

Internationale Programme und Organisationen von Bedeutung für die Geowissenschaften, Meeres- und Polarforschung



Zum Tabelleninhalt:

In dieser Tabelle sind drei Typen von internationalen Programmen und Organisationen erfasst worden: zwischenstaatliche wissenschaftliche Programme und Organisationen (IO), Nichtregierungsorganisation die u.a. forschungsrelevante Aktivitäten begleiten bzw. unterstützen (NRO) und von der Wissenschaft initiierte Programme und Organisationen (WIS).

Typ	Einrichtung	Abk.	URL	Bereich	Geograph. Umfang	Hauptsitz	Hintergrund (auf Englisch)
IO	Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme	AMAP	http://www.amap.no/	POLAR MEER	ARKTIS	Stromsveien NO	AMAP was established by the eight Arctic rim countries (Canada, Denmark/Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Soviet Union, and United States) as part of the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy, with the responsibility to monitor the levels and assess the effects of anthropogenic pollutants in the Arctic environment including humans.
IO	Array for Real-time Geostrophic Oceanography Project	ARGO	http://www.argo.ucsd.edu/ ARGO Info. System: http://argo.jcommops.org/	MEER	GLOBAL	San Diego CA USA	ARGO is envisaged as a global array of 3,000 free-drifting profiling floats to measure the temperature and salinity of the upper 2000 m of the ocean. This will allow continuous monitoring of the climate state of the ocean, with all data being relayed and made publicly available within hours after collection. ARGO deployments began in 2000. The following countries have committed to provide floats between 2002-2005: Australia, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Germany, India, Japan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Russia, Spain, UK, and USA. In addition, the European Commission has provided funding for some floats. In total, it is expected that some 2500 floats will be committed until 2005. The ARGO array is part of the Global Climate Observing System/Global Ocean Observing System (GCOS/GOOS) and part of the Climate Variability and Predictability Experiment (CLIVAR) and the Global Ocean Data Assimilation Experiment (GODAE) - siehe Einträge.
IO	Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources	CCAMLR	http://www.ccamlr.org/	POLAR MEER Bio	ANTARKTIS	Hobart TAS AUS	The Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources came into force in 1982, as part of the Antarctic Treaty System (siehe Tabelle Abkommen). The Commission was established under the Convention in response to concerns that an increase in krill catches in the Southern Ocean could have a serious effect on populations of krill and other marine life; particularly on birds, seals and fish which mainly depend on krill for food. Much of the Commission's work is carried out by its Scientific Committee (siehe Eintrag) and its subsidiary working groups on ecosystem monitoring and management (WG-EMM) and fish stock assessment (WG-FSA). Recent work has also included: a krill survey, as well as improving scientific knowledge acquired and improved control of illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing.
IO	Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf	CLCS	http://www.un.org/Depts/los/clcs_new/clcs_home.htm	MEER GEO	GLOBAL	New York, NY USA	The purpose of CLCS is to facilitate the implementation of UNCLOS in respect of the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. On the recommendation of CLCS coastal states can establish the outer limits of its continental shelf where it extends beyond 200 miles.

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IO	Committee on Earth Observation Satellites	CEOS	http://www.ceos.org/		GLOBAL	Strasbourg F	CEOS is an international organization charged with coordinating international civil spaceborne missions designed to observe and study planet Earth. CEOS was created in 1984 in response to a recommendation from the Economic Summit of Industrialized Nations Working Group on Growth, Technology, and Employment's Panel of Experts on Satellite Remote Sensing. It currently comprises 41 space agencies and other national and international organizations. The main goal of CEOS is to ensure that critical scientific questions relating to Earth observation and global change are covered and that satellite missions do not unnecessarily overlap each other.
IO	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	CGIAR	http://www.cgiar.org/	Bio Wasser MEER	GLOBAL	Washington, USA DC	<p>Created in 1971, CGIAR is an association of public and private members supporting a system of 16 Future Harvest Centers that work in more than 100 countries to mobilize science to reduce hunger and poverty, improve human nutrition and health, and protect the environment. Its mandate is to contribute to food security and poverty eradication in developing countries through research, partnerships, capacity building, and policy support, promoting sustainable agricultural development based on the environmentally sound management of natural resources. CGIAR's has five research thrusts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increasing productivity, - protecting the environment, - saving biodiversity, - improving policies, and - strengthening national research. <p>In content, research focuses on crop productivity, forestry and agroforestry, water management, aquaculture, and livestock. CGIAR research on aquaculture is carried-out at ICLARM - The World Fish Center, in Malaysia. ICLARM is the world's only global research institute that focuses on fisheries and aquaculture research for low-income people (http://www.iclarm.org/).</p>

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IO	Council of Europe	CoE	http://www.coe.int	GEO	Europa	Strasbourg F	<p>The Council of Europe was established in 1948 as an intergovernmental organisation and aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to protect human rights, pluralist democracy and the rule of law; - to promote awareness and encourage the development of Europe's cultural identity and diversity; - to seek solutions to problems facing European society (discrimination against minorities, xenophobia, intolerance, environmental protection, human cloning, Aids, drugs, organised crime, etc.); - to help consolidate democratic stability in Europe by backing political, legislative and constitutional reform. <p>The Council is involved in activities related to the geosciences and, in particular, disaster reduction. As such it has sponsored the following initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement (siehe Eintrag), - the Europa Macroseismic Scale 1998, and - a Strasbourg Forum was organised in 2001 to mobilize the scientific community in Mediterranean countries to examine: control of risks in water management, technological risks, virtual expertise, and harmonisation of risk science terminology. <p>The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of has also passed resolutions on ocean affairs including on 24 September 1998:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resolution 1168 (1998) and Recommendation 1387 (1998): Future challenges in European maritime science and technology; - Resolution 1169 (1998) and Recommendation 1388 (1998): The Oceans: state of the marine environment and new trends in international law of the sea; and - Resolution 1170 (1998): Sustainable exploitation of living marine resources
IO	Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs	COMNAP	http://www.comnap.aq/	POLAR	ANTARKTIS	Hobart TAS AUS	<p>COMNAP was established in 1988 to bring together those managers of national agencies responsible for the conduct of Antarctic operations in support of science. Membership of COMNAP is open to the national organisation responsible for planning and conducting that nation's research in the Antarctic, provided the national government is a party to the Antarctic Treaty and the country is actively engaged in research in the Antarctic. COMNAP meets annually to exchange logistic information, encourage cooperation and develop advice to the Treaty parties on a range of practical matters.</p>
IO	FAO (Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations)	FAO	http://www.fao.org/	MEER	GLOBAL	Rom I	<p>FAO is a specialized agency of the UN founded in 1945 with a mandate to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, to improve agricultural productivity, and to better the condition of rural populations.</p> <p>Concerning marine science FAO is responsible for fisheries research and policy. FAO's Major Programme on Fisheries aims to promote sustainable development of responsible fisheries and contribute to food security. To implement this Major Programme, the Fisheries Department focuses its activities, through programmes in Fishery Resources, Fishery Policy, Fishery Industries and Fishery Information. FAO's flagship publication 'State of the World's Fisheries and Aquaculture' was most recently published 2000.</p>

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IO	FAO Advisory Committee on Fishery Research	ACFR	http://www.fao.org/fi/body/acfr/acfr.asp	Bio MEER	GLOBAL	Rom	I	<p>ACFR was initially established as the Advisory Committee of Experts on Marine Resources Research (ACMRR) in 1961. The mandate of ACMRR was restricted to research relating to marine resources. However, in 1993 the Statutes of ACMRR were revised and its name was changed and its scope and terms of reference amended. This action was taken primarily because of the renewed interest in international fisheries research in the early 1990s, following the publication of a major Study on International Fisheries Research, and the agreement of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) to give new life to FAO's role as a coordinator of fisheries and aquaculture research. ACFR held its first Session in 1997.</p> <p>The revised and broadened mandate of ACFR is to study and advise the FAO Director General on the formulation and execution of FAO's programme of work regarding all aspects of fisheries research including conservation and management of marine and inland fishery resources, increasing fish productivity through enhancement of wild resources and through aquaculture, improving the means of converting fishery resources into human food and the study of the dynamics of fishing communities and the socio-economic consequences of government fishery policies. Special attention will be given the fisheries aspects of oceanographic research and to the impacts of environmental change on the sustainability of fisheries.</p>
IO	FAO Fisheries Global Information System	FIGIS	http://www.fao.org/fi/figis/	Bio MEER	GLOBAL	Rom	I	<p>The FAO Fisheries Global Information System aims to be a global network of integrated information on aquatic resources and their exploitation. FIGIS allows the user to retrieve, collate and analyse the broad range of fisheries thematic data available world-wide. It is currently being developed.</p>
IO	GEF (Global Environment Facility)	GEF	http://www.gefweb.org/	MEER	GLOBAL	Washington DC	USA	<p>GEF funds projects in four focal areas: biodiversity, climate change, international waters, and ozone. Projects to address land degradation, as it relates to the four focal areas, are also eligible for funding.</p> <p>Concerning international waters, GEF supports projects to reverse the degradation of international waters which are governed by international water agreements. There are three categories of focus: water bodies; integrated land and water projects; and contaminants. From 1991 to 1999, GEF allocated nearly \$360 million to international waters initiatives, including to the Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA) - siehe Eintrag.</p>
IO	GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel	STAP	http://stapgef.unep.org/	MEER	GLOBAL	Washington DC	USA	<p>STAP acts as an independent, advisory body to the GEF, providing objective, strategic scientific and technical advice on GEF policies, operational strategies and programmes. STAP also conducts selective reviews of projects as an integral part of ongoing processes. To assist in this task STAP has established the following five working groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - international waters; - energy mitigation strategies/climate change; - adaptation/climate change; - biodiversity; and, - land degradation. <p>STAP also maintains a Roster of Experts to facilitate the review of individual GEF projects.</p>

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IO	Global Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment	GMA	siehe: http://www.unep.org/marineassessment	MEER	GLOBAL	Nairobi KEN	Based on a proposal by Iceland, the 21st UNEP Governing Council (2001) requested the UNEP ExecDir to prepare a feasibility study for establishing a regular process for the assessment of the state of the marine environment, with active involvement by governments and regional agreements and in cooperation with IOC. In September 2002 the Johannesburg Summit Plan of Implementation called for such a process to be established by 2004. The UNGA followed-up this call with Resolution
IO	Global Biodiversity Information Facility	GBIF	http://www.gbif.org/	Bio MEER	GLOBAL	Kopenhagen DK	GBIF has its origins in the work of the OECD Megascience Forum Working Group on Biological Informatics that was established in January 1996. The purpose of GBIF is to make the world's biodiversity data freely and universally available. GBIF works cooperatively with and in support of several other international organizations concerned with biodiversity. These include both the Clearing House Mechanism and the Global Taxonomic Initiative of the Convention on Biological Diversity as well as regional biodiversity information networks.
IO	Global Climate Observing System	GCOS	http://www.wmo.ch/web/guest/gcoshome.html	Klima MEER	GLOBAL	Genf CH	GCOS was established to be a long-term, user-driven operational system capable of providing the comprehensive observations required for monitoring the climate system, for detecting and attributing climate change, for assessing the impacts of climate variability and change, and for supporting research toward improved understanding, modelling and prediction of the climate system. It addresses the total climate system including physical, chemical and biological properties as well as atmospheric, oceanic, hydrologic, cryospheric and terrestrial spheres.
IO	Global Ecology of Harmful Algae Blooms (IOC and SCOR) programme	GEOHAB	http://ioc.unesco.org/hab/GEOHAB.htm		GLOBAL	Paris F	GEOHAB was established in 1998 to foster international co-operative research on HABS in ecosystem types sharing common features, comparing the key species involved and the oceanographic processes that influence their population dynamics.
IO	Global Ocean Observing System	GOOS	http://ioc.unesco.org/goos/	MEER Klima	GLOBAL	Paris F	<p>GOOS is a permanent global system for observations, modelling and analysis of marine and ocean variables to support operational ocean services worldwide. It will provide accurate descriptions of the present state of the oceans, including living resources; continuous forecasts of the future conditions of the sea for as far ahead as possible; and the basis for forecasts of climate change.</p> <p>GOOS is organised with a IOC-WMO-UNEP Committee for GOOS (I-GOOS) and a GOOS Steering Committee (GSC).</p> <p>A Coastal Oceans Observing Panel (COOP) was established in 2000.</p> <p>A key in situ observing system for GOOS is ARGO (siehe Eintrag).</p> <p>EuroGOOS is the European regional body for GOOS (siehe Eintrag).</p>
IO	Global Terrestrial Observing System	GTOS	http://www.fao.org/GTOS/	GEO	GLOBAL	Rom I	GTOS is developing and networking observations of long-term change of the land and its resources. It is currently being designed.

