

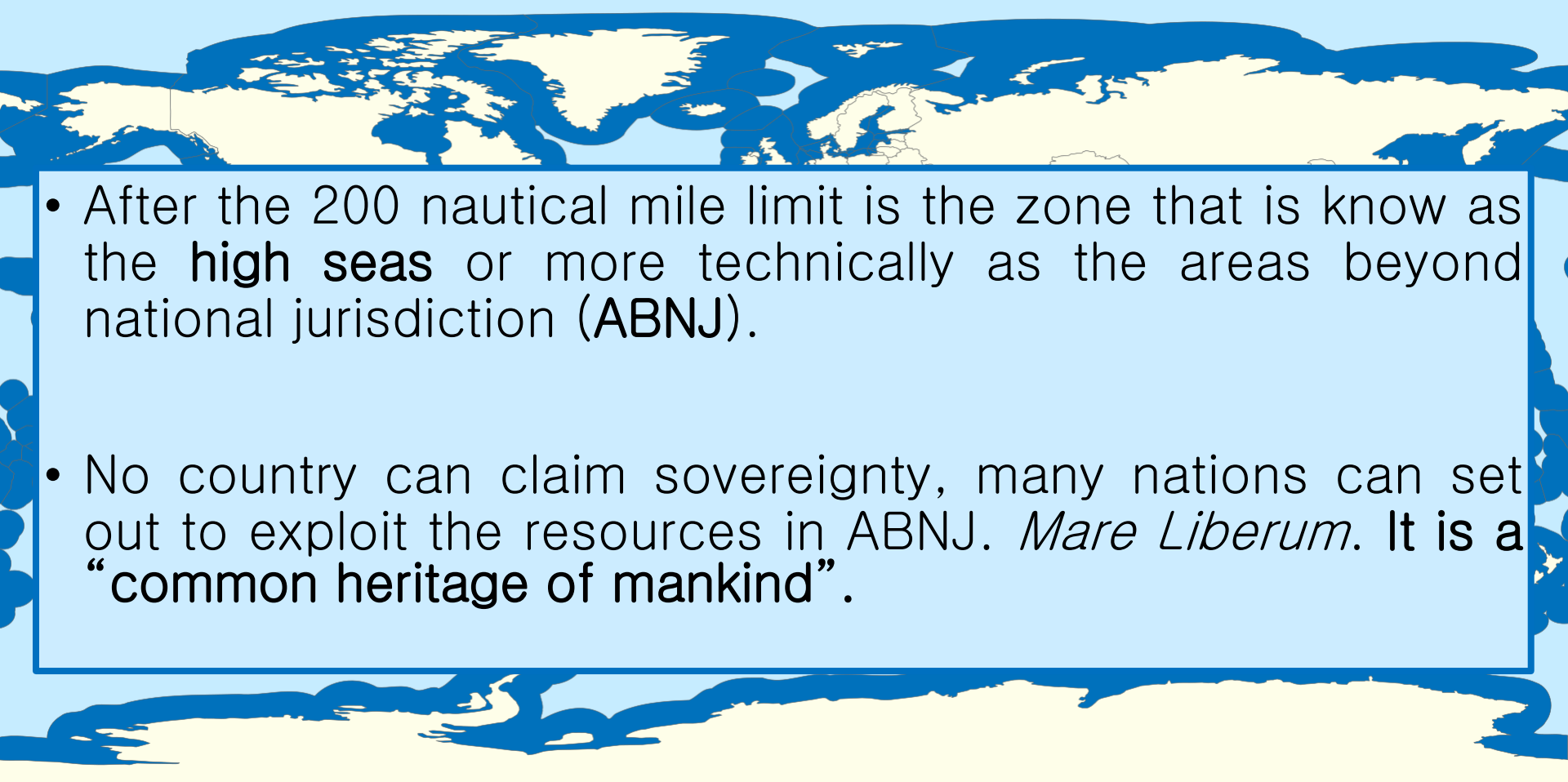
State of the SDG14: Interconnectedness and Policy Coherence.

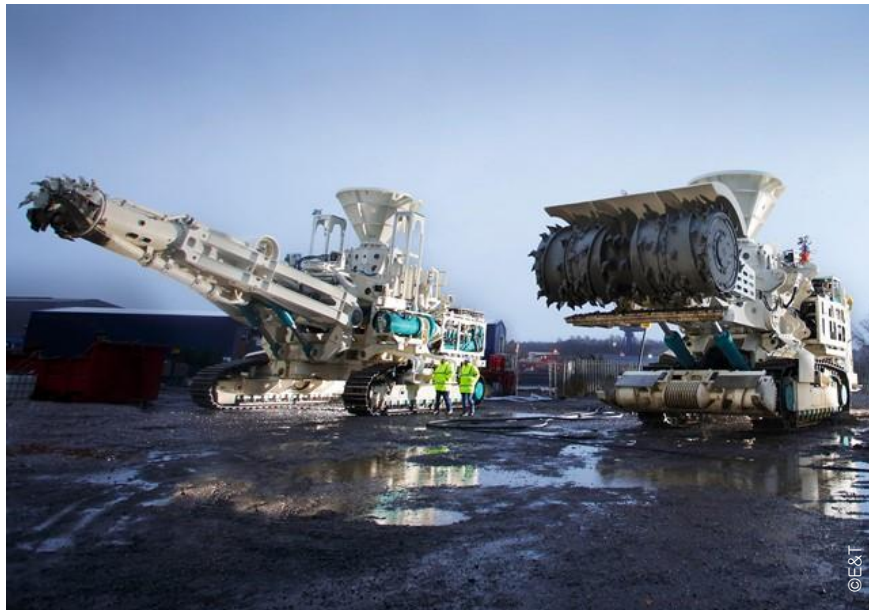
Fabienne McLellan, Managing Director, OceanCare





Maritime Zones: The High Seas (or ABNJ).

