



**INTERGOVERNMENTAL OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION**  
(of UNESCO)

**Fifty-ninth Session of the Executive Council**  
UNESCO, Paris, 25 June–3 July 2025

Items 4.1 and 4.5 of the Provisional Agenda

**REVISED PROGRAMME AND BUDGET 2026–2027 (43 C/5 Rev.)**  
**FIRST BIENNIUM OF THE 2026–2029 QUADRENNIUM**

Summary

**Introduction**

**Part I** – Revised Programme and budget 2026–2027 as presented as part of UNESCO's Draft 43 C/5 Rev. to the 224<sup>th</sup> session of the UNESCO Executive Board ([224 EX/11](#))

**Part II** – Details of proposed budgetary allocations based on Member States' guidance in IOC Resolutions [A-32/4](#) and [EC-57/2](#)

Decision proposed is referenced Dec. IOC/EC-59/4.1 in the Provisional Action Paper IOC/EC-59/AP Prov.

## Introduction

1. In line with the IOC Medium-Term Strategy 2022–2029, the IOC’s chapter in the revised draft programme and budget and expenditure plan (first biennium of the 2026–2029 quadriennium ([43 C/5 Revised Draft](#)), as presented in Part I of this document is guided by the Commission’s Mission Statement, Vision and High-Level Objectives and supported by its conceptual framework of functions.
2. The first Draft Programme and Budget 2026–2027 (Draft 43 C/5) was presented to the IOC Assembly at its 33rd session as document [IOC/A-33/5.1.Doc\(1\) Rev.](#) In its [IOC Resolution A-33/3](#), the Assembly welcomed *“the effort put in the development of the new Draft IOC Results Framework 2026–2027, aligned with the IOC Medium-Term Strategy 2022–2029”* and considered that *“the programmatic choices of the Secretariat [...] follow Member States’ strategic guidance, in line with the priority areas of the 42 C/5 and the spirit of maintaining the achievements related to the high-level principles of the IOC Resolution A-32/4 and EC-57/2”*.
3. Acknowledging that *“the working assumptions of the proposed budgetary scenarios for 2026–2027 may change in light of the potential loss of funding for the regular budget and voluntary contributions, adversely impacting the allocations to the IOC, while some of the Commission’s critically vulnerable areas are still understaffed and under-resourced”*, the Assembly requested the IOC Executive Secretary, in consultation with IOC Intersessional Financial Advisory Group, *“to explore options to maintain and optimize the 43 C/5, with the number and level of positions foreseen in the 42 C/5 as the minimal baseline, in finalizing the IOC proposal for the 43 C/5 budgetary scenario(s) to be presented to the 43rd session of the UNESCO General Conference.”*
4. UNESCO General Conference at its 43rd session in November 2025 adopted Appropriation resolution for 2026–2027 ([43 C/Resolution 84](#)) resolving that for the regular budget appropriations amounting to \$610,045,936, Member States shall be assessed for \$342,722,436 in 2026 and \$267,323,500 in 2027, this decision arising from the exceptional circumstances of a reduced budget ceiling to account for the contributions that two Member States withdrawing from the Organization would have been assessed for in 2027.
5. Following the recommendations of the 222nd session of the UNESCO Executive Board presented to it in document [43 C/64](#), the General Conference adopted [43 GC/Resolution 85](#) stating that *“a baseline be identified agreed for IOC’s share of UNESCO’s regular budget under document 42 C/5 and future C/5 documents and that no reduction to this baseline be made in the future unless agreed by the General Conference”* and recommitted *“to 216 EX/Decision 44 in order to ensure that IOC receives no less than 3% of the available overall regular budget”*.
6. The General Conference requested the UNESCO Director-General to present to the Executive Board at its 224th session in April 2026 the complete revised 43 C/5 documentation. The Executive Board, as a one-time exception, was given delegated authority to approve at its 224th session the 2026–2027 budget by appropriation line within the overall budget ceiling approved by the General Conference.
7. The Director-General was further invited to present for approval the full details of an expenditure plan for \$534.6 million for the 2026–2027 regular budget to be implemented in the event of non-payment of their 2026 assessed contributions by the Member States withdrawing from the Organization.
8. This document presents the revised IOC Programme and Budget for 2026–2027 (43 C/5 Rev), both under the \$610M budget ceiling and the \$534.6M expenditure plan for UNESCO.
9. In line with the IOC Assembly decisions further endorsed by UNESCO General Conference, it contains the programmatic proposals based on the 42 C/5 prioritization by the Assembly and articulated around the relevant parts of the new IOC Results Framework and the budgetary allocations representing 3% of the total UNESCO regular budget.

10. Table 1 below provides the comparison of IOC regular budget allocations in 42 C/5, Draft 43 C/5 Zero Nominal Growth scenario as considered by the IOC Assembly at its 33<sup>rd</sup> session and 43 C/5 Revised, both under the \$610M budget ceiling and the \$534.6M expenditure plan for UNESCO.

Table 1. Comparison of regular budget allocations (in USD'000)

	41 C/5		42 C/5		43 C/5 - A-33		43 C/5 rev			
					ZNG scenario		Budget ceiling		Expenditure Plan	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Non-Staff	1,835	16%	9,033	43%	7,463	36%	6041	33%	3,902	24%
Staff	9,401	84%	12,102	57%	13,244	64%	12348	67%	12,348	76%
Total	11,236		21,135		20,707		18389		16,250	

11. The document also presents the Secretariat's analysis of the impact of budget reductions on the scope of activities, their impact and reach, as well as the areas of possible upscaling should additional resources become available. The guiding principles applied by the Secretariat in its preparation also benefitted from extensive consultations with Member States through the Intersessional Financial Advisory Group.

12. The new results framework of collectively agreed priorities will also guide efforts to mobilize voluntary contributions (\$22.3 million), so that these do not divert attention from the Commission's core mandate, based on a new approach to resource mobilization in order to seek alignment with the Strategy and Results Framework.

**Part I**

**REVISED PROGRAMME AND BUDGET 2026-2027**

As part of UNESCO [43 C/5 Rev.](#) – 224 EX/11

# Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

**03000** General Conference Resolution 43 C/19 for the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

*The General Conference,*

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

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

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

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

- (i) healthy ocean and sustained ocean ecosystem services;
- (ii) effective warning systems and preparedness for tsunamis and other ocean-related hazards;
- (iii) resilience to climate change and contribution to its mitigation;
- (iv) scientifically-founded services for the sustainable ocean economy;
- (v) foresight on emerging ocean science issues;

and supported by the following conceptual framework of functions:

- A. foster research to strengthen knowledge of ocean and coastal processes and human impacts upon them (ocean research);
- B. maintain, strengthen and integrate global ocean observing, data prediction and information systems (observing systems and data management);
- C. develop early warning systems, services, and preparedness for risks of tsunamis and ocean-related hazards (early warning and services);
- D. support assessment and provision of information through the science-policy interface (assessment and information for policy);

- E. enhance ocean governance through a shared knowledge base and improved regional cooperation (sustainable management and governance);
- F. develop the institutional capacity in all of the functions above, as a cross-cutting function (capacity development),

*Further recalling* that the Commission shall prepare regular reports on its activities, which shall be submitted to the General Conference of UNESCO,

1. *Authorizes* the Director-General to allocate for this purpose, for the period 2026–2027, the integrated budget amount under all sources of funds including the regular budget to be approved at the 224th session of the Executive Board;
2. *Requests* the Director-General to report periodically to the governing bodies, in the statutory reports, on the achievement of the following outcome and outputs:

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

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

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

**Intersectoral Output 2.7** Holistic and strategic support provided to small island developing States (SIDS) to address their priorities and vulnerabilities, aligned with the UNESCO Operational Strategy for SIDS and the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda

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

- 03001** The scale and speed of overall progress towards SDG 14 is inadequate. Urgent action is needed to address a wide range of challenges that threaten the long-term health of the ocean and, in turn, its capacity to sustain national economies and the wellbeing and safety of communities worldwide.
- 03002** The IOC's State of the Ocean Report 2024 synthesizes the current understanding of the state of the ocean and reiterates alarming global trends. Multiple stressors on the ocean are interacting in unparalleled and often poorly understood ways, resulting in cumulative effects on marine and coastal systems and the associated resources that humans utilize. Coastal zones are some of the most densely populated regions of the world and are increasingly affected by the interconnected hazards of coastal flooding, tsunamis and storm surges, and sea level rise – caused by or exacerbated by climate change. At the same time, there is an expansion of the number of ocean hazards impacting marine resources with marine heatwaves, harmful algal blooms and the spread of invasive species impacting ecosystems and the sustainability of fisheries, aquaculture, tourism and community connectivity to these ecosystems. Concurrently, growth in the ocean economy has been outstripping growth in most other economic sectors, leading to unforeseen demand – and conflicts – for maritime space and adding further to the pressures being placed on the ocean.
- 03003** Persistent gaps in knowledge remain, primarily due to a lack of investment in ocean observations and science infrastructure and research activities with less than 1.7 percent of national research budgets dedicated to ocean science.<sup>30</sup> New knowledge gaps are emerging because of rapidly changing ocean ecosystems due to the impacts of climate change, including warming. Weak uptake of knowledge into policy and decision-making is in part caused by the inaccessibility of knowledge in forms that are useful to the broader community, including policy and decision makers. This includes predictive tools that enable early warning of extreme events and support adaptive management of human activities, reducing social, economic, and environmental impacts.
- 03004** There is, however, progress with policy frameworks. The 2023 adoption of the Agreement on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement) under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea was a landmark moment in advancing the sustainable management of 54 percent of the planet's surface. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework contains significant focus on the ocean, and negotiations are continuing for a legally binding instrument on pollution resulting from plastics. Voluntary commitments to implement Sustainable Ocean Plans as a means of unifying sectoral policies, providing a framework to balance economic, environmental, and social uses of the ocean, and identifying inclusive solutions in support of a sustainable ocean economy are also growing. The UN Early Warnings for All initiative (UN EW4All), which aims to ensure every person on Earth is protected from hazardous weather, water, or climate events through life-saving early warning systems by the end of 2027, has the potential to accelerate investment in minimizing vulnerability to climate change by improving early warning systems and enhancing resilience to a growing risk of coastal hazards.
- 03005** For countries to be able to implement international agreements effectively, both within and beyond national jurisdictions, and respond effectively to climate change, a paradigm shift is needed in efforts to unlock existing data and information, generate new data and information, and render the resulting knowledge into accessible and useable products. At the

<sup>30</sup> UNESCO. *Global Ocean Report 2020*. 2020.

same time, efforts are needed to build capacity to ensure inclusive and equitable involvement in unlocking, generating and using data and information and to increase public awareness on the importance of the ocean to society and the behavioural change needed to ensure the sustainability of the benefits the ocean provides to humanity.

**03006** The 2025 United Nations Ocean Conference (France, June 2025), at the mid-point of the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development, presented an opportunity for a comprehensive stocktaking of progress towards SDG14 and the creation of new partnerships and initiatives to redress gaps in the remaining five years of the 2030 Agenda and the role that the Ocean Decade can play as a global framework for transforming knowledge to solutions.

## UNESCO's Value Proposition for the Oceans

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

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

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

**03010** In accordance with IOC Resolutions A-32/4 and EC-57/4, this draft programme and budget for 2026-2027 reflects the IOC priorities in terms of long-term sustained observations and data and information management, as IOC aspires to generate and apply scientific knowledge to achieve the following High-Level Objectives (HLO), with particular attention to ensuring that all Member States have the capacity to meet them:

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

**03011** IOC's work will focus on the priority action areas identified by the IOC Assembly:

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

- 03012** Work across these action areas will depend on Member State investment in ocean observations and science and it will in turn serve as evidence of the societal and economic benefits of such investments. The efforts will be supported by cross-cutting actions in capacity development, ocean literacy, and strategic communications.
- 03013** IOC-led assessment and knowledge synthesis products, and IOC's contributions to partner-led products will be key elements of the work to deliver global and regional information across the science-policy-society interface. Actions will be tailored to regional needs and will have a specific focus on priority groups including Africa, SIDS, and Early Career Ocean Professionals. Partnerships within and outside the UN system will be actively pursued and strengthened to ensure effective delivery of IOC's work.
- 03014** With its vision of the ocean we need for the future we want', the Ocean Decade coordinated by the IOC, will continue to provide an overarching framework for IOC programmes to innovate and trial transformative approaches to the generation of timely, relevant and co-designed knowledge that has direct applicability to decision making. The Ocean Decade fosters the ability of IOC programmes to work in new ways, with new partners, and focusing on emerging issues, thus building the foundation of the future IOC for the post-Decade era. The Ocean Decade will continue to highlight the societal benefits of IOC and its programmes and support the evolution of ocean science to be able to deliver beyond the diagnostics of existing or emerging problems to co-design effective solutions for implementation by actors across society. The consultation work that was requested by the Executive Council as part of the 'IOC and Future of the Ocean' process will ensure that the knowledge and experience generated through the Ocean Decade can be leveraged to meet the evolving needs and expectations of Member States.

## Financial landscape 2026-2027 for the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

### Expenditure Plan

- 03015** Under the expenditure plan, IOC will focus on the priorities defined by the IOC Assembly, although the scope of activities, their impact and reach (especially with Member States in Africa and SIDS), and level of progress will be affected by the budget reductions. The level of voluntary contributions, including at the regional level, will determine the degree to which critical systems like the Global Ocean Observing System, Ocean Data and Information System and the Ocean Biodiversity Information System can be updated and expanded. Examples of Member State mandated priorities that will be at risk include the cancellation or significant reduction of critical activities needed to support the evolution of the Global Ocean Observing System to deliver fit - purpose data and information for Member States that are essential inputs to ocean hazard preparedness and climate risk resilience, including in Africa and SIDS. A second area of impact would be the reduction in the scope of flagship scientific assessments of the IOC and a reduction in the level of dissemination. This includes the 2026 State of the Ocean Report and the Global Ocean Science Report. This would result in less impactful products that are less accessible to Member States and could negatively impact

IOC's position as the leading ocean science agency within the UN system. Finally across IOC programmes there would be a significant reduction in the number of hands-on capacity development initiatives implemented for Member States in IOC's Regional Sub Commissions including in Africa and SIDS with an increased reliance on virtual training activities which can hinder engagement in areas with limited bandwidth and computing capacity and reduce the types of training that can be offered, including hands-on skills building in laboratories. While IOC will continue to harness the full potential of the Ocean Decade, with its ambitious targets of achieving 100% of at risk communities to be Tsunami Ready by 2030 and 100% of the ocean floor mapped through the Seabed2030 Programme, there will be more reliance on partners to coordinate aspects of Decade implementation with a potential reduction in the visibility of IOC's leadership within the UN system and with external partners.

**03016** Resolution A-33/3 of the IOC Assembly (June 2025) requested the IOC Executive Secretary to maintain the same number and level of posts as in the approved 42 C/5 (34.5 established posts under the regular budget), to the extent possible, so as not to jeopardize IOC's mission. In line with this decision, no post abolition is proposed. Staff reassignments and reprofiling will streamline delivery on priority areas (ocean observations and data exchange and capacity development), and bolster resource mobilization in the context of higher reliance on voluntary contributions.

**03017** Reduction of the non-staff regular budget is applied across the board. The IOC Governing Bodies budget is preserved as an incompressible cost, pending decisions on more effective and efficient governance for which the IOC Assembly has requested a proposal from the Executive Secretary which will both increase inclusivity of governance for Member States and reduce costs through streamlined processes. IOC will ensure its contribution to Intersectoral Output 2.6 (Ocean Literacy) through the technical capacities of its staff as well as through mobilized voluntary contributions. IOC will also contribute with Regular Budget to the new Intersectoral Output 2.7 (SIDS). Finally, IOC has maintained its percentage earmarking for Global Priorities and Priority Groups at the same level as in the 42 C/5.

## Budget Ceiling

**03018** The additional resources available with the full budget ceiling would allow the abovementioned reductions or cancellations to be avoided. It would also allow development of online data portals for SDG targets 14.3.1, 14.1.1, for which IOC is the custodian agency. This would facilitate more timely access to, and use of, essential data for evidence-based decision-making by Member States and other partners. It would also strengthen the engagement of Member States, including SIDS and LDCs, in international partnerships and networks thereby enhancing data collection, collaboration and exchange. In terms of capacity development, additional funding would also allow a more strategic and less project-driven approach to the design and delivery of training programmes within the Ocean Teacher Global Academy (OTGA) platform.

