



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Intergovernmental
Oceanographic
Commission



2021
2030 United Nations Decade
of Ocean Science
for Sustainable Development

GOVERNANCE AND REGIONAL COOPERATION FOR IOCINDIO

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Chair IOCINDIO

**Membre of International Academy of Advance Technology
and Engineering**

International Indian Ocean Science Conference (IIOSC-2025)

Hyderabad / India

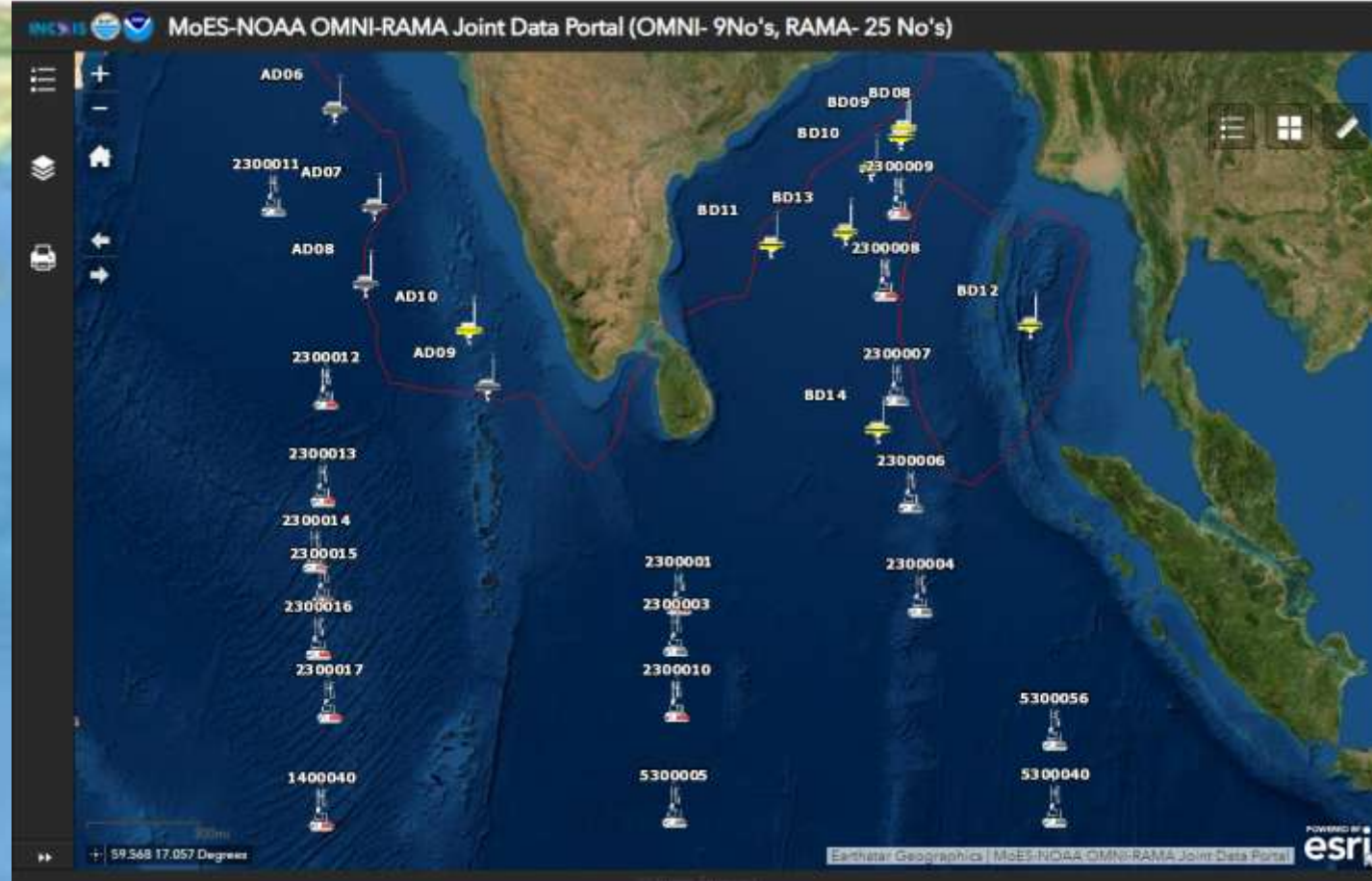
December 1 - 4, 2025

Mandate:

- ☐ Promote Ocean Science
- ☐ Ocean Observation
- ☐ Services
- ☐ Capacity development

Note:

Aligning all decisions and programs of IOCINDIO with IOC frameworks : IOC Strategy, UN Ocean decade, Global Ocean Observation System, Tsunami and Multi hazard warning programs, and RAMA.



