



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 14

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



7 Development Targets
plus 3 Implementing Strategies

European Parliament Intergroup, Wednesday 31 May, Brussels



Food and Agriculture
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United Nations

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THE
**OCEAN
CONFERENCE**
UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK, 5-9 JUNE 2017





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FAO's Role at the Ocean Conference

- Members of Advisory Group to the Co-hosts, Fiji and Sweden
- Lead for 2 of 7 Informal Preparatory Working Groups, + Membership others





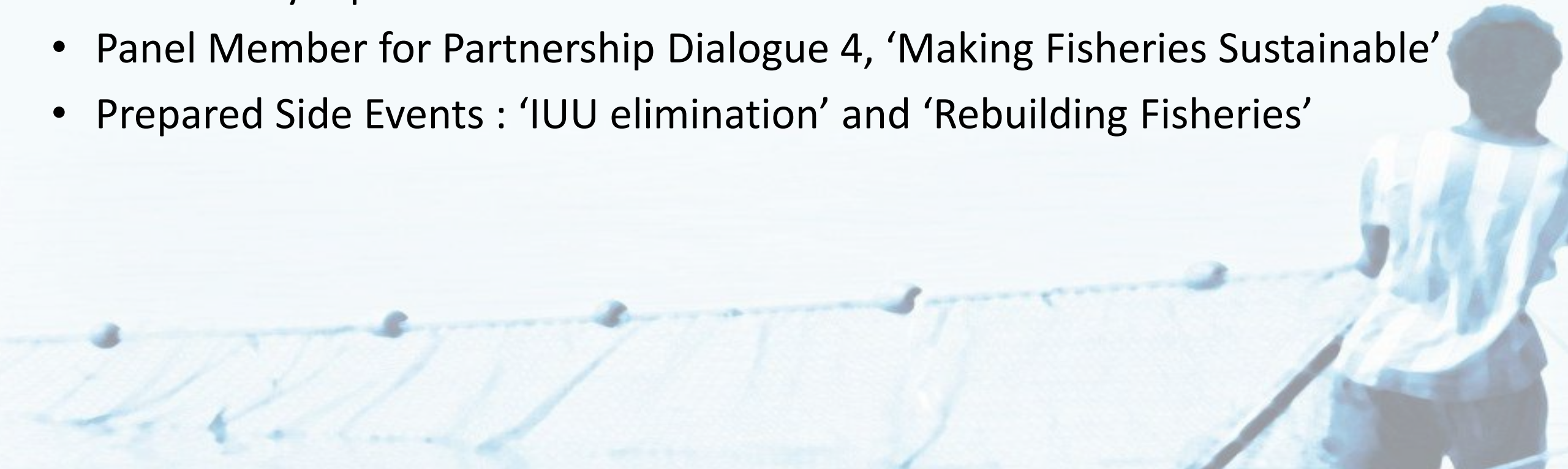
Informal Preparatory Working Groups

	Issues/Cluster	SDG14 Targets	Co-Conveners of Working Group	Members
1	Marine Pollution including from land based activities	14.1	Agencies: UNEP, IMO	Agencies: UNESCO/IOC, UNIDO, FAO, UNDP, OLA/DOALOS Other Stakeholders: GESAMP, WB, International Chamber of Shipping, 10YFP
2	Sustainable management and protection of marine and coastal ecosystems and strengthening resilience	14.2	Agencies: FAO, UNEP	Agencies: UNESCO/IOC, IMO, ISA, CBD, WMO, UNCTAD, UNDP OLA/DOALOS Other stakeholders: GESAMP, Conservation International, United Nations University
3	Climate change, ocean acidification and impact reduction on marine biodiversity and ecosystems (Cross cutting)	14.3	Agencies: UNESCO/IOC, IAEA	Agencies: UNEP, UNFCCC/IPCC, WMO, UNDP, FAO, UNDP, OLA/DOALOS Other stakeholders: WWF
4	Sustainable management of fisheries and the elimination of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overfishing and IUU. Also recognizing the need provide market access for small-scale artisanal fishers	14.4,14.6, 14.b	Agencies: FAO, UNCTAD	Agencies: OLA/DOALOS, UNEP, UNDP, WTO Other stakeholders: RFMOs, WWF
5	Marine Protected Areas and effective management plans	14.5	Agencies: UNEP	Agencies: IMO, ISA, FAO, CBD, UNDP, OLA/DOALOS Other stakeholders: 10X20 Initiative, WB, IUCN, WWF, World Wildlife Conservation, PEW, High-Seas Alliance
6	Blue growth and increasing economic benefits for SIDS and LDCs from the sustainable use of marine resources including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism. (Cross cutting)	14.7	Agencies: DESA, WB	Agencies: UNEP, IMO, FAO, OHRLLS, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNDP, OLA/DOALOS Other stakeholders:
7	Means of Implementation including financial resources, capacity building and technology transfer and enhance 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. (Cross cutting)	14.a, c	Agencies: OLA/DOALOS, UNESCO/IOC	Agencies: DESA, UNEP, FAO, UNDP, IMO, WTO, ISA, Other stakeholders: WB, GEF, High-Seas Alliance, IUCN, PEW



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IUU Fishing



Mesures du ressort de l'État du port

L'Accord de la FAO relatif aux mesures du ressort de l'état du port est le premier accord international contraignant visant spécifiquement la pêche illicite, non déclarée et non réglementée (INDNR).

L'instrument, visant à prévenir la pêche illicite d'entrer dans les marchés via les ports, a été adopté en 2009. Le 5 juin 2016, ce traité contraignant est entré en vigueur - une étape importante dans la lutte contre la pêche INDNR.

Faits et chiffres

Le commerce de fruits de mer a été évalué à 130 milliards de \$EU en 2015.

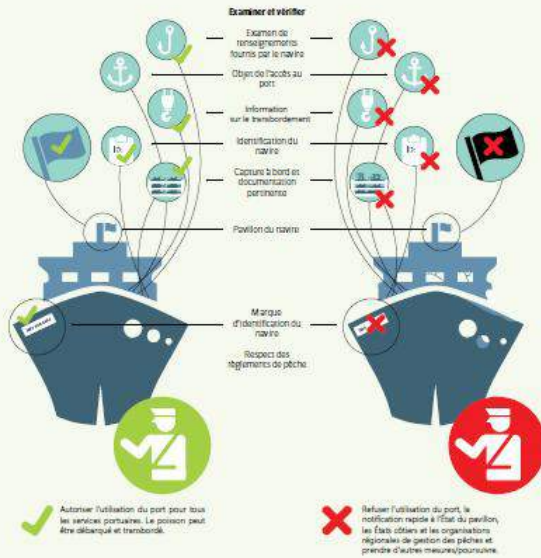
Le commerce de fruits de mer offre des opportunités importantes pour les pays en développement. Ils représentent actuellement les 60% des exportations totales de poisson.

Les estimations mondiales indiquent que la pêche INDNR est responsable pour les captures annuelles allant jusqu'à 26 millions de tonnes.

La valeur du poisson et produits de la pêche obtenus par la pêche INDNR est estimée à 23 milliards de \$EU par an.

L'Accord de la FAO sur les mesures du ressort de l'État du port est une manière rentable et efficace pour lutter contre la pêche INDNR en empêchant les navires engagés dans la pêche INDNR d'utiliser les ports pour débarquer leurs captures.

Deux navires étrangers demandent l'entrée d'un port désigné dans un pays qui adhère au PSMA:



Réaliser la croissance bleue à travers la mise en œuvre du Code de conduite pour une pêche responsable



- IUU Fishing
- ReBuilding Fisheries

Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture

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Deux navires étrangers demandent l'entrée d'un port désigné dans un pays qui adhère au PSMA.

