



# PORTWIMS H2020 SUMMER SCHOOL

## BLUE GROWTH, INNOVATION & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Lisbon, 20<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> June 2022

### SDG 14 – state of play in the EU and the road to 2030



This project received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement n° 810139

# In brief...

---

1) ANP|WWF

1) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

1) SDG14

1) The road ahead

# 1. ANP|WWF

---

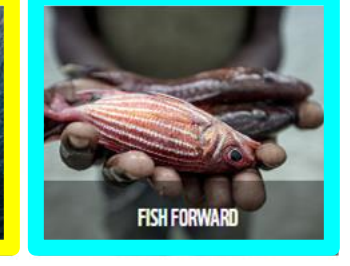
- Portuguese NGO with partnership agreement with WWF
- 4 yrs old, giving continuity to WWF's 20 yrs work long in Portugal
- Conservation work: oceans and fisheries, forests, food, wildlife, freshwater; environmental education; policy.



# 1. ANP|WWF

## Oceans

- Responsible fisheries
- Responsible seafood consumption
- Marine conservation and restoration



# 2. 2030 Agenda for SD

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



# 3. SDG 14

---



- Interacts with all other SDGs
- 38% of all SDG targets require ocean sustainability in order to be achieved particularly:
  - SDG1 (No Poverty)
  - SDG2 (Zero Hunger)
- Important linkages between achievement of SDG14 and:
  - SDGs 3 (Good Health and Well-being)
  - SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)
  - SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)
  - SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production)
  - SDG 13 (Climate Action)
  - SDG 15 (Life on Land)
  - SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

# 3. SDG14

---

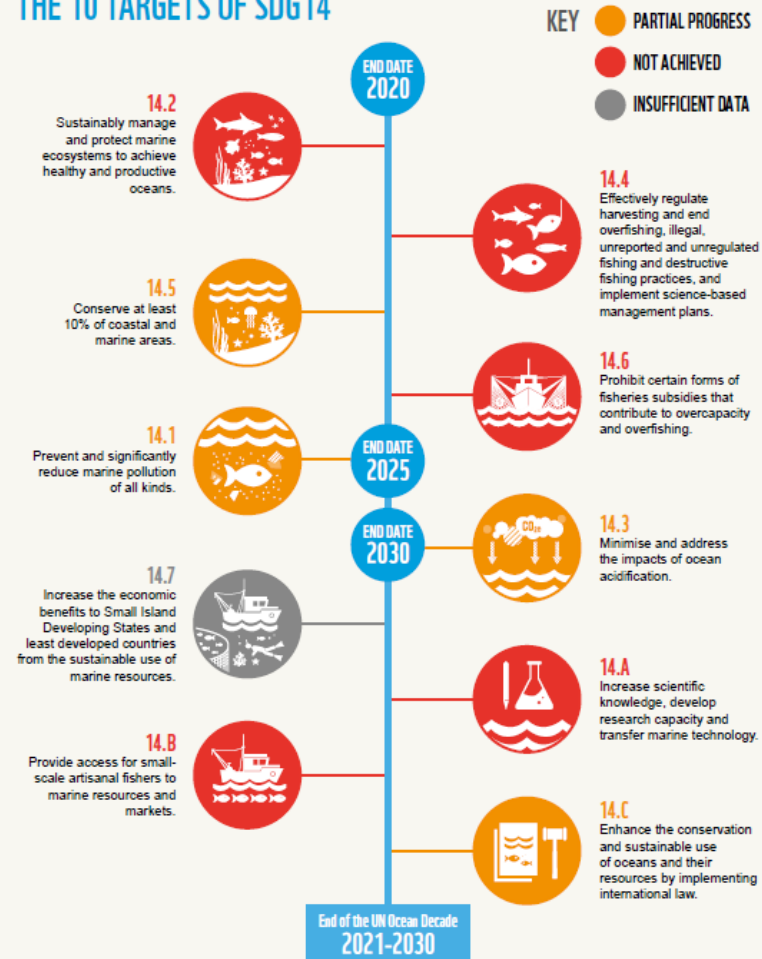


## Targets

- 14.1: Reduce marine pollution (2025)
- 14.2: Protect and restore ecosystems (**2020**)
- 14.3: Reduce ocean acidification (2030)
- 14.4: Sustainable fishing (**2020**)
- 14.5: Conserve coastal and marine areas (**2020**)
- 14.6: End subsidies contributing to overfishing (**2020**)
- 14.7: Increase the economic benefits from sustainable use of marine resources (2030)
- 14.A: Increase scientific knowledge, research and technology for ocean health (2030)
- 14.B: Support small scale fishers (2030)
- 14.C: Implement and enforce international sea law (2030)

