Activities, challenges and opportunities relating to the implementation of SDG14;

With an active Oceans portfolio of about US \$300 million, UNDP is supporting implementation of SDG14 across nearly all the targets. The portfolio includes support to advancing integrated, ecosystem-based, cross-sectoral approaches to the sustainable (~80 countries)

- d. SDG 14.4 Significant effort is still required to eliminate the approximately 30 percent of fish stocks that are overexploited or collapsed; this includes strengthening both regional and national fisheries management organizations in areas such as monitoring, control and surveillance, application of ecosystem-based approaches, use of economic instruments, etc. The experience and progress seen in the West and Central Pacific Tuna fishery, a case study in successful implementation of the UN Fish Stocks Agreement supported by UNDP/ GEF for the last 20 years, is exemplary and should be reviewed and considered;
- e. While progress on SDG 14.5, conserve at least 10% of marine and coastal areas, has been notable, work remains on ensuring both thematic and regional representativeness of MPAs particularly in developing regions of Africa, Asia and Latin America/ Caribbean;
- f. With some 95 percent of their collective sovereign territory ocean vs. land, Small Island Developing States are urgently in need of technical and financial assistance (BE) aspirations (SDG14.7)
  - business lines (ocean energy, aquaculture, marine genetic resources, etc.) as well as recovering economic losses due to degraded marine ecosystems. This includes BE assessments, identification of BE investment needs and opportunities, strategic planning support, and on-the-ground BE pilots and demonstrations.
  - Economy as one of three pillars.
- g. SDG 14.b While small scale fishers account for roughly half the global fish catch for direct human consumption, they are significantly disadvantaged compared to industrial fishers in terms of access to both resources and markets. Developing country fishing nations need assistance in creating a policy and regulatory
  - them to realize the full economic potential of their coastal resources, in turn creating jobs, livelihoods and reducing poverty.

Scaling up ocean action based on science and innovation;

Sound science, access to necessary data and information, and the effective utilization of such data and information by decision makers are all instrumental to effective ocean management

stage of active implementation through a wide range of technical assistance and capacity building activities, including continued scientific capacity building through exercises such as joint LME assessments, training of scientists, etc.

In order to catalyse progress on many of the SDG14 targets, special effort needs to be placed