



**SUPPORTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 14:
CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

SEAFDEC Secretariat

Executive Summary

The high-level United Nations Conference on the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: “Conserve and Sustainably Use the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development” (see Annex 1) was convened at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 5 to 9 June 2017, coinciding with World Oceans Day, to support the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14. The Governments of Fiji and Sweden have the co-hosting responsibilities of the Conference. The Conference aims to be the game changer that will reverse the decline in the health of our ocean for people, planet and prosperity through the adoption of a "Call for Action" by consensus a concise, focused, inter-governmentally agreed declaration to support the implementation of Goal 14. SEAFDEC - as an executed agency of the UNEP/GEF to implement the inter-governmentally endorsed Strategic Action Program for the South China Sea of the Southeast Asian region in achieving the targets of Sustainable Development Goal 14 - participated to the Conference. Furthermore, SEAFDEC Secretary-General and the Executive Director of the UN Environment are exploring the options for more future cooperation in various aspects to address the ways to reduce such impacts from fisheries to the marine environment.

This paper summarizes the results from the Conference to on implementation of the SDG14, and provides some thoughts on the linkage of SDG14 issues and similarity to SEAFDEC programs during the past decade. In addition, lessons learned of the SDG-14 from the side-events of the Conference can share to Southeast Asia such as sustainable fishery, action for fisheries and aquaculture to face climate change, renewable energy, solutions for Managing, Protecting, Conserving and Restoring Marine and Coastal Ecosystems, fighting IUU Fishing, and etc. Accordingly, cooperation between SEAFDEC and UN Environment, one of the UN agency - who responsible to all aspects related to environment and one of the GEF-implementing agency - should be strengthened in near future because the final ultimate goal of SEAFDEC will directly support the SDG-14. SEAFDEC, therefore seek a cooperation with the UN Environment with aims to be a part of the world for minimizing the impact from fisheries and aquacultures to the environment.

Required Consideration by the Council

The Council is requested to take note the executive summary and outcome of the Ocean Conference and the future cooperation with the UN Environment in relation with Fisheries and Environment aspects. The meeting is also invited to provide advice and suggestion to strengthen the cooperation with UN Environment and increasing the visibility of SEAFDEC at the UN forum.

Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and Sustainably Use the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development

Dr. Somboon Siriraksophon
SEAFDEC-SECRETARIAT

I. Introduction

1. The high-level United Nations Conference on the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development was convened at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 5 to 9 June 2017, coinciding with World Oceans Day, to support the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14. The Governments of Fiji and Sweden have the co-hosting responsibilities of the Conference.
2. The Conference aims to be the game changer that will reverse the decline in the health of our ocean for people, planet and prosperity through the adoption of a "Call for Action" by consensus a concise, focused, inter-governmentally agreed declaration to support the implementation of Goal 14.
3. The specific objectives of the Conference are:
 - a. Identify ways and means to support the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14;
 - b. Build on existing successful partnerships and stimulate innovative and concrete new partnerships to advance the implementation of Goal 14;
 - c. Involve all relevant stakeholders, bringing together Governments, the United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions the scientific community, the private sector, philanthropic organizations and other actors to assess challenges and opportunities relating to, as well as actions taken towards, the implementation of Goal 14;
 - d. Share the experiences gained at the national, regional and international levels in the implementation of Goal 14;
 - e. Contribute to the follow-up and review process of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by providing an input to the high-level political forum on sustainable development, in accordance with resolutions 67/290 of 9 July 2013, 70/1 of 25 September 2015 and 70/299 of 29 July 2016, on the implementation of Goal 14, including on opportunities to strengthen progress in the future;
4. In addition, a report containing the co-chairs' summaries of the partnership dialogues, as well as a list of voluntary commitments for the implementation of Goal 14, are announced at the Conference.
5. The Global Environment Facility financed, United Nations Environment implemented, and Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) executed initiatives to implement the inter-governmentally endorsed Strategic Action Program for the South China Sea are leading efforts of the Southeast Asian region in achieving the targets of Sustainable Development Goal 14 (see **Annex 1**).
6. Taking into accounts the significantly, SEAFDEC's important role in the abovementioned initiatives will be showcased during a some events during the conference, including those focused on the GEF's Small Grants Program in which the Fisheries *Refugia* included. In this side-event, SEAFDEC participated as a resource person.
7. The conference presents a timely opportunity for networking with donors such as the UN Environment regarding several initiatives presently under formulation, including those under the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