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IO	Helsinki Commission	HELCOM	http://www.helcom.fi/	MEER	EUROPA	Helsinki FIN	<p>HELCOM is the governing body of the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, 1992 (siehe Eintrag). The work of the Commission is carried out by five Subsidiary Bodies and a Programme Implementation Task Force and complemented by different working groups and projects. The following are those Bodies most closely engaged in scientific work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Monitoring and Assessment Group identifies and quantifies the anthropogenic discharges/activities and their effects on the marine environment. - The Sea-based Pollution Group identifies current and emerging issues related to sea-based sources of pollution and proposes actions to limit emissions and discharges. - The Land-based Pollution Group identifies current and emerging issues related to point and diffuse sources of land-based pollution, proposes actions and promotes investment activities in order to reduce emissions and discharges. - The Nature Conservation and Coastal Zone Management Group works towards conservation of natural habitats and biological diversity and protection of ecological processes. <p>Recent outputs include the "Environment of the Baltic Sea Area 1994-1998" in 2001.</p>
IO	IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency)	IAEA	http://www.iaea.org/	MEER	Global	Wien AUS	<p>IAEA is an autonomous organization under the United Nations (UN) established in 1957 as a science and technology-based organization to serve as the global focal point for nuclear cooperation.</p> <p>The agency's work in the marine sciences is carried out at the IAEA Marine Environment Laboratory in Monaco (siehe Eintrag).</p>
IO	IAEA Marine Environmental Laboratory Monaco	IAEA	http://www.iaea.org/monaco/	MEER	GLOBAL	Monaco MC	<p>The IAEA Int'l Laboratory of Marine Radioactivity was founded in 1961 to improve knowledge about the behaviour of radionuclides in the seas and promoting use of nuclear and isotopic techniques in protecting the marine environment. In 1991, it was renamed the "Marine Environment Laboratory" to reflect the broad scope of responsibilities it had assumed in providing scientific expertise and technical support to Member States. The Laboratory's activities concentrate on five principal areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understanding marine radioactivity - Improving knowledge of oceans using isotopic techniques - Training staff and extending capabilities of IAEA Member States - Providing Analytical Quality Control Services - Promoting Inter-Agency efforts to protect the seas

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IO	IMO (International Maritime Organization)	IMO	http://www.imo.org/	MEER	GLOBAL	London UK	<p>IMO is active in Marine Environmental protection principally through a number of conventions including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MARPOL 73/78 (siehe Eintrag) - The Intervention Convention affirms the right of a coastal State to take measures on the high seas to prevent, mitigate or eliminate danger to its coastline from a maritime casualty. - The International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation (siehe Eintrag). - The London Convention (siehe Eintrag). - in October 2001 an International Convention on the control of harmful anti-fouling systems on ships was adopted. <p>IMO also has a Marine Environment Protection Committee, which is the organisation's senior technical body on marine pollution related matters. The MEPC is currently also working on developing draft new regulations for ballast water management to prevent the transfer of harmful aquatic organisms in ballast water. It is planned to hold a diplomatic conference during late 2003 to adopt a proposed new international convention "for the control and management of ships' ballast water and sediments."</p>
IO	IMO Scientific Group of the London Convention	IMO	http://www.londonconvention.org/			London UK	<p>The Scientific Group is the technical body of Contracting Parties with a mandate to consider and report on technical aspects related to the interpretation, implementation and promotion of the London Convention and the Protocol, under the direction of the Consultative Meeting.</p> <p>Recent initiatives of the Scientific Group include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the development of comprehensive assessment frameworks (Waste Specific Guidance) for each of the categories of wastes or other matter eligible for dumping at sea under the Protocol; - the development of a generic waste assessment guidance training set for use by developing nations in the management of sea disposal of wastes; - the scoping of specific technical cooperation and assistance projects, particularly in relation to implementation of the London Convention and the Protocol by developing nations. <p>At future meetings, the Scientific Group will complete sampling guidelines for dredged material characterisation and guidance on the selection of physical, chemical and biological parameters for the assessment of dredged material.</p> <p>Attendance at these meetings is open representatives of the Contracting Parties, representatives of states with Observer status, as well as other inter- and non-governmental organisations afforded observer status.</p>

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IO	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	IPCC	http://www.ipcc.ch/	Klima		Genf CH	<p>IPCC was established in 1988 by WMO and UNEP and is open to all members of these bodies. The role of the IPCC is to assess the scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant for the understanding of the risk of human-induced climate change. It does not carry out new research nor does it monitor climate related data. It bases its assessment mainly on published and peer reviewed scientific technical literature.</p> <p>IPCC has three working groups and a Task Force:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WG I assesses the scientific aspects of the climate system and climate change. - WG II addresses the vulnerability of socio-economic and natural systems to climate change, negative and positive consequences of climate change, and options for adapting to it. - WG III assesses options for limiting greenhouse gas emissions and otherwise mitigating climate change. - The Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories oversees the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Programme
IO	International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean Sea	CIESM	http://www.ciesm.org/	MEER	EUROPA	Monaco MC	<p>CIESM was founded in 1910 and currently has 22 Member States. The aim is to promote marine science for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea and for the well-being of its coastal populations. CIESM covers all aspects of Mediterranean marine science, encompassing geo-physical, chemical and biological processes. The scientific activities are largely organized around six CIESM committees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - marine geosciences; - physics and climate of the ocean; - marine biogeochemistry; - marine microbiology; - living resources and marine ecosystem; and - coastal ecology.
IO	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea	ICES	http://www.ices.dk/	MEER	EUROPA	Kopenhagen DK	<p>ICES is the oldest IGO in the world concerned with marine and fisheries science. Since its establishment in Copenhagen in 1902, ICES has been a scientific forum for exchanging information and ideas on the sea and its living resources, and for promoting and coordinating marine research by scientists within its member countries. Since the 1970s, a major area of ICES' work is to provide information and advice to Member Country governments and international regulatory commissions (including the European Commission) for the protection of the marine env't and for fisheries conservation. In support of its activities, ICES facilitates data and information exchange through publications and meetings, in addition to functioning as a Marine Data Centre for oceanographic, environmental, and fisheries data.</p> <p>ICES also provides scientific advice to the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC) - http://www.neafc.org - and cooperates with GLOBEC (siehe Eintrag) - http://www.ices.dk/globec/</p>
IO	International Group of Funding Agencies for Global Change Research	IGFA	http://www.igfagr.org/	Bio Klima Meer	GLOBAL	Bonn D	<p>IGFA is an informal forum through which national agencies that fund research on global change identify issues of mutual interest and ways to address these through national and when appropriate through coordinated international actions. Consequently, the focus in IGFA is not on the funding of single projects – this is still a matter of national procedures – but on the coordination of the support for the major global change programmes (IGBP, WCRP, DIVERSITAS and IHDP) themselves (Secretariats, International Project Offices, etc.).</p>

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IO	International Hydrographic Organization	IHO	http://www.iho.shom.fr/	MEER	GLOBAL	Monaco	MC	<p>IHO is an intergovernmental consultative and technical organization est. 1921 to support safety in navigation and the protection of the marine environment. The object of the Organization is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - coordinate the activities of national hydrographic offices; - support the greatest possible uniformity in nautical charts and documents; - promote the adoption of reliable and efficient methods of carrying out and exploiting hydrographic surveys; and - develop the sciences in the field of hydrography and the techniques employed in descriptive oceanography.
IO	International Seabed Authority	ISA	http://www.isa.org.jm/	MEER GEO	GLOBAL	Kingston	JM	<p>The ISA is an autonomous international organization established under UNCLOS and the 1994 Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI (The Area) of UNCLOS. The ISA is the organization through which States Parties to the Convention shall, in accordance with the regime for the seabed and ocean floor and subsoil thereof beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (the Area) established in Part XI and the Agreement, organize and control activities in the Area, particularly with a view to administering the resources of the Area.</p> <p>In August 2000 the ISA adopted the first detailed set of international regulations to govern prospecting and exploration for polymetallic nodules (formally called manganese nodules) on the deep seabed outside national jurisdictions. Negotiations recently began on the regulation of the exploitation of polymetallic sulphides and cobalt-rich crusts. It is continuing work on this issue and held a Workshop on prospects for international collaboration in marine environmental research to enhance understanding of the deep-sea environment in Mid-2002.</p> <p>Since 1998 seven countries, including the USA and Canada, have let their memberships lapse.</p>
IO	International Ship Operators Meeting	ISOM	http://www.nioz.nl/isom/	Marine	GLOBAL	-	-	<p>ISOM is an informal annual meeting of managers of ocean research ship fleets for the purpose of discussing subjects and solving problems of mutual interest. It is attended voluntarily and is hosted by and in participating countries. It does not work under any formal organization. At each Meeting the members decide whether or not to continue: ISOM has now been in existence for 10 years under this formula. ISOM has close links with, and attendance from, the European Commission and UNOLS (US University-National Oceanographic Laboratory System) and welcomes links with other like bodies.</p> <p>The purpose of ISOM through its discussions is to assist the marine scientific community in the provision of better support services for research at sea. Main topics and objectives of the annual agenda are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the exchange of ship time between countries; - co-operation in the support of marine research; and - developments in national research fleets

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IO	International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea	ITLOS	http://www.itlos.org/	MEER	GLOBAL	Hamburg D	<p>ITLOS is an independent judicial body established by UNCLOS to adjudicate disputes arising out of the interpretation and application of the Convention. The Tribunal is composed of 21 independent members. The Tribunal has formed the following Chambers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Chamber of Summary Procedure, - the Chamber for Fisheries Disputes: deals with disputes concerning the conservation and management of marine living resources - the Chamber for Marine Environment Disputes: deals with disputes relating to the protection and preservation of the marine environment. <p>Disputes relating to activities in the International Seabed Area are submitted to the Seabed Disputes Chamber of the Tribunal, consisting of 11 judges.</p> <p>No research related topics have been covered to date.</p>
IO	International Whaling Commission	IWC	http://www.iwcoffice.org/	Bio MEER	GLOBAL	Cambridge UK	<p>The IWC was established under the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling of 1946. The purpose of the Convention is to provide for the proper conservation of whale stocks and thus make possible the orderly development of the whaling industry. The main duty of the IWC is to review and revise as necessary the measures laid down in the Schedule to the Convention which govern the conduct of whaling throughout the world. These measures, among other things, provide for the complete protection of certain species; designate specified areas as whale sanctuaries; set limits on the numbers and size of whales which may be taken; prescribe open and closed seasons and areas for whaling; and prohibit the capture of suckling calves and female whales accompanied by calves. The compilation of catch reports and other statistical and biological records is also required.</p> <p>A joint research project was also established with the Southern Ocean GLOBEC programme better understand the linkages between particular baleen whale species and krill dynamics.</p>
IO	IOC (Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission) of UNESCO	IOC	http://ioc.unesco.org/iocweb/	MEER	GLOBAL	Paris F	<p>IOC was founded in 1960 as a semi-autonomous body within UNESCO. Within the UN system, IOC is the Taskmanager for Agenda 21 on Oceans and Seas.</p> <p>The IOC is composed of its Member States, an Assembly, an Executive Council and a Secretariat. The IOC also has a number of regional as well as scientific and technical subsidiary bodies. The IOC scientific activities are divided into several programmes: an ocean science programme (siehe Eintrag), an oceans services programme, an operational observing systems programme, a number of regional programmes, as well as the training, education, and mutual assistance (TEMA) programme (siehe Eintrag).</p>
IO	IOC Advisory Body of Experts on the Law of the Sea	ABE-LOS	http://ioc.unesco.org/unclos/	MEER	GLOBAL	Paris F	<p>ABE-LOS was established in 1997 to advise on appropriate actions to be taken by the IOC to fulfil its role as the designated competent international organization in marine scientific research and related activities with regard to UNCLOS. To date meetings have been held in 2001 and 2002.</p>
IO	IOC Intergovernmental Panel on Harmful Algal Blooms	IPHAB	http://ioc.unesco.org/hab/act2.htm		GLOBAL	Paris F	<p>The IOC Assembly established the Ad hoc Intergovernmental Panel on Harmful Algal Blooms (IPHAB) in 1991. The Panel was requested to identify resources for a sufficiently broad programme to solve some of the real problems caused by harmful algae. The most recent IPHAB meeting was held October 2002.</p>

