

Action items to support SDG 14.5 implementation (evolved and expanded from ‘ROME Call to Action’) – To inform SDG 14 Conference partnership dialogues and overall ‘Call for Action’

Key issues and gaps halting achievement of SDG 14.5	Possible strategies / solutions to address identified issues	<u>Ongoing</u> efforts addressing identified gaps	Proposed <u>new</u> efforts/partnerships to address identified gaps	Linkages to other SDGs
Action 1: Identify main challenges surrounding the creation and development of MPAs				
ISA: assessment of cumulative impacts, acquisition of sufficient scientific information to establish EMPs and to ensure representativeness and preservation of unique features.	Call for scientific research, coordination of marine scientific programmes and Contractor's activities; cooperation between Contractors to fill gaps on environmental baseline studies.	Organization of workshops and seminars to facilitate cooperation with Contractors; development of a data management strategy.	Need for cross-sectoral partnership to assess cumulative impacts arising from activities managed by several organizations.	Linkage to 14.2. Development of the environment Regulations.
Action 2: Integrate information from existing efforts to better understand, map and describe where MPAs could support ecosystem integrity and health, as well as human communities				
FAO: Lack of clear understanding under what circumstances MPA is the appropriate tool and when other management measures are needed, also in combination with MPAs (for fisheries, livelihoods and/or biodiversity objectives).	FAO: Need also to consider food security and livelihoods in MPA planning and implementation, i.e., create map layers with areas of resource dependency, especially with regard to small-scale (subsistence) fisheries.	ISA: Development and implementation of data management are critical.		
FAO: Lack of understanding how land-based human activities influence ecosystem functioning and impact MPA effectiveness.	FAO: Need to take into account impacts of (land-based) human activities including erosions, nutrients, pollution etc. (See also Action 7)	ISA: high resolution bathymetric mapping carried out by Contractors; development of geological models.		

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FAO: See Items regarding cross-sectoral collaboration	FAO: In relation to deep seas areas in the high seas mapping is already been done through the RFMOs.			
Action 3: Support creation or expansion of MPAs including through their integration into national strategies to implement the 2030 Agenda				
<p>ISA: establishment of EMPs in the Atlantic ocean, in the Indian Ocean and in the Pacific Ocean; and review of the CCZ-EMP.</p> <p>UNDP: National ocean policies and plans that incorporate MPAs as key delivery mechanism</p>		ISA: preparation of an environmental management strategy.	Organization of a workshop in partnership with BGR/UBA of the Federal Republic of Germany, March 2017, Berlin.	
FAO: Lack of coordination across sectors and between government agencies responsible for biodiversity/environment and fisheries, respectively.	FAO: Foster increased collaboration between sectors and different line ministries (cross-departmental arrangements) through awareness raising, institutional support and capacity development.	ISA: fostering collaboration among Contractors and with the scientific community.		
FAO: MPAs tend to be planned and implemented with a focus on conservation only, or spatial-	FAO: Foster understanding of how MPAs “fit” into suites of management tools in different			

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<p>temporal closures are planned and implemented only for fisheries management.</p> <p>FAO: MPAs should be better “mainstreamed” into sectoral and cross-sectoral management as one tool to be combined with other management tools in different sectors.</p>	sectors.			
Action 4: Utilize the best available science, technology and traditional knowledge to develop, implement, and effectively manage MPAs				
<p>ISA: implementation of database with environmental baseline studies by Contractors; monitoring of MSR programmes in the Area, studying environmental impacts; mapping; acquisition of data to review existing and future EMPs. Challenge: high-costs for activities and MSR in the Area: how to encourage work by Contractors and the scientific community.</p> <p>FAO: Often unclear or conflicting MPA objectives which make it difficult to measure effectiveness.</p>	FAO: Ensure clear MPA objectives reflecting all three pillars of sustainability, including short- and long term food security and livelihoods, and recognizing there are trade-offs to be addressed.			

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FAO: Need for specific knowledge on the impact of MPAs under different conditions (impact on fisheries, food security and livelihoods as well as biodiversity).	FAO: Need for holistic and integrated approach to MPA planning and implementation, combining traditional and local knowledge with scientific knowledge (all disciplines, including the human dimension).			
FAO: Need for improved processes for true two way communication and incorporation of knowledge with those implementing MPAs and the users of the resources or local communities.	FAO: Develop indicators that measure environmental, social and economic objectives.			
Need for specific metrics and information on MPA effects	<p>FAO: Need for more research to create metrics that reflect effectiveness on a variety of levels over large spatial and temporal scales.</p> <p>FAO: Gather data on MPA impacts from various sources, including other forms of management mechanisms and governance in site specific areas to inform on broad impacts and effectiveness.</p>			

