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INTERGOVERNMENTAL OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION
(of UNESCO)

INFORMATION DOCUMENT

OUTCOMES OF THE UN SDG 14 CONFERENCE
(5–9 JUNE 2017)

Summary

This document provides an overview of the IOC contribution and engagement in the proceedings of the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: 'Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development', which was convened at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 5 to 9 June 2017, and was co-hosted by the Governments of Fiji and Sweden. It also provides the main outcome of the Conference that resulted in the adoption by UN Member States of a *Call for Action* and a list of voluntary commitments.

Introduction

The high-level United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development was convened at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 5 to 9 June 2017, coinciding with World Oceans Day, to support the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14. The Governments of Fiji and Sweden have the co-hosting responsibilities of the Conference.

Key objectives of the Conference:

The Conference aimed at:

- (i) Identifying ways and means to support the implementation of SDG 14;
- (ii) Building, stimulate innovative and concrete new partnerships to advance the implementation of SDG 14 through multi-stakeholder approaches;
- (iii) Contributing to the follow-up and review process of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by providing an input to the high-level political forum on sustainable development.

Highlights

- This the first UN Conference entirely dedicated to ocean sustainability and linked to the implementation of a specific Sustainable Development Goal.
- The Conference provided a major platform for IOC and UNESCO to showcase our work and role as the lead UN body in building ocean knowledge in support of Sustainable Development. Key areas of work to be highlighted were IOC's role in ocean science, capacity development and technology transfer, UNESCO sites and conventions in support of ocean conservation, ocean education/literacy, the convening role UNESCO and IOC in building partnership across stakeholders.
- IOC participated (as lead organizer or co-organiser) in 19 Side event and communication activities.
- IOC and UNESCO have registered 11 Voluntary Commitments and is a partner in an additional 7 commitments.
- From the IOC perspective, a key message throughout the conference aimed at raising support for the proposed International Decade of Ocean Science for sustainable development. It was highlighted as major vehicle for governments, the scientific community, civil society and all other actors for coordinating and consolidating the observations and research needed to achieve SDG 14.
- The IOC *Global Ocean Science Report* (GOSR) was launched on 8 June as part of the IOC Lead Side event. This report which has been three years in the making provides a first time assessment of where and how existing ocean science capacities are empowering society, sustaining the environment and generating knowledge to conserve our ocean.
- IOC is recognized as custodian agency for two SDG targets, 14.3 on ocean acidification and 14.a on marine scientific research and capacity development. That last target 14.a is supposed to be crosscutting to all other SDG 14 targets, which emphasizes the role of science and capacity development as an essential building block for the implementation of SDG 14.

A- Conference structure:

1/ The plenary of the Conference took place on 5–9 June where Member States, IGOs, and Observers made general statements, according to the usual UN procedure. On 7 June, an IOC representative delivered a plenary statement on behalf of IOC and UNESCO highlighting the GOSR and Decade proposal.

2/ In parallel to the plenary session, seven Partnership Dialogues (PD) (3 hours each) took place. These were an official part of The Ocean Conference. These were interactive and multi-stakeholder in nature and focused on recommendations to support the implementation of SDG 14. (in bold those particularly relevant to UNESCO and IOC)

- PD1: Addressing marine pollution (5 June PM) – Chair : Norway, Indonesia
- PD2: Managing, protecting, conserving and restoring marine and coastal ecosystems (6 June, a.m.) – Chair: Italy and Palau
- PD3: Minimizing and addressing ocean acidification (6 June, p.m.) – Chair: Monaco and Mozambique
- PD4: Making fisheries sustainable (7 June, a.m.) – Chair: Canada and Senegal
- PD5: Increasing economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries and providing access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets (7 June PM) – Chair: Estonia and Grenada
- PD6: Increasing scientific knowledge, and developing research capacity and transfer of marine technology (8 June PM) – Chair: Peru and Iceland
- PD7: Enhancing 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 (9 June PM). Chair: Australia and Kenya

The IOC Executive Secretary was one of four panellists on the Panel of PD6.