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IO	IOC International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange	IODE	http://ioc.unesco.org/iode	MEER	GLOBAL	Paris	F	<p>The IODE system was established in 1961 to enhance marine research, exploration, and development by facilitating the exchange of oceanographic data and information between participating Member States.</p> <p>Three products of IODE are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Global Directory of Marine (and Freshwater) Professionals (GLODIR) : http://ioc2.unesco.org/glodir/ - http://www.oceanportal.org - an Internet site devoted to ocean data and information; and - http://ioc.unesco.org/oceanteacher/ - an Internet site used for teaching and training purposes.
IO	IOC Ocean Science Section	IOC	http://ioc.unesco.org/iocweb/	MEER	GLOBAL	Paris	F	<p>In 2001 the IOC Ocean Science section was reshaped into three branches focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - oceans and climate - includes activities related to WCRP (siehe Eintrag) and the SCOR-IOC Ocean CO2 Advisory Panel; - ocean ecosystems science - subsumes those activities that previously fell under the programmes for living and non-living resources (OSLR and OSNLR) as well as GIPME; and - marine science for integrated coastal area management (ICAM). <p>The Ocean Science Section also sponsors work on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ocean mapping, and - the Advisory Body of Experts on the Law of the Sea (ABE-LOS) (siehe Eintrag)
IO	IOC Training and Education and Mutual Assistance in Marine Sciences	TEMA	http://ioc.unesco.org/tema/	MEER	GLOBAL	Paris	F	<p>The TEMA capacity building programme aims to support the capacity building efforts that are focused within the IOC's scientific programmes. Since the IOC is not a funding agency and has limited resources, it acts as a link with potential donor agencies. To date funds have been limited.</p>
IO	Joint WMO/IOC Technical Commission for Oceanography and Marine Meteorology	JCOMM	http://www.wmo.ch/indexflash.html	MEER Klima	GLOBAL	Genf	CH	<p>IOC and WMO created JCOMM in 2000 with the status and responsibilities of a WMO Technical Commission and IOC Committee. JCOMM replaces Commission for Marine Meteorology (CMM) and the Joint Committee for IGOS and acts as a reporting and coordinating mechanism for the full range of existing and future WMO operational marine activities. It coordinates and manages the implementation of an operational ocean observing system in support of the GOOS and GCOS.</p>
IO	Millennium Ecosystem Assessment	MA	http://www.millenniumassessment.org/	Bio MEER	GLOBAL	Penang	MYS	<p>The Millennium Ecosystems Assessment was launched in June 2001. Work is now beginning on a Data and Information Support System that will buttress the communication, engagement, and analysis involved in the MA. The final assessment is to be published in 2004. Amongst other contributions, the Assessment is specifically designed to provide ecosystems-based inputs into the Conventions on Biodiversity (CBD), Desertification (CCD) and Wetlands (Ramsar).</p> <p>Concerning marine sciences the Assessment is focusing on coastal areas.</p>

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IO	North Pacific Marine Science Organization	PICES	http://www.pices.int/	MEER	PAZIFIK	Sydney BC CAN	<p>PICES is an intergovernmental scientific organization established in 1992. Its present members are Canada, People's Republic of China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, and the USA. The purposes of the Organization are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote and coordinate marine research in the northern North Pacific and adjacent seas especially northward of 30 degrees North; - Advance scientific knowledge about the ocean environment, global weather and climate change, living resources and their ecosystems, and the impacts of human activities; and - Promote the collection and rapid exchange of scientific information on these issues
IO	OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development)	OECD	http://www.oecd.org/	biodiv	Global	Paris F	<p>The OECD groups 30 member countries sharing a commitment to democratic government and the market economy. It is best known for its publications and its statistics, which cover economic and social issues from macroeconomics, to trade, education, development and science and innovation.</p> <p>Work on innovation and technology policy aims to help Members harness technological change to boost economic growth and achieve other social objectives. It focuses on policies in support of private-sector innovation: financing R&D and education; using intellectual property rights and competition policy to create innovation-friendly environments; and fostering links between science and industry. Management of public research, including R&D in higher education, is an key area of OECD analyses.</p> <p>Concerning international cooperation in the sciences the OECD's work is carried out by the Global Science Forum (siehe Eintrag).</p>
IO	OECD Global Science Forum	OECD	http://www.oecd.org/	MEER GEO	GLOBAL	Paris F	<p>The OECD Global Science Forum (formerly the Megascience Forum) is a venue for meetings of senior science policy officials of OECD countries. Its goal is to identify and maximise opportunities for international co-operation in basic scientific research. The Forum establishes special-purpose working groups and workshops to perform technical analyses, and to develop recommendations for actions by governments. These groups bring together government officials and scientific experts.</p> <p>Für die GMP-Forschung relevante Aktivitäten:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deep Drilling (1993) - Global Change of Planet Earth (1994) - Oceanography (1994) - Workshop on Global-Scale Issues (1998) - esp. coastal areas
IO	OSPAR Commission	OSPARCOM	http://www.ospar.org/	MEER	EUROPA	London UK	<p>OSPAR was established to support the 1992 Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic, which emerged from the Oslo Convention (1972) and the Paris Convention (1974). The 1998 Ministerial Meeting of the OSPAR Commission adopted strategies to direct its future work in four main areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - protection and conservation of ecosystems and biological diversity; - hazardous substances; - radioactive substances; and - eutrophication. <p>The most recent assessment product of OSPARCOM is the Quality Status Report of the State of the North-East Atlantic, of which the most recent was published in 2000.</p>

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IO	Scientific and Technical Review Panel of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat	Ramsar-STRP	http://www.ramsar.org/key_strp_index.htm	MEER	GLOBAL	Gland CH	The Scientific and Technical Review Panel of the Ramsar Convention was established as a subsidiary body of the Convention to provide scientific and technical guidance to the Conference of the Parties, the Standing Committee, and the Ramsar secretariat. To fulfil its work, the STRP has a series of Working Groups on issues including amongst others: integrated coastal zone management (ICZM), invasive species, a wetland inventory, peatlands, wetland restoration, as well as climate change and the Ramsar Convention
IO	Scientific Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	CMS-SC	http://www.wcmc.org.uk/cms/	Bio MEER	GLOBAL	Bonn D	<p>The Scientific Council provides advice on scientific matters to the Conference of the Parties (COP) on such issues as research on migratory species, specific conservation and management measures and the inclusion of migratory species in the Convention Appendices. Each Party may appoint a qualified expert to the Council, and five experts are appointed by the COP to address specific areas of relevance to the Convention.</p> <p>Numerous marine species are covered by CMS, including cetaceans of the Mediterranean and Black Seas, small cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas, seals in the Wadden Sea, African-Eurasian migratory waterbirds, and marine turtles for which specific agreements were signed.</p>
IO	Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technical Advice of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	UNFCCC-SBSTA	http://www.unfccc.int	Klima MEER	GLOBAL	Bonn D	<p>SBSTA was established at the first Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC in August 1995 to provide the COP and, as appropriate, its other subsidiary bodies with timely information and advice on scientific and technological matters relating to the Convention. It is comprised of government representatives.</p> <p>Marine science relevant issues being covered by SBSTA include inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the impact of climate change on oceans and coastal areas - coupled climate-ocean modelling - carbon sinks - marine environmental pollution and climate change - climate and ocean observing systems - GOOS and GCOS (siehe Einträge)
IO	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical, and Technological Advice of the Convention on Biological Diversity	CBD-SBSTTA	http://www.biodiv.org/	Bio MEER	GLOBAL	Montreal CAN	<p>SBSTTA is open to all Contracting Parties to the CBD and considers matters related to marine and coastal biodiversity, including protected areas. The fifth Conference of the Parties to CBD founded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ad hoc Technical Expert Working Group on Marine and Coastal Protected Areas (TEMCPA) - first meeting October 2001 - ad hoc Technical Expert Working Group on Mariculture - first meeting July 2002 <p>Other relevant issues addressed by SBSTTA include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alien Species - Coral Bleaching
IO	Trilateral Cooperation on the Protection of the Wadden Sea	CWSS	http://cwss.www.de/	MEER	EUROPA	Wilhelmshaven D	Since 1978, the responsible ministries of the The Netherlands, Denmark and Germany have been working together on the protection and conservation of the Wadden Sea covering management, monitoring and research, as well as political matters.

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IO	UN Open-Ended Informal Consultative Process on Ocean Affairs	UN ICP	http://www.un.org/Depts/los/index.htm	MEER	GLOBAL	New York NY USA	This non-institutionalized process is formally entitled the "UN Open-ended Informal Consultative Process Established by the General Assembly in its Resolution 44/33 in Order to Facilitate the Annual Review by the Assembly of Developments in Ocean Affairs". It serves as a forum for discussion among states about a variety of issues relating to UNCLOS. At its first three sessions, the issues covered included: the role of marine scientific research in UNCLOS; piracy; economic and social impacts of marine pollution and degradation, especially in coastal areas; responsible fisheries and illegal, unregulated and unreported fisheries; marine environmental protection; regional cooperation; capacity building; and, integrated oceans management. The work of the Process is to be reviewed by the General Assembly in 2002.
IO	UN ACC Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development (aufgelöst)	IACSD	http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/iacsd.htm	MEER GEO Bio Klima	GLOBAL	New York NY USA	<p>The Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) - a body chaired by the UNSG to coordinate activities within the UN System - established the IACSD to coordinate the follow-up by the UN system to the UNCED. IACSD meets twice a year and reports directly to the ACC. Two bodies report to the ACC through this Committee:</p> <p>(1) the Subcommittee on Water Resources; and</p> <p>(2) the Subcommittee on Oceans and Coastal Areas (SOCA) (siehe Eintrag).</p> <p>The ACC was replaced in 2001 by the Chief Executives Board for Coordination and all Subcommittees were terminated, including SOCA (siehe Eintrag).</p>
IO	UN ACC Subcommittee on Oceans and Coastal Areas (aufgelöst)	SOCA	http://ioc.unesco.org/soca/	MEER	GLOBAL	Paris F	<p>This Subcommittee was established under the UN ACC Interagency Committee on Sustainable Development (IACSD) in 1993 to coordinate interagency follow-up to the UNCED recommendations, particularly those contained in Chapter 17 „Protection of the oceans, all kinds of seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, and coastal areas and the protection, rational use and development of their living resources“.</p> <p>IOC provides the secretariat for the Sub-committee. Membership of the Subcommittee includes UN DOALOS, the UN Regional Commissions, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNCHS (Habitat), ILO, FAO, UNESCO-IOC, WHO, the World Bank, ITU, WMO, IMO, IFAD, UNIDO and IAEA.</p>