Examiner et vérifier

- Examen de renseignements fournis par le navire
- Objets de l'accès au port
- Information sur le transbordement
- Identification du navire
- Capture à bord et documentation pertinente
- Position du navire
- Marque d'identification du navire
- Respect des règlements de pêche


✓ Autoriser l'utilisation du port pour tous les services portuaires. Le poisson peut être débarqué et transbordé.

✗ Refuser l'utilisation du port, la certification requise à l'état du pavillon, les États cibles et les organisations régionales de gestion des pêches et prendre d'autres mesures préventives.

Réaliser la croissance bleue à travers la mise en œuvre du Code de conduite pour une pêche responsable

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Fisheries ReBuilding for People and Environment



FAO supporting the Global Community achieve SDG14 and related Sustainable Development Goals

Achieving Blue Growth through implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

- IUU Fishing
- ReBuilding Fisheries
- Trade and Small Scale Fisheries

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Faits et chiffres

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Le commerce de fruits de mer offre des opportunités importantes pour les pays en développement. Ils représentent actuellement les 10% des exportations totales de poisson.

Les estimations mundiales indiquent que la pêche INDNR est responsable pour les captures annuelles de poisson de 10 millions de tonnes.

La valeur du poisson et produits de la pêche obtenus par la pêche INDNR est estimée à 22 milliards de USD par an.

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Autrefois l'utilisation du port pour tous les services portuaires. Le poisson peut être débarqué et transbordé.

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Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication

Approximately **120 million** full-time and part-time workers are directly dependent on commercial capture fisheries value chains for their livelihoods

More than **90%** work in the small-scale fisheries subsector

50% of the workforce is female

5.8 million fishers currently earn less than USD1 per day

95% of small-scale landings are destined for local consumption

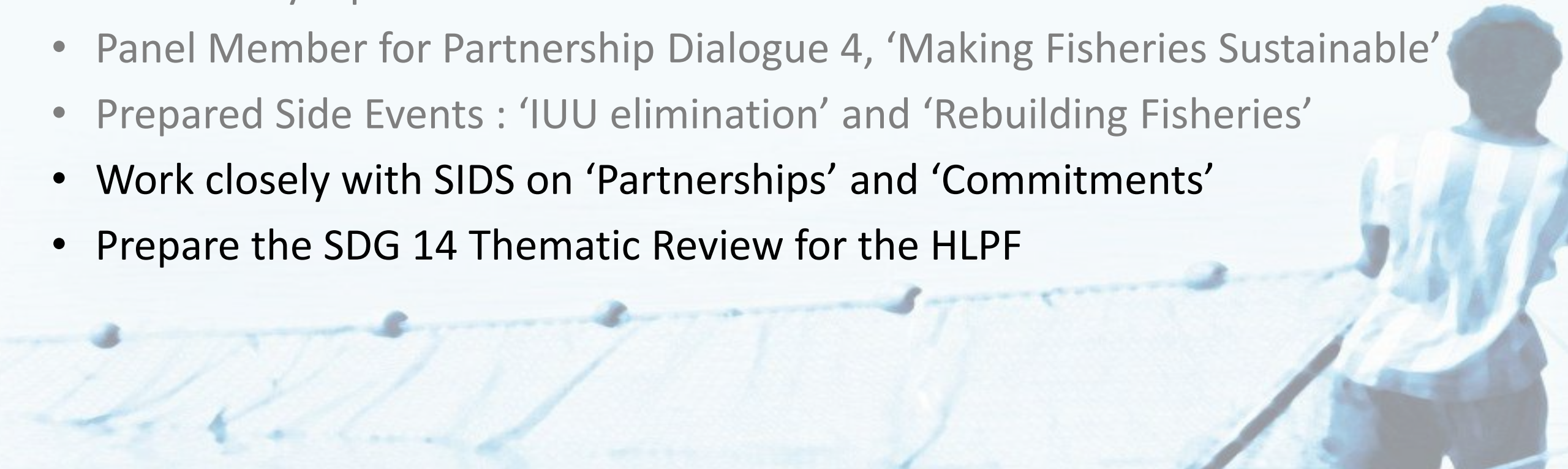
90% of small-scale fishers operate in developing countries

For more information: www.fao.org/fishery/ssf/guidelines/en



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- Panel Member for Partnership Dialogue 4, 'Making Fisheries Sustainable'
- Prepared Side Events : 'IUU elimination' and 'Rebuilding Fisheries'
- Work closely with SIDS on 'Partnerships' and 'Commitments'
- Prepare the SDG 14 Thematic Review for the HLPF





THematic REVIEW OF SDG 14 FOR HLPF 2017

Developed by FAO and IOC,
with contributors from ICHIRLS, ITU, World Bank,
ILO, UN Habitat, UN Women, UNEP, UNDP, UN/DESA, UNODC/WHO

SDG 14 is dedicated to humanity's interactions with the oceans. It covers a range of issues in the area of conservation and sustainable use, with seven targets and three means of implementation to respond to the urgent need for transformative change toward more sustainable practices. Oceans cover around 71% of the Earth's surface and perform a vital regulatory function in the global weather and climate systems. Even the livelihoods and lifestyles of people living far inland often depend directly on rainfall and temperature patterns moderated by distant oceans. SDG 14 recognizes the environmental, economic and social benefits that healthy oceans provide, and that resources and services¹ are being eroded by a range of anthropogenic pressures that are potentially manageable and within the SDG14's scope to improve. As individual activities that damage oceans are often felt far beyond national borders, responsibility for the oceans' health rests with all of us.

This thematic review focuses on key SDG 14 targets and their indicators. It examines what we know about each target and reports on approaches to implementation and current actions. The review also offers suggestions to the HLPF on the main existing gaps and opportunities to mitigate risk to the sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources.

The marine realm is the largest component of the Earth's system that stabilises climate and supports life on Earth and human well-being. However, the First World Ocean Assessment notes the cycle of decline in the ocean health, with changes and losses in the structure, function and benefits obtained from marine systems. Productive habitats from coastlines (mangroves, coastal shallow ponds and seagrass) open ocean and deep seas (ocean trenches) are being lost, eroded, or reaching full capacity as a result of extractive and non-extractive activities at local and global scales. In addition, the impact of multiple stressors on the ocean is projected to increase, with potential reductions in per capita services as the human population grows towards the expected 9 billion by 2050. Action needs to be taken.

Implementation of SDG 14 targets can benefit from opportunities to bring critical mass to solving problems through countries acceding to conventions, treaties and arrangements and, where needed, by facilitating group delivery to the commitments made in those agreements. Much of the knowledge we need is available for the first step to be taken in removing, adapting to or mitigating recognized impacts. In most cases, more work is needed to monitor change in the status and pressures of each issue, across

¹Energy, fisheries, food security, energy generation, wetland and tourism opportunities, protection from natural disasters, oxygen provision, and for greenhouse gases.

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND VALUE (SDG 14.4)

Status: Wild caught or farmed seafood provides more than 3.1 billion people with almost 20 percent of their average per capita intake of animal protein (plus omega-3 fatty acids, vitamins, calcium, zinc, and iron). Globally, the market value of these resources is estimated at \$3 trillion per year, or about 5% of global GDP. Global capture production of fish has been relatively stable in the last 20 years (min– max 87 to 95 million tonnes, 1996-2015); however 31% of exploited marine fish stocks are overfished, an increase from less than 10% in the 1970's. Production from aquaculture continues to grow (currently 77 million tonnes). Across the target, our knowledge of the problems and pathways to improvement are well understood.