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Action 5: Devise and develop approaches that are appropriate to each specific MPA context and consistently engage both governance institutions and all levels of stakeholders, including national governments, the private sector and local communities				
5a: Promote and help develop <u>governance and enforcement frameworks</u> that incorporate MPAs and are appropriate to the specific MPA context, that reconcile interests of different stakeholders, and that draw in an integrated manner on relevant scientific and traditional knowledge, economic principles, and legal experience				
<p>FAO: Need for more effective participatory approaches and involvement of people who are most dependent on the resources.</p> <p>ISA: need for a participatory and transparent approach with all stakeholders; increase the visibility of the environmental work undertaken by ISA contractors and the scientific community; monitoring and independent review of data; standardization of environmental data; keeping up with scientific progress (protocols/sampling methods); cooperation among Contractors.</p>	<p>FAO: Planning and Implementation of MPAs should involve coastal communities, resources users (without this consideration, there is increased risk of failure).</p> <p>ISA: Review of LTC Recommendations on EIAs for the guidance of Contractors; meetings with Contractors and the scientific community; presentation of status reports.</p>			
FAO: Need for better integration of MPAs into broader governance and management frameworks (e.g., fisheries management, ICZM, MSP).	FAO: Integrate MPAs within broader spatial management to balance diverse environmental and societal values and needs.			

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FAO: Impacts from terrestrial activities, inter-sectoral conflicts, overfishing and the management of trophic interactions are central issues that need to be addressed.	FAO: Need for MPAs to be embedded with larger planning frameworks such as integrated coastal management or ecosystem-based management (these frameworks are designed to balance resource management and economic development, consider ecologically significant processes, and encourage cross-sectoral planning).			
Need decentralized policies	FAO: Promote decentralization of policies and co-management to support stakeholder involvement in MPA planning and implementation.			
5b. Improve development and implementation of MPAs to consistently and fully <u>involve all stakeholders</u>, including local communities, in the assessment, designation and management of MPAs to improve ownership, benefit from traditional knowledge and practices, and stimulate the creation of livelihoods				
ISA: development of an environmental strategy and of a communication strategy. FAO: There is often not a transparent process and stakeholders, including local communities, are not involved in a just and equitable manner	ISA: continue consultations with stakeholders to develop the environmental Regulations on exploitation. Development of cooperation with other sectoral organizations. Better communicate with stakeholders.			

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in the assessment, designation and management of MPAs.	FAO: Better understanding of needs of local communities and consideration of trade-offs, and include compensation – as required – in MPA design.			
FAO: Lack of or poor participation in development and implementation processes generally leads to poor outcomes for effectiveness of MPAs.	<p>FAO: Early involvement of stakeholders in MPA planning process.</p> <p>FAO: Accurate assessment of socio-economic conditions and environmental dynamics.</p> <p>FAO: Stakeholders should include fishers, other community members, and resource users, as well as sectoral and institutional interests.</p>			
Action 6: Ensure the sustainability of MPAs by aligning incentives, equitably sharing benefits among all stakeholders, mobilizing resources from all sources, and building MPA management and resource mobilization capacities				
6a Increase focus on the economic and social issues related to MPAs and help devise and develop updated cost-benefit analysis that take into account the existing gap between the short term nature of investments and the long term character of MPA benefits				
Limited information on ecosystem services and non-use values maintained through	UNDP: Increase economic valuation (market and non-market services) of MPAs to			

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<p>MPAs</p> <p>Same challenge at more depths in the Area for the ISA.</p>	<p>promote government understanding of the 'win/win' associated with action on MPAs</p> <p>Idem for the ISA but to promote the interest of humankind.</p>			
<p>FAO: Need more data on short term costs and benefits (social and economic) for local communities/ stakeholders and other resource users.</p> <p>FAO: Lack of understanding of economic and social issues generally leads to poor outcomes for effectiveness of MPAs.</p> <p>Same issues for the ISA.</p>	<p>FAO: Cost-benefit analyses (including social and economic aspects) are needed, including a temporal perspective and equity considerations.</p> <p>Idem for the ISA.</p>			
6b: Improve approaches that support long term benefits of MPAs and their fair and equitable distribution among all stakeholders				
FAO: MPA implementation often favours tourism sectors over fishing (including small-scale fishing) without appropriate understanding of	FAO: Environmental impact assessments should be included in the scoping, design and implementation of MPAs to ensure this is the best tool for			

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the impacts of tourism on the local environment and/or long-term economic impacts.	the objectives desired in the location chosen. Idem for the ISA.			
FAO: Lack of understanding and consideration of short term costs and how these impact, often to a greater degree, local communities/ stakeholders (if the distribution of costs and benefits over time and among stakeholders is not understood and taken into consideration, compliance will be an issue).	FAO: Cost-benefit analyses are needed, including a temporal perspective and equity considerations. Idem for the ISA; integral part of the environmental policy strategy of the ISA.			
6c: Support resource mobilization activities from all sources to promote and accelerate investment in establishment and maintenance of MPAs, as part of the international effort to achieve sustainable development				
UNDP: Underinvestment in MPAs compared to terrestrial PA's (3.5% towards 10% vs. 15.4% towards 17% respectively). ISA: Need to boost the Endowment Fund for MSR and develop partnerships to encourage MSR in the Area.	UNDP: GEF re-examine its prioritization of MPAs and consider specific financial allocation to MPAs for GEF7 2018-2021 funding cycle .			

