Sustainable Development Goal 14
Challenges and Hurdles

Cyriaque Sendashonga
International Union for Conservation of Nature
Today the world faces enormous challenges such as tackling climate change and ensuring food, nutrition and water security.

Nature can play a strong role in tackling these challenges. Nature’s solutions are at our fingertips, they are cost-effective and we know how to implement them.

IUCN pioneered nature-based solutions at the UN climate negotiations. We continue to promote them to mitigate and adapt to climate change, secure water, food and energy supplies, reduce poverty and drive economic growth.

Around the world we are working with governments, the private sector and communities to put the latest science and knowledge into practice. We are helping to restore forests, rivers and wetlands, and bring our oceans back to life.

We know that well managed, healthy and diverse ecosystems and the biological resources they encompass are critical for a healthy, safe and prosperous world.
Definition of Ecosystem Services in the framework of the Ecosystem Approach

- Services provided by the ecosystem
- e.g. for aquaculture: Water of good quality, raw materials for feed, wild stocks (shellfish)
- Services are good if ecosystem is healthy (functioning)
- Issue of ecosystem services should be addressed within the framework of the sustainable development and the ecosystem approach
Why the Ocean?

Economic value
- Annual gross marine product is at least US$ 2.5 trillion and the asset base US$ 24 trillion.
- US$ 25 billion is traded in fish annually making it the world’s most traded commodity. $9 billion is made from ecotourism.

Food
- Three billion people obtain 20% of protein from fish. One billion people depend on it as their primary source of protein. The energy inputs for producing fish are substantially subsidised by nature.

Livelihoods
- 350m jobs are estimated to be linked to the oceans globally.
- Fisheries are disproportionately important to the developing world. 90% of those deriving their livelihoods from fisheries live in LEDCs.

Climate
- Ocean process over 50% of the oxygen that we breath.
- Five x more carbon is stored in coastal mangroves than in the forests.
The 5 Blue Growth sectors

- **Biotechnology**
  medicines, industrial enzymes

- **Renewable energy**
  wind, waves, tides, biofuel

- **Coastal & Maritime Tourism**
  coastal tourism, cruise tourism, yachting

- **Aquaculture**
  farming of fish, shellfish, marine plants

- **Mineral resources**
  gravel, sand, zinc, cobalt, copper

Source: DG Maritime Affairs, EU
GOAL 14

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

United Nations, September 2015
Causes of overall ocean decline

Rising Demand for Resources
- Minerals and energy
- Genetic materials
- Living marine resources

Technological Advances
- Deep sea access and exploitation
- Vessels (distance and depth)
- Increased (over)extraction
- Destructive fishing and other activities

Decline of Fish Stocks
- Overfishing
- Overcapacity
- Subsidies

Climate Change, Biodiversity and Habitat Loss
- Climate change
- Acidification
- Pollution

Weak High Seas Governance
- Patchwork/sectoral/incomplete governance
- Weak compliance and lack of enforcement
- New and emerging uses

Adapted from Global Ocean Commission Summary Report 2014
• **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

• **14.3** Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
**IUCN Contribution:** Marine Plastics cross-sector coalition to explore practical solutions on how to stop plastics entering the oceans

- **Engage the end-user to adapt his plastic disposal behaviour**
- **Support governance structures from developing economies**
- **Help industries to adopt best practices**
- **Set up international standards for best production practices across sectors**
- **Understand the main sources of microplastics**
- **Identify solutions for dealing with collected plastics adapted to local conditions**

**Marine Plastics - Holistic Approach**
Increased atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations (incl. $\text{CO}_2$)

- Increased run-off
- Coastal erosion
- Changes to winds/storms/waves
- Sea level rise
- Changes to rainfall
- Land thaw and ice melt
- Increased melt water
- Thermal expansion
- Increased sea temperature

Increased $\text{CO}_2$ level

- Foodweb effects
- $pH$↓
- Acidification
- $\text{CO}_2$
- Reduced uptake of $\text{CO}_2$
- Changes in habitat specific communities
- Stratification
- Changes to ocean currents
- Salinity changes
- Nutrient enrichment
- Nutrients
IUCN Contribution: Ocean Acidification Top-level Scientific Working Group convened to guide science and governance

The Ocean Acidification international Reference Users Group (OAiRUG) is a group of experts from research, private sector and administration who work together to implementing an Action Plan on OA. This is lead by IUCN in collaboration with the Marine Laboratory of IAEA, the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, the CNRS and Scientific Center of Monaco with the support of the Fondation Albert II

From Pr. Crow White 2012
• **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

• **14.5** 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
**IUCN Contribution:** Leading the International Marine Protected Network Agenda (IMPANA) for achieving Aïchi Target 11, in cooperation with the MPA Agencies Partnership and WCPA

Protect more: only 3.5% of the ocean is within MPAs
**IUCN Contribution**: Supporting the EBSA Process by launching the Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative

By 2014: over 200 Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas recognized by Parties to Convention on Biological Diversity

Disclaimer: This is an information ONLY for the presentation at this meeting. Some information on the map is yet to be finalized. This is NOT for QUOTE or Distribution.
IUCN contribution: providing the official UN IAEG-SDGs indicator of marine protected area coverage of key biodiversity areas in collaboration with UNEP, IUCN, and BirdLife International
• **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

• **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
**IUCN Contribution: Promoting good governance of the ocean at global scales**

Towards a legally binding international agreement to safeguard the high seas: Topics to be addressed “together and as a whole”

- **BBNJ:** Promoting good governance of the high seas by proposing steps forward for the negotiation of an UNCLOS implementing agreement on Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ)

- **ISA:** Participating to the discussion for the biodiversity conservation framework in the context of deep-sea mining regulations under the International Seabed Authority (ISA)
**IUCN Contribution:** Promoting good governance of the ocean at regional scales

- **Sargasso Sea Commission:** Leading the creation and implementation of the Sargasso Sea Convention which aims at keeping Sargasso Sea’s health, productivity & resilience.

- **South West Indian Ocean Seamounts:** Generating knowledge and promoting good governance framework and robust management tools for the seamounts in this region in collaboration with regional institutions such as the Nairobi Convention and the South Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement.

- **Mediterranean:** Supporting the establishment and the implementation of a comprehensive network of Marine Protected Areas at the regional level, in collaboration with Barcelona Convention and the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean.
**IUCN contribution:** Leading the FAO-IUCN Ad Hoc Joint Technical Working Group underway to explore disaggregation of Red List Index (official UN IAEG-SDGs indicator for Target 15.5) to track changes in extinction risk to marine species driven by fisheries as a complementary indicator for SDG Target 14.4

- Much greater sample size (5,928 marine fishes assessed for Red List cf 131 with stock assessments)
- Reflects bycatch as well as target species
• **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.
**IUCN Contribution:** Supporting sustainable development and conservation of natural resources in the context of climate change in Maldives

- **USAID-Maldives project:** multi-sector engagement to enhance local capacity to survey, map, plan and protect coastal ecosystems
**IUCN Contribution**: A sustainable funding mechanism to support on-the-ground conservation activities in EU overseas islands (currently 10 millions EUROS)
Merci pour votre attention

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