

Achieving the Targets of Sustainable Development Goal 14

The Inter Agency Plan of Action in Support of Sustainable Fish and Seafood Value Chains and Trade

13 July 2019, Geneva, Switzerland



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



UNITED NATIONS
UNCTAD



United Nations
Environment Programme

Why the Inter Agency Plan of Action (IAPoA) ?

- Achieving the targets of SDG 14 calls for an integrated and multidisciplinary approach
- The need for support and technical assistance of developing countries, in particular LDC and SIDS
- The FAO/UNCTAD/UN Environment voluntary commitment
- The unique convening power of the 3 Agencies

SDG 14

SDG 14: “*conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development*”. It covers ten targets addressing

- reducing marine pollution
- protecting marine and coastal ecosystems
- minimizing ocean acidification
- sustainable management of fisheries and ending harmful fisheries subsidies
- conserving coastal and marine areas
- increasing economic benefits to SIDS and LDCs

Trade-related Targets of SDG 14

Trade related targets: call for an integrated approach to sustainable Oceans and living marine resources

Target 14.4: Regulate harvesting, to end by 2020 overfishing, IUU fishing and destructive fishing practices, and to implement science-based management plans, to restore fish stocks

Target 14.6: Prohibit, by 2020, certain forms of fisheries subsidies, which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and refrain from introducing new such subsidies

Target 14.7: Increase the economic benefits to SIDS and LDCs from the sustainable use of marine resources

Target 14 b: Provide access of small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

Effects

**Problems in governance and arrangements for the oceans economy,
in particular for access and sustainable use of marine resources**

Limited understanding & recognition of the importance of trade in oceans economy at the higher political level

Difficulty of assessing trade-offs between different priorities and ensuring that the approaches used are integrated sustainably

Inability to effectively address the complexity of interactions of government & intergovernmental institutions

Causes

Lack/insufficient transparency throughout the value chain

Links between the market and resources management are not sufficiently understood

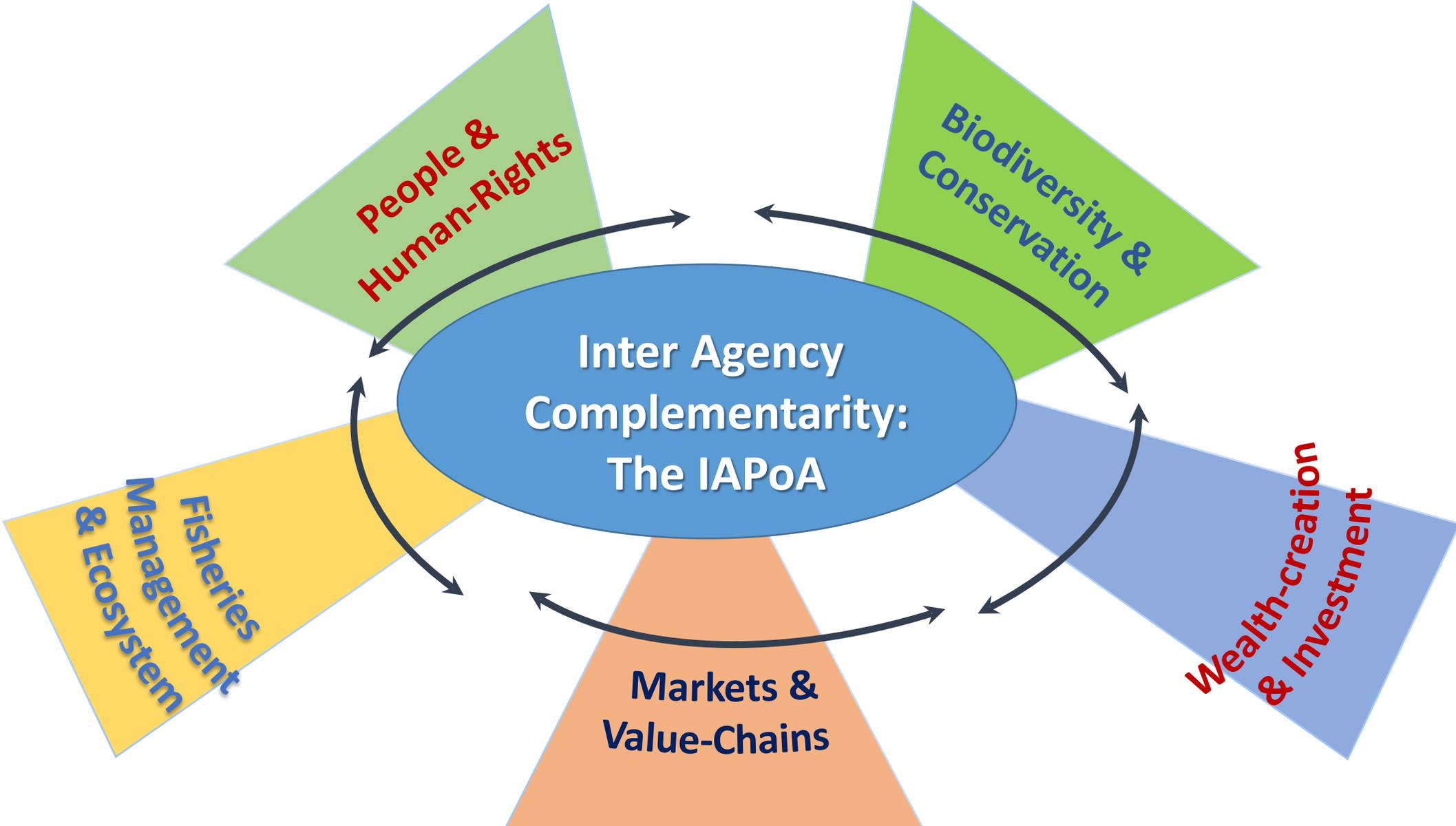
Existence of perverse incentives (i.e. subsidies) or illegal practices (IUU fishing)