II. Outcomes of the Conference

8. To support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, the Conference adopted a “Call for Action” by all stakeholders as follows:
 - a. Approach the implementation of Goal 14 in an integrated and coordinated way and promote policies and actions that take into account the critical interlinkages among the targets of Goal 14, the potential synergies between Goal 14 and the other Goals, particularly those with ocean-related targets, as well as other processes that support the implementation of Goal 14;
 - b. Strengthen cooperation, policy coherence and coordination among institutions at all levels, including between and among international organizations, regional and sub-regional organizations and institutions, arrangements and programs;
 - c. Strengthen and promote effective and transparent multi-stakeholder partnerships, including public-private partnerships, by enhancing engagement of Governments with global, regional and sub-regional bodies and programs, the scientific community, the private sector, the donor community, non-governmental organizations, community groups, academic institutions and other relevant actors;
 - d. Develop comprehensive strategies to raise awareness of the natural and cultural significance of the ocean, as well as of its state and role, and of the need to further improve knowledge of the ocean, including its importance for sustainable development and how it is impacted by anthropogenic activities;
 - e. Support plans to foster ocean-related education, for example as part of education curricula, to promote ocean literacy and a culture of conservation, restoration and sustainable use of our ocean;
 - f. Dedicate greater resources to marine scientific research, such as interdisciplinary research and sustained ocean and coastal observation, as well as the collection and sharing of data and knowledge, including traditional knowledge, in order to increase our knowledge of the ocean, to better understand the relationship between climate and the health and productivity of the ocean, to strengthen the development of coordinated early warning systems on extreme weather events and phenomena, and to promote decision-making based on the best available science, to encourage scientific and technological innovation, as well as to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries;
 - g. Accelerate actions to prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris, plastics and micro-plastics, nutrient pollution, untreated wastewater, solid waste discharges, hazardous substances, pollution from ships and abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear, as well as to address, as appropriate, the adverse impacts of other human-related activities on the ocean and on marine life, such as ship strikes, underwater noise and invasive alien species;
 - h. Promote waste prevention and minimization; develop sustainable consumption and production patterns; adopt the 3Rs — reduce, reuse and recycle — including through incentivizing market-based solutions to reduce waste and its generation, improving mechanisms for environmentally sound waste management, disposal and recycling and developing alternatives such as reusable or recyclable products or products that are biodegradable under natural conditions;
 - i. Implement long-term and robust strategies to reduce the use of plastics and micro-plastics, in particular plastic bags and single-use plastics, including by partnering with stakeholders at relevant levels to address their production, marketing and use;
 - j. Support the use of effective and appropriate area-based management tools, including marine protected areas and other integrated, cross-sectoral approaches, including marine spatial planning and integrated coastal zone management, based on best available science, as well as stakeholder engagement and applying the precautionary and ecosystem