# 3. SDG14

## SECURING OUR OCEAN'S FUTURE STARTS NOW THE 10 TARGETS OF SDG14



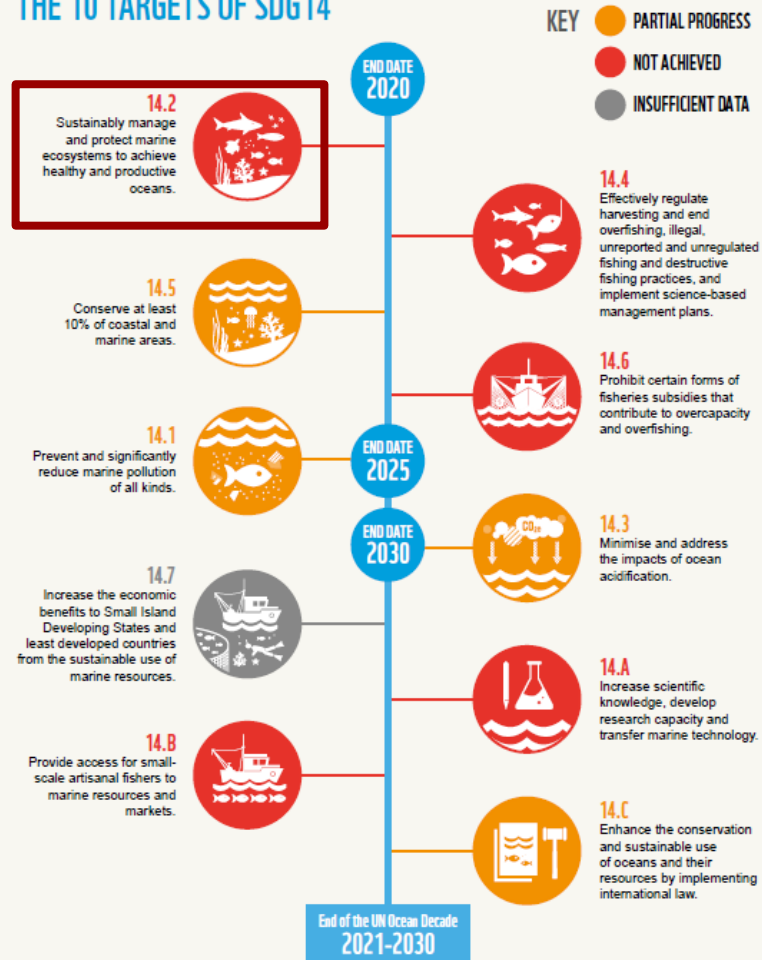
## Limitations

- Reliance on fishery and seafood data from FAO
- Lack of data on non-fishery related targets
- EU level framework, but not national



# 3. SDG14

## SECURING OUR OCEAN'S FUTURE STARTS NOW THE 10 TARGETS OF SDG14



## 14.2 Sustainable manage and protect marine ecosystems to achieve healthy and productive oceans

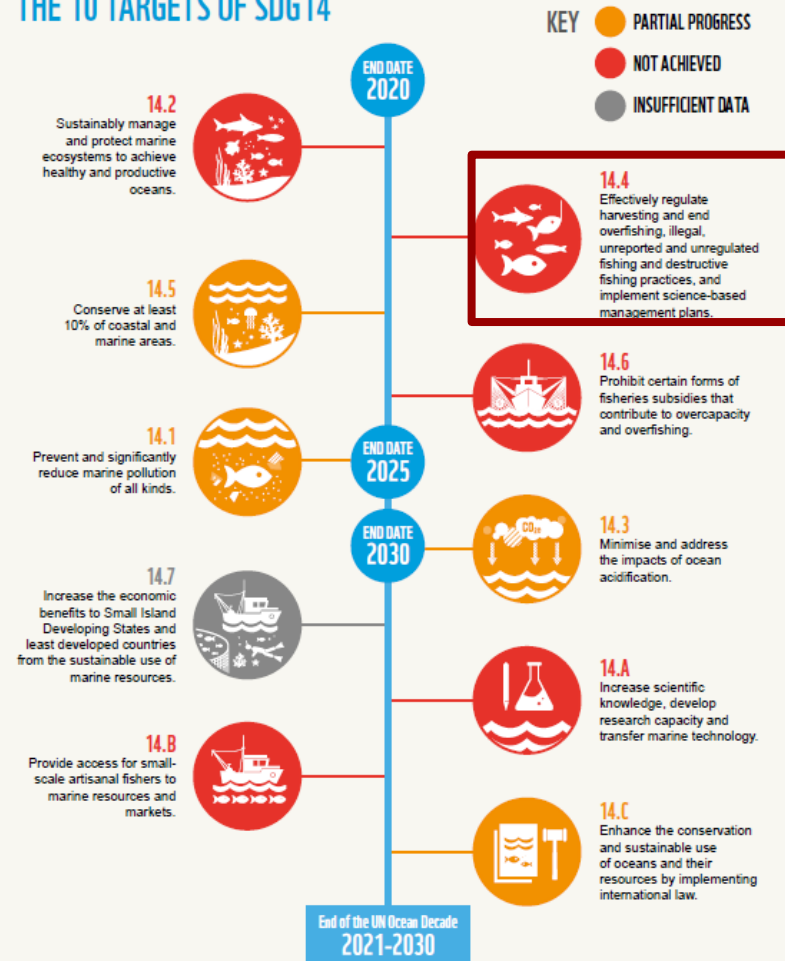
*By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.*

- Indicator 14.2.1: Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches (I.e., Marine Spatial Planning)
- E.g., Portugal: partial MSP as SEA on the Azorean component is still missing
- Few MSPs avoiding significant adverse impacts have been published.
- Lack of appropriate measures to effectively manage MPAs and enable them to act as a coherent network to strengthen our ocean's resilience and, ultimately, increase the assets of a Sustainable Blue Economy.

