

Report 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

**United Nations Headquarters
5-9 June 2017**



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Note

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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Chapter I

Resolutions adopted by the Conference

Resolution 1*

Our ocean, our future: call for action

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,

Having met at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 5 to 9 June 2017,

Recalling General Assembly resolution [70/303](#) of 9 September 2016, in which the Assembly decided that the Conference should adopt by consensus a concise, focused, intergovernmentally agreed declaration in the form of a call for action to support the implementation of Goal 14,

1. *Adopts* the declaration entitled “Our ocean, our future: call for action”¹ as the outcome document 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;
2. *Recommends* that the General Assembly endorse, at its seventy-first session, the call for action as adopted by the Conference.

Annex

Our ocean, our future: call for action

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.

* Adopted at the 8th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2017; for discussion, see chap. VII.

¹ [A/CONF.230/11](#), annex.

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;

(v) 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 inter-agency coordination and coherence throughout the United Nations system on ocean issues, taking into consideration the work of UN-Oceans.

Resolution 2*

Credentials of representatives to 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

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,

Having considered the report of the Credentials Committee and the recommendation contained therein,¹

Approves the report of the Credentials Committee.

* Adopted at the 8th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2017; for the discussion, see chap. VI.

¹ [A/CONF.230/13](#), para. 14.

Chapter II

Organization of work and other organizational matters

A. Date and venue of the Conference

1. 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 was held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 5 to 9 June 2017, pursuant to General Assembly resolution [70/303](#) of 9 September 2016. During that period, the Conference held eight plenary meetings, seven partnership dialogues and a special event commemorating World Oceans Day.

B. Attendance

2. The following 178 States and the European Union were represented at the Conference: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

3. The following intergovernmental organizations and other entities were represented by observers: African Union; African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States; Andean Development Corporation; Association of Caribbean States; Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (Helsinki Commission); Benguela Current Convention; Caribbean Community; Commission for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic; Commonwealth Secretariat; European Investment Bank; Indian Ocean Commission; Indian Ocean Rim Association; Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research; International Chamber of Commerce; International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic

Tunas; International Council for the Exploration of the Sea; International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL); International Hydrographic Organization; International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance; International Organization for Migration (IOM); International Renewable Energy Agency; International Seabed Authority; International Union for Conservation of Nature; International Whaling Commission; Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU); League of Arab States; Ministerial Conference on Fisheries Cooperation among African States Bordering the Atlantic Ocean; North Pacific Fisheries Commission; Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States; Pacific Community; Pacific Islands Development Forum; Pacific Islands Forum; Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency; Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean; Partners in Population and Development; Permanent Commission of the South Pacific; secretariat of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention); secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme; South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme; South Centre; Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center; Southern African Development Community; University for Peace; and Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission.

4. The following associate members of regional commissions were represented: British Virgin Islands; French Polynesia; and New Caledonia.

5. The following specialized agencies and related organizations were represented: International Labour Organization (ILO); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); World Bank Group; International Maritime Organization (IMO); International Telecommunication Union (ITU); World Health Organization; World Meteorological Organization (WMO); World Intellectual Property Organization; United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); World Tourism Organization; International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); and World Trade Organization (WTO).

6. The following United Nations organs were represented: Convention on Biological Diversity, Economic Commission for Africa, Economic Commission for Europe, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Population Fund, United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), United Nations University, Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

7. A large number of non-governmental organizations attended the Conference.

8. The list of participants will be issued as document [A/CONF.230/INF/2](#).

C. Opening of the Conference

9. The Conference was opened on 5 June 2017 by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in his capacity as temporary President in accordance with rule 17 of the provisional rules of procedure.

10. At the formal opening, during the 1st plenary meeting, on 5 June, statements were made by the Presidents of the Conference, Josaia Voreqe Bainimarama and Isabella Lövin; the Secretary-General of the United Nations, António Guterres; the President of the General Assembly, Peter Thomson; the President of the Economic and Social Council, Frederick Musiiwa Makamure Shava; and the Secretary-General of the Conference, Wu Hongbo.

D. Election of the two Presidents and other officers of the Conference

11. At its 1st and 4th plenary meetings, on 5 and 7 June, respectively, the Conference elected its officers.

Two Presidents of the Conference

12. The Prime Minister of Fiji, Josaia Voreqe Bainimarama, and the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for International Development Cooperation and Climate of Sweden, Isabella Lövin, were elected by acclamation as the two Presidents of the Conference.

Vice-Presidents

13. The following Vice-Presidents were elected by acclamation:

African States: Algeria, Kenya and Morocco

Asia-Pacific States: Indonesia and Maldives

Eastern European States: Croatia, Estonia and Poland

Latin American and Caribbean States: Guatemala, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Western European and other States: Ireland and New Zealand

Rapporteur-General

14. Arthur Andambi (Kenya) was elected by acclamation as Rapporteur-General of the Conference.

E. Adoption of the rules of procedure

15. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 5 June, the Conference adopted its rules of procedure (see [A/CONF.230/2](#)).

F. Adoption of the agenda of the Conference

16. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted the agenda ([A/CONF.230/1](#)):

1. Opening of the Conference.
2. Election of two Presidents.
3. Adoption of the rules of procedure.
4. Adoption of the agenda of the Conference.
5. Election of officers other than the Presidents.
6. Organization of work, including the establishment of subsidiary bodies, and other organizational matters.

7. Credentials of representatives to the Conference:
 - (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
8. General debate.
9. Partnership dialogues.
10. Special event commemorating World Oceans Day.
11. Outcome of the Conference.
12. Adoption of the report of the Conference.
13. Closure of the Conference.

G. Organization of work, including the establishment of subsidiary bodies, and other organizational matters

17. Also at the same plenary meeting, the Conference approved the organization of work as contained in document [A/CONF.230/3](#).

18. At its 8th plenary meeting, on 9 June, the Conference was reminded that agenda item 6, which had been considered at a previous meeting, still remained open. There being no other matters to be considered under the item, the Conference decided to conclude its consideration of agenda item 6.

H. Credentials of representatives to the Conference

19. Also at its 1st plenary meeting, on 5 June, the Conference, in accordance with rule 4 of its rules of procedure, appointed the following States as members of the Credentials Committee, on the basis of the composition of the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly at its seventy-first session: Cameroon, China, Malawi, Netherlands, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia and United States of America.

I. Documentation

20. The list of documents before the Conference is contained in annex I to the present report.

Chapter III

General debate

21. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 5 June, under agenda item 8, “General debate”, the Conference heard addresses by the Constitutional President of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Evo Morales Ayma; the President of Gabon, Ali Bongo Ondimba; the President and Head of Government of the Federated States of Micronesia, Peter Christian; the President of Nauru, Baron Divavesi Waqa; the President of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe; the President of Palau, Tommy Esang Remengesau Jr.; the Prime Minister and Minister for Public Utilities of Tuvalu, Enele Sosene Sopoaga; the Prime Minister of the Cook Islands, Henry Puna; and the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, Ranil Wickremasinghe.

22. At the same meeting, the Conference heard a statement by the Minister of Fisheries and Agriculture of Maldives, Mohamed Shainee, on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States.

23. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 6 June, the Conference heard addresses by Prince Albert II of Monaco; the Vice-President of Seychelles, Vincent Meriton; and the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade of Samoa, Tuilaepa Sailele Malielegaoi.

24. At the same meeting, the Conference heard statements by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and European Affairs, in charge of Beliris and Federal Cultural Institutions, of Belgium, Didier Reynders; the Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs of Indonesia, Luhut Binsar Panjaitan; the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock of Costa Rica, Luis Felipe Arauz Cavallini; the Minister of Fisheries and Agriculture of Iceland, Thorgerdur Katrin Gunnarsdottir; the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade of Barbados, Maxine Pamela Ometa McClean; the Minister for Fisheries and Marine Resources Development of Kiribati, Tetabo Nakara; the Minister of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment of Cyprus, Nicos Kouyialis; the Minister of Environment of New Zealand, Maggie Barry; the Minister of the Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries of Mozambique, Agostinho Mondlane; the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for International Development Cooperation and Climate of Sweden, Isabella Lövin; the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade of Jamaica, Kamina Johnson Smith; the Minister of Environmental Affairs of South Africa, Bomo Edna Molewa; the Minister of Economy and Employment of Cabo Verde, José Gonçalves; the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment of Thailand, Surasak Karnjanarat; the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries of Morocco, Aziz Akhannouch; the Minister of State for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment and Sustainable Development and Climate Change of Belize, Omar Figueroa; the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility of Ecuador, María Fernanda Espinosa Garcés, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China; and the Minister of Municipality and Environment of Qatar, Mohammed bin Abdullah bin Metab Al-Rumaihi.

25. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 6 June, the Conference heard statements by the Minister of Environmental Protection of Israel, Ze’ev Elkin; the Minister for Foreign Affairs and External Trade of Solomon Islands, Milner Tozaka; the Minister of the Environment of Estonia, Marko Pomerants; the Minister for Climate Change and Environment of the United Arab Emirates, Thani Ahmed Al Zeyoudi; the Minister of Waters and Forests of Romania, Adriana Petcu; the Minister of State for Trade, Employment, Business, EU Digital Single Market and Data Protection of Ireland, Pat Breen; the Minister of Sea of Portugal, Ana Paula Vitorino; the Minister of Environmental and Natural Resources of the Dominican Republic, Francisco Dominguez Brito; the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries of the

United Republic of Tanzania, Charles John Tizeba; the Minister of Fisheries and Maritime Economy of Senegal, Oumar Guèye; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Marshall Islands, John Silk; the Minister for Agriculture, Forestry, Food and Fisheries of Tonga, Semisi Taelangi Fakahau; the Minister for Equal Opportunities and Nordic Cooperation of Denmark, Karen Ellemann; the Minister for Education, Innovation, Gender Relations and Sustainable Development of Saint Lucia, Gale Rigobert; the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Yerzhan Ashikbayev; the representative of France; the Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea of Italy, Silvia Velo; the Secretary-General for Foreign Affairs of Austria, Michael Linhart; and the State Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway, Tone Skogen.

26. At the same meeting, the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth Secretariat, Patricia Scotland, made a statement.

27. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 7 June, the Conference decided to close the list of speakers in the general debate at 12:00 noon on 7 June.

28. At the same meeting, the Conference heard statements by the Prefect of the Dicastery for Promoting Integral Human Development of the Holy See, Cardinal Peter Kodwo Appiah Turkson; the Minister for Fisheries of Fiji, Semi Koroiavesau; the Cabinet Secretary at the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Kenya, Judi Wakhungu; the Minister of Fisheries Resources and Fishing of Madagascar, François Gilbert; the Minister of State, Coordinator of Economic Affairs and Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries of Timor-Leste, Estanislau Da Silva; the Minister of Natural Resources of Guyana, Raphael Trotman; the Vice-Minister of Science, Technology and Environment of Cuba, José Fidel Santana Nuñez; the State Secretary for Political Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Montenegro, Zoran Janković; the Secretary of Environmental Policy, Climate Change and Sustainable Development of Argentina, Diego Ignacio Moreno; the Secretary General of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Food and Environment of Spain, Alberto Lopez-Asenjo; the Minister of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Sierra Leone, Mohamed Gibril Sesay; the Deputy Minister for of Environment, Water and Agriculture of Saudi Arabia, Osama Faeqeha; the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam, Dang Dinh Quy; the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Congolese Nationals Abroad of the Congo, Jean-Claude Gakosso; the Vice-Minister of Natural Resources of Guatemala, Carlos Fernando Coronado Castillo; the Vice-Minister of Fisheries and Aquaculture of Peru, Héctor Soldi; and the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Georgia, Bangladesh (on behalf of the least developed countries), Zambia (on behalf of the landlocked developing countries), the Netherlands and Hungary.

29. Also at the same meeting, the Conference heard statements by the representatives of the following non-governmental organizations: Ocean Frontier Institute; Future Earth, on behalf of the scientific and technological community major group; World Ocean Council; Cooperativa Autogestionaria de Servicios Profesionales para la Solidaridad Social, on behalf of the women major group; and Swedish Institute for the Marine Environment.

30. At the 5th plenary meeting, on 7 June, the Conference heard statements by the representative of the United States of America; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Chile, Heraldo Muñoz; and the representatives of China, Croatia, Panama, Finland, Japan, Papua New Guinea, Mexico, Honduras, Lebanon, Cambodia, Malta, Oman, Poland and Ukraine.

31. At the same meeting, the Conference heard statements by the representatives of IPU, FAO, UNIDO and IMO; the Executive Secretary of the Convention on

Biological Diversity, Cristiana Paşca Palmer; and the representatives of UNESCO, UNCTAD, ILO and UNDP.

32. Also at the same meeting, the Conference heard statements by the representatives of the following non-governmental organizations: High Seas Alliance, OceanCare, Center for Oceanic Awareness, Research and Education and Friends of Marine Life.

33. At its 6th plenary meeting, on 8 June, the Conference heard an address by the President of Ghana, Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo.

34. At the same meeting, the Conference heard statements by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore, Vivian Balakrishnan; the Minister of State for External Affairs of India, M.J. Akbar; the Minister for International Development and the Pacific of Australia, Concetta Fierravanti-Wells; the Minister of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity of Vanuatu, Matai Seremaiah Nawalu; the Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety of Germany, Barbara Hendricks; and the representatives of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uruguay, the Philippines, Canada, Antigua and Barbuda, Togo, Brazil, Albania, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, the Russian Federation, the State of Palestine, Myanmar, Greece, Grenada and Algeria.

35. Also at the same meeting, in accordance with a decision taken by the Conference and without setting a precedent, the Conference heard a statement by the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, Miguel de Serpa Soares, as the focal point of UN-Oceans, the inter-agency coordination mechanism on ocean and coastal issues within the United Nations system.

36. At the 6th plenary meeting, the Conference heard statements by the representatives of the International Union for Conservation of Nature; the Secretary-General of the International Seabed Authority, Michael Lodge; and the representatives of the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance and French Polynesia.

37. At the same meeting, the Conference heard a statement by the representative of the following non-governmental organization: University College of Dublin.

38. At its 7th plenary meeting, on 9 June, the Conference heard statements by the representatives of Nigeria, Mongolia, the Republic of Korea, Haiti, Mauritius, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Sudan, Egypt, the Czech Republic, Nicaragua, Turkey, Malaysia, Slovenia, Pakistan, Namibia, Nepal and El Salvador.

39. At the same meeting, the Conference heard statements by the representatives of OECD; the secretariat of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention) and the International Whaling Commission; the Minister of Natural Resources and Labour of the British Virgin Islands, Kedrick Pickering; the representatives of the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (Helsinki Commission) and ITU; the Executive Director of UNOPS, Greta Faremo; and the representative of the Commission for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic.

40. Also at the same meeting, the Conference heard statements by the representatives of the following non-governmental organizations: AquaFed; International Federation of Private Water Operators; Seas at Risk; Earth Law Center; the children and youth major group; China Energy Fund Committee; World Animal Protection; Africa Development Interchange Network; 5 Gyres Institute; Seventh Generation Fund for Indigenous Peoples; The Nippon Foundation; World Wide Fund for Nature International; The Nature Conservancy; Global Foundation for Democracy and Development; International Development Information Organization; Mediterranean

Protected Areas Network; Zero Vision Tool; Sano Sansar Initiative; Natural Resources Defense Council; Global Partnerships Forum; Sustainable Coastlines Charitable Trust; Wildlife Conservation Society; Ocean Cleanup; Legambiente; Universal Esperanto Association; RARE; RESO-Femmes; Oceana; Monterey Bay Aquarium; Comunidad y Biodiversidad; A Rocha International; and Ambivium Institute on Security and Cooperation.

41. At its 8th plenary meeting, on 9 June, the Conference heard a statement by the Minister of Environment, Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development of Colombia, Luis Gilberto Murillo.

42. At the same meeting, the Conference also heard statements by the representatives of the League of Arab States and UNEP.

43. Also at the same meeting, the Conference heard a statement by the European Commissioner for Environment, Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the European Union, Karmenu Vella.

Summary of the general debate

44. In accordance with paragraph 22 of annex II to General Assembly resolution [70/303](#) of 9 September 2016, the following summary is provided.

Importance of oceans and implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

45. Delegations stated that oceans and seas were the common heritage of humanity, the origin of human life and the primary regulators of the world's climate; as such, they had to be managed and exploited in sustainable ways to ensure the life and well-being of future generations. Some delegations emphasized that the ocean provided a wealth of resources, such as mineral resources and energy, and ecosystem services, thus contributing to food security, environmental protection, employment and livelihoods, and recreation. Other delegations also noted the particular importance of the ocean for small island developing States and least developed countries. Other statements echoed the sentiment that oceans and seas were threatened by urgent problems related to human activity. The main problems identified included: (a) pollution, including from terrestrial sources, such as nutrients and plastics; (b) excessive exploitation of marine resources; (c) destruction of marine ecosystems; and (d) negative effects of climate change, for example, ocean acidification, rising sea levels and warming waters.

46. Some delegations emphasized that Sustainable Development Goal 14 was the global commitment to ensure the sustainable management of the oceans and seas and that it was important to identify concrete and coordinated actions to implement it and to ensure the necessary support to meet all its targets. According to some delegations, that would require raising awareness on the state of the oceans and seas, understanding the problems and challenges in respect of the oceans and identifying specific ways of addressing them. Some delegations stressed that the implementation of Goal 14 could not be undertaken in isolation and that it had to be considered in line with its interlinkages with other Sustainable Development Goals.

47. A number of delegations underscored the importance and timeliness of the Ocean Conference, which they said presented the best opportunity to reverse the decline of the ocean. It provided an opportunity to raise awareness, present solutions to be implemented and rally support at all levels for the effective implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14, building on existing partnerships and stimulating new ones. Many delegations and stakeholders

welcomed the “call for action” as a concise and balanced outcome of the Ocean Conference. The results of the Conference had to be linked with the follow-up and review of Goal 14 under the high-level political forum on sustainable development. That would ensure an integrated approach that looked at Goal 14 in a holistic and coherent way by examining interlinkages and impacts with other Sustainable Development Goals and related targets.

48. A few delegations reiterated the critical role of the United Nations system, emphasizing that United Nations agencies needed to work together better to make progress and ensure accountability in the implementation of Goal 14; a few others stated that partnerships at all levels of governance and the engagement of all relevant stakeholders were crucial for achieving the Sustainable Development Goal targets.

Addressing marine pollution

49. Some delegations stated that the health of the oceans was threatened by different forms of marine pollution, originating not only from ocean-based, but also from land-based activities. Many highlighted the severe impact of marine plastic debris and microplastics. Others mentioned other forms of pollution such as “ghost” fishing gear and oil spills. Nuclear contamination and shipwrecks also posed challenges, affecting in particular the island countries situated in the Pacific region. Small island developing States were particularly vulnerable to the negative effects of marine pollution.

50. Many delegations highlighted policy instruments that had been put in place to foster behavioural changes and to avoid further exacerbating marine pollution. Some cited examples, such as banning plastic bags and single-use plastic bottles and banning microplastics in cosmetics. Many countries presented innovative initiatives undertaken to decrease marine pollution, including the reduction of the use of plastic bags. International action and global cooperation were pivotal for marine pollution reduction in general. Delegations emphasized that it was important to prevent and reduce human-induced marine pollution from land-based activities and to enhance actions around marine pollution, particularly related to plastics and microplastics. Specific initiatives and partnerships were required to clean the oceans.

51. Reducing and controlling marine pollution required evidence-based research, technology transfer and capacity-building, particularly for those countries that were the most affected by climate change and that had scant financial and technical resources.

Sustainably managing, protecting, conserving and restoring marine and coastal ecosystems

52. In commenting on the importance of sustainably managing and protecting marine and coastal ecosystems, some delegations stated that the conservation and sustainable management of the coastal and marine environment were critical to ensure sustainable development. A number of delegations cited examples of the measures that they were undertaking to sustainably manage and protect their marine ecosystems, such as the creation of marine protected areas.

53. The issue of protecting marine areas beyond national jurisdiction was also raised. Some countries shared progress that they had made in the sustainable management and protection of their marine ecosystems. Others emphasized the importance of applying an ecosystem-based approach and cautioned that the protection of the ocean could be achieved only through global and regional cooperation. It was noted that, at the international level, the Convention on

Biological Diversity could provide the necessary tools for the creation of marine protected areas. Stakeholder involvement would be crucial for that effort to be sustainable and successful. Some Member States expressed concern about coastal zone development in the face of global climate change and called for action.

Minimizing and addressing ocean acidification

54. Some delegations stressed that science showed that climate change affected the ocean. Ocean acidification, caused by carbon dioxide emissions, was identified as one of the major threats affecting the ocean. Coral bleaching and sea-level rise were also mentioned as sources of concern. Those challenges particularly affected those on the front line, such as small island developing States and coastal communities. It was also underlined that landlocked developing countries were affected by climate change. Numerous environmental projects had been undertaken with regard to the drying of the Aral Sea, the world's fourth largest landlocked lake, and its desertification, aimed at bringing back the water and disappearing species. Projects had been also been undertaken for the Caspian Sea, the largest closed water reservoir in the world. Greenhouse gases and carbon dioxide emissions were to be decreased and resiliency had to be increased. Some delegations noted that commitment to the Paris Agreement was crucial for saving the ocean, combating climate change and achieving the Sustainable Development Goal targets.

Sustainable fisheries

55. Many delegations underscored the importance of fish as a source of food and nutrition and the fishery sector as an important dimension of food security, economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development. There was thus a perennial need to address fishery challenges, such as illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and overexploitation. Adaptation to climate change, local governance through the establishment of local networks, legislation to ensure the health of marine resources, co-management initiatives, quota systems and the establishment of cooperatives were some of the means and ways presented to achieve sustainable fisheries.

56. It was noted that considering that 47 per cent of the world's 120 million people working in fisheries were women, their engagement in sustainable fisheries management was essential. Small island developing States and coastal communities relied heavily on the fisheries sector and its sustainability had a huge impact on their future livelihoods. Many delegations shared their activities in promoting artisanal fisheries through sustainably managing resources within exclusive economic zones and in promoting community-based fisheries management.