Lack of national/transboundary coordination schemes

Insufficient accountability and competing roles and responsibilities

Lack of resources and limited capacity

The Inter Agency Plan of Action vs. the complexity of current approaches



The Way Forward

**The Inter Agency Plan of Action in
support of Sustainable Fish and Seafood
Value Chains and Trade**

**Towards achieving the
UNCTAD/FAO/UNEP Joint
commitment**

**2019: The third Oceans Forum
and launch of the IAPoA**

2030

**2018: Preparation of
the IAPoA**

**2018: The second Oceans
Forum and preliminary
consultation on the IAPoA**

**2019: Geneva Consultation &
resource mobilization (13 June 2019)**

**2015: Adoption of the
2030 Agenda for
Sustainable Development**

**2017: The United Nations Oceans
Conference and The first Oceans Forum**

Expected accomplishments, approach, activities and resources

Alignment and Strategic Fit

- 2017 Voluntary Commitment by the 3 Agencies
- Support from Member States at both Ocean Forums
- Convening Power and Multidisciplinarity of the 3 Agencies
- Partnerships and networking Regional Communities, Industry, NGOs, CSOs, Academia,...
- Need for resources to accelerate and upscale work

The Way Forward: The Inter Agency Plan of Action

Objective

To accelerate achievement of the trade-related targets of SDG 14 through improved trade and trade-related policies and practices that safeguard food security, livelihoods and balance conservation and sustainable use of oceans and living marine resources

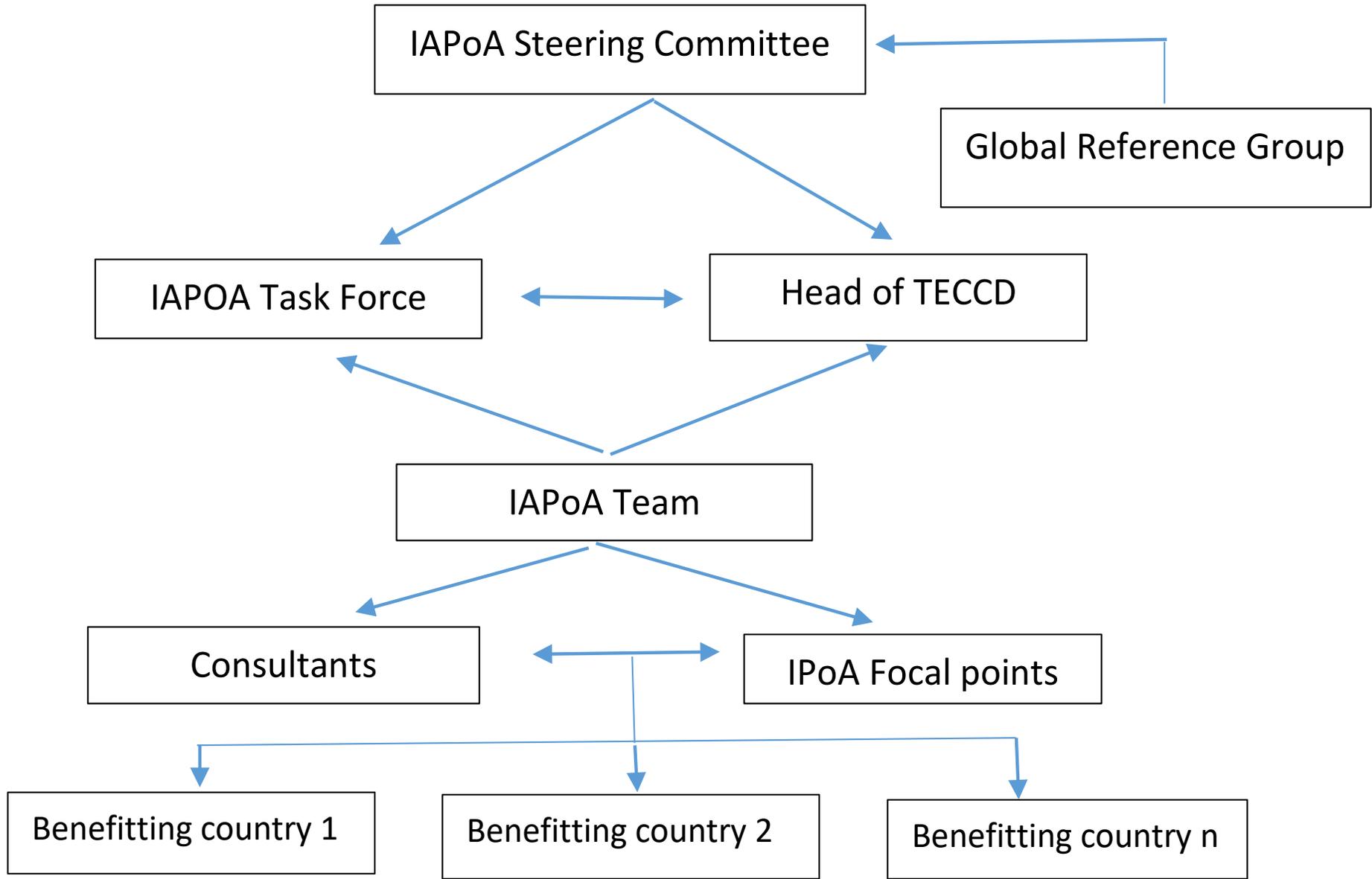
1st Level of intervention: Provide knowledge and information to facilitate dialogue, cooperation and consensus to achieve multilateral reforms