Country 4 of 13



India

Republic of India



Dr. Balakrishnan Nair (India)



Dr. Saif AlGhais Nair (UAE)



Dr. Maryam Ghaemi (Iran)



Regional Cooperation:

- ✓ Among member States
- ✓ Capacity Development
- ✓ Partnerships with Regional and Global Organizations
- ✓ Science for leadership and Policy Integration





Among member States

Ocean observing system

Marine biodiversity and habitat research.

Harmful algal bloom monitoring.

Data sharing and ocean information services.

Tsunami early warning

Capacity development

Fellowships and training programs

Regional workshops

Technology transfer / software

Best-practice manuals



Partnerships with Regional and Global Organizations

- Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA)
- Regional fisheries bodies (IOTC, FAO)
- WMO and meteorology agencies
- Regional Organization for the Protection of the Environment ROPME
- UNEP
- NOAA



Science for leadership and Policy Integration

- ✓ Coastal zone integrated management
- ✓ Marine pollution and plastic monitoring frameworks
- ✓ Climate change adaptation strategies
- ✓ Blue economy planning

A satellite map of the Indian Ocean region, showing the Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, and Australia. The text is overlaid on the map.

Strategic Importance of Regional Cooperation

a) What is our regional challenges?

- ☐ Monsoon dynamic and climate variability
- ☐ Marine heatwaves and coral bleaching
- ☐ Typhoon and tsunamis
- ☐ Illegal fishing and marine pollution
- ☐ Ship traffic and maritime safety

How to strengthen the Indian Ocean Contribution to Global Science?

2 C 2 G

Climate forecasting systems

Carbon cycle assessments

Global ocean observing network

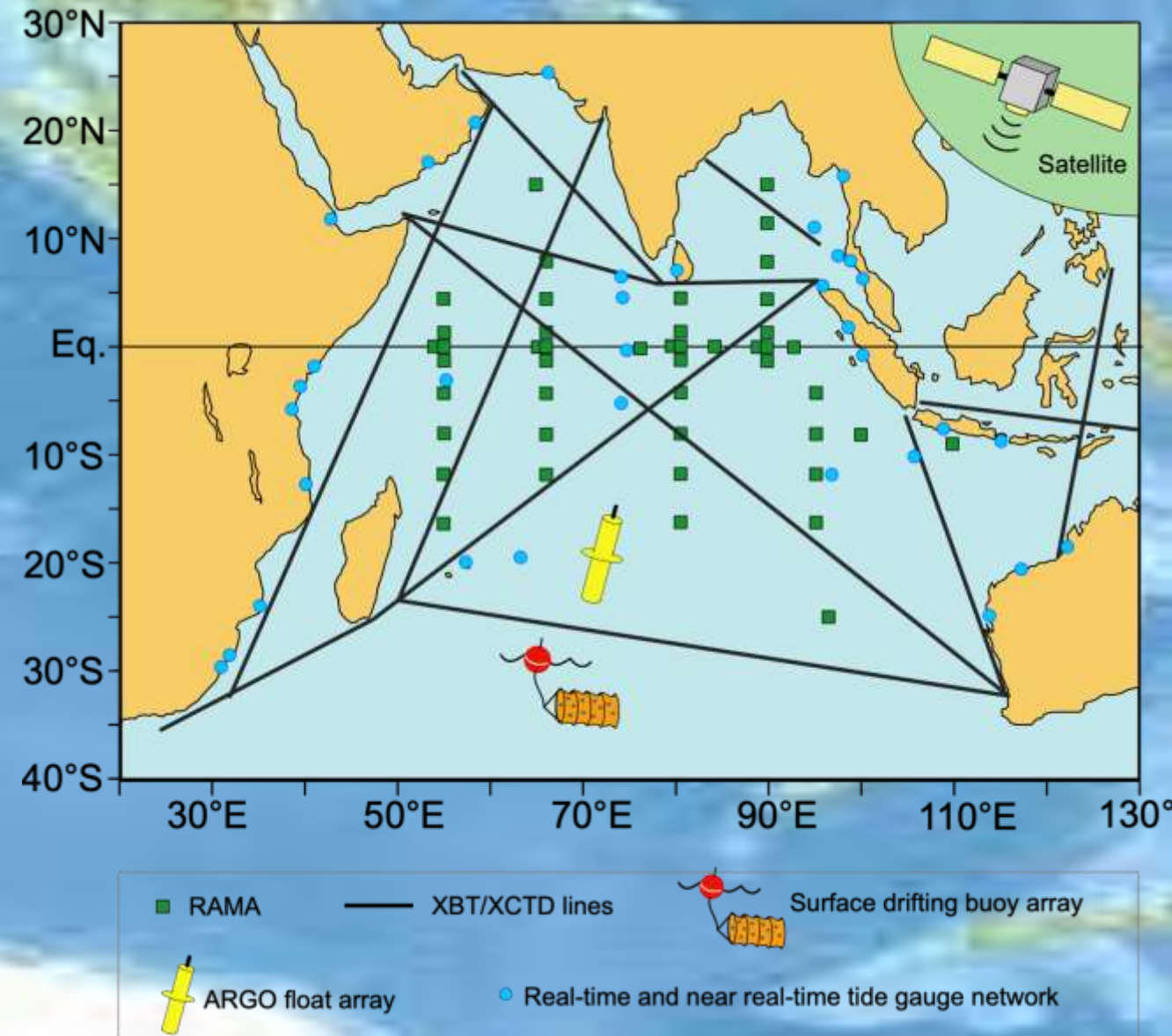
Goal (SDG 14)