**03019** With the necessary investment secured to ensure the efficient and effective operation of existing tsunami early warning systems, additional funds would support progress in integrating all tsunami sources into the existing system, including those generated by volcano activities and landslide. Building on lessons learned from the tragic Palu, Ana Krakatoa and Hunga Tonho Hunga Appai events, this would enable the achievement, by 2027-2028, of a common standard for tsunami early warning systems covering non-earthquake geophysical

sources. Additional resources would also contribute to intensified efforts in multi hazard and risk assessment as a foundation for supporting Tsunami Ready communities, including scaling up the global Methodology for Estimating Eligibility for Tsunami Ready Recognition and the Assessment of Tsunami Risk at the community level and building the Tsunami Ready Coalition.

**03020** These resources would also provide a foundation for the full operationalization of the IOCs Strategy on Sustainable Ocean Planning and Management (SOPM), supporting Member States in the development of strategic, knowledge-based, and participatory frameworks for the sustainable ocean management. In particular, additional resources would enable enhanced support to Member States in mapping national data needs for SOPM development.

## Voluntary contributions

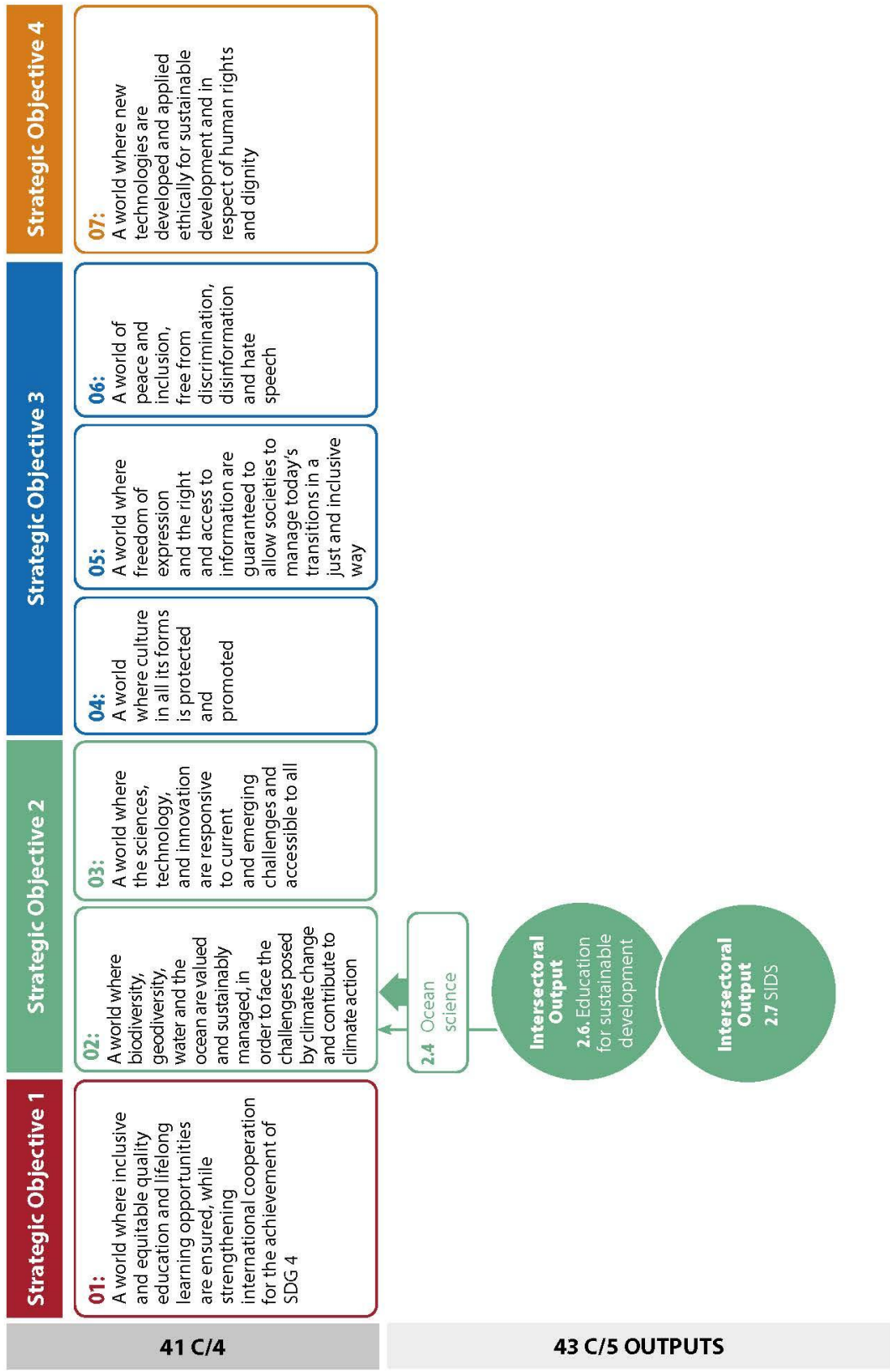
**03021** IOC's resource mobilization target for 43 C/5 reflects historic trends in both income received and implementation capacity. Although reduced compared to the 42 C/5 (-18.7%) the target is more firmly anchored in donor and Member State priorities, with ambitious objectives for Africa and SIDS grounded in concrete initiatives. Its achievement will depend to a large extent on the timely recruitment of vacant posts to fully leverage staff capacity, as well as on the effective rollout of the new IOC Resource Mobilization Plan, in line with the IOS Evaluation of the IOC's Strategic Positioning and with the support of the relevant UNESCO services.

**03022** Key opportunities for resources mobilization include: i) engagement to enhance impact in multilateral processes; and ii) strengthened impact of IOC ocean knowledge through partnerships and networks - such as the Ocean Decade Alliance, and the Ocean Decade Foundations Dialogue, - which serve as mechanisms to raise the profile of the Ocean Decade's and the IOC and to collaborate on jointly funded initiatives.

**03023** Additional opportunities may arise from the development of joint, co-branded Calls for Action with partners such as the Belmont Forum and the European Commission-led Sustainable Blue Economy Partnership; strengthened cooperation with global initiatives such as G20 and G7; engagement as a knowledge partner with the High-Level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy; participation in the Ocean Action 2030 coalition in the context of the Ocean Decade Programme on Sustainable Ocean Planning; and collaboration with the emerging 100% Alliance for Sustainable Ocean Management.

**03024** The medium- and long-term direction, priorities and resourcing of the IOC will continue to be guided by the Medium-Term Strategy 2022-2029 and determined through a consultation process led by Member States, with the involvement of other stakeholders under the 'IOC and the Future of the Ocean' initiative. By mobilizing its expertise and global networks, UNESCO will ensure that ocean science continues to inform policy, drive innovation, and safeguard the ocean for future generations. The IOC will intensify its collaboration with Member States and UN partners to strengthen understanding of ocean-related risks and to design, develop, and implement effective multi-hazard early warning systems.

## Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission - Results Framework



# Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission - focus in 2026-2029

## OUTCOME 2



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

### OUTPUT 2.4.IOC

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

- 03025** Strengthening Member States' capacity for marine scientific research and knowledge generation is essential for reversing the decline in ocean health and ensuring the sustainable management of ocean resources. The ocean plays a crucial role in climate regulation, biodiversity, and livelihoods, yet increasing pressures from pollution, overfishing, and habitat destruction threaten its stability. Without robust scientific data, tools, and policies, countries struggle to effectively manage ocean-related risks and opportunities. Investing in science-based decision-making enables governments to develop sustainable policies, enhance disaster resilience, and support blue economy growth, ensuring that ocean resources are preserved and utilized responsibly for future generations.
- 03026** **IOC Assembly direction:** During the 2026-2027 biennium, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) will focus on advancing its core mandates and responding to evolving global ocean challenges, as outlined by the IOC Assembly. This period will be marked by a greater emphasis on increased connectivity between observations and data systems, leveraging ocean science to support sustainable development in the framework of the IOC SOPM strategy, disaster risk reduction, and marine biodiversity conservation including to support operationalisation of the BBNJ Agreement. Recognizing the growing demands for data-driven decision-making and international collaboration, IOC will work to enhance its impact through strengthened partnerships, improved coordination with UN and regional processes, and targeted capacity-building efforts. These priorities align with international commitments and frameworks, ensuring that IOC remains at the forefront of global efforts to safeguard ocean health and resilience.
- 03027** **Upscaling the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS):** IOC will enhance ocean observation infrastructure to better support national needs and UN processes.
- 03028** **Expanding the Ocean Data & Information System (ODIS):** Efforts will focus on achieving global coverage to improve access to ocean data and information.
- 03029** **Developing an integrated approach to delivering data and knowledge on biodiversity:** IOC will shape a comprehensive approach to understanding and delivering data and knowledge on the state and future of biodiversity in support of multilateral agreements and Member States' reporting obligations.