57. A number of delegations conveyed the message that they had seen a decline in fish stocks owing to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and recognized the threat that it posed. A number of countries highlighted activities and policies that they had put in place to address the problem of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, such as national action plans and legislative measures to strengthen punishment for illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. Many delegations called for a strengthening of international cooperation on combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, which significantly threatened the sustainability of fish stocks around the world. Regional and global collaboration were needed to address capacity gaps with regard to adequate surveillance and tracking of vessels and regulations to block market access for illegal, unreported and unregulated-sourced fish. The FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing was a milestone in the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and needed wide ratification to meet its objectives.

58. Some delegations highlighted the urgency of phasing out harmful fisheries subsidies, which contributed to overfishing and overexploitation of marine resources. A number of delegations urged members to conclude the WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation at the eleventh ministerial segment in December 2017.

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

59. Some delegations emphasized that the ocean played an integral part of an ocean-based blue economy. It was noted that a circular economy approach could be part of a successful blue economy as well as biotechnology and the development of new products using resources offered by the ocean for promoting human health. A blue economy did not just generate employment or economic growth, but also demonstrated the linkages between the health of the oceans and human health. Some delegations noted that they were re-examining their policies and activities in line with a blue economy approach to restore resilience and promote the ecological integrity of the ocean.

60. Other delegations stated that the blue economy was a critical component for national sustainable development and some said that they had included the blue economy approach in their national development plans. Enhancing small-scale artisanal fisheries was critical. Small island developing States and least developed countries faced special challenges that should be recognized in international frameworks. Small island developing States were dependent on the ocean for food security, economic growth, poverty eradication and identity. They were the stewards of large marine areas.

61. Delegations also highlighted the need to balance economic growth and the environmental sustainability and strengthening of marine and coastal ecosystems. The importance of the blue economy as a driver of sustainable and inclusive economic growth was underlined. The need for expanding cooperation on blue economy with partners, in particular small island developing States, was vital.

62. The importance of sustainable and responsible tourism for sustainable economic development was also underscored. Some delegations stated that small island developing States had voluntarily prioritized conservation above all else owing to their reliance on the ocean and that they wanted to enjoy a greater and fairer share of the benefits derived from marine resources and marine protection.

63. Others highlighted the need to consider the special challenges of landlocked developing countries. Countries without direct sea access were facing specific challenges and constraints, such as the loss of competitiveness owing to high transportation costs. The outcomes of the Ocean Conference should be aligned with existing international commitments regarding landlocked developing countries and help to identify new challenges and generate a new consensus regarding the role of landlocked developing countries.

Increasing scientific knowledge and developing research capacity and the transfer of marine technology

64. Many delegations stressed the need to ensure necessary means of implementation, such as predictable and adequate financial resources, transfer of environmentally sound marine technologies, capacity-building and the sharing of knowledge with countries that lacked the means to fully address the challenges facing the ocean. It was also highlighted that small island developing States lacked the scientific knowledge and research capacity for the management and

conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems within their national jurisdiction, and there was a call for genuine and durable partnerships.

65. A number of delegations noted that the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14 required adequate financing. Existing commitments, including those contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda), and the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, were highlighted. The “call for action” had to be a cooperative effort to ensure the pooling of financial and technical resources, as well as the sharing of technology and capacity-building. It was necessary to mobilize resources for ocean-related activities, including the identification of linkages to existing financing mechanisms, as well as new funding mechanisms focused exclusively on ocean issues. It was stated that access to financing mechanisms should be available for the countries that needed them the most, particularly small island developing States and the least developed countries.

66. Many delegations highlighted the need to build the capacities of developing countries to allow them to sustainably exploit and manage their marine and coastal ecosystems. Access to technology was also needed to enhance the capacity of developing countries. Countries should pay attention to scientific evidence and knowledge.

67. Many delegations noted that science and data were key to enhancing the understanding of the ocean. Increasing scientific knowledge and developing research capacity and the transfer of marine technology would be critical to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 14. Some delegations underlined the importance of traditional knowledge. Some noted the importance of accurate scientific research. It was also important to enhance the role of women in marine research, particularly in small island developing States and least developed countries.

68. Many delegations called for a science-based approach in the management and conservation of marine resources. Some delegations supported the proposal from the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO to declare 2021-2030 the United Nations International Decade for Ocean Sciences for Sustainable Development. Marine research, as well as its potential for human health, including with regard to biomedicine, cosmetics, biotechnology and chemical industries, was central. Other delegations highlighted the need for scientific research to identify biodegradable alternatives to plastics. It was also noted that it was necessary to spread awareness on the importance of marine research. National marine monitoring programmes based on innovative strategies and educational tools were useful. Open access to marine data and research should be made available.

69. Many delegations pointed out that political will and partnerships at all levels were needed to ensure a sustainable ocean and the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14. Partnerships were critical to tackling challenges facing the ocean and took into account existing experiences. Innovative public-private partnerships could contribute to the creation of a sustainable ocean economy.

70. Solutions had to be tailored to the needs of the most vulnerable in line with the principle of leaving no one behind. Delegations shared experiences with regard to strengthening marine research and assisting developing countries by providing technical assistance, among other things, in priority areas related to climate adaptation technologies, water and grid management, desalination and solar power. The establishment of regional centres for energy and energy efficiency in the Pacific and Caribbean regions was mentioned as an example.

**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**

71. Many delegations reiterated that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea provided the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out. While some considered that the global community needed to take a fresh perspective on ocean governance, others noted that existing international and legally binding agreements were vital in order to create a framework for implementing the targets of Sustainable Development Goal 14, particularly in relation to small island developing States and least developed countries. Some delegations emphasized that the Convention was essential because it obliged States to protect and preserve the marine environment and instilled respect for the law of the sea, benefiting large and small States alike. Others said that the Convention should be fully implemented. The Convention was also important because it gave landlocked developing countries the right to access and use the ocean. Some delegations referred to the decision of the General Assembly to develop 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.

72. Strengthening national and regional laws was also important. Multilateral instruments, such as plans of action and regional workshops, could work as reference models to foster synergies and cooperation among countries. Enhancing national capacities for ocean governance, joint control and surveillance activities and planning as part of regional governance to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 14 should be given importance. National plans for the sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems were instrumental.

Follow-up

73. In their concluding remarks, many delegations stated that the Ocean Conference presented a timely and unique opportunity to galvanize political momentum and establish partnerships to support the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14. The implementation of Goal 14 required a holistic ecosystem-based approach and recognition of the interlinkages with other Sustainable Development Goals, balancing the economic, social and environmental dimensions. Some pointed out the need to take into consideration the wide economic and development differences between States. The principle of common but differentiated responsibilities was brought up. Many underlined the importance of involving all stakeholders, including Governments, the private sector, civil society, think tanks and academia. Younger generations had an important role to play in preserving the oceans by undertaking different initiatives at the national level such as helping to clean up coastal areas.

74. Many delegations stressed that effective follow-up to the Ocean Conference would be critical to ensuring that all nations were working together to meet their Sustainable Development Goal 14 implementation obligations, inclusive of science, business and civil society. To help to guide collective efforts until the next Ocean Conference, many delegations called for the Secretary-General of the United Nations to appoint a special envoy or representative of the Secretary-General for oceans to galvanize efforts to support the implementation of Goal 14 and ensure a coordinated and concerted effort to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. Kenya restated its willingness to host the next conference, declaring that the Ocean Conference had generated great momentum for the implementation of Goal 14 and that that should not be allowed to

slow down. Portugal announced its offer to host a follow-up UN-Ocean conference in 2020 on the same basis and with the same objectives as set out in General Assembly resolution [70/303](#) for the present Conference. It made that offer as a contribution to, and in line with, the follow-up and review process of the 2030 Agenda under the stewardship and oversight of the high-level political forum on sustainable development. Almost all delegations stressed that it was vital to work together and to take remedial ocean action immediately.

75. In the closing of the Conference, the two Presidents of the Conference welcomed the generous offers made by the Governments of Kenya and Portugal to host a follow-up UN-Ocean conference in 2020.

Chapter IV

Partnership dialogues

76. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 9 June, summaries of the partnership dialogues were presented by the representative of Indonesia, on behalf of the Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs of Indonesia, Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan, Co-Chair of partnership dialogue 1 on “Addressing marine pollution”; the President of Palau, Tommy Esang Remengesau Jr., Co-Chair of partnership dialogue 2 on “Managing, protecting, conserving and restoring marine and coastal ecosystems”; the Minister of the Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries of Mozambique, Agostinho Mondlane, Co-Chair of partnership dialogue 3 on “Minimizing and addressing ocean acidification”; the representative of Estonia, on behalf of the Minister of the Environment of Estonia, Marko Pomerants, Co-Chair of partnership dialogue 5 on “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”; the Minister of Fisheries and Maritime Economy of Senegal, Oumar Guèye, Co-Chair of partnership dialogue 4 on “Making fisheries sustainable”; the Minister of Fisheries and Agriculture of Iceland, Thorgerdur Katrin Gunnarsdottir, Co-Chair of partnership dialogue 6 on “Increasing scientific knowledge and developing research capacity and transfer of marine technology”; and the Minister for International Development and the Pacific of Australia, Concetta Fierravanti-Wells, Co-Chair of partnership dialogue 7 on “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”.

A. Addressing marine pollution (partnership dialogue 1)

77. On 5 June, in the afternoon, the Co-Chair of partnership dialogue 1, Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs of Indonesia, Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan, declared partnership dialogue 1 open and made an opening statement. The Co-Chair, Minister for Climate and Environment of Norway, Vidar Helgesen, also made an opening statement.

78. The partnership dialogue was moderated by the Assistant Secretary-General and Head of the New York Office of UNEP, Elliott Harris, who also made a statement, and presentations were made by the following panellists: Director, Marine Debris Program, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, United States Department of Commerce, Nancy Wallace; Director-General, secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, Kosi Latu; Chair of the Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection, Peter Kershaw; and the representative of the Pacific Institute for Climate Solutions, School of Environmental Studies, University of Victoria, Canada, Sybil Seitzinger.

79. In the ensuing interactive discussion, the panellists responded to the comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Belgium, the Federated States of Micronesia, Cyprus, Romania, Maldives, Jamaica, Ireland, the Marshall Islands, Estonia, Italy, Panama, the Netherlands, the European Union, Peru, Turkey, China, Indonesia, Algeria, Israel and Honduras.

80. The representatives of the following observers also participated in the discussion: Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission; UNOPS; and UNEP.

81. The representatives of the following non-governmental organizations participated in the discussion: Stiftelsen Stockholm International Water Institute; Ocean Cleanup; and World Animal Protection.

82. The Co-Chair, Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs of Indonesia, Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan, made a closing statement. The Co-Chair, Minister for Climate and Environment of Norway, Vidar Helgesen, also made a closing statement and declared partnership dialogue 1 closed.

Summary

83. Opening the dialogue, Mr. Pandjaitan stated that addressing marine pollution, and marine litter in particular, required interventions at different levels and, as an example, cited the experience of his own country, Indonesia. He explained that Indonesia had recently launched a national ocean policy, as well as a plastics pollution plan that addressed marine plastic debris using a five-pillar approach. The approach encompassed behavioural change, reducing land-based leakage, reducing ocean-based sources, reducing plastic production and use, enhancing funding mechanisms and improving policy reform and law enforcement. In that regard, he underlined the need for a paradigm change at the societal level, including through awareness-raising and behavioural change, to address plastic pollution over the long term. He described marine plastic debris as a “slow-motion catastrophe” that required action at all levels. He cited a number of examples of international cooperation and partnerships to address marine pollution.

84. In his opening remarks, Mr. Helgesen stated that pollution of the ocean, and marine litter and microplastics in particular, was a challenge that united all countries, given that its effects were visible from islands in the Pacific to the remote Arctic. Norway had recently launched a new development programme to combat marine litter and microplastics, of which strengthening capacities in waste prevention and waste management were key components. On a national level, activities were being undertaken to reduce microplastics from domestic sources, and consideration was being given, inter alia, to measures for extended producer responsibility for fisheries and aquaculture activities.

85. The moderator, Elliott Harris, Assistant Secretary-General and Head of the New York Office of UNEP, stated that pollution from human activity had severe effects on lakes, rivers and the ocean, with most of the pollution being land-based. Pollution from many sources, ranging from oil from automobiles to untreated wastewater, all ended up in the ocean.

86. The first panellist, Nancy Wallace, Director of the Marine Debris Program, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, United States Department of Commerce, explained that marine debris ranged in size, from abandoned vessels to microplastics. It was the result of many social and economic drivers and, owing to that complexity, a wide range of solutions was required. She underlined that the key was to prevent debris from entering the ocean in the first place. Behavioural change at the local level was needed, including projects that educated and inspired the next generations to change behaviour and teach others. Effective policies had a critical role to play. In that regard, she highlighted the impact of measures such as levies on single-use plastic bags. She stated that waste management offered a myriad of solutions to fill the gaps and that infrastructure of that type acted as a last barrier. However, it needed to be recognized that every country faced unique challenges, and one size did not fit all. In closing, she urged more countries to join the Global Partnership for Marine Litter and to adopt prevention-based solutions.

87. Kosi Latu, Director-General of the secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, provided a regional perspective on marine pollution. He stated that the Pacific consisted of 98 per cent ocean, with the combined economic zones of Pacific islands hosting the most important tuna fishery in the world, generating \$4 billion in revenue annually. He reported that, in March, Pacific

leaders had adopted the Cleaner Pacific 2025: Pacific Regional Waste and Pollution Management Strategy 2016-2025, which was aimed at addressing all forms of pollution, including marine plastics. The strategy also sought to address legacy marine pollution issues, such as radioactive contamination and oil leaking from World War II relics. He highlighted the results of a study that showed that a far higher percentage of fish in the Pacific showed ingestion of plastics compared with fish from other regions, particularly in the vicinity of an ocean gyre where debris collected. The panellist underlined that while many States in the region had policies and legislation in place, implementation and enforcement remained a challenge.

88. Peter Kershaw, Chair of the Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection, defined microplastics — fragments less than 5 mm in diameter — and differentiated between primary microplastics, which were created that size, and secondary microplastics, which were fragments of larger pieces of plastic, broken down over time. Primary microplastics added to cosmetics and personal care products, for instance facial scrubs and toothpaste, could be more easily eliminated. The potential chemical impact of microplastics was a key concern, in particular the added modifying chemicals, such as flame retardants, stabilizers, plasticizers and others. He explained that the concern was twofold: one was in terms of seafood safety, given that microplastics were being found in commercial species of fish and shellfish; and the second concern related to ecosystem health. He emphasized that several other Sustainable Development Goals and targets, for instance on sustainable consumption and production, were relevant in addressing marine pollution. He highlighted the importance of identifying intervention points and partnership opportunities to address the different sources of microplastics.

89. The last panellist, Sybil Seitzinger, Pacific Institute for Climate Solutions, School of Environmental Studies, University of Victoria, Canada, turned to the issue of nutrient pollution. She explained that nutrients, in particular nitrogen and phosphorus, were essential as fertilizers in the production of food, but that there was excess use in some areas and insufficient use in others. Excess application of nutrients resulted in a substantial portion being carried via rivers to coastal systems, resulting in a range of negative impacts under the umbrella of eutrophication, including so-called dead zones. She stated that fertilizers and manure were the two largest sources, at the global scale, of inorganic nitrogen exported to coastal systems, but atmospheric deposition and sewage were also important sources. She mentioned that the atmospheric deposition of nitrogen to lands and open oceans would decrease as climate change was being addressed and clean energy sources were deployed. She noted that reducing nutrient inputs had many positive implications for other Sustainable Development Goals and targets, such as in relation to air quality, terrestrial waters and climate change. In closing, she highlighted the importance of partnerships for integrated approaches.

90. The dialogue demonstrated participants' shared sense of urgency to take action to address all forms of marine pollution by 2025. Interventions addressed the problems caused by different forms of marine pollution, and a specific focus was given to marine debris, including microplastics, and nutrient pollution. Reference was also made to the risks posed by new and other forms of pollution, including lost and abandoned fishing gear, underwater noise, pollution from ships, including oil pollution, offshore exploitation, pharmaceutical residues, pollution from desalinization plants, legacy pollution from shipwrecks and radioactive contamination. It was noted that, in addition to marine litter and microplastics, those forms of pollution acted as multiple stressors on the health of the ocean. Many recognized the complex transboundary nature of the marine pollution problem, which involved a wide array of social and economic drivers, deeply rooted in consumption and production patterns. It was also noted that in many cases, the

source of the pollution might be located far from the place where its impacts were felt, including on land. It was also noted that pollution problems were more acute in enclosed or semi-enclosed seas.

91. There was, however, momentum for action and change. Interventions included examples of good practices that were being put in place and voluntary commitments that had been announced. Countries and other stakeholders shared a wide range of concrete examples of action being taken to combat marine pollution, and marine litter and microplastics in particular, and many countries shared solutions from national efforts and action plans. Speakers also shared examples of innovative technology and solutions. Speakers underlined the need for international cooperation at all levels, as well as integrated, cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approaches. Countries and other stakeholders shared examples of action being taken to address marine pollution, from the upgrading of wastewater facilities with innovative technologies, to the development of joint contingency plans in response to marine pollution, to the collection of marine litter from the ocean. Reference was made to regional action plans and activities, including in the Baltic, the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. It was, for example, mentioned that several Regional Seas Programmes had developed action plans that included monitoring and management of marine debris and other forms of pollution from shipping and fishing activities. Many also noted the important role of policy responses to the marine pollution problem and to marine litter and microplastics, citing examples such as ecological or blue taxes, fees levied on plastics or banning single-use plastic and microbeads in cosmetics and personal care products.

92. Many speakers stressed the importance of prevention, whether through capacity-building and technology transfer in waste management or through education and communication to foster behavioural change. Reference was also made to the potential of a circular economy, as well as reduction, reuse and recycling. Attention needed to be given to adequate waste management, and source prevention through a combination of measures was widely regarded as the most effective way to reduce marine litter. Several States provided examples of actions being taken to upgrade wastewater treatment plants. It was noted that sound management of waste was one of the priorities in the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, while at the same time sustainable waste management infrastructure was a challenge for island countries. Participants underlined that partnerships among Governments, the private sector and civil society were critical for crafting effective responses to marine pollution. It was mentioned that three multi-stakeholder partnerships, on nutrient management, marine litter and wastewater respectively, had been established for the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities. Attention was also drawn to the recently adopted G-20 action plan on marine litter.

93. Several speakers highlighted the need to tackle discharges from ships. An example was given of regional public-private partnerships that brought together major industry groups, including shipowners and ports, and environmental non-governmental organizations in the Baltic region. Reference was made to efforts to reduce the spread of invasive species in ballast water and to measures to improve the energy efficiency of ships. Participants referred to a number of voluntary commitments covering a wide number of issues, ranging from addressing marine litter and microplastics and pollution in coastal waters and regional seas to reducing underwater noise. The renewed focus on action to address marine plastic pollution and discarded fishing gear was welcomed.

94. Some participants pointed out the need for enforcement and effective implementation of existing legislation, policies, agreements and conventions dealing

with marine pollution, such as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships and regional seas conventions and actions plans. Reference was also made to the assessment of international and regional governance strategies and approaches to combat marine litter, to be presented to the United Nations Environment Assembly at its third session, to be held in Nairobi from 4 to 6 December 2017, and the need for stronger international commitment to combat marine litter. Interventions also recognized that there was a need to further harmonize methods and standards to monitor marine litter and microplastics in order to monitor progress towards reaching target 14.1.

95. The dialogue highlighted that the Sustainable Development Goals were indivisible and interlinked. There were interlinkages between target 14.1 and many of the other Sustainable Development Goals and targets, as well as multiple benefits in reaching Goal 14 for other goals and targets. Participants called for further strengthening of scientific research, data collection and information-sharing in the area of marine pollution to more effectively guide decision-making. Participants also highlighted the need for capacity-building, technical support and resource mobilization, including through South-South cooperation and the transfer of marine technology.

B. Managing, protecting, conserving and restoring marine and coastal ecosystems (partnership dialogue 2)

96. On 6 June, in the morning, the Co-Chair, President of Palau, Tommy Esang Remengesau Jr., declared partnership dialogue 2 open and made an opening statement. The Co-Chair, Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea of Italy, Silvia Velo, also made an opening statement.

97. The partnership dialogue was moderated by the Secretary General of the secretariat of the Ramsar Convention, Martha Rojas-Urrego, and presentations were made by the following panellists: Deputy Administrator of the State Oceanic Administration of China, Lin Shanqing; Executive Secretary of the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Cristiana Paşca Palmer; Global Director of the Policy and Program Group, International Union for Conservation of Nature, Cyrie Sendashonga; and the Chief Scientist Emeritus in the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada, Jake Rice.

98. In the ensuing interactive discussion, the moderator and the panellists responded to the comments made and questions posed by the representatives of the Cook Islands, Samoa, the United Arab Emirates, Sweden, the Holy See, Tonga, Monaco, Timor-Leste, Grenada, Colombia, France, Seychelles, the Philippines, Canada, Togo, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Egypt, Brazil and Germany.

99. The representatives of the following observers also participated in the discussion: secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme; UNESCO; French Polynesia; Pacific Community; UNDP; and UNIDO.

100. The representatives of the following non-governmental organizations participated in the discussion: Union nationale des travailleurs démocrates; Drammeh Institute, Inc.; Ocean Sanctuary Alliance; Mediterranean Protected Areas Network; World Wide Fund for Nature International; and Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia.

101. The Co-Chair, Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea of Italy, Silvia Velo, made a closing statement. The Co-Chair, President of

Palau, Tommy Esang Remengesau Jr., also made a closing statement and declared partnership dialogue 2 closed.

Summary

102. The President of Palau underlined that human activities had undermined the sustainable development of the ocean and that there was now an obligation to develop a truly responsible and sustainable approach to the management, protection, conservation and restoration of marine and coastal ecosystems. The President emphasized the need to work together to achieve Aichi target 11 on the establishment by 2020 of an effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected system of marine protected areas, covering at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services. Palau had already set aside 80 per cent of areas within its national jurisdiction — 190 square miles of ocean — as a marine sanctuary (no-take zone), with the remaining 20 per cent being available for domestic fishing. He underlined that in line with prevailing science, there was a need to go further and to protect at least 30 per cent of marine areas by 2030, including by designating marine protected areas in the high seas. He noted that there was a need to advance multi-country and multi-stakeholder partnerships to tackle that important and complex task. Local communities needed to be supported, including through capacity-building initiatives, adequate resources and the identification of new and unique funding mechanisms. He concluded that the ocean needed to be saved, not only for that purpose, but also for future generations.