2nd Level of Intervention: Support national and regional capacity building to design and implement effective policy frameworks and good practices

3rd Level of Intervention: Increase awareness, knowledge and capacity of major players to upscale successful policies and good practices for effective governance of oceans resources and sustainable seafood trade

Implementation Framework

- Executing Agency (UNCTAD) in charge of administration, finance, Monitoring + Reporting
- Implementing Agencies: UNCTAD, FAO and UN Environment
- Direct budget allocation by UNCTAD to FAO and UNE within the UN Framework of the Institutional Inter Agency Agreement



Timeline for the Inter Agency Plan of Action

July 2018

Endorsement by the
2nd Ocean Forum



*Sep 2018 -
June 2019*

Draft proposal and
presentation at Geneva



*July – Sep
2019*

Consultation and
resource mobilization



*Aug – Sep
2019*

Progress report and RM at
the 3rd Ocean Forum



January 2020

Launch of the
IAPoA

Expression of interest
for RM and PPG

Consultation at
country level



Resource
Mobilization



SPECIFIC OUTCOME AREAS AND FORSEEN ACTIVITIES UNDER THE IAPOA

Trade-related targets under SDG 14 and proposed activities

Outcome: International cooperation

International event and policy briefs

Advisory services

Non-tariff measures

Outcome 2: National & regional capacity

Blue Economy Reviews (BERs) & methodology

Fisheries policy and regulatory reform assessment

Fishery improvement programmes

Trade in fisheries services

Outcome 3: Enhanced awareness

Guidelines and best practices for sustainable seafood and blue BioTrade

Best practices for small scale fisheries

Regional capacity building workshops

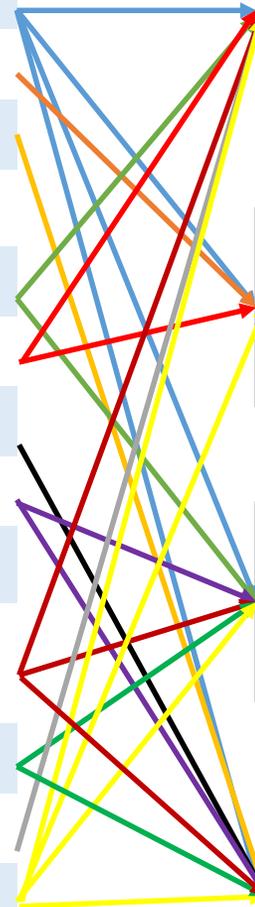
Major awareness-raising campaign

Target 14.4: Regulate harvesting, to end by 2020 overfishing, IUU fishing and destructive fishing practices, and to implement science-based management plans, to restore fish stocks (ASAP)

Target 14.6: Prohibit, by 2020, certain forms of fisheries subsidies, which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and refrain from introducing new such subsidies

Target 14.7: Increase the economic benefits to SIDS and LDCs from the sustainable use of marine resources.

Target 14 b: Provide access of small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets



Oceans Forum on Trade-related Aspects of Sustainable Development Goal 14

SDG 14 targets: All

Lead Agency: UNCTAD

OCEANS FORUM

- 7 agencies
- The only global forum dedicated to the trade-related aspects of the blue economy
- A unique space for:
 - Knowledge sharing
 - Consensus building
 - Policy orientation
 - Recommendations



THE
**OCEAN
CONFERENCE**
UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK, 5-9 JUNE 2017



Specialized Advisory Services on Fisheries Subsidies and Trade Policy Implementation

SDG 14 targets: 14.6

Lead Agency: Joint

Supporting the implementation of a future WTO agreement on fisheries subsidies

- Demand-driven in country technical assistance
- Tailor made support in 10 countries including:
 - National stakeholder workshops
 - Support in data gathering
 - Policy reform for implementation

Notification of fisheries subsidies in accordance with ASCM Art. 25 or future transparency provisions

Policy reform to implement new disciplines (e.g. on IUU, overfished stocks, capping system, etc...) depending on negotiations outcome

W/274/Rev.6
Article 5.17

Technical Assistance and Capacity Building

“ The WTO shall cooperate with FAO and UNCTAD in the provision of technical assistance under this Article”