# 3. SDG14

## SECURING OUR OCEAN'S FUTURE STARTS NOW

### THE 10 TARGETS OF SDG14



## 14.4 Sustainable fishing

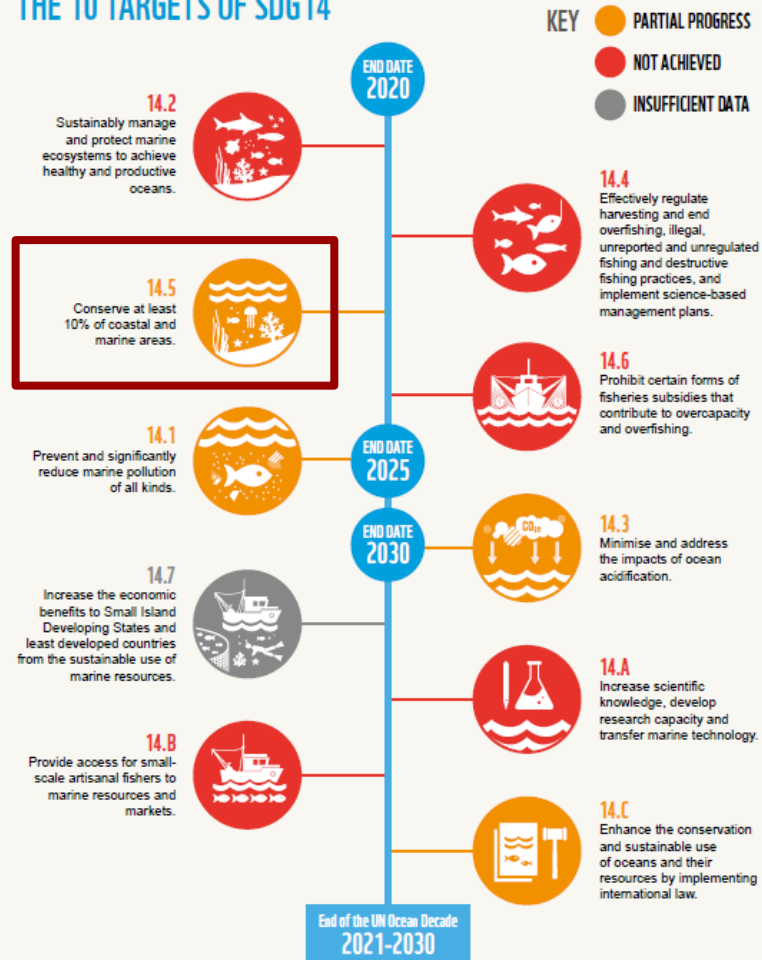
*By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting, end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices, and implement science-based management plans in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.*

- Indicator 14.4.1 “Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels” is evaluated every year by scientists, decision makers and stakeholders.
- CFP aims at restoring all EU fish stock biomass above MSY, the maximum level at which a natural resource can be routinely exploited without long-term depletion.
- In 2018, WWF analysed publicly available data for 397 fish stocks in waters where the EU fleet is active and found that many stocks still remained overfished, especially in the Baltic, Mediterranean and Black Seas
- Portugal: few fisheries with stock assessment (sardine, horse mackerel, hake, mackerel)
- 70% of the EU’s consumed seafood is imported

