

Restricted Distribution

## **IOC/SC-WESTPAC-XI/7.2**

Bangkok, 16 March 2017

English only



### **INTERGOVERNMENTAL OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION (of UNESCO)**

**Eleventh Intergovernmental Session of the IOC Sub-  
Commission for the Western Pacific (WESTPAC-XI)**

Qingdao, China, 21-23 April 2017

Item **3.3.2** of the Provisional Agenda

#### **IOC AND SDG 14**

*(This document could be downloaded at <http://iocwestpac.org/calendar/794.html>)*

Paris, 2 May 2016  
Original: English



**INTERGOVERNMENTAL OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION  
(of UNESCO)**

**Forty-ninth Session of the Executive Council**  
UNESCO, Paris, 7–10 June 2016

Item 4.1.1 of the Provisional Agenda

**THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: WHAT ROLE FOR IOC?**

Summary

The UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and in particular its Sustainable Development Goal 14 which calls to “conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development” constitute an essential point of reference for IOC’s future engagement with its Member States as well as for its programmatic presence at the global, regional and country levels. IOC needs to take a comprehensive look at its objectives, priorities, operations and funding, to ensure it is able to effectively support its Member States in achieving the 2030 commitments.

Part I (“What role for IOC in the 2030 Agenda?”) outlines the possible avenues for IOC’s future role in the “2030 Agenda”, including a discussion of how IOC’s functions and institutional structure can most effectively support IOC’s contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals. Part II (“IOC SDG Mapping”) provides an overview on how IOC programmes supports SDG 14 targets as well as other SDGs.

Financial and administrative implications: The financial and administrative implications of the activities fall within the parameters of the regular budget of IOC for 2016–2017 biennium.

The proposed decision(s) is referenced EC-XLIX/Dec.4.1(I) in the Action Paper (document IOC/EC-XLIX/2 Prov.)

## PART I: WHAT ROLE FOR IOC IN THE 2030 AGENDA?

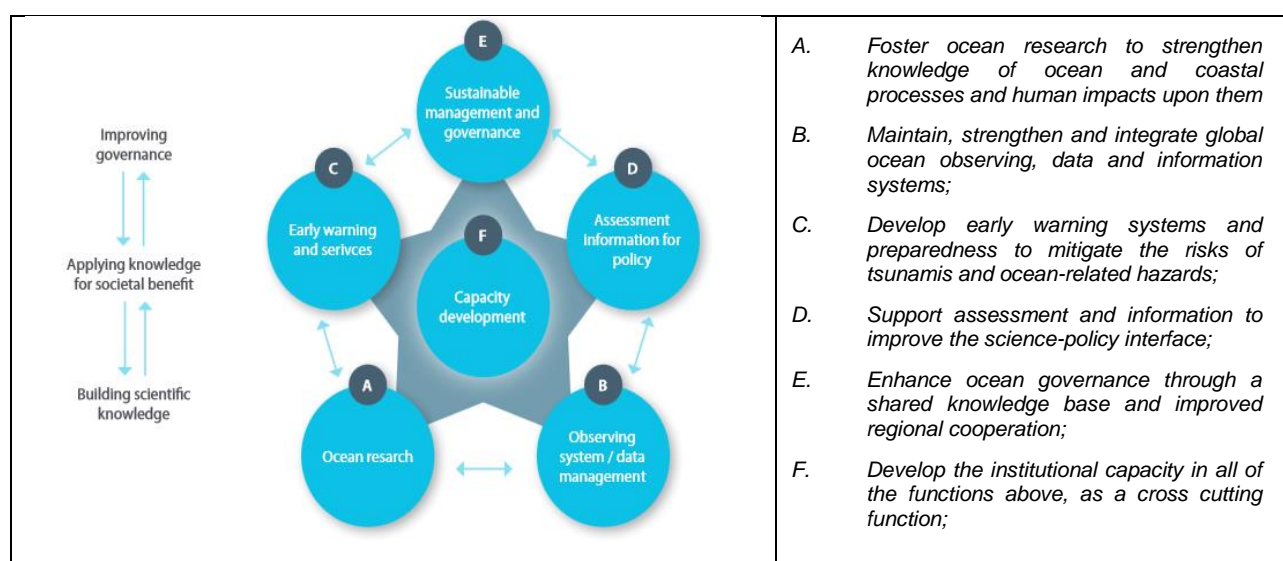
1. UN document entitled “*Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for sustainable development*”<sup>1</sup> was adopted by UN Member States on 25 September 2015 (A/RES/70/1), marking the end of a negotiated process that began during the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro (Rio+20). The Declaration sets out an ambitious vision and plan of action for the achievement of 17 universal Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets. Amongst them, a dedicated SDG for the Ocean (SDG 14) is identified with the aim to: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