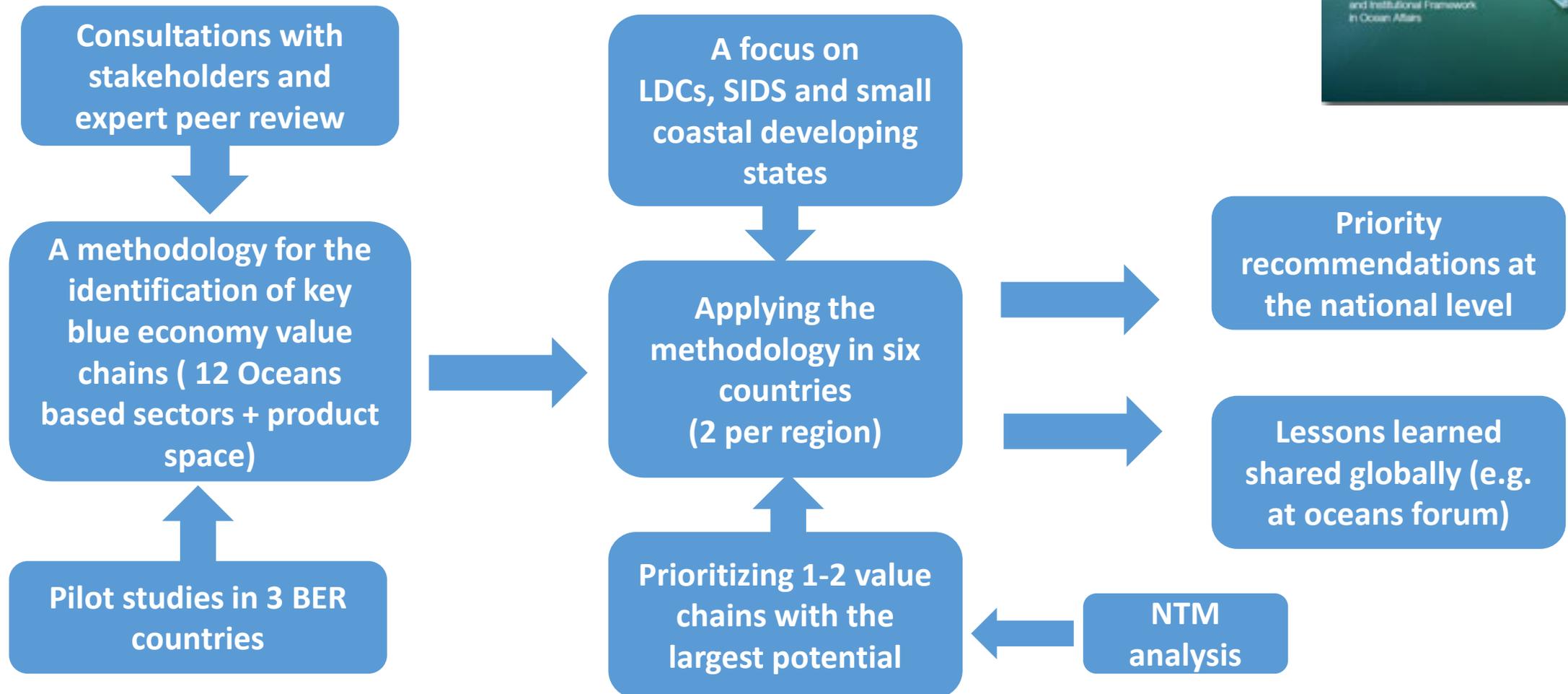
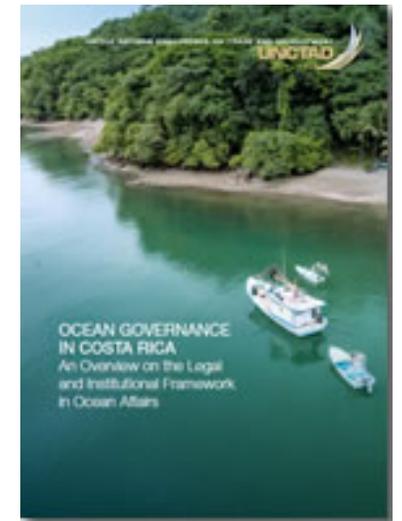


Blue Economy Reviews (BER)