3/ World Ocean Day Celebration: A half day plenary event took place on 8 June morning with an extensive programme of activities. During the morning, a live video link was established with UNESCO Paris, to give the floor to children attending the UNESCO Ocean Campus. The new IOC/DOALOS World Ocean Day portal prepared thanks to the support of SUEZ corporation, was highlighted.

B- 'Call for Action':

The Conference adopted a "Call for Action" - A concise, focused, intergovernmentally agreed declaration by consensus.

During the negotiation of the text by Member States (February-May 2017), IOC have mobilized UNESCO and UN Member States to highlight our priority areas, such as the contribution of UNESCO sites to sustainable development, and the proposal for an international decade on Ocean Sciences for Sustainable Development.

The final version of the Call for Action is attached as an Annex I.

There are several provisions that are highly relevant to the mandate of IOC, particularly with respect to marine scientific research, data exchange and capacity development. There is also a specific reference to the IOC Criteria and Guidelines on Transfer of Marine Technology.

From IOC's perspective, there was an expectation that the outcome document could have explicitly expressed support for the International Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021–2030) proposal, and called on countries and stakeholders to support the initiative. However,

because UN Member States were reluctant to express support for an initiative that has not yet been approved by IOC and UNESCO governing bodies, the Decade was not referenced in the final Call.

Nevertheless, several Member States expressed strong support for the Decade during the Plenary and partnership dialogues, and a reference was made in the final plenary report on 9 June, before the closure of the Conference.

C- Side Events:

The list of side events in which IOC took part is provided in annex II.

The **official IOC side event** was organized on 8 June from 13.15-14.30.:

Building ocean knowledge for sustainable development – How science will to contribute to achieving SDG 14. This was opened by the UNESCO Director-General and the Prime Minister of Samoa, HE.Tuilaepa Aiono Sailele Malielelegaoi.

Special Media Event: The Ocean's 8 Celebration, 6 June, 13.00-15.00

Organized in collaboration with UN Environment and Sky News, this celebration focused on how intergovernmental cooperation in ocean science can support SDG 14, building on the findings of the GOSR. The event was hosted by David Eades from BBC World and UNESCO Director-General. This celebration was then followed by a 45-minute panel discussion in the UN Media Zone, with the participation of UNESCO DG, Peter Thomson, President of the General Assembly, HSH Prince Albert II of Monaco, Minister of Environment Skoog (Sweden), UNEP Executive Director, Craig McLean (NOAA, USA) and Peter Haugan (IOC Chair).

D- Voluntary Commitments:

The other main outcome of Conference was a list of voluntary commitments for the implementation of Goal 14. Voluntary commitments for The Ocean Conference are initiatives voluntarily undertaken by Member States, the UN system, international and regional financial institutions, civil society organizations, academic and research institutions, the scientific community, the private sector. Any voluntary commitments made within the framework of the 2030 Agenda targeting SDG 14 can be registered as voluntary commitments for The Ocean Conference on a dedicated web platform.

The list of registered Voluntary Commitments registered by IOC and UNESCO is included in annex III.

The two main voluntary commitments of IOC of UNESCO were (i) the proposal for an International Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development, and (ii) the *Global Ocean Science Report*.

Other voluntary commitments proposed by UNESCO and IOC included initiatives on ocean acidification (GOA-ON), blue carbon (Blue Carbon Partnership), ocean literacy and education (SeaChange Horizon 2020 Consortium Project), ocean observation, capacity development and transfer of marine technology in the WESTPAC region, ecosystem-based management (UNESCO-European Commission Joint Roadmap on Marine Spatial Planning), the World Ocean Day Portal (IOC and DOALOS). These voluntary commitments were showcased in different side events organized or co-sponsored by IOC of UNESCO, as well as during the Partnership Dialogues.