- 
- After the 200 nautical mile limit is the zone that is known as the **high seas** or more technically as the areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ).
 - No country can claim sovereignty, many nations can set out to exploit the resources in ABNJ. *Mare Liberum*. It is a “common heritage of mankind”.



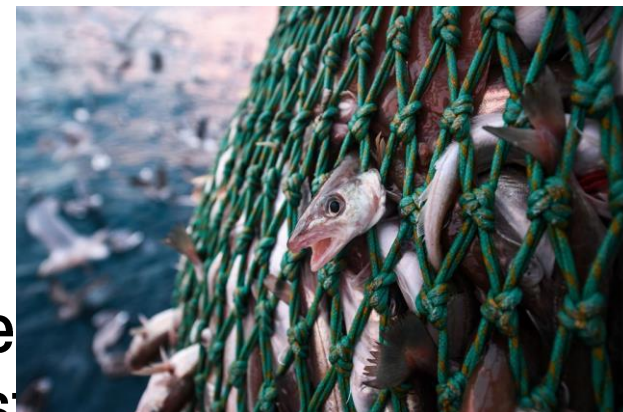
The Importance Of SDG14.

- Global emergency facing the ocean
- Global commons being depleted & degraded with transboundary impacts
- No country can solve this within its borders
- SDG14 is truly universal with manifold interlinkages between other goals and targets
- The pervasive cumulative threats of climate change, ocean acidification, overfishing and transboundary forms of pollution are affecting ocean ecosystems negatively
- Marine biodiversity is decreasing rapidly with ramifications for the health of the ocean (SDG14), poverty eradication (SDG1), livelihoods (SDG2) and



Challenges.

- Lack of global governance
- Degradation of the ocean environment hits developing countries the hardest
- The ocean is essential for economic development, livelihoods and food security for more than 3bn people world wide
- Stock of natural capital provided by global commons lacks proper valuation from markets and public policies
- SDG14.7. provides a clear mandate for exercising the blue economy for small islands states and for the least developed countries
 - What kind of blue economy? Precautionary principle
 - Building back better, greener, bluer, more just and inclusive economy



The Role of Organisations

UNSG (United Nations Secretary-General) → **Annual Report on Oceans and Seas** → **UNGA** (United Nations General Assembly)

UNGA → **Annual Omnibus Resolution**

Annual Omnibus Resolution branches into:

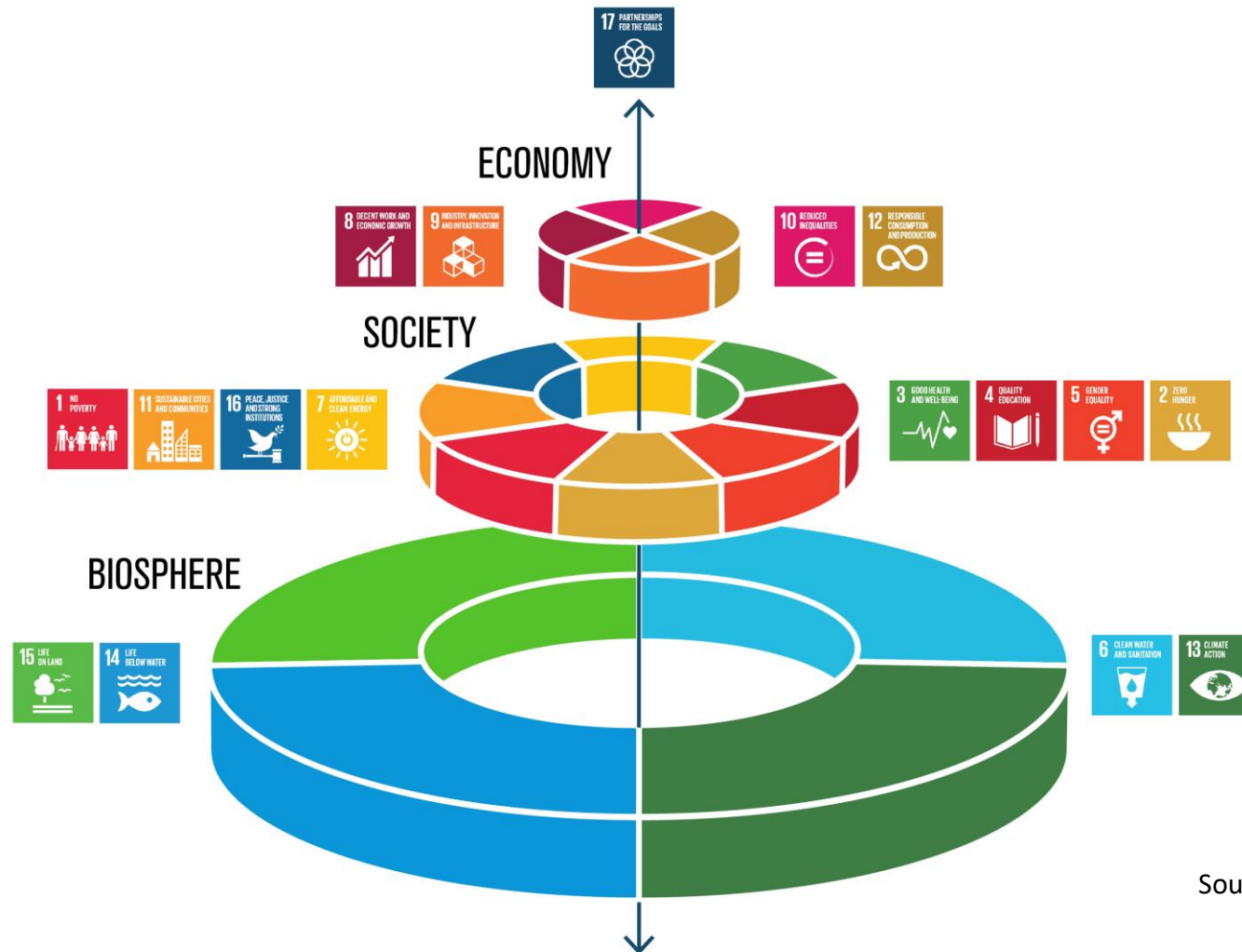
- UNCLOS** (United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea)
 - Commission on Limits of the Continental Shelf
 - Office of Legal Affairs (OLA)
 - ITLOS (International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea)
 - 1984 Agmt. (Agreement on the Law of the Sea)
 - ISA (International Seabed Authority)
 - Mining*
- FAO** (Food and Agriculture Organization)
 - Fish Stocks Agreement
 - PSMA (Port State Measures Agreement)
 - Compliance Agreement
 - 17 RFMOs (Regional Fisheries Management Organizations)
 - Fisheries*
- UNEP** (United Nations Environment Programme)
 - Convention Migratory Sp.
 - CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species)
 - CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity)
 - Aichi Target 11
 - 13 Regional Seas Programmes
 - Biodiversity*
 - 5 Partner Programmes
- UNDP** (United Nations Development Programme)
 - Development*
- UNESCO** (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)
 - IOC (Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission)
 - Science*
- IMO** (International Maritime Organization)
 - SOLAS (Safety of Life at Sea)
 - MARPOL + Annexes
 - Shipping
 - London Convention
 - Dumping*
- ILO** (International Labour Organization)
 - Relevant treaties and provisions
 - Labour*

