOCAFRICA	NAI	434 944		419 312	433 267	434 944			
CD IOCARIBE	CTG	248 478		205 270	213 243	248 478			
CD WESTPAC	BGK	248 478		205 270	213 243	248 478			
CD INCINDIO	NDL	248 478		205 270	213 243	248 478			
SUB-TOTAL IOC OUTPUT 1		**8 278 253**	**100%**	**6 838 757**	**7 104 369**	**7 994 769**	**20 614 129**	**28 608 898**	**100%**
IP 2 - Ocean Literacy - programmatic coordination	VNI	68 426		15 000	15 000	15 000			
IP2 - Ocean Literacy HQ - coordination	IOC	66 000							
IP 2 - Ocean Literacy IOCAFRICA	NAI	70 000		25 000	25 000	25 000			
IP 2 - Ocean Literacy IOCARIBE	CTG	50 574		15 000	15 000	15 000			
IP 2 - Ocean Literacy WESTPAC	BGK	50 574		15 000	15 000	15 000			
IP 2 - Ocean Literacy IOCINDIO	NDL	19 426		15 000	15 000	15 000			
Sub-total Output 2.6 (OL-IP2)				85 000	85 000	85 000	785 871	870 871	
SIDS - Caribbean	BRI			50 000	50 000	50 000			
SIDS - Pacific	SUV			50 000	50 000	50 000			
SIDS - Africa	NAI			50 000	50 000	50 000			
Sub-total Output 2.7 (SIDS)				150 000	150 000	150 000	600 000	750 000	
Sub-total Intersectoral Outputs		**325 000**		**235 000**	**235 000**	**235 000**	**1 385 871**	**1 620 871**	
Common Country Programming 1%	BSP	83 727		73 685	76 452	76 452			
Evaluations 3%	EVA	251 181		221 055	229 355	229 355			
IOC Development & co-design	IOC	45 000		45 000	45 000	45 000			
IOC Operating costs	IOC	49 438		50 000	50 000	50 000	**355 067**		
TOTAL NON-STAFF		**9 032 599**		**7 463 497**	**7 740 176**	**8 630 577**			
TOTAL STAFF COSTS		**12 102 087**		**13 243 823**	**13 243 823**	**13 243 823**			
TOTAL		**21 134 686**		**20 707 320**	**20 983 999**	**21 874 400**	**22 355 067**	**44 229 467**	

Table 4: Proposed budgetary allocations for the IOC Special Account 2026-2027

FUNCTION/ACTIVITY TITLE	Budget code	Amount (US$)
IOC Function A - Ocean Research		**700,000**
	191ORS2043	**700,000**
WCRP	191ORS2043.1	50,000
Ocean Carbon & Acidification	191ORS2043.2	500,000
Impact of climate change on ocean and coastal ecosystems	191ORS2043.3	150,000
IOC Function B - Observing Systems & Data Management		**1,350,000**
	191OSD2043	**900,000**
GOOS design, development, engagement & impact	191OSD2043.1	400,000
Observing system integration & delivery	191OSD2043.2	100,000
Ocean forecast services & applications	191OSD2043.3	100,000
IODE & OBIS	191OSD2043.4	300,000
OceanOPS	**193OPS2043**	**450,000**
IOC Function C - Early Warning & Services		**2,280,000**
	191EWS2043	**1,430,000**
ICG NEAMTWS	191EWS2043.1	100,000
ICG PTWS	191EWS2043.2	250,000
ICG CARIBE-EWS	191EWS2043.3	250,000
TOWs & inter-regional coordination	191EWS2043.4	150,000
IOTIC	191EWS2043.5	80,000
GLOSS - tsunami	191EWS2043.6	400,000
HAB & NIS Research & Monitoring	191EWS2043.7	200,000
ICG-IOTWMS Secretariat	**193EWS2043**	**850,000**
IOC Function D - Assessment & Information for Policy		**400,000**
	191AIP2043	**400,000**
Follow-up to SDGs, WOA & State of the ocean reporting	191AIP2043.1	100,000
GEBCO	191AIP2043.2	50,000
Science for reducing nutrient enrichment	191AIP2043.3	100,000
Climate change adaptation in coastal zones	191AIP2043.4	150,000
IOC Function E - Sustainable Management & Governance		**3,900,000**
	191RCG2043.1	**900,000**
IOC Governance	191RCG2043.1	100,000
IOCARIBE (office support & intersessional coordination)	191RCG2043.2	100,000
IOCAFRICA (office support & intersessional coordination)	191RCG2043.3	100,000
WESTPAC (office support & intersessional coordination)	191RCG2043.4	200,000
IOCINDIO (intersessional coordination)	191RCG2043.5	100,000
UN partnerships, global governance, policy and outreach	191RCG2043.6	150,000
ICAM & Marine Spatial Planning	191RCG2043.7	150,000
Un Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development		**3,000,000**
IOC Function F - Capacity Development		**1,245,000**
	191ICD2043	**1,245,000**
CD coordination (incl. TMT)	191ICD2043.1	300,000
GOSR	191ICD2043.2	75,000
Ocean Literacy	191ICD2043.3	200,000
IOCAFRICA Capacity development workplans	191ICD2043.4	200,000
IOCARIBE Capacity development workplans	191ICD2043.5	120,000
WESTPAC Capacity development workplans	191ICD2043.6	250,000
IOCINDIO Capacity development workplans	191ICD2043.7	100,000
TOTAL		**9,875,000**


Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)
Organizational Chart
(Established Posts – 42 C/5 Regular Budget)
HQ
ADG 1
Director 1
Professional 15
General Service 5
OUTSIDE HQ
Professional 10
National Officer 2.5
TOTAL 34.5
UN OCEAN DECADE COORDINATION UNIT (IOC/DCU)
Director 1
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY (IOC/EXS)
Executive Secretary (ADG) 1
Professional 2
General Service 1
OPERATIONAL SUPPORT UNIT (IOC/EO/AO)
Professional 2
General Service 1
INTERNATIONAL OCEANOGRAPHIC DATA & INFORMATION EXCHANGE (IOC/IODE)
Professional 3
OCEAN SCIENCE SECTION (IOC/OSS)
Professional 2
General Service 1
OCEAN OBSERVATION AND SERVICES (IOC/OOS)
Professional 3
General Service 1
MARINE POLICY AND REGIONAL COORDINATION SECTION (IOC/MPR)
Professional 3
General Service 1
TSUNAMI RESILIENCE SECTION (IOC/TRS)
Professional 3
HAB CENTRE
Professional 1
IOC-AFRICA
Professional 2
IOC-INDIO
Professional 1
IOCARIBE
Professional 1
WESTPAC
Professional 1
South Pacific
Professional 1
BRIDGETON
National Officer 1
JAKARTA
National Officer 0.5
South Pacific
National Officer 1