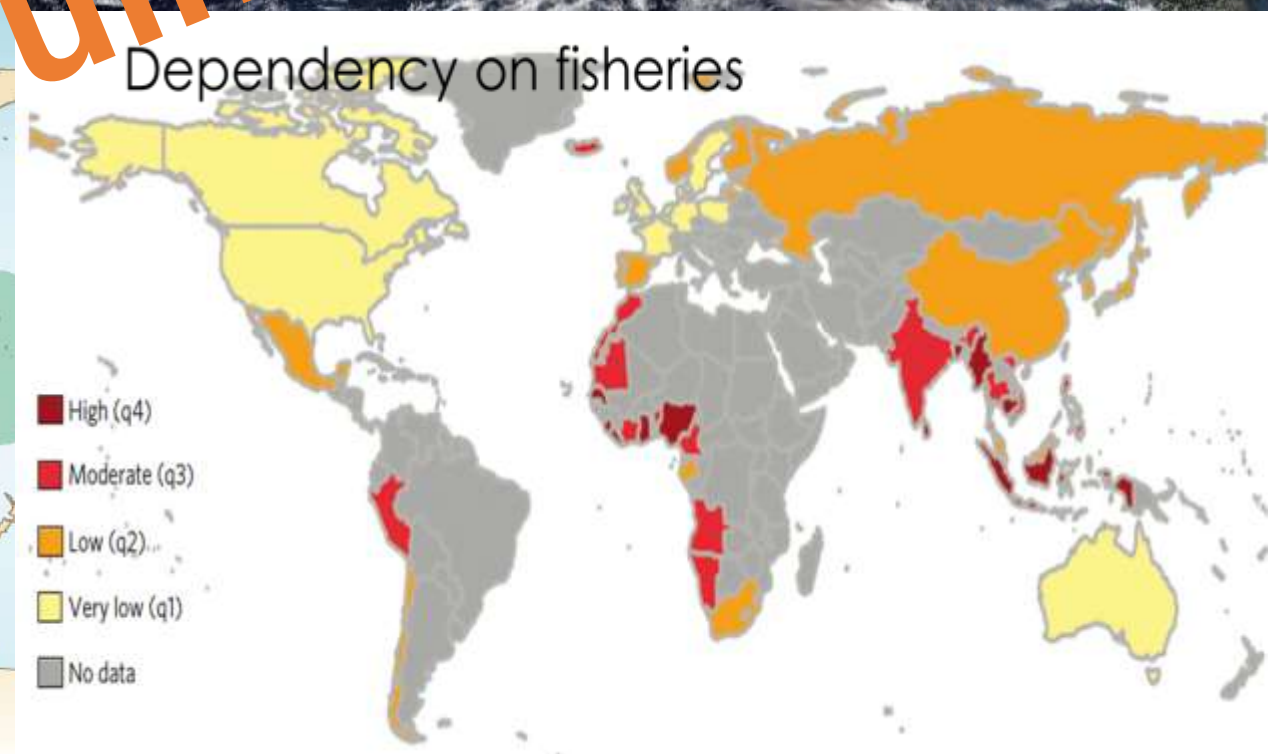
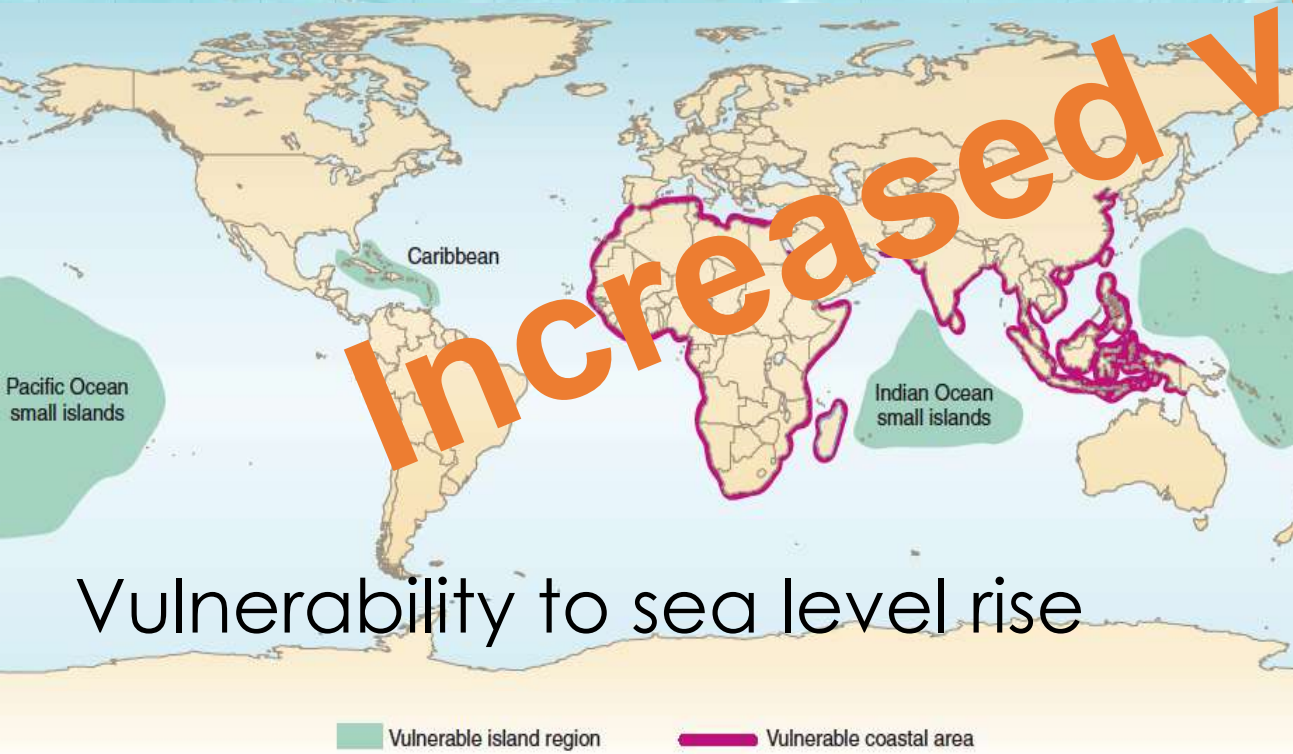