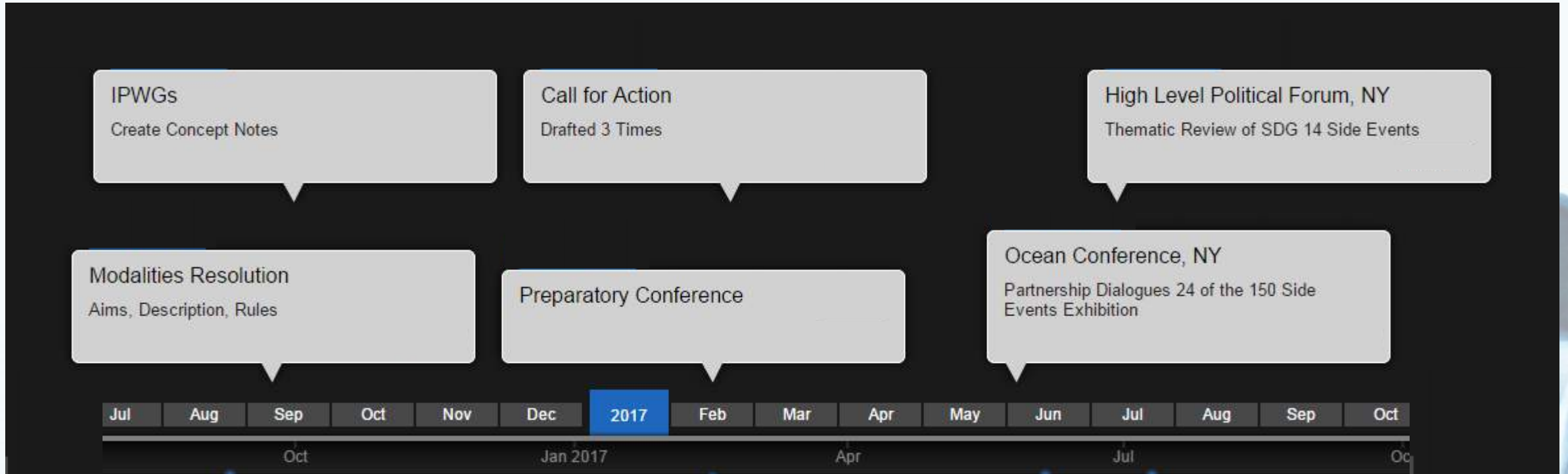
Implementation: Global normative instruments, from the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement, the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) and national and regional fishery management arrangements are supporting the implementation of national and regional science-based management plans. Fish stock assessments and precautionary frameworks that decrease fishing pressure, action on IUU fishing, and environmental safeguards are increasingly mainstreamed, but progress needs to accelerate. The introduction of 'Blue Growth' initiatives, reductions in post-harvest losses and improvements in associated post production industries and market processes provide new pathways of sustainability requiring further support. Major initiatives to boost supply chain traceability programmes, inspection and surveillance schemes and Port State controls (e.g. FAO's Port State Measures Agreement or PSMA) offer significant advances.

Recommendations: Fundamental reporting of annual national catch statistics needs additional support to increase their quality and resolution, including enhancing of on-the-ground capacity. Decreasing the impacts of IUU fishing alone has been estimated to reduce losses worth US\$23.5 billion, or 20% of all wild marine catches. Further country accession to FAO's PSMA would benefit compliance as would encouragement to progress internationally recognised Catch Documentation Schemes (CDS), and individual fishing vessel identification schemes ('Global Record'). A series of efforts are required to assist management of Small Scale Fisheries (SSF) including greater understanding of the small-scale fisheries sector, additional documentation around catches, basic management infrastructure and capacity support.





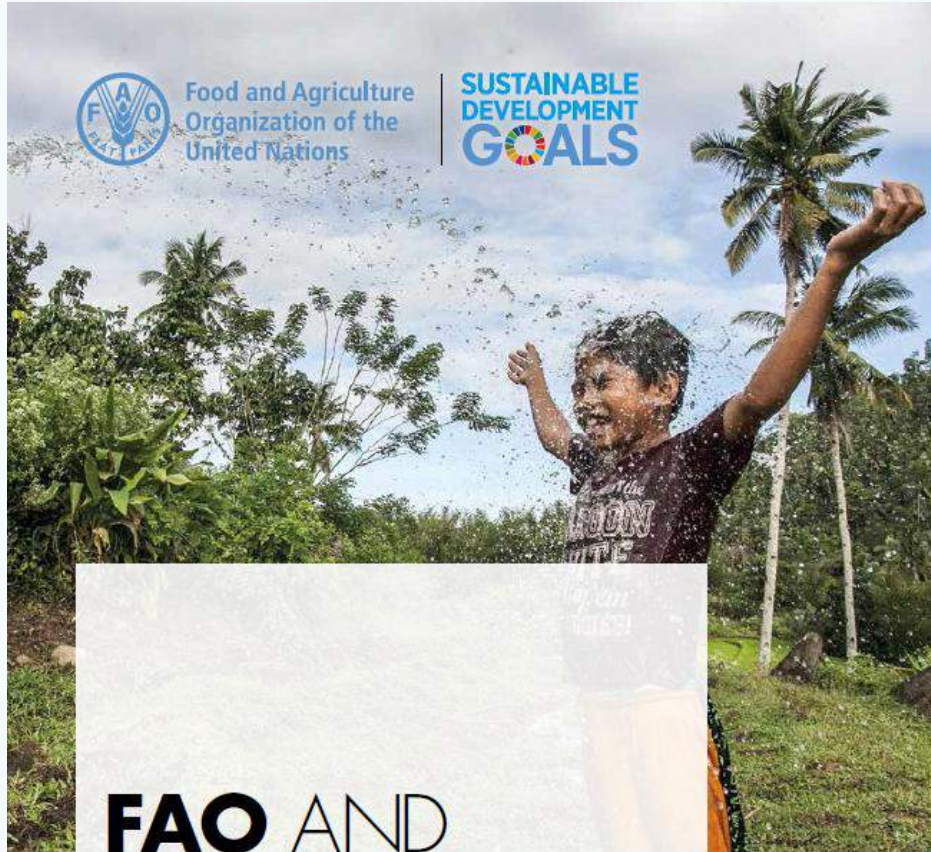
Timeline





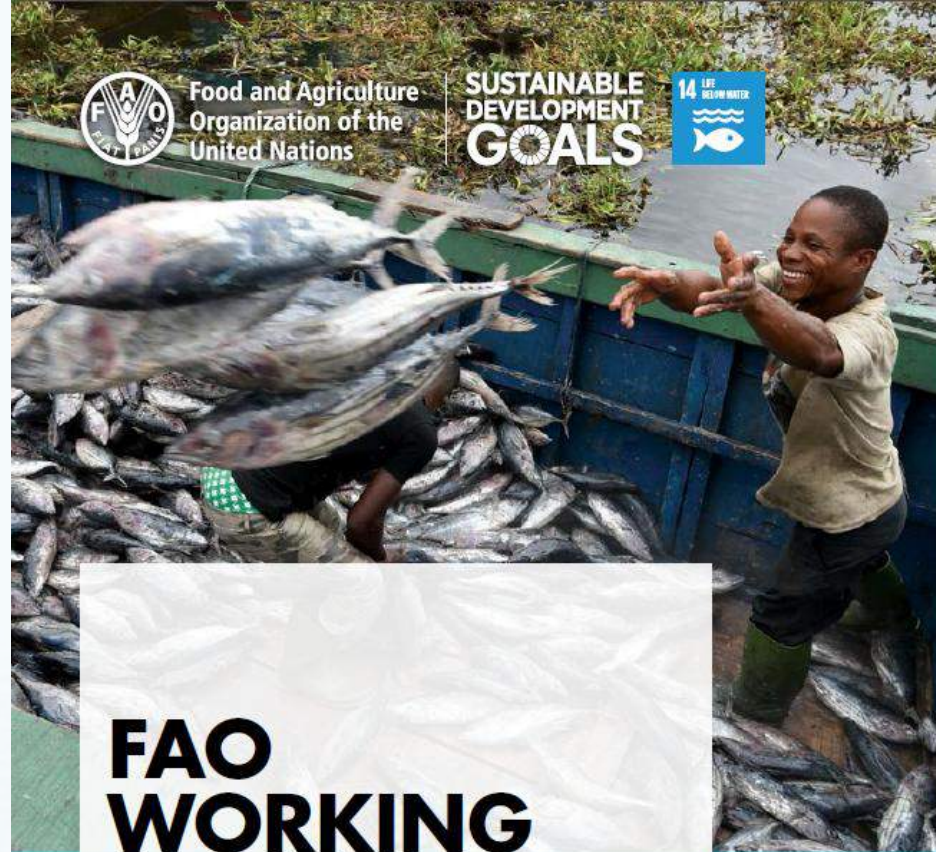
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FAO AND THE SDGs