Other Entities:

- UN Oceans (interagency collaboration mechanism)
- International Whaling Commission
- The Arctic Council
- Antarctic Treaty System (ATS)

Source: Global Ocean Commission, 2014

Our Life Support System.



Source: Johan Rockström



Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

SDG14 Targets

14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation

14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

14.A Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

Interaction with other SDGs.

Interactions among Sustainable Development Goals

TOTAL STRENGTH

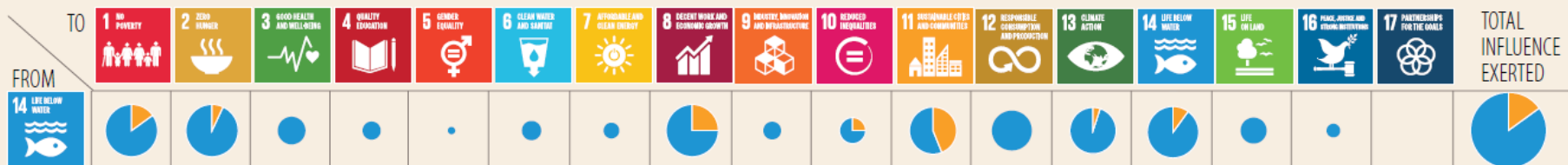


Trade-offs to be addressed

Co-benefits to be harnessed

INFLUENCED GOALS

INFLUENCING GOALS



Ocean noise and the SDGs

UNCLOS definition of pollution of the marine environment:

*“...the introduction by man, directly or indirectly, of substances or **energy** into the marine environment including estuaries, which results, or is likely to result in such deleterious effects as **harm to living resources and marine life**, hazards to human health, hindrance to marine activities including fishing and other legitimate uses of the sea, impairment of quality for use of sea water and reduction of beneficial uses”.*



Ocean noise and the SDGs

- SDG14.4 - to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible
- Efforts to protect and restore fish stocks risk being undermined by ocean noise-generating activities
- A need to consider ocean noise when development plans for Marine Protected Areas or no-f



Ocean noise and the SDGs



- Millions of people around the world dependent on fisheries for food and livelihood
- Commercial fish catch rates have been shown to drop after ocean noise events
- Increased by-catch rates and decreased fish abundance have been observed in the presence of anthropogenic noise
- Efforts to protect and restore fish stocks risk being undermined by ocean noise-generating activities
- A need to consider ocean noise when development plans for Marine Protected Areas or no-fishing zones.

Ocean noise and the SDGs



How is the world doing on this goal?


14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

→ *INDICATOR: 14.1.1. “index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density”*

14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

→ *INDICATOR: 14.4.1. “proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels”*

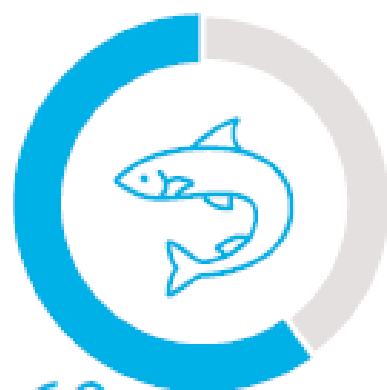
Projected distance from reaching selected targets by 2030 (at current trends)

GOAL	WITHIN 5%	5–10%	>10%	NEGATIVE LONG-TERM TREND
 Goal 14				14.1. Continued deterioration of coastal waters* 14.4. Overfishing*

How is the world doing on this goal?