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<p>FAO: MPAs are often not being implemented as a tool but as an objective in itself.</p> <p>ISA: idem. EMPs as a measure to effectively manage environmental impacts arising from activities in the Area. This will also assist the work of Contractors.</p>	<p>FAO: Resources need to be raised for promotion of sustainable development through a combination of tools and measures (see also 5a).</p> <p>FAO: Aquaculture, especially small scale aquaculture, could be one of the potential activities that may come as supporting MPA viability. Although there is a need to understand the interactions between aquaculture and MPAs and to identify synergies.</p>			
Action 7: Improve efforts understand and to reduce land-based impacts to MPAs and adjacent areas. (These threats include logging, mining, pollution, uncontrolled infrastructure development, agriculture, invasive species, others and often inflict (irreversible) damage on fragile marine ecosystems)				
<p>Enhance understanding and approaches to reduce effects of land-based and other human impacts on coastal and marine ecosystem health and productivity</p> <p>ISA: In case of pollution in the Area from activities falling under the jurisdiction of a State.</p>	<p>FAO: Improve the understanding of impacts of human activities, especially, the impact of oil spills, collapsed fisheries, the effect of coastal erosion, coastal infrastructure development, and other land use practices.</p>	<p>ISA: this situation has not arisen yet.</p>		

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	ISA: Cooperation with neighbouring States to the Area.			
	FAO: Improve the understanding of the effect of climate change on oceans (including acidification, temperature, circulation, salinity etc).			
	FAO: Improve the understanding of hypoxia or nitrogen loading.			
	FAO: Research on management and governance including on the interface between the natural and social sciences, and interdependencies of social and ecological systems (Coordinate/integrated with 5a).			
Action 8: Strengthen cooperation to ensure sufficient connectivity between transboundary MPAs				
ISA: this will be addressed by the establishment of EMPs and appropriate APEIs, the distribution of which is based inter alia on the connectedness.	ISA: Review of the CCZ-EMP if necessary in that regard and taking into account this issue in the development of future EMPs.			

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Action 9: Support national capacity building at the individual, institutional and system levels for effective MPA governance and management				
FAO: Capacity development for communities also needed to ensure that they have the tools necessary to participate effectively in MPA planning and implementation or access to resources to plan and implement their own MPAs.				
Action 10: Develop a consolidated “tool-box” to assist the identification, design, finance and governance of appropriate MPAs and MPA networks in a multiplicity of contexts, including transitional challenges for the establishment of MPAs				
10a: Collate and consolidate existing MPA tools and undertake analysis of key gaps				
	FAO: Need to review existing MPA tool boxes and identify gaps and weaknesses.			
	FAO: There is a need to better understand the actual impact of MPAs (on fisheries, food security, livelihoods, ecosystems, etc) (see also 2).			
10b: Establish a global knowledge-sharing platform where stakeholders can draw upon their collective experiences in tailoring their own MPA implementation and management efforts				

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10c: Develop and deploy tools to help monitor the state and effectiveness of MPAs, by collecting data and using the best available science and technology to foster long-term sustainability and protection				

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Item X. Consider that Target 14.5 represents an important waypoint and only one piece of the improved ocean health rather than an endpoint in our quest towards the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14 and the achievement of healthy, resilient and productive oceans				
<p>MPAs are sometimes not being implemented as a tool but as an objective in itself. (see above re: objectives)</p> <p>A numerical value, as in a percentage area of MPAs, may not adequately reflect the impact of an MPA or how it contributes to environmental,</p>	<p>Establishment of MPAs should be seen as one of the tools to be considered in the overall goal of achieving sustainable use of oceans.</p> <p>The designation of MPAs needs to be based on a combination of biological and socio-economic criteria,</p>	<p>ISA: development and implementation of database with the status of environmental baseline studies by Contractors and integrating data from the scientific community; development of the ISA environmental management strategy, including EMPs and networks of APEIs; development of the ISA environmental Regulations, including EIAs.</p>	<p>ISA: promoting and coordinating efforts of Contractors and of the scientific community and of Contractors among themselves.</p>	14.2 and 14 on training.

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<p>social and economic sustainability, including on short- and long term food security and livelihoods.</p> <p>Idem.</p>	<p>ensuring-long term sustainability, but also considering and mitigating for short-term costs.</p> <p>ISA: in addition to the above, MPAs need to thought in coordination with other actors managing other activities in the Area. Appreciation of cumulative impacts is key.</p>			