103. The Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea of Italy of Italy elaborated on her country's efforts to establish and effectively manage marine protected areas. Italy currently had 29 such areas which, together with sea sites under the Natura 2000 network of the European Union, the territorial waters in the Pelagos Sanctuary and the two new marine protected areas currently under establishment, would cover 20 per cent of marine areas under national jurisdiction. The Under-Secretary of State noted that while marine protected area coverage at the global level had grown over the past decade, the geographic distribution was very uneven. She noted that an increase in the rate of establishment of marine protected areas was required in Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean and South-East Asia, as well as in small island developing States. She further noted Italy's commitment to work with partners, in support of capacity-building, marine protected areas and more sustainable ocean-based economies.

104. The moderator, Martha Rojas-Urrego, Secretary General of the Ramsar Convention, mentioned that the effective management, conservation and restoration of marine and coastal ecosystems was a precondition for achieving the targets under Sustainable Development Goal 14 as well as other Sustainable Development Goals under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and could also contribute to achieving the aims of the Paris Agreement. She noted that marine ecosystems were critical for sustainable development, climate change mitigation (for example, as carbon sinks) and a sustainable ocean-based economy. However, they were being destroyed or damaged at an unprecedented rate. For example, 90 per cent of coral reefs were already damaged and 60 per cent were under imminent threat. She emphasized that it was foreseen that if such damage continued on the same path, all the functional values of those important ecosystems would be lost by 2050. The Secretary General noted that many measures were already being undertaken by different actors, including the establishment of marine protected areas and the application of an integrated and ecosystem approach, but more was needed to reach Aichi target 11 under the Convention on Biological Diversity. She highlighted that the 2030 Agenda and the partnership dialogue provided a great opportunity to

increase and coordinate practical solutions and actions, including through voluntary commitments.

105. The panel discussed contributing factors to successfully managing, protecting, conserving and restoring marine and coastal ecosystems. Lin Shanqing, Deputy Administrator, State Oceanic Administration, China, presented lessons learned from national marine ecological protection activities, including the management of more than 100 marine protected areas and methods to integrate the prevention and control of ocean- and land-based pollution. He highlighted the importance of marine ecological protection laws and regulations, continuous improved management of ocean resources, reclamation and restoration projects and strengthening of both real-time and remote monitoring capacities. China was making use of marine spatial planning and had, among other things, established a payment system through which the State could regulate the use of marine resources by collecting royalties that reflected the value of the resources, which were in turn invested in ecological protection and conservation. With regard to resources, the Deputy Administrator also highlighted the importance of multiple funding sources.

106. Cristiana Paşca Palmer, Executive Secretary, secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, emphasized that the ocean was the basis of life on Earth. She stressed that marine ecosystems provided livelihoods, food and oxygen while also contributing to economic growth and poverty eradication. She underlined that the consequences of biodiversity loss were often severe, especially for the poor, who were extremely dependent on such services for their livelihood and nutrition. She noted that because marine ecosystems and biodiversity faced multiple and interacting pressures from human-based activities, there was a need to involve all stakeholders in taking collaborative and collective action to address impacts that were often very complex and dynamic, in order to end the loss of biodiversity. It was crucial to address those impacts in an integrated and holistic manner. The Executive Secretary shared the rich experience gained through the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including through the global process for the establishment of ecologically and biologically significant marine areas and the development of guidelines on environmental impact assessments. According to the secretariat's estimates, the target of conserving 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, by 2020 was within reach if commitments were implemented. She highlighted the importance of basing actions on science and noted that the Sustainable Ocean Initiative of the secretariat of the Convention had been registered as a voluntary commitment.

107. The panel then focused on the question of how to ensure local community involvement, alternative livelihood development and the equitable sharing of benefits derived from area-based measures. Cyrie Sendashonga, Global Director, Policy and Program Group, International Union for Conservation of Nature, shared lessons learned from the work of the International Union with local communities. She emphasized that the involvement of the local communities was key to success. Other factors for success included the creation of sustainable alternative livelihoods and empowering local communities through the sharing of knowledge and modern science to complement traditional knowledge; the provision of financial support; and promoting inclusive governance that included local communities in order to foster opportunities for dialogue, collaboration and learning among partners. The President of Palau, Tommy Esang Remengesau Jr., reinforced the point of involving local stakeholders, such as local fishermen, in the development of measures and policy decisions that had an impact on them.

108. The panel discussed how to better measure the impacts and effectiveness of area-based measures and their socioeconomic costs and benefits. Jake Rice, Chief

Scientist Emeritus, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada, noted the technical challenges relating to determining the effectiveness of such measures on the ocean given that it was not easy to sample. He noted that although the ocean was currently under-sampled, progress had been made in expanding knowledge about the ocean and there was a huge scientific legacy, including through various assessments (for example, the first global integrated marine assessment). However, more efforts were needed, while also using existing knowledge more effectively. He further noted the need for scientific results to pass rigorous peer reviews but also be written in a manner that was easily understandable for policymakers. Regarding the issue of measuring progress in the context of costs and benefits, Mr. Rice observed that the definition of costs and benefits was not universal and was interpreted differently by different communities and stakeholders. There was hence a need to find consensus on how to measure costs and benefits for effective monitoring. A healthy ocean required the collective effort of all of humanity. Failing on the ocean goal would also lead to failure in ensuring the achievement of other Sustainable Development Goals.

109. In an ensuing interactive dialogue, representatives from Member States and other stakeholders touched upon a broad range of measures for managing, protecting, conserving and restoring marine and coastal ecosystems, including the application of an ecosystem approach, marine spatial planning and marine protected areas. In particular, speakers emphasized the urgency of creating and expanding marine protected areas. In addition, the effective management and governance of such areas were seen as crucial, at the national, regional and global levels.

110. Participants stressed the need to include all stakeholders, including local communities, in order to effectively manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems. An integrated approach to marine ecosystem management was needed; it was also necessary to empower communities with knowledge and include them in decision-making processes and assessments, while also providing alternative livelihoods that did not overexploit marine ecosystems. A number of speakers mentioned the importance and need for capacity-building, including through supporting scientific studies, transfer and sharing of knowledge, awareness-raising and training. In order to ensure the protection of marine and coastal ecosystems, speakers underlined the need for funding, both through existing funding mechanisms and the identification of new and innovative funding mechanisms.

111. Speakers stressed that the good health of the oceans also depended on the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the Aichi targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Finding synergies between different frameworks would help to implement Sustainable Development Goal 14 and the whole 2030 Agenda. International cooperation and solidarity were important, and speakers recognized that the United Nations played an important role in that regard. Most speakers mentioned the importance of multi-country and multi-stakeholder partnerships ranging from the local to the global level. Oceans could be protected only if all stakeholders worked together. Participants mentioned existing ongoing partnerships and expressed an interest in new partnerships.

112. Many countries announced that they would either expand their marine protected areas or establish new ones. Other voluntary commitments, presented by either Member States or other stakeholders, were related to the blue economy, improving regional and coastal monitoring, effective waste management, banning of plastic shopping bags and other plastic items, exploring indigenous practices and their contribution to maritime protection, capacity-building activities and a range of projects and initiatives that ensured the protection and restoration of marine and coastal ecosystems.

C. Minimizing and addressing ocean acidification (partnership dialogue 3)

113. On 6 June, in the afternoon, the Co-Chair, Prince Albert II of Monaco, declared partnership dialogue 3 open and made an opening statement. The Co-Chair, Minister of the Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries of Mozambique, Agostinho Mondlane, also made an opening statement.

114. The partnership dialogue was moderated by the Secretary-General of WMO, Petteri Taalas, who also made a statement, and presentations were made by the following panellists: Senior Scientist, Plymouth Marine Laboratory, United Kingdom, Carol Turley; Director of the Environment Laboratories at IAEA, David Osborn; Deputy Director, Institute of Marine Affairs, Trinidad and Tobago, Rahanna Juman; and Head of the Dicastery for Integral Human Development, Holy See, Cardinal Peter Turkson.

115. In the ensuing interactive discussion, the panellists responded to the comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Tuvalu, Iceland, Palau, New Zealand, Vanuatu, Finland, France, the United States, Argentina, Colombia and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

116. The representatives of the following observers also participated in the discussion: European Investment Bank; IOM; and International Union for Conservation of Nature.

117. The representatives of the following non-governmental organizations participated in the discussion: Zero Vision Tool; Peace Boat; the business and industry major group; Centre Scientifique de Monaco; the business and industry major group; and The Ocean Foundation.

118. The Co-Chair, Minister of the Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries of Mozambique, Agostinho Mondlane, made a closing statement. The Co-Chair, Prince Albert II of Monaco, also made a closing statement and declared partnership dialogue 3 closed.

Summary

119. In his opening remarks, Prince Albert II noted that ocean acidification had severe consequences on marine and coastal ecosystems. It particularly affected coral reefs, 90 per cent of which could be threatened with extinction by 2030. Collective action from all stakeholders and disciplines was needed to combat its effects, firstly by strengthening scientific cooperation at all levels to better understand it. Adaptation required working with local communities, depending on their needs and the socioeconomic impacts they faced, to devise concrete solutions that strengthened the resilience of the ecosystems they lived in. Marine protected areas were the best way to regenerate zones that had been made vulnerable. Prevention was the most important and complex challenge. Acidification was directly linked to greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and limiting their emissions, with the aim of achieving a carbon-free economy, should be a global priority. The commitment to implementing the Paris Agreement needed to be reiterated. Climate change must be combated in a comprehensive and holistic way. Focus should be put on innovative and effective solutions that could be replicated.

120. In his introductory remarks, Minister Mondlane emphasized that ocean acidification was one of the biggest threats of the present time to marine biodiversity. He underlined the link between target 14.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals and Goal 13. He gave the example of Mozambique, in which more than 70 per cent of cities were located on the coastline; fisheries were

important to those communities, which depended almost exclusively on marine and coastal resources for their livelihoods. The impact of increased ocean acidification on marine resources was crucial to the very survival of his people. He noted the Government's commitment to providing alternative livelihoods for coastal communities, including through a national action plan for aquaculture. However, success depended on healthy oceans.

121. In his introductory remarks, the moderator of the dialogue, Petteri Taalas, Secretary-General, WMO, emphasized that ocean acidification was a global problem that threatened marine organisms, ecosystems, services and resources, with potentially considerable ecological and socioeconomic consequences. He noted that ocean acidification was caused by the absorption by the oceans of one fourth of the carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere from anthropogenic activities. Therefore, long-term mitigation of ocean acidification depended on the reduction of carbon emissions in the atmosphere. In that regard, he emphasized that climate change mitigation efforts, including through the ratification and effective implementation of the Paris Agreement, would be instrumental. He emphasized that ocean acidification and climate change needed to be observed, researched and addressed in an integrated manner. He also warned that adaptation was crucial because even if the Paris Agreement was fully implemented, the trend of increasing ocean acidification would be stabilized only in the 2060s.

122. Ms. Turley noted that ocean acidification was a global issue with local impacts. Its impacts on key food web components were already visible, as was the impact on coral reef calcification, impairing reef growth. Although uncertain, economic impacts were also occurring in some regions, requiring costly monitoring and adaptation measures. The ocean was at the front line of multiple and concurrent stressors, but their cumulative effects were poorly understood. She emphasized several options for sustainable development related to mitigation, protection, restoration and adaptation. In that regard, international collaboration, capacity-building and financing were essential.

123. Mr. Osborn emphasized that ocean acidification was a complex phenomenon, requiring precision tools to be studied. He gave the example of researchers at the IAEA Environment Laboratories in Monaco, who used isotopes to study the impacts of ocean acidification on marine organisms (namely, by measuring calcification using ^{45}Ca and Boron isotopes to assess past pH). He noted that the IAEA interregional technical cooperation project involving Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America had further helped to build ocean acidification observing capacity, with a focus on monitoring and with the goal of joining the Global Ocean Acidification Observing Network. He summarized some of the scientific findings, including that changes were not linear but the overall trend was of significant concern and that coral reefs were particularly vulnerable, especially owing to additional stressors such as ocean warming and pollution.

124. Ms. Juman emphasized that small island developing States, with the exception of one oil-producing State, accounted for less than 1 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions, but that their size, geography and relative remoteness made them most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Small island developing States were highly dependent on natural resources, such as coral reefs, for food security and coastal protection. Ocean acidification threatened those ecosystems and marine biota, including fisheries. As a consequence, the ability of marine calcifiers, such as corals, to produce calcium carbonate and their rate of calcium carbonate production could decrease while the rate of bioerosion and calcium carbonate dissolution could increase, resulting in a transition from net accretion to net erosion. She noted the limited capacity in small island developing States to monitor and research the

impacts of ocean acidification. She also noted the gaps in public education and awareness-raising focused on ocean acidification.

125. Cardinal Turkson emphasized that oceans and seas were vital to life on the planet and that assuring their health and sustainability was everyone's responsibility and in everyone's best interest. He stressed that there was a generational obligation to reverse the negative impacts of human activity on marine resources and to strengthen the long-term conservation and sustainable use of oceans and that it was necessary to integrate ethical considerations in scientific approaches to environmental issues. Initiatives and projects to promote the health of oceans and seas should be practical and participatory to encourage citizens, through education, to contribute to that common task. He noted that Pope Francis's Encyclical *Laudato Si'* was meant to be a wake-up call for all to be responsible stewards and to care not just about the lands and atmosphere, but about the oceans as well. The Pope thus called upon everyone to change patterns of consumption and lifestyles that caused the degradation of the oceans.

126. Several Member States and other stakeholders took the floor during the dialogue. Participants underlined that ocean acidification was a global problem with severe impacts on marine species and ecosystems and on the livelihoods and industries that relied on the services of healthy oceans. They noted that the impacts of ocean acidification were occurring in addition to other stressors such as warming of the surface of the oceans, loss of oxygen and sea-level rise. Those stressors were also linked to and would also increase with the rise in carbon emissions. Their combined effect was poorly understood, but they were expected to have a substantial impact on marine ecosystems.

127. Participants noted that ocean acidification was an existential threat for island States where sustainable fisheries were a backbone of culture and economy. Socioeconomic impacts of ocean acidification would be strongest in small island developing States and other coastal communities relying on healthy marine ecosystems, such as coral reefs, for food, livelihoods, culture and coastal protection. Many of those communities were highly vulnerable and less able to adapt. Participants noted the urgent need to boost ecosystem resilience, increasing their capacity to adapt and continue to provide vital goods and services.

128. Speakers stressed that the most important action society could take was to reduce carbon dioxide emissions in the atmosphere, in line with the 1.5 degrees Celsius target of the Paris Agreement. Several participants emphasized that everyone had a responsibility to address ocean acidification by substantially reducing carbon dioxide output. They called upon all States to ratify the Paris Agreement and to urgently reduce their reliance on fossil fuels.

129. Participants noted that the nexus between climate change and the ocean presented a challenge in terms of population displacement. Some 22.5 million people had been displaced owing to advanced climate change conditions or natural disasters on an annual basis since 2008. Most of them were people who were living in the ocean coastal areas.

130. In addition, several States had indicated their commitment to build low-carbon economies to combat climate change and ocean acidification. They emphasized that climate strategies had to include concrete policy measures to ensure that ocean acidification was also directly mitigated. The importance of public and private partnerships was highlighted by States and other stakeholders, in particular in reducing carbon emissions in the shipping industry. Also emphasized was the need to strengthen the science-policy interface.

131. Participants noted that even with the implementation of the Paris Agreement, there would be a lag in time until the levels of ocean acidification normalized. Therefore, adaptation, restoration and the protection of marine ecosystems were a necessity in order to address ocean acidification. That included, for example, removing both local sources of carbon dioxide and local stressors, such as pollutants and unsustainable fisheries practices, restoring degraded ecosystems, enhancing the health of ecosystems in order to protect coastlines and infrastructure, establishing marine protected areas and using more resilient species for aquaculture. In that regard, participants underlined the need to work with local communities to understand their needs and to formulate concrete solutions.

132. Participants noted that international scientific collaboration could help countries, in particular small island developing States and other vulnerable coastal communities, to plan ahead for changes that resulted from ocean acidification. To do that, they needed to measure ocean acidification and its effects locally and regionally. Many participants pledged to continue contributing to the global observation and monitoring of ocean acidification and expressed support for international cooperation to combat it. Several participants provided examples of observation networks at the global, regional and local levels. Some participants noted the urgent need to conduct studies to assess ocean acidification and its impacts on small island developing States and least developed countries and on atoll nations in particular. Others noted the need for comprehensive risk assessments to find future solutions.

133. Participants also underlined that science-related capacity-building and training could help to address ocean acidification. Particularly noted were education programmes on protecting the ocean and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals; meetings of experts to determine solutions for mitigation and adaptation; international workshops to examine ocean acidification in the context of the sustainable development of small island developing States; programmes that trained scientists to conduct field and lab work detecting chemistry change in the ocean; support for areas where there was no active observation of ocean acidification; and research programmes to mobilize scientists to address ocean acidification.

134. Participants emphasized that financial resources were required to facilitate societal adaptation and sustainable development in vulnerable islands and coastal communities. In that regard, new lending from multilateral development banks, which could have a significant impact on climate mitigation, was noted. Also noted was the development of financing techniques to support sustainable development, such as the development of green bonds augmented by blue bonds, which could make further progress in mobilizing public and private resources to address ocean acidification.

135. The dialogue highlighted several voluntary commitments made by Governments, the scientific community, the private sector, international finance institutions and other stakeholders. Those commitments were aimed at strengthening existing partnerships and addressing gaps in areas in which action was needed the most. Voluntary commitments included enhancing scientific knowledge of ocean acidification, its impacts on marine species and ecosystems and its combined effect with ocean warming, oxygen loss, pollution and other stressors; enhancing knowledge about the socioeconomic impacts of ocean acidification; and actions in the areas of mitigation, adaptation, protection and restoration.

D. Making fisheries sustainable (partnership dialogue 4)

136. On 7 June, in the morning, the Co-Chair, Minister of Fisheries, Oceans and the Coast Guard of Canada, Dominic LeBlanc, declared partnership dialogue 4 open and made an opening statement. The Co-Chair, Minister of Fisheries and Maritime Economy of Senegal, Oumar Guèye, also made an opening statement.

137. The partnership dialogue was moderated by the Director of the Ending Illegal Fishing Project at the PEW Charitable Trusts, Anthony Long, who also made a statement, and presentations were made by the following panellists: Assistant Director-General of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, FAO, Arni Mathiesen; Director of Global Fisheries and Aquaculture at the Monterey Bay Aquarium, Jennifer Dianto Kemmerly; Deputy Director-General of WTO, Karl Brauner; and Executive Director of the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism secretariat, Milton Haughton.

138. In the ensuing interactive discussion, the moderator and the panellists responded to the comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Vanuatu, Tuvalu, Norway, Thailand, the Republic of Korea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Gabon, Iceland, the Marshall Islands, Spain, Sweden, Indonesia and Chile.

139. The representatives of the following observers also participated in the discussion: Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency; British Virgin Islands; ILO; INTERPOL; World Bank Group; UNCTAD; International Council for the Exploration of the Sea; secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity; and Economic Commission for Europe.

140. The representatives of the following non-governmental organizations participated in the discussion: Swedish Society for Nature Conservation; Friends of Marine Life; Marine Stewardship Council; Comunidad y Biodiversidad A.C.; and the business and industry major group.

141. The Co-Chair, Minister of Fisheries and Maritime Economy of Senegal, Oumar Guèye, made a closing statement. The Co-Chair, Minister of Fisheries, Oceans and the Coast Guard of Canada, Dominic LeBlanc, also made a closing statement and declared partnership dialogue 4 closed.

Summary

142. In his opening remarks, Minister LeBlanc emphasized that sustainable fisheries were key to achieving many of the Sustainable Development Goals, including Goal 14. He stated that the challenges facing fisheries were well-recognized and that there was an urgent and real need to make a more concerted effort to tackle issues such as illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and harmful subsidies that resulted in overcapacity. The WTO process provided the venue and means to achieve effective and enforceable fisheries subsidies rules. The challenge of harmful subsidies could be effectively addressed only through a commitment to collective action. Minister LeBlanc stated that marine protected areas were an essential component of sustainable fisheries management. Protecting ecologically important marine areas would build sustainable industries, local economies and coastal communities. Canada had adopted a milestone to conserve 5 per cent of its waters by the end of 2017 as a demonstration of its clear commitment to conserving 10 per cent by 2020. Canada had also introduced science-based criteria for other effective area-based measures that were key to effectively managing and conserving fisheries.

143. Minister Guèye confirmed that Senegal had a keen interest in sustainable fisheries. The Minister noted two issues identified as major challenges by his country

and the African Union: overexploitation of fish stocks and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. Minister Guèye suggested the following as measures to ensure the viability of fisheries: (a) full application of all the international instruments relating to fisheries, including the implementation of the obligations of flag States; (b) cooperation between States, particularly in the establishment of a comprehensive database of fishing vessels, as well as a blacklist of vessels engaged in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing; and (c) establishment of a comprehensive list of fishing vessels, refrigerated transport vessels and supply vessels based on the allocation of a unique identification number.