- approaches, consistent with international law and in accordance with national legislation, to enhance ocean resilience and better conserve and sustainably use marine biodiversity;
- k. Develop and implement effective adaptation and mitigation measures that contribute to increasing and supporting resilience to ocean and coastal acidification, sea-level rise and increase in ocean temperatures, and to addressing the other harmful impacts of climate change on the ocean as well as coastal and blue carbon ecosystems, such as mangroves, tidal marshes, seagrass and coral reefs, and wider interconnected ecosystems impacting on our ocean, and ensure the implementation of relevant obligations and commitments;
 - l. (l) Enhance sustainable fisheries management, including 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, through the implementation of science-based management measures, monitoring, control and enforcement, supporting the consumption of fish sourced from sustainably managed fisheries, and through precautionary and ecosystem approaches as appropriate, as well as strengthening cooperation and coordination, including through, as appropriate, regional fisheries management organizations, bodies and arrangements;
 - m. End destructive fishing practices and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, addressing their root causes and holding actors and beneficiaries accountable by taking appropriate actions, so as to deprive them of benefits of such activities, and effectively implementing flag State obligations as well as relevant port State obligations;
 - n. Accelerate further work and strengthen cooperation and coordination on the development of interoperable catch documentation schemes and traceability of fish products;
 - o. Strengthen capacity-building and technical assistance provided to small-scale and artisanal fishers in developing countries, to enable and enhance their access to marine resources and markets and improve the socioeconomic situation of fishers and fish workers within the context of sustainable fisheries management;
 - p. Act decisively to 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, including through accelerating work to complete negotiations at the World Trade Organization on this issue, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of those negotiations;
 - q. Support the promotion and strengthening of sustainable ocean-based economies, which, inter alia, build on sustainable activities such as fisheries, tourism, aquaculture, maritime transportation, renewable energies, marine biotechnology and seawater desalination as means to achieve the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, in particular for small island developing States and least developed countries;
 - r. Increase efforts to mobilize the means necessary for the development of sustainable ocean-related activities and the implementation of Goal 14, particularly in developing countries, in line with the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and other relevant outcomes;
 - s. Actively engage in discussions and the exchange of views in the Preparatory Committee established by General Assembly resolution 69/292: Development of an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, so that the General Assembly can, before the end of its seventy-second session, taking into account the report of the Preparatory Committee to the General Assembly, decide on the convening and on the starting date of an intergovernmental conference;
 - t. Welcome follow-up on the partnership dialogues and commit to implementing our respective voluntary commitments made in the context of the Conference;
 - u. Contribute to the follow-up and review process of the 2030 Agenda by providing an input to the high-level political forum on sustainable development on the implementation of Goal 14, including on opportunities to strengthen progress in the future;

- v. Consider further ways and means to support the timely and effective implementation of Goal 14, taking into account the discussions at the high-level political forum during its first cycle.
9. A 1,393 Voluntary commitments for The Ocean Conference (as of 3 July 2017) are initiatives voluntarily undertaken by Governments, the United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations, international and regional financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations, academic and research institutions, the scientific community, the private sector, philanthropic organizations and other actors - individually or in partnership - that aim to contribute to the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14.
 10. Any voluntary commitments made within the framework of the 2030 Agenda targeting SDG 14 can be registered as voluntary commitments for The Ocean Conference, the deadline is Deadline 10 July 2017. SEAFDEC as lead of Fisheries in Southeast Asian region also voluntary committed our exiting program to support the UN SDG 14. We registered our Commitments on 3 July 2017.