Oceans

The livelihoods of 60 million fishers depend on ocean resources



60 MILLION
fishers depend on
ocean resources



33.1%

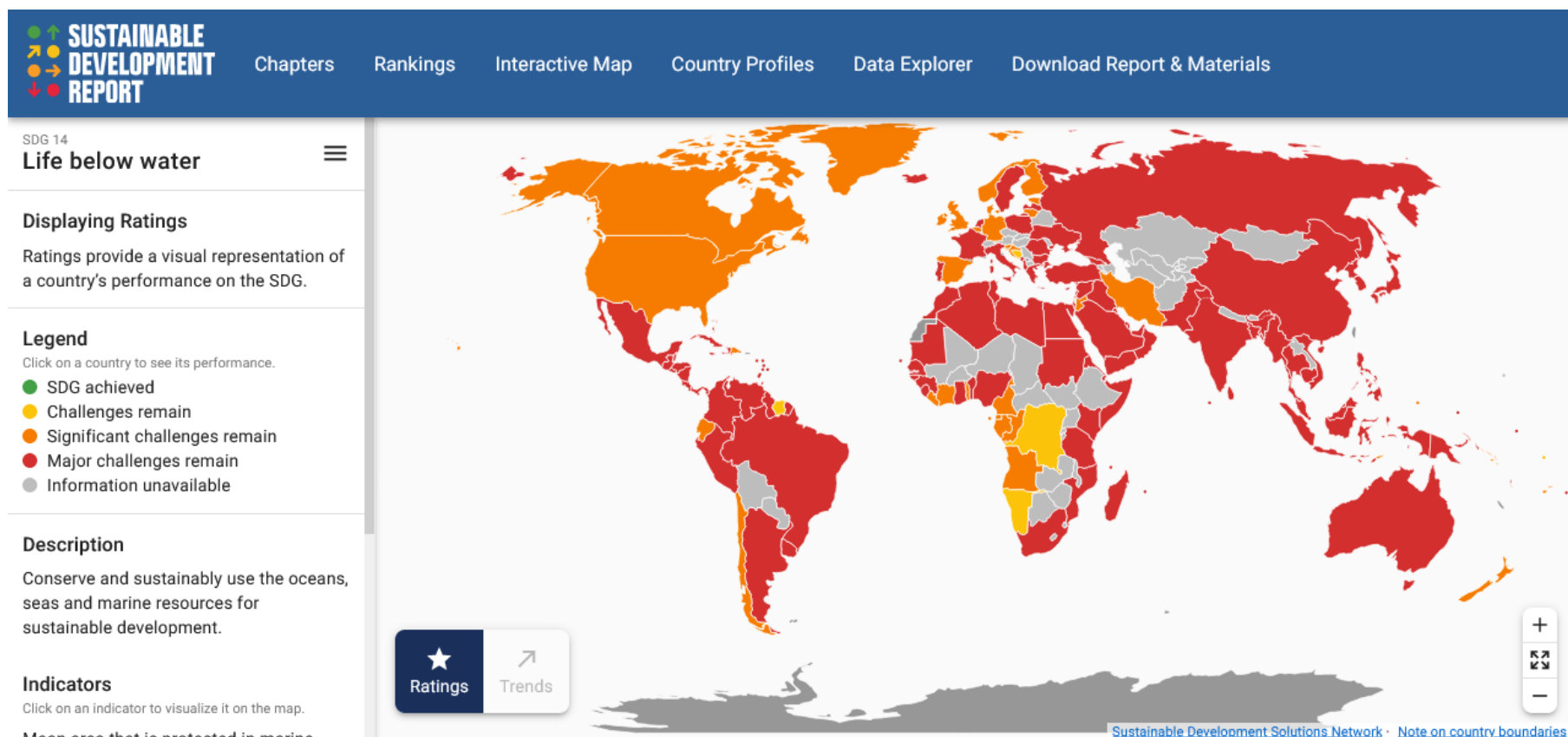
fish stocks are fished at unsustainable levels