144. Mr. Mathiesen stated that developed countries were reducing fishing activities in their waters and stocks there had improved in status, although more efforts were needed in certain places. Fishing activities were, however, increasing in the South, where many stocks had declined. Meanwhile, aquaculture had increased its production, filled the gaps and allowed fish consumption to increase. Mr. Mathiesen referred to three major challenges for fisheries: (a) illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing; (b) difficulties in the management of shared, straddling and highly migratory stocks in the high seas and in coastal waters; and (c) improving the status of fisheries in coastal communities in developing countries, including small island developing States. Particularly impacted were small-scale fishers, who represented more than 90 per cent of the people involved in the fishing industry globally. Mr. Mathiesen noted that there were a number of drivers behind those problems, including: (a) overfishing, locally as well as in distant waters; (b) harmful subsidies, estimated at \$35 billion worldwide, including \$20 billion categorized as capacity-enhancing subsidies that directly contributed to overfishing; (c) population dynamics, including population growth, poverty and socioeconomic situations, economic migration and forced migration; and (d) climate change and climate events of an unprecedented level. Those challenges could be solved through improved local, national and regional science-based management combined with multi-stakeholder involvement and powerful support from international cooperation through binding and non-binding instruments, such as the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, the catch documentation scheme and the Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels. If the regional management model based on the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement, through regional fisheries management organizations, were to get the political, scientific and financial support it needed, it would work much better.

145. Ms. Kemmerly highlighted the important role that could be played by eco-certification and eco-labelling initiatives in promoting sustainable seafood. She presented a colour-coded rating system to assess the performance of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, designed with the aim of encouraging producers to take the path of sustainability. She also spoke about the use of an eco-certification programme, defined by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative. Information gathered under the Initiative was shared with more than 56 million consumers worldwide, which led many businesses to decide which seafood producers to buy from, allowing them to play a role in sustainable fisheries through market-based incentives. The non-governmental organization community was in agreement with the United Nations and FAO with regard to what sustainability looked like and why it was important. Ms. Kemmerly noted that fisheries and aquaculture: (a) needed to be legal and rooted in science-based management; (b) needed data that were transparent and traceable; and (c) needed to be environmentally and socially responsible. There were challenges in achieving those elements because the development of policies, implementation, enforcement and capacity-building took time. She cited examples and models from the tuna and shrimp industries and

concluded by requesting and encouraging the building of stronger partnerships among non-governmental organizations, the private sector and Governments.

146. Mr. Brauner spoke about the ongoing negotiations under WTO on new disciplines on subsidies for the fisheries sector, specifically referred to in Sustainable Development Goal target 14.6. He explained that there was a twofold reason why the WTO fisheries subsidies negotiations had not come to a conclusion to date: (a) technical complexity; and (b) extreme political and economic sensitivity for a wide range of developed and developing countries, where the fisheries sector represented a key, and sometimes the only, source of livelihood and employment. Mr. Brauner conveyed that there were important areas of emerging convergence, the main ones being a prohibition of subsidies contributing to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and a prohibition of subsidies harming already-overfished stocks.

147. Mr. Haughton focused his presentation on building sustainable fisheries and healthy marine ecosystems from the perspective of Caribbean small island developing States, with a focus on governance and partnership arrangements. He highlighted the extent of cooperation and partnership that was taking place among the Caribbean Community countries, including collaboration with fisherfolk organizations, academic institutions, non-governmental organizations and development partners, as well as between the regional fisheries bodies in the Caribbean. Integrated science-based management plans, based on multi-disciplinary and multi-stakeholder engagement, and using the ecosystem and precautionary approaches were required. The support of all stakeholders, including local communities, the private sector, environmental groups and academic institutions, was necessary. Long-term commitments and partnerships with international partners and donors were indispensable for small island developing States to address the numerous challenges linked to making fisheries sustainable.

148. During the interactive debate, participants considered a wide range of issues concerning effectively regulating harvesting and ending overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implementing science-based management plans, as well as prohibiting certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contributed to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminating subsidies that contributed to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refraining from introducing new such subsidies.

149. The contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to food security and nutrition was widely recognized. It was also noted that fisheries contributed substantially to the lives and livelihoods of coastal communities, in particular in small island developing States. The links between the sustainability of fisheries and related issues, such as marine biodiversity, marine pollution and the adverse impacts of climate change and ocean acidification, were also stressed. In that regard, it was highlighted that sustainable fisheries would contribute to achieving other ocean-related Sustainable Development Goals.

150. The importance of strengthening the implementation of existing international legal and policy instruments in order to make fisheries sustainable was underlined. In that regard, the existing international legal framework under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, as complemented by the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement, the FAO Port State Measures Agreement and other binding and non-binding instruments, was highlighted. If effectively implemented, the existing framework could ensure the sustainability of fish stocks. Particular actions suggested at the dialogue to strengthen implementation included: capacity-building; legislative and policy actions at the national level; monitoring, control and surveillance activities; international cooperation, including at the regional level

through regional fisheries management organizations; and global partnerships. The need for better regulation of high seas fisheries was also highlighted.

151. To address overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices, a number of suggestions were made relating to, inter alia: integrated and ecosystem-based management approaches; the use of various conservation and management measures and tools, such as area-based management tools and zone-based management, measures relating to fish aggregating devices, and the application of the Vessel Day Scheme; effective monitoring and surveillance; protection of particular species, such as sharks and rays; and monitoring of transshipment activities, including on the high seas. In that regard, the importance of becoming party to the Port State Measures Agreement was highlighted. The need to address recreational fishing was also noted. Some participants noted that sustainable fisheries could be achieved through science-based management coupled with effective enforcement and provided national examples in that regard. The possible role of technology in improving monitoring, control and surveillance to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing was highlighted.

152. In the context of addressing illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, the issue of fisheries crimes was noted. In that regard, a view was expressed that ties between illegal and unregulated fishing and transnational organized crime should be recognized and the problem of forced labour and trafficking of fishers should be addressed.

153. Furthermore, the importance of science-based management was emphasized. To achieve that, it was suggested to increase research, including marine scientific research; exchange catch data and other information; ensure seafood traceability, including through certification programmes; and implement disaster risk management and conduct integrated assessments. The importance of increasing scientific understanding of the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on fish stocks was considered vital in the development of management plans. The positive role played by market measures such as eco-labelling and eco-certification in accelerating progress on sustainable fisheries was highlighted.

154. The importance of wider stakeholder participation, including education of fishers and dialogues with fishers, as well as the involvement of indigenous communities, was emphasized. Other suggested solutions included: capacity-building and technical assistance; and creating incentives, such as sustainable fisheries awards. However, the need to strengthen self-reliance and avoid perpetuating donor dependency was also emphasized.

155. Many participants expressed concerns about fisheries subsidies contributing to overfishing and overcapacity and called for a redoubling of efforts within WTO to address fisheries disciplines. The UNCTAD-FAO-UNEP Joint Statement on Fisheries Subsidies was also mentioned in that regard. The imposition of green taxes was highlighted as an alternative to subsidies.

156. Some participants referred to the need to address issues related to small-scale fisheries and called for the implementation of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication. A view was expressed that, in the case of small-scale, artisanal fisheries, it was important to focus attention on the fishers themselves and their livelihoods. It was noted that small-scale fisheries were generally considered more sustainable, but that they were increasingly impacted by industrial fishing operations, including distant water fishing, and the use of destructive fishing practices.

E. 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 (partnership dialogue 5)

157. On 7 June, in the afternoon, the Co-Chair, Prime Minister of Grenada, Keith Mitchell, declared partnership dialogue 5 open and made an opening statement. The Co-Chair, Minister of the Environment of Estonia, Marko Pomerants, also made an opening statement.

158. The partnership dialogue was moderated by the Pacific Ocean Commissioner, Dame Meg Taylor, who also made a statement, and presentations were made by the following panellists: Minister of Fisheries and Agriculture of Maldives, Mohamed Shainee; High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, Fekitamoeloa Katoa 'Utoikamanu; Vice-President for Sustainable Development, World Bank Group, Laura Tuck; and Coordinator of the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organizations, Mitchell Lay.

159. In the ensuing interactive discussion, the moderator and the panellists responded to the comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Nauru, Seychelles, Australia, Solomon Islands, Saint Lucia, New Zealand, Madagascar, Denmark, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, India and Trinidad and Tobago.

160. The representatives of the following observers also participated in the discussion: OECD; International Renewable Energy Agency; Commonwealth Secretariat; FAO; International Whaling Commission; French Polynesia; and International Seabed Authority.

161. The representatives of the following non-governmental organizations participated in the discussion: RARE; Association Consortium Pour Les Aires et Territoires du Patrimoine Autochtone et Communautaire; Conservation International Foundation; Coastal Oceans Research and Development in the Indian Ocean (CORDIO) East Africa; Nature Conservancy; and Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organizations.

162. The Co-Chair, Minister of the Environment of Estonia, Marko Pomerants, made a closing statement. The Co-Chair, Prime Minister of Grenada, Keith Mitchell, also made a closing statement and declared partnership dialogue 5 closed.

Summary

163. Prime Minister Mitchell noted that small island developing States were committed to promoting sustainable livelihoods for their people and protecting the marine environment. He stressed the importance of using technology and homegrown expertise, innovation, scientific knowledge and entrepreneurship to develop a new economic paradigm built on the concept of the blue economy. Grenada was working with partners to develop a "blue innovation institute", which would be a hub of innovation, and would help Grenada and other small island developing States to capitalize on their links to the ocean and on their small size.

164. Minister Pomerants offered his opening remarks, stressing the need for an integrated approach to development, which was best encapsulated in the concept of the blue economy, improving access for and empowering local communities, and paying particular attention to the needs of vulnerable countries. Estonia, having one of the longest coastlines per capita and roughly 2,300 islands, was committed to the sustainable development of its marine resources with regional cooperation highlighted as the key to that effort. Estonia also expressed readiness to step up its

efforts for international cooperation with small island developing States and least developed countries, including through the sharing of the country's advances in e-governance, which could have great benefits in the fisheries context.

165. The moderator for the session, Dame Meg Taylor, Pacific Ocean Commissioner, noted that as a representative of Pacific small island developing States, or "big ocean stewardship States", she appreciated the central importance of marine resources in general and coastal fisheries in particular. Community-based management was critical, as were policies protecting tenure rights for small-scale fishers. The region was promoting policies to bring economic benefits to small island developing States. Success in implementing Sustainable Development Goal 14 would come only if success in a number of other Sustainable Development Goals was achieved.

166. The panellist Mohamed Shainee, Minister of Fisheries and Agriculture, Maldives, reiterated the challenges and vulnerabilities of small island developing States, but also noted that many small island developing States nevertheless had committed to a successful path of development that prioritized economic benefits for local communities while preserving the natural resource base. For example, the tourism industry in Maldives, currently responsible for 28 per cent of the gross domestic product, was growing, while ensuring environmental protection and preservation and taking advantage of natural resources (for example, transitioning from a shark fishery to a shark sanctuary). One in five Maldivian working citizens were artisanal fishers landing traceable catches, which allowed them to take advantage of sustainability by raising prices. The country was promoting value over volume in fisheries.

167. The panellist Fekitamueloa Katoa 'Utoikamanu, High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, noted that many of the least developed countries that had already graduated were small island developing States. The Under-Secretary-General emphasized the importance of the transfer of sustainable marine technologies to small island developing State and least developed country fishing communities, whose vulnerability had been exacerbated by climate change. Tourism had played a key role in the recent graduation of small island developing States, owing in large part to the distinct cultures and natural ecosystems, which must be protected if the industry was to continue to thrive. The tourism industry could be natural resource-intensive, and small island developing States and others were working to balance that fact with the economic benefits of the industry.

168. The panellist Laura Tuck, Vice-President for Sustainable Development, World Bank Group, then introduced the World Bank report *The Sunken Billions Revisited: Progress and Challenges in Global Marine Fisheries* and discussed the benefits of fishing less, including renewed fish stocks, increased catch and increased income at the local level. She also discussed the need for good governance and capable institutions and cited a number of successful examples, including the parties to the Nauru Agreement and its Vessel Day Scheme, Kiribati and Senegal. She further noted that as fish consumption continued to increase, artisanal fishers would be able to reap benefits if they could maintain secure tenure rights and gained expanded access to markets.

169. The panellist Mitchell Lay, Coordinator of the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organizations, then brought the perspective of small-scale fishers to the discussion. He noted that community-based management was critical, as were policies protecting tenure rights for small-scale fishers. More generally, it was important to include the fishing communities in all policymaking decisions that affected their lives and livelihoods. Governments should also consider how to

support small-scale fishers to maximize the economic and nutritional benefits of their catch, how to support women in the industry and how fisheries management measures such as marine protected areas impacted the local communities. Strengthening fishing communities and ensuring that they could participate in decision-making processes were preconditions for success. Mr. Lay also noted that States should work to build capacities in implementing the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication.

170. Interventions from the floor reaffirmed many of the themes presented by the panel and, in most cases, included concrete proposals and commitments. A number of participants noted that small-scale, artisanal fisheries had the potential to advance livelihoods and address poverty in small island developing States, least developed countries and other coastal communities and that that potential should be nurtured and supported through partnerships. Coastal fisheries would have a great impact on the food security and nutrition of local communities and on local livelihoods. In terms of the export market, small island developing States and other developing countries also noted the importance of adding value to fish products at home before exporting them, to maximize the economic benefit.

171. Many Member States were working together in North-South, South-South and triangular partnerships on a range of priority issues. They were working, for instance, on the delimitation of maritime boundaries and on combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, which had a direct impact on fishing communities. Partnerships promoting early warning systems for natural disasters, supporting small island developing States as they worked to conserve and sustainably manage their marine resources, and strengthening regional cooperation were also discussed. In addition, Member States and other stakeholders were dedicating significant resources to addressing vulnerability to climate change, natural disasters and sea-level rise, especially in small island developing States and coastal least developed countries. It was clear to all that all actors needed to scale up climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts.

172. Other topics covered included social responsibility and human rights in fisheries and aquaculture, transitioning to low-impact fishing gear, using satellite images for fisheries management, technical assistance and building capacity to address trade barriers created by sanitary and phytosanitary measures in the context of WTO, capacity-building for small island developing States in the context of deep seabed mining, advancing marine renewable energy, professionalizing the small-scale fisheries sector, combating invasive species and sustainably managing the whale watching industry. Small island developing States were exploring innovations in marine aquaculture and were working to develop a mutually beneficial relationship between the sustainable fisheries and tourism sectors. Some initiatives were also aimed at building capacity in implementing the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication. Many interventions also emphasized the need to build up the capacity of small-scale artisanal fishers through training programmes.

173. Participants also discussed a number of innovative alternative financing mechanisms, including a sovereign “blue bond” to raise capital from private investors interested in supporting sustainable development. Sustainable financing mechanisms were also being used to support the management of marine protected areas. Participants noted that while pursuing a development path to support livelihoods and economic benefits without compromising the marine environment, it was important to strike a balance. Currently, some found, a disproportionate burden for the conservation of certain fish stocks was falling on the small island developing States.

174. In closing remarks, the Co-Chairs congratulated the participants on a positive and forward-looking discussion that emphasized concrete solutions to the challenges facing small island developing States, least developed countries and artisanal fishing communities. Minister Pomerantz emphasized the importance of integrated approaches to development that involved all relevant stakeholders and were tailored to specific national circumstances. Prime Minister Mitchell called upon small island developing States and least developed countries to leapfrog, move beyond business as usual and, together with partners, commit to a sustainable future.

F. Increasing scientific knowledge and developing research capacity and transfer of marine technology (partnership dialogue 6)

175. On 8 June, in the afternoon, the Co-Chair, Minister of Fisheries and Agriculture of Iceland, Thorgerdur Katrin Gunnarsdottir, declared partnership dialogue 6 open and made an opening statement. The Co-Chair, Vice-Minister of Fisheries and Aquaculture of Peru, Héctor Soldi, also made an opening statement.

176. The moderator of the dialogue was Johan Kuylensstierna, Executive Director of the Stockholm Environment Institute. The panel comprised Patricia Andrea Miloslavich de Klein, Professor at Simon Bolivar University, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and University of Tasmania, Australia; Mark Abbott, Director and President, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution; Vladimir Ryabinin, Executive Secretary of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, UNESCO and Assistant Director General, UNESCO; and Amos Barkai, Co-owner and Chief Executive Officer of Olrac SPS Marine, South Africa.

177. In the ensuing interactive discussion, the moderator and the panellists responded to the comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Portugal, Finland, the United States, Bangladesh, Fiji, Brazil, China, Monaco, Colombia, the United Kingdom, Canada, Cuba, Germany and India.

178. The representatives of the following observers also participated in the discussion: International Seabed Authority; WMO; Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research; ESCAP; United Nations University; International Hydrographic Organization; and Commonwealth Secretariat.

179. The representatives of the following non-governmental organizations participated in the discussion: Deep Ocean Stewardship Initiative; World Ocean Council; the business and industry major group; China Energy Fund Committee; and Living Islands Non-Profit.

180. The Co-Chair, Minister of Fisheries and Agriculture of Iceland, Thorgerdur Katrin Gunnarsdottir, made a closing statement. The Co-Chair, Vice-Minister of Fisheries and Aquaculture of Peru, Héctor Soldi, also made a closing statement and declared partnership dialogue 6 closed.

Summary

181. Minister Gunnarsdottir noted that progress in improving the state of the oceans seemed daunting, but real results could be achieved when science and technology were deployed to find solutions at the local, regional and global levels. She emphasized that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea provided the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out. It was noted that because marine science and fisheries management were large-scale issues, regional and global cooperation in that regard were critical. She underlined that all policies for the conservation and sustainable management of the oceans should be based on sound scientific research. Politicians had a major

responsibility and needed to have the strength to follow scientific advice, even when it was unwelcome, based on the long-term interests of society and the environment.

182. Vice-Minister Soldi expressed his hope that the dialogue would provide an opportunity to share experiences and best practices and to build on success stories in the topics under discussion. He cited the experience of Peru, where fisheries research and data capacity were being improved, but noted the need to build on those strengths, including through partnerships with the private sector.

183. In general, the panel stressed the fundamental importance of addressing barriers to increasing marine scientific knowledge and creating opportunities to improve data collection and develop research capacity and the transfer of marine technology. The panel agreed on the critical need for marine databases to be developed at the global level, for data to be open and publicly accessible and for mechanisms to ensure the coherence and comparability of marine data across and between regions. The panel also agreed on the need to bridge the “language barrier” between scientists and decision-makers, thus reinforcing the science-policy interface, and to foster a culture that promoted listening, the sharing of research and cross-sectoral networking in government and in science, including in socioeconomic and other related disciplines. The engagement of civil society and local communities, including as a source of traditional knowledge, was found to be crucial at all stages of policymaking.

184. Ms. Miloslavich de Klein observed that humanity had altered the ocean environment, with dire consequences, and that priorities needed to be agreed upon, including on which essential ocean variables should be measured and how Governments and other partners could develop the needed capacity across a range of sectors. She pointed to Census of Marine Life as a success story, where scientific data and information were effectively communicated by the scientific community and allowed for tangible decisions to be made by policymakers. She emphasized that technology should be made to scale, accessible and affordable in the local and national contexts and that use should be made of more widely available technologies such as smartphones and associated software.

185. Mr. Abbott stressed the need for oceans to be measured taking into account its wide-ranging time and space scales and for data sampling at smaller scales in sensitive marine areas. He emphasized the need for data systems that were open and available to all, including Governments, the private sector and scientists. He cited specific improvements in marine technologies, including in cloud computing, and the great potential of smartphones and social networks, but noted that those advances would need to be remixed and reimagined to reach concrete solutions.

186. Mr. Barkai introduced the concept of “dynamic chaos” and the fact that the large amount of data and knowledge potentially available in the current era represented both opportunities and challenges. He stressed the need for improvements in ways of collecting, managing and analysing data and information to develop a clearer picture of the marine environment. He encouraged citizens to be observers of the sea and noted that technology could benefit fisheries management at all levels, from electronic log books for commercial fisheries to smartphones for artisanal fisheries, to secure the latest market information. He further emphasized the need for global knowledge-sharing platforms.

187. Mr. Ryabinin stressed the important role of marine science and research in developing policy and global commitments, in particular global observation systems, and the need for cooperation and coordination in marine scientific research, as demonstrated, for example, in the first global integrated marine assessment of the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects. He also emphasized

the need for oceans science and data to be sustainably funded so that research and knowledge could be effectively utilized by policymakers, in particular in the development of blue economies. He noted concrete examples where science and marine technologies could bring significant benefits, including with regard to early warning systems, marine protected areas, carbon capture and storage and renewable energy.

188. In final comments before the general dialogue, the panel re-emphasized the need for collaboration within the scientific community and the promotion of regional cooperation. The panellists also reasserted that resources for capacity-building in ocean observation should be a priority in policy and budget decisions.

189. In the discussion that followed, participants echoed the panel on many key points, including the need for two-way communication between scientists and policymakers, so that scientists would be encouraged to develop data and knowledge that were policy-relevant. They also noted the need for better communication of scientific data and information including, for example, by the press and the media and through the development of abstracts or summaries for policymakers, as was done by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

190. Participants recalled that much of the ocean was still unknown and stressed the need for improved bathymetry and hydrographic surveying to map the ocean floor, for biodiversity surveys and census-taking and for continuity or sustainability of ocean observation systems, especially of key ocean variables. Participants noted the need for technology transfer and capacity development in marine science and data collection and for enabling partnerships in government, academia and the private sector. The role of widely accessible technology, such as smartphones and other personal technology, was again noted in that context.

191. The role of the private sector in providing marine scientific data and platforms for developing new knowledge and information was stressed. Participants noted opportunities for partnerships with marine industries, including shipping, fishing, energy and other sectors with a potential to share existing data and collect new data and information through marine activities, thereby making valuable contributions to the knowledge base of the ocean. Participants noted that as technology was advancing at a rapid pace, often owing to the innovation of young people and entrepreneurs, it would be necessary to move beyond a proprietary mindset and to channel those innovations and make them accessible to a wide range of people, including at the local community level. Participants noted that the right governance structures could help to promote the open exchange of knowledge and technology.

192. A number of interventions noted the need for improved research and data-sharing in the development of blue economies and cited challenges associated with multiple uses of ocean space, for example, fisheries operations in sensitive marine areas or regions with underwater cultural heritage.

193. Many voluntary commitments addressed overfishing and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing as well as measures to strengthen regional cooperation and to build capacity in developing countries, particularly in small island developing States and least developed countries. Governments from North and South alike reiterated their commitment to support research institutes and ocean observations, including in the deep sea, coastal waters and polar and tropical regions, in order to enhance marine biodiversity, address climate change impacts and understand weather patterns and trends. Participants also noted advances on many other issues, including with regard to sustainable consumption and production, for example by decreasing the use of plastic, and the protection of critical ecosystems such as mangroves.