Integrating trade, food security and resource management

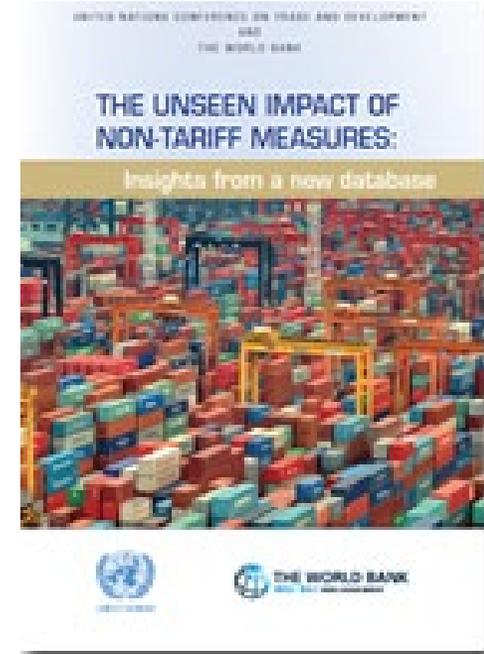
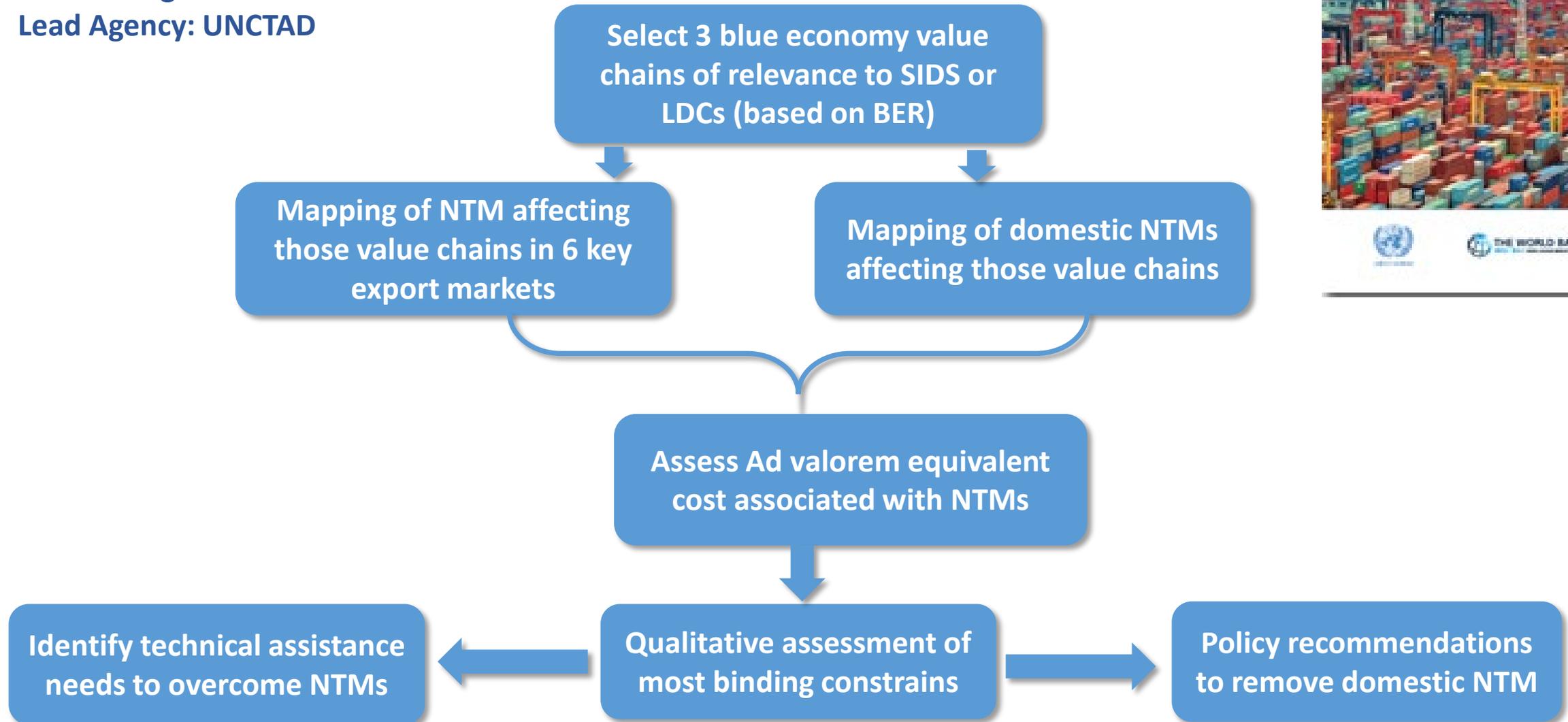
SDG 14 targets: 14.7 and 14.4