Indicators - Measuring up
to the 2030 Agenda
for Sustainable Development



FAO WORKING FOR SDG 14





SDG 14 Targets and Indicators

PROVISIONAL SDG INDICATORS ARE AT DIFFERENT STAGES

TIER	LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT	UN	FAO (custodian)*
I	Established methodology exists and data already widely available	75	4
II	Methodology established but data not easily available	70	6
III	Internationally agreed methodology not yet developed and data largely unavailable	85	11
ALL		230	21

“THE PROPOSAL OF FAO AS ‘CUSTODIAN’ FOR 21 INDICATORS IS TESTIMONY TO FAO’S STRONG COMPETENCES IN MONITORING, AND TO THE CENTRALITY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE TO THE WHOLE 2030 AGENDA”

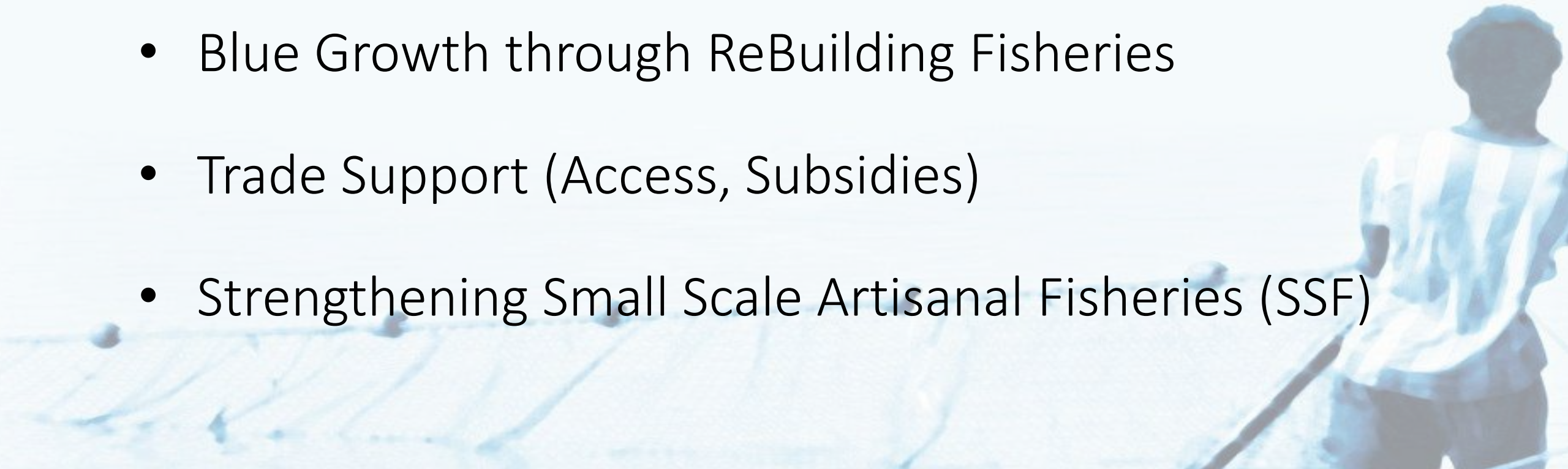
FAO Director-General
José Graziano da Silva

INDICATOR		CUSTODIAN and PARTNERS	TIER
14.4.1	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	FAO	I
14.6.1	Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	FAO	III
14.7.1	Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	FAO (interim)	III
14.b.1	Progress by countries in adopting and implementing a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	FAO	III
FAO AS CONTRIBUTING AGENCY			
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 UNCLOS, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	UN-DOALOS, FAO, ILO, IMO, UNEP, ISA	III



Subset of Themes

- Action on Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated Fishing (IUU)
- Blue Growth through ReBuilding Fisheries
- Trade Support (Access, Subsidies)
- Strengthening Small Scale Artisanal Fisheries (SSF)





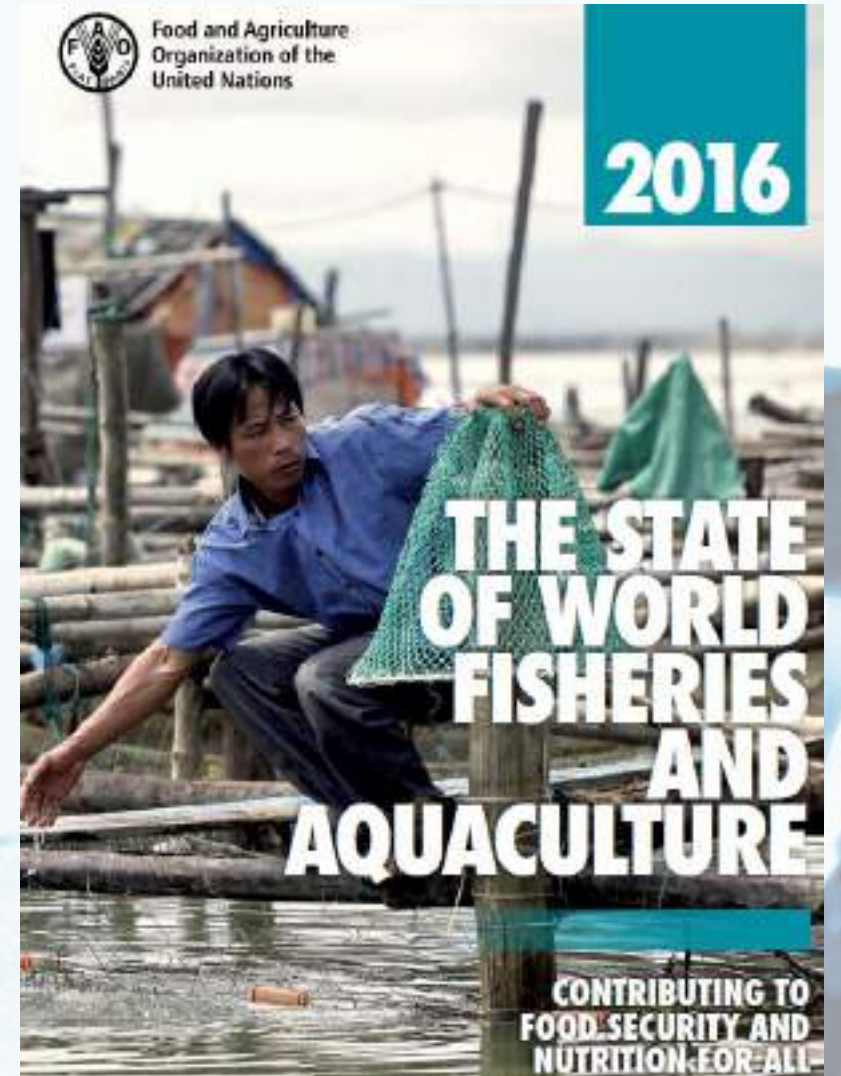
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Sustainability through Action on IUU