194. Participants also discussed commitments related to the transfer of marine technology, including with regard to specific challenges such as underwater noise, microplastics and the impact of land-based agriculture on coastal ecosystems and fisheries. They noted that technology transfer offered many opportunities, including with regard to biotechnology and aquaculture.

195. Participants also discussed commitments made to advance the engagement of essential stakeholders in marine stewardship, including indigenous people and young people, as well as micro, small and medium-sized fisheries enterprises in developing countries. They noted that empowering those groups, in particular local communities, would have collateral benefits for the future health of the ocean.

196. Lastly, participants asserted that ocean education and literacy were critically important and that many organizations were improving awareness of the issues facing the oceans through knowledge and innovation hubs and institutes. In addition, several participants voiced strong support for the International Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development to continue building ocean literacy.

197. At the end of the session, the Co-Chairs encouraged the audience to address barriers to increasing marine scientific knowledge and create opportunities to improve data collection and develop research capacity and the transfer of marine technology in order to advance marine scientific research and find solutions to address the challenges facing the oceans.

G. 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 (partnership dialogue 7)

198. On 9 June, in the morning, the Co-Chair, Minister for International Development and the Pacific of Australia, Concetta Fierravanti-Wells, declared partnership dialogue 7 open and made an opening statement. The Co-Chair, Cabinet Secretary for Environment and Natural Resources of Kenya, Judy Wakhungu, also made an opening statement.

199. The partnership dialogue was moderated by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Chile, Heraldo Muñoz, who also made a statement, and presentations were made by the following panellists: Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, United Nations, Miguel de Serpa Soares; Secretary-General of the International Seabed Authority, Michael Lodge; President of the Global Ocean Forum and Professor of Marine Policy at the University of Delaware, United States, Biliana Cicin-Sain; and Director of Research, Law of the Sea and Environmental Law at the French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development, Florence Galletti.

200. In the ensuing interactive discussion, the panellists responded to the comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Tuvalu, Greece, Togo, Timor-Leste, the European Union, Barbados, Indonesia, Iceland, Honduras, Nepal, India, Trinidad and Tobago, Germany, Mexico and Cyprus.

201. The representative of the following observer also participated in the discussion: Commission for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic.

202. The representatives of the following non-governmental organizations participated in the discussion: Ship and Ocean Foundation; Observatorio pro Arrecifes; Wildlife Conservation Society; and School of Marine Sciences, University of Maine, United States.

203. The Co-Chair, Minister for International Development and the Pacific of Australia, Concetta Fierravanti-Wells, made a closing statement. The Co-Chair, Cabinet Secretary for Environment and Natural Resources of Kenya, Judy Wakhungu, also made a closing statement and declared partnership dialogue 7 closed.

Summary

204. In her opening remarks, Co-Chair Fierravanti-Wells noted that effective implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and other related instruments would be critical to the achievement of all targets under Sustainable Development Goal 14. She highlighted that international instruments, such as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement and the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, provided the overarching framework for global sustainable fisheries management and underlined the importance of addressing illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. She also highlighted efforts to develop a legally binding instrument on the conservation and sustainable use of the marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction. Co-Chair Wakhungu highlighted the importance of oceans in poverty eradication given that they created sustainable livelihoods. She noted that effective and comprehensive national legislation could be met by crafting model legislation to capture the comprehensive legal framework governing oceans at the national level. She also stressed the need for capacity-building and the transfer of marine technology and further outlined projects in Kenya in the context of the development of a blue economy.

205. In his introductory remarks, the moderator, Heraldo Muñoz, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Chile, recalled that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea was the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out and emphasized the need for concrete action in that context to address the many threats facing the oceans in an integrated manner. He stressed the importance of international cooperation in supporting the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, including through capacity-building and the transfer of marine technology.

206. Mr. Serpa Soares emphasized the critical importance of raising awareness of the need to fully and effectively implement international law, as set out in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, to reach the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. He recalled that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which set out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out, was the basis for international cooperation on ocean issues at the global, regional and bilateral levels. The Convention was complemented by two implementing agreements and numerous other binding global and regional instruments, as well as relevant non-binding instruments. He noted the importance of multi-stakeholder partnerships in raising awareness, at all levels, regarding the international legal framework for oceans. He noted that there were few existing partnerships specifically aimed at strengthening the implementation of international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and highlighted steps that could be taken to promote such partnerships.

207. Mr. Lodge noted how Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea established a comprehensive legal regime designed to achieve the sustainable use of marine mineral resources for the benefit of mankind as a whole and recalled the progress made in its implementation. He highlighted some legal and implementation gaps in the implementation of the international legal framework, including the lack of universal participation in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the 1994 Agreement relating to the Implementation of

Part XI, as well as in relation to the delineation of the boundary of the Area, given that few States had established the outer limits of their continental shelves pursuant to the provisions of the Convention. He further highlighted some of the challenges and urgent needs of developing countries in participating in the work of the International Seabed Authority, including in the light of the sophisticated, costly and highly specialized nature of deep sea science. He urged participants to consider focused and coordinated global partnerships to improve deep sea scientific research and sharing of the benefits of such research with developing countries.

208. Ms. Cicin-Sain underlined specific challenges at the national, regional, and global levels in implementing the 2030 Agenda and opportunities for greater coherence. In particular, she highlighted that Sustainable Development Goal 14 would be superimposed on top of already existing national ocean policy frameworks and that cross-sectoral cooperation at the regional level, such as between regional seas organizations and regional fisheries management organizations, required global guidance and the involvement of large marine ecosystem programmes. She stressed the need for procedures to monitor and track progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the voluntary commitments emanating from the Ocean Conference. She suggested that greater coherence could be achieved at the global level by, for example, enhancing UN-Oceans as a coordination mechanism.

209. Ms. Galletti outlined general implementation gaps, which she illustrated through the example of the management of the Walters Shoals in the West Indian Ocean. She highlighted, in particular, the fragmentation of the applicable international legal framework, the historical focus on exploitation rather than on conservation of marine ecosystems and species, the constraints resulting from the legal limits of the maritime zones when trying to manage ecosystems, the lack of time frames for the implementation of obligations, limited awareness of the law of the sea, uneven capacity among States and the lack of a comprehensive regime for marine biodiversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction. She suggested ways to address those gaps including, for example, expanding geographical coverage of and participation in regional institutions and further developing cross-sectoral cooperation.

210. Member States and other stakeholders echoed the panellists on a number of issues and highlighted the importance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea as the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out and as the basis for strengthening peace, security and cooperation. They stressed that effective implementation of the Convention, as complemented by a broad range of instruments, including the two implementing agreements relating to the Convention, was key to achieving all of the targets of Sustainable Development Goal 14, as well as other ocean-related Goals of the 2030 Agenda. The comprehensive nature of the framework set out in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, as well as its near-universal participation, was considered its strength. It was noted that international jurisprudence had accepted that the provisions of the Convention either reflected or had become customary international law and that sustainable development had also become a general principle of international law. It was further suggested that while the general principles of the Convention might not be fully appropriate to respond to some new challenges, the Convention still provided a solid basis and the legal tools to address those challenges. It was stated that the international legal regime for fisheries set out in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement on the basis of regional fisheries management organizations was sufficient if fully implemented. Participants emphasized the importance of international cooperation at the global and regional levels in implementing the applicable international legal framework.

211. Some specific areas of implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea were highlighted as particularly relevant to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 14, such as the protection and preservation of the marine environment and sustainable fisheries. A call was made for improved implementation of article 65 of the Convention relating to cooperation for the conservation and management of marine mammals, noting that they were vulnerable to human activities, including ship strikes and ocean noise. The need for clarification, including through the International Law Commission, on the legal consequences of sea-level rise on the extent of maritime zones was highlighted.

212. Examples of measures taken at the global, regional and national levels to support the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and other relevant instruments, including through cross-sectoral cooperation and multi-stakeholder participation, were provided. The need for increased international cooperation in the implementation of other relevant instruments, such as the Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage, was stressed.

213. The important role of regional organizations and mechanisms, including regional seas programmes and action plans and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, was noted. It was suggested that global and regional networks, if rationalized, connected and strengthened, could provide a global ocean governance framework for the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 14. It was also considered that stronger cooperation among multilateral environmental agreements as well as global and regional frameworks should be sought.

214. Participants identified a number of challenges to implementation, including the need to move towards integrated approaches, including through greater cross-sectoral cooperation at all levels; establish mechanisms to follow up on progress in implementation; address illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing; provide for adequate funding; address the destruction of coral reefs through infrastructure projects; and ensure science-based decision-making, including by promoting further marine scientific research. New and potential future challenges were also highlighted, including the impacts of climate change, the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction, noting the work of the Preparatory Committee established by the General Assembly in its resolution [69/292](#), and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing in the Central Arctic.

215. Participants highlighted the particular challenges of small island developing States, least developed countries and landlocked developing countries in implementation. These included technical, human and financial challenges related to the protection and preservation of the marine environment; the ability to sustainably exploit natural resources; the delimitation of maritime boundaries; mapping and charting; monitoring, control and surveillance; and enforcement. The need for landlocked developing countries to also be actively involved in the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14 was highlighted, including in the light of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea related to landlocked developing countries. It was noted that middle-income countries might share many of the same challenges as developing countries.

216. Areas requiring further capacity-building and funding included technical, human and financial resources for hydrographic and legal expertise; the development of legislation and monitoring, control and surveillance and enforcement. It was suggested that guidance on the precise measures to be taken to implement international instruments and applicable timelines should be developed. The need for transfer of marine technology was also emphasized. The importance of

developing programmes and curricula to raise the awareness of young people on ocean issues and the applicable international instruments, including by developing a youth-friendly version of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, was underscored. To improve implementation, it was considered important for all to have a detailed understanding of the Convention and the legal framework that it established, including the interaction with other related instruments.

217. Suggestions were made to focus new partnerships on, inter alia, improving the capacity of States, integrated coastal zone management, the protection of the marine environment, sustainable tourism, addressing the impacts of marine litter, including plastics, and education of young people.

218. Several voluntary commitments aimed at strengthening existing partnerships and addressing gaps in areas in which action was needed the most were announced. Voluntary commitments included participation in the various international instruments relating to oceans, assistance to Pacific countries to conclude outstanding maritime boundaries, a road map on oceans and climate action, an oceans governance research programme and the organization by UN-Oceans of briefings on the current ocean-related regulatory and policy frameworks as well as relevant activities.

Chapter V

Special event commemorating World Oceans Day

219. The Conference held a special event commemorating World Oceans Day on 8 June 2017.

Chapter VI

Report of the Credentials Committee

220. Rule 4 of the rules of procedure 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 provides that:

A Credentials Committee of nine members shall be appointed at the beginning of the Conference. Its composition shall be based on that of the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly at its seventy-first session. It shall examine the credentials of representatives and report to the Conference without delay.

221. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 5 June 2017, the Conference, in accordance with rule 4 of its rules of procedure, appointed a Credentials Committee consisting of the following States: Cameroon, China, Malawi, Netherlands, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia and United States of America.

222. The Credentials Committee held one meeting, on 8 June 2017.

223. The representative of Malawi, Necton D. Mhura, was unanimously elected as Chair.

224. The Committee had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General dated 7 June 2017 concerning the credentials of representatives of States and of the European Union participating in the Conference. A representative of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat made a statement relating to the memorandum.

225. As indicated in paragraph 1 of the memorandum, formal credentials of representatives to the Conference, in the form required under rule 3 of the rules of procedure of the Conference, had been submitted to the Secretary-General, as at the time of the meeting of the Committee, by the European Union and the following 62 States: Andorra, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Czechia, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Jamaica, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nauru, New Zealand, Oman, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

226. As indicated in paragraph 2 of the memorandum, information concerning the appointment of representatives of States to the Conference had been communicated to the Secretary-General, as at the time of the meeting of the Committee, by means of a facsimile communication from the Head of State or Government or the Minister for Foreign Affairs, or by means of a letter or note verbale from the ministry, embassy or mission concerned, by the following 91 States: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Canada, Comoros, Cook Islands, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Fiji, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Holy See, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru,

Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu and Yemen.

227. As indicated in paragraph 3 of the memorandum, the Secretary-General had not received the formal credentials or information referred to in paragraph 226 above from the following 44 States who had been invited to participate in the Conference: Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Mali, Niger, Niue, Pakistan, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, South Sudan, State of Palestine, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zambia.

228. The Chair recommended that the Committee accept the credentials of the representatives of the States and of the European Union listed in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the above-mentioned memorandum, on the understanding that formal credentials for representatives of the States referred to in paragraph 226 above as well as States referred to in paragraph 227 above, where applicable, would be communicated to the Secretary-General as soon as possible.

229. The Committee adopted the following draft resolution without a vote:

The Credentials Committee,

Having examined the credentials of the representatives to 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,

Accepts the credentials of the representatives of the States and of the European Union referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the memorandum of the Secretary-General.

230. The Committee decided, without a vote, to recommend to the Conference the adoption of a draft resolution approving the report of the Committee.

Action taken by the Conference

231. At its 8th plenary meeting, on 9 June, the Conference considered the report of the Credentials Committee ([A/CONF.230/13](#)), as introduced by the Chair of the Committee, who also informed the Conference that since the formal meeting of the Committee, credentials in due form had been received from Albania, Brazil, Cyprus, France, Kiribati, Mauritius, Mozambique and Peru.

232. The Conference adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Credentials Committee in its report and accepted the additional credentials mentioned by the Chair of the Credentials Committee (for the text, see chap. I, resolution 2).

Chapter VII

Outcome of the Conference

233. At its 8th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2017, the Conference had before it a draft resolution submitted by the two Presidents of the Conference entitled “Our ocean, our future: call for action” ([A/CONF.230/L.1](#)). The draft call for action ([A/CONF.230/11](#)), as agreed upon at the intergovernmental consultations, was also before the Conference.

234. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted draft resolution [A/CONF.230/L.1](#), thereby adopting the call for action contained in document [A/CONF.230/11](#), and recommended that the General Assembly endorse, at its seventy-first session, the call for action as adopted by the Conference (for the text, see chap. I, resolution 1).

235. Also at the same meeting, statements in explanation of vote after the adoption of the draft resolution were made by the representatives of the United States, Egypt, France and the Russian Federation. The representative of the European Union also made a statement after adoption.

Chapter VIII

Adoption of the report of the Conference

236. At the 8th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2017, the Rapporteur-General introduced the draft report of the Conference ([A/CONF.230/L.2](#)).

237. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted the draft report ([A/CONF.230/L.2](#)) and authorized the Rapporteur-General to finalize the report.

Chapter IX

Closure of the Conference

238. At its 8th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2017, the Secretary-General of the Conference, Wu Hongbo, made a statement.

239. At the same meeting, with the consent of the Conference, the President of the General Assembly, Peter Thomson, made a statement.

240. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the Presidents of the Conference, Josaia Voreqe Bainimarama and Isabella Lövin.

241. Also at the 8th plenary meeting, the President of the Conference, Isabella Lövin, declared the Conference closed.

Annex I

List of documents

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title or description</i>
A/CONF.230/1	4	Provisional agenda
A/CONF.230/2	3	Provisional rules of procedure
A/CONF.230/3	6	Organizational and procedural matters
A/CONF.230/4	9	Addressing marine pollution: concept paper prepared by the secretariat
A/CONF.230/5	9	Managing, protecting, conserving and restoring marine and coastal ecosystems: concept paper prepared by the secretariat
A/CONF.230/6	9	Minimizing and addressing ocean acidification: concept paper prepared by the secretariat
A/CONF.230/7	9	Making fisheries sustainable: concept note prepared by the secretariat
A/CONF.230/8	9	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: concept note prepared by the secretariat
A/CONF.230/9	9	Increasing scientific knowledge, and developing research capacity and transfer of marine technology: concept note prepared by the secretariat
A/CONF.230/10	9	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: concept note prepared by the secretariat
A/CONF.230/11	11	Draft call for action
A/CONF.230/12	8	Letter dated 5 June 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the Presidents of the Conference
A/CONF.230/13	7 (b)	Report of the Credentials Committee
A/CONF.230/15	8	Letter dated 15 June 2017 from the Permanent Representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to the United Nations addressed to the Presidents of the Conference
A/CONF.230/L.1	11	Draft resolution: Our ocean: our future: call for action
A/CONF.230/L.2	12	Draft resolution: Draft report 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
A/CONF.230/INF/1		Information for participants
A/CONF.230/INF/2		List of participants

Annex II^a

List of voluntary commitments

1. #OneLess plastic bottle in the ocean: Starting the refill revolution (#OneLess (hosted by the Zoological Society of London)), #OceanAction16727
2. #Suez4ocean — Mobilizing 83 000 employees around the globe by launching large scale collective and participatory waste collection operations on beaches and riversides. (Suez Group), #OceanAction18064
3. ‘Be the Change’ week; Beach clean-up event; (UN Department of Public Information), #OceanAction20468
4. 1 Million KM squared of Marine Protected Area and New Marine Park (Chile), #OceanAction21832
5. 10% de reas Marinas Protegidas (Colombia), #OceanAction20269
6. 14.6 — By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and over-fishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizin (Myanmar — Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation), #OceanAction21680
7. 14.7 — By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation), #OceanAction21692
8. 150 nios han recibido visitas guiadas para conocer el arrecife coralino (MARALLIANCE), #OceanAction17334
9. 3 reas Marinas Protegidas del caribe de Honduras cuentan con instrumentos que permiten la sostenibilidad financiera de las acciones de manejo (Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo PNUD Honduras), #OceanAction17992
10. 3 reas Marinas Protegidas del caribe de Honduras disponen de instrumentos de manejo. (Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo PNUD Honduras), #OceanAction17989
11. 30 New Mission Blue Hope Spots by 2020 (Sylvia Earle Alliance/Mission Blue), #OceanAction16625
12. 30% MPAs within Tongan waters (Tonga Ministry of MEIDECC/Ministry of Fisheries), #OceanAction21468
13. 3000 estudiantes han sido educados en cuanto al tema de la importancia de la mega-fauna marina (MARALLIANCE), #OceanAction17326
14. 3D printed artificial reefs: a relevant technology aiming to mimicry natural structural complexity and to mitigate lost of habitat in coastal ecosystems (Monegasque Association for the Protection of Nature), #OceanAction15740
15. A better understanding of our Oceans environment through the collection, use and sharing of Geospatial information (International Federation of Surveyors), #OceanAction18733

^a The present annex has been reproduced as received, without formal editing, in the language of submission only.

16. A commitment to reduce ocean noise pollution (Wildlife Conservation Society), #OceanAction18553
17. A Holistic Solution for the Eradication of Destructive Fishing Practices in South-East Asia (Reef Defenders), #OceanAction17094
18. A human-scale solution to microfiber pollution: The Cora Ball (Rozalia Project), #OceanAction16762
19. A joint ACCOBAMS/GFCM approach to mitigate bycatch and depredation in the Mediterranean Sea (Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic area (ACCOBAMS)), #OceanAction16439
20. A Jurisdictional Implementation of the Micronesia Challenge (Federated States of Micronesia National Government), #OceanAction16688
21. A marine modeling tool for monitoring, managing and protecting the vulnerable ecosystem Ha Long Bay in Vietnam: development, training and best practices (CEBioS, RBINS), #OceanAction16292
22. A Massive Open Online Course: One Planet One Ocean: From Science to Solutions. (Cluster of Excellence), #OceanAction18037
23. A new global programme for private/public sponsorship: Take OFF, Take Ocean For Future (Institut océanographique Paul Ricard), #OceanAction14803
24. A pilot project for the protection of running water and Mediterranean Sea water from waste frying oil (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)), #OceanAction19313
25. A Series of SIDS In-country Technical Assistance for Sustainable Development Roadmaps (Aruba Centre of Excellence for the Sustainable Development of SIDS), #OceanAction16670
26. A workshop site for the ecological restoration of the coastal environment (SAR-LAB project): An innovative research programme (Institut océanographique Paul Ricard), #OceanAction14771
27. Abyssal initiative for Blue Growth: Advancing SDG 14 and the quest for a Blue Economy through the promotion of socio-economic benefits for developing countries, including SIDS, and increasing scientific knowledge and research capacity: perspectives on de (International Seabed Authority(ISA) and United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)), #OceanAction16538
28. ACCOBAMS — Addressing impacts of ocean noise on cetaceans in the Mediterranean and Black Seas (Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic area (ACCOBAMS)), #OceanAction16331
29. ACCOBAMS Survey Initiative: a challenging macro synoptic regional assessment of cetaceans populations for the benefit of regional conservation and economic actors (ACCOBAMS (Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic area)), #OceanAction16114
30. Achieve the good environmental status of EU Member States' marine waters by 2020 (European Union), #OceanAction17530
31. Achieving decent work for seafarers (International Labour Organization), #OceanAction21556

32. Achieving decent work through the elimination of exploitative labour conditions for fishers and seafarers (International Labour Organization (ILO)), #OceanAction16182
33. Achieving new Fisheries measures in the Belgian part of the North Sea (Federal Public Service for the Environment), #OceanAction17266
34. Achieving the promise of 10% ocean protection by 2020 (Ocean Sanctuary Alliance (OSA)), #OceanAction15318
35. Acting for the Health of the Environment and the Protection of Oceans (SUEZ), #OceanAction17749
36. Actualizar el Plan Nacional de Contingencias and Derrames de Hidrocarburos y Sustancias Nocivas (Dirección General de la Marina Mercante de Honduras), #OceanAction17797
37. Actualizar reglas y normativas vigentes para ser aplicadas en marinas y clubes nauticos a nivel nacional (Armada Dominicana), #OceanAction21112
38. Adaptando la Pesca y el Turismo del Golfo de Montijo al Cambio Climático (Fundación MarViva), #OceanAction16782
39. Additional funds to a number of SDG14 related research and innovation projects (European Union), #OceanAction18678
40. Address Barriers to Floating Offshore Wind Energy Development through Inter-Industry Dialogue and Action (Principle Power, Inc.), #OceanAction18548
41. Address the issue of marine debris and ghost gear through a conservation management measure at Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority), #OceanAction21512
42. Addressing the global marine debris crisis from an underwater perspective — citizen science and community engagement for global solution (Project AWARE), #OceanAction17638
43. Addressing acidification (Iceland Ministry for the Environment and Natural Resources), #OceanAction16733
44. Addressing Ocean Acidification in Washington State (Washington State, Marine Resource Advisory Council), #OceanAction17932
45. Addressing the adverse impacts of underwater noise on migratory species (Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)), #OceanAction21328
46. Addressing the causes of aquatic wild meat for sustainable development (OceanCare), #OceanAction16046
47. Adhesión a los convenios internacionales relativos a las indemnizaciones en caso de derrames de hidrocarburos (Dirección General de la Marina Mercante de Honduras), #OceanAction17803
48. adidas commitment to contribute to the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14 (adidas), #OceanAction16518
49. Adoption of Fisheries Management Plans with long term precautionary Harvest Control Rules for commercially harvested fish stocks in Icelandic waters. (Ministry of Industries and Innovation on behalf of the Government of Iceland), #OceanAction18424
50. Advancing science and partnership in the Phoenix Islands Protected Area (PIPA Scientific Advisory Committee), #OceanAction20828