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IO	UN Antarctic Treaty Committee on Environmental Protection	CEP	http://cep.npolar.no/	POLAR	ANTARKTIS	Tromso NO	<p>The Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty and its Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP) are the outcome of a growing awareness within the Antarctic Treaty system of the importance of protecting the fragile Antarctic environment. The Protocol was signed 4 October 1991, which inter alia establishes the CEP. The Protocol entered into force on 14 January 1998 following the ratification of the Protocol of all Consultative Parties to the Antarctic Treaty.</p> <p>The Committee's functions are to provide advice and formulate recommendations to the Antarctic Treaty Parties in connection with the implementation of the Protocol. In particular, it shall provide advice on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the effectiveness of measures taken pursuant to the Protocol; - the application and implementation of the environmental impact assessment procedures set out in Article 8 and Annex I; - means of minimising or mitigating environmental impacts of activities in the Antarctic Treaty area; - procedures for situations requiring urgent action, including response action in environmental emergencies; - the operation and further elaboration of the Antarctic Protected Area system; - inspection procedures, including formats for inspection reports and checklists for the conduct of inspections; - the collection, archiving, exchange and evaluation of information related to environmental protection; - the state of the Antarctic environment; and - the need for scientific research, including environmental monitoring, related to the implementation of the Protocol.
IO	UN Atlas of the Oceans	UN Oceans Atlas	http://www.oceansatlas.com	MEER	GLOBAL	Rom I	<p>The Atlas was launched in 2002 as an information system designed for use by policy makers who need to become familiar with ocean issues and by scientists, students and resource managers who need access to underlying data bases and approaches to sustainability. It also intends to provide the ocean industry and stakeholders with accessible and pertinent information on matters relevant for sustainable development of the oceans. The Project is funded by the UN Foundation, with additional funds committed by six UN agencies (FAO, IAEA, IMO, UNEP, WMO, UNESCO/IOC). The Secretariat of the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) also joined the project. Collaboration agreements have been signed with the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Russian Head Department of Navigation and Oceanography (HDNO). Cooperation is also being developed with a private publisher to ensure the future sustainability of the Atlas beyond the present development phase. Software is being developed by the World Agriculture Information Centre (WAICENT) of FAO.</p>
IO	UN Division on Ocean Affairs and Law of the Sea	UNDOALOS	http://www.un.org/Depts/los/index.htm	MEER	GLOBAL	New York NY USA	<p>UN DOALOS is a division in the Department of Legal Affairs of the UN Secretariat. Amongst other responsibilities it serves as the Secretariat of UNCLOS and related agreements, it reports on ocean affairs to the General Assembly and it organizes the Intergovernmental Consultative Process on Ocean Affairs (siehe Eintrag).</p> <p>The Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS) - siehe Eintrag - is also co-located with UNDOALOS.</p>

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IO	UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction	ISDR	http://www.unisdr.org/	GEO MEER Klima	GLOBAL	Genf CH	<p>ISDR is the UN follow-up to the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR). It has a mandate to focus on four objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increasing public awareness; - obtaining commitment from public authorities; - stimulating interdisciplinary and inter-sectoral partnership and expanding risk reduction networking at all levels; and, - improving further the scientific knowledge of the causes of natural disasters and the effects of natural hazards and related technological and environmental disasters on societies. <p>In addition, the UN General Assembly separately mandated the ISDR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To continue international cooperation to reduce the impacts of El Niño and other climatic variables; - To strengthen disaster reduction capacities through Early Warning.
IO	UN Intersecretariat Committee on Scientific Programmes Relating to Oceanography (aufgelöst)	ICSPRO	-	MEER	GLOBAL	Paris F	<p>ICSPRO was established in 1969, independent of the ACC, for the purpose of enlisting and coordinating interagency support for the scientific programmes of the IOC. Its mandate and membership was thus more limited than that of the ACC Subcommittee, with a focus on marine scientific research and support services. ICSPRO was replaced by UNACC SOCA (siehe Eintrag).</p>
IO	UN Joint Group of Experts on Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection	GESAMP	http://gesamp.imo.org	MEER	GLOBAL	London UK	<p>GESAMP was constituted in 1968 as an expert advisory body within the UN system. It facilitates cooperation and coordination both through its expert advisory functions, and through interaction among GESAMP technical secretaries designated by the sponsors from their respective secretariats. It is currently sponsored by: IMO, FAO, UNESCO-IOC, WMO, WHO, IAEA, the UN DOALOS, and UNEP.</p> <p>Among its most recent studies GESAMP has published:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A Sea of Troubles, GESAMP Study No. 70 - Protecting the Oceans from Land-Based Activities (with UNEP GPA/LBA - siehe Eintrag), GESAMP Study No. 71
IO	UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme)	UNEP	http://www.unep.org	MEER GEO POLAR	GLOBAL	Nairobi KEN	<p>UNEP was founded in 1972 as the UN programme charged with providing leadership and encouraging partnerships in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality life without comprising that of future generations.</p> <p>Other UNEP websites include: http://www.unep.ch - for Geneva-based activities; and http://www.unep.net - for thematically-organised environmental information</p>

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IO	UNEP Global Environmental Outlook 2000	UNEP GEO	http://www.unep.org/Geo2000/	MEER POLAR GEO	GLOBAL	Nairobi KEN	<p>UNEP launched the GEO Project in 1995. It has two components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a global environmental assessment process, the GEO Process, that is cross-sectoral and participatory; and - GEO outputs, in printed and electronic formats, including the GEO Report series, that make periodic reviews of the state of the world's environment, and provides guidance for decision-making processes such as the formulation of environmental policies, action planning and resource allocation. <p>A coordinated network of Collaborating Centres is the core of the GEO process. The third GEO Report (GEO-3) was published May 2002.</p> <p>Among other topics, GEO has focused on the polar regions as well as the marine and coastal environments of the world's regions.</p>
IO	UNEP Global International Waters Assessment	GIWA	http://www.giwa.net/	MEER Wasser	GLOBAL	Kalmar S	<p>GIWA is a UNEP-led and GEF-funded programme located at Kalmar University that aims to produce a comprehensive and integrated global assessment of international waters. This entails providing an assessment of the ecological status of and the causes of environmental problems in 66 water areas in the world, and focus on the key issues and problems facing the aquatic environment in transboundary waters.</p>
IO	UNEP Global Mercury Assessment	UNEP	http://www.chem.unep.ch/mercury/		GLOBAL	Genf CH	<p>UNEP Chemicals, in cooperation with other members of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC), is undertaking a process to develop a global assessment of mercury and its compounds, including an outline of options for addressing any significant global adverse impacts of mercury, to be presented to the 22nd UNEP Governing Council in 2003.</p>
IO	UNEP Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities	GPA/LBA	http://www.gpa.unep.org/	MEER	GLOBAL	Den Haag NL	<p>The GPA/LBA is designed to facilitate national action by being a source of conceptual and practical guidance for national and/or regional authorities in devising and implementing sustained action to prevent, reduce, control and/or eliminate marine degradation from land-based activities.</p>
IO	UNEP Regional Seas Programmes	UNEP	http://www.unep.ch/seas/	MEER	GLOBAL	Nairobi KEN	<p>UNEP has supported regional seas programmes for about three decades. As of 1 January 2000, there were 17 regional programmes, 14 of which were initiated by UNEP. Programmes exist for the: Mediterranean*+, Red Sea and Gulf of Aden*+, ROPME (Kuwait Region) *+, Wider Caribbean*+, East Asian Seas, South-East Pacific*+, West and Central Africa*+, South Pacific*+, Eastern Africa*+, Black Sea*+, North-West Pacific*, South Asian Seas*, North-East Pacific*, and Upper South-West Atlantic*.</p> <p>* Action Plans have been established for these Seas + Conventions have been signed to make legally-binding the implementation of the Action Plans.</p> <p>There are also three partner programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PARME (Protection of the Marine Environment of the Arctic Council) for the Arctic, - OSPAR for the North-East Atlantic (siehe Eintrag), and - HELCOM for the Baltic (siehe Eintrag)

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IO	UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre	WCMC	http://www.unep-wcmc.org/	Bio MEER	GLOBAL	Cambridge UK	<p>WCMC was established in 1988 as an independent, non-profit jointly by IUCN, WWF and UNEP. In 2000 WCMC became a part of UNEP. A high level Scientific Advisory Council is being established to guide the Centre's work, which is closely linked to the UNEP Division for Environmental Information, Assessment & Early Warning.</p> <p>UNEP-WCMC's marine programme aims to compile information on these ecosystems and the conservation of the species which they harbour. A number of ongoing projects contribute to the overall programme, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. World Atlas on Coral Reefs (September 2001) 2. Mangrove Atlas (1997) 3. Mangrove Protected Areas 4. Poster Map of Coral Reefs and Mangroves of the World 5. Marine Protected Areas 6. Threatened and Endemic Marine Species 7. Interactive Biodiversity Map Library 8. Marine Biodiversity Status Report 9. Marine Jurisdiction
IO	UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation)	UNESCO	http://www.unesco.org/	MEER GEO	GLOBAL	Paris F	<p>UNESCO was established in 1945 to contribute to peace and security in the world by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science, culture and communication. Currently UNESCO's work is organised into five Sectors: Education, Communication and Information, Culture, Natural Sciences, and Social and Human Sciences.</p> <p>Within the Natural Science Sector work is organised into five divisions (Basic and Engineering Sciences, Earth Sciences (siehe UNESCO-GEO und IGCP Einträge), Ecological Sciences (siehe MAB Eintrag), Water Sciences (siehe UNESCO-Water und IHP Einträge) and the semi-autonomous Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC).</p>
IO	UNESCO - IUGS International Geological Correlation Programme	IGCP	http://www.unesco.org/science/earthsciences/igcp/index.htm	GEO	GLOBAL	Paris F	<p>IGCP is a joint programme of UNESCO and IUGS (International Union of Geological Sciences). It was launched in 1972 to facilitate cooperation among geoscientists across frontiers and boundaries. Its objective is to bring scientists from all over the world together and enhance interaction, particularly between North and South, through joint research work, meetings and workshops.</p>
IO	UNESCO Division of Earth Sciences	UNESCO-GEO	http://www.unesco.org/science/earthsciences/	GEO		Paris F	<p>The Division has a number of activities including: hosting the IGCP Secretariat (siehe Eintrag), providing a link between UNESCO and disaster reduction activities, capacity building within the geosciences, and supporting work related to information, communication and space technologies in the geosciences.</p>
IO	UNESCO Division of Water Sciences	UNESCO-Water	http://www.unesco.org/water/	Wasser	GLOBAL	Paris F	<p>The Water Division is responsible for several programmes, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International Hydrological Programme (IHP) siehe Eintrag - World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP)

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IO	UNESCO International Hydrological Programme	IHP	http://www.unesco.org/water/	Wasser	GLOBAL	Paris	F	<p>The Programme started as the International Hydrological Decade (IHD, 1965-1974) and was followed by IHP in 1975. IHP is organized in phases, the current one being IHP-V which is due to end this year. IHP-V is devoted to the theme "Hydrology and Water Resources Development in a Vulnerable Environment". IHP-VI (2002-2007) will be devoted to "Water Interactions: Systems at Risk and Social Challenges". Some of the core foci of this phase are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - global changes and water resources (incl. hydrological cycle and climate change) - integrated watershed and aquifer dynamics - land habitat hydrology (incl. small islands and coastal zones) - water and society - water education and training
IO	UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme	MAB	http://www.unesco.org/mab/	MEER		Paris	F	<p>MAB is an intergovernmental programme of UNESCO, which as at March 2001, was responsible for a network of 393 biosphere reserves in 94 countries, incl. reserves in coastal and marine areas.</p>
IO	UNESCO Plattform for Environment and Development in Coastal Regions and Small Islands	CSI	http://www.unesco.org/csi/index.htm	MEER	GLOBAL	Paris	F	<p>The CSI platform for intersectoral action was initiated in 1996 to contribute to environmentally sustainable, socially equitable, culturally respectful and economically viable development in coastal regions and in small islands. Three modalities have been adopted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Field-based pilot projects which provide a framework for collaborative action on the ground. (23 field projects at present) 2. UNESCO Chairs and University Twinning (UNITWIN) arrangements, which support and enhance the field project activities through training, capacity building and awareness raising. (Currently 3 with more in planning) 3. A multi-lingual, internet-based forum on "Wise Coastal Practices for Sustainable Human Development. (includes some 6,500 participants, and has developed a series of 55 example wise practices which guide sustainable development action on the ground)
IO	WMO (World Meteorological Organisation)	WMO	http://www.wmo.ch/	Klima MEER POLAR	GLOBAL	Genf	CH	<p>The purposes of WMO are to facilitate international cooperation in the establishment of networks of stations for making meteorological, hydrological and other observations; and to promote the rapid exchange of meteorological information, the standardization of meteorological observations and the uniform publication of observations and statistics. It also furthers the application of meteorology to aviation, shipping, water problems, agriculture and other human activities, promotes operational hydrology and encourages research and training in meteorology.</p> <p>WMO is organised into several programmes including the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Applications of Meteorology Programme (AMP) - Atmospheric Research and Environment Programme (AREP) - Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) Siehe Eintrag - Hydrology and Water Resources Programme (HWP) - World Climate Programme (WCP) - World Climate Research Programme (WCRP) Siehe Eintrag - World Weather Watch (WWW)
IO	WMO (World Meteorological Organisation) Marine Programme	WMO	http://www.wmo.ch/	Klima MEER POLAR	GLOBAL	Genf	CH	<p>The work of the Marine Programme has effectively been subsumed under the Joint IOC/WMO Commission for Oceanography and Marine Meteorology (JCOMM) - siehe JCOMM Eintrag.</p>