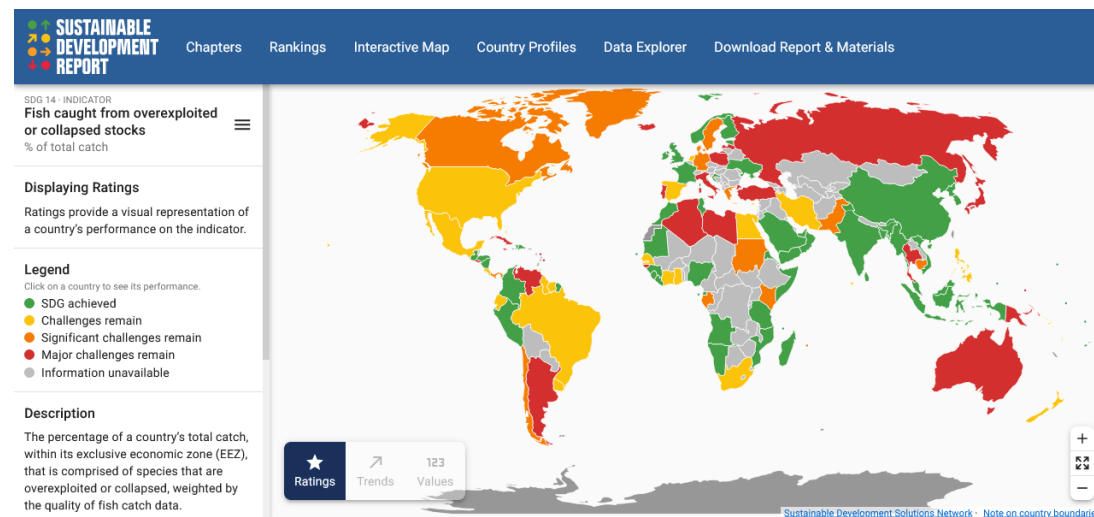
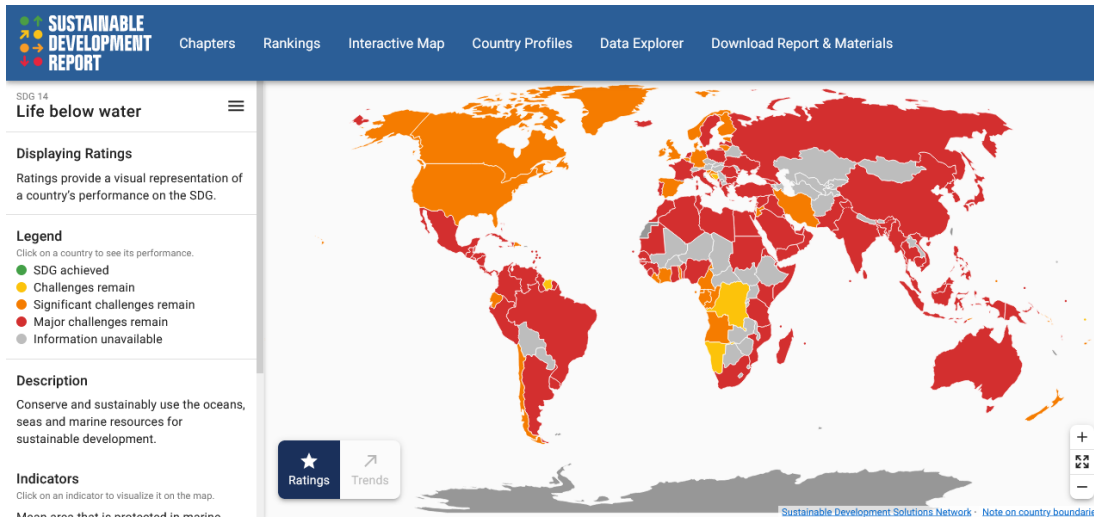
50%

of all coral reefs have
been lost since 1870

How is the world doing on this goal?



How is the world doing on this goal?



Source: <https://dashboards.sdindex.org/map/goals/sdg14>

Sustainable Development Report 2021

- **Data gaps and time lags in official statistics** highlight the need for further investments in statistical capacity and new approaches to monitor countries' commitments and progress on key SDG transformations.
- **Robust and timely data** are needed to monitor SDG progress. The pandemic has underlined the value of timely and disaggregated data to inform targeted actions and save lives.
- More than five years after the adoption of the SDGs, **considerable gaps in official statistics remain in terms of country coverage and timeliness for many SDGs**; in particular SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), and **SDG 14 (Life Below Water)**.
- Even before COVID-19, many parts of the world were **progressing too slowly or experiencing reversals in progress towards SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life Below Water), and SDG 15 (Life on Land)**.
- Despite an increase in the share of protected areas, biodiversity threats and deforestation, caused partly by unsustainable supply chains, are driving **reversals or stagnation of progress on SDG 14 (Life Below Water) and SDG 15 (Life on Land)**.

Sustainable Development Report 2021

Figure 2.6

Progress by SDGs and regions (continued)