51. Advancing solutions oriented integrative ocean sustainability research within the Ocean Knowledge-Action Network (Ocean KAN) (Future Earth), #OceanAction15422
52. African Clean Cities Platform (Ministry of the Environment, Japan, JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) , UNEP, UN-HABITAT), #OceanAction18001
53. AGIR pour la mise en oeuvre des Aires Marines Protgés (Association de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources), #OceanAction16838
54. Aitutaki Envirolooo GEF SGP Project part of the Keep Aitutaki Clean Programme (Aitutaki Conservation Trust), #OceanAction20249
55. Al menos un 20% de las embarcaciones de pesca artesanal contarn con un dispositivo de localizacin (Dirección General de la Marina Mercante), #OceanAction17857
56. Aloha Aina Associates (Hawaii Institute for Human Rights), #OceanAction21723
57. Aloha+ Nature 2030 Goal (Hawai'i Green Growth), #OceanAction15491
58. Amend relevant national regulations for the application of ecosystem approach (EcAp), defined in the National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management of Montenegro, prepared by the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism in cooperation wit (Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Department for Sustainable Development and Integrated Coastal Zone Management), #OceanAction17598
59. Amlioration de la Gestion Participative des Ressources de Mangroves pour la Lutte contre l'Erosion Ctire, la Pollution, la Prservation des Ressources Halieutiques et la rduction de la pauvret en Cte d'Ivoire. (La Fédération des Réseaux et Associations de l'Energie, de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (FEREADD).), #OceanAction17782
60. Ampliacin del vivero de plantas costeras, Saman. (CEBSE), #OceanAction20908
61. An innovative financial mechanism to support the effective management of MPAs in the Mediterranean basin; a public-private commitment in a regional approach for local beneficiaries. (Monaco Government), #OceanAction15757
62. An Ocean of Opportunities — The Professor Mario Ruivo Prize (Eurocean Foundation), #OceanAction21368
63. Annual, public releases of the Surface Ocean CO2 Atlas (SOCAT) (SOCAT scientific community), #OceanAction20464
64. APEC Project Workshop on Marine Observation and Research Towards Evidence Based Sustainable Ocean Governance (The Government of Japan), #OceanAction17090
65. Aplicacin del Acuerdo de Nueva York (Dirección Nacional de los Espacios Acuáticos), #OceanAction21020
66. Application of Ridge to Reef Concept for Biodiversity Conservation and for the Enhancement of Ecosystem Services and Cultural Heritage in Niue (Niue Ministry of Natural Reosurces), #OceanAction17050
67. Application of the marine model for coastal shelf seas for the protection of the marine environment in Benin (CEBIOs, RBINS), #OceanAction16301

68. Apport de limagerie satellitaire dans la gestion durable des cosystmes de mangroves au large de Toukouzou Ozalem, dans les dpartements de Grand-Lahou et Jacqueville, au sud de la Cote d'Ivoire (Centre National de Floristique), #OceanAction17890
69. Aprovechamiento Sostenible de moluscos en Patrimonio Natural del Estado (Sistema Nacional de Áres de Conservación (SINAC/MINAE) e Instituto Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura (INCOPESCA)), #OceanAction19579
70. Aprovechando la demanda del mercado para la conservacin marina (Fundación MarViva), #OceanAction16790
71. APRU network of experts, future leaders and policy makers addressing the health of the Pacific Ocean and its marine and coastal resources (APRU), #OceanAction18938
72. ARCS Program — Autonomous Refuse Collection and Shipping (Smart Cities Industries), #OceanAction21735
73. Arctic Marine Protected Area Network Toolbox Project (2017-2019) (Sweden, Finland and Canada), #OceanAction18421
74. Artificial Reefs Program (Ministry of Climate Change and Environment — United Arab Emirates), #OceanAction20389
75. Artists Project Earth (APE UK) (APE UK), #OceanAction15302
76. Aruba Plastic Bag Ban (Parliament Aruba), #OceanAction20744
77. Asegurar la descarga y manejo adecuado de al meno 6000 toneladas por ao de desechos slidos (Dirección General de la Marina Mercante de Honduras), #OceanAction17806
78. Assesment of the marine environment status in Albania (Regional Environmental Center Country Office Albania), #OceanAction18370
79. Assisting Improvement of Locally Managed Coastal Fisheries in the Marshall Islands (UNDP GEF Small Grants Programme/RMI), #OceanAction20029
80. Assisting Small and Artisanal Fishermen (INDIA), #OceanAction20664
81. At sea research for MPAs (Oceana), #OceanAction21232
82. Atlantic Interactions A strategic research agenda Integrating Space, Climate-Energy, Oceans and Data Sciences through North-South/South-North Cooperation (Government of Portugal), #OceanAction18518
83. Aumentar el conocimiento cientfico sobre sistemas costeros y marinos (Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Ministerio de Medio Ambiente, UASD), #OceanAction21120
84. Australia State of the Environment (Department of the Environment and Energy), #OceanAction17438
85. Australias Integrated Marine Observing System (IMOS) as a contribution to global ocean observing (Bureau of Meteorology, as a principal participant in the IMOS consortium), #OceanAction17426
86. Avoid and Intercept ocean plastics by the fisheries industry of the Maldives (Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture, Maldives), #OceanAction16586
87. Avoid Intercept Redesign our ocean plastics (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment), #OceanAction17836

88. Avoid, Intercept, Redesign plastics to save our Ocean (Nauru — CIE), #OceanAction20219
89. Awareness campaigns on the marine mammals in the Pelagos Sanctuary (Pelagos Agreement on the creation of a marine mammals Sanctuary in the Mediterranean Sea), #OceanAction21296
90. Ballast water management programme (INDIA), #OceanAction20612
91. Baltic Sea region: Soil carbon sequestration and nutrient cycling to combat eutrophication and climate change (Foundation for a Living Baltic Sea/Baltic Sea Action Group (BSAG)), #OceanAction18085
92. Ban plastic microbeads in cosmetics (Sweden), #OceanAction18818
93. Beach clean-ups (Fundación para la Protección del Mar — PROMAR), #OceanAction18490
94. Beach Cleanup — San Pedro in Lima, Per (L.O.O.P. (Life Out Of Plastic)), #OceanAction18888
95. Beach Observation Network ‘SeaWatch-B’ (Flanders Marine Institute (VLIZ)), #OceanAction18663
96. Becas de investigacin FECOP-GFTR (becas de investigacin de la Federacin Costarricense de Pesca Turstica y Gray FishTag Research) para estudiantes costarricenses (Federación Costarricense de Pesca Turística (FECOP)), #OceanAction19674
97. Belgian long term vision for the North Sea 2050 (Secretary of State from the North Sea & Federal Public Service for the Environment), #OceanAction17150
98. Belgian marine research programme (Belgian Science Policy Office (BELSPO)), #OceanAction18394
99. Belgium’s national action plan on Ballast Water by Federal Public Service of Mobility and Transport — Belgium (Government) — SDG 14 (Federal Public Service of Mobility and Transport — Belgium (Government)), #OceanAction15936
100. Belgium’s national action plan on marine litter (Belgium (Federal Public Service of the Environment — Belgium)), #OceanAction14721
101. Belize Model For Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries Management (Belize Fisheries Department), #OceanAction17863
102. Benthic Trawling Experimental project (SADSTIA), #OceanAction21336
103. Better climate for living of human society and other life through implementation of CRM, and huge employment generation (Anupam Ghosh of Asian Marine Conservation Association (AMCA)), #OceanAction21516
104. Better understand our offshore fishstocks (Government of Timor-Leste), #OceanAction17647
105. Biodiversity Conservation, Coastal, Ocean Clean-up and Protection (SPAWN Org Inc. (Service to the People and Welfare of the Nation Org. Inc.) Tanauan, Leyte Philippines 6502), #OceanAction14216
106. Biogeography, Conservation and Modeling Laboratory (Arizona State University), #OceanAction14951
107. Blue Action Fund (Germany, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)), #OceanAction16098

108. Blue Azores (A Network of Marine Protected Areas) (Oceano Azul Foundation), #OceanAction18109
109. Blue Carbon Code of Conduct (GRID-Arendal), #OceanAction20420
110. Blue Economy Aquaculture Challenge (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)), #OceanAction17446
111. Blue economy for a healthy Mediterranean- Measuring, Monitoring and Promoting an environmentally sustainable economy in the Mediterranean region (UN Environment/Mediterranean Action Plan/Plan Bleu Regional Activity Center), #OceanAction19325
112. Blue Economy Handbook (Indian Ocean Rim Association), #OceanAction18328
113. Blue Fee for coastal and marine resource sustainable management in the Republic of the Marshall Islands (Ministry of Resources & Development (Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority)), #OceanAction21568
114. Blue Forests Project (United Nations Environment Programme), #OceanAction21548
115. Blue Growth Summer School (Ghent University), #OceanAction19574
116. Blue Halo Barbuda: Sustainable and comprehensive ocean and coastal management initiative (The Government of Antigua and Barbuda/Blue Halo Barbuda), #OceanAction20800
117. Blue Innovation Institute for SIDS (The Netherlands), #OceanAction18301
118. Blue Solutions for a healthy Blue Planet (The Blue Solutions Initiative), #OceanAction18088
119. Bootless Bay Managed Marine Area (Conservation and Environment Protection Authority, Papua New Guinea), #OceanAction21432
120. Bothnia Bulk (SSAB), #OceanAction15203
121. Brazilian Alliance for Sustainable Seafood (BASS) (Executive Secretariat — provisory), #OceanAction21696
122. Brochure on marine biodiversity in the Belgian part of the North Sea (Federal Public Service for the Environment), #OceanAction16450
123. Build a global network of Blue Carbon Knowledge Nodes for Science and Policy (The Blue Carbon Initiative), #OceanAction15003
124. Building a management plan on the Whales and Dolphins Uruguayan Sanctuary: mitigate and avoid impacts on the endangered cetaceans (Eubalaena sp; Pontoporia sp), threatened and die by direct, indirect and synergistic activities. (Organization Cetacean Conservation OCC), #OceanAction14927
125. Building Capacity of Sarteneja Village to Contribute to the Success of Managed Access in Belize — GEF SGP funded project (Sarteneja Fishermen Association), #OceanAction19208
126. Building International Capacity to Monitor, Understand, and Act on Ocean Acidification (The Ocean Foundation), #OceanAction15877
127. Building Partnerships to Assist Developing Countries Minimize the Impacts from Aquatic Biofouling (GloFouling Partnerships) (International Maritime Organization (IMO)), #OceanAction16601

128. Building Resilience of the Land, People and Fijis Oceans (WWF Pacific), #OceanAction16422
129. Building the knowledge base for global ocean resource management (Ocean Tracking Network), #OceanAction16066
130. Building up the national infrastructure to ensure the effective implementation of the Ballast Water Convention (Ministry of the Environment (Estonia)), #OceanAction17632
131. Bureau of Meteorology hosting of UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) decentralised offices for ocean science and tsunami warning (Bureau of Meteorology), #OceanAction16902
132. By 2020 establish a conservation target of 5% of marine & coastal areas. (Ministry of Environment), #OceanAction18334
133. By end of 2017 have an approved Oceans Policy (Government of Timor-Leste), #OceanAction17641
134. By-products from steel industry for water purification. (Höganäs AB), #OceanAction20844
135. Bycatch Mitigation Initiative (International Whaling Commission), #OceanAction19333
136. Bye Bye Plastic Bags (Melati & Isabel Wijsen), #OceanAction14672
137. Cabo Verde creates and implements comprehensive frameworks for maritime sector planning and threat management (National Directorate of Environment), #OceanAction17860
138. Campaa concientizacin para uso de bolsas reutilizables en las Islas de la Baha, con el fin de reducir el uso de bolsas de plstico desechables. (Zona Libre de Turismo (ZOLITUR)), #OceanAction17926
139. Canada Commits to the United Nations Environment Clean Seas Campaign (Canada), #OceanAction20676
140. Canadas Oceans Protection Plan- Investments in New Research Activities to Reduce Impacts on Marine Mammals from Shipping and Improve Response to Emergency Pollution Incidents (Canada), #OceanAction20708
141. Canadas support for marine pollution prevention under the London Protocol (Canada), #OceanAction20616
142. Canadian Investments in Ocean Science Research and Monitoring (Canada), #OceanAction19298
143. Capacitar a 75 efectivos de la Fuerza Naval de Honduras en cuanto a temas de control y vigilancia de reas protegidas marinas (Fundación Islas de la Bahía), #OceanAction17394
144. Capacitar a 80 autoridades policiales en temas de legislacin ambiental (Bay Islands Conservation Association (BICA) Roatán), #OceanAction17342
145. Capacitar a maestros de escuela en el manejo de desechos slidos (Bay Islands Conservation Association (BICA) Roatán), #OceanAction17294
146. Capacitar a todas las juntas de agua de Roatan en el mejor manejo del agua potable y actividades de saneamiento (Polos Water Association), #OceanAction17218

147. Capacity building for preserving marine habitats with marine models in Peru (CEBIOs, RBINS), #OceanAction16286
148. Capacity Building in support of the Ocean Economy (University of Mauritius), #OceanAction18516
149. Capacity Building on Coastal Protection in South Indian and Atlantic Oceans (Department of Geography, Kenyatta University), #OceanAction16238
150. Capacity building programme towards marine litter and the opportunities of the circular economy for the plastic sector (Exchange 4 Change Brasil and ABIPLAST — Brazilian Plastics Industry Association), #OceanAction17743
151. Capacity Development (INDIA), #OceanAction20628
152. Capacity development of SAS member countries for the preparation of specific policies to implement goal 14 (South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme (SACEP)), #OceanAction15445
153. Capacity Development Supporting the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14 and the Transfer of Marine Technology within the SIDS (IOC-CD), #OceanAction16002
154. Capacity-building for Artisanal Fisherman (Tecnologica de Alimentos S.A.), #OceanAction17830
155. Cape York and Neighboring Island Countries Marine Debris partnerships (Tangaroa Blue Foundation), #OceanAction19349
156. Captive Breeding of Marine ornamental Fish (Haus des Meeres Vienna), #OceanAction15566
157. Caracterizacin de las principales actividades pesqueras en los Cayos Miskitos, (Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo PNUD Honduras), #OceanAction17980
158. Care of the Oceans (World Christian Life Community), #OceanAction21726
159. Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CCREEE) (Austrian Development Agency), #OceanAction16510
160. Caribbean Platform for Nutrients Management (Secretariat to the Cartagena Convention — UN Environment Caribbean Environment Programme), #OceanAction16242
161. Catalyzing ocean literacy (UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre), #OceanAction21016
162. CDSB Framework for environmental information and natural capital reporting (Climate Disclosure Standards Board (CDSB)), #OceanAction15916
163. Checklist and Information System on Alien and Invasive species in the Belgian part of the North Sea and adjacent estuaries (Flanders Marine Institute (VLIZ)), #OceanAction18648
164. Chuuk Lagoon Pacific Ocean Emergency Response — Safeguarding Underwater Cultural Heritage (FSM National Archives, Historic Preservation & Culture Office), #OceanAction16691
165. CITES working for sustainable fisheries delivering on needs-driven capacity building (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)), #OceanAction15374

166. Civil society and small and micro enterprise innovation for marine and coastal conservation in the Caribbean (Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)), #OceanAction19559
167. Clean Seas for a Cleaner Pacific (United Nations Environment Programme (UN entity)/Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (Intergovernmental Organisation)), #OceanAction15962
168. Clean Tax Cuts for Plastic Waste Reduction (Ocean Recovery Alliance), #OceanAction15055
169. Clean the Creeks in Lindenhurst, NY that flow into the Great South Bay in Suffolk County, NY (Linda McParland), #OceanAction21720
170. Clean up exercise (United Nations Information Centre, Accra), #OceanAction15998
171. Clean up of ghost nets and plastics in our global ocean utilizing existing maritime industry equipment & adapting it for major clean up work. (Ocean Voyages Institute), #OceanAction21652
172. Cleaning the coast of the Persian Gulf (SGP), #OceanAction20364
173. Cleanup of Itaquitanduva beach (Aborigenes Institute), #OceanAction16846
174. Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific (COSPPac) (Bureau of Meteorology), #OceanAction16906
175. Climate Change adaptation for small islands (Climate Change Informatics, CSIR-NISCAIR), #OceanAction15913
176. Climate change and ocean acidification: risks and opportunities for the seafood industry. Review project. (National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research, commissioned by the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries), #OceanAction18358
177. Climate Field School for Fishermen (Agency for Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics of the Republic of Indonesia (BMKG)), #OceanAction19048
178. Climate Justice by Your Hands Project, supported by GEF SGP implemented by UNDP (Food Security Project of Phang-nga Coastal Communities), #OceanAction17911
179. Coastal Acidification: Rate, Impacts and Management (CARIM) research project (New Zealand National Institute for Water and Atmospheric Research), #OceanAction18286
180. Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Program (Department of Environment and Natural Resources), #OceanAction17929
181. Coastal Fisheries Initiative/LAC: Producing a change shift towards an integrated, inclusive and sustainable approach to fisheries management and development (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)), #OceanAction15395
182. Coastal of Inundation Forecasting Demonstration Project (CIFDP) (Agency for Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics of the Republic of Indonesia (BMKG)), #OceanAction19033
183. Coastal Risk Resilience and Insurance (The Nature Conservancy), #OceanAction15404
184. Coastal Sustainability Institute at Northeastern University (Northeastern University), #OceanAction14381

185. Colectivo Navegación Sostenible Lima (Colegiatura Colombiana de Sostenibilidad), #OceanAction15434
186. Collaborative mitigating measures for the conservation of marine ecosystem in the lower Volta Basin in the Songor Ramsar and Biosphere Reserve (Biodiversity and Ecological Restoration Organization), #OceanAction19369
187. Collect plankton samples for analysis of priority chemicals (Goes Foundation), #OceanAction19714
188. Combating pollution from plastic products (Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change), #OceanAction17062
189. Combatting Human Rights Abuses in Fishing Industry (Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries), #OceanAction18277
190. Combatting IUU fishing (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)), #OceanAction18445
191. Combatting litter (The Netherlands), #OceanAction18046
192. Commit to provide the most sustainable advisory service to at least five countries and companies wishing to maximize the use of their natural resource s by 2020 and 10 countries and companies by 2030. (Beejadhur Ocean Solutions), #OceanAction17166
193. Commitment between the Secretariats of the Caribbean Environment Programme and the OSPAR Commission to explore opportunities for inter-regional cooperation (Secretariats of the Caribbean Environment Programme and the OSPAR Commission), #OceanAction17198
194. Commitment between the Secretariats of the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission and the OSPAR Commission under the collective arrangement (The North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission and the OSPAR Commission for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North East Atlantic), #OceanAction21204
195. Commitment by Canary Islands and their marine environments (Sociedad Atlántica de Oceanógrafos (SAO)), #OceanAction21532
196. Commitment from a group of Swedish Investors on Goal 14 and Goal 6 (AP7, SPP, Church of Sweden Asset Management, Alecta, Folksam, Handelsbanken Asset Management, East Capital), #OceanAction18768
197. Commitment to international education regarding the major environmental issue of marine litter in our global ocean through multi-lingual visual media as well as continued lectures. (Ocean Voyages Institute), #OceanAction21676
198. Commitment to raise awareness about sustainable alternatives to deep sea mining (Seas At Risk), #OceanAction16974
199. Commitment to reduce CO2 emissions (and their impact on the Ocean) from global shipping industry (International Chamber of Shipping), #OceanAction14528
200. Commitment to work towards an end to disposable, single-use plastic products in light of their non-circular nature and the frequency these products become marine plastic pollution (Seas At Risk), #OceanAction16724
201. Committing to Social Responsibility in Global Fisheries and Aquaculture (Conservation International), #OceanAction15143
202. Commonwealth Marine Economies (CME) Programme (United Kingdom), #OceanAction19609