2. The SDGs and their related targets will be followed up and reviewed using a set of global and thematic indicators, complemented by indicators at the regional and national levels to be developed by Member States. Under the guidance of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the UN Statistical Commission, the global indicator framework has been developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group (IAEG) on SDG Indicators, which formulated a first proposal in November 2015. This proposal was considered and endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission in March 2016. Alongside other relevant UN agencies, IOC has actively supported Member States’ deliberations, providing input on the technical revisions to the targets and proposals on indicators to the IAEG on SDG 14 for oceans, seas and marine resources.

3. With a view to advance the implementation of SDG 14, the UN General Assembly endorsed in December 2015, the proposal to organise a UN Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14. The conference will be co-hosted by the governments of Fiji and Sweden, and will take place in Fiji on 5–9 June 2017. IOC will contribute to this important event through the Advisory Group to the Co-Hosts, established with a view to facilitate the organisation of the conference.

### IOC relevance and comparative advantages

4. The 2030 Agenda recognizes “strengthened national ownership and leadership at country level” as key for its implementation and follow-up/review. It is an agenda primarily for Member States, rather than for the UN system, and this has important strategic implications for how UN agencies can most effectively support Member States in fulfilling their commitments. IOC’s overarching focus and strong reputation around capacity development gives it considerably advantageous positioning vis-à-vis Member States. To maintain this comparative advantage, IOC needs to clearly integrate the 2030 Agenda into its core functions as defined in its Medium-term Strategy, 2014–2021 (IOC/INF-1314):



<sup>1</sup> <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>

5. The IOC Capacity Development Strategy provides a framework for guiding IOC contributions towards the Agenda 2030 capacity development needs (i.e. human resources development, strengthening access to research infrastructure, promoting the development of ocean research policies in support of sustainable development objectives, and raising visibility and awareness of the public and decision-makers on ocean issues, *inter alia*).
6. Beyond its functional structure focused on capacity development, IOC – whether in its own right or through its status within UNESCO – can claim a variety of comparative advantages:
- a. *Unique mandate within the UN System* for ocean science with broad objectives relevant to the 2030 Agenda: healthy ocean; early warning for ocean hazards; ecosystem and societal resilience to climate change and variability; knowledge of emerging issues, etc.
  - b. *Cross-cutting mandate* touching on most of the SDG framework (see SDG mapping on Part II);
  - c. *Recognized field expertise, structure and world-wide presence*, working in full cooperation with the UN system to coordinate ocean-related activities in 148 Member States;
  - d. *Global ocean observation systems and operational programmes* already active in core SDG areas, in particular the near totality of SDG 14;
  - e. *Strong coordination for analysing and monitoring* of relevant SDG indicators, based on regional and global internationally comparable data from regional and global assessments such as the Transboundary Waters Assessment Programme (TWAP) and the IOC Global Ocean Science Report (GOSR);
  - f. *Active participation and leadership in relevant UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms* (i.e. UN-Oceans) and *processes* (i.e. World Ocean Assessment, Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, etc.);
  - g. *Outreach capacity and convening power to mobilize multiple stakeholder networks* including national policy makers, scientific institutions and civil society.