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IO	WMO Antarctic Activities Programme	WMOAA	http://www.wmo.ch/	Klima POLAR	ANTARKTIS	Genf CH	<p>The WMOAA promotes and coordinates meteorological programmes that are carried out in the Antarctic by nations and by groups of nations. It interfaces with all WMO programmes, including the World Weather Watch (WWW), and other related programmes throughout the world, meeting global needs and requirements for meteorological services and research activities in the Antarctic. The programme is carried out by the Executive Council Working Group on Antarctic Meteorology. The main tasks of the working group are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to coordinate the implementation of the WWW basic components in the Antarctic, and 2. to collaborate with other programmes and international organizations in both operational and research activities. <p>Working Group members are nominated by Permanent Representatives of: countries that are Parties to the Antarctic Treaty (siehe Eintrag); and, countries that have not yet acceded to the Antarctic Treaty but which have active meteorological programmes in the Antarctic.</p>
NRO	Advisory Committee on Protection of the Sea	ACOPS	http://www.acops.org/	MEER	GLOBAL	London UK	<p>ACOPS is a non-governmental body established in 1952 by distinguished individuals to encourage international agreements to reduce marine oil pollution. Since then ACOPS has expanded its interests to include land-based sources of marine pollution as well as other aspects of degradation of the coastal and marine environment. ACOPS and its members advise various international organisations and have participated in the writing of several reports, including the recent GESAMP report of the State of the Marine Environment. It has both a global and several regional programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The principal objective of the Global Programme is to promote the development of international legislation and action programmes relating to protection of the coastal and marine environment and to implement them. - The regional programmes are centered on facilitating and furthering the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA/LBA) - siehe Eintrag
NRO	International Ocean Institute	IOI	http://www.ioinst.org/	MEER	GLOBAL	Malta MT	<p>The IOI was created to promote education, capacity-building, and research as a means to enhance the peaceful and sustainable use and management of ocean and coastal spaces and their resources. The IOI was founded in 1972 as an independent, non-profit, non-governmental organisation headquartered at the University of Malta. The IOI Network currently consists of ten Operational Centres world-wide.</p>

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NRO	World Conservation Union	IUCN	http://www.iucn.org/	MEER	GLOBAL	Gland CH	<p>IUCN was founded in 1948 and brings together 78 states, 112 government agencies, 735 NGOs, 35 affiliates, and some 10,000 scientists and experts from 181 countries. Its mission is to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.</p> <p>Relevant activities are carried-out through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IUCN Marine Programme - World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) - Arctic Task Force, Marine Working Group - Species Survival Commission (SSC) Marine Species Specialist Group - Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) - International Coral Reef Initiative Network <p>IUCN also acts as scientific advisor to the World Heritage Convention, which includes several marine protected areas.</p>
WIS	Arctic Ocean Sciences Board	AOSB	http://www.aosb.org/	POLAR MEER	ARKTIS	Arlington VA USA	<p>The AOSB was established 1984 as a non-governmental body that includes members and participants from research and governmental institutions in Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Japan, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, UK and USA.</p> <p>The Greenland Sea Project was the first AOSB cooperative program. It was undertaken to further the understanding of the role of the Greenland Sea in climate related processes and to relate the seasonal and interannual sea ice variations to large scale dynamics of the atmosphere and ocean. The second major program of the AOSB was the International Arctic Polynya Programme (IAPP), a program to address the physical and biological role of polynyas in the Arctic.</p>
WIS	Baltic Operational Oceanographic System	BOOS	http://www.boos.org/	MEER	EUROPA	Kopenhagen DK	<p>BOOS constitutes a regional Task Team under the European component of the Global Ocean Observing System - EuroGOOS (siehe Eintrag).</p>
WIS	Benguela Environment Fisheries Interaction and Training Programme	BENEFIT	http://www.benefit.org.na/		Südost Atlantik	Swakopmund NAM	<p>The goal of BENEFIT is to promote the sustainable utilisation of the living resources of the Benguela Current Ecosystem. As outlined in the 1997 Science Plan, this goal is to be achieved through an active science and technology programme integrated with capacity development within the Benguela region.</p> <p>Research is centered on fish resource assessment and monitoring of the environmental parameters related to the natural variability of those resources. Very specifically sardines, anchovy, hakes, horse mackerel and crayfish are targeted species; however, this does not preclude the investigation of other developing fisheries or straddling stocks as deemed important within the Benguela region.</p>

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WIS	Commission of the Geological Map of the World	CGMW	http://ccgm.free.fr/	Geo	GLOBAL	Paris	F	The CGMW, one the oldest international organisation in geoscience, was created in 1881. It is a non-profit scientific and pedagogic body governed by French law. The Commission aims to promote, coordinate and publish synthetic Earth sciences maps, at small scale, of continental and / or oceanic areas of the World. The CGMW is one of the Commissions of the International Geological Congress (IGC) and is affiliated with the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS). As an active member of scientific unions and a international non-governmental organization, it is recognized by UNESCO as an NGO of category A and is thus entitled to receive funds from this organisation. Geological Surveys (or organizations responsible for national geological mapping) of all countries and territories of the World are statutory members of the CGMW.
WIS	DIVERSITAS: An International Programme of Biodiversity Science	DIVERSITAS	http://www.icsu.org/diversitas/	Bio MEER	GLOBAL	Paris	F	DIVERSITAS is an international global environmental change research programme founded in 2001 and sponsored by ICSU (siehe Eintrag), SCOPE (siehe Eintrag), IUBS, IUMS and UNESCO-MAB (siehe Eintrag). Its Science Plan outlines the following Core Projects: 1. understanding, monitoring and predicting biodiversity changes; 2. assessing impacts of biodiversity changes; and 3. developing the science of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity changes In addition several Transversal Research Networks are indentified: - GISP: Global Invasive Species Programme - GMBA: Global Moutain Biodiversity Assessment - IBOY: International Biodiversity Observation Year (2001-2002) - Greening agriculture : new project
WIS	ESF (European Science Foundation)	ESF	http://www.esf.org/	MEER POLAR GEO	EUROPA	Strasbourg	F	ESF is an association of 67 Member Organisations devoted to scientific research in 24 European countries. It was founded in 1974 with the aim of facilitating cooperation and collaboration in European science on behalf of its Member Organisations and Europe's scientific community. As part of the Life and Environmental Sciences programme several committees and boards have been established, including: - ESF Standing Committee for the Life and Environmental Sciences - siehe Eintrag - ESF Sub-Committee for Environmental Pollution - ESF Marine Board - siehe Eintrag - ESF Polar Board - siehe Eintrag
WIS	ESF EUROMARGINS: Research funding opportunities in the field of passive continental margins	EUROMARGINS	http://www.esf.org/	GEO MEER	EUROPA	Strasbourg	F	EUROMARGINS is a funding initiative to provide the framework for promoting innovative studies that are focused on the imaging, monitoring, reconstruction and modelling of the physical and chemical processes that occur in the passive margin system. In particular, EUROMARGINS will seek to encourage the development of both new technologies and conceptual models for passive margin evolution with the expressed aim of advancing, in a major way, integrated research into the mechanisms that are responsible for continental break-up and the formation of the world's ocean basins and their margins. It is expected that EUROMARGINS will run for 5 years from 2002.
WIS	ESF European Lake Drilling Programme (beendet)	ELDP	http://www.gfz-potsdam.de/pb3/pb33/eldp/home/	GEO	EUROPA	Potsdam	D	ELDP is an ESF research programme to further the interpretation of lacustrine palaeoclimatic and palaeoenvironmental archives. The programme ended in 2001.

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WIS	ESF European Polar Board	ESF	http://www.esf.org/	POLAR	ARKTIS	Strasbourg F	The European Polar Board was established in 1995. It is an informal body composed of 22 polar research organisations from 14 European countries. The Board encourages both coordination of European activities in polar research and the development of new research initiatives and offers opportunities for the sharing of polar large research facilities.
WIS	ESF Greenland Ice Core Project (beendet)	GRIP	http://www.esf.org/	GEO POLAR	EUROPA	Strasbourg F	The goal of GRIP was to retrieve and analyse a 3000m long ice core drilled through the Greenland ice sheet at its highest point, Summit. The objective of this effort is to reveal the broad spectrum of information on past environmental, and particularly climatic, changes that are stored in the ice. Although the actual drilling was completed in 1992, there was a last short field campaign in Greenland and at Summit to measure ice sheet strain parameters and to extend upward the GRIP hole so that detailed temperature and deformation measurements will still be possible. Using the experience accumulated through GRIP and the facilities of this last campaign, the successful development and testing of a special drill for the European Project for Ice Coring in Antarctica (EPICA) was also carried out. This new European drill will be able to operate in the much harsher environmental conditions to be found at Dome Concordia in Antarctica. GRIP has been ended.
WIS	ESF Marine Board	ESF	http://www.esf.org/	MEER	EUROPA	Strasbourg F	The ESF Marine Board, previously known as the EMaPS Marine Board, was set up in October 1995 in order to improve co-ordination between European marine science organisations and to develop long-term marine scientific strategies in Europe. It is an informal, non-governmental organisation composed of 24 marine research organisations from 16 European countries. In December 2001 the Marine Board published a European Strategy for Marine Biotechnology. Previously, it published plans for a European Marine Research Area, which are now being included in European Commission plans for a European Research Area.
WIS	ESF Network on Exploring the Deep Sub-Seafloor Biosphere (beendet)	ESF	http://www.esf.org/	MEER Bio GEO	EUROPA	Strasbourg F	This network is organised around a series of three workshops over three years. The discovery by the IODP (siehe Eintrag) of extensive microbial populations beneath the deep ocean floor has far reaching implications not just for our immediate understanding of the biosphere, but also for many other branches of science as well as industrial processes and biotechnology. The project ends in 2001.
WIS	ESF Quaternary Environment of the Eurasian North	QUEEN	http://www.geomar.de/~hb_auch/king/html/queen.html	GEO	EURASIEN	Strasbourg F	The ESF programme Quaternary Environment of the Eurasian North (QUEEN) addresses the Eurasian Arctic area that has not been widely studied so far, focusing on Late Cenozoic environmental changes.