ANNEX I

OUR OCEAN, OUR FUTURE: CALL FOR ACTION

(In bold texts related to IOC's mandate)

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 for Sustainable Development, 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 mobilized 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 recognize 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.
4. We are particularly alarmed by the adverse impacts of climate change on the ocean, including the rise in ocean temperatures, ocean and coastal acidification, deoxygenation, sea-level rise, the decrease in polar ice coverage, coastal erosion and extreme weather events. We acknowledge the need to address the adverse impacts that impair the crucial ability of the ocean to act as climate regulator, source of marine biodiversity and as key provider of food and nutrition, tourism and ecosystem services and as an engine for sustainable economic development and growth. We recognize, in this regard, the particular importance of the Paris Agreement, adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
5. We are committed to halting and reversing the decline in the health and productivity of our ocean and its ecosystems and to protecting and restoring its resilience and ecological integrity. We recognize that the well-being of present and future generations is inextricably linked to the health and productivity of our ocean.
6. We underline the integrated and indivisible character of all the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the interlinkages and synergies between them, and reiterate the critical importance of being guided in our work by the 2030 Agenda, including the principles reaffirmed therein. We acknowledge that each country faces specific challenges in its pursuit of sustainable development, in particular least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and African States, including coastal ones, as do others recognized in the 2030 Agenda. There are also serious challenges within many middle-income countries.
7. We reiterate our commitment to achieve the targets of Goal 14 within the timelines, and the need to sustain action over the long term, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. We recognize, in particular, the special importance of certain targets in Goal 14 for small island developing States and least developed countries.
8. We stress the need for an integrated, interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral approach, as well as enhanced cooperation, coordination and policy coherence, at all levels. We emphasize the critical importance of effective partnerships enabling collective action and reaffirm our commitment to the implementation of Goal 14 with the full participation of all relevant stakeholders.
9. We underline the need to integrate Goal 14 and its interrelated targets into national development plans and strategies, to promote national ownership and to ensure success in its implementation by involving all relevant stakeholders, including national and local authorities, members of parliament, local communities, indigenous peoples, women and youth, as well as the academic and scientific communities, business and

industry. We recognize the importance of gender equality and the crucial role of women and youth in the conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

10. We stress the importance of enhancing understanding of the health and role of our ocean and the stressors on its ecosystems, including through assessments on the state of the ocean, based on science and on traditional knowledge systems. We also stress the need to further increase marine scientific research to inform and support decision-making, and to promote knowledge hubs and networks to enhance the sharing of scientific data, best practices and know-how.

11. We emphasize that our actions to implement Goal 14 should be in accordance with, reinforce and not duplicate or undermine, existing legal instruments, arrangements, processes, mechanisms or entities. We affirm the need to 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, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”.

12. We recognize that the conservation and sustainable use of the ocean and its resources require the necessary means of implementation in line with the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development and other relevant outcomes, including the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway. **We stress the importance of the full and timely implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and, in this context, emphasize the need to enhance scientific knowledge and research, enhance capacity-building at all levels, mobilize financial resources from all sources and facilitate the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to support the implementation of Goal 14 in developing countries.**

13. We call on all stakeholders to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development by taking, inter alia, the following actions on an urgent basis, including by building on existing institutions and partnerships:

- a. Approach the implementation of Goal 14 in an integrated and coordinated way and promote policies and actions that take into account the critical interlinkages among the targets of Goal 14, the potential synergies between Goal 14 and the other Goals, particularly those with ocean-related targets, as well as other processes that support the implementation of Goal 14;
- b. Strengthen cooperation, policy coherence and coordination among institutions at all levels, including between and among international organizations, regional and subregional organizations and institutions, arrangements and programmes;
- c. Strengthen and promote effective and transparent multi-stakeholder partnerships, including public-private partnerships, by enhancing engagement of Governments with global, regional and subregional bodies and programmes, the scientific community, the private sector, the donor community, non-governmental organizations, community groups, academic institutions and other relevant actors;
- d. Develop comprehensive strategies to raise awareness of the natural and cultural significance of the ocean, as well as of its state and role, and of the need to further improve knowledge of the ocean, including its importance for sustainable development and how it is impacted by anthropogenic activities;
- e. **Support plans to foster ocean-related education, for example as part of education curricula, to promote ocean literacy and a culture of conservation, restoration and sustainable use of our ocean;**
- f. **Dedicate greater resources to marine scientific research, such as interdisciplinary research and sustained ocean and coastal observation, as well as the collection and sharing of data and knowledge, including traditional knowledge, in order to increase our knowledge of the ocean, to better understand the relationship between climate and the health and productivity of the ocean, to strengthen the development of coordinated early warning systems on extreme weather events and phenomena, and to promote decision-making based on the best available science, to encourage scientific and technological innovation, as well as to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of**

developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries;