### IOC Strategic directions for the 2030 Agenda

7. Ensuring IOC's continued relevance as a global intergovernmental platform to support the implementation of the SDG framework will require a renewed commitment to assist and develop the capacities of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs), with at the same time a refocusing of the institutional mandate and resources along the following directions:

8. **Developing capacities, brokering innovation and learning, and facilitating the transfer of marine technology.** IOC is centrally positioned to coordinate the robust technical capacity development programmes called for in SDG Target 14.a. (“increasing scientific knowledge, develop research capacities and transfer marine technology taking into account the *IOC Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology...*”), a Target that is cross-cutting to all other ocean targets – and to many other Goals – as capacity development is needed to achieve reduction of pollution, foster growth, ensure resilient ecosystem and infrastructure, amongst others. The IOC Ocean Teacher Global Academy, through its global network of regional training centres will be used to increase national capacity in coastal and marine knowledge and management. The *IOC Global Ocean Science Report* project approved in 2014, will provide the main monitoring framework for assessing progress in ocean research capacity. The GOSR aimed at depicting the status of ocean research, investment in research infrastructure and human capacity in countries, will be published in 2017. Finally, IOC will engage through UNESCO in the development of a UN wide facilitation mechanism for the transfer of technology to support SDG implementation by Member States.

9. **Providing normative support to countries** to establish, implement, monitor and report on implementation of the Ocean SDG 14 and its related targets. IOC must apply its expertise to further

the methodological development of the ocean indicators and provide guidance to Member States on how to translate these indicators at the national and regional level. Under SDG 14 targets, a number of proposed global indicators have been classified as Tier 3 (Methodology to be developed) compared to Tier 1 (methodology agreed, data available). IOC has been identified as co-lead agency for indicators related to SDG targets 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, and 14.a. Finalized methodologies for these indicators will need to be submitted to the UN Statistical Commission by September 2016. It is expected that IOC will organise an expert consultation meeting with relevant UN agencies to finalise the proposed indicators in June/July 2016.

10. The IOC Regional Subsidiary bodies such as IOCAFRICA, IOCARIBE and WESTPAC will also provide a platform for engaging countries to work together on common regional indicators. Global and regional marine assessment activities led by IOC (i.e. TWAP) will be aligned to the SDG requirement in terms of reporting the status of ocean conditions. The network of national ocean data centres under IOC's International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange programme will also be mobilised to contribute to the assessment of SDG progress at national and regional level, and build capacity in relevant data management procedures.

11. **Providing science-based policy advice for the implementation of integrated ocean governance and management.** Marine spatial planning (MSP), hazard assessments and related preparedness, adaptation, education and information-sharing tools are needed to ensure ocean sustainability, coastal protection and development. IOC's leading work on marine spatial planning can serve as a framework to guide sustainable development of the oceans and coasts: the 2009 IOC MSP Guidelines (IOC Manuals and Guides, 53; IOC/2009/MG/53) provide tools for promoting ecosystem-based, integrated, adaptive, strategic and participatory management of national waters. IOC will also develop policy-relevant information through scientific research, technical analyses and syntheses of scientific information needed to effectively address emerging issues, inform policy, and advance solutions in a timely and transparent manner. IOC will engage interested Member States in the development of scientific assessments and decision-support tools for the development of sustainable ocean-based economy.

12. **Maximizing IOC's convening role.** IOC has a proven track record as a hub that brings together stakeholders across public and private, policy and science sectors to implement, monitor and report on ocean-related issues, ensuring inclusiveness, participation and continuous engagement of and consultation with stakeholders, and convening issues based on multi-sectoral partnerships. IOC must strengthen this convening power around the new ocean development agenda, reinforcing and widening its association with NGOs, regional science organizations, practitioners and the public through the regional and other subsidiary bodies. IOC must equally reaffirm its mediating role between the scientific and the policy communities. In the context of the UN-Oceans, the UN inter-agency coordination mechanism on ocean matters, IOC will work in cooperation with other members such as FAO and UNEP in the development of 'SDG enabling activities' with a view to provide technical resources to Member States, including on capacity development, through the UN system.