Lead Agency: UNCTAD

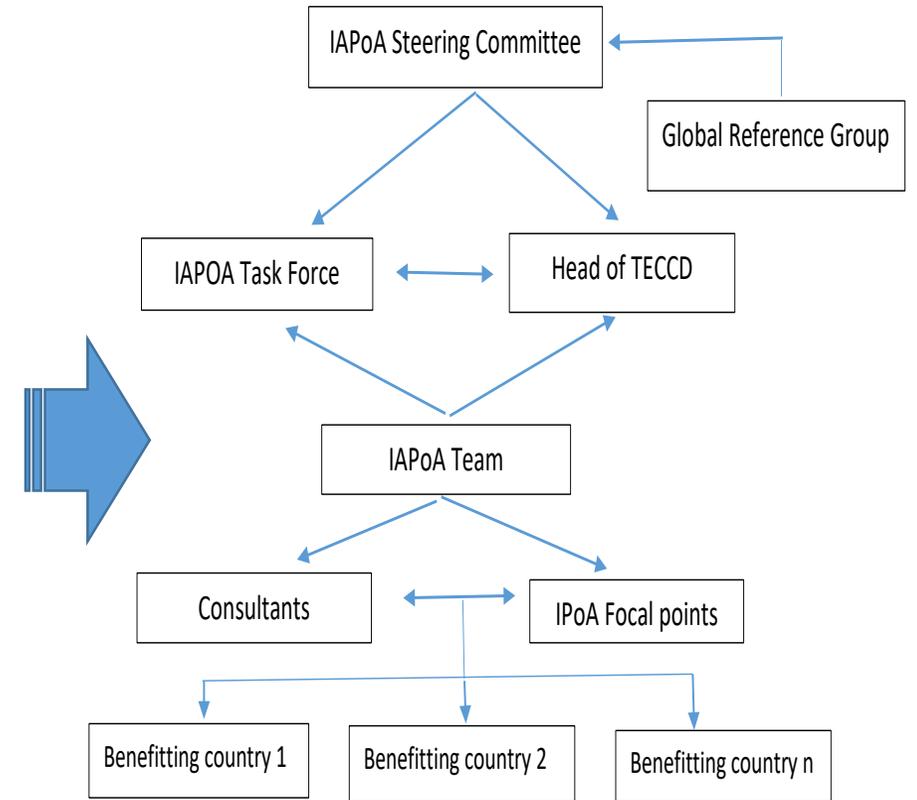
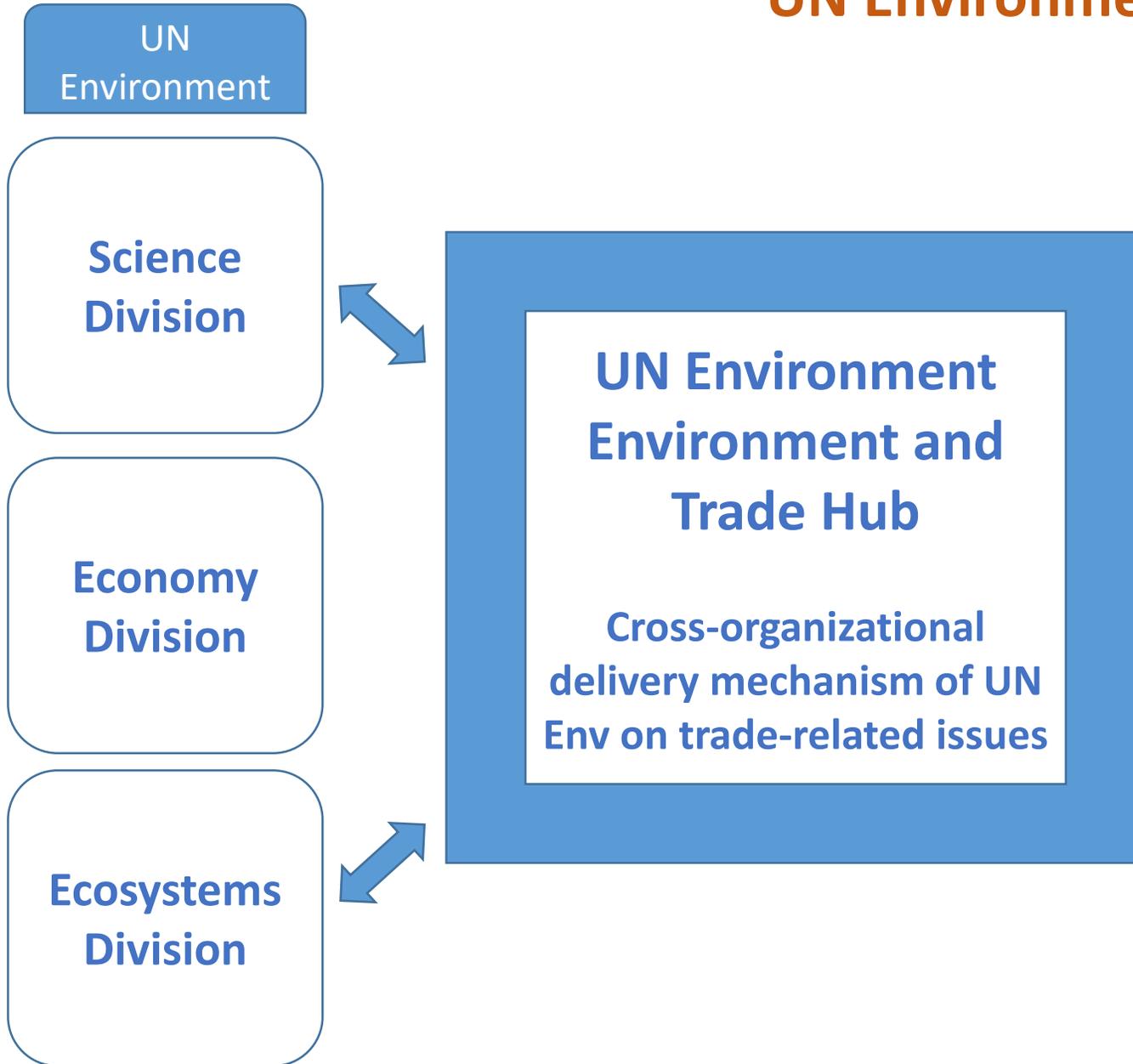


Global Analysis and Mapping of Non-Tariff Measures In Selected Blue Economy Value Chains