# 3. SDG14

## SECURING OUR OCEAN'S FUTURE STARTS NOW

### THE 10 TARGETS OF SDG14



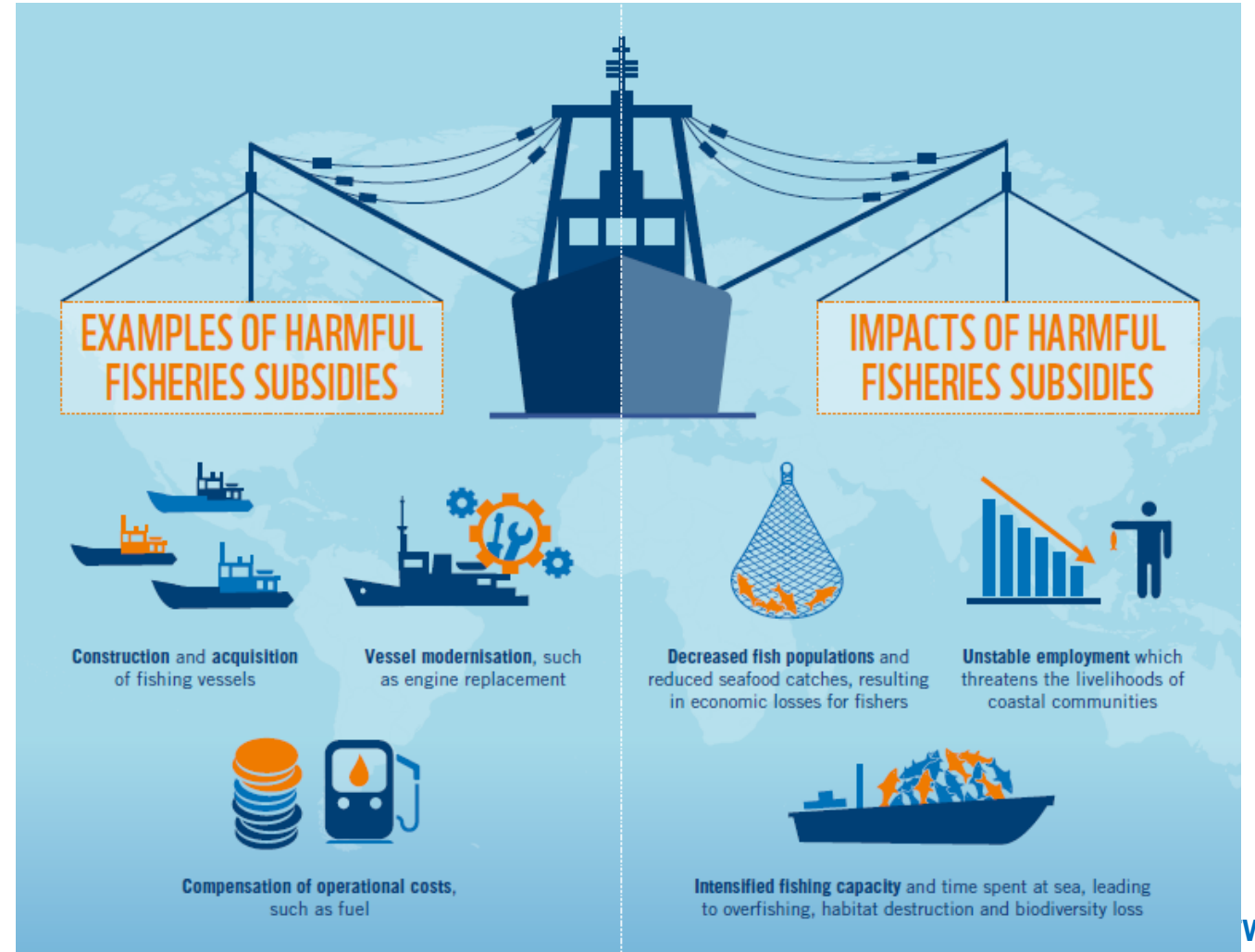
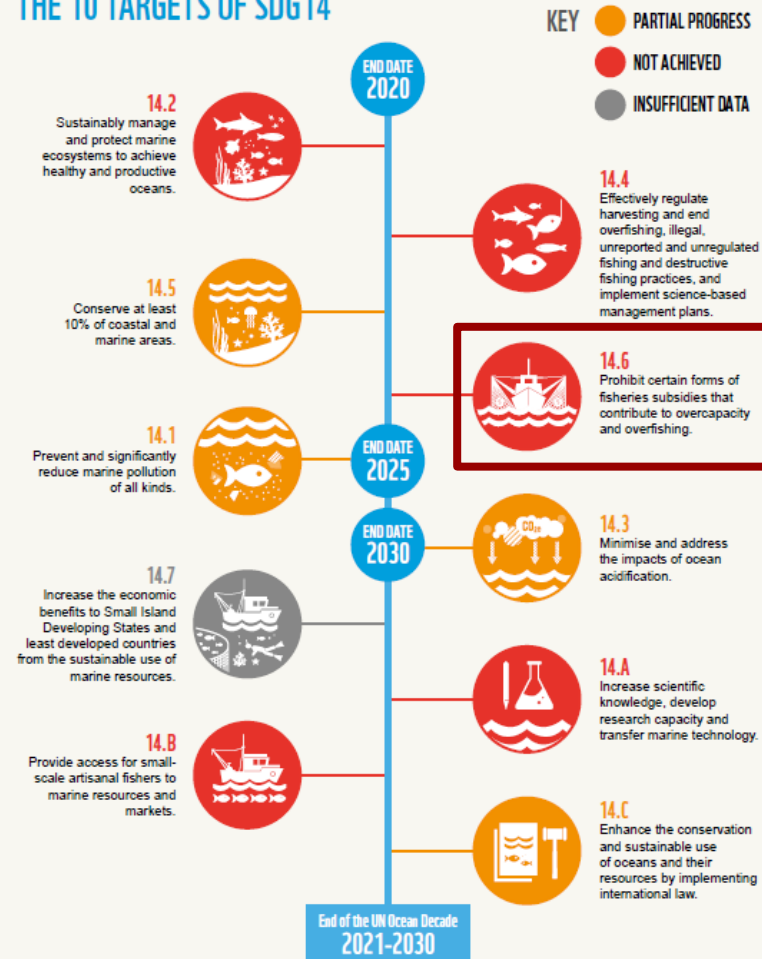
## 14.5 Conserve coastal and marine areas

*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*

- 14.5.1 “Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas”
- MPA is not enough - it needs
  - management plan
  - legislation
  - stakeholder support
  - sustainable financing
- 12.4% of EU marine areas are designated as Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and only 1.8% of EU marine areas have MPA management plans.
- Portugal:
  - 12% of territorial sea is protected
  - 4% of EEZ is protected
  - No management plans...
- MPA network: representation of all habitats (not just rare, vulnerable ones), replication for redundancy, proximity for species dispersal

