



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Intergovernmental
Oceanographic
Commission



Sustainable
Development
Goals



Co-funded by the
European Maritime and
Fisheries Fund
of the European Union

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

What are the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals?

The **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** – which came into force on 1 January 2016 – is composed of **17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** to be achieved by 2030. The goals are universal to all countries and aim to end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities and tackle climate change, while ensuring that no one is left behind.¹

MSProadmap, MSPglobal and SDG 14



The MSPglobal Initiative is part of the **Joint Roadmap to accelerate Maritime/Marine Spatial Planning processes worldwide (MSProadmap)**, which was presented as a voluntary commitment (#OceanAction15346)

by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO and the European Commission's Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries during the **2017 United Nations Ocean Conference to support the implementation of SDG 14 "Life Below Water"**.

This voluntary commitment aims to **triple the marine area benefiting from MSP effectively implemented by 2030**, focusing on the following SDG 14 targets:



14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts by strengthening resilience and taking action for their restoration in order to achieve a healthy and productive ocean.



14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10% of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.



14.7: By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States (SIDS) and coastal countries from the sustainable use of marine resources through the sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.



14.a: Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account IOC-UNESCO's *Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology*,² to improve ocean health and enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to sustainable development, in particular in SIDS and less economically developed countries.



WHAT IS THE LINK BETWEEN MSP AND THE SDGs?^{3,4,5}

14 LIFE BELOW WATER



1 NO POVERTY



MSP contributes to the sustainable development of maritime sectors with direct economic benefits for coastal communities, particularly SIDS and LDCs.

2 ZERO HUNGER



MSP facilitates the sustainable management of fisheries and aquaculture, and builds on new research and technology to improve food security.

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



MSP encourages the use of marine resources for health research and development, and includes early warning, risk reduction and management of health risks.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



Education provides skills and tools to enhance capacity and participation in marine economic activities, planning, science and technology and, raise awareness about conservation needs.

5 GENDER EQUALITY



MSP creates opportunities through science, technology and innovation to improve gender equality in ocean-related activities and decision-making.

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



Synergies between integrated coastal management and MSP improve access to safe water and better sanitation, and reduce pollution caused by solid waste, wastewater and marine litter.

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



MSP promotes scientific research, technology and cooperation for the development of renewable energy at sea while preserving marine and coastal ecosystems.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



MSP processes, associated with Sustainable Blue Economy strategies, facilitate opportunities for employment and growth based on ecological, economic and social objectives.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



MSP encourages the development and diversification of maritime industries and infrastructure as well as the transfer of marine technology to boost innovation.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



MSP contributes to managing access to markets and resources in a way that benefits all actors, and increases their economic prosperity, particularly in SIDS and LDCs.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



The integration of coastal management and MSP promotes a sustainable and climate-resilient transformation of coastal cities that guarantees citizens a safe access to the sea and its cultural and natural wealth.

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



MSP aims to establish a Blue Economy that sustainably uses marine resources and ecosystems through a circular economy and certified production.

13 CLIMATE ACTION



MSP integrates adaptation and mitigation measures to build the resilience of marine ecosystems, and reduce exposure and vulnerability to climate change.

15 LIFE ON LAND



MSP applies integrated management strategies that take into account land-sea interactions in the context of an ecosystem-based approach.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



MSP is a multi-level decision-making process whose successful outcome depends on and strengthens participatory, transparent and effective governance.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



MSP enhances regional partnerships at transboundary level for the achievement of the SDGs through cooperation in science, technology and capacity building.

References:

1. UN.
2. UNESCO, 2005.
3. Morgera *et al.*, 2018.
4. Singh *et al.*, 2018.
5. UN/DESA, 2017.

Stay in touch:

mspglobal2030.org

[f](#) [t](#) [in](#) @MSPglobal2030

Get involved:

