

# From Lisbon to Nice: Implementing SDG 14 with the Communities of Ocean Action

14-15 Nov 2023 Incheon COA workshop, ROK

**UN DESA/DSDG**

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**OCEAN  
CONFERENCE**

LISBON  
27 JUNE -  
1 JULY  
2022



# UN 2022 Ocean Conference

Jun 27 – Jul 1, 2022 Lisbon Portugal



- **Purpose:** Scale-up Ocean action based on Science and Innovation
- **6,500 participants (159 countries, 17 HoS)**
- **Official Program:** Opening/Closing Sessions, 9 plenary sessions, 8 Interactive Dialogues, 200+ Side events
- **Outcome:** UNOC Political Declaration and 700+ Voluntary Commitments
- **Others:** 4 Special Events



# STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT IN NUMBERS

952

Organizations  
Accredited by  
UNGA

2102

Conference  
Badges  
Issued

67

Statements  
Delivered at  
Plenary and  
Interactive  
Dialogues

3

Rounds  
Special  
Accreditation

3495

Registered  
Stakeholders  
Participants

717

Organizations  
Attended

115

Written  
Inputs  
Published



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For more information on Stakeholder Engagement at 2022 UNOC:  
<https://www.un.org/en/conferences/ocean2022/preparation/stakeholders>



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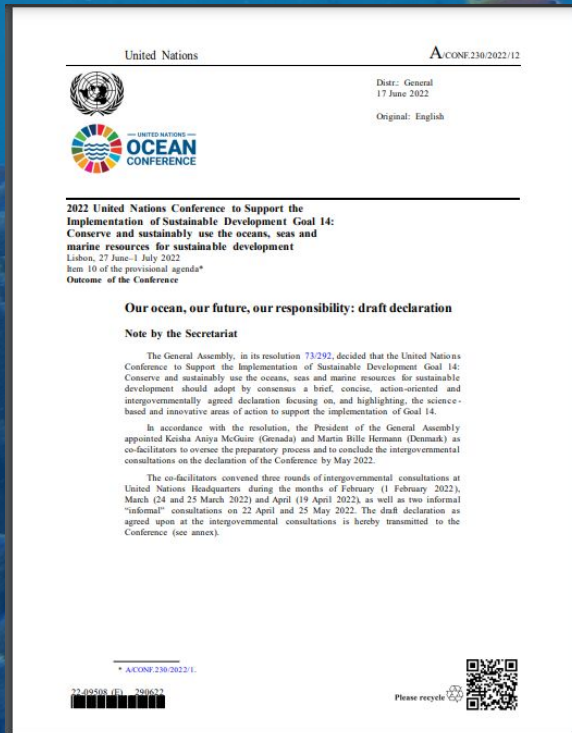
Written  
Inputs  
Published



# “Our Ocean, Our Future, Our Responsibility” (A/CONF.230/2022/12)

## Adoption of an intergovernmentally negotiated political declaration

- Recognizes the devastating impacts of COVID-19 on ocean-based economy and ocean health including increased plastic waste
- Welcomes the outcome of the UNEA 5.2 to develop an internationally legally binding agreement on plastic pollution, including in the Marine Environment
- Commits to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from international maritime transportation
- Recognizes the important of ocean-climate-biodiversity nexus and connects ocean health and human health
- **Recognizes the importance of the work being undertaken by the intergovernmental conference on BBNJ and call upon participating delegations to reach an ambitious agreement without delay.**