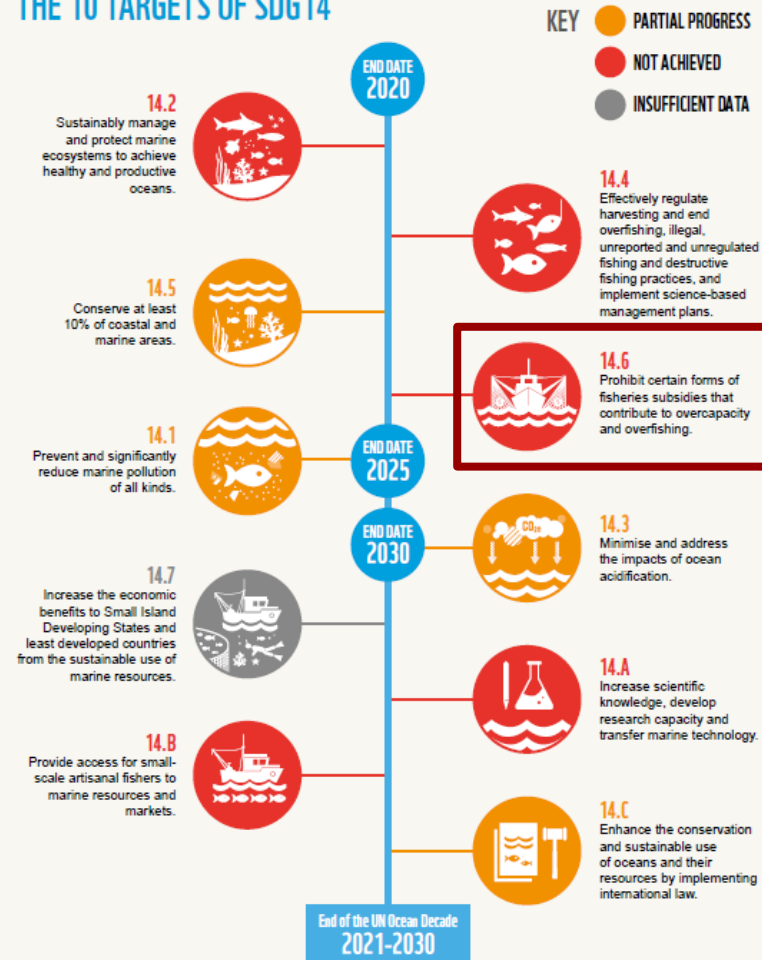
# 3. SDG14

## SECURING OUR OCEAN'S FUTURE STARTS NOW THE 10 TARGETS OF SDG14



# 3. SDG14

## SECURING OUR OCEAN'S FUTURE STARTS NOW THE 10 TARGETS OF SDG14



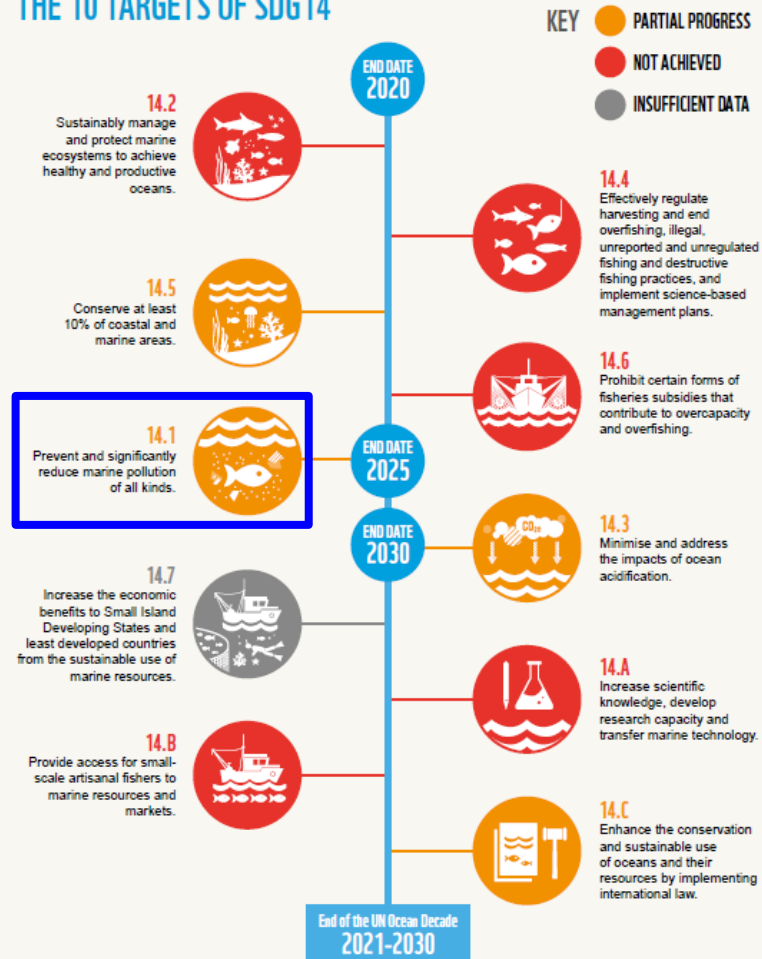
### 14.6 End subsidies contributing to overfishing

*By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognising that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed States should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation.*

- Subsidies for fleet renewal, i.e. acquisition of new vessels, and modernisation, e.g. engine replacement, systematically result in an increase of fishing capacity which our already depleted seas cannot afford.
- Harmful subsidies have been prohibited in the EU since 2004
- EU fleet is, in some fisheries, up to 3x larger than sustainable fishing allows