FAO Instruments and Measures to
Prevent, Deter and Eliminate
Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing

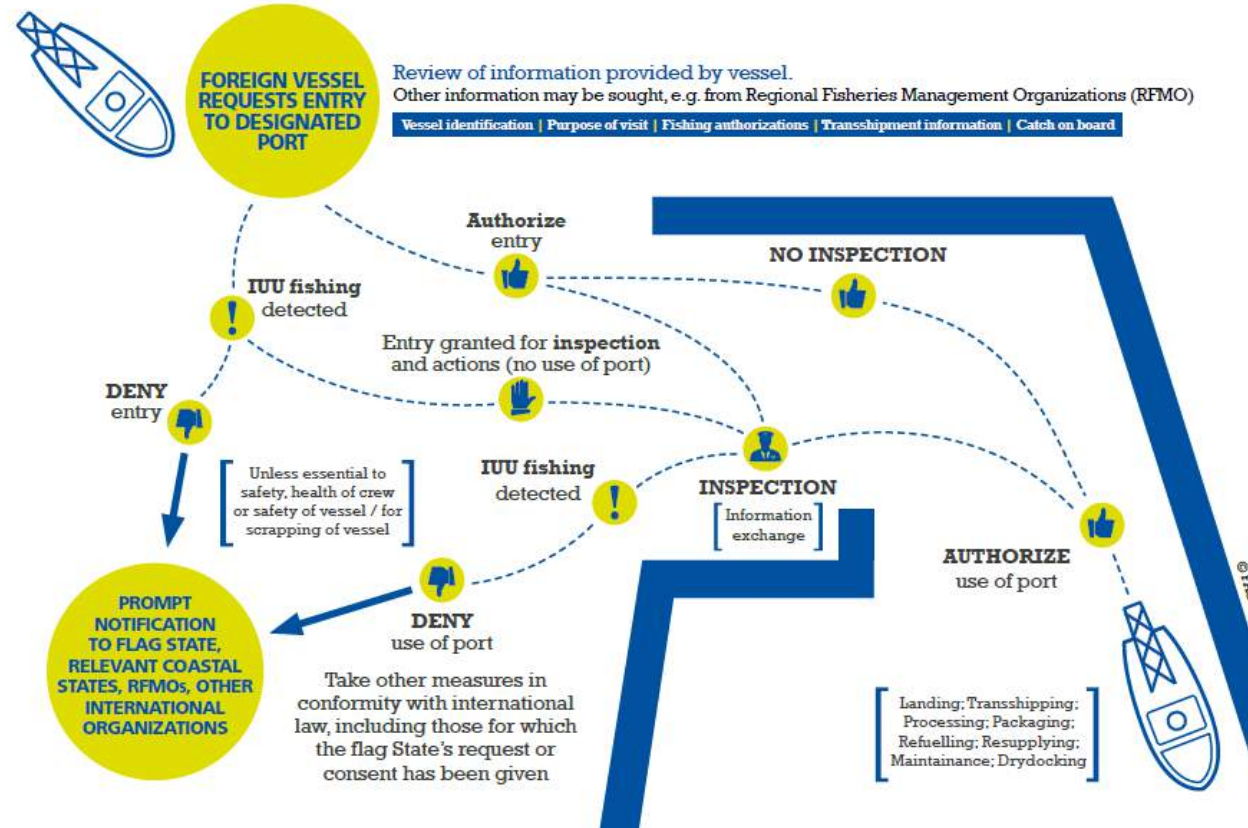


'Port State Measures Agreement'

AGREEMENT
ON PORT STATE MEASURES TO PREVENT, DETER
AND ELIMINATE ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND
UNREGULATED FISHING

ACCORD
RELATIF AUX MESURES DU RESSORT DE L'ÉTAT
DU PORT VISANT À PRÉVENIR, CONTRECARRER ET ÉLIMINER
LA PÊCHE ILLICITE, NON DÉCLARÉE ET NON RÉGLEMENTÉE

ACUERDO
SOBRE MEDIDAS DEL ESTADO RECTOR DEL PUERTO DESTINADAS
A PREVENIR, DESALENTAR Y ELIMINAR LA PESCA ILEGAL,
NO DECLARADA Y NO REGLAMENTADA

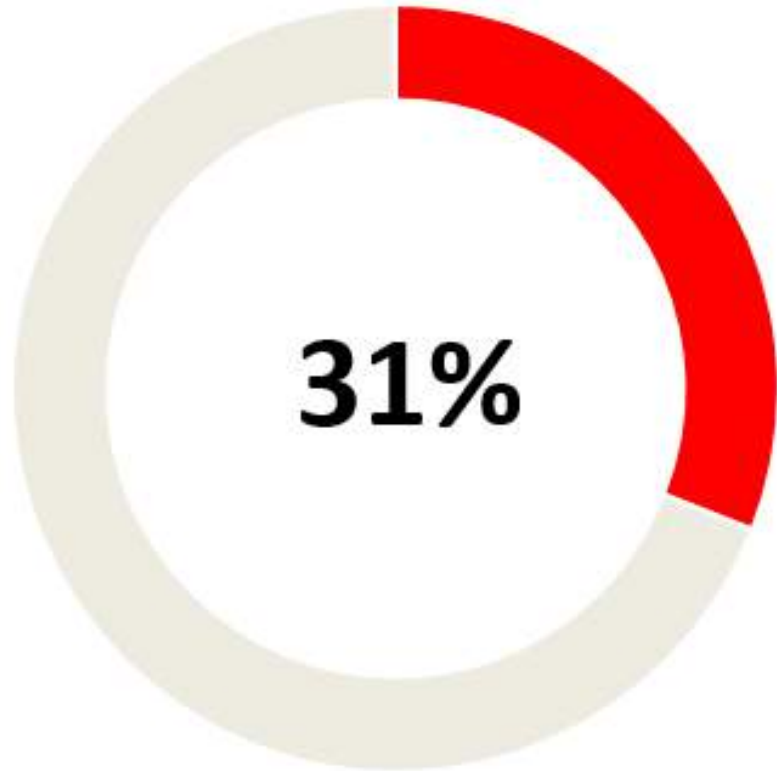




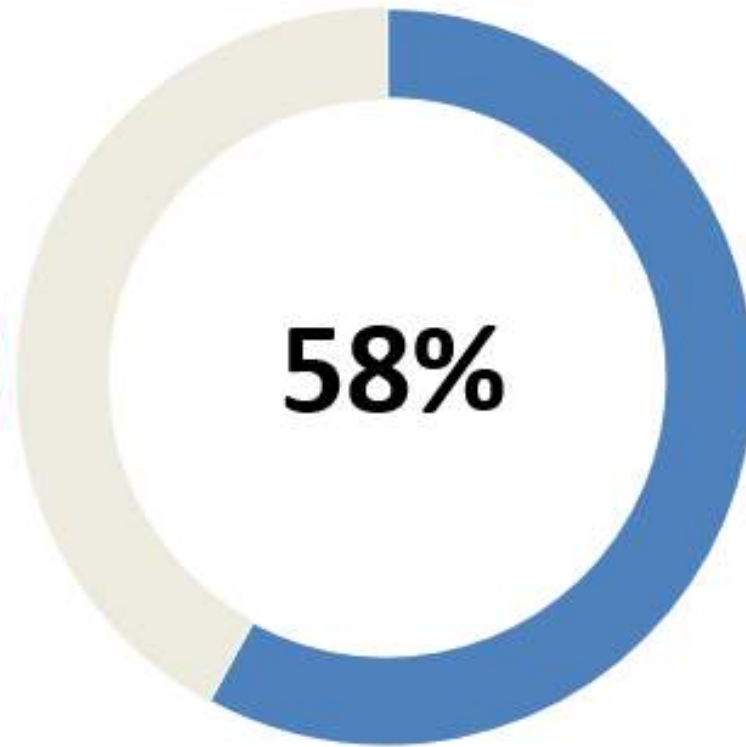
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Fisheries *Re*Building for People and Environment

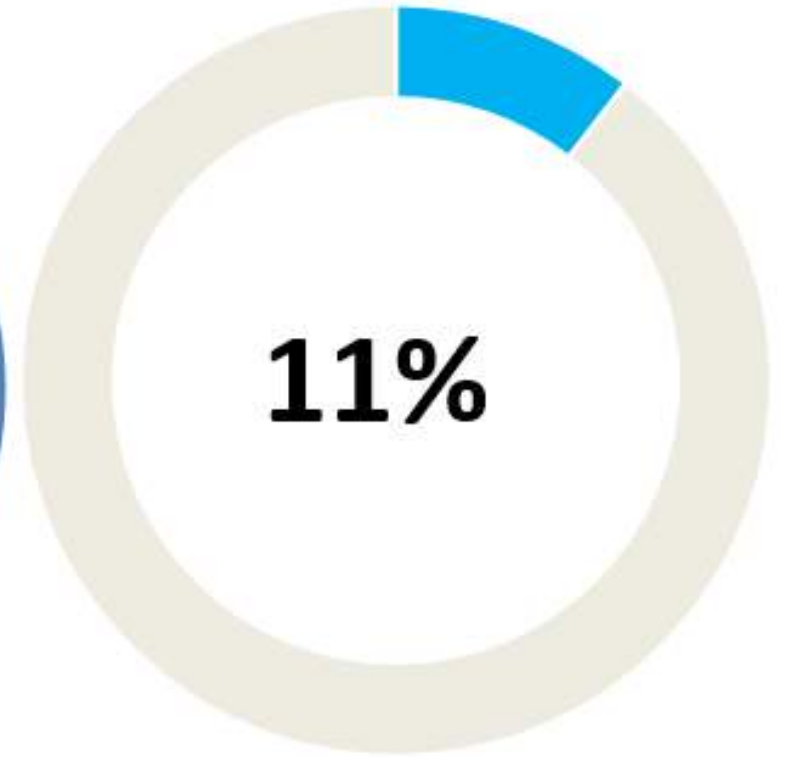




OF THE WORLD'S FISH STOCKS
fished at biologically unsustainable levels

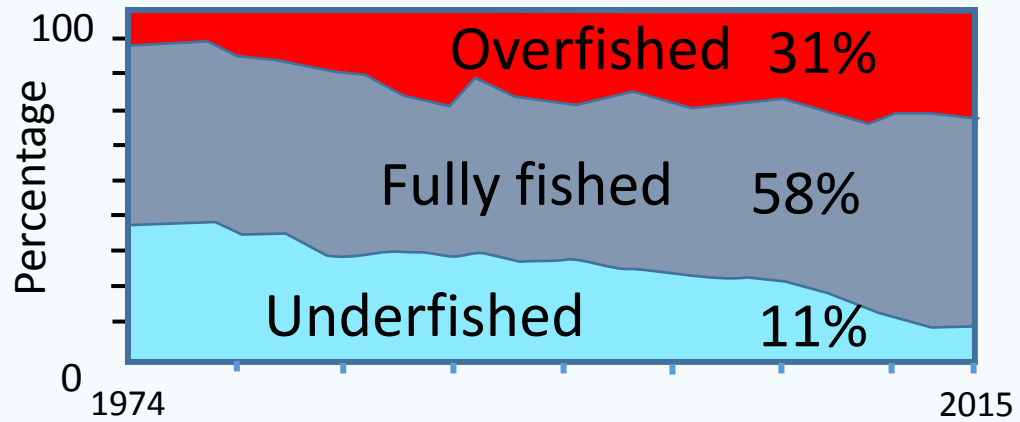


OF THE WORLD'S FISH STOCKS
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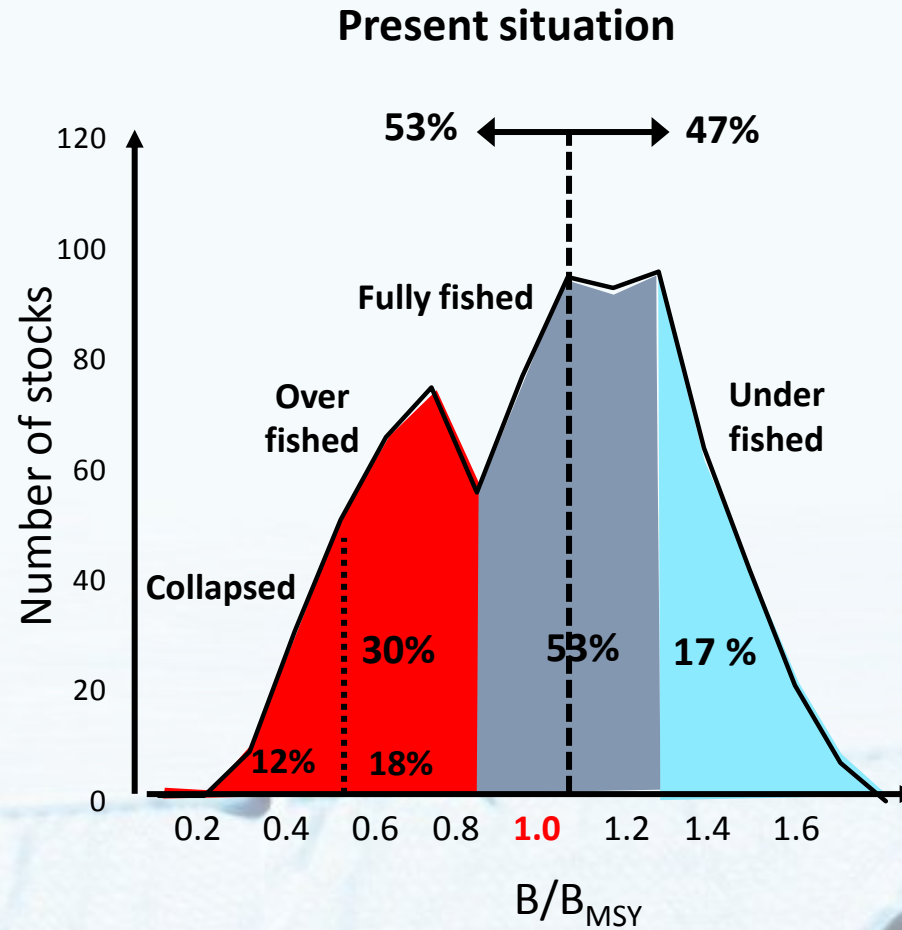


OF THE WORLD'S FISH STOCKS
fished at biologically sustainable levels (underfished)