- g. Accelerate actions to prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris, plastics and microplastics, nutrient pollution, untreated wastewater, solid waste discharges, hazardous substances, pollution from ships and abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear, as well as to address, as appropriate, the adverse impacts of other human-related activities on the ocean and on marine life, such as ship strikes, underwater noise and invasive alien species;
- h. Promote waste prevention and minimization; develop sustainable consumption and production patterns; adopt the 3Rs — reduce, reuse and recycle — including through incentivizing market-based solutions to reduce waste and its generation, improving mechanisms for environmentally sound waste management, disposal and recycling and developing alternatives such as reusable or recyclable products or products that are biodegradable under natural conditions;
- i. **Implement long-term and robust strategies to reduce the use of plastics and microplastics, in particular plastic bags and single-use plastics, including by partnering with stakeholders at relevant levels to address their production, marketing and use;**
- j. Support the use of effective and **appropriate area-based management tools, including marine protected areas and other integrated, cross-sectoral approaches, including marine spatial planning and integrated coastal zone management, based on best available science, as well as stakeholder engagement and applying the precautionary and ecosystem approaches, consistent with international law and in accordance with national legislation, to enhance ocean resilience and better conserve and sustainably use marine biodiversity;**
- k. **Develop and implement effective adaptation and mitigation measures that contribute to increasing and supporting resilience to ocean and coastal acidification, sea-level rise and increase in ocean temperatures, and to addressing the other harmful impacts of climate change on the ocean as well as coastal and blue carbon ecosystems, such as mangroves, tidal marshes, seagrass and coral reefs, and wider interconnected ecosystems impacting on our ocean, and ensure the implementation of relevant obligations and commitments;**
- l. Enhance sustainable fisheries management, including 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, through the implementation of science-based management measures, monitoring, control and enforcement, supporting the consumption of fish sourced from sustainably managed fisheries, and through precautionary and ecosystem approaches as appropriate, as well as strengthening cooperation and coordination, including through, as appropriate, regional fisheries management organizations, bodies and arrangements;
- m. End destructive fishing practices and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, addressing their root causes and holding actors and beneficiaries accountable by taking appropriate actions, so as to deprive them of benefits of such activities, and effectively implementing flag State obligations as well as relevant port State obligations;
- n. Accelerate further work and strengthen cooperation and coordination on the development of interoperable catch documentation schemes and traceability of fish products;
- o. Strengthen capacity-building and technical assistance provided to small- scale and artisanal fishers in developing countries, to enable and enhance their access to marine resources and markets and improve the socioeconomic situation of fishers and fish workers within the context of sustainable fisheries management;
- 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, recognizing 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, build on sustainable activities such as fisheries, tourism, aquaculture, maritime transportation, renewable energies, marine biotechnology and seawater desalination as means to achieve the

economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, in particular for small island developing States and least developed countries;

- r. Increase efforts to mobilize the means necessary for the development of sustainable ocean-related activities and the implementation of Goal 14, particularly in developing countries, in line with the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and other relevant outcomes;
- s. Actively engage in discussions and the exchange of views in the Preparatory Committee established by General Assembly resolution [69/292](#): Development of an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, so that the General Assembly can, before the end of its seventy-second session, taking into account the report of the Preparatory Committee to the General Assembly, decide on the convening and on the starting date of an intergovernmental conference;
- t. Welcome follow-up on the partnership dialogues and commit to implementing our respective voluntary commitments made in the context of the Conference;
- u. Contribute to the follow-up and review process of the 2030 Agenda by providing an input to the high-level political forum on sustainable development on the implementation of Goal 14, including on opportunities to strengthen progress in the future;
- b. Consider further ways and means to support the timely and effective implementation of Goal 14, taking into account the discussions at the high-level political forum during its first cycle.