# 4. The road ahead

## SECURING OUR OCEAN'S FUTURE STARTS NOW THE 10 TARGETS OF SDG14

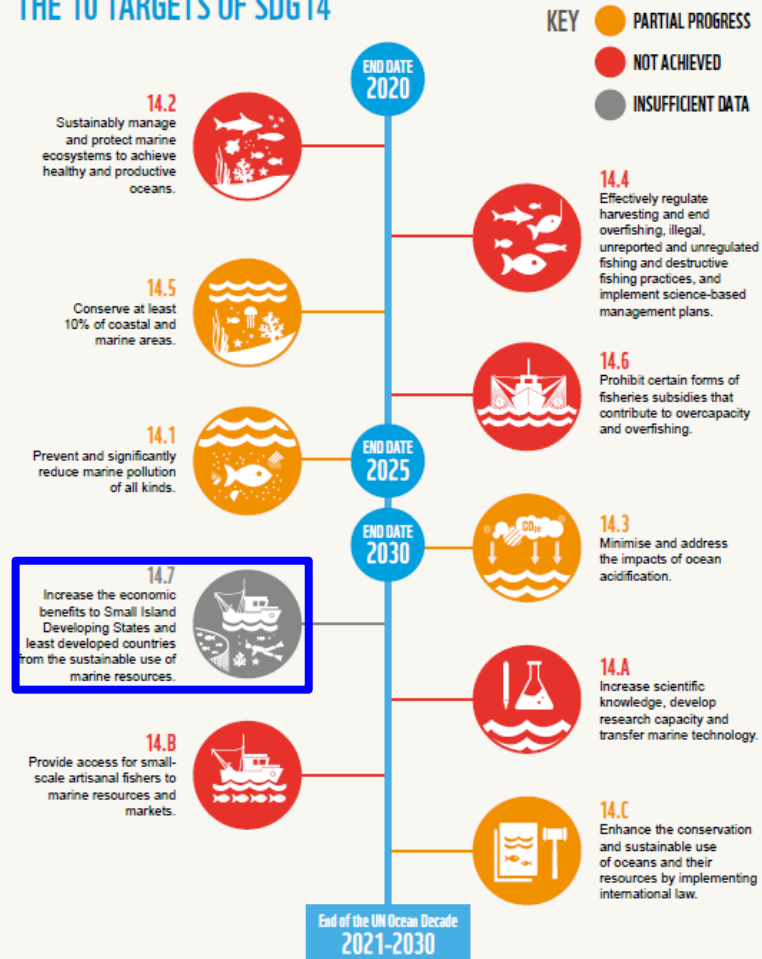


**14.1 Prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds**  
*By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.*

- Increased awareness has resulted in better data
- Pollution is the result of failures across the entire life cycle of material use
- Deposit-return systems, reuse, pay-as-you-throw (PAYT)
- Recommendations
  - Strong Plastic Treaty
  - Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)
  - Share best practice and innovations across borders
  - Bans on microplastics

# 4. The road ahead

## SECURING OUR OCEAN'S FUTURE STARTS NOW THE 10 TARGETS OF SDG14



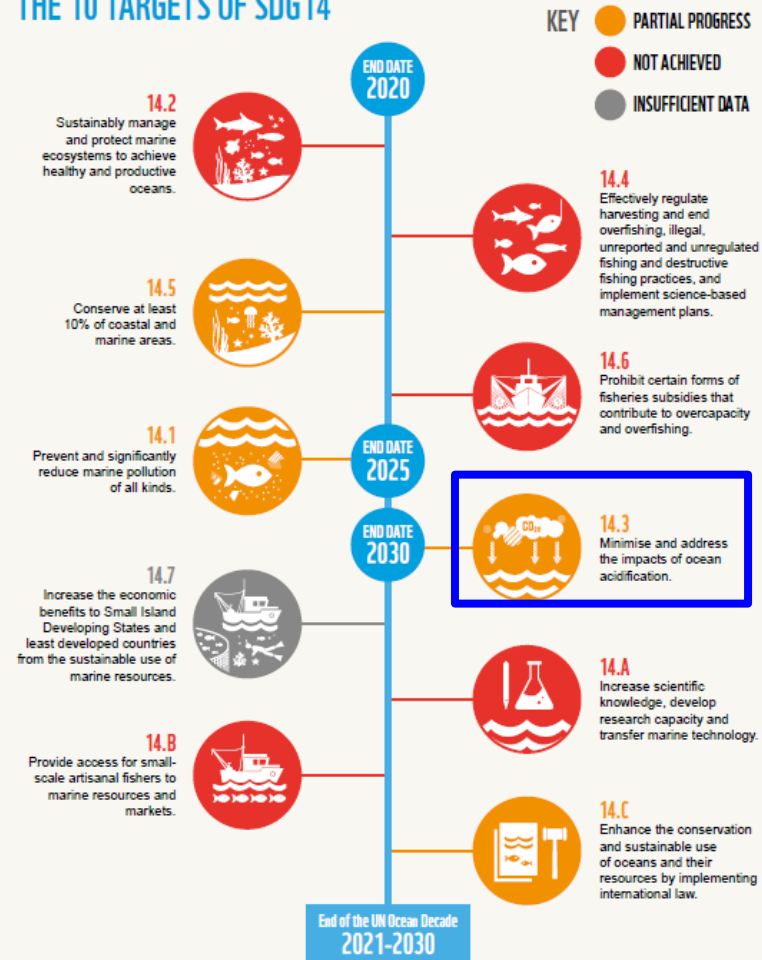
## 14.7 Increase the economic benefits from sustainable use of marine resources

*By 2030, increase the economic benefits of Small Island Developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.*

