# International Leadership Seminar on Current Challenges and Opportunities in Ocean and Coastal Sustainable Development

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#### Climate change

- AR5 with 2 new ocean chapters.
- \* Outline of IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate approved and planned for release in 2019.
- \* AR6 for 2022.















AND PRODUCTION



















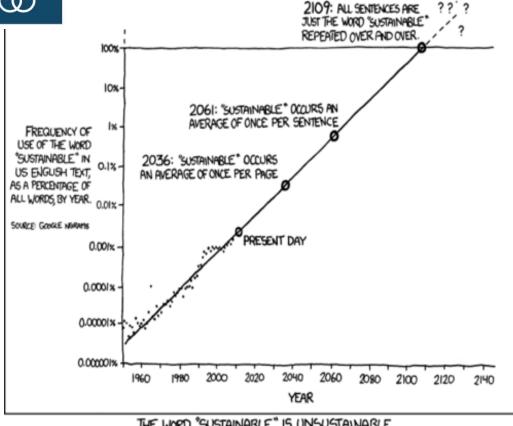








- MDGs (2000-2015) to SDGs (2015-2030).
- \* 17 SDGs & 169 targets.
- SDG14 for oceans.



THE WORD "SUSTAINABLE" IS UNSUSTAINABLE.

#### **High Level Political Forum**

2019 Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality











#### 2018 Transformation towards sustainable and

resilient societies











## 2017 Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world









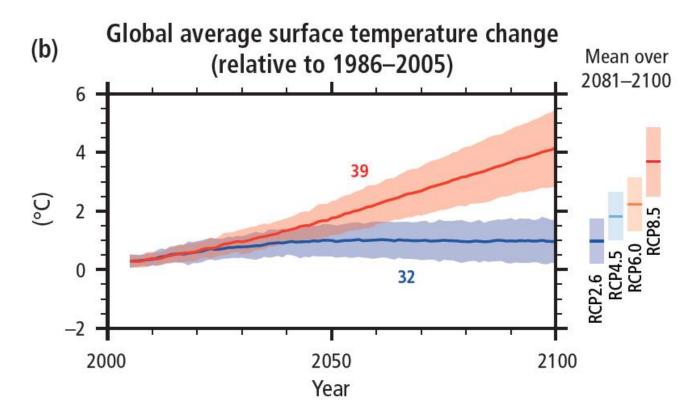




#### Climate change affects SDGs

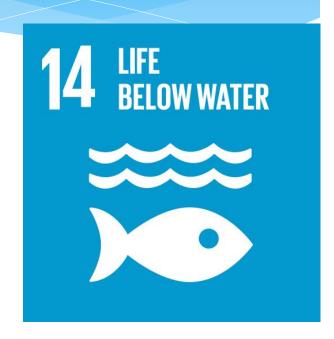
Effects of climate change are projected to worsen over SDGs' 15-year timeframe, regardless of extent of emissions cuts now, because of delayed warming effect from past emissions.

\* Urgent action is required to achieve a peak & decline of emissions before 2020.



# SDG14: oceans, seas and marine resources

- \* "conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development".
- \* Provides the opportunity to address complex ocean sustainability challenges through regionally coordinated cooperation.
- \* Fosters greater integration among the different sectors of ocean governance.



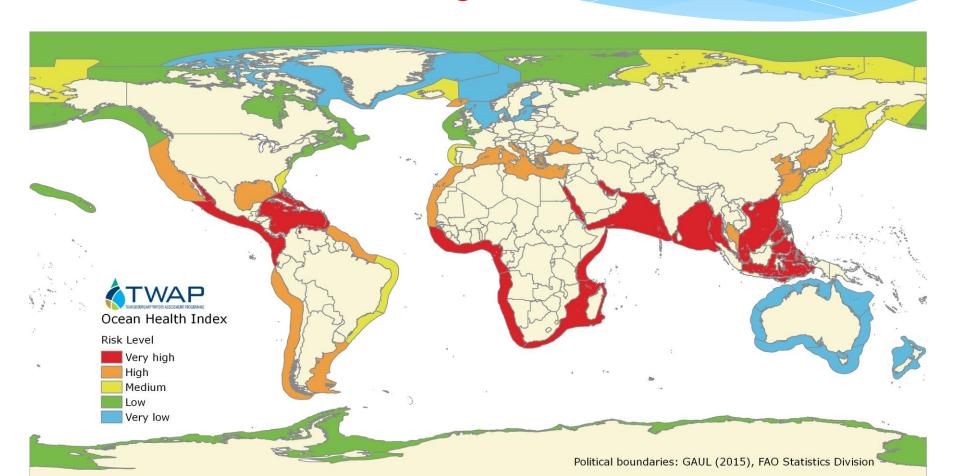
#### SDG14:7 targets

- 1. By 2025, prevent & significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds.
- 2. By 2020, sustainably manage & protect marine & coastal ecosystems.
- 3. Minimize & address impacts of ocean acidification.
- 4. By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting & end overfishing, illegal, unreported & unregulated fishing.
- 5. By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal & marine areas.
- 6. By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies.
- 7. By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing states & least developed countries; increase scientific knowledge; access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources & markets.

#### SDG14 in context

For SDG14, oceans remain 'unhealthy' from increasing seasurface temperature & ocean acidification.

\* Coasts battered by increasing storms.



#### Major issues for SDG14

- Major challenge: transboundary nature of both marine resources & threats to ocean sustainability. Neither fish stocks nor marine pollution are bound by national borders.
- \* Destructive fishing practices, overfishing & illegal, unreported & unregulated fishing are increasing pressures on marine ecosystems; nearly 1/3 of all fish stocks are now below sustainable levels.
- \* More than 3 billion people rely on fish for animal protein.

  Some 300 million people find livelihoods in marine fisheries.

#### SDG14 mitigation opportunities

Invest in new energy infrastructure over timeframe of the SDGs.

\* Protect mangrove forests, seagrass beds & salt marshes (50% of total organic carbon burial in ocean sediments) to limit the rise in atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>, protect the coast from storm surges & preserve nursery grounds for fish.



#### SDG14 adaptation opportunities

Accelerate the expansion of aquaculture.

- \* Strengthen coastal zone management & establish marine protected areas to reduce land-sourced pollution.
- \* Create new habitats such as artificial reefs to act as fish nurseries.



#### **IOI** expansion opportunities

Marine Spatial Plannng: process of analyzing & allocating spatial distribution of human activities in marine areas to achieve ecological, economic, & social objectives

\* Framework for developing 'Blue economy' integrating marine & coastal development.





### Thank you

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