- 03030 Advancing the Tsunami Programme:** IOC aims to develop warning systems' capability to issue actionable and timely tsunami warnings for tsunamis from all sources and to ensure that 100% of at-risk communities meet the Tsunami Ready standard to enhance disaster preparedness.
- 03031 Strengthening sustainable ocean planning:** Regional delivery mechanisms will be reinforced to improve governance and coordination of ocean-related policies.
- 03032 Building Member States' capacity:** IOC will support countries, with a particular focus on Africa and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), in accessing and benefiting from ocean science programmes.
- 03033** Results in these areas will help accelerate the delivery of knowledge and services to address key ocean challenges. Advancements in climate research and coastal resilience will provide stronger scientific foundations for mitigation and adaptation strategies, helping communities and ecosystems respond more effectively to environmental shifts. Improved understanding of marine biodiversity will enhance ocean planning efforts, guiding conservation and sustainable resource management both within national waters and in areas beyond national jurisdiction. Strengthened monitoring infrastructure for marine pollution will enable more effective detection, assessment, and response strategies, supporting targeted actions to reduce pollution and safeguard marine ecosystems.

Output	Breakdown by source of funds - Revised 43 C/5 (in USD '000)					
	Regular Budget		Revenue Generating Fund/OPF	Voluntary Contributions	TOTAL IBF	
	Budget Ceiling	Expenditure Plan			Budget Ceiling	Expenditure Plan
2.4.IOC	17 633	15 494	355	20 614	38 602	36 463

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

Results Framework – 43 C/5				
Performance Indicators	Baselines 2022-2025	Budget Ceiling Targets 2027	Exp. Plan Targets 2027	Indicative targets 2029
<b>2.4.1.IOC.1</b> Number of Member States supported in routinely collecting and managing FAIR EOVS data on biodiversity and ecosystems through GOOS, ODIS and OBIS	27 <i>Africa 3</i> <i>SIDS 1</i>	31 <i>Africa 4</i> <i>SIDS 2</i>	29 <i>Africa 3</i> <i>SIDS 2</i>	31 <i>Africa 4</i> <i>SIDS 2</i>
<b>2.4.IOC.2</b> Number of Member States engaged in ocean climate research networks, including ocean acidification, deoxygenation and blue carbon	116 <i>Africa 28</i> <i>SIDS 24</i>	118 <i>Africa 28</i> <i>SIDS 24</i>	118 <i>Africa 28</i> <i>SIDS 24</i>	120 <i>Africa 30</i> <i>SIDS 24</i>

<b>2.4.IOC.3</b> Number of Member States' communities recognised as Tsunami Ready	100 <i>Africa 1</i> <i>SIDS 15</i>	200 <i>Africa 7</i> <i>SIDS 21</i>	180 <i>Africa 7</i> <i>SIDS 21</i>	300 <i>Africa 9</i> <i>SIDS 24</i>
<b>2.4.IOC.4</b> Number of Member States supported in Sustainable Ocean Planning and Management (incl. Marine Spatial Planning)	117 <i>Africa 28</i> <i>SIDS 15</i>	125 <i>Africa 30</i> <i>SIDS 18</i>	122 <i>Africa 29</i> <i>SIDS 17</i>	125 <i>Africa 30</i> <i>SIDS 18</i>
<b>2.4.IOC.5</b> Percentage of leadership roles in the UN Ocean Decade Actions held by women or Early Career Ocean Professionals	15%* <i>Africa 5%</i> <i>SIDS 2%</i>	40% <i>Africa 15%</i> <i>SIDS 8%</i>	35% <i>Africa 12%</i> <i>SIDS 7%</i>	45% <i>Africa 18%</i> <i>SIDS 10%</i>

\*Baseline: 2024-2025

### INTERSECTORAL OUTPUT 2.6.IOC

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

- 03034** Expanding education for sustainable development is critical to equipping learners and communities with the knowledge, skills, and mindset needed to address environmental challenges and build a more sustainable future. As climate-related risks intensify, education plays a key role in fostering resilience, enabling individuals to make informed decisions, adapt to changing conditions, and take meaningful action. Initiatives like the Greening Education Partnership ensure that sustainability is integrated into curricula, teacher training, and community engagement, empowering people to become active agents of change. By embedding sustainability principles into education systems, societies can drive long-term environmental stewardship, innovation, and policy transformation necessary for a sustainable and climate-resilient future.
- 03035** ***Intersectoral collaboration:** IOC collaborates with the Education and Natural Sciences Programmes to support education for sustainable development. Education provides the foundation for equipping learners and communities with the knowledge, skills, and values needed to address environmental challenges, fostering a culture of sustainability through initiatives like the Greening Education Partnership. Science strengthens this effort by offering the evidence base for understanding environmental systems, developing innovative solutions, and guiding policy decisions that shape sustainable practices. Jointly with the IOC initiatives described below, these programmes create a dynamic ecosystem where scientific knowledge informs education, education fosters sustainability-minded citizens, and intergovernmental collaboration ensures global and regional alignment.*
- 03036** **Integrating Ocean Literacy into Policy and Learning Frameworks:** The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) will build on progress made in the previous biennium in collaboration with the Science and Education Sectors to strengthen environmental education, with a particular focus on integrating ocean literacy into policy and learning frameworks. The primary objective will be to develop guidelines for the adoption of the blue curriculum

in national education policies, ensuring that ocean-related knowledge is systematically incorporated into teaching and learning. It will include the updating of the ocean literacy toolkit, to include new approaches and developments (since the 2017 toolkit was published) and the development of guidelines, resources and practices for Member States.

**03037 Resources, Training and Best Practices:** IOC will also work to enhance educators’ and learners’ skills and capacity by providing resources, training, and best practices to support effective ocean education. This effort will be supported by the development of guidelines, educational resources, and practical tools that align with global and regional needs.

**03038 Leveraging Regional Subsidiary Bodies:** By working through IOC regional subsidiary bodies, the initiative will take into account differences in governance structures, ocean cultures, and regional priority issues, ensuring that education strategies are tailored to local contexts. These efforts will empower learners and communities to engage with ocean sustainability, fostering informed decision-making and stronger ocean stewardship at all levels.

Output	Breakdown by source of funds - Revised 43 C/5 (in USD '000)					
	Regular Budget		Revenue Generating Fund/OPF	Voluntary Contributions	TOTAL IBF	
	Budget Ceiling	Expenditure Plan			Budget Ceiling	Expenditure Plan
2.6.IOC	366	366		786	1 152	1 152

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

Results Framework – 43 C/5				
Performance Indicators	Baselines 2022-2025	Budget Ceiling Targets 2027	Exp. Plan Targets 2027	Indicative targets 2029
<b>2.6.IOC.5</b> Number of centres in UNESCO-designated sites empowered to use ocean literacy teaching and learning materials for environmental and climate change education and awareness raising	60 <i>Africa 3</i> <i>SIDS 15</i>	63 <i>Africa 6</i> <i>SIDS 15</i>	63 <i>Africa 6</i> <i>SIDS 15</i>	65 <i>Africa 8</i> <i>SIDS 15</i>

**INTERSECTORAL OUTPUT 2.7.IOC**

Holistic and strategic support provided to small island developing States (SIDS) to address their priorities and vulnerabilities, aligned with the UNESCO operational strategy for SIDS and the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda

**03039** SIDS are among the most vulnerable nations to adverse impacts of climate change and natural hazards, notably to rising sea levels and coastal extreme events, including tsunamis and their reliance on marine biological resources for food security and livelihoods places them at risk of events that can impact those resources such as marine heatwaves and establishment of pest species. The increase in economic activity within coastal zones augments the underlying risk factors. Early warning systems are critical components of extreme events and climate change

resilience and there is a clear need for products and services that can be mainstreamed in policy advice and practice. Furthermore, the progress in early warning systems needs to reach all communities at risk, to ensure that early warnings are not only available for but also understood by all.