203. Commonwealth Marine Reserves (Department of the Environment and Energy), #OceanAction17908
204. Community and Stakeholder Based Coral Reef Restoration In Bira & Harapan Islands, Thousand Islands, Jakarta (Yayasan Karang Lestari Teluk Pemuteran (Pemuteran Bay Coral Protection Foundation)), #OceanAction17674
205. Community Based Coral Reef Restoration in Ambon Bay, Maluku, Indonesia (Pemuteran Bay Coral Protection Foundation), #OceanAction15830
206. Community Based Coral Reef Restoration in Pemuteran, Buleleng, Bali (Yayasan Karang Lestari Teluk Pemuteran (Pemuteran Bay Coral Protection Foundation)), #OceanAction17434
207. Community Based Fisheries Management Phase 2 (Australia Government (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade/Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research)), #OceanAction17054
208. Community dialogue intervention to stop waste disposal into Rivers in the community (Community members), #OceanAction14492
209. Community Engagement for Uruguay's 'sanctuary for whales and dolphins' (Organización Conservación de Cetáceos/Organization for Cetacean Conservation OCC Uruguay), #OceanAction14439
210. Community Integrated Management Plans (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment), #OceanAction16994
211. Complete mapping of vulnerable coastal areas (Government of Timor-Leste), #OceanAction17896
212. Comprehensive and sustainable community-based sea turtle conservation programme on Maio Island, Cabo Verde (Fundação Maio Biodiversidade (FMB)), #OceanAction19479
213. Comprometidos con el uso sostenible del recurso pesquero (TAKAMI), #OceanAction21428
214. Conciencia Martima (Ministerio de Defensa Nacional), #OceanAction21000
215. Concienciar a pescadores e instituciones afines con los ocanos, sobre aspectos legales asociados a los ocanos y la convencion de la ONU sobre el Derecho del Mar. (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), #OceanAction21140
216. Concientizar a los pescadores de la provincia Barahona con programas para el uso adecuado y regulado de las actividades pesqueras. (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), #OceanAction20976
217. Connecting and Protecting Our Seas: Initiatives in the Baltic and the Mediterranean (Sweden and Monaco), #OceanAction20104
218. Connecting Water and Agriculture in the Danube River Basin to Protect the Black Sea (International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR)), #OceanAction14991
219. Conservacin, uso sostenible de la biodiversidad y mantenimiento de los servicios de los ecosistemas de humedales protegidos de importancia internacional-Proyecto Humedales (Sistema Nacional de Áreas de Conservación (SINAC)), #OceanAction19539
220. Conservación de los humedales e impulso de actividades agro ecoturísticas en el Espavé de Chame. (Asociación Agro-Ecoturística El Espavé — Eben Ezer), #OceanAction16640

221. Conservación de los manglares y protección de tortugas marinas y playas en Jaqué, Darién. (Fundación Almanaque Azul), #OceanAction16646
222. Conservation and Management of all Species of Sharks and Rays and their Critical Habitats within Fijian Waters (Ministry of Fisheries and Department of Environment, Fiji), #OceanAction19999
223. Conservation and management of biodiversity through sustainable production and efficient governance mechanism in the Bio-corridor. (Comuna Las Gilces), #OceanAction19684
224. Conservation and Management of Cetaceans (International Whaling Commission), #OceanAction20229
225. Conservation and sustainability of fish and other marine species (Bangladesh), #OceanAction18543
226. Conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity in the Caribbean Sea Basin (European Union), #OceanAction18121
227. Conservation of marine eco-systems surrounding through implementing Sustainable Fisheries, support Marine research and educational programs (Six Senses Ninh Van Bay), #OceanAction17178
228. Conservation of sea turtle contributing to biodiversity of Hon Cau marine protected area (UNDP/GEF Small Grants Programme), #OceanAction21460
229. Conservation of urban wetlands through birds and citizen science (The Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Programme (SGP)), #OceanAction19954
230. Conserve and restore marine biodiversity resources on Santa Luzia, Raso and Branco MPA (National Directorate of Environment), #OceanAction17872
231. Conserve the Ocean of Lobitos by declaring it a World Surfing Reserve (WSR) (EcoSwell), #OceanAction16082
232. Conserve the oceans surrounding the resort and beyond by supporting sustainable fisheries, protecting critical habitats and the species that live in them, preventing plastic pollution by reducing waste in operations, and educating people of all ages. (Six Senses Laamu), #OceanAction16822
233. Conserving 25% of Grenada's nearshore marine environment and the sustainable development of its coastline (Grenada (Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry and Fisheries)), #OceanAction14548
234. Conserving 27% of marine and coastal areas of major importance for biological diversity and ecosystems services, per ecologically representative protected areas that are effectively and equitably managed (Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment of Cuba), #OceanAction20964
235. Conserving Marine Biodiversity in Saint. Kitts and Nevis (United Nations Development Programme), #OceanAction15725
236. Conserving productive and resilient marine ecosystems: Supporting human wellbeing from the Sea (WWF Colombia), #OceanAction16430
237. Consistent efforts towards moving the fisheries in Indian Ocean sustainable (Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture of the Maldives), #OceanAction18016
238. Consolidacion de Reserva De Biosfera de UNESCO (GLOBAL PENGUIN SOCIETY), #OceanAction16610

239. Continuar con el compromiso establecido mediante la iniciativa CLME (Grandes Ecosistemas Marinos del Caribe) (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), #OceanAction20836
240. Continuar con el mantenimiento y operacin de los viveros de corales en la isla de Roatn (Roatán Marine Park (RMP)), #OceanAction17779
241. Continuar el monitoreo de ecosistemas marinos y costeros a nivel nacional y promover publicaciones peridicas con esta informacin (Sociedad Civil), #OceanAction21116
242. Continuar la participacin en la Iniciativa Regional Reto del Caribe, para la proteccin del 20% de la plataforma marina nacional. (The Nature Conservancy), #OceanAction21108
243. Contribution to global research on Arctic Ocean (INDIA), #OceanAction20672
244. Contribution to the Blue Action Fund #OceanAction16098 (Government of Sweden), #OceanAction21424
245. Contribution to the CBD Special Voluntary Trust Fund to support work on EBSAs, Marine Spatial Planning and the Sustainable Ocean Initiative. (Sweden), #OceanAction18376
246. Control of marine litter inflow via rivers Bojana and Sutorina into the sea, defined in the National Action Plan of Montenegro (NAP) for the implementation of the LBS Protocol and its Regional Plans in the Framework of the SAP-MED with the aim to achieve (Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Department for Sustainable Development and Integrated Coastal Zone Management), #OceanAction17716
247. CONTROLE ET SUIVI DES TRAVAUX DE L'OUVERTURE DE L'EMBOUCHURE DE GRAND BASSAM (Centre Ivoirien Antipollution), #OceanAction17794
248. Cooperation towards fossil fuel free businesses (Haga Initiative), #OceanAction18403
249. CoopeTrcoles R.L. — Jeannette Naranjo Gonzalez (Coopetarcoles R.L), #OceanAction17773
250. Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia (COBSEA) (COBSEA Secretariat), #OceanAction15986
251. Coral Art — Underwater Living Sculptures (Raisa Mar | Conservation Artist), #OceanAction21664
252. Coral Reef Bleaching Alert Dashboard (Wgdesign), #OceanAction14423
253. Coral Sea Natural Park management plan (New-Caledonia Government), #OceanAction19341
254. Coral Triangle Initiative Australian Support Program (Department of the Environment and Energy), #OceanAction16870
255. Country Action on the Parties to the Nauru Agreement's Third Implementation Agreement Program (FSM Public Law 19-169) (National Oceanic Resource Management Authority), #OceanAction16679
256. Course on Sustainable Oceans and Marine Resources (Singapore), #OceanAction18918

257. Creacin de 5 reas Protegidas Costero Marinas en el Pacifico de Guatemala (CONSEJO NACIONAL DE ÁREAS PROTEGIDAS DE GUATEMALA), #OceanAction20460
258. Creacin de al menos un vivero de corales para actividades de recuperacin de areas afectadas en funcionamiento en algn pas del Arrecife Mesoamericano. (Iniciativa Arrecifes Saludables), #OceanAction17270
259. Creacin de capacidad y transferencia de tecnologia marina. (Instituto Oceanográfico de la Armada), #OceanAction21008
260. Creacin de lineamientos de ordenamiento del sector pesquero (Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo PNUD Honduras), #OceanAction17977
261. Creacin de lnea base en cuanto al estado de los manglares y pastos marinos en la Isla de Roatn (Zona Libre de Turismo (ZOLITUR)), #OceanAction17362
262. Creacin de reas de recuperacin de pesqueras en el paisaje marino CSUCC (Cuero y Salado — Utila — Cayos Cochinos) (Fundación Islas de la Bahía), #OceanAction17374
263. Creacin de un Fondo Ambiental para incentivar la Conservacin de los Servicios Ecosistmicos del Mar y de los Recursos Marino y Costeros (Viceministerio de Agua, Mares, Costas y Humedales (VAMCH) del Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía (MINAE)), #OceanAction19519
264. Creacin del Plan de Manejo Pesquero para la Baha de Tela (Coral Reef Alliance), #OceanAction17956
265. Crear e implementar el programa de control y vigilancia en las reas protegidas marinas de la Baha de Tela. (Coral Reef Alliance), #OceanAction17788
266. Crear mecanismos de prestamos blandos para favorecer a los grupos organizados de pescadores artesanales (GOAL Honduras), #OceanAction18199
267. Crear un plan de gobernanza del recurso pesquero en el Paisaje Marino CSUCC (Cuero y Salado-Utila-Cayos Cochinos) (Fundación Islas de la Bahía), #OceanAction17366
268. Crear una cadena de compra eficiente y transparente para que los pescadores artesanales vendan su producto en el mercado (GOAL Honduras), #OceanAction18196
269. Crear, reforzar, socializar y establecer planes de gobernanza de las reas marinas protegidas y zonas de recuperacin pesquera de Guanaja (Coral Reef Alliance), #OceanAction17941
270. Crear, reforzar, socializar y establecer planes de gobernanza de las reas marinas protegidas y zonas de recuperacin pesquera en la Baha de Tela (Coral Reef Alliance), #OceanAction17944
271. Create a national campaign to raise awareness of pollution and its impact on our oceans (Government of Timor-Leste), #OceanAction17623
272. Create an evaluation and monitoring system of the Blue Fund that is aligned with Goal 14 targets (Ministry of Sea), #OceanAction18496
273. Creating more informed and aware citizenry (Government of Nepal), #OceanAction21440
274. Creating the regulatoru system to allow for and promote the use of LNG as an alternative fuel (Ministry of the Environment (Estonia)), #OceanAction17668
275. Creation d'Aires Protegees Aquatiques (Gabon), #OceanAction21822

- 276. Creation of 15 MPA's (Lebanon), #OceanAction21795
- 277. Creation of a community environmental team (Création d'une brigade environnementale coutumière) (Community Environmental Advisory Committee (Comité consultatif coutumier environnementale-CCCE)), #OceanAction19729
- 278. Créer des sociétés de résilience travers la protection des réserves de biosphère et des océans (Union Nationale des Travailleurs Démocrates), #OceanAction15139
- 279. Crew based observers release bycatch in the Arabian Sea (WWF Pakistan), #OceanAction16418
- 280. Cross-boundary and inter-sectorial solutions for ecosystem-based marine spatial planning: the Symphony method (Sweden), #OceanAction18361
- 281. Curaao as a Caribbean Leader for Marine Science and Innovation (The Government of Curacao), #OceanAction21496
- 282. Curacao, in collaboration with the WAITT Institute, will develop and codify a sustainable ocean policy by December 2018 (Government of Curacao), #OceanAction21504
- 283. D'ici 2022, mettre fin à la pêche INN dans les eaux sous juridiction de Togo (Haut Conseil pour la Mer (HCM)), #OceanAction20972
- 284. Data management services for ocean acidification and the Essential Ocean Variable Inorganic Carbon (Bjerknes Climate Data Centre co-hosted by the Bjerknes Centre for Climate Research and the University of Bergen), #OceanAction20816
- 285. Data sharing and use for contributing to SDG14 on marine biodiversity and marine debris (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, and JAMSTEC (Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology)), #OceanAction17602
- 286. Database of support policies to fisheries — The Fisheries Support Estimate (FSE) (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)), #OceanAction14983
- 287. Decent work in the fishing sector (International Labour Organization), #OceanAction21552
- 288. Declaración de áreas de recuperación pesquera (Dirección General de la Marina Mercante), #OceanAction17854
- 289. Declarar dos áreas de recuperación de la pesca en la Isla de Roatán: French Cay y Santa Elena (CORAL), #OceanAction17378
- 290. Declaration of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) (Department of Environmental Affairs — Ocean and Coasts Branch), #OceanAction20508
- 291. Declaration on Marine Reserves (Belgium, Belize, Nauru, Portugal), #OceanAction18878
- 292. Decrease impacts of ocean acidification (Ministry in charge of environment), #OceanAction16814
- 293. Deep Sea Conservation (Deep Sea Conservation Coalition), #OceanAction16970
- 294. Deliver proposal of Chilean National Ocean Policy. (Chile), #OceanAction16598
- 295. Delivering Improved Coastal Fisheries Management Services in Fiji (Ministry of Fisheries, Fiji), #OceanAction19929

296. Dell Commits to Scaling Commercial Use of Ocean Bound Plastic (Dell), #OceanAction14578
297. Demonstrating Innovative Ocean Governance Mechanisms and Delivering Best Practices and Lessons for Extended Continental Shelf Management within the Western Indian Ocean Large Marine Ecosystems (United Nations Development Programme), #OceanAction16890
298. Departamento de Biología, Bioquímica y Farmacia (Universidad Nacional del Sur), #OceanAction16982
299. Deploying dedicated Space technologies and assets for Ocean applications (India), #OceanAction20544
300. Desarrollar dos investigaciones científicas por año acerca de temas marinos (MARALLIANCE), #OceanAction17402
301. Desarrollo de al menos 2 sistemas de gobernanza para el manejo de los recursos pesqueros y de los ecosistemas asociados costero-marinos (GOAL Honduras), #OceanAction17947
302. Desarrollo de capacidades para el fomento de la pesca sostenible (CODOPESCA), #OceanAction21092
303. Desarrollo del Programa de Saneamiento y Restauración en playas y lagunas costeras y en áreas de arrecifes en cuatro (4) provincias costeras (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), #OceanAction20892
304. Desarrollo del Proyecto para la preparación de REDD+ República Dominicana, con el componente de bosque de manglar. (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), #OceanAction20952
305. Desarrollo Sostenible del Sector Pesquero (Comisión Colombiana del Océano), #OceanAction20084
306. Designating Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) (India), #OceanAction20524
307. Designation and enhancement of implementation of the Baltic Sea as NOx Emission Control Area for ships and public-private partnership (Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM)), #OceanAction15614
308. Designation of St. Anns Bank as a Canada Oceans Act Marine Protected Area (Canada), #OceanAction20492
309. Designation of the Anguniaqvia Niqiqyuam Marine Protected Area (Canada), #OceanAction19138
310. Designation of the First Ever Marine Protected Area in Pakistan (Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan), #OceanAction16034
311. Designation of the Hecate Strait — Queen Charlotte Sound Glass Sponge Reefs Marine Protected Area (Canada), #OceanAction19158
312. Designation of the Jomard entrance as a particularly sensitive sea area (Papua New Guinea National Maritime Safety Authority), #OceanAction21372
313. Desktop Study on Marine Litter including Microplastics in the Arctic (Phase I) (Sweden, Norway, Iceland), #OceanAction18373
314. Develop a marine spatial plan for Seychelles' Exclusive Economic Zone (Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change), #OceanAction17923

315. Develop Marine Spatial Plans (MSP) covering the entire area under national jurisdiction, using ecosystem-based approaches (Ministry of Sea), #OceanAction18175
316. Develop norms and standards in the monitoring of cross cutting areas of biodiversity, climate change and land degradation. (EIMMS Project), #OceanAction18256
317. 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 (Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, via its Sub-Commission for the Western Pacific (WESTPAC)), #OceanAction15266
318. Develop Sustainable Ocean Economy (Department of Strategic Planning and Economy, State Oceanic Administration, P.R.China), #OceanAction19834
319. Developing a bilingual web-based fish identification tool for field use in Indonesia (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO)), #OceanAction16898
320. Developing and sharing solutions to Marine Plastic Litter (University of Gothenburg, Center for Sea and Society), #OceanAction18391
321. Developing Data Science and Artificial Intelligence Talent for addressing Ocean challenges — Data Science for Social Good Program (CS Research Foundation), #OceanAction16978
322. Developing Multi Stakeholders Alliances to Achieve SDG 14 by 2030 Through Education, Advocacy and the Promotion of Public Policies to Protect our oceans (The Millennials Movement), #OceanAction16442
323. Developing SDG Objectives and Metrics with and for the Ocean Business Community (World Ocean Council), #OceanAction16854
324. Developing the science basis to support ecosystem based management (The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)), #OceanAction15924
325. Developing the Statistical Capacities for Monitoring the SDGs and Paris Agreement Commitments (Ireland), #OceanAction21456
326. Development and expansion of global, faith-based, Marine and Coastal Conservation Programme (A Rocha International), #OceanAction18493
327. Development and implementation of additional marine actions under the National Strategy for the Conservation of Threatened Species (Brazilian Government), #OceanAction19659
328. Development and implementation of the Brazilian Blue Fund (Brazilian Government), #OceanAction19669
329. 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 SDG 14.3 (Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, via its Sub-Commission for the Western Pacific (WESTPAC)), #OceanAction15274
330. Development economic alternatives fishing community Punta Alegre contribute sustainable use marine resources and biodiversity protection National Park Los Caimanes SGP-GEF (Fishing community), #OceanAction18475
331. Development of a Centre for Information and Documentation on the Brazilian Ocean (Ombudsperson of the Sea network), #OceanAction16649

332. Development of a globally recognized framework to evaluate tropical small scale fisheries against environmental sustainability standards (Monterey Bay Aquarium on behalf of all partners), #OceanAction18148
333. Development of a Multi-Organism and Multi-Level Biomarker System for Biomonitoring of Marine Ecosystem Health (Singapore), #OceanAction18983
334. Development of a national marine spatial planning process (Brazilian Government), #OceanAction19704
335. Development of a national strategy to combat marine litter (Brazilian Government), #OceanAction19694
336. Development of Canadas Operational Guidance for Identifying Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures in Canadas Marine Environment (Canada), #OceanAction19188
337. Development of ecosystem-based management of fish and fisheries in Sweden (Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (SwAM)), #OceanAction20189
338. Development of effective area-based conservation measures in marine areas (Brazilian Government), #OceanAction19649
339. Development of Locally Managed Areas for Restoration and Sustainable Use of Coastal Eco-systems with Involvement of Local Stakeholders (The Institute of Oceanography, Viet Nam Academy of Science and Technology), #OceanAction18418
340. Development of maritime spatial plan, defined in the National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management of Montenegro, prepared by the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism in cooperation with UN Environment/MAP (Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Directorate for Spatial Planning and Department for Sustainable Development and Integrated Coastal Zone Management), #OceanAction17653
341. Development of the duck island snorkeling trail (New Caledonia Environmental Initiation Center (CIE.NC)), #OceanAction19749
342. Development of the project documentation and remediation of 37 illegal non-equipped solid waste disposal sites in coastal area, defined in the National Action Plan of Montenegro (NAP) for the implementation of the LBS Protocol and its Regional Plans in th (Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Directorate for Community Development and Department for Sustainable Development and Integrated Coastal Zone Management), #OceanAction17725
343. Devepment and implementation of the National Contgency plan for the Republic of Cape Verde (AMP (Cape Verde Maritime Administration)), #OceanAction18618
344. DISASTER RELIEF AND MANAGEMENT COURSE — INDONESIA (Indonesia (INDONESIAN NAVAL HYDROGRAPHIC CENTER)), #OceanAction14391
345. Dispatch of Experts on Coastal and Marine Resources Management (Japanese Regional Technical Cooperation) (JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency)), #OceanAction17998
346. Drones for Whale Research: SnotBot (Ocean Alliance), #OceanAction15780
347. Eco Labeling/Catch Certification (Fiji Fishing Industry Association (FFIA)), #OceanAction19894

348. Eco tourism activities in mangrove and coral island in Vidathaltivu Mannar (Vidathaltivu Eco Tourism Society), #OceanAction15970
349. Eco-Divers — Diving with a Purpose — Removing Ghostnet from wrecks in the Belgian NorthSea (Ecoduikers), #OceanAction20764
350. Ecological Marine Units Map, Apps, and Data (Esri and USGS), #OceanAction14488
351. Ecoship (Peace Boat), #OceanAction12930
352. Ecosystem based fisheries management and ecosystem restoration in the Humboldt Current System (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)), #OceanAction15386
353. Education, Training and Capacity Building (World Maritime University), #OceanAction21576
354. Educational Manual Linking Oceans to the SDGs (Royal Academy of Science International Trust), #OceanAction14047
355. Effective implementation of Monitoring, Control, Surveillance and Enforcement programmes for Samoas fishery waters (Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries), #OceanAction18433
356. Effective Management of the Coastal and Marine Environment (UNDP Albania), #OceanAction18052
357. Effective Regulation of Fisheries and the Rational Exploitation of Marine and Coastal Resources. (Ministry in charge of Aquatic Resources and Fishery), #OceanAction16154
358. El compromiso voluntario del Programa de Pequeas Donaciones GEF Colombia es fortalecer la capacidad de 14 organizaciones comunitarias para el manejo sostenible y la proteccin de los ecosistemas marino costeros, mediante el desarrollo del ecoturismo y la p (Programa de Pequeñas DONaciones del GEF Colombia), #OceanAction21648
359. Elaboracin y aprobacin de la Ley Sectorial de la Zona Costera y Marina y sus Recursos y los reglamentos correspondientes. (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), #OceanAction20568
360. Elaborar, difundir e impulsar el cumplimiento de la normativa que regula tecnologas, comercializacin y restricciones de pesca (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y CODOPESCA), #OceanAction21088
361. Elaboration of a study in order to establish a marine protected area in Cape Lindles (Province of Oran) (Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries (National Center of Research and Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture; and, National Office for Rural Development), Algeria), #OceanAction19764
362. Elaboration of National Maritime Spatial Planning Strategy by 2021 (Ministry of Environment and Energy/General Secretariat of Spatial Planning and Urban Environment/Directorate General of Spatial Planning/Directorate of Spatial Planning), #OceanAction18454
363. Eliminar la venta de plsticos en 2 supermercados de la Isla de Roatn (Roatán Marine Park), #OceanAction17310
364. Eliminate Plastic Litter in our Oceans (The Mare Nostrum Global Initiative), #OceanAction17713

