Item 4.1.1
Role of IOC in implementation of the Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
1. Reduce marine pollution of all kinds
2. Manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems
3. Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification
4. Eliminate over+IUU fishing, use science based management to restore fish stocks
5. Conserve > 10% of coastal and marine areas
6. Prohibit some fisheries subsidies
7. Economic benefits to SIDs & LDCs from sustainable use of marine resources, including sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
   a. Build science capacity through IOC Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology
   b. Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
   c. Use UNCLOS for conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources
### NATIONAL
- National sustainable development strategy/plan
  - Translate global targets into national targets with adequate differentiation
- Global commitments
  - Review commitments with regard to global issues and need for/supply of means of implementation
- Policy framework
  - Review policies, structures and processes
- Outcomes and lessons learned
  - Review annual progress and create knowledge on real-world implementation impact

### REGIONAL
- SDG trends
  - Discuss local, national and regional trends, based on indicators, data and progress reports
- Policy lessons learned
  - Mutual exchange of experiences with national-level implementation, best practices and challenges
- Regional issues
  - Discuss and find solutions for regional joint challenges and transboundary issues
- Thematic focus issues
  - Prepare input on HLPE annual thematic focus

### GLOBAL
- SDG trends
  - Review global trends, progress and challenges, based on indicators, data and progress reports
- Country experiences with implementation
  - Mutual exchange of experiences with national-level implementation, best practices and challenges
- Means of implementation and partnerships
  - Review commitments, needs and implementation experiences, including through multi-stakeholder partnerships
- Thematic focus issues
  - Discuss annual thematic focus issues
- UN system entities fit for purpose?

### Building Blocks
- Annual progress report
- Whole-of-government body on SD
- Parliament, e.g., parliamentary body on SD
- National SD councils or similar bodies
- National statistical office and data
- Local authorities, cities etc.
- Multi-stakeholder dialogues, citizen reviews and participatory monitoring

### Existing National Bodies
- Existing regional reviews
  - APRM, Asia-Pacific Forum on SD, OECD reviews, etc.
- Regional organizations
  - AU, EU, et al.
- UN Regional Commissions
- Regional development banks

### Global Bodies
- Global Sustainable Development Trends Report
- Global Sustainable Development Report
- UN system reviews and reports
  - AMR, UNFCCC, UPR, WTO trade review, et al.
- Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review and UN entity reports
- Reports of partnerships and private sector, major groups and other stakeholders
IOC Comparative Advantage

- *Unique mandate within the UN System* for ocean science with broad objectives relevant to the 2030 Agenda
- *Cross-cutting mandate* touching on most of the SDG framework
- *Recognized field expertise, structure and world-wide presence*
- *Global ocean observation systems and operational programmes* already active in core SDG areas
- *Strong coordination for analysing and monitoring* of relevant SDG indicators
- *Active participation and leadership in relevant UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms* (i.e. UN Oceans) and *processes* (i.e. World Ocean Assessment)
- *Outreach capacity and convening power to mobilize multiple stakeholder networks* including national policy makers, scientific institutions and civil society.
Capacity Development (CD), brokering innovation and learning, and facilitating the transfer of marine technology (TMT)

• Translate TMT Guidelines into region CD
• IOC Regional Subsidiary Bodies to identify CD needs
• Develop training initiatives through IOC Ocean Teacher Global Academy and other regionally rooted processes
• Launch of new CD initiative – CD Fund (yesterday)
• Role of the Global Ocean Science Report in monitoring CD implementation progress
Marine Technology in CGTMT

According to the *IOC Criteria and Guidelines on Transfer of Marine Technology*, “marine technology” refers to:

>“instruments, equipment, vessels, processes and methodologies required to produce and use knowledge to improve the study and understanding of the nature and resources of the ocean and coastal areas.”

Transfer of Marine Technology should:
- Be conducted on fair and reasonable terms and conditions
- Enable all parties concerned to benefit on an equitable basis from developments in marine science
Clearing house mechanism for the transfer of marine technology (TMT)

**Clearinghouse Mechanism (CH)**

- Identify providers and describe types of technology
- Identify existing projects with TMT functions.
- Establish a regional/sub-regional focal point on TMT, preferably within its regional structure.
- Devise possible cooperation schemes, and facilitate contacts between identified donors and recipient countries
- Provide assistance for TMT implementation (expert mission, training, assessment of results)
- Enhance accountability and reporting on TMT implementation status
- Facilitate UN coordination on TMT

**Donor country/Private sector**
- Strategic planning, including TMT component

**Recipient country**
- Strategic planning, including TMT component

**Availabilities of marine technologies for transfer**

**Trust Fund / Voluntary Cooperation Fund**

- Needs for marine technology transfer
Providing normative support to countries to establish, implement, monitor and report on implementation of the Ocean SDG

- IOC contribution to the development of SDG Global Indicator Framework (inputs to UN Statistics Commission)
- Co-lead agency for Targets 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, and 14.a
- Possible custodian role/reporting mechanism to UN
- Alignment of assessment process (WOA, TWAP) and data-driven programmes (e.g., IODE/OBIS/GOOS) with SDGs
- Translating global indicators at regional and national levels through Regional Subsidiary Bodies in collaboration with other partners
Providing science-based policy advice for the implementation of integrated ocean governance and management

• Articulate how ocean science can support various dimension of SDG goals
• Promote the development of science-based ocean management solutions through Marine Spatial Planning, Coastal Zone Management, and LME approaches
• Link up the ocean science/observation contributions to the Blue Economy agenda
• Develop specific policy brief for SDG areas relevant to IOC mandate (Ocean Acidification, pollution, ecosystem management, biodiversity, TMT/CD)
Maximizing IOC’s convening role

• Global level collaboration through UN inter-agency mechanisms such as UN-Oceans (UNEP, FAO, CBD, …)
• Facilitate SDG coordination at regional level (e.g., IOCARIBE proposal of a regional ocean SDG coordinating mechanism)
• Cooperation with UN Regional Commissions through IOC Regional Subsidiary Bodies
• Strengthened association with NGOs, regional science organizations, practitioners, academic institutions, and the public
• Coordination at national level to highlight ocean science importance for SDG 14 and other SDGs
UN SDG 14 Conference, June 2017, Fiji

What can we propose?

- All IOC programme/subsidiary bodies to identify and highlight their contribution to the Ocean SDG;
- Specific Partnership Dialogue on ocean science/CD at the Fiji conference (IOC is part of the Advisory Group of the conference);
- Specific IOC Partnership focusing on CD/TMT, consultation with potential donors, building on CD Fund;
- Communication campaign to highlight importance of ocean science as enabling factor for SDG 14 implementation;
- Other ideas?