### **Financing and Partnerships**

13. In order for IOC's strategy for Agenda 2030 to deliver benefits to Member States at the appropriate scale (nationally, regionally, globally), substantial new resources will be required. This can be achieved through: (i) mobilizing resources from bilateral donors; (ii) increased financial contributions by Member States to the IOC Special Account; (iii) collaborating with existing bilateral projects; (iv) developing joint UN projects for submission to multilateral funding mechanism such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the European Commission, the Adaptation Fund/Green Fund; and (v) identifying synergies with key actors in the private sector.

14. As the articulation of an ocean perspective to development trickles down from the 2030 Agenda outcome document to national development agencies and key traditional as well as emerging development finance actors, IOC must on its turn articulate a development perspective to

its mandate and functional structure. This will involve both governance reforms led by IOC Member States and a practical restructuring, implemented by the Secretariat, of the Commission's functions and roles with a view to developing more robust outreach, communications and resource-mobilization capacities. Previous interactions with the European Development Directorate-General (DEVCO) as well as engagement with other development-minded partners highlight the need for more proactive interlinking of IOC programmes with the sustainable development priorities put forth in the 2030 Agenda.

### **Institutional positioning: Beyond SDG 14**

15. As the stand-alone ocean Goal, SDG 14 is a clear point of reference and institutional mobilization for IOC in the context of the 2030 Agenda. It recognizes IOC's standard-setting role through the *IOC Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology* and as the Target-level mapping in Part II illustrates, SDG 14 blanket-covers the IOC mandate and programmatic activities through its various Targets. IOC must build on this recognition to highlight its relevance and leading role as the UN mechanism for global cooperation on ocean science.

16. It is important to note, however, that beyond SDG 14, 11 out of the remaining 16 Goals have direct or indirect relevance to the ocean. These include, *inter alia*, SDG 2 on food security and improved nutrition, SDG 13 on climate change, SDG 4 on lifelong learning opportunities, SDG 8 on economic growth and productive employment, and SDG 11 on resilient and sustainable cities (more information is available in the mapping exercise included in Part II). While IOC cannot claim a leading role in all of these diverse areas, it must nonetheless highlight its contributions while engage the relevant leading actors from among Member States and the UN system to develop new partnerships or reinforce existing joint programmes.

### **Challenges & opportunities**

17. Improving IOC programme delivery through adequate resourcing, operational work and access to non-traditional/private sector funding is doubtless the greatest challenge facing IOC's positioning around the 2030 Agenda. The harsh financial conditions that characterized the 2012–2013 biennium have nevertheless marginally improved. Effective articulation of the 2030 Agenda within IOC priorities and governing body decisions could have major potential for unlocking further financial resources from dedicated funding streams.

18. IOC must strike a balance between mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda in its programmes and continue to pursue those traditional priorities that may lie beyond the scope of the new framework. As the mapping exercise illustrate in Part II, however, between the ocean SDG 14 and the other relevant Goals, there is a high degree of alignment between IOC's existing agenda and the 2030 priorities. Unlike UNESCO, whose wide-ranging mandate is unevenly addressed across the SDGs, the 2030 Agenda can have very positively impact on IOC's ability to deliver on its mission and mandate in more integrated manner. It might be the golden opportunity to foster the Secretariat's efforts at improving coordination and communication across IOC's sections of programme and regional bodies.

19. The 2030 Agenda provides an opportunity for IOC to strengthen its track record on gender equality. Though they are already mainstreamed in all IOC programmes through the UNESCO Global Priority on Gender Equality, gender equality issues are not a *de facto* priority within IOC's programmatic landscape. Developing partnerships around SDG 5 on gender equality and women's empowerment should become a focus of IOC outreach, particularly given the high level of financing committed by Member States to the issue during dedicated side events at the Secretary-General's Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015. IOC can engage the UNESCO Gender Equality focal point to begin identifying entry ways for a more effective programmatic engagement with these issues.

## PART II: MAPPING IOC ALIGNMENT WITH THE SDG FRAMEWORK

20. Based on inputs from all IOC sections of programme, this mapping exercise examines the “match”, or the alignment between the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets and the strategic frameworks that govern IOC activities (Strategic Objectives and Expected Results in C/5 and High Level Objectives in IOC Medium-Term Strategy). It also links directly to specific IOC programmes, projects and activities, to complement a macro-strategic view with a more granular programmatic perspective. The exercise was undertaken at the Target level for SDG 14 – given its central relevance to IOC’s engagement with the 2030 Agenda – and at the Goal level for all other SDGs deemed to be relevant to or in connection with existing IOC activities.