SDG 14 Life below water

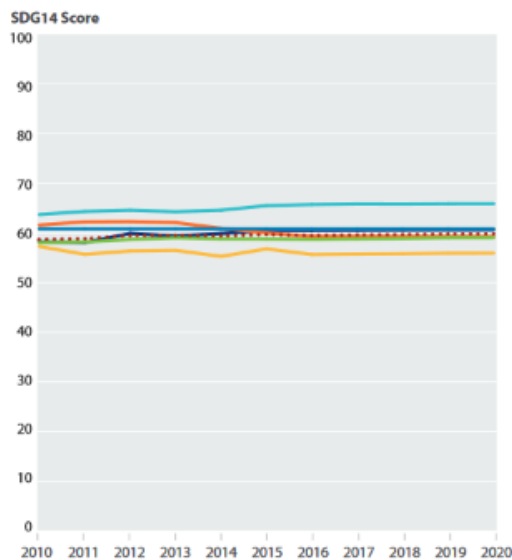


Figure 2.7

Progress in the world for each SDG since 2015 in percentage points

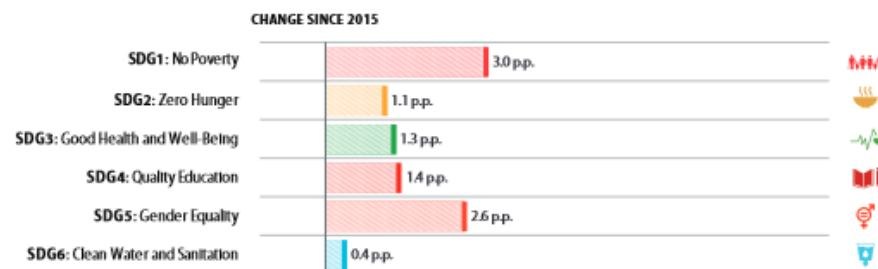
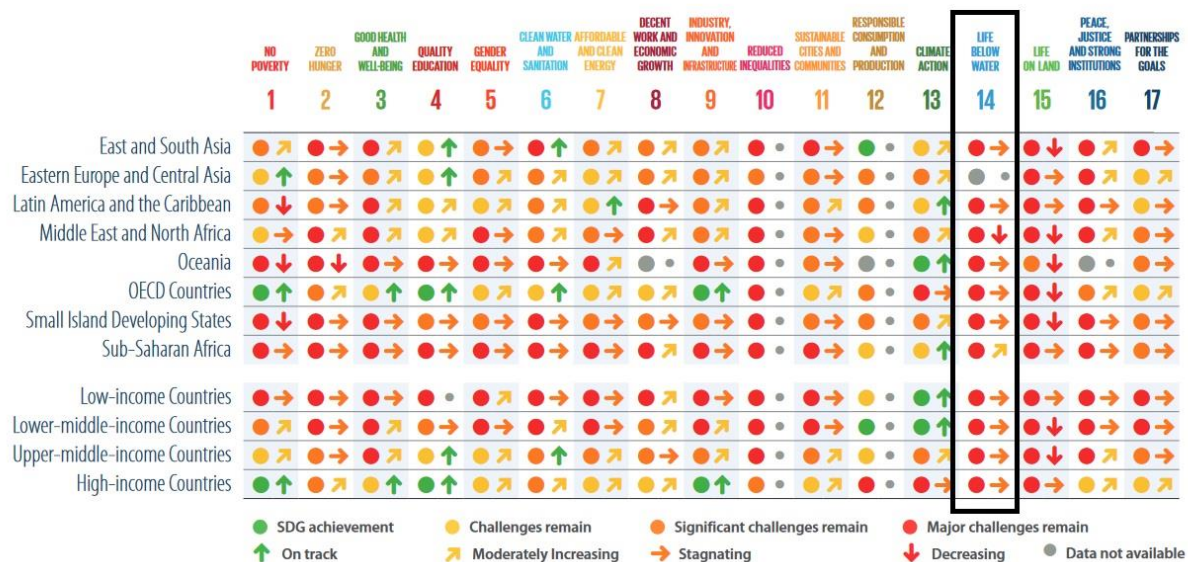


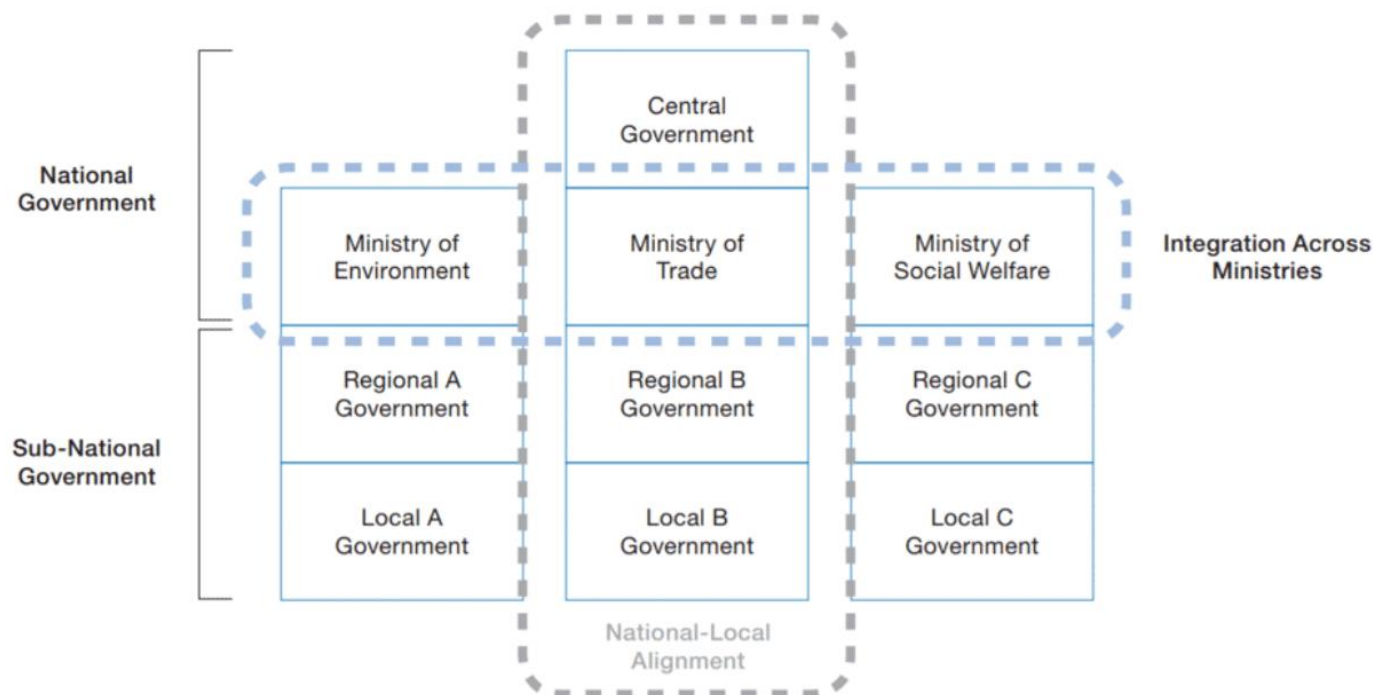
Figure 2.19

2021 SDG dashboards (levels and trends) by region and income group



Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development

Vertical and Horizontal Coherence



Key Take-Aways PCSD.