III. Side-events of The Ocean Conference

11. There are 178 Side-events of the Ocean Conference (Annex 2) covering all aspects related to the SDG-14 such as healthy ocean, impacts to coastal and marine environment, sustainable fisheries development, impacts of climate change, small-scale fisheries, IUU fishing, Building Disciplines on Fisheries Subsidies, ocean governance, regional cooperation, partnerships, marine litters, micro-plastics, Blue Economy, Blue Growth, Minimizing and addressing ocean acidification, etc.
12. With regard to the Marine Debris, Indonesia announced at their side-events that Indonesia will organize the International Symposium on “Marine Plastic Debris” in Makassar from 9-10 August 2017 with aims to provide Strategic information as input, for the implementation of Indonesia National Plan of Actions on Marine Debris, and to discuss possible measures of debris removal initiatives in terms of a) impact on stock and flow of marine debris public awareness and behavior change for the public, fishermen and industry, and b) cost-effectiveness of the measures proposed.
13. In addition, Indonesia also announce at their side-events that Indonesia will organize another Forum on World Blue Carbon Conference “The Role of Coastal-Ocean in Global Climate Change and its Implications to the Society” in Jakarta from 7-9 September 2017. The expected outcomes are a) Framework for a Comprehensive implementation for Sustainable use and conservation of coastal-ocean blue carbon ecosystems will be developed; b) Potential pilot and prototype projects for blue Carbon will be identified; and c) Collaborations and linkages among stakeholder and disciplines will be developed or strengthened.
14. “Regional Instrument to Combat Crimes in Fisheries Sector” is another side-event organized by the Ministry for Maritime Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. Refers to the publication by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the “Stretching the Fishnet: Identifying Opportunities to Address Fisheries Crime. This report is an assessment of the Crimes occurring at each stage of the value chains, illustrated by completed and ongoing cases that are publicly available as of May 2017. The report focused on crimes that occur on shore, such as fraud and forgery, corruption and tax crimes. These crimes are less likely to face the same major jurisdictional challenges as crimes that happen at sea.
15. The FFA (Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency) introduces the “Zones Based Management” What it is, How its works?. Zones base management is a multi-jurisdictional form of rights based fisheries management that established total limits on catch and/or effort across participating EEZs, and then allocates shared of the total limits to each coastal state EEZ. A zone based approach means that coastal states, which hold the rights to the fishery, determine not only who can fish in their waters but also how much they can catch. Zone based management gives greater recognition to the responsibility given to coastal states under the UNCLOS to conserve and manage resources in their EEZs, and gives coastal states a more equitable say in the management of tuna species.

IV. Meeting with UN Bodies for Future Collaboration

16. With the support and arrangements made by Dr. Isabelle Vanderback, the Task Manager of Fisheries Refugia from the UN Environment, SEAFDEC as a executing agency of the UNEP/GEF Fishery Refugia project from 2016-2020 - lead by Dr. KOM Silapajarn - having an opportunity to meet with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, Dr. Erik Solheim, and his Deputy Director Dr. Jamil Ahmad during The Ocean Conference on 7 June 2017. SEAFDEC have proposed to strengthen more cooperation with the UN Environment and seek the support for future programs targeting the Trawl Fisheries Program (focusing on reduction the impacts to marine environment), and Assessment on micro-plastics in the coastal areas through the Green Climate Fund (GCF), etc.



Meeting between Dr. Kom Silapajarn and Dr. Erik Solheim, Executive Director of the UN Environment, and his Deputy Director Dr. Jamil Ahmad (left side)

17. On 9 June 2017, SEAFDEC lead by Dr. KOM Silapajarn the Secretary-General accompany with Mr. Christopher Patterson, Project Director of SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF/Fisheries Refugia and Dr. Somboon Siriraksophon, the Policy and program Coordinator for SEAFDEC are invited for lunch meeting arranged by Dr. Sulan Chen, Programme Advisor of The GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). SEAFDEC also meet with Ms. Yoko Watanabe, the Global Manager of SGP and her staffs such as Ms. Tehmina Akhtar, deputy Global Manager. The lunch meeting provides an opportunity to know each other and to strengthen the cooperation between SEAFDEC and the UNDP/SGP in near future. Noted that the Fisheries refugia project is one of the UNDP/SGP.



Group Photo during our meeting with Ms. Yoko Watanabe, the Global Manager of SGP and her staffs at United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

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SDG 14
CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The global indicator framework was developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed to, as a practical starting point at the 47th session of the UN Statistical Commission held in March 2016. The report of the Commission, which included the global indicator framework, was then taken note of by ECOSOC at its 70th session in June 2016.