### A. Target-level mapping for SDG 14

<b>SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</b>		
<b>Targets</b>	<b>UNESCO / IOC Strategic Framework</b>	<b>Comments / illustrative programmatic activities</b>
<b>SO (Strategic Objective) / ER (Expected Result) / HLO (High Level Objective)</b>		
<b>14.1:</b> By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	<p><b>SO 5</b></p> <p><b>ER 5</b></p> <p><b>HLO 1</b></p>	<p>LME and Open Oceans components of the <b>Transboundary Water Assessment Programme: TWAP</b> aims to provide a baseline assessment to identify and evaluate changes in transboundary water systems caused by human activities and natural processes, and the consequences these changes have on dependent human populations.</p> <p><b>Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection (GESAMP):</b> nutrients and Coastal Impacts Research Programme.</p> <p>IOC participation in the <b>Global Partnership on Nutrient Management:</b> a multi-stakeholder platform to mainstream best practices and integrated assessments on nutrient management.</p>
<b>14.2:</b> 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	<p><b>SO 4, 5</b></p> <p><b>ER 4, 5, 6</b></p> <p><b>HLO 1, 3</b></p>	<p>LME and Open Oceans components of the <b>Transboundary Water Assessment Programme: TWAP</b> aims to provide a baseline assessment to identify and evaluate changes in transboundary water systems caused by human activities and natural processes, and the consequences these changes have on dependent human populations.</p> <p>The <b>IOC Marine Spatial Planning</b> initiative is providing decision-support tools to Member States to implement ecosystem-based management in national waters.</p> <p>Involvement in the <b>Blue Carbon Initiative</b> and the related conservation and restoration activities of coastal blue carbon ecosystems result in higher coastal ecosystem resilience and strengthen the local capability to manage existing shrimp and tourist facilities effectively and sustainably.</p> <p><b>Coral reef monitoring</b> with regard to Ocean Acidification in cooperation with <b>WESTPAC</b> and the Global Ocean Acidification Observing Network (GOA-ON).</p> <p><b>Bioprospector Data from the Ocean Biogeographic Information System (OBIS).</b> The System is an evolving</p>

		strategic alliance of individuals and organizations sharing a vision to make marine biogeographic data from all over the world freely available.
<b>14.3:</b> Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	<p><b>SO 5</b></p> <p><b>ER 4, 5, 6</b></p> <p><b>HLO 1, 3</b></p>	<p>Coral reef monitoring with regard to Ocean Acidification in cooperation with <b>WESTPAC</b> and <b>Global Ocean Acidification Observing Network</b>.</p> <p>IOC is a member in the Global Ocean Acidification Observing Network and co-chairs and coordinates the <b>biological Working Group of the Global Ocean Acidification Observing Network</b> and the <b>International Ocean Carbon Coordination Project</b> (CO<sub>2</sub> Advisory Panel).</p> <p>Within the context of GOA-ON, IOC is establishing regional OA networks to increase the local resilience against this threat in southern America.</p>
<b>14.4:</b> 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	<p><b>SO 4</b></p> <p><b>ER 4, 6</b></p> <p><b>HLO 1</b></p>	The <b>UNDP/IOC GEF Project on Large Marine Ecosystems</b> seeks to improve global ecosystem-based governance of Large Marine Ecosystems and their coasts by generating knowledge, building capacity, harnessing public and private partners, and supporting south-to-south learning and north-to-south learning.
<b>14.5:</b> 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	<p><b>SO 4, 5</b></p> <p><b>ER 4, 5, 6</b></p> <p><b>HLO 1</b></p>	The <b>Ocean Biogeographic Information System (OBIS)</b> contributes to conservation efforts as a comprehensive source of publicly available biodiversity data. The System is an evolving strategic alliance of individuals and organizations sharing a vision to make marine biogeographic data from all over the world freely available.
<b>14.7:</b> 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	<p><b>SO 4, 5</b></p> <p><b>ER 4, 6</b></p> <p><b>HLO 1</b></p>	<p>Data from the <b>Global Ocean Observing System</b> and the <b>Ocean Biogeographic Information System (OBIS)</b> are openly available and contribute to policy-making around the sustainable management of fisheries in SIDS and coastal developing countries.</p> <p>Involvement in the <b>Blue Carbon Initiative</b> and the related conservation and restoration activities of coastal blue carbon ecosystems result in higher adaptive capacity for coastal communities and strengthen the local capability to manage existing shrimp and tourists' facilities effectively.</p>