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WIS	ESF Standing Committee for Life and Environmental Sciences	LESC	http://www.esf.org/life/lesc/	MEER POLAR GEO	EUROPA	Strasbourg F	<p>This committee's sphere of activities comprises the broad field of life and environmental sciences. A few of its activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European consortium for ocean drilling (ECOD): The Ocean Drilling Program (ODP) is an international partnership, led by the US, of scientists and institutions studying the geological and tectonic history of ocean basins worldwide as well as our planet's palaeo-environment. Scientists from Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey participate through ECOD. - European lake drilling programme (ELDP) - siehe Eintrag - European project for ice coring in Antarctica (EPICA) - siehe Eintrag - EUROPROBE - siehe Eintrag
WIS	ESF/EC European Project for Ice Coring in the Antarctic	EPICA	http://www.esf.org	POLAR GEO	ANTARKTIS	Strasbourg F	<p>EPICA is an programme to drill deep cores in two different regions of Antarctica - Dome Concordia and Dronning Maud Land. Drilling at the former has reached over 2000 metres in early 2002. EPICA's two broad objectives are to obtain a full documentation of the Antarctic climate record and then to compare this as optimally as possible with the Greenland record (EPICA is the Antarctic version of GRIP (siehe Eintrag)). It will run through 2005.</p>
WIS	ESF/ILP Tectonic Evolution of Europe for the Ural Mountains to the Atlantic (beendet)	EUROPROBE	http://www.geofys.uu.se/eprobe/	GEO	EUROPA	Uppsala S	<p>EUROPROBE was established by ILP and is now organised by ESF to investigate the origin and evolution of continental lithosphere. Most EUROPROBE projects concern orogenic processes: on-going in the Carpathians and the Caucasus; Paleozoic in the Uralides, the Trans-European Suture Zone and Iberia; Proterozoic and Archaean in the Baltic Shield. Others focus on intraplate tectonics and, particularly, on the evolution of sedimentary basins both in conjunction with cratonic rifting and with orogenic activity along plate margins.</p> <p>EUROPROBE ended 2001. Efforts are underway to establish a follow-up programme entitled Neotectonics and Mantle Dynamics in Europe (PLATEC).</p>
WIS	EuroGeoSurveys	EuroGeoSurveys	http://www.eurogeosurveys.org/	GEO	EUROPA	Brüssel B	<p>EuroGeoSurveys is a European non-profit association constituted in 1995 by the Directors of the national Geological Survey organisations (GSOs) of all fifteen member states of the European Union plus Iceland, Norway and Switzerland. The association's main aim is to provide the entire range of European institutions with expert, balanced and practical pan-European advice and information as an aid to problem-solving and policy formulation in areas such as the use of natural resources (minerals, water, energy soils and land) and the sustainable management of environmental issues and natural hazards.</p>

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WIS	European Federation of Marine Science and Technology Societies	EFMS	http://www.efmsts.org/	MEER	EUROPA	Paris F	<p>EFMS was founded in 1998 by the the Challenger Society of the UK, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Meeresforschung (DGM) and the Union des Oceanographes de France (UOF) to encourage a more unified and interdisciplinary approach to marine science throughout Europe and that will influence government policies - including especially the European Commission - more effectively and thereby improve research funding.</p> <p>The objectives of the Federation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to contribute to the advancement of research and education in marine science and technology - to disseminate information to promote the advancement of marine science and technology in Europe.
WIS	European Global Oceans Observing System	EuroGOOS	http://www.soc.soton.ac.uk/OTHERS/EUROGOOS/	MEER	EUROPA	Southampton UK	<p>EuroGOOS is an association of agencies, founded in 1994, to further the goals of GOOS, and in particular the development of Operational Oceanography in the European Sea areas and adjacent oceans. EuroGOOS provides information regularly to the IOC-WMO-UNEP Committee for GOOS (I-GOOS), and to the GOOS Steering Committee (GSC). EuroGOOS is established with full recognition of the importance of existing systems in research and operational oceanography in Europe at national and European scales. EuroGOOS at present has 30 Members in 16 European countries.</p>
WIS	FishBase	FishBase	http://www.fishbase.org/home.htm deutsche Datenbank	MEER	GLOBAL	Penang MYS	<p>FishBase is a relational database with information to cater to different professionals such as research scientists, fisheries managers, zoologists and many more. FishBase on the web contains practically all fish species known to science. FishBase was developed at the International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM) in collaboration with the FAO and many other partners, and with support from the European Commission (EC). Since 2001 FishBase is supported by a consortium of seven research institutions: FAO, Fisheries Centre of the Univ. of British Columbia (CAN), ICLARM, IfM Kiel, Musée Nationale d'Histoire Naturelle (FR), Africa Museum, Tervuren (BEL), and the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet (SE).</p>
WIS	Forum for Ice Shelf Processes	FRISP	http://www.awi-bremerhaven.de/GPH/FRISP.html	POLAR MEER	ANTARKTIS	Bremerhaven D	<p>FRISP, formerly known as the Filchner-Rønne Ice Shelf Programme, focuses on glaciology though it also includes continental shelf oceanography, meteorology, and quaternary paleoclimatology to encourage discussion between these disciplines. Amongst other topics, FRISP will deal with mass balance and dynamics of ice shelves, mass transport across the grounding line, ocean circulation in front and underneath of ice shelves, recent meteorological processes in the Weddell sea area, and collecting climatic data from ice cores in the Weddell sea area.</p>
WIS	Forum of the European Geological Surveys Directors	FOREGS	http://www.pgi.waw.pl/foregs/	Geo	EUROPA	Warschau PO	<p>FOREGS is an informal group providing the Directors with an unofficial platform for exchanging the ideas on the status of the national geological surveys. At present, FOREGS groups the Geological Surveys' Directors from the member states of the Council of Europe. Representatives of states that have applied for the membership of the Council, but who are not admitted yet, may attend FOREGS as observers.</p>

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WIS	Global Change System for Analysis, Research and Training	START	http://www.start.org/	Klima Bio MEER	GLOBAL	Washington DC USA	START was established to develop a system of regional networks of collaborating scientists and institutions: - to conduct research on regional aspects of global change; and - to assess the causes and impacts of regional global change, and to provide relevant information to policy makers and governments
WIS	Global Invasive Species Programme	GISP	http://jasper.stanford.edu/gisp/	BIO	GLOBAL	Stanford CA USA	GISP was founded in 1998 and as an effort of the Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment (SCOPE, siehe Eintrag), in collaboration with the World Conservation Union (IUCN, siehe Eintrag), the Center for Agriculture and Biosciences International (CAB International) with initial support from UNEP. Initial financial support came from the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), UNEP, UNESCO, the Norwegian Government, NASA, ICSU, La Fondation Total, The David and Lucile Packard Foundation and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.
WIS	Global Ocean Data Assimilation Experiment	GODAE	http://www.bom.gov.au/bmrc/ocean/GODAE/	MEER	GLOBAL	Melbourne AUS	GODAE was established by OOPC (siehe Eintrag) with the objective to demonstrate the practicality and feasibility of routine, real-time global ocean data assimilation and prediction. GODAE is currently in a pre-operational testing phase and it is hoped that GODAE will run from 2003-2005.
WIS	ICSU (International Council for Science)	ICSU	http://www.icsu.org	GEO POLAR MEER	GLOBAL	Paris F	ICSU is a non-governmental organization founded in 1931 to bring together natural scientists in international scientific endeavour. It comprises 98 multi-disciplinary National Scientific Members (scientific research councils or science academies) and 26 international, single-discipline Scientific Unions (including IUGG and IUGS, siehe Einträge) to provide a wide spectrum of scientific expertise enabling members to address major international, interdisciplinary issues which none could handle alone. ICSU also has 28 Scientific Associate organisations.

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WIS	ICSU Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research	SCAR	http://www.scar.org	POLAR	ANTARKTIS	Cambridge UK	<p>SCAR was established in 1958 to provide a forum for scientists of all countries with research activities in the Antarctic to discuss their field activities and plans and to promote collaboration between them. SCAR also has an important function to provide scientific advice to the Antarctic Treaty System (siehe Eintrag)</p> <p>Working Groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biology - Geodesy and Geographic Information - Geosciences - Glaciology - Human Biology and Medicine - Physics and Chemistry of the Atmosphere - Solar-Terrestrial and Astrophysical Research <p>Groups of Specialists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seals – provides advice to Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals (CCAS) and CCAMLR (siehe Eintrag) - Environmental Affairs and Conservation (GOSEAC) - Antarctic Neo-Tectonics (ANTEC) - Antarctic Subglacial Lake Exploration - Global Change and the Antarctic (GLOCHANT)
WIS	ICSU Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research	SCOR	http://www.jhu.edu/~scor/	MEER	GLOBAL	Baltimore MD USA	<p>SCOR was established in 1957 to promote and coordinate international oceanographic activities. SCOR organises its work according to two categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SCOR WGs are created to address narrowly-focused scientific problems that will benefit from cooperative effort. WGs must accomplish their objectives within a relatively short time frame, usually about four years. At the moment, SCOR has twelve active working groups. 2. SCOR establishes scientific committees to plan and implement long-term and complex activities. <p>SCOR also co-sponsors JGOFS und GLOBEC (siehe Einträge).</p>
WIS	ICSU Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment	SCOPE	http://www.icsu-scope.org/	MEER POLAR GEO	GLOBAL	Paris F	<p>SCOPE's scientific programme consists of projects focused on the concepts and practices of sustainability. Its aim is to contribute to designing processes and practices which reduce the depletion rate of non-renewable resources, identify substitute resources, and assure a sustainable supply of renewable resources. SCOPE's projects are organised around a series of clusters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Managing Societal and Natural Resources (MSNR) 2. Ecosystem Processes and Biodiversity (EP&B) 3. Health and Environment (H&E) <p>SCOPE is also involved in other efforts, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IOC/SCOR/SCOPE assessment of the state of marine sciences and its contributions to sustainable development - GEO-3 - Global Environment Outlook, a continuing exercise implemented and coordinated by UNEP - efforts to elaborate indicators of sustainable development in liaison with several intergovernmental agencies.

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WIS	ICSU Scientific Committee On The Lithosphere	SCL	http://www.icsu.org/Structure/IB/scl.html	GEO	GLOBAL	Potsdam D	In September 1980 ICSU approved establishing the Inter-Union Commission on the Lithosphere, later renamed the SCL, to undertake an international programme of interdisciplinary research to improve the understanding of the Earth, especially those aspects on which human society depends for its well-being. The International Lithosphere Program (ILP) of the SCL (siehe Eintrag) is primarily concerned with the current state, origin, evolution, and dynamics of the lithosphere, with special attention to the continents and their margins. One special goal is to strengthen the Earth sciences and to make their application in the developing countries more effective. The parent Unions of SCL are IUGG and IUGS (siehe Einträge).
WIS	IGBP (International Geosphere / Biosphere Programme)	IGBP	http://www.igbp.kva.se/	MEER GEO POLAR	GLOBAL	Stockholm S	IGBP was founded in 1986 and is currently organised into 8 core projects and 3 framework activities (siehe IGBP Einträge). In 2000 this structure changes were proposed to move IGBP towards a new focus on Earth System Science. IGBP's new structure is to be launched in early 2003. Six research activities will be centred on the three major Earth System compartments – ocean, land and atmosphere – and the interfaces between them. PAGES and GAIM will focus on a whole system perspective, providing data, analyses, understanding and insights on Earth System functioning from the past into the future. Together with IHDP and WCRP, IGBP is developing three new joint projects on critical issues of global sustainability – The Global Carbon Cycle, Global Environmental Change and Food Systems, and Water Resources.
WIS	IGBP Atmospheric Futures	IGBP	http://www.igbp.kva.se/	-	Global	-	The atmospheric component of the new IGBP structure is in the early stages of development. The IGAC (siehe Eintrag) Integration and Synthesis project provides the foundation for the new Project. Key considerations for the new atmospheric research component of IGBP include: - Closer interaction between the tropospheric and stratospheric atmospheric chemistry communities, as represented in international global change science by IGAC and WCRP-SPARC (siehe Eintrag) - Strong coupling with the new projects at the interfaces between the ocean and atmosphere (SOLAS - siehe Eintrag) and between the land and the atmosphere. - A stronger focus on the interaction between the biogeochemical system and the climate system in the atmosphere. - New initiatives to study the nexus between regional air quality and global atmospheric chemistry, including the impacts of emissions from mega-cities.
WIS	IGBP Biospheric Aspects of the Hydrological Cycle	BAHC	http://www.pik-potsdam.de/~bahc	Bio MEER	GLOBAL	Potsdam D	BAHC was established to investigate how vegetation interacts with the physical processes of the hydrological cycle.
WIS	IGBP Data and Information Services (beendet)	DIS	http://www.pik-potsdam.de/igbp-dis/igbp-site/	-	GLOBAL	Potsdam D	The role of IGBP-DIS is to assist, as needed, IGBP Core Projects in the development of their individual data system plans; help provide an overall data system plan for IGBP; carry out activities leading directly to the generation of data sets; ensure the development of effective data management systems and act, where appropriate, to ensure the meeting of the data and information needs of IGBP through international and national organisations and agencies.