TARGETS	INDICATORS
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	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density
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	14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations
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	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
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	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
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	14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

TARGETS	INDICATORS
<p>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</p>	<p>14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>14.A.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology</p>
<p>14.B Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets</p>	<p>14.B.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries</p>
<p>14.C Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want</p>	<p>14.C.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources</p>

LIST OF SIDE-EVENTS DURING THE OCEAN CONFERENCE FROM 5-9 JUN 2017

- 1) 3 R as the Basis for Moving Towards Zero Plastic Waste in Coastal and Marine Environment
- 2) A Blue Commonwealth
- 3) A healthy ocean, a protected climate
- 4) A multi-stakeholders governance for tackling marine litter in the Mediterranean sea
- 5) A wave of change. Changing people's attitude towards single use plastic in a single generation through the film "A plastic Ocean".
- 6) A world model for **Sustainable Fishery**
- 7) Accelerating SDG Implementation Through Impact Investments with SDG14
- 8) Achieving SDG 14: Scaling-up Successful Approaches to Sustainable Fisheries Development and Management in the Caribbean SIDS Region through cooperation and partnerships
- 9) Achieving Sustainable Fisheries Development: A Step-Change in Pacific Island Economies
- 10) Achieving sustainable fisheries development: a step-change in Pacific Islands Communities
- 11) Achieving the SDGs: protecting, restoring and managing marine and coastal ecosystems
- 12) Addressing Oceans and Climate and Building the Blue Economy: Essential To SDG 14 Implementation
- 13) Adopting the Blue Economy: A viable path to Sustainable Development in Small Island Developing States Combined with Promoting the transition to Blue Growth and Blue Economy in Small Island Developing States and least developed countries
- 14) Advancing SDG 14 and the quest for a Blue Economy through the promotion of socio-economic benefits for developing countries, including SIDS, and increasing scientific knowledge and research capacity: perspectives on deep seabed mining
- 15) Africa in Action for Fisheries and Aquaculture to Face Climate Change: Solutions and Dialogue for the Ocean Economy
- 16) Alliances for Integrated Ocean Observing and Information Services Supporting the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14
- 17) An Ocean without history? The importance of Underwater Cultural Heritage
- 18) Arctic Ocean Resilience: Can critical tipping points still be avoided?
- 19) Black Guardians of the Sea: The Eco-theology of Our Oceans Film Screening and Discussion
- 20) Blue Film Screening
- 21) Blue bioeconomy in small islands and SDG 14
- 22) Blue BioTrade: Harnessing trade and investment for sustainable use
- 23) Blue Economy: Opportunities and Challenges
- 24) Blue energy: the ocean is the future of renewable energy
- 25) Blue Solutions Market Place
- 26) Building Blue Partnerships for Advancing Global Ocean Governance
- 27) Building Capacity for Implementation and Monitoring of SDG14: The Commonwealth and the Higher Education Community
- 28) Building Disciplines on Fisheries Subsidies: Progress and Prospects
- 29) Building Ocean Knowledge for Sustainable Development
- 30) Businesses Turning the Tide on Plastics
- 31) Can we achieve SDG 14 without looking upstream? Starting at the source to save the sea
- 32) Capacity Development for Sustainable Ocean Governance
- 33) Capacity Development Solutions for Managing, Protecting, Conserving and Restoring Marine and Coastal Ecosystems
- 34) Capacity for Change – Clusters and the Triple Helix
- 35) Capitalizing Investments in SDG 14: Establishment of a Strategic Ocean Investment Ecosystem
- 36) Chasing Coral Film screening
- 37) Children from UNESCO Marine World Heritage deliver call to pledge to Heads of State
- 38) Co-Designing Game-Changing Ocean Solutions for Sustainable Development

- 39) Coastal blue carbon ecosystems – supporting food security, sustainable oceans and climate action
- 40) Collaboration in Public Private Partnership for a sustainable maritime future
- 41) Combating Ocean Acidification: Join the OA Alliance and create Ocean Acidification Action Plans to protect vulnerable resources in your region
- 42) Combining Stakeholder Knowledge to Promote Innovation and Transformative Actions in Support of Sustainable Development Goal 14
- 43) Copernicus Marine Service and its Ocean State Report: a valuable EU milestone and contribution to SDG 14
- 44) Cultural Opening
- 45) Declining oxygen in ocean ecosystems – connections to ocean health, resources and services
- 46) Deep-sea science for sustainable development
- 47) Deter, prevent and eliminate IUU Fishing as a driver for achieving Ocean Governance and SDG14 objectives
- 48) Developing a Strategic Framework on Fisheries
- 49) Ecologically or biologically significant marine areas: special places to accelerate implementation towards SDG 14
- 50) Energy Services from organic waste – integrated waste management solutions for coastal, marine and freshwater protection in Small Island Developing States (SIDS)
- 51) Enhancing the participation of the Landlocked Countries in the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14
- 52) Enhancing trade opportunities for LDCs and SIDS through the fisheries sector: Addressing challenges imposed by international food standards
- 53) Environmentally sound waste management as action against marine litter
- 54) EU Tourism Committed to Blue Growth
- 55) Evening Panel – Solutions to Combat Marine Litter
- 56) Facilitating cross-sectoral regional collaboration to support implementation towards SDG 14: Sustainable Ocean Initiative Global Dialogue with Regional Seas Organizations and Regional Fishery Bodies
- 57) Fiji's Leadership and Partnership on Ocean Management
- 58) Financing for the Blue Economy in Small Island Developing States
- 59) Financing Ocean Sustainable Development: The Investment Community and SDG 14
- 60) Fisheries subsidies – The path toward a sustainable global agreement
- 61) Fishing for Conservation - Bright spots of community-led, sustainable small-scale fishery & conservation solutions for food security and livelihoods
- 62) Food from the ocean
- 63) Forgotten Fisheries: New commitments and partnerships for sustainable small-scale fisheries
- 64) From Awareness Raising to Action for the Oceans: the role of Youth and Civil Society
- 65) From Problems to Solutions: Stewarding Our Oceans between major climate change impacts and nature-based solutions to adaptation and mitigation
- 66) Global Multi-stakeholder SIDS Partnership Dialogue
- 67) Going to Scale in the Ocean: from large scale MPAs to whole domain management: ridge to reef to ocean.
- 68) GSSI – How multi-stakeholder partnerships and credible certification support SDG 14
- 69) Hacking science for Ocean Literacy: What's needed to fully implement SDG14?
- 70) Harnessing the Blue Economy to Increase Economic Benefits for SIDS and LDCs
- 71) Harnessing the Resources of International Ocean Science Organizations to Develop Capacity for Ocean Science in SIDS, LDCs and other Developing Countries
- 72) Healers of our Ocean: Asia-Pacific women leading ocean action to achieve SDG14 – how can we learn from them?
- 73) High-level dialogue on Oceans and Small Island States
- 74) High-Level Exchange: Pacific Leadership Through Innovative Approaches to the Oceans Economy - Pacific 2050
- 75) Hot Information From A Frozen Sea

- 76) How scientific knowledge on oceans can contribute to the implementation of national action plans on climate and human-induced changes
- 77) Implementation and Application of the Port State Measures Agreement to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing
- 78) Implementation of SDG 14 in data poor LDCs with weak institutional capacities
- 79) Implementation of the ecosystem approach at the regional level for the coordinated achievement of the targets of SDG14
- 80) Implementing Agenda 2030 – Initiating Global Action on Ghost Gear
- 81) Improving Management and Species Conservation in Ocean Spaces: The Role of Marine Protected Areas
- 82) Innovative and Sustainable Ocean Based Economy
- 83) Interconnections Among the SDGs as a Force Multiplier for Implementation Of SDG14
- 84) International Marine/Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) for an effective and sustainable management of our oceans and seas
- 85) Islands of Inspiration, from Talk to Action on #SDG14
- 86) IUU Tuna Traceability Declaration Launch
- 87) Joining forces for sustainable small-scale fisheries through a human rights-based approach to ocean conservation
- 88) Joining hands to help achieve SDGs 6 and 14 – a win-win for freshwater and oceans
- 89) Large Marine Ecosystems Approach: An Essential Management and Partnership Tool for Achieving SDG14
- 90) Large Ocean States building resilience for SDGs and Beyond
- 91) Launch of the Blue Action Fund
- 92) Launch of the Ocean Knowledge for Action Network
- 93) Launch of World Waste Database
- 94) Local Action for the Marine Environment Combined with Achieving SDG14- Challenges and opportunities for scaling-up and replicating local best practices for marine and coastal management
- 95) Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Fisheries for Human Well-Being
- 96) Mangroves: Scaling up initiatives to protect and restore a life-saving coastal ecosystem
- 97) Marine Environment Pollution Challenges and Response in line with SDG-14 in South Asian Seas Region
- 98) Marine Pollution: A Critical Challenge (and Opportunity) for Sustainable Development
- 99) Marine Protected Areas: SDG Catalyst?
- 100) Maritime Silk Road Promotes World' Ocean Sustainable Development
- 101) Measures to Address Marine Plastic Debris
- 102) Mobilizing efforts to tackle Marine Debris: internationally, nationally and right here at United Nations Headquarters
- 103) Multilateral Science-Policy Processes - Generating the Evidence to Underpin SDG Implementation
- 104) Ocean acidification: what can we do about it?
- 105) Ocean Governance and SIDS Sustainable Development
- 106) Ocean Health Index: An Integrated, Value-Based Tool for Linking Human Use and Needs of our Ocean to its Health
- 107) Ocean Health, Climate Change and Migration: Understanding the Nexus and Implications for People on the Move
- 108) Ocean Literacy
- 109) Ocean Pledge Signature Ceremony
- 110) Ocean's 8: Celebrating Global Cooperation on Ocean Science
- 111) Oceans in the 2030 Agenda: The role of Regional Governance
- 112) Oceans in the 2030 Agenda: UN-Oceans harbouring SDG 14
- 113) Oceans, Overfishing and Sustainable Gastronomy
- 114) Our Common Ocean: Resources, Rights, and Responsibilities Progressive Policy Alternatives and Community Led Programmes
- 115) Our Islands, Our Oceans, Our Future: Partnering for implementation of SDG14

- 116) Partnership Dialogue 1 - Addressing marine pollution
- 117) Partnership Dialogue 2 - Managing, protecting, conserving and restoring marine and coastal ecosystems
- 118) Partnership Dialogue 3 - Minimizing and addressing ocean acidification
- 119) Partnership Dialogue 4 - Making fisheries sustainable
- 120) Partnership Dialogue 5 - Increasing economic benefits to SIDS and LDCs and providing access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
- 121) Partnership Dialogue 6 - Increasing scientific knowledge, and developing research capacity and transfer of marine technology
- 122) Partnership Dialogue 7 - Enhancing the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
- 123) Partnership for Blue Economy – The Indian Ocean Experience
- 124) Partnerships in Practice – Catalysing Shipping Sector Transformation towards SDG 14
- 125) Polycentric Ocean and Coastal Governance to Accelerate the Implementation of SDGs
- 126) Power of local action: sustainable fisheries for sustainable livelihoods
- 127) Rebuilding Fisheries for People and the Environment
- 128) Regional cooperation to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific and support the achievement of SDG 14
- 129) Regional Instrument to Combat Crimes in Fisheries Sector
- 130) Regional Marine Protected Areas networks in action
- 131) Renewable Energy and economic empowerment of SIDS: the potential of Ocean Energy Technologies
- 132) SDGs and the blue economy: Investing in Marine Ecosystem Services for Poverty Alleviation
- 133) Sea of Hope (film screening)
- 134) Securization of the Ocean and its Resources in the South West Indian Ocean Region
- 135) Sharing effective area-based planning practices for sustainable oceans
- 136) Siu i Moana - Reaching Across the Ocean
- 137) Small Island Developing States: Taking the Lead for Sustainable Ocean Communities
- 138) Solutions to land-based and sea-based marine litter Combined with Marine plastic litter in Small island Developing States (SIDS)
- 139) Sonic Sea: screening of the acclaimed documentary on ocean noise pollution
- 140) Strengthening national capacity and empowering indigenous peoples and local communities to accelerate implementation towards SDG 14: Sustainable Ocean Initiative Capacity Development Platform
- 141) Super Reefs: Evidence of Climate Resilient Coral Reefs in the Pacific
- 142) Supporting recovery of fisheries through cooperation on threatened species and implementation of trade measures
- 143) Sustainable Ocean Night: Biodiversity for the Future We Want
- 144) Swedish Initiative for Agenda 2030
- 145) The Action Platform for Source-to-Sea Management Bridging stakeholder priorities for land, water and oceans
- 146) The Arctic drives a new era in climate and weather science
- 147) The Belize Model for Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries; a partnership success story
- 148) The Blue Economy (Perspectives from the private sector)
- 149) The Blue Pacific – Our Sea of Islands, Our Livelihoods, Our Oceania: Achieving SDG14 through effective implementation of Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy
- 150) The Coral Triangle – Partnerships to Achieve SDG 14 (and more!!!) in the World’s Epicenter of Marine Biodiversity
- 151) The fish of the poor: Small pelagic resources as a key for small-scale fisheries contribution to SDGs
- 152) The Global Partnership for Sustainable Transport (GPST): Maritime Transport and the future of the Sustainable Oceans Economy

- 153) The link between responsible and sustainable fisheries: Spain leading the way to fight IUU fishing and promoting Decent Work at sea
- 154) The new normal: Public-private cooperation to combat eutrophication and climate change in the Baltic Sea region
- 155) The Ocean Atlas 2017
- 156) The Ocean Business Community: Partnering for Implementation of SDG 14
- 157) The Pacific Voyage: Our Ocean, Our People, Our Pacific
- 158) The Regular Process: Strengthening the Science-Policy Interface
- 159) The Role of Parliamentarians in protecting the oceans and implementing SDG14
- 160) The Role of the Oceans in Sustainability: Benefits of Achieving SDG 14 for all Sustainable Development Goals
- 161) The Role of the Private Sector in Fighting Climate Change Affecting the Ocean
- 162) The South Atlantic Whale Sanctuary as a Strategic Approach to Implement SDG 14
- 163) The Sustainability of Eco-Tourism: A Study of our Oceans
- 164) Towards a regional strategy to combat pollution from offshore oil and gas activities in Western Africa
- 165) Towards a sustainable blue future: Fiscal incentives to achieve SDG 14
- 166) Traceability for fish and seafood in supply chains
- 167) Trade in fish-related aspects of SDG 14: What next?
- 168) Transforming Tourism – Sustainable Future for Coastal Fishing Communities in the era of Tourism Development
- 169) Transitioning to a Blue Economy
- 170) Transnational Organised Crime in the Fisheries Industries (“Fisheries Crime”)
- 171) UNCLOS as the cornerstone in the implementation of SDG 14
- 172) VOICES FROM THE BLUE FRONTIER: Ocean Governance Between Blue Economy and Human Rights
- 173) Women and Girls in Science for Ocean
- 174) Working the Ocean: achieving decent work in the blue economy
- 175) World Environment Day
- 176) World Oceans Day
- 177) Youth and Oceans: Youth Perspective on Everything Oceans
- 178) Zone Based Management: A progressive tool to implement sustainable fisheries commitments under SDG14