fisheries, aquaculture and tourism		IOC also acts on this Target through <b>Integrated Coastal Area Management, Marine Spatial Planning</b> , and the <b>UNDP/IOC GEF Project on Large Marine Ecosystems</b> , all of which focus on improving ecosystem-based governance.
<p><b>14.a:</b> Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries</p>	<p>SO 4, 5 ER 4, 6 HLO 1, 4</p>	<p>Transfer of Marine Technology: <b>IOC Criteria and Guidelines on Transfer of Marine Technology</b> (IOC/INF-1203) remains the point of reference for all activities in this field as well as in capacity development, within and well beyond IOC. One such example is the <b>General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO)</b>, which builds publicly-available bathymetry guides, trains developing country scientists and hydrographers, and engaged in regional mapping exercises.</p> <p>Data from the <b>Global Ocean Observing System</b> and the <b>Ocean Biogeographic Information System</b> are openly available and contribute to scientific knowledge and ocean governance in SIDS and coastal developing countries.</p> <p>IOC contributes to scientific <b>capacity development</b> through <b>Ocean Teacher</b>: a comprehensive web-based training system for ocean data managers and marine researchers that supports classroom-training, distance learning, online tutoring and online self-learning;</p> <p>Activities in <b>Integrated Coastal Area Management, Marine Spatial Planning and Large Marine Ecosystems</b> also contribute to this Target.</p> <p><b>Harmful Algal Blooms Programme</b>: enhancing capacity to observe and manage harmful algal events underpin sustainable and safe production of seafood and protect livelihoods.</p>
<p><b>14.c:</b> Enhance the 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...</p>	<p>SO 4 ER 4, 6 HLO 1</p>	<p>IOC is well placed to provide international scientific and technical platform for <b>Transfer of Marine Technology</b>, which is useful for Member States to implement the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea provisions on Marine Scientific Research.</p> <p>Activities in <b>Integrated Coastal Area Management, Marine Spatial Planning and Large Marine Ecosystems</b> also contribute to this Target.</p> <p>IOC <b>Ocean literacy</b> activities aim at increasing the effectiveness of the ocean science-policy interface by promoting the transfer of scientific information to policy-makers and by promoting dialogue between policy-makers and marine scientists.</p>

### B. Goal-level mapping for IOC-relevant SDGs

SDG	UNESCO / IOC Strategic Framework	Comments / illustrative programmatic activities
SO (Strategic Objective) / ER (Expected Result) / HLO (High Level Objective)		
<b>SDG 2:</b> End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition	SO 4 ER 5, 6	Activities around Ocean Acidification through the <b>Global Ocean Acidification Observing Network, (GOA-ON)</b> , <b>Integrated Coastal Area Management</b> (ecosystem-

and promote sustainable agriculture	<b>HLO 1, 4</b>	based governance of LMEs), HABs (via the <b>IOC Harmful Algal Blooms Programme</b> ) and observation and data sharing (Bioprospector Data from the <b>Ocean Biogeographic Information System, OBIS</b> ).
<b>SDG 3:</b> Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	<b>SO 4, SO 5</b> <b>ER 4, 5, 6</b> <b>HLO 1, 2</b>	Related activities fall under the <b>IOC Harmful Algal Blooms Programme</b> (links between HABs and human health) as well as the general main umbrella of planning and management of coastal and marine areas.
<b>SDG 4:</b> Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	<b>SO 4</b> <b>ER 6</b> <b>HLO 1</b>	IOC develops decision-support tools for coastal areas through <b>integrated coastal areas management</b> . Activities around <b>ocean literacy</b> also emphasize lifelong learning, with project interventions both within the school environment and at the general community level.
<b>SDG 5:</b> Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	<b>UNESCO Global Priority on Gender Equality</b>	No specific ongoing activities. IOC is nevertheless committed to ensuring equitable <b>gender representation</b> in all workshops and conferences organized under its umbrella (35% minimum representation).
<b>SDG 8:</b> Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	<b>SO 4</b> <b>ER 6</b> <b>HLO 1, 4</b>	Activities around <b>integrated coastal area management</b> and <b>marine spatial planning</b> in coastal developing countries and small island developing States.
<b>SDG 9:</b> Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	<b>SO 4</b> <b>ER 5, 6</b> <b>HLO 2, 3</b>	Activities around <b>integrated coastal area management</b> and <b>marine spatial planning</b> in coastal developing countries and small island developing States. IOC also contributes to this Goal through its <b>Ocean Data and Information Network for Africa</b> and other projects carried out by the <b>IOC Sub Commission for Africa and the Adjacent Island States</b> .
<b>SDG 11:</b> Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	<b>SO 4</b> <b>ER 5, 6</b> <b>HLO 1, 2, 3</b>	Activities around <b>integrated coastal area management</b> and <b>marine spatial planning</b> in coastal developing countries and small island developing States.
<b>SDG 12:</b> Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	<b>SO 4</b> <b>ER 6</b> <b>HLO 1</b>	Activities around <b>integrated coastal area management</b> and <b>marine spatial planning</b> in coastal developing countries and small island developing States, with particular emphasis on the development of information and decision support tools. From an educational and capacity development perspective, <b>ocean literacy</b> activities should be highlighted as contributing to this Goal.
<b>SDG 13:</b> Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	<b>SO 4, 5</b> <b>ER 5, 6</b>	Strengthening resilience through <b>Forecast Models</b> developed by the <b>Global Ocean Observing System/Joint Technical Commission for Oceanography and Marine Meteorology</b> .

	<b>HLO 3, 4</b>	Activities around <b>integrated coastal area management</b> and <b>marine spatial planning</b> in coastal developing countries and small island developing States: focus on adaptation and coastal protection from impacts of storms as well as on mitigation through the <b>Blue Carbon Initiative</b> (increasing the adaptive capacity of coastal communities).
<b>SDG 15:</b> Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	<b>SO 4, 5</b> <b>ER 4, 6</b> <b>HLO 1</b>	Activities around <b>integrated coastal area management</b> and <b>marine spatial planning</b> in coastal developing countries and small island developing states. Focus on <b>Horizon 2020 Projects</b> : H2020 <b>Aquacross</b> (support EU efforts to protect aquatic biodiversity and ensure application of ecosystem-based management for aquatic ecosystems); H2020 <b>EcoPotential</b> (make Earth Observation and Monitoring Data usable for ecosystem modelling and services, with focus on protected areas in Europe).
<b>SDG 17:</b> Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	<b>SO 4, 5</b> <b>ER 6</b> <b>HLO 3, 4</b>	Activities around <b>integrated coastal area management</b> and <b>marine spatial planning</b> in coastal developing countries and small island developing states.  Transfer of Marine Technology: <b>IOC Criteria and Guidelines on Transfer of Marine Technology</b> remains the point of reference for all activities in this field as well as in capacity development, within and well beyond IOC.  <b>UNDP/IOC GEF IW:LEARN Initiative</b> to improve global ecosystem-based governance of Large Marine Ecosystems and their coasts by generating knowledge, building capacity, harnessing public and private partners, and supporting south-to-south learning and north-to-south learning.  <b>Ocean Teacher Global Academy</b> regional training centres (RTCs) also help mobilize resources and traction for sustainable management of oceans at both global and regional levels.

### Proposed decision

21. In light of the foregoing, the IOC Executive Council may wish to consider EC-XLIX/Dec.4.1(I) in the Action Paper (document IOC/EC-XLIX/2 Prov.)