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WIS	IGBP Global Analysis, Integration and Modelling Task Force	GAIM	http://gaim.unh.edu	MEER Klima	GLOBAL	Durham NH USA	The goal of GAIM is to advance the study of the coupled dynamics of the Earth system using as tools both data and models. GAIM emphasizes activities designed to expand upon the development, testing, and analysis of integrative data sets and models of those aspects of the Earth system where IGBP has the scientific lead, and it commits to collaborate on aspects of the Earth system where WCRP and IHDP have the lead.
WIS	IGBP Global Change and Terrestrial Ecosystem	GCTE	http://gcte.org/	Bio Klima	GLOBAL	Canberra NCT AUS	<p>GCTE has two objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To predict the effects of changes in climate, atmospheric composition, and land use on terrestrial ecosystems, including (i) agriculture, forestry, soils; and (ii) biodiversity. - To determine how these effects lead to feedbacks to the atmosphere and the physical climate system.
WIS	IGBP Global Ocean Ecosystem Dynamics Programme	GLOBEC	http://www.pml.ac.uk/globe/c/	MEER Bio	GLOBAL	Portsmouth UK	GLOBEC was established to advance understanding of the structure and functioning of the global ocean ecosystem, its major subsystems, and its response to physical forcing so that a capability can be developed to forecast the responses of the ecosystem to global change.
WIS	IGBP International Global Atmospheric Chemistry	IGAC	http://www.igac.unh.edu/	Klima	GLOBAL	Boston USA	<p>The overall goals of IGAC are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to develop a fundamental understanding of the processes that determine atmospheric composition; - to understand the interactions between atmospheric chemical composition and physical, biospheric and climatic processes, and; - to predict the impact of natural and anthropogenic forcings on the chemical composition of the atmosphere.
WIS	IGBP Joint Global Ocean Flux Study	JGOFS	http://www.uib.no/jgofs/jgofs.html	MEER Klima	GLOBAL	Bergen NO	<p>JGOFS was founded by SCOR and IGBP with two objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To determine and understand on a global scale the processes controlling the time-varying fluxes of carbon and associated biogenic elements in the ocean, and to evaluate the related exchanges with the atmosphere, sea floor and continental boundaries - To develop a capacity to predict on a global scale the response to anthropogenic perturbations, in particular those related to climate change .
WIS	IGBP Land-Atmosphere Interface	IGBP	http://www.igbp.kva.se/	-	Global	-	<p>The Land-Atmosphere Interface has been carried out across several core projects. Many of the building blocks for a land-atmosphere project exist: BAHC, WCRP-GEWEX, IGAC, GCTE and LUCC (siehe Einträge). Key considerations for research at the land-atmosphere interface in the new IGBP structure include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integration of water and energy exchange with biogeochemical processes -- trace gas emission and uptake. - Close integration of research with the terrestrial compartment in the new IGBP structure on fundamental processes (especially ecologically-mediated ones) which control exchange of materials and energy between land and atmosphere (e.g. cleansing ability of the atmosphere). - Broad-based approaches to the scaling issue -- integrating processes at the appropriate scale, from patches to landscape to region, and up- and down-scaling these to the atmosphere. - Close linkage with the human dimensions community to understand the role of human modification of land cover in modulating exchange processes between land and atmosphere.

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WIS	IGBP Land-Ocean Interaction in the Coastal Zone	LOICZ	http://www.nioz.nl/loicz/	GEO MEER	GLOBAL	Den Burg NL	<p>LOICZ was established to determine at regional and global scales:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the nature of that dynamic interaction; - how changes in various components of the Earth system are affecting coastal zones and altering their role in global cycles; - to assess how future changes in these areas will affect their use by people; and - to provide a sound scientific basis for future integrated management of coastal areas on a sustainable basis.
WIS	IGBP Land-Use and Land-Cover Change	LUCC	http://www.geo.ucl.ac.be/LUCC/	Bio GEO	GLOBAL	Louvain-la-Neuve B	<p>LUCC is jointly run with the International Human Dimension of Global Change (IHDP) programme. It addresses how land use, and thus land cover and surface properties, is affected by socio-economic factors, and aims to integrate the driving forces of land-cover change into a global land-use and land-cover change model.</p>
WIS	IGBP Ocean Research in Earth System Science	IGBP	http://www.igbp.kva.se/	MEER	GLOBAL	- -	<p>This IGBP core programme is to be launched 2003. An interim Planning Committee has been established to define the research goals and formulate a Framework to set the boundary conditions for the future of ocean research in IGBP. Four major issues and hypotheses have been identified:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ecosystem structure, function and feedbacks: The structure and function of marine ecosystems change in response to natural and human-induced changes in the physical and chemical environment and there are atmospheric and climatic feedbacks from such changes. 2. Carbon Storage: Differences in the rates of photosynthesis, transport and decomposition processes control the rates of carbon storage. 3. Continental Margins: The exchange rates of C, N, P, Si, Fe, sediments, salt and water in continental margin systems (shelf and slope) influence global change and also respond to it. 4. Fisheries: Natural environmental variability and human activities both affect marine food webs involving economically important fish stocks and the biogeochemical processes associated with them. These dual impacts of natural variability and human activities need to be quantified and their relative importance assessed for application in management and options development for sustained use of fisheries resources. <p>JGOFS project has made important contributions toward a better understanding of ocean biogeochemical cycles and of the role of the ocean in the global carbon cycle. Some questions remain unanswered and others, even more challenging, have arisen from the results of JGOFS. At the same time, new understanding of the structure and functioning of marine ecosystems is expected from the GLOBEC project and plans for a study of the biogeochemical interactions between the surface ocean and the lower atmosphere are emerging in SOLAS (siehe Eintrag). In the coastal seas, the LOICZ project is developing a global assessment of estuarine and near-shore ecosystem performance in terms of net carbon and nitrogen processes and, through a task team with JGOFS, is examining carbon biogeochemical process along continental shelf margins. An international planning effort, sponsored by SCOR and IGBP, is underway to create an overarching activity to write a integrative Framework for Ocean Research that works together with existing efforts and ensures that gaps do not remain.</p>

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WIS	IGBP Past Global Changes	PAGES	http://www.pages.unibe.ch/	GEO MEER Klima	GLOBAL	Bern	CH	PAGES was established to improve the quantitative understanding of the Earth's past climate and environment. It has several subsidiary Projects, including the International Marine Past Global Changes Study (IMAGES) and the Circumpolar Arctic Paleoenvironment (CAPE) projects.
WIS	IGBP Surface Ocean Lower Atmosphere Study	SOLAS	http://www.uea.ac.uk/env/solas/welcome.htm	MEER Klima	GLOBAL	Norwich	UK	<p>SOLAS is a new international research initiative which has as its goal: To achieve quantitative understanding of the key biogeochemical-physical interactions and feedbacks between the ocean and the atmosphere, and how this coupled system affects and is affected by climate and environmental change.</p> <p>SOLAS is sponsored by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International Geosphere Biosphere Programme (IGBP) - SOLAS became an IGBP Project in 2001; - Commission on Atmospheric Chemistry and Global Pollution (CACGP) of the International Association of Meteorology and Atmospheric Sciences (IAMAS); and - Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR).
WIS	IGBP Terrestrial Futures	IGBP	http://www.igbp.kva.se/	-	Global	-	-	This Project is in the planning stages. In 2002 the planning process, to be lead by LUCC and GCTE (siehe Einträge), should produce a document outlining strategy, milestones and products.
WIS	IGBP-IHDP-WCRP Joint Global Carbon Cycle Project	Carbon Project	http://gaim.sr.unh.edu/cjpl/	MEER Bio Klima	GLOBAL	Durham NH	USA	<p>The international scientific community is meeting this challenge through the development of a global carbon cycle research, providing an integrated perspective across disciplines as well as national boundaries. The framework is organised around three overarching questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Patterns and Processes: What are the current spatial and temporal patterns of carbon sources and sinks? - Controls and Interactions: What are the controls and interactions that determine the dynamics of the carbon cycle on scales of years to millenia? - Carbon Futures: What are the likely dynamics of the global carbon cycle into the future? <p>Following the meetings of the scientific committees of IGBP, IHDP and WCRP in 2001, a scientific steering committee to guide the joint project will be formed. A Framework Document, describing in more detail the scientific questions and the approaches needed to address them, was published in mid-2001 and the project formally launched at the Global Change Open Science Conference in Amsterdam in July. Implementation of the research described in the Framework Document will be built around the integration of a large number of existing and planned carbon-related projects in the three international programmes as well as a growing number of national and regional-scale carbon cycle research programmes.</p>
WIS	IGBP-IHDP-WCRP Joint Global Environmental Change and Food Systems Project	GECaFS	http://www.gecafs.org/	Ernährung	GLOBAL	Wallingford OX	UK	<p>The GECaFS goal is to determine strategies to cope with the impacts of global environmental change on food provision and to analyse the environmental and societal consequences of adaptation. GECaFS was formally launched by the Chairs and Directors of the three sponsoring programmes (IGBP, IHDP & WCRP) on 15 July 2001 in Amsterdam. Projects are expected to begin in 2002.</p>

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WIS	IGBP-IHDP-WCRP Joint Water Resources Project	Water Project	http://www.igbp.kva.se/	Wasser	GLOBAL	-	-	<p>A scoping meeting was held in Paris in September 2000, involving IGBP, IHDP and WCRP plus other partners, to discuss research foci for a Joint Project on water. Potential questions, discussed in Paris, include for example, "What needs to be done to increase the robustness of the water system in the face of global environmental change?" Such a central question clearly includes the element of "global environmental change", it also would require a "systems approach" incorporating human-environment interactions. Research would have to span spatial scales from the local to the global and temporal scales from short-term urgent issues to long-term management implications. In all cases, both water quantity and quality have to be considered and an important focus could be on the changing role of extreme events in the water system.</p> <p>Following the meetings of the scientific committees of IGBP, IHDP and WCRP in 2001, a joint meeting will be held to develop an integrated set of questions for a research partnership on Water. The draft was discussed at the Global Change Open Science Conference in Amsterdam in July 2001.</p>
WIS	Integrated Ocean Drilling Programme	IODP	http://www.iodp.org/	MEER GEO	GLOBAL	Washington DC	USA	IODP is a new international scientific research programme, which is to begin in 2003. It is based on the Ocean Drilling Programme of the USA (siehe Eintrag). Membership in the International WG of IODP includes: Japan, USA, Australia, Canada, China, the European Commission, ESF Consortium on Ocean Drilling, France, Germany and the UK
WIS	InterAcademy Council	IAC	http://www.interacademies.net/	-	GLOBAL	Amsterdam	NL	The InterAcademy Council (IAC) was established in 2000 to provide advice to international bodies such as the United Nations and the World Bank, on matters of science, technology, and public health. The initial IAC governing board is composed of the presidents of 15 national scientific academies and equivalent organizations---representing Brazil, China, France, Germany, India, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Russia, South Africa, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States, plus the Third World Academy of Sciences. Currently there are two Panels on Medical and International Issues.
WIS	International Antarctic Zone Programme	iAnZone	http://www.ldeo.columbia.edu/physocean/ianzone/	POLAR MEER Klima	ANTARKTIS	Palisades NY	USA	iAnZone is an affiliated programme of SCOR. Its goal is to advance the quantitative knowledge and modelling capability of the seasonal cycle and interannual variability of the ocean and its sea ice cover, with emphasis on climate relevant fluxes which couple the Antarctic Zone to the atmosphere and to the Global Ocean.
WIS	International Arctic Science Committee	IASC	http://www.iasc.no	POLAR	ARKTIS	Oslo	NO	IASC was established as a non-governmental organisation to encourage and facilitate cooperation in all aspects of arctic research, in all countries engaged in arctic research and in all areas of the arctic region. The IASC member organisations are national science organisations covering all fields of arctic research. Each national member organisation has a mechanism to provide ongoing contact between its council member and its arctic science community.