**03040** ***Intersectoral collaboration:** IOC works with the Natural Sciences programme to address the vulnerabilities of small island developing States (SIDS). Science provides critical knowledge, technology, and data-driven solutions to help SIDS navigate pressing challenges such as climate change, biodiversity loss, and sustainable resource management. Through initiatives like the Multidimensional Vulnerability Framework and climate adaptation tools, scientific research informs policy decisions, strengthens resilience, and enhances environmental sustainability. IOC contributes to these efforts to create a robust framework where evidence-based strategies drive sustainable development while disaster preparedness and risk mitigation safeguard the future of SIDS.*

**03041** **Strengthening Tsunami Preparedness and Early Warning Systems:** The Ocean Decade Tsunami Programme (ODTP) will strengthen efforts to reduce the impact of tsunamis and other coastal hazards, particularly in small island developing States (SIDS). Through reinforced partnerships with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), the programme will support the implementation of the Secretary-General’s Early Warning for All initiative. These collaborations will enhance tsunami early warning systems, improve risk assessment, and build national and local capacity to prepare for and respond to coastal disasters. By integrating scientific knowledge, technological advancements, and community engagement, the programme aims to significantly reduce loss of life and economic damage from tsunamis, increasing resilience in the most vulnerable regions.

Output	Breakdown by source of funds - Revised 43 C/5 (in USD '000)					
	Regular Budget		Revenue Generating Fund/OPF	Voluntary Contributions	TOTAL IBF	
	Budget Ceiling	Expenditure Plan			Budget Ceiling	Expenditure Plan
2.7.IOC	390	390		600	990	990

**Intersectoral Output 2.7.IOC - Holistic and strategic support provided to small island developing States (SIDS) to address their priorities and vulnerabilities, aligned with the UNESCO operational strategy for SIDS and the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda**

Results Framework – 43 C/5				
Performance Indicators	Baselines 2022-2025	Budget Ceiling Targets 2027	Exp. Plan Targets 2027	Indicative targets 2029
<b>2.7.IOC.4</b> Number of UNESCO-IOC Tsunami Ready communities or similar initiatives supported to be recognised in the SIDS prioritised by the Secretary General’s Early Warning for All initiative	13*	28	28	50

\*Baseline: 2024-2025

## Commitment to Global Priorities Africa and Gender Equality

**03042** In line with the objectives of Flagship Programme 5 of the UNESCO Operational Strategy for Priority Africa 2022-2029 and working on the ground through its Regional Sub-Commission IOCAFRICA, IOC focuses on building capacity of its Member States. This includes supporting the development of innovative solutions to addressing ocean challenges, including developing and implementing cutting-edge biodiversity monitoring tools, approaches for ecosystem restoration, spatial planning techniques, climate information services, and digital technological advancements, with a strong focus on citizen science and community-centred approaches to foster local engagement and empowerment. Moreover, the IOC Tsunami Programme contributes to UNESCO's Global Priority Africa by strengthening early warning and mitigation systems, disaster preparedness and resilience. The regional Ocean Decade programme for Africa with focus on helping African institutions to co-design and lead Decade Actions with specific Calls for Action to unlock new funding. Pilot early warning systems for harmful algal blooms are being developed and implemented in African countries to build capacity and assist with the long-term security of ocean-based food resources and livelihoods.

**03043** With IOC's new medium-term Gender equality strategy and the associated implementation plan, as well as the imminent release of the Ocean Decade Gender Action Plan, IOC's role in supporting women in ocean science will be further strengthened. The Global Ocean Science Report will provide new insights to guide Member States' action in favour of gender equality in ocean science. The Ocean Decade Gender Equality Working Group will develop a gender action plan to increase gender equity within Decade structures and processes.

### IOC – Global Priorities by source of funds

Global Priorities	Breakdown by source of funds - Revised 43 C/5 (in USD '000)					
	Regular Budget		Revenue Generating Fund/OPF	Voluntary Contributions	TOTAL IBF	
	Budget Ceiling	Expenditure Plan			Budget Ceiling	Expenditure Plan
Global Priority Africa	5 305	4 673	95	5 976	11 376	10 744
Global priority Gender Equality	2 207	1 950	43	2 640	4 890	4 633
<b>Total for Global Priorities</b>	<b>7 512</b>	<b>6 623</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>8 616</b>	<b>16 266</b>	<b>15 377</b>

### IOC – Contribution to Global Priority Africa Flagship Programmes

Flagship Programmes	Breakdown by source of funds - Revised 43 C/5 (in USD '000)					
	Regular Budget		Revenue Generating Fund/OPF	Voluntary Contributions	TOTAL IBF	
	Budget Ceiling	Expenditure Plan			Budget Ceiling	Expenditure Plan
Flagship Programme 5	5 305	4 673	95	5 976	11 376	10 744
<b>Total for Flagship Programmes</b>	<b>5 305</b>	<b>4 673</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>5 976</b>	<b>11 376</b>	<b>10 744</b>

## Support to Priority Groups SIDS and Youth

**03044** To foster the development of SIDS-led Ocean Decade Actions, the Ocean Decade Capacity Development Facility together with IOC's Ocean Teacher Global Academy, will allow real-time needs assessment for capacity development and respond to on-demand requests for technical training and facilitate access to capacity development actions led by IOC and other international partners. In the context of UNESCO SIDS Accelerator Programme 2, IOC will support SIDS in accessing and sharing ocean observation, data and digital technologies, with a view over the medium to longer-term of strengthening the delivery of ocean knowledge to support sustainable ocean planning and management and enhancing SIDS community resilience to climate change and ocean and coastal hazards. In the context of UNESCO SIDS Accelerator 4, IOC will reinforce its level of support in the field of tsunami early warning and mitigation systems, with emphasis on the Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme (TRRP).

**03045** The Ocean Decade Youth Inclusion Working Group has developed a youth engagement strategy in synergy with Output 6.4. The Ocean Decade also has a strong focus on Early Career Ocean Professionals (ECOPs)' representation in its processes and actions, with a network of over 8000 members from 168 countries. The other area of focus will be through IOC's work on ocean literacy, including its contribution to Intersectoral Output 2.6.

### IOC – Priority Groups by source of funds

Priority Group	Breakdown by source of funds - Revised 43 C/5 (in USD '000)					
	Regular Budget		Revenue Generating Fund/OPF	Voluntary Contributions	TOTAL IBF	
	Budget Ceiling	Expenditure Plan			Budget Ceiling	Expenditure Plan
Small island developing States (SIDS)	3 772	3 405	67	4 712	8 551	8 184
Youth	1 342	1 240	21	1 884	3 247	3 145
<b>Total for Priority Groups</b>	<b>5 114</b>	<b>4 645</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>6 596</b>	<b>11 798</b>	<b>11 329</b>

### IOC – Contribution to SIDS Accelerator Programmes

SIDS Accelerators	Breakdown by source of funds - Revised 43 C/5 (in USD '000)					
	Regular Budget		Revenue Generating Fund/OPF	Voluntary Contributions	TOTAL IBF	
	Budget Ceiling	Expenditure Plan			Budget Ceiling	Expenditure Plan
SIDS ACE 2	3 195	2 828	65	3 755	7 015	6 648
SIDS ACE 4	577	577	2	957	1 536	1 536
<b>Total for Accelerators</b>	<b>3 772</b>	<b>3 405</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>4 712</b>	<b>8 551</b>	<b>8 184</b>

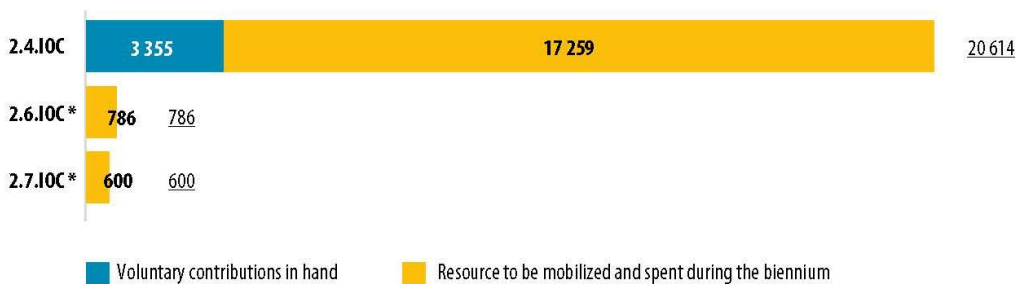
# Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission - Resource distribution