1/3 of assessed marine stocks are overfished
Sustainability is a **REAL ISSUE**

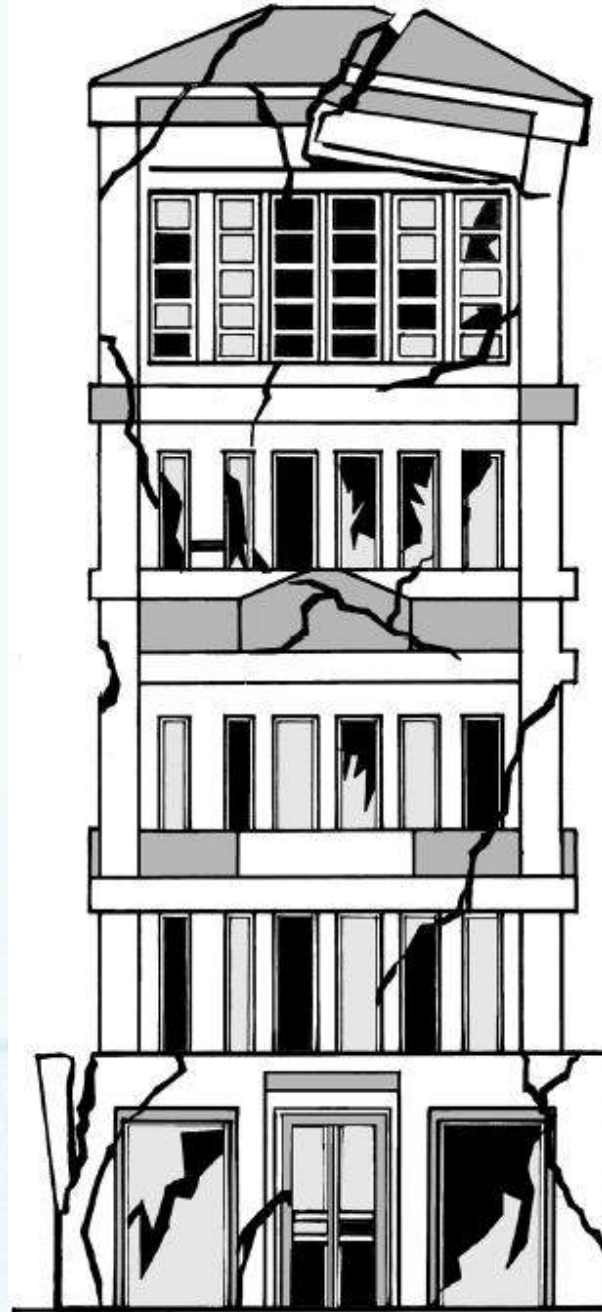
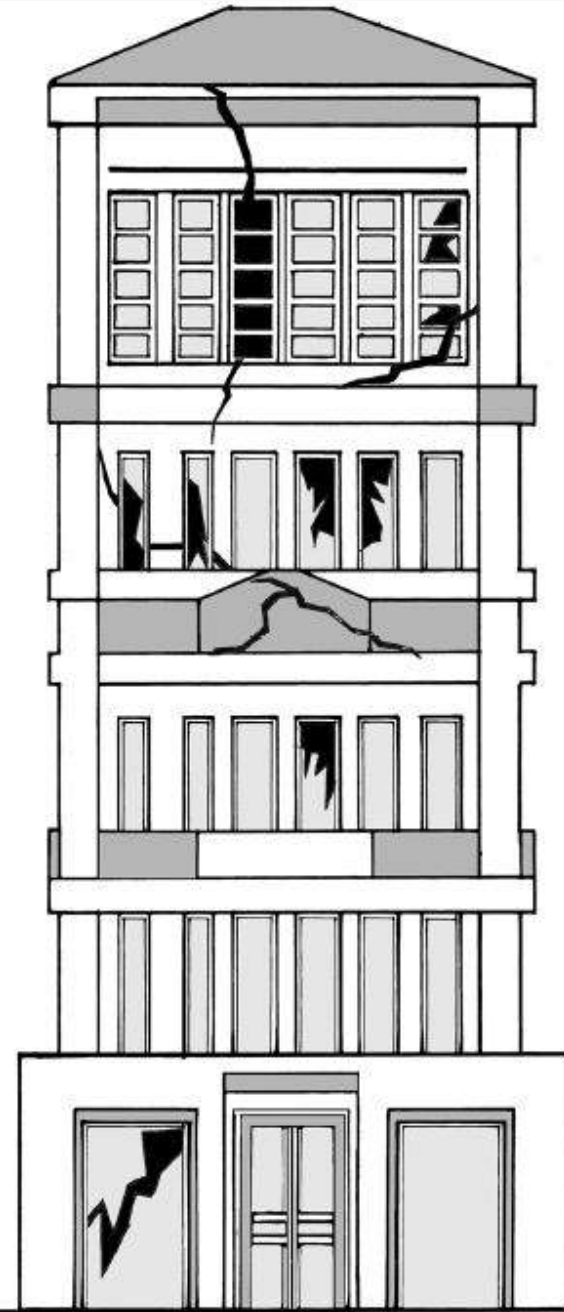
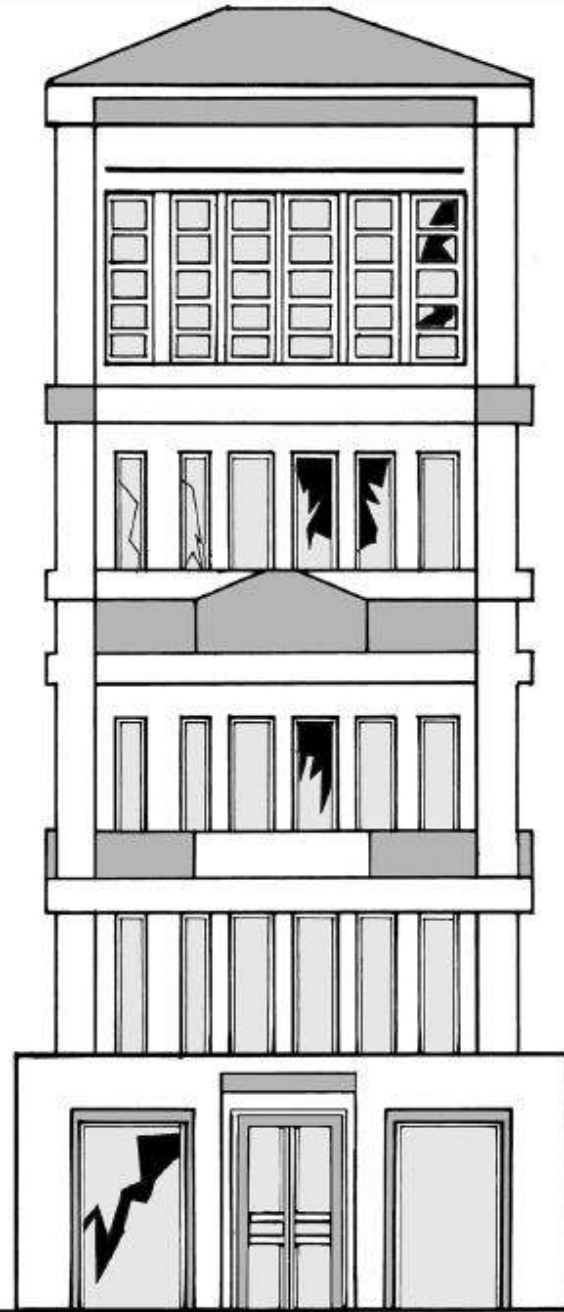
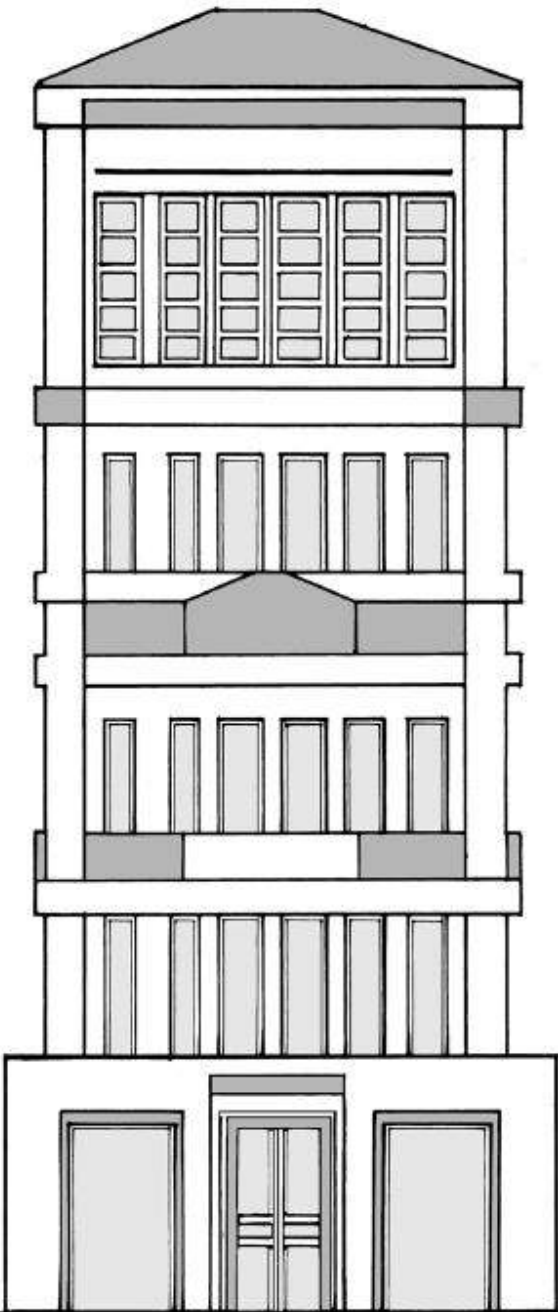