1. Sustainability brings development **beyond economic growth** to include social, environmental, and economic dimensions of development
2. Sustainable Development Goals are a **network of targets**
3. Policy coherence for sustainable development is an approach to **integrate the economic, social, environmental, and governance dimensions** at all stages of domestic and international policy making
4. Coherence is not only at national levels of governance

so across

Table 1. Overview of PCSD screening tool

1. ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK		1.1. Actors
		1.2. Policy inter-linkages
		1.3. Enabling and disabling conditions (contextual factors)
		1.4. Sources of finance
		1.5. Trans-boundary and intergenerational impacts
2. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	Whole of Government approaches	2.1. Awareness and understanding of sustainable development, SDGs, and PCSD
		2.2. Political commitment
		2.3. Priority setting
		2.4. Multi-stakeholder involvement
		2.5. Strategic framework
	Policy coordination	2.6. Coordination mechanisms
		2.7. Country specific SDG targets
		2.8. Inter-linkages across governance levels
		2.9. Budget processes
		2.10. Administrative culture
3. MONITORING FRAMEWORK		3.1. Strengthening monitoring and reporting mechanisms
		3.2. Adapting monitoring mechanisms to the new agenda
		3.3. Measuring policy interactions

For full screening tool see reference OECD 2016.

Accelerate Action to Ocean Conservation.

- ✓ **Protect key marine environments and small-scale fisheries, and to invest in ocean science**
- ✓ **International cooperation to protect vulnerable habitats**
- ✓ **Establishing comprehensive, effective and equitably managed systems of government-protected areas to conserve biodiversity and ensure a sustainable future for the fishing industry**
- ✓ **Strengthening ocean governance through ambitious High Seas Treaty (UNCLOS Implementing Agreement) on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction**
- ✓ **30x30 campaign to protect 30% of the world's ocean by 2030 through network of MPAs.**
- ✓ **Eliminating overfishing subsidies is likely the largest single action that can be taken to protect the world's fisheries and the communities that depend on them.**
- ✓ **MEAs, governments, public authorities to adopt SDGS as guiding framework for their programming, planning and budgetary procedures.**
- ✓ **At local level, making ocean-friendly choices when buying products or eating food derived from oceans and consume only what we need (particularly reducing plastic**



High-Level UN Ocean Conference on SDG14, June 2022.

- Lisbon, 27th June – 1st July, hosted by Kenya and Portugal
- Second high-level UN conference with focus on single goal of Agenda 2030
- Theme: “Scaling up ocean action based on science and innovation for the implementation of Goal 14: stocktaking, partnerships and solutions”.
- Accelerate action towards achieving SDG14 and its targets
- Politically negotiated [Declaration](#)
 - 3rd informal consultation on 22nd April
- Partnership dialogues, side events and voluntary commitments (from member states, NGO, academia, private sector and other actors)
- Broad participation from member states, business, civil society and academia as large media interest expected



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Figure 2: Diagrammatic overview of relevant global and regional instruments

(* Voluntary instrument. Numbers in parentheses indicate ratifications/accessions as of September 2017)