## IOC – Integrated Budget Framework by output and source of funds

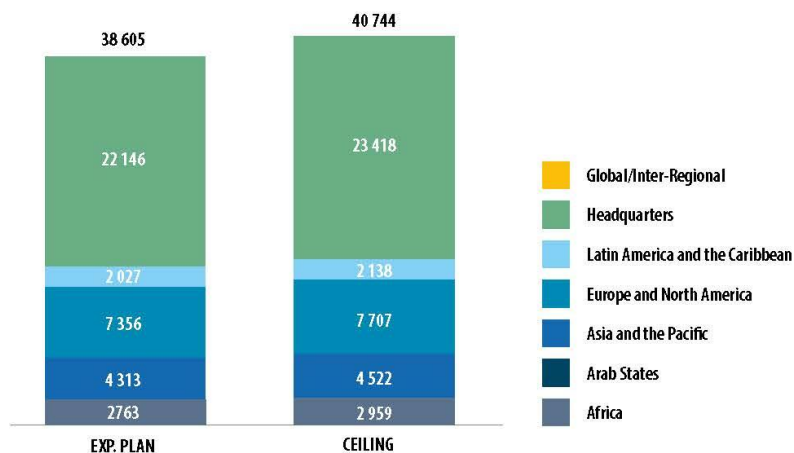
Output	Breakdown by source of funds - Revised 43 C/5 (in USD '000)					
	Regular Budget		Revenue Generating Fund/OPF	Voluntary Contributions	TOTAL IBF	
	Budget Ceiling	Expenditure Plan			Budget Ceiling	Expenditure Plan
2.4.IOC	17 633	15 494	355	20 614	<b>38 602</b>	<b>36 463</b>
2.6.IOC *	366	366		786	<b>1 152</b>	<b>1 152</b>
2.7.IOC *	390	390		600	<b>990</b>	<b>990</b>
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>18 389</b>	<b>16 250</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>22 000</b>	<b>40 744</b>	<b>38 605</b>

\* Intersectoral Outputs implemented with other Sectors

## IOC – Voluntary contributions under the Budget Ceiling and Expenditure Plan (in USD '000)



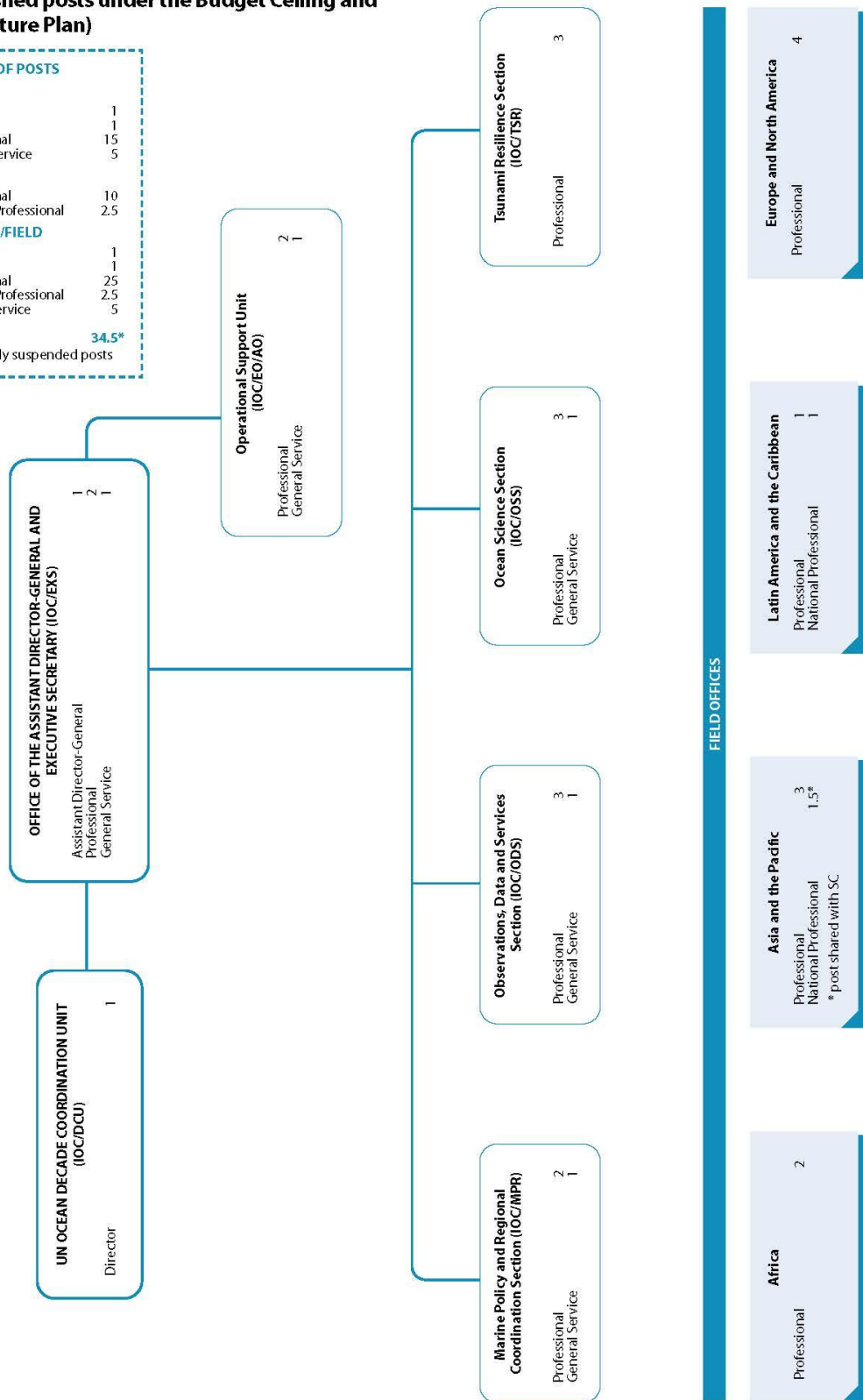
## IOC – Decentralization of resources by Region (in USD '000)



# Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) Organizational Chart

(Established posts under the Budget Ceiling and Expenditure Plan)

NUMBER OF POSTS	
<b>HQ</b>	
ADG	1
Director	1
Professional	15
General Service	5
<b>FIELD</b>	
Professional	10
National Professional	2.5
<b>TOTAL HQ/FIELD</b>	
ADG	1
Director	1
Professional	25
National Professional	2.5
General service	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34.5*</b>
*8.5 partially suspended posts	

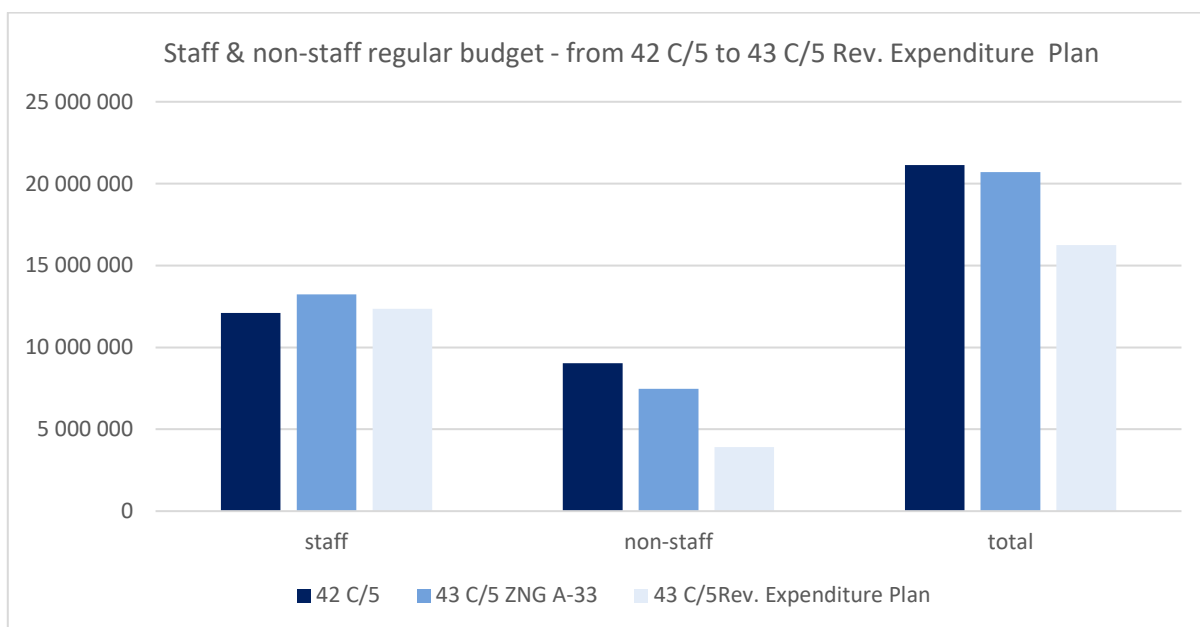


**Part II**

**PROPOSED 2026–2027 BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS**

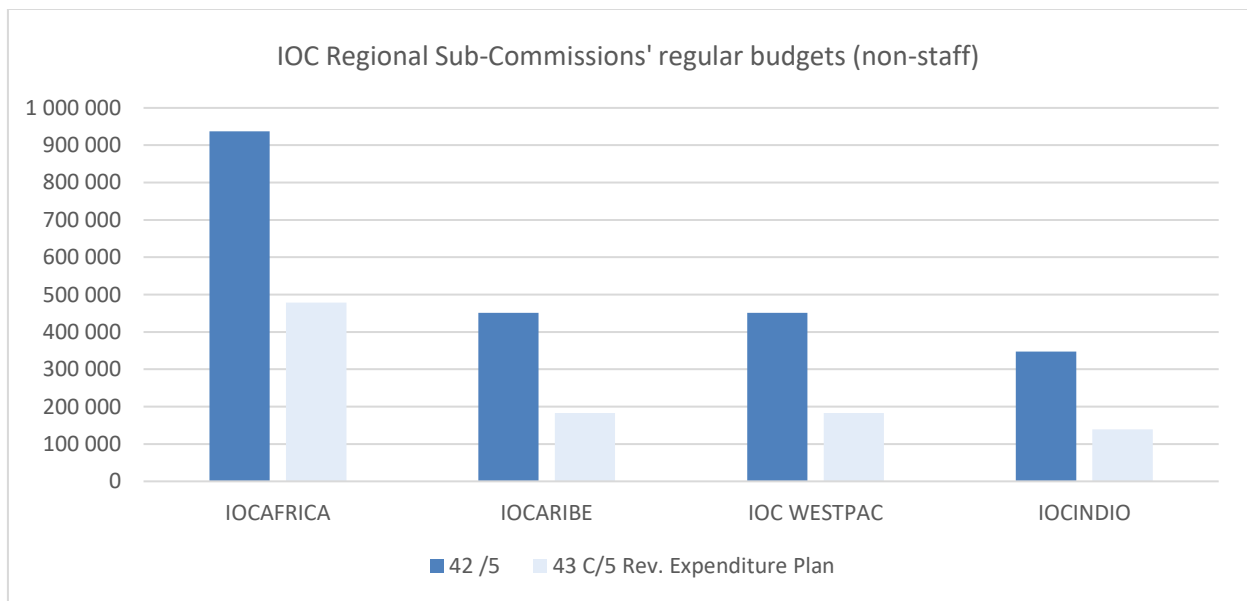
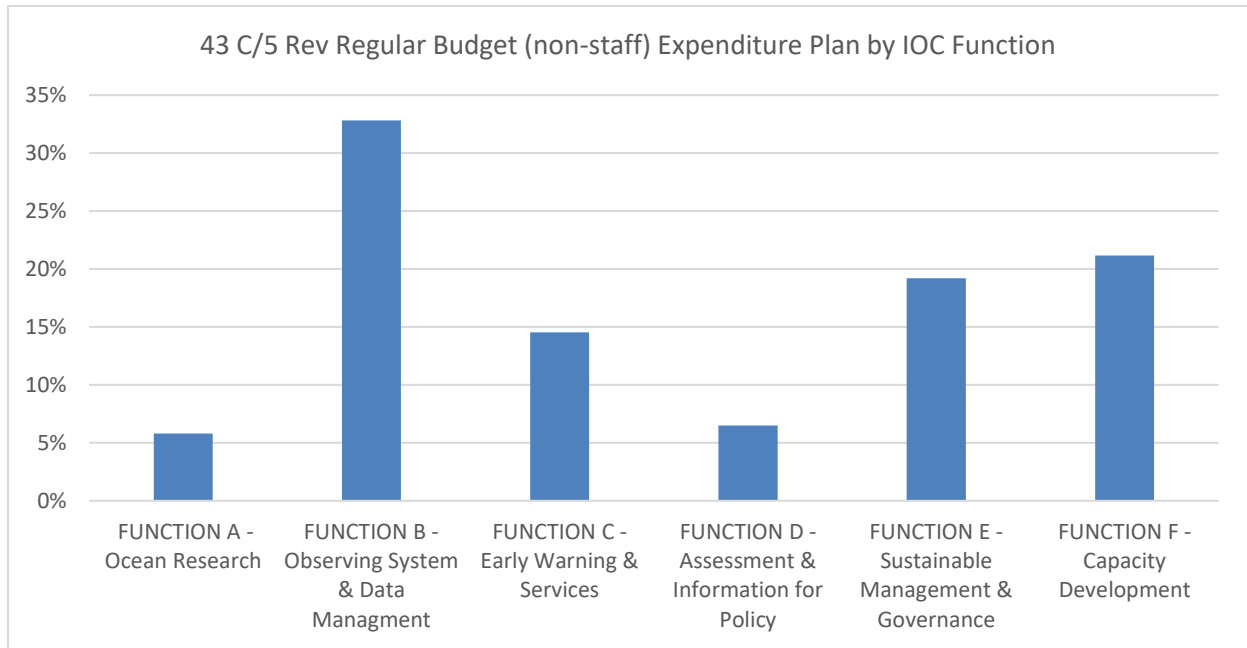
13. In preparing the proposals for the 43 C/5 Rev. allocations, the Secretariat was guided by Member States’ definition of priorities as reflected in IOC Resolutions [A-32/4](#), [EC-57/2](#) and [A-33/3](#).

14. Taking the Draft 43 C/5 Zero Nominal Growth (ZNG) budget approved by the IOC Assembly at its 33<sup>rd</sup> session as a basis, the same number of posts funded by regular budget (34.5 in total) was maintained, with some adjustments to account for the freeze of recruitments pending the approval of the budget by the UNESCO Executive Board at its 224<sup>th</sup> session in April 2026 and better integrate and reinforce priority areas of work in observations and data and information management and capacity development, supported by strategic planning and enhanced and coordinated resource mobilisation. The graph below shows the staff/non-staff comparison between 42 C/5, the 43 C/5 ZNG scenario and the 43 C/5 Rev. Expenditure Plan.



15. The reduction to the non-staff portion of the regular budget was applied across the board to all IOC functions and activities to:

- preserving the 42 C/5 agreed prioritization
- ensure sufficient allocations for primary Governing Bodies’ meetings
- keeping priority to IOCAFRICA and the contribution to SIDS/Early Warning for All intersectoral output, while reallocation the regular budget non-staff contribution to the intersectoral output on ocean literacy to the core capacity development budgets of the IOC Regional Sub-Commissions.



**Table 2: Proposed budgetary allocations 43 C/5 Rev.**

IOC Function/Workplan	Fund center	42 C/5	Draft 43 C/5 A-33	43 C/5 Revised				
		Regular Budget	ZNG 1	Budget ceiling	Expenditure Plan	Voluntary Contributions*	Total IBF Expenditure Plan	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
<b>FUNCTION A - Ocean Research</b>		<b>522,779</b>	<b>431,873</b>	<b>347,487</b>	<b>212,913</b>	<b>1,024,565</b>	<b>1,237,478</b>	<b>5%</b>
WCRP	IOC	50,000	41,306	33,235	20,363			
Ocean Carbon Sources & Sinks	IOC	236,389	195,284	157,126	96,275			
CC impact on ocean & coastal ecosystems	IOC	236,389	195,284	157,126	96,275			
<b>FUNCTION B - Observing System &amp; Data Management</b>		<b>2,957,473</b>	<b>2,443,201</b>	<b>1,965,806</b>	<b>1,204,496</b>	<b>4,900,000</b>	<b>6,104,496</b>	<b>25%</b>
GOOS leadership, coordination & outreach**	IOC	833,369	688,455	887,644	543,881			
GOOS Africa through IOCAFRICA	NAI	109,328	90,317	72,669	44,526			
PI-GOOS	BGK	71,881	59,382	47,779	29,275			
IOGOOS	SUV	71,881	59,382	47,779	29,275			
IOCARIBE-GOOS	CTG	71,878	59,379	47,777	29,274			
Observing system integration & delivery	IOC	363,429	300,233					
Ocean forecast systems & applications	IOC	138,626	114,520					
Africa InfoHub	NAI	150,000	123,917	99,704	61,091			
IODE systems**	OSE	432,155	357,008	574,499	352,009			
IODE & OBIS products & services	OSE	432,155	357,008					
IODE & OBIS training & education	OSE	282,771	233,600					
OTGA	OSE			187,955	115,165			
OBPS***	IOC							
<b>FUNCTION C - Early Warning &amp; Services</b>		<b>1,087,734</b>	<b>898,589</b>	<b>723,008</b>	<b>443,004</b>	<b>3,378,000</b>	<b>3,821,004</b>	<b>16%</b>
Promote integrated & sustained warning systems	IOC	329,389	272,112	218,942	134,150			
Tsunami Ready	IOC			203,457	124,663			
Tsunami Ready - Caribbean	BRI		63,217					
Tsunami Ready - Pacific	SUV		63,217					
Tsunami Ready - Indian Ocean	JAK		63,217					
Tsunami Ready - NEAM	IOC		63,217					
Tsunami-Ready - Educating communities at risk	IOC	128,850						
Tsunami-Ready - Caribbean	BRI	86,808						
Tsunami-Ready - Pacific	SUV	90,434						
Building capacities for assessment	IOC	163,814	135,329	186,721	114,409			
Building capacities for assessment Indian Ocean	JAK	117,100	96,738					
Building capacities for assessment Indian Ocean	PRT							
HAB & NIS Research & Monitoring	CPH	171,339	141,545	113,888	69,782			
Multi-hazard EWS***	IOC							
<b>FUNCTION D - Assessment &amp; Information for Policy</b>		<b>585,584</b>	<b>483,758</b>	<b>389,233</b>	<b>238,492</b>	<b>1,050,000</b>	<b>1,288,492</b>	<b>5%</b>
Follow-up to SDGs, WOA & StOR	IOC	147,527	121,874	98,060	60,084			
GEBCO	IOC	78,681	64,999	64,999	32,045			
Reducing nutrient enrichment	CPH	171,339	141,545	113,888	69,781			
CC adaptation in coastal zones Africa	NAI	93,037	76,859	61,841	37,891			
CC adaptation in coastal zones	IOC	95,000	78,481	63,145	38,691			
<b>FUNCTION E - Sustainable Management &amp; Governance</b>		<b>1,415,731</b>	<b>1,169,552</b>	<b>991,616</b>	<b>704,406</b>	<b>6,388,000</b>	<b>7,092,406</b>	<b>29%</b>
IOC Governing bodies	IOC	300,000	247,833	250,000	250,000			
IOCAFRICA	NAI	80,000	66,089	53,175	32,582			
IOCARIBE	CTG	80,000	66,089	53,175	32,582			
WESTPAC	BGK	80,000	66,089	53,175	32,582			
IOCINDIO	NDL	80,000	66,089	53,175	32,582			
IOC Communication & Outreach	IOC	187,711	155,070	124,770	76,448			
UN partnerships	IOC	199,500	164,809	132,606	81,250			
UN Decade preparation/coordination	IOC	171,000	141,265	113,662	69,644			
ICAM & MSP	IOC	237,521	196,219	157,878	96,736			
<b>FUNCTION F - Capacity Development</b>		<b>1,708,951</b>	<b>1,411,784</b>	<b>1,215,926</b>	<b>776,008</b>	<b>3,873,564</b>	<b>4,649,572</b>	<b>19%</b>
Capacity Development Coordination**	IOC	410,553	279,162	212,893	107,207			
GOSR	IOC	118,020	97,498	78,447	48,066			
CD IOCAFRICA	NAI	434,944	419,312	384,103	272,141			
CD IOCARIBE	CTG	248,478	205,270	185,161	121,198			
CD WESTPAC	BGK	248,478	205,270	185,161	121,198			
CD IOCINDIO (incl. IOOE-2)	NDL	248,478	205,270	170,161	106,198			
<b>SUB-TOTAL IOC CORE OUTPUT</b>		<b>8,278,253</b>	<b>6,838,757</b>	<b>5,633,076</b>	<b>3,579,319</b>	<b>20,614,129</b>	<b>24,193,448</b>	<b>100%</b>
IP 2 - Ocean Literacy - programmatic coordination	VNI	68,426	15,000					
IP2 - Ocean Literacy HQ - coordination	IOC	66,000						
IP 2 - Ocean Literacy IOCAFRICA	NAI	70,000	25,000					
IP 2 - Ocean Literacy IOCARIBE	CTG	50,574	15,000					
IP 2 - Ocean Literacy WESTPAC	BGK	50,574	15,000					
IP 2 - Ocean Literacy IOCINDIO	NDL	19,426	15,000					
Sub-total Output 2.6 (OL-IP2)			85,000			785,871	870,871	
SIDS - Caribbean	BRI		50,000	30,000	30,000			
SIDS - Pacific	SUV		50,000	30,000	30,000			
SIDS - Africa	NAI		50,000	30,000	30,000			
Sub-total Output 2.7 (SIDS)			150,000	90,000	90,000	600,000	750,000	
Sub-total Intersectoral Outputs		325,000	235,000	90,000	90,000	1,385,871	1,620,871	
<b>TOTAL NET OPERATIONAL BUDGET</b>		<b>8,603,253</b>	<b>7,073,757</b>	<b>5,723,076</b>	<b>3,669,319</b>	<b>22,000,000</b>		
Common country programming 1%	BSP	83,727	73,685	59,615	38,222			
Evaluations 3%	EVA	251,181	221,055	178,846	114,666			
IOC Development & co-design	IOC	45,000	45,000	30,000	30,000			
IOC Operating costs	IOC	49,438	50,000	50,000	50,000	355,067		
<b>TOTAL NON STAFF</b>		<b>9,032,599</b>	<b>7,463,497</b>	<b>6,041,537</b>	<b>3,902,207</b>			
<b>TOTAL STAFF COSTS</b>		<b>12,102,087</b>	<b>13,243,823</b>	<b>12,347,861</b>	<b>12,347,861</b>			
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>21,134,686</b>	<b>20,707,320</b>	<b>18,389,398</b>	<b>16,250,069</b>	<b>22,355,067</b>	<b>38,605,136</b>	

\*\*targeted amount, same as presented to A-33

\*\*\*title adjusted compared to A-33 (IOC/A-33/1.Doc(1))

\*\*\*\*regular budget proposed only in the zero real growth scenario A-33 (IOC/A-33/5.1.Doc(1))

**IOC Allocations under the one-off appropriation of \$31M  
to supplement the 43 C/5 Rev. regular budget**

16. At its 43<sup>rd</sup> session, the UNESCO General Conference approved a one-off appropriation of \$31 million to supplement the regular budget for the 2026–2027 financial period, comprising \$23 million from the residual balance of the Special Account for Management Costs (MCA) and \$8 million advance of the Working Capital Fund (WCF) from the two Member States withdrawing from the Organization.

17. Under the same resolution, the General Conference further requested the Director-General to present, for approval by the Executive Board at its 224<sup>th</sup> session, the proposed mechanism and allocations for the use of the supplementary funding (cf [224 EX/11.II](#)).

18. The supplementary funding provides much-needed short-term relief, but it does not resolve the structural and financial pressures the Organization (and therefore the IOC) faces with a reduced regular budget under the 43 C/5 expenditure plan.

19. Additional funds will be made available under a new ‘Special Account for the Supplementary Funding of the 43 C/5 Regular Budget’. IOC’s share of this funding amounts to \$500,000.

20. 70% of the supplementary funds will be allocated to field implementation, notably in Cartagena, Fiji, Jakarta and Nairobi. This will enhance Member States’ observations and data infrastructure for increased scientific understanding of the ocean dimension in climate change, sea level variations at regional and global levels, early warning systems for multiple ocean-based hazards, as well as strengthening the data flow and National Oceanographic Centre support, and support African Member States and SIDS to join the Tsunami Ready Recognition programme (TRRP). This will translate into target enhancements ([table 3](#) below), and will directly contribute to UNESCO’s Priority African Flagship Programme 5 and SIDS Accelerators 2 and 4.

**Table 3:** Expected changes in output targets (Table 6 of document [224 EX/11.II](#))

Performance Indicators	Expenditure Plan Target 2027	Impact
<b>Output 2.4.IOC – Member States critically supported in strengthening their capacity to conduct marine scientific research, generate knowledge, and develop and implement science-based tools, services and policies in order to reverse the decline in ocean health and accelerate the transition towards sustainable management of ocean-related risks and opportunities (IOC Resolution EC-57/2)</b>		
<b>2.4.IOC.1</b> Number of Member States supported in routinely collecting and managing FAIR EOVS data on biodiversity and ecosystems through GOOS, ODIS, and OBIS	118 Africa 28 SIDS 24	126 (+8) Africa 31 (+3) SIDS 29 (+5)
<b>2.4.IOC.3</b> Number of Member States’ communities recognized as Tsunami Ready	180 Africa 7 SIDS 21	194 (+14) Africa 14 (+7) SIDS 28 (+7)