14. We strongly call upon the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to support the implementation of Goal 14 in the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, in particular by enhancing interagency coordination and coherence throughout the United Nations system on ocean issues, taking into consideration the work of UN-Oceans.

ANNEX II

LIST OF SIDE EVENTS

Title	Date/Venue	Submitting entity	Partners
Deep-sea science for sustainable development	5 June 2017; 0900-1030, Conference Room A in the UN Conference Building	Deep-Ocean Stewardship Initiative (DOSI)	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO-IOC), IUCN (tbc).
An ocean without history? The importance of Underwater Cultural Heritage	5 June 2017; 1100-1230, Conference Room B in the UN Conference	Delegation of Honduras in cooperation with UNESCO	UNESCO/CLT
Building Blue Partnerships For Advancing Global Ocean Governance	5 June 2017; 13.15-14.30, meeting room 6 UN HQ	State Oceanic Administration, China	IOC, Portugal, Thailand, Conservation International
Supporting the implementation of the ocean-related targets in the 2030 Agenda (UN-OCEANS)	5 June 2017; 18:15-19:30, Conference Room B in the UN Conference Building	OLA/ DOALOS & UNEP	
Ocean acidification: what can we do about it?	5 June 2017; 18:15 - 19:30, Conference Room12 in UN Conference Building	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), United Kingdom	the Plymouth Marine Laboratory, UK; the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity; the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; the Ocean Acidification International Coordination Centre, IAEA, Monaco; the Global Ocean Acidification Observing Network; BIOACID - Biological Impacts of Ocean Acidification (Germany), University of Edinburgh, UK; JAMSTEC - Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology

The Arctic drives a new era in climate and weather science	6 June 2017; 0900-1030, Conf Room B	WMO	IOC, France, Finland and the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme of the Arctic Council
Ocean Literacy for All: sustaining SDG 14 goals through global knowledge mobilization and education (DG Opening with Sweden REP)	6 June 2017; 17.00-18.30, Conf Room A	Consortium for Ocean Science Exploration and Engagement	Atlantic Ocean Research Alliance (Canada, European Union, and United States), Ciencia Viva (Portugal), College of Exploration (United States and United Kingdom), Consortium for Ocean Science Exploration and Engagement (Lead Organizer, Multi-Nation), Foundation for Environmental Education (Denmark), Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (Multi-Nation), Italian Permanent Mission to the United Nations (Italy), Ocean Frontier Institute (Canada), World Ocean Network (Multi-Nation)
Large Marine Ecosystems Approach: An Essential Management and Partnership Tool for Achieving SDG14	6 June 2017; 1815-1930, Conference Room 12 in the UN Conference Building	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO (IOC) Global Environment Facility (GEF) UN Environment Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Benguela Current Commission (BCC)
Capacity Development Solutions for Managing, Protecting, Conserving and Restoring Marine and Coastal Ecosystems	7 June 2017; 9:00 - 10:30, Conference Room B	US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ), Blue Solutions (GIZ, GRID-Arendal, IUCN, UNEP) , Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS), Network of Marine Protected Area Managers in the Mediterranean (MedPAN), Pacific Islands Managed and Protected Area Community (PIMPAC), Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT), Caribbean Public Health Agency, Conservation International, Network of Marine Protected Area Managers in the Mediterranean, UN Environment GRID-Arendal, International Ocean Institute, Leibniz-Centre for Tropical Marine Research (ZMT), Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), Global Island Partners (GLISPA), Global Ocean Acidification Observing Network – Libby Jewett & Bronte Tilbrook, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme – Tommy Moore, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO –

Coastal blue carbon ecosystems – supporting food security, sustainable oceans and climate action	7 June 2017; 3:00 - 4:30 PM, Conference Room A	Government of Australia	Costa Rica, France, Indonesia, Sierra Leone, Seychelles, the UAE, the United States, the Blue Carbon Initiative (Conservation International, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC-UNESCO)), Centre for International Forestry Research, CSIRO, Global Change Institute (University of Queensland), GRID-Arendal, SPREP, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and the Office of the Pacific Ocean Commissioner, The Nature Conservancy, Blue Ventures and WWF
Alliances for Integrated Ocean Observing and Information Services Supporting the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14	8 June 2017; 9:00 - 10:30 AM, Conference Room 6 in the UN Building	GEOMAR	EU Horizon 2020 project AtlantOS, the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS), GODAE OceanView, the Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring Service, the Ocean Biogeographic Information System (OBIS), the TPOS 2020 project, the Group on Earth Observations Blue Planet and Marine Biodiversity Observation Network Initiatives, the Global Ocean Acidification Observing Network (GOA-ON), the 2 nd International Indian Ocean Expedition (IIOE-2), Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR), and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC)
Ecologically or biologically significant marine areas: special places to accelerate implementation towards SDG 14	8 June; 11:00-12:30 AM, Conference Room 6	CBD	FAO, OBIS-IOC/UNESCO, Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative, CSIRO/Australia, Duke University/USA, IUCN-CEM-FEG
Building ocean knowledge for sustainable development – How science will to contribute to achieving SDG 14	8 June 2017; 13:15 - 14:30, Conference Room 1 in the UN Conference Building	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO	The Permanent Mission of the Samoa, The Permanent Mission of Norway, The Permanent Mission of Maldives
Copernicus Marine Service and its Ocean State Report: a valuable EU milestone and contribution to SDG 14	June 8 (1.15-2.30pm) Room A	European Commission, Directorate General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO-IOC), European Union, OECD (TBC), NOAA (TBC), Rutgers School of Environmental and Biological Sciences (TBC)

Addressing Oceans and Climate and Building the Blue Economy: Essential to SDG 14 implementation	8 June 2017; 18:15 -19:30, Conf room 1	International Coastal and Ocean Organization (ICO) (Global Ocean Forum Secretariat (GOF))	International Oceanographic Commission, Oceano Azul Foundation, Portugal, Ocean Policy Research Institute, Sasakawa Peace Foundation, Japan, Government of Grenada, Government of Seychelles
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Harnessing the Resources of International Ocean Science Organizations to Develop Capacity for Ocean Science in SIDS, LDCS and other Developing Countries	9 June 2017; 9:00 - 10:30 AM, Conference Room B in the UN Conference Building	Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research	
Declining oxygen in ocean ecosystems - connections to ocean health, resources and services	9 June 2017; 9:00 - 10:30, Conference Room A in the UN Conference Building	University of California Revelle Program on Climate Science and Policy	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO and International Union for Conservation of Nature
International Marine/Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) for an effective and sustainable management of our oceans and seas	9 JUNE 2017; 13:15 - 14:30, Conference Room 1 in the UN Conference Building	COMISIÓN PERMANENTE DEL PACÍFICO SUR (CPPS)	European Commission - MARE, IOC-UNESCO, Kingdom of Belgium – Government of Flanders, Kingdom of Sweden, SUEZ, The Nature Conservancy and TNC Canada, The Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation

High Level Media Events

Title	Date/Venue	Submitting entity	Partners
The Ocean's 8 Celebration: Recognizing the Champions of Global Ocean Science	6 June 13:15-15:15, delegate's dinning room	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission	Sky TV PGA UNEP ED
World Oceans Day Web portal Launch by IOC	8 June 10:00-13:00, Plenary meeting	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission	

ANNEX III

LIST OF UNESCO & IOC VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS TO THE CONFERENCE