365. Elimination of Resort's Single Use Plastic Products (Evason Ana Mandara [Six Senses Hotels Resorts Spas]), #OceanAction17074
366. Emissions reduction from International Shipping through the use of the Panama Canal route (Panama Canal Authority), #OceanAction16622
367. Empowering international sustainable development actions through science-driven management (EnScope), #OceanAction21480
368. Empowering the tourism industry to protect and conserve the integrity of the oceans. #GoGreenForTheBigBlue (Sea Going Green), #OceanAction19243
369. Empowering Young Conservation Leaders (Youth Ocean Conservation Summit), #OceanAction21148
370. Enabling transdisciplinary ocean sciences for SDG implementation (Brazilian Future Ocean Panel), #OceanAction16174
371. Encouraging dissemination of research results through the ISA Secretary-General Award for Deep-Sea Research Excellence (International Seabed Authority), #OceanAction15796
372. Encouraging Shark and Ecosystem-based Conservation Through Certification (The Center for Oceanic Awareness, Research, and Education (COARE)), #OceanAction19464
373. Encouraging sustainable tourism to protect migratory species and support local communities (Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals), #OceanAction21272
374. Ending Illegal Fishing through Improved Surveillance (Commonwealth Science and Industry Research Organization (CSIRO)), #OceanAction17022
375. Ending the Shark Fin Trade in the USA (Shark Research Institute), #OceanAction19799
376. Eneco Clean Beach Cup (Eneco Clean Beach Life), #OceanAction15862
377. Eng. Iffat EDRISS (OPERATION BIG BLUE ASSOCIATION), #OceanAction13952
378. Engaging Civil Society in the delivery of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem plus Strategic Action Programme (CLME+ SAP) Implementation (Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)), #OceanAction19524
379. Enhance fishery management, control and surveillance in Uruguay and South Atlantic Ocean (DIRECCIÓN NACIONAL DE RECURSOS ACUÁTICOS (DINARA), Uruguay), #OceanAction20089
380. Enhance the capacities for marine biodiversity conservation and sustainable use (National Directorate of Environment), #OceanAction17869
381. Enhance the Conservation of Coastline Seascape of the Jaltepeque estuary through community-based approach (GEF SGP implemented by UNDP), #OceanAction20199
382. Enhance the Conservation of Tropical Coastline Seascape of the Beibu Gulf through community-based approach (UNDP/GEF Small Grants Programme China), #OceanAction15647
383. Enhance the International Marine Cooperation in Asia Pacific Region (Department of International Cooperation, State Oceanic Administration, P.R.China), #OceanAction19824

384. Enhance the Tropical Coastline Seascape of South Tarawa through community based approach (UNDP/GEF Small Grants Programme Kiribati), #OceanAction20179
385. Enhanced clean-up efforts in Norwegian coastal areas (Norwegian Government in partnership with civil society organisations and local authorities), #OceanAction18448
386. Enhancement of ocean observation network toward achievement of SDG14 (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, JAMSTEC (Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology)), #OceanAction17470
387. Enhancement of the capacity for species identification and genetic analysis on marine organisms in the coral reef ecosystems in the Western Pacific (Korea Institute of Ocean Science and Technology (KIOST)), #OceanAction17554
388. Enhancing deep sea marine biodiversity assessment through the creation of online taxonomic atlases linked to deep sea mining activities in the Area. (International Seabed Authority), #OceanAction17776
389. Enhancing global ocean acidification monitoring and research (Global Ocean Acidification Observing Network (GOA-ON)), #OceanAction16542
390. Enhancing management of Samoas fisheries through improved scientific information and knowledge (Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries), #OceanAction18442
391. Enhancing National Development through Environmentally Resilient Islands (ENDhERI) (Ministry of Environment and Energy), #OceanAction19043
392. Enhancing research and awareness on the impact of ocean acidification and climate change on tropical marine ecosystems (Centre of Marine and Coastal Studies (CEMACS), Universiti Sains Malaysia), #OceanAction17740
393. Enhancing the capacity of developing countries to implement their obligations under CITES for marine species (European Union), #OceanAction17538
394. Enhancing the protection, conservation and management of sharks, whales, dolphins and turtles in Samoas Exclusive Economic Zone (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment), #OceanAction16498
395. Enhancing the role of women in marine scientific research through capacity-building (International Seabed Authority), #OceanAction15467
396. Ensuring a Precautionary Approach to Deep Sea Mining (Oasis Earth), #OceanAction14909
397. Ensuring Samoas EEZ is free from destructive fishing through prohibition and regulation of fishing methods and gears (Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries), #OceanAction18307
398. Environmental forecasting of the ocean: development of advanced predictive tools that combine numerical models and ocean observations (satellite and in-situ). (Liege University), #OceanAction16310
399. Environmental monitoring with one of the world's most modern research vessels (Sweden), #OceanAction19499
400. Environmentally sound ship recycling: Implementation of the Hong Kong Convention and encouraging others to join (Belgian Federal Public Service of Mobility), #OceanAction18397

401. Envision Plastics Commits to Removing 10 Million Pounds of Plastic at Risk of Polluting Our Oceans Using Qualified Sourcing Partners (Envision Plastics), #OceanAction14932
402. Eradicating Fish Bombing in Sabah by 2020 (State Government of Sabah Anti Fish Bombing Committee), #OceanAction16712
403. Eradication of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUUF) and to promote fisheries crimes as a Transnational Organized Crime (Task Force Combatting Illegal Fishing and Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries), #OceanAction18271
404. eReefs catchment and coastal forecasting and satellite based monitoring of the Great Barrier Reef (Bureau of Meteorology), #OceanAction16910
405. Establecer e implementar el sistema de monitoreo permanente de los ecosistemas marinos en las localidades con impactos significativos causados actividades antrópicas en 6 provincias costeras. (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), #OceanAction20636
406. Establecimiento de los lineamientos para la creación de Planes de Ordenamiento Pesquero (Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Honduras), #OceanAction17884
407. Establish marine nature protected areas on at least 3 locations, defined in the National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management of Montenegro, prepared by the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism in cooperation with UN Environment/MAP (Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism), #OceanAction17656
408. Establishing a network of MPA's and LMMA within Tuvalu Maritime Zone (Office of the Prime Minister, Tuvalu), #OceanAction21472
409. Establishing electronic notification systems for the effective use of fishing gear (Ministry of the Environment (Estonia)), #OceanAction17650
410. Establishing integrated nitrogen management systems for the Gulf of Riga (Ministry of the Environment (Estonia)), #OceanAction18247
411. Establishing marine protected areas in Estonian EEZ (Ministry of the Environment), #OceanAction17570
412. Establishing maritime spatial plans for marine areas (Ministry of Finance), #OceanAction18223
413. Establishing regional plans for aquaculture in Estonian marine areas (Ministry of the Environment), #OceanAction17574
414. Establishment of 4.3 million ha marine conservation areas to reach 20 million ha by 2019 (Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia), #OceanAction18259
415. Establishment of a Marine Protected Area (MPA) at the coastline of Plakias, Crete (Marine Field Station Plakias — Dive2Gether), #OceanAction16406
416. Establishment of an acoustic and fishery information system to improve knowledge of marine ecosystems and its resources through the use of data from fishing vessels, incorporating actors from other countries. (National Fishery Society of Peru (SNP)), #OceanAction17881

417. Establishment of and strengthening of existing Regional Fisheries Monitoring Control and Surveillance mechanisms in the Eastern Africa, Southern Africa and Indian Ocean regionRegion (Southern African Development Community (SADC)), #OceanAction15453
418. Establishment of Information Center on Marine Protected Area Karaburun Sazani in Albania (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)), #OceanAction16134
419. Establishment of the International Marine Training Centre for Innovative Science and Technology for Sea Dumped Weapons, and Shipborne Disposal Solutions to Support the Eradication of all Underwater Munitions (International Dialogue on Underwater Munitions (IDUM)), #OceanAction21356
420. Establishment of the National Ocean Office (Republic of Vanuatu), #OceanAction21616
421. Estrategia de control del pez len (Sistema Nacional de Áreas de Conservación (SINAC)), #OceanAction19549
422. Estrategia Nacional para sustituir el consumo de plastico de un solo uso por alternativas renovables y compostables (Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía de Costa Rica y Ministerio de Salud), #OceanAction19544
423. Estrategia para la Conservacin de Tortugas Marinas de Costa Rica (Viceministerio de Agua, Mares, Costas y Humedales), #OceanAction19629
424. Estrategias para la biodiversidad marina (Ministerio de Ambiente), #OceanAction21032
425. Estuary protected areas reporting (New Zealand Department of Conservation), #OceanAction18349
426. Estudio de valoracion de la resiliencia al cambio climatico de los ecosistemas costeros y los efectos sobre la diversidad (Fundación Islas de la Bahía), #OceanAction17938
427. EU based advocacy for healthy oceans and productive ecosystems (Seas At Risk), #OceanAction16550
428. EU/UNDP Project: Improving Environmental Monitoring in the Black Sea — EMBLAS (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)), #OceanAction15806
429. European Commission and IOC/UNESCO (European Union), #OceanAction18668
430. European Ocean Biogeographic Information System — EUROBIS (Flanders Marine Institute (VLIZ)), #OceanAction18643
431. Evaluacin de manglares, arrecifes, playas, praderas marinas para una valoracin de los servicios ambientales de ecosistemas costeros y marinos: 3 provincias costeras, 1 por ao. (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), #OceanAction20624
432. Evaluacin de reas costeras marinas para la implementacin de proyectos de desarrollo para la gestin sostenible aprox. 25 proyectos por ao. (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), #OceanAction20620
433. Evaluacin del estado de los ecosistemas costeros y marinos de 2 provincias (Puerto Plata y Montecristi). (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), #OceanAction20852

434. Expand the project Fisheries for a Sea Without Litter to all fishing ports in the Portuguese mainland (Ministry of Sea), #OceanAction18169
435. Expanded polystyrene (Styrofoam) Ban (Ministry of Economic Planning, Sustainable Development, Industry, Information and Labour — St Vincent and the Grenadines), #OceanAction18100
436. Expansion of Large Scale Marine Managed Areas in Fiji (Ministry of Fisheries, Department of Environment, Fiji), #OceanAction19904
437. Expansion of maritime area declared as marine protected area under national legislation (National Environment and Planning Agency, Jamaica), #OceanAction21136
438. Expansion of network of marine protected areas in Greece (Hellenic Ministry of Environment and Energy), #OceanAction18379
439. Expansion of sea cucumber grow-out operations to support coastal community livelihoods (Marine Research Centre | Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture, Maldives), #OceanAction18028
440. Expansion of Voluntary Marine Conservation Areas in Roches Noires and Anse La Raie Mauritius (supported by GEF SGP & implemented by UNDP) (Reef Conservation), #OceanAction17692
441. Exploring financing approaches and mechanisms to promote sustainable development and the Blue Economy in Small States Developing States. (OECD), #OceanAction15043
442. F3 — Future of Fish Feed: A collaborative effort toward fish-free aquaculture feeds (F3 Challenge), #OceanAction18933
443. Facilitate a Youth Movement for Our Ocean (The Ocean Project), #OceanAction18202
444. Facilitating community-led fisheries in Raja Ampat for implementation of SDG 14 (Maya Clan Customary Law-based Community Organization of Raja Ampat), #OceanAction15135
445. Facilitating learning and sharing of good practices within and beyond UNESCO Biosphere Reserves How do UNESCO Biosphere Reserves in the Baltic Sea Region contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda? (UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme in Sweden (MAB Sweden)), #OceanAction20476
446. Farewell plastic carrier bag! (Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW)), #OceanAction16526
447. Federal Truck awareness raising campaign on marine biodiversity (Federal Public Service for the Environment), #OceanAction16490
448. Federated States of Micronesia's 24 Mile Closure (FSM's Public Law 19-167) (National Oceanic Resource Management Authority (NORMA)), #OceanAction16676
449. Federated States of Micronesia's Shark By-Catch Amendment (FSM Public Law 19-167) (National Oceanic Resource Management Authority (NORMA)), #OceanAction16682
450. FeedKind Protein to drive responsible aquaculture growth (Calysta, Inc.), #OceanAction18070

- 451. Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in the Philippines (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)), #OceanAction19769
- 452. Fight against plastic bags (UN in Albania), #OceanAction17098
- 453. Fighting Illegal Fishing with Near Real-Time Data That Enables Enforcement (Vulcan Inc., a Paul G. Allen Company), #OceanAction15587
- 454. Fiji Clean Boating Program, Level 3 International Clean Marina Certification & International Fish Friendly Accreditation (Port Denarau Marina Limited), #OceanAction19869
- 455. Finalization of Fijis Maritime Boundaries and ECS Claims (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), #OceanAction19989
- 456. Firmar la adhesin al AMERP (Acuerdo de Medidas del Estado Rector de Puerto para Desalentar, Mitigar la Pesca Ilegal, No Declarada y No Reglamentada) (Food and Agriculture Administration (FAO) Honduras), #OceanAction17875
- 457. First State of the Ocean status report, delivered through EU's Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring Service (CMEMS) (European Union), #OceanAction18703
- 458. Fish & Run 3 (vzw Climaxi), #OceanAction20512
- 459. Fish Forever (Rare), #OceanAction15123
- 460. Fisheries and Shrimp Aquaculture Improvement in Asia (Asian Seafood Improvement Collaborative), #OceanAction18499
- 461. Fisheries Information Network (FIN) (Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF)), #OceanAction21268
- 462. Fishing Bans and Awareness Programs (Ministry of Climate Change and Environment — United Arab Emirates), #OceanAction20379
- 463. Flanders-UNESCO Science Trust Funds (FUST) — marine programme/projects (Government of Flanders (Science-Economy and Innovation dept.)), #OceanAction18683
- 464. Flemish Action Plan on Marine Litter (Government of Flanders), #OceanAction18430
- 465. FOCUS (Fisheries Open Source Community Software) (FOCUS), #OceanAction16718
- 466. For Earth from space (CLS — Collecte Localisation Satellites), #OceanAction19849
- 467. Force des femmess (Association Aide aux Femmes et Enfants), #OceanAction14435
- 468. Fortalecer el ejercicio del control del mar (Ministerio de Defensa Nacional), #OceanAction21036
- 469. Fortalecimiento de los procesos de gobernanza de las reas Marinas de Pesca Responsable (Instituto Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura (INCOPECA) — Red de Áreas Marinas de Pesca Responsable), #OceanAction19614
- 470. Fortalecimiento del programa de limpieza de playas y costas (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), #OceanAction20756

471. Fortalecimiento organizacional y de capacidades de 3 organizaciones comunitarias dentro de la Zona Especial de Manejo Zona Sur de Veraguas. (Fundación Agua y Tierra), #OceanAction16637
472. Foster ocean-related education (Ministry of National Education, Algeria), #OceanAction18798
473. Fostering biodiversity action in the outermost regions and overseas countries and territories of EU Member States (BEST) (European Union), #OceanAction17534
474. Fostering collaboration in Brazil towards ocean conservation based on the transition to the Circular Economy — Mission Ocean Brazil (Exchange 4 Change Brasil), #OceanAction17018
475. Fostering cooperation to promote the sustainable development of Africa's deep seabed resources in support to Africa's Blue Economy (International Seabed Authority (ISA) and the African Mineral Development Center (AMDC)), #OceanAction16374
476. Fostering the conservation and sustainable use of marine Biological Diversity through the International Climate Initiative (IKI) (Germany, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)), #OceanAction16304
477. France decided to contribute financially to UNEP activities under the Global Partnership on Marine Litter (GPML), for the 2017-2020 period. (FRANCE with UNEP and international coalition to reduce marine litter), #OceanAction15686
478. France joins the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME+) Project (Ministry of the Ecological and Solidary Transition), #OceanAction17202
479. French Initiative for Coral Reefs (IFRECOR): Plan of actions 2016-2020 (FRANCE), #OceanAction15692
480. Full deployment of European Marine Observation and Data Network (EMODnet) by 2020 (European Union), #OceanAction18693
481. Funding program Next-Generation Maritime Technologies (Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs and Energy), #OceanAction16138
482. Funding to Address Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing in the Pacific (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Attorney-General's Department, Australian Fisheries Management Authority), #OceanAction17034
483. FundingtheOcean.org (Foundation Center), #OceanAction14795
484. Future of Fisheries: A Regional Roadmap for Sustainable Pacific Fisheries (Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)), #OceanAction18778
485. Future protection of large areas in the offshore Pacific bioregion under Canada's Oceans Act (Canada), #OceanAction19183
486. Gestion de conservacin de los ecosistemas marino y costeros (Ministerio de Ambiente), #OceanAction21040
487. Gestion durable des ressources marines et ctires de la Baie d'Antongil (PCDDBA (Plateforme de Concertation pour le Développement Durable de la Baie d'Antongil)), #OceanAction17430
488. Getting African fishing communities ready for the FAO International Year of Small scale fisheries and aquaculture i2022 (CAOPA), #OceanAction14894

- 489. Gift to Our Children! Scaling up locally managed marine areas to 100% of Fiji's customary marine areas (Fiji Locally Managed Marine Area (FLMMA) Network), #OceanAction21668
- 490. Global Action Plan for Sustainable Fish & Seafood Sourcing (METRO AG Wholesale & Food Specialist Company), #OceanAction15665
- 491. Global Alert — Reporting Trash Hotspots (Ocean Recovery Alliance), #OceanAction14638
- 492. Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN) (International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI), UN Environment), #OceanAction14306
- 493. Global Coral Reef Partnership (UN Environment), #OceanAction14282
- 494. Global implementation of the Ocean Health Index framework to support effective use, management, and protection of marine and coastal resources (Conservation International), #OceanAction20149
- 495. Global Industry Programs to Address Transboundary, Multi-Sectoral Ocean Pollution, including Plastics/Shipborne Wastes, Biofouling/Invasive Species, Marine Sound (World Ocean Council), #OceanAction15365
- 496. Global Maritime Energy Efficiency Partnerships (GloMEEP) Project (International Maritime Organization), #OceanAction15605
- 497. Global Maritime Technology Cooperation Centres' Network Project (GMN) (International Maritime Organization (IMO)), #OceanAction15683
- 498. Global Ocean Oxygen Network (GO2NE) — Enhancing global ocean oxygen science from local seas to the global ocean to preserve ocean health and human well-being. (IOC-UNESCO), #OceanAction15767
- 499. Global Ocean Refuge System (Marine Conservation Biology Institute), #OceanAction15095
- 500. Global Ocean Science Report (Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC-UNESCO)), #OceanAction16162
- 501. Global Partnership on Nutrient Management (UN Environment — Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land Based Activities (GPA)), #OceanAction15250
- 502. Global Priorities for Conserving Sharks and Rays. A 2015 2025 Strategy (WWF International), #OceanAction17114
- 503. Global Seafood Ratings Alliance (Monterey Bay Aquarium on behalf of all partners), #OceanAction18157
- 504. Global standardization of Micro X-ray Computer Tomography (MXCT) technique to quantify density of marine calcifier's carbonate test (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, JAMSTEC (Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology)), #OceanAction17466
- 505. Global Sustainable Supply Chains for Marine Commodities (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)), #OceanAction15482
- 506. Global Tuna Producing Company collaboration (WWF), #OceanAction16414
- 507. Global Wastewater Initiative (GW2I) (Global Wastewater Initiative (GW2I)), #OceanAction14183
- 508. Global Whale Entanglement Response Network (GWERN) (International Whaling Commission), #OceanAction19331

509. Good environmental status in the Black Sea marine region by 2020 (Ministry of Waters and Forests Romania), #OceanAction17731
510. Good Practice Guidelines for Nature-based Tourism Excursions (The Travel Foundation), #OceanAction17590
511. Gotham Whale (Paul L. Sieswerda), #OceanAction19253
512. Green coastal shipping private public partnership on eco-friendly transport (Norwegian Shipowners Association), #OceanAction20944
513. Green Ports (Mexico), #OceanAction21791
514. Growing the reach and impact of World Oceans Day (The Ocean Project), #OceanAction15707
515. Grupos organizados de pescadores de baja escala implementan tecnicas sostenibles de pesca (GOAL Honduras), #OceanAction18193
516. Guidance for sustainable coastal events at the beach (Province of West-flanders), #OceanAction18097
517. Gullah/Geechee Nation SDG Implementation (Gullah/Geechee Nation), #OceanAction14540
518. Guyana to undertake a series of initiatives designed to achieve and maintain healthy waterways and the Atlantic Ocean (Guyana), #OceanAction21837
519. Having five new fisheries certified against a scheme approved by GSSI in Latin America (CeDePesca), #OceanAction21592
520. Hawaii Business Blueprint for Action (Hawai'i Green Growth), #OceanAction15497
521. Hosting an International Workshop of Scientific Experts on Fish Stocks in the Central Arctic Ocean (Canada), #OceanAction19444
522. Hosting of Convention on Biological Diversity Technical Expert Workshop on Marine Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (Canada), #OceanAction19392
523. How Karnataka coastal communities can solve marine debris issue (Khushi Parisara), #OceanAction21596
524. Human Rights on the Hill International Human and Peoples Rights Law Program (Four Freedoms Forum), #OceanAction21711
525. Human Rights Risk Tool for Seafood (HRRTS) (Monterey Bay Aquarium on behalf of all partners), #OceanAction18139
526. HYBRIT — Towards fossilfree steel (SSAB), #OceanAction17154
527. HYDROGRAPHIC COURSE PROGRAM- CATEGORY B/IHO — INDONESIA (Indonesia (INDONESIAN NAVAL HYDROGRAPHIC CENTER)), #OceanAction14395
528. I am Water Drop: An Educational and Inspirational Movement For Changing the Way We Think About Water and the Oceans (Our Humanity Matters), #OceanAction18118
529. ICCA Consortium Voluntary Commitment for SDG Goal 14.5 and 14b (ICCA Consortium), #OceanAction15079
530. Iceland commits to reduce marine litter in its waters (Ministry for the Environment and Natural Resources), #OceanAction16721

531. ICES — Marine science training and capacity building (The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)), #OceanAction15932
532. ICT For Fishermen (mKRISHI FISHERIES), #OceanAction14452
533. Identification of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSA) in the Baltic Sea (Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM)), #OceanAction18382
534. Identification of fisheries area closures that meet Canadas guidance and criteria for other effective area based conservation measures (Canada), #OceanAction20772
535. Identifying impacts of climate change on Estonian marine environment and the assessment of cumulative effects of human activities on marine ecosystems (Ministry of the Environment (Estonia)), #OceanAction17586
536. IHO Hydrography Capacity Building Programme for Coastal States (International Hydrographic Organization), #OceanAction15447
537. Integracin de una autoridad mxima de articulacin y gestin integrada entre las diferentes instancias del sector pblico, que hacen parte de la institucionalidad marina costarricense (CONAMAR) (Ministerio de la Presidencia), #OceanAