

Template for IPWG 8 inputs

Theme: Leveraging interlinkages between Sustainable Development Goal 14 and other Goals towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda

The co-conveners of the IPWG 8 kindly request its members to provide information relevant to the drafting of the concept paper on **“Leveraging interlinkages between Sustainable Development Goal 14 and other Goals towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda”** including suggested key questions for the interactive dialogue on this topic and some key recommendations on how build on these interlinkages. Please use the following template for your input(s).

In preparing your responses, please keep in mind that the overarching theme of the 2020 UN Ocean Conference is: “Scaling up ocean action based on science and innovation for the implementation of Goal 14: stocktaking, partnerships and solutions”. It is suggested that your input should accordingly highlight the theme of the Conference in its various aspects as necessary.

Kindly also note that issues related to means of implementation, in particular capacity-building and financial resources, are considered cross-cutting and therefore should also be discussed in your response to the extent possible.

Name of Member	
Agency/organization	ECLAC
Give an analysis on what are some of the interlinkages between SDG 14 and other SDGs?	<p>The ocean is vital to life on earth – it provides oxygen, stores carbon dioxide, regulates climate, is a source of food and generates monetary and non-monetary well-being in a variety of ways. As such, SDG 14 compliance is a necessary condition for all other SDGs.</p> <p>However, SDG 14 is closely related to SDGs 1, 2, 8, 11, 12, and 13, as outlined clearly in Schmidt et al (2017).¹ See below for some detail.</p> <p>Also, oceans give an opportunity to strengthen other SDGs like SDG 5 or SDG 15 if we consider coastal vegetation.</p>
What are some ways in which these synergies/interlinkages that can be leveraged?	<p>SDG 1 (1.1-1.2; 8.1, 8.4, 8.5): Sustainable tourism, fisheries, coastal agriculture and aquaculture create jobs, can drive growth and reduce income poverty.</p> <p>SDG 2 (2.1): Sustainable fishing is integral to fish availability and food security & SD13 Promoting the consumption of products of</p>

¹ Schmidt, S. et al, (2017), “SDG 14 – Conserve and sustainable use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development,” in *A Guide to SDG Interactions: From Science to Implementation*, International Science Council, Paris, France. Available at: <https://council.science/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/SDGs-interactions-14-life-below-water.pdf>.

	<p>the marine food chain (like bivalves and algae that are filter organisms) can leverage blue carbon fisheries, biodiversity conservation and reduce the stress of land and fresh water production of food.</p> <p>SDG 12 (12.2, 12.3 & 12.a)</p> <p>SDG 13 Oceans have a significant role to play and are currently under-represented in national policies, strategies and planning, and NDCs.</p> <p>Promoting women for restoration of coastal vegetation like mangroves, wetlands and peatlands championing harmonized actions for climate change, sustainable blue economy, risk management and gender mainstreaming equality SDG 5 (5.5, 5.a & 5.b); SDG 13 (13.1, 13.2, 13.3&13.b); SDG 15 (15.2, 15.5 & 15.c)</p>
<p>What are some of the ways in which your organization has taken steps to leverage these interlinkages? What was the impact?</p>	<p><i>Plan de Desarrollo Integral para Centroamérica Comprehensive Development Plan for Central America (results pending approval and implementation).</i></p> <p>-Proposals</p> <p>1.10: Certification of fisheries</p> <p>1.42: Touristic poles -intermediate sizes cities</p> <p>3.1: Climate data generation</p> <p>3.2: Satellite accounts for disasters</p> <p>3.3: Imminent risks</p> <p>3.4: Resilience of local governments against natural disasters</p> <p>3.5: Regional disaster fund.</p> <p>3.13: Ecosystem Services Payment</p> <p>Fishing and water-based food and biomass production are critical to ECLAC recommendations on the implementation of bioeconomy strategies at the national level (see https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/44640/4/S1900161_es.pdf).</p> <p>On the other hand, recently supported and co-organized a regional expert dialogue from scientific think tanks, NGO's and governmental institutions (from 9 Latin American countries) for developing an integrated view of gender equality, biodiversity conservations and sustainable use and climate change action.</p>
<p>What gaps have you identified in the area relevant to the topic of this IPWG under your respective mandate?</p>	<p>Lack of relevant information, especially available for all stakeholders, lack of policy monitoring, gaps in implementation.</p> <p>Gaps for scaling up good practices are also related with the need of more institutional stability (often political changes create bureaucratic changes and bureaucratic knowledge and good</p>

	<p>practices are lost) as well as bigger intervention time (for moving form projects to programs).</p> <p>Non-friendly environment products generally do not have barriers while a lot of paperwork, expensive certification, etc. is required for friendly production.</p> <p>Note: Even as marine resources are critical for a majority of ECLAC member countries, the issue is relatively underdeveloped within ECLAC, but capacities are being strengthen.</p>
<p>Please describe concrete examples where ocean action is scaled up based on science and innovation in to leverage these synergies.</p>	<p>An example of applied marine scientific information for decision-making in the region is at CONABIO's SIMAR system (<i>Marine-Coastal Information and Analysis System</i>) simar.conabio.gob.mx</p> <p>Proposals for scaling up sustainable and conservation measures by artisanal fisheries in Chile can be found in Gelcich et al. <i>Maritime Studies</i> (2015) 14:5</p>
<p>What kind of measures/interventions should be promoted to fill existing gaps and to assist Member States in scaling up ocean action based on science and innovation in relation to the topic of this theme?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Integration of ocean-based strategy into climate action plans at national level and a recognition of the outsize role the ocean plays in nutrient cycles. -Inclusion of maritime resources in the discussion on natural resource use and overuse. -Development of sustainable tourism strategies that facilitate the protection of critical saltwater habitats (e.g. mangroves). -Integration of ocean-based supply chains into efforts to improve value added of exports. This includes sustainable use of algae, bivalves, microorganisms and of course fish. -Recognition of marine-based biodiversity and the its role in global biodiversity in national protection initiatives. - Establish institutional and perdurable mechanisms for a cross-cutting, robust, credible and relevant dialogue between the academic sector and public institutions, and additionally, systemize bureaucratic knowledge. - Develop place-based learning platforms for collective monitoring that can facilitate multi-actor governance constellations, enhance trust building and mutual accountability.
<p>What kind of new partnerships/opportunities have you identified which could be showcased at the 2020 UN Ocean Conference in</p>	

<p>relation to this theme?</p> <p>Also, please articulate good practices and lessons learned in the implementation of partnerships relevant to the topic of this IPWG that you may wish to share?</p>	
<p>Please outline key questions you consider relevant to the panel discussions to be held at the interactive dialogue on the topic of this IPWG.</p>	<p>On double-edged swords: tourism and exploitation of ocean-based natural resources (whether for food, transport or leisure) are double edged swords: on the one hand when done sustainably these areas can leverage under-utilized (marine) resources to boost sustainable economic growth, providing jobs and leisure at the same time. But, if unregulated each of these sub-areas could lead to significant backsliding on SDG 14. What are the main lessons learned to ensure that the utilization of marine resources for economic ends boost SDG implementation rather than cripple it?</p>
<p>Please identify any additional recommendations that should be put forward for consideration by the 2020 UN Ocean Conference relevant to the topic of this IPWG.</p>	