# Key messages from 8 Interactive Dialogues

- **Addressing marine pollution** : Overall, pollution entering the Ocean has increased and marine pollution has a increasingly negative impact on the biodiversity, food security and food safety. There is an urgent need to address marine plastic pollution.
- **Promoting and strengthening sustainable ocean-based economies, in particular for SIDs and LDCs** : Importance of the development of Ocean-based economies as well as need of financial and technical resources for SIDs/LDCs were emphasized. Resource mobilization from private sector was also highlighted.
- **Managing, protecting, conserving and restoring marine and coastal ecosystems**: The importance of coastal and marine ecosystem as hotspots of biodiversity, agents of climate mitigation and as a source of overall human prosperity was highlighted. Marine and ecosystem are lost at an alarming rate and urgent action is needed , including through NDCs, NBCs, “source to sea”, protection of MPAs and management of BBNJ
- **Minimizing and addressing ocean acidification, deoxygenation and ocean warming** : Reducing GHGs by shifting to a clean energy economy, including by rapidly accelerating the development of ocean renewable energy, is an urgent first step. Science is fundamental to climate action and there are potential for integrating policies for ocean-climate action
- **Making fisheries sustainable and providing access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets**: Importance of sound governance and management fisheries were highlighted, to address overfishing and IUU fishing, including through multifaceted response. WTO Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies was welcome
- **Increasing scientific knowledge and developing research capacity and transfer of marine technology**: Emphasized need to increase ambition and drastic funding in the Ocean science and well as making it more inclusive and democratic, and noted UN Decade of Ocean Science
- **Enhancing the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law, as reflected in the UNCLOS**: Emphasized full and effective implementation of international law, as reflected in UNCLOS for achieving SDG 14
- **Leveraging interlinkages between SDG 14 and other Goals towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda**: Linkages with SDG 14 and other SDGs in particular SDG 2,3, 6,13, 17 was highlighted and a holistic and integrated to sustainable development by leverages linkages was emphasized.



# Developments since UNOC 2022

- Side-event at SDG Pavilion UNFCCC 27, “Accelerating Investment in SDG 14 and the Sustainable Blue Economy” (Dec 2022)
- Adoption of Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Global Framework at CBD COP 15 (19 Dec 2022) [link](#) targets 3 (30 by 30 pledge) and target 8 related to Ocean
- On-going progress of Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment of UNEA Res. 5/14, “End plastic pollution: towards an internationally legally binding instrument” (2 March 2022) by 2024, [link](#), zero draft text available as of Oct 2023
- On-going ratification of WTO agreement on fisheries subsidies adopted in June 2022
- Port State Measures Agreement to curb IUU fishing (+100 signatures)
- High Seas Biodiversity Treaty (BBNJ Agreement) concluded in March 2023 and open for Signature since 20 Sept 2023
- Political Declaration of SDG Summit 2023 [link](#) (Sept 2023) (Article 38(0) which calls for Action on Ocean and 2025 UNOC)
- On-going Informal Consultation on Modalities on UNOC 2025





# Voluntary Commitments

A significant legacy of UNOC 2017 and initiative taken by various constituencies **to contribute to the implementation of SDG 14 by addressing one or several of its targets**, which also often achieve associated positive impact (inter-linkages) on other SDGs.

To catalyze and generate new VCs and facilitate collaboration among different actors in support of SDG 14, thematic multi-stakeholder **9 COA** has been launched.

<https://sdgs.un.org/topics/oceans-and-seas/coas>

Follow **SMART Criteria** – a commitment that is Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Resource based, with time-based deliverables.

To date, as result of two Ocean Conferences, 2786 ocean VCs in the online registry (SDG Actions Platform

<https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships>





# Examples of VCs announced during UNOC 2022(1)

- USA and Norway in partnership announced a Green Shipping Challenge for COP 27
- Singapore is championing green shipping, encouraging carbon accounting by shipping companies, and research on low-carbon maritime fuels
- India committed to a Coastal Clean Seas Campaign and will work toward a ban on single use plastics, beginning with plastic bags
- The Development Bank of Latin America announced a voluntary commitment of USD 1.2 billion to support projects to benefit the ocean in the region
- Indonesia, aims to establish a research and data collection platform for archipelagic island nations.



# Examples of VCs announced during UNOC 2022(2)

- France and Costa Rica announce offer to co-host UN Ocean Conference in 2025.
- US, Canada and the UK launch the IUU (illegal, unreported and unregulated) Fishing Action Alliance
- The Alliance of Small Island Developing States (AOSIS) launched the Declaration for the Enhancement of Marine Scientific Knowledge, Research Capacity and Transfer of Marine Technology to SIDS
- Thailand announces a voluntary commitment on observation and research in response to ocean acidification.
- The Commonwealth Blue Charter's climate finance hub unlocked 50 million USD for vulnerable countries with 800 million in the pipeline
- Colombia will extend its marine protection to 37% of its native waters
- The Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution announced the Ocean Vital Signs Network to better understand ocean carbon fluxes
- The Black Sea Economic Cooperation announced the “Black Sea Connect program” for blue growth





**Thank you!**



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