- SIDS: large EEZ, small land areas, highest CC impacts
- Sustainable fisheries management could generate additional 83 billion USD annually (WB, *Sunken Billions*)
- Sustainable Fisheries Partnerships Agreements (SFPAs) often lack mutual benefits
- Recommendations:
  - Fully implement IUU regulation and apply sanctions for non-compliant vessels
  - Lack of transparency in SFPAs
  - Strengthen EU's regional and international initiatives

# 4. The road ahead

## SECURING OUR OCEAN'S FUTURE STARTS NOW THE 10 TARGETS OF SDG14



### 14.3 Reduce ocean acidification

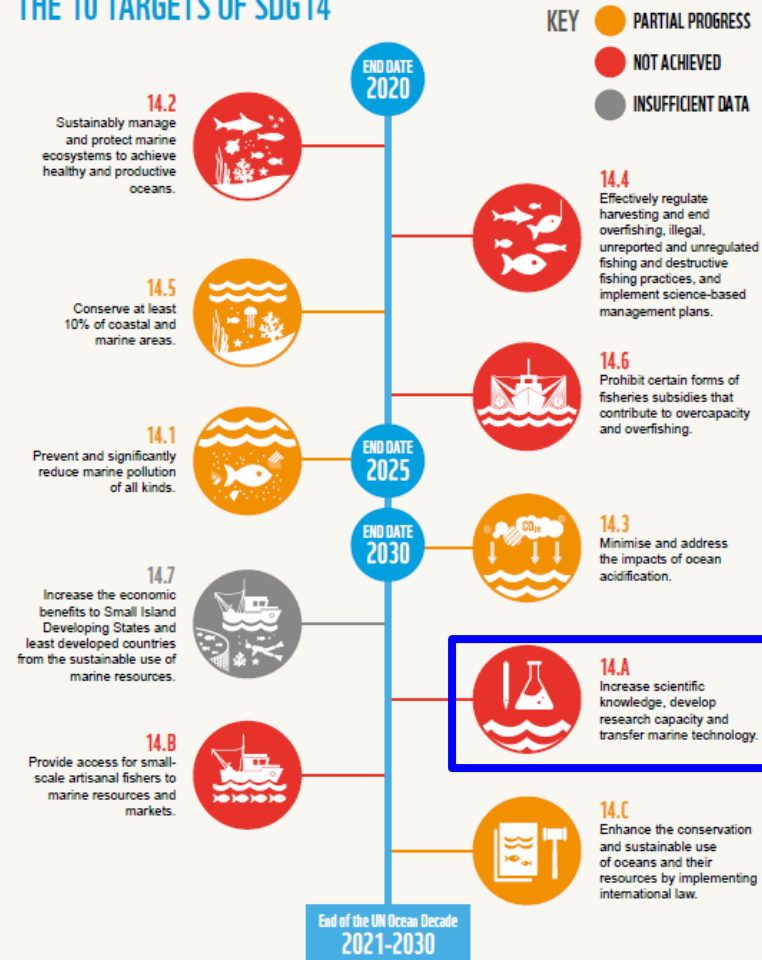
*Minimise and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.*

- Observations since 1988 reveal that globally the ocean has become more acidic
- Coral reefs support 25% of marine life
- Recommendations:
  - Carbon neutrality by 2040, including through restoration of blue carbon sinks
  - Reduce water pollution resulting in acidification and deoxygenation
  - Improve monitoring of ocean acidification
  - Increase literacy on ocean ac



# 4. The road ahead

## SECURING OUR OCEAN'S FUTURE STARTS NOW THE 10 TARGETS OF SDG14



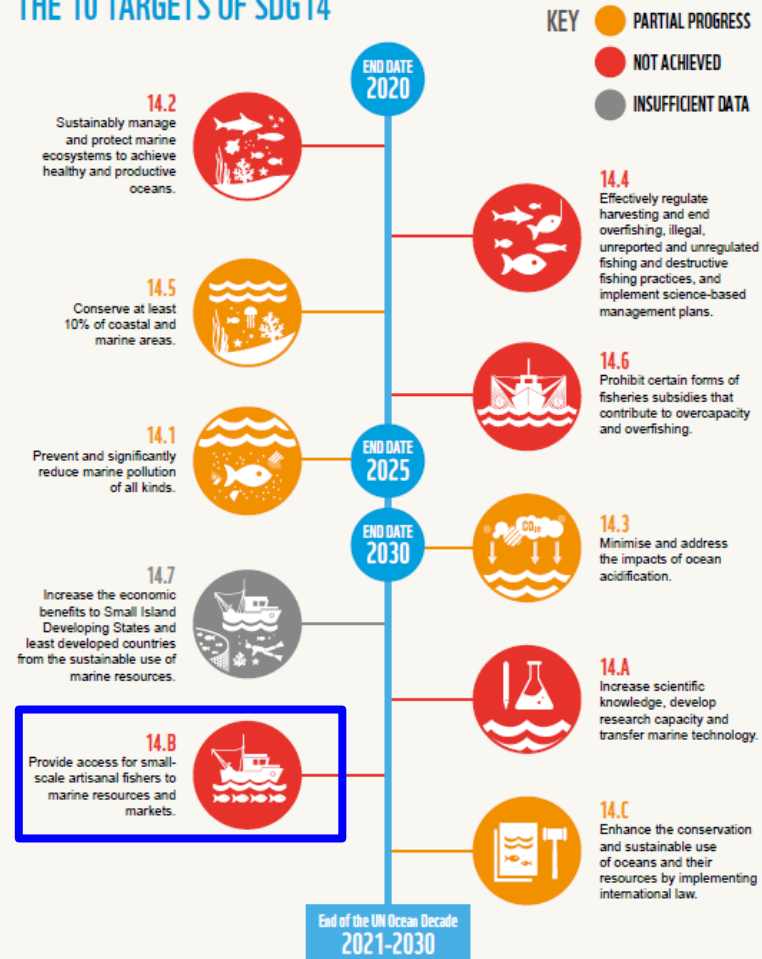
### 14.A Increase science, resilience and technology

*Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing States, in particular Small Island Developing States and least developed States.*

- Info on indicator 14.A.1 on “Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology” is only available to a few regions and countries
- Currently, few EU Member States ensure timely, accurate and publicly-available reporting to all relevant marine authorities and databases
- Recommendations
  - EU MS improve and optimise data collection by harmonising monitoring of marine resource use and creating data exchange systems to facilitate ecol&econ scientific evaluations of management measures
  - Fishing opportunities aligned with scientific recommendations

# 4. The road ahead

## SECURING OUR OCEAN'S FUTURE STARTS NOW THE 10 TARGETS OF SDG14



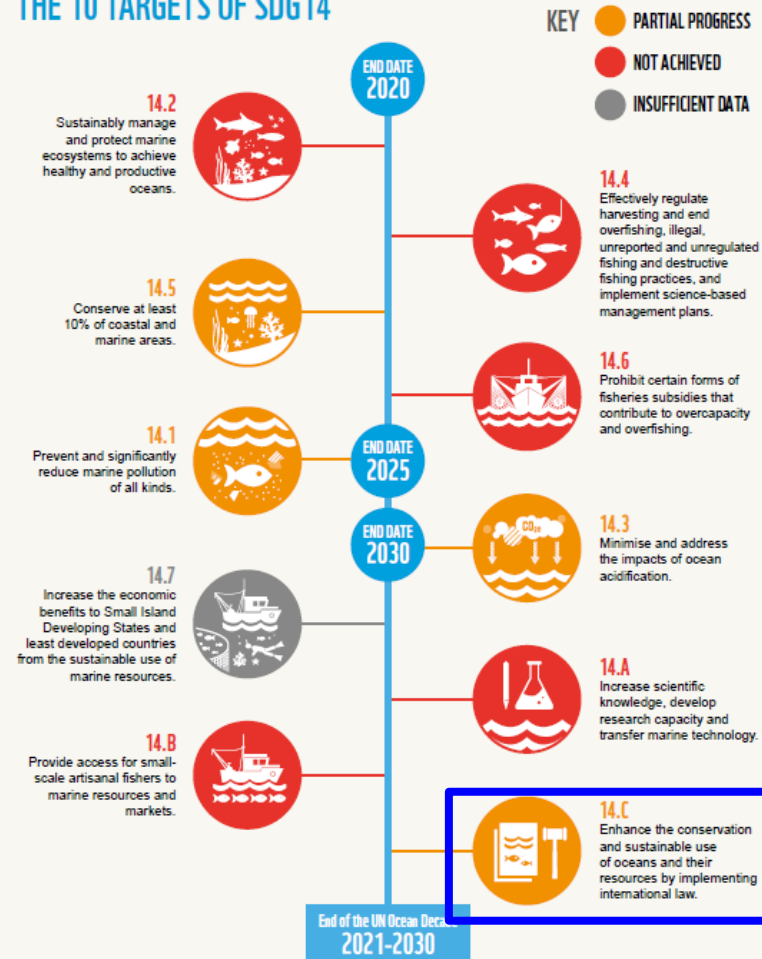
### 14.B Support Small Scale Fisheries

*Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.*

- Allocation of fishing opportunities still favours large scale fishing
- Revisions being considered (Denmark, Portugal) do not take into account environmental criteria
- Recommendations
  - Fishing opportunities aligned with scientific recommendations
  - Include environmental, social and economic criteria (instead of just historical catches) in allocation systems
  - Adopt best practices in fisheries management: public scrutiny, public engagement and participation, co-management.
  - Strong sanctions to rule breakers.

# 4. The road ahead

## SECURING OUR OCEAN'S FUTURE STARTS NOW THE 10 TARGETS OF SDG14



### 14.C Implement and Enforce International Sea Law

*Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, 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.*

- RFMOs regulate fisheries beyond national jurisdiction, but UNCLOS remains the instrument for protecting biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ)
- Recommendations
  - Deep seabed moratorium
  - SEA and MSP shall apply to areas beyond national jurisdiction too

# 4. The road ahead

---

- We did not meet the majority of the 12 environmental SDG targets that expired in 2020, including SDG14.2, 14.4, 14.5 and 14.6.
- No SDG target ends in 2020: this work must proactively be continued to maintain the integrity of the 2030 Agenda and all UN members must step up their efforts to develop a framework for global biodiversity restoration and protection for the period 2021 – 2030.
- Moderate expectations for UNOC 2022: more action than commitments.

# Thank you!

Catarina Grilo

cgrilo@natureza-portugal.org



Funded by the Horizon 2020  
Framework Programme of  
the European Union