SDG 14 targets: 14.b
Lead Agency: UNCTAD

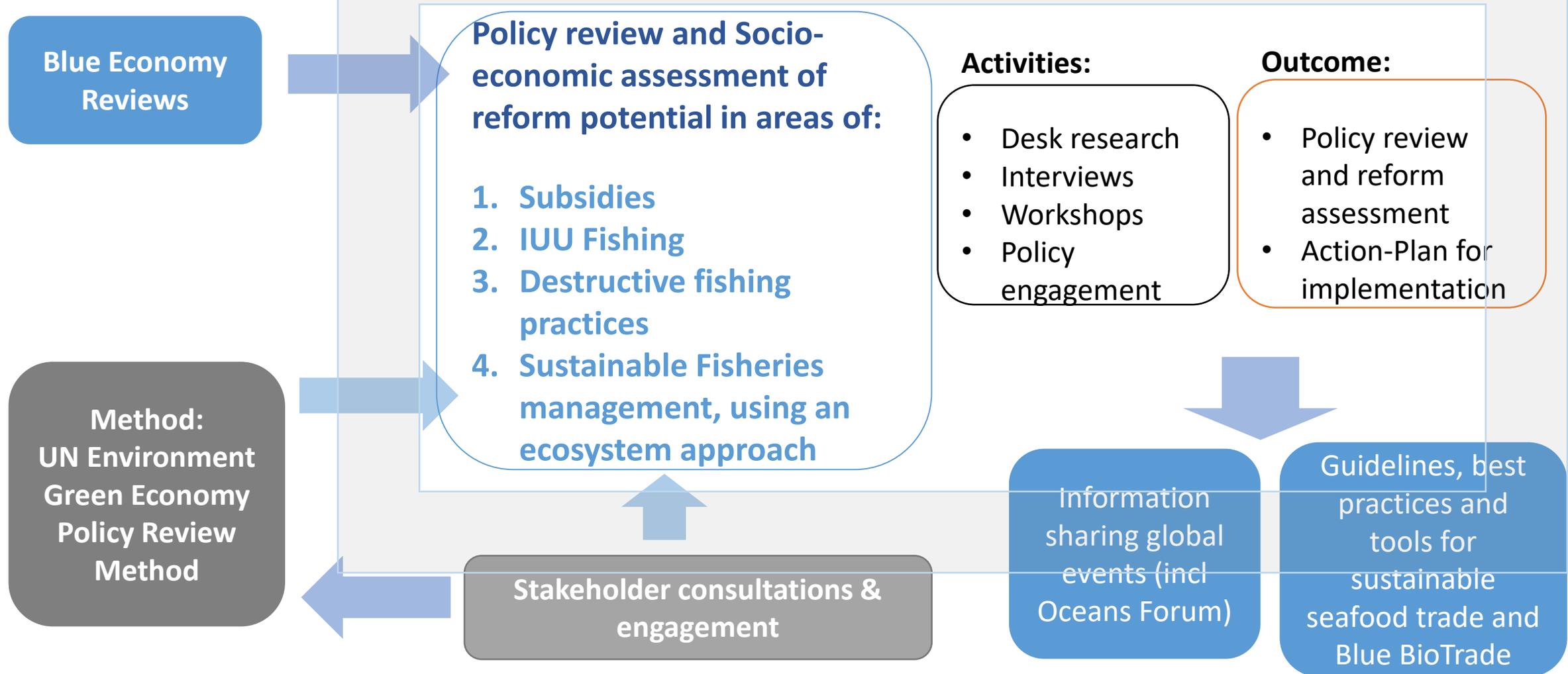


UN Environment – Delivery of IAPoA



National fisheries policy and regulatory reform assessments

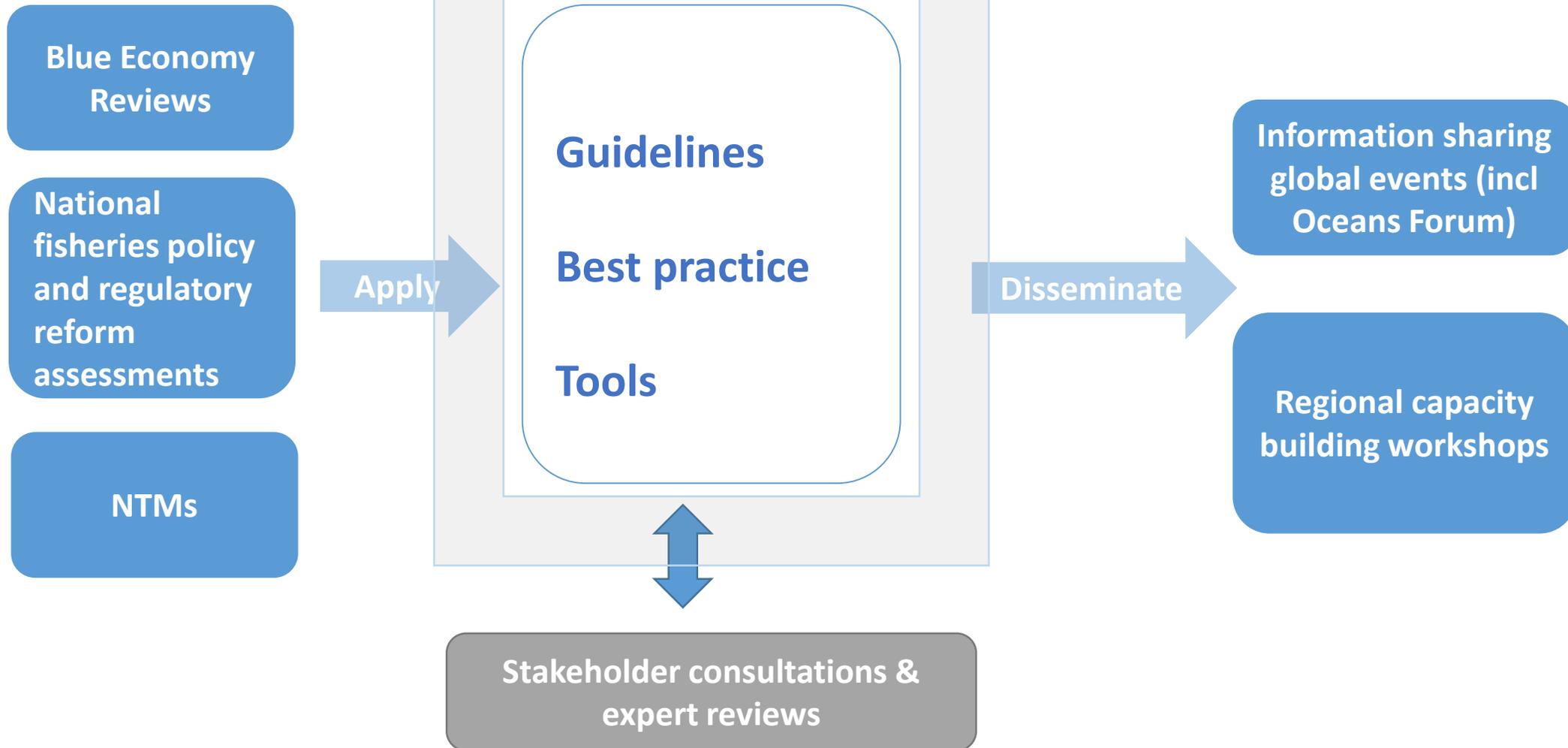
SDG 14 targets: SDG 14.4
Lead Agency: UN Environment