Title	Submitting/lead entity	Partners	Beneficiaries
Ocean Literacy for all: a global strategy to raise the awareness for the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of our ocean	IOC	College of Exploration, Consortium for Ocean Science Exploration and Engagement, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, European Marine Science Educators Association, World Ocean Network, Ocean Frontier Institute, Ciencia Viva, Italian Network on Ocean Literacy, Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association, Asia Marine Educators Association, Canadian Network for Ocean Literacy (CaNOE)	Youth, citizens
Develop research capacity and transfer of marine technology through the UNESCO/IOC Regional Network of Training and Research Centers (RTRCs) on Marine Science in the Western Pacific and adjacent regions in support of the SDG 14.a	IOC via WESTPAC	At national level: universities, institutions and competent government agencies of the UN Member States in the region; At international level: IOC and other ocean-related global programs, leading research institution and Universities (outside the region)	Individuals, Research Institutes and Universities, UN Member States in the Western Pacific and its adjacent regions
Development and Strengthening of the regional research and monitoring network, as part of global efforts, on the ecological impacts of ocean acidification on coral reef ecosystems in the Western Pacific and its adjacent regions in support of the implementation of SDG 14.3	IOC via WESTPAC	UN Member State in the region, GOA-ON, IAEA, NOAA, University (within and outside the region)	Individuals, Research Institutes and Universities, UN Member States in the Western Pacific and its adjacent regions
Joint Roadmap to accelerate Marine/Maritime Spatial Planning at the worldwide	IOC	European Commission DG MARE	National and regional institutions linked with the 2 pilot case studies. All actors (institutions, stakeholders and general public. International organisations,

International Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development- The Ocean we want for the Future we need	IOC on behalf of its Member States	International Hydrographic Organisation; ICSU, SCOR	UN, UNESCO, and IOC Member States, Scientific community, Academic and educational centres, national ocean management organisations
Global Ocean Oxygen Network (GO2NE) - Enhancing global ocean oxygen science from coasts to the open ocean, from local seas to the global ocean, from molecules to human beings	IOC	IOCCP GOOS GlobalHAB WESTPAC O2NE DOOS IMBER SOLAS SFB754 University of Liege DOSI	Member States, scientific community
Capacity Development Supporting the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14 and the Transfer of Marine Technology within the SIDS	IOC-CD	OceanTeacher Global Academy Network, SIDS	Individual researchers, Research Institutes, Universities, Government Agencies, UN Member States, with special focus on SIDS
Global Ocean Science Report	IOC	Monaco, Norway, Philippines, Republic of Korea	Scientific community, science funders
United Nations World Oceans Day Online Portal	IOC	UN-OCEANS, World Ocean Network, The Ocean Project, Suez, all other organizations in steering group	
Integrated Ocean Observing and Information Services Supporting the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14	SPREP/ IOC		
Science for deep-ocean Sustainability	DOSI	GOOS	
Build a global network of Blue Carbons knowledge of Nodes for Science Policy	Blue Carbon Initiative	IOC	

Enhancing global ocean acidification monitoring and research	GOA-ON	The Ocean Foundation, SPREP, UNESCO-IOC, IAEA, US NOAA, University of Washington, CSIRO, University of Gothenburg	Fiji, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa, and in several Caribbean nations
Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GRMN)	International Coral Reef Initiative, UN Environment	France, United States Department of State, Australia, International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI), UN Environment, IOC of UNESCO, NOAA, IUCN, CORDIO East Africa, CRIIBE, CEP/SPAW-RAC, SPREP, Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans; national agencies, academic and research institutes and civil society organisations around the world	
The Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) Capacity Building Platform for the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity	Many countries, Ocean Biodiversity Initiative, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission-UNESCO,	Developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States
Advancing solutions oriented integrative ocean sustainability research within the Ocean Knowledge-Action Network (Ocean KAN)	Future Earth	Future Earth, WCRP-CLIVAR, IOC-UNESCO, ICSU-SCOR, Future Ocean, Future Earth Coasts, IMBeR, SOLAS, PAGES, bioDISCOVERY, Earth System Governance, GOOS	
Roadmap to Oceans and Climate Action (ROCA)	Global Ocean Forum	Fisheries and Agriculture Organization of the UN; Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; UNEP; Ocean Policy Research Institute, Sasakawa Peace Foundation, Japan; Oceano Azul Foundation, Portugal	
Improving the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage worldwide	UNESCO	UNESCO (Secretariat of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage), UNESCO Unitwin Network for Underwater Archaeology, UNESCO accredited NGOs	State authorities, professional community of underwater archaeologists, public at large

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