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WIS	International Census of Marine Life	CoML	http://www.coml.org	MEER Bio	GLOBAL	Washington DC USA	The Census of Marine Life (CoML) is conceived as a decade-long programme to promote and fund research assessing and explaining the diversity, distribution, and abundance of species in the world oceans. It is a private initiative funded by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation of the USA. The International Steering Committee comprises representatives from US, European (DK, NL, NO) and Japanese marine research institutions. Though this is an American-led project, some 63 research institutions from 15 countries are participating in this project.
WIS	International Continental Drilling Program	ICDP	http://www.icdp-online.org	GEO	GLOBAL	Potsdam D	ICDP is a multinational programme founded in 1995 by China, Germany and the USA, and now includes Japan, Mexico, Poland, UNESCO and the Schlumberger Company. Its aim is to further and fund geosciences in the field of Continental Scientific Drilling. Project themes include: crustal structures and evolution, earthquakes, global sea level rise, hotspots, impact events, lakes, rift basins, passive margin sediments, plate tectonics, and volcanic systems.
WIS	International Foundation for Science	IFS	http://www.ifs.se/	Bio MEER	GLOBAL	Stockholm S	IFS is an international NGO founded in 1972. Funding comes from governmental or non-governmental sources, as well as national and international organizations. The annual budget is approximately US\$ 5 million. IFS has 118 Member Organizations in 81 countries, of which three-quarters are in developing countries and one-quarter in industrial countries. The IFS is mandated to contribute to the strengthening of capacity in developing countries to conduct relevant and high quality research on the management, use, and conservation of biological resources and their environment. IFS Research Areas include: Aquatic Resources, Animal Production, Crop Science, Forestry/Agroforestry, Food Science, and Natural Products.
WIS	International Human Dimensions of Global Change Programme	IHDP	http://www.ihdp.org/	MEER	GLOBAL	Bonn D	IHDP was initially launched in 1990 by ISSC as the Human Dimensions Programme (HDP). In February 1996, ICSU joined ISSC as co-sponsor of the IHDP, and the Secretariat was moved to Bonn, Germany. The restructured IHDP is a full partner with IGBP, WCRP and DIVERSITAS. IHDP is an international, non-governmental, interdisciplinary science programme dedicated to promoting and co-ordinating research aimed at describing, analysing and understanding the human dimensions of global environmental change. IHDP has four core projects: - Land-Use and Land-Cover Change (LUCC) - with IGBP - Global Environmental Change & Human Security (GECHS) - Industrial Transformation (IT) - Institutional Dimensions of Global Environmental Change (IDGEC) Concerning the marine sciences IHDP has one project on the Performance of Exclusive Economic Zones. The main research thrust of this activity is to assess on a comparative basis how EEZs have affected the conservation and use of marine resources.

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WIS	International Lithosphere Programme	ILP	http://www.gfz-potsdam.de/pb4/ilp/	GEO	GLOBAL	Potsdam D	<p>ILP was established by ICSU and sponsored by IUGS and IUGG (siehe Einträge) in 1980 as the successor to the International Geodynamics Project – seeks to elucidate the nature, dynamics, origin and evolution of the lithosphere, with special attention to the continents and their margins. To realise this, the ICSU Scientific Committee on the Lithosphere (siehe Eintrag) has established international, multidisciplinary WGs and coordinating committees to pursue its specific research objectives.</p> <p>ILP initiated the Global Seismic Hazards Assessment Programme which was endorsed as a spearhead program in the framework of the IDNDR, with the support of ICSU. The GSHAP project terminated in 1999. http://seismo.ethz.ch/GSHAP/. Plans to continue this Project are being discussed.</p> <p>ILP also initiated the World Stress Map Project which is now being sponsored by the Heidelberg Academy of Sciences at the University of Karlsruhe, Germany.</p>
WIS	International Margins Programme	InterMARGINS	http://www.intermargins.org/	MEER GEO	GLOBAL	Southampton UK	<p>InterMARGINS is an international and interdisciplinary initiative concerned with all aspects of continental margins research. It is designed to encourage scientific and logistical co-ordination, with particular focus on problems that cannot be addressed as efficiently by nations or national institutions acting alone or in limited partnerships. Initially InterMARGINS will focus on the following broadly defined research subjects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rifted Margins - Sedimentary Processes - Seismogenic Zone Processes - Subduction Factory Processes - Fluid processes, geochemistry, microbiology
WIS	International Ocean Colour Coordinating Group	IOCCG	http://www.ioccg.org/	MEER	GLOBAL	Halifax CAN	<p>The IOCCG was established during 1996 under the auspices of the UNESCO-IOC (siehe Eintrag), following a resolution endorsed by the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS), to act as a liaison and communication channel between users, managers and agencies in the Ocean Colour arena. The group held its first meeting in Toulouse, France in 1996, and a Project Office was established at the Bedford Institute of Oceanography in 1997. The IOCCG is an affiliate program of SCOR, and an Associate Member of CEOS. The activities of the IOCCG are supported by financial contributions from national space agencies and other groups, and upon infrastructure support from SCOR.</p>

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WIS	International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics	IUGG	http://www.iugg.org/	GEO MEER POLAR Klima	GLOBAL	Boulder CO USA	<p>The IUGG is a non-governmental scientific organization established in 1919 to promote and coordinate scientific studies of the Earth (physical, chemical, and mathematical) and its environment in space. IUGG also sponsors or cosponsors several international programmes, including ILP (siehe Eintrag). IUGG is comprised of seven semi-autonomous Associations (listed below), each responsible for a specific range of topics or themes within the overall scope of Union activities. In addition, IUGG establishes inter-Association Commissions, and relationships with several other scientific bodies with similar interests.</p> <p>IUGG member Associations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International Association of Geodesy (IAG) http://www.gfy.ku.dk/~iag/ - International Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy (IAGA) http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/IAGA - International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS) http://www.cig.enscm.fr/~iahs - International Association of Meteorology and Atmospheric Sciences (IAMAS) http://iamas.org/ - International Association for the Physical Sciences of the Oceans (IAPSO) http://www.iugg.org/iapso - International Association of Seismology and Physics of the Earth's Interior (IASPEI) http://www.iaspei.org - International Association of Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior (IAVCEI) http://www.iavcei.org/
WIS	International Union of Geological Sciences	IUGS	http://www.iugs.org/	GEO	GLOBAL	Trondheim NO	<p>Founded in 1961, the IUGS is a non-governmental scientific organizations that seeks to promote and support the study of geological problems of world-wide significance, and facilitates international and interdisciplinary cooperation in the earth sciences. It cosponsors the IGCP and the SCP/ILP (siehe Einträge)</p>
WIS	InterRidge: An Initiative for International Cooperation in Ridge-Crest Studies	InterRidge	http://www.intridge.org	MEER GEO	GLOBAL	Tokyo J	<p>InterRidge is an international and interdisciplinary initiative concerned with all aspects of mid-ocean ridges. It is designed to encourage scientific and logistical coordination, with particular focus on problems that cannot be addressed as efficiently by nations acting alone or in limited partnerships. Its activities range from dissemination of information on existing, single-institution experiments to initiation of fully multi-national projects.</p>
WIS	Ocean Drilling Programme	ODP	http://www.oceandrilling.org/	MEER GEO	GLOBAL	Miami FL USA	<p>The Ocean Drilling Program (ODP) is a US-led international partnership of scientists and research institutions organized to explore the evolution and structure of Earth. The Joides Resolution drillship is the core of the programme, with a capacity to drill to 8.2km. This programme is to be replaced by IODP from 2003 (siehe Eintrag).</p>
WIS	Pacific Congresses International	PACON	http://www.hawaii.edu/pacon	MEER	PAZIFIK	Honolulu USA	<p>PACON International is a not-for-profit scientific organization dedicated to the sharing of scientific and technological information among the Pacific maritime nations. The principle goal is to provide information to all participating nations to promote the environmentally sound utilization of ocean resources and to advance knowledge in the various disciplines. The organization provides an international forum for nations and islands of the Pacific to exchange information, ideas and technology. The latest PACON Congress was entitled 'The Ocean Century' and held July 2002 in Chiba, Japan. The 2003 Congress is to be held in Kaohsiung, Taiwan.</p>

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WIS	Partnership for Observation of the Global Oceans	POGO	http://www.oceanpartners.org/	MEER	GLOBAL	Darhmouth CAN	POGO is an international network of major oceanographic institutions established to promote the integration and implementation of global oceanographic activities. The network links institutions that are capable of conducting global and basin-scale investigations and measurements. This Partnership is neither a formal organisation nor a funding body. The institutions' directors meet regularly in informal settings to review their programs and to plan cooperative research. The aim is to facilitate consensus on ocean issues among its members, adding greater coherence to the views of their governments and the international oceanographic community within their countries or regions.
WIS	WCRP (World Climate Research Programme)	WCRP	http://www.wmo.ch/web/wcrp/wcrp-home.html	Klima MEER POLAR	GLOBAL	Genf CH	WCRP is sponsored by ICSU, WMO and UNESCO-IOC to develop the scientific understanding of the physical climate system and climate processes needed to determine to what extent climate can be predicted and the extent of man's influence on climate. The programme encompasses studies of the global atmosphere, oceans, sea and land ice, and the land surface which together constitute the Earth's physical climate system. The main WCRP projects are: - Arctic Climate System Study (ACSYS) - siehe Eintrag - Climate Variability and Predictability (CLIVAR) - siehe Eintrag - Global Energy and Water Cycle Experiment (GEWEX) - siehe Eintrag - Stratospheric Processes And their Role in Climate (SPARC) - siehe Eintrag - World Ocean Circulation Experiment (WOCE) - siehe Eintrag
WIS	WCRP Arctic Climate System Study	ACSYS	http://www.npolar.no/acsys/	Klima POLAR	ARKTIS	Tromso NO	ACSYS focuses on Arctic Ocean Variability and Change including sea ice processes. ACSYS will end in 2003, to be replaced by the Climate and Cryosphere Initiative (CLiC) (siehe Eintrag) investigating the role of the entire cryosphere for global climate and as an early indicator of change. ACSYS is sponsored by WCRP, the Norwegian Polar Institute and the Japanese Marine Science and Technology Centre (JAMSTEC).
WIS	WCRP Climate and Cryosphere Initiative	CLiC	http://clic.npolar.no/	POLAR Klima	GLOBAL	Tromso NO	As a core project of the WCRP, CLiC encourages and promotes research into the cryosphere and its interactions as part of the global climate system. The scientific goals of CLiC are to: - Improve understanding of the physical processes through which the cryosphere interacts within the climate system. - Improve the representation of cryospheric processes in climate models. - Assess and quantify the impacts and consequences of past and future climatic variability on components of the cryosphere. - Enhance the observation and monitoring of the cryosphere.
WIS	WCRP Climate Variability and Predictability	CLIVAR	http://www.clivar.org/	Klima MEER	GLOBAL	Southampton UK	CLIVAR is the main focus in WCRP for studies of climate variability, extending effective predictions of climate variation and refining the estimates of anthropogenic climate change. It seeks to advance the findings of the successfully completed Tropical Ocean and Global Atmosphere (TOGA) project and aims to expand on work now underway in WOCE.

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WIS	WCRP Global Energy and Water Cycle Experiment	GEWEX	http://www.gewex.org/	Klima MEER	GLOBAL	Silver Spring MD USA	GEWEX was established to study atmospheric and thermodynamic processes that determine the global hydrological cycle and water budget and their adjustment to global changes such as the increase in greenhouse gases. One of the main thrusts of GEWEX is implementing a series of regional studies, incl: the GEWEX Continental-scale International Project (GCIP) embracing the whole Mississippi river basin, the GEWEX Asian Monsoon Experiment (GAME), and the Baltic Sea Experiment (BALTEX). Observational projects include the International Satellite Cloud Climatology Project (ISCCP), the International Satellite Land-Surface Climatology Project (ISLSCP), Global Water Vapour Project (GVaP), and the Global Precipitation Climatology Project (GPCP). GEWEX also sponsors the Cloud System Study (GCSS) which aims to develop improved parameterizations and models of cloud systems used in climate and numerical weather prediction studies.
WIS	WCRP Stratospheric Processes And their Role in Climate	SPARC	http://www.aero.jussieu.fr/~sparc/	Klima	GLOBAL	Verrières-le-Buisson F	WCRP established SPARC in 1992 to help the stratospheric research community focus on the issues of particular interest to climate.
WIS	WCRP World Ocean Circulation Experiment	WOCE	http://www.soc.soton.ac.uk/OTHERS/woceipo/	Klima MEER	GLOBAL	Southampton UK	<p>The field phase of WOCE lasted from 1990-1997 and is now being followed by Analysis, Interpretation, Modelling and Synthesis (AIMS) activities. The AIMS phase will continue to 2002. The success of WOCE AIMS will have considerable impact on follow-up programmes, including CLIVAR and GODAE - siehe Einträge.</p> <p>In addition, WOCE data are currently being prepared as an electronic atlas (eWOCE)</p>