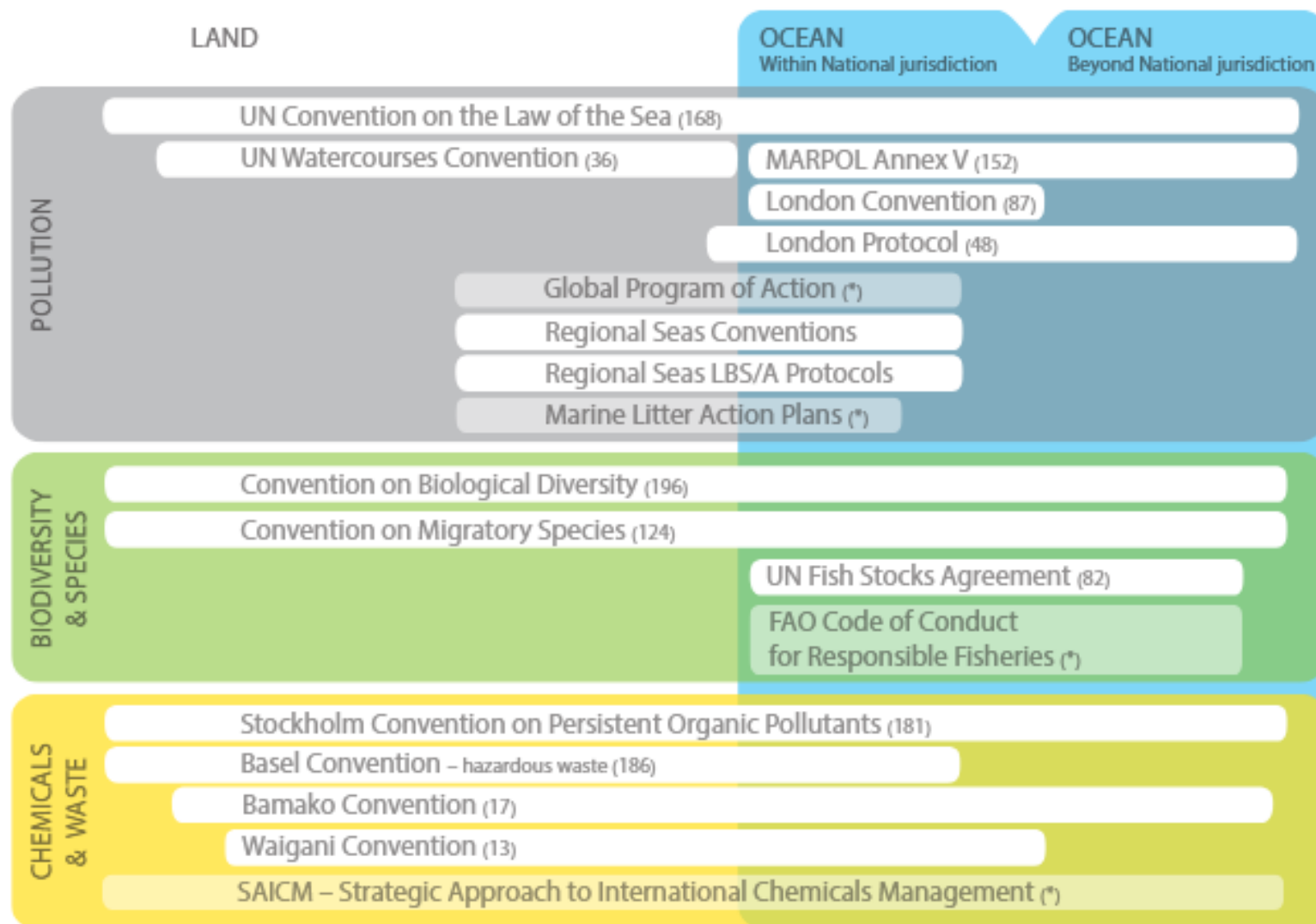
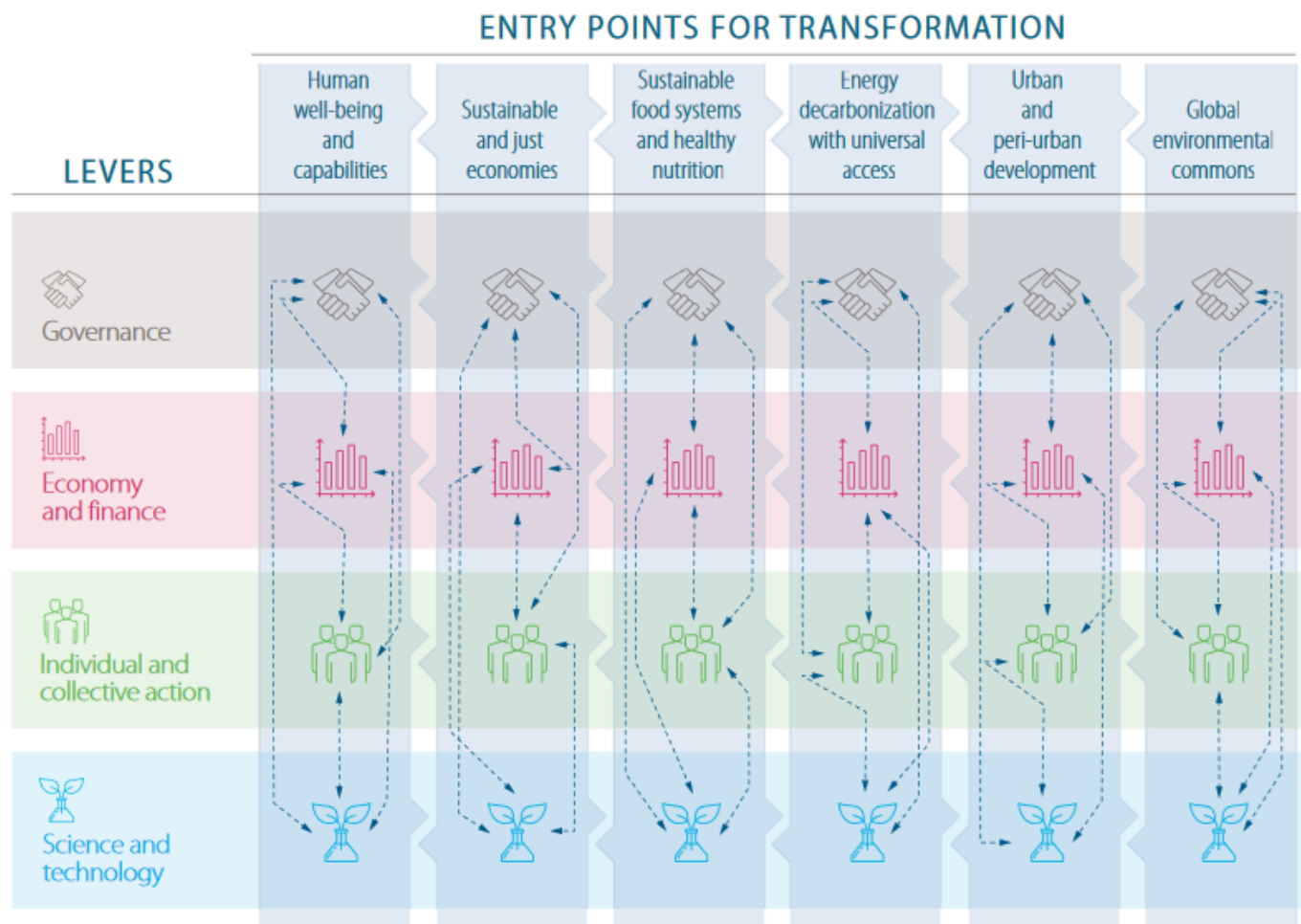


Figure 2-2:
Pathways to transformation



Note: Pathways are integrated and context specific combinations of levers to achieve transformational change towards sustainable development through the six entry points.