Guidelines, best practices and tools for sustainable seafood trade and Blue BioTrade

SDG 14 targets: SDG 14.4, SDG 14.7

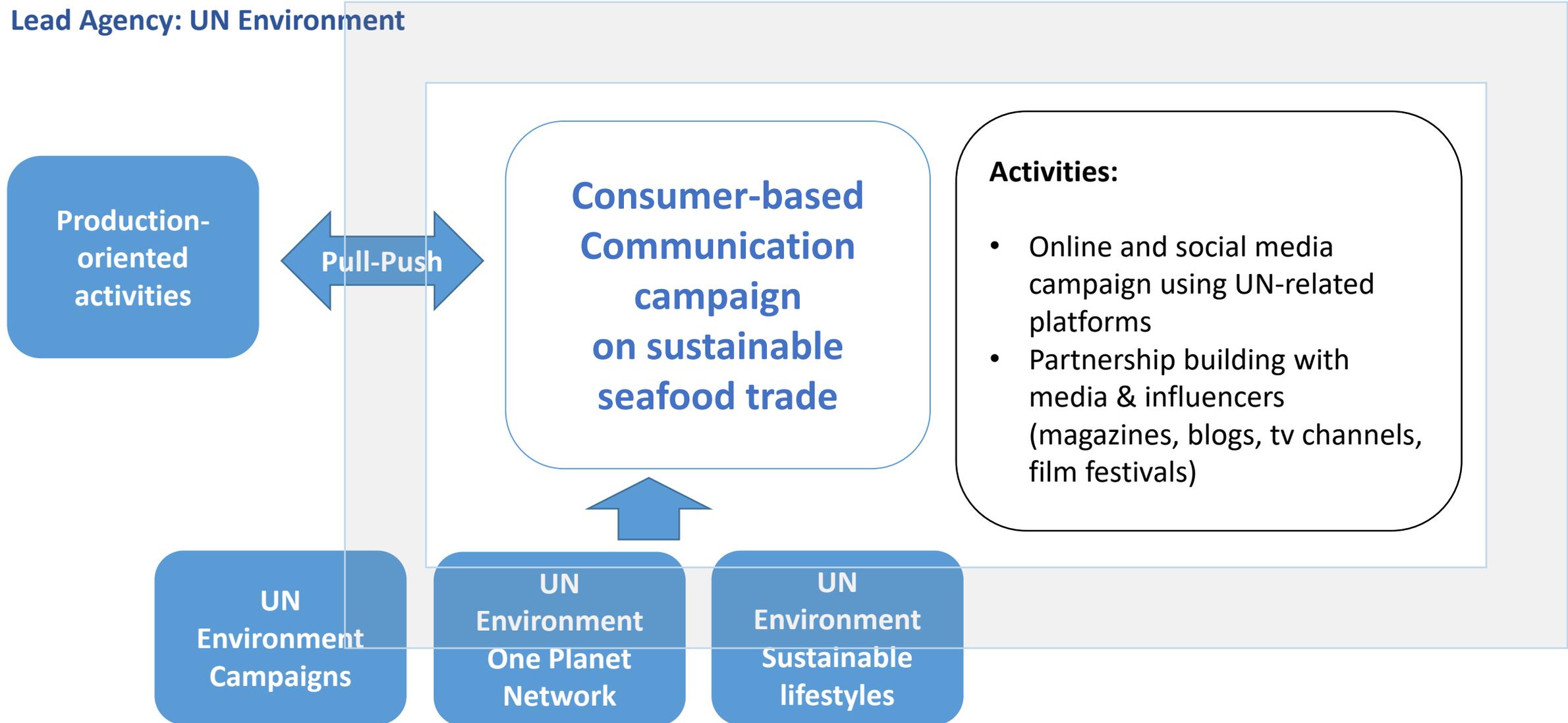
Lead Agency: UN Environment



Information Campaign

SDG 14 targets: SDG 14.4, SDG 14.7, SDG 14.b

Lead Agency: UN Environment



FAO INSTRUMENTS – Trade Related

Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF)

A 1995 Comprehensive Code

- Principles
- Fisheries Management
- Fisheries Operations
- Aquaculture Development
- Coastal Area Management
- Post-Harvest and Trade

Trade related issues

- WTO Principles
 - Non Discrimination
 - Transparency
- Elimination of trade barriers and distortions
- SPS and TBT
 - Minimum standards
 - Cooperation
 - Harmonization
 - Certification



FAO INSTRUMENTS – Trade Related

Guidelines for the Ecolabelling of Fish and Fishery Products from Marine Capture (2009)

Guidelines for the Ecolabelling of Fish and Fishery Products from Inland Capture Fisheries (2011)

Technical guidelines on aquaculture certification (2011)

Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA)

To certify and promote labels from well-managed fisheries

- principles
- general considerations
- terms and definitions
- substantive requirements and criteria
- procedural and institutional aspects



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FAO Support – through inter-agency Plan of Action

Fishery improvement programmes

Trade in fisheries services

Best practices for small scale fisheries

Regional capacity building workshops

Why The Inter-agency Plan of Action?

Shared
Responsibilities

Complementarity

Cooperation for
Effective Results

Comprehensive
Trade-
Deliverables of
SDG 14



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Thank You!



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