IndOOS has provided unprecedented knowledge of weather, ocean, and climate phenomena, among them:

- ✓ Observations and forecasts of tropical cyclones and marine heatwaves
- ✓ Improved understanding of coupled convective modes (MJO and MISO) and their influence on global hydro-climate
- ✓ Mapping of the equatorial and monsoon circulations and variability of the Indonesian Throughflow
- ✓ Elucidated year-to-year climate variations in the tropical Indian Ocean (IOD) and their relationship to tropical Pacific climate variations (ENSO)

Indian Ocean Observing System (IndOOS)





Proposal #1: Collaboration between IOCINDIO, RAMA, and ROPME for the northwest Indian Ocean, enclouding the Arabian Gulf to establish a shared data platform to enable ROPME member state and IOCINDIO partner to access and utilize RAMA data.



A satellite map of the Indian Ocean region, showing the Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, and parts of Africa and Australia. The text is overlaid on the top left of the map.

Proposal #2 : Strengthening Ocean Science, Data Integration, and Environmental Cooperation in the Northwestern Indian Ocean (2025–2030)

Lead Institutions:

- IOCINDIO (Coordination & Governance)
- INCOIS (Technical & Data Infrastructure)
- ROPME (Environmental Policy & Regional Regulation)
- National Oceanographic Agencies (Implementation)







