Source: FAO 2016 State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture



Source: Rosenberg et al., 2017

RESPONSE: at WHAT LEVEL





16.5 million tonnes yr¹

USD \$35-50 billion yr^{1,2}

1 World Bank and FAO. 2008. The Sunken Billions: The Economic Justification for Fisheries Reform. Agriculture and Rural Development Department. Washington DC, World Bank

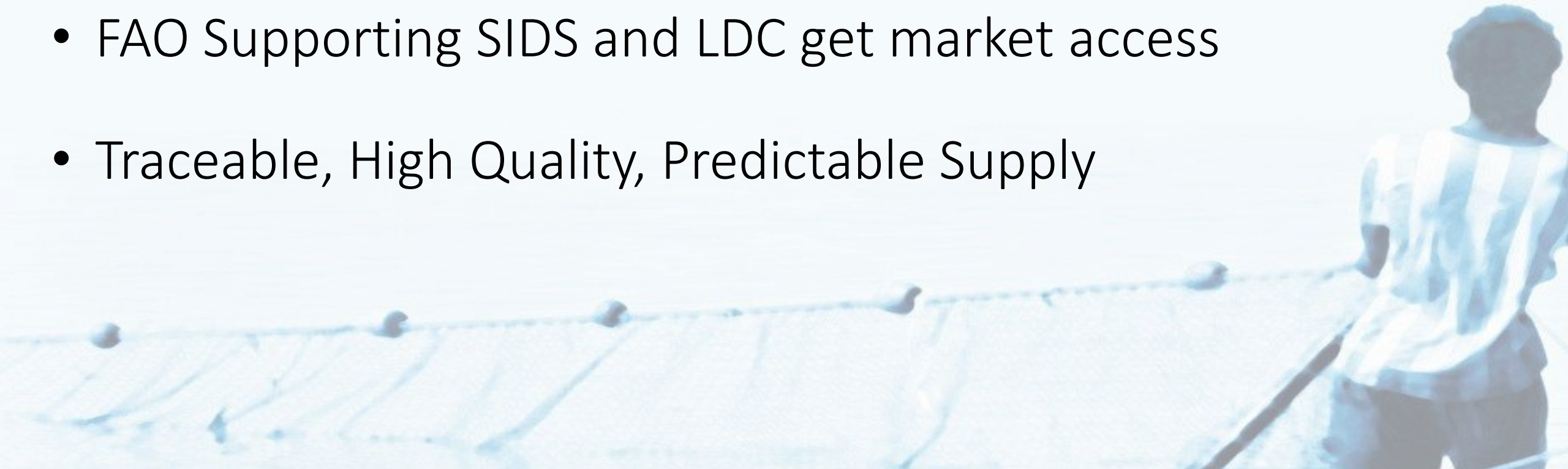
2 Ye, Y., Cochrane, K., Bianchi, G., Willmann, R., Majkowski, J., Tandstad, M., Carocci, F. 2013. Rebuilding global fisheries; the world summit goal, costs and benefits. Fish and Fisheries 14: 174-185.

3 Froese, R., Garilao, C., Winker, H., Coro, G., Demirel, N., Tsikliras, A., Dimarchopoulou, D., Scarcella, G., Sampang-Reyes, A. 2016. Exploitation and Status of European Stocks. Oceana Report. 144p



Trade and Subsidies

- Europe is a large importer of fisheries products
- FAO Supporting SIDS and LDC get market access
- Traceable, High Quality, Predictable Supply



Small Scale Fisheries Initiative



1. Raising awareness: knowledge products and outreach

2. Strengthening the science-policy interface: sharing of knowledge and supporting policy reform

4. Supporting implementation: collaboration and monitoring

3. Empowering stakeholders: capacity development and institutional strengthening





Final draft, 24 May 2017

OUR OCEAN, OUR FUTURE: CALL FOR ACTION

1. We, the Heads of State and Government and high-level representatives, meeting in New York from 5 to 9 June 2017 at the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14 of the 2030 Agenda, with the full participation of civil society, and other relevant stakeholders, affirm our strong commitment to conserve and sustainably use our oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
2. We are mobilised by a strong conviction that our ocean is critical to our shared future and common humanity in all its diversity. As leaders and representatives of our Governments, we are determined to act decisively and urgently, convinced that our collective action will make a meaningful difference to our people, to our planet, and to our prosperity.
3. We recognise that our ocean covers three quarters of our planet, connects our populations and markets, and forms an important part of our natural and cultural heritage. It supplies nearly half the oxygen we breathe, absorbs over a quarter of the carbon dioxide we produce, plays a vital role in the water cycle and the climate system, and is an important source of our planet's biodiversity and of ecosystem services. It contributes to sustainable development and sustainable ocean-based economies, as well as to poverty eradication, food security and nutrition, maritime trade and transportation, decent work and livelihoods,

(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, recognising 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* include sustainable activities such as fisheries, tourism, aquaculture, maritime transportation, renewable energy, marine biotechnology, and sea water desalination, as means to achieve the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, in particular for SIDS and LDCs.





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How Can Europe Assist Delivery of SDG14?





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*Contact: Kim Friedman
Kim.Friedman@Fao.Org*





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Fish and human nutrition

Fish plays an important role in fighting hunger and malnutrition, especially in developing countries. Fish is not only a source of animal protein and healthy fats, but also a source of essential vitamins and minerals that we too often overlook in food diets.

Dietary patterns are also changing, developed as a result of more wealth, with a growing need for essential nutrients, such as protein and overall health for all, with a growing demand for fish.

Fish: Nature's superfood

Key facts

- More than 1 billion people are malnourished, with 2 billion people at risk of malnutrition.
- Malnutrition is a leading cause of death and disability worldwide.
- Protein deficiency is a major cause of malnutrition.
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Key nutrients in seafood:

Long-chain omega-3 fatty acids Essential for brain and heart health. Found in fatty fish like salmon, mackerel, and sardines.	Vitamin D Essential for bone health and immune system. Found in fatty fish like salmon, mackerel, and sardines.	Vitamin B12 Essential for nerve function and blood production. Found in all fish and shellfish.	Iron Essential for oxygen transport and energy production. Found in fish and shellfish.	Calcium Essential for bone health. Found in fish with bones, like sardines and anchovies.
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Achieving Sustainable Development Goal 14 through implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

Source: FAO, 2014. <http://www.fao.org/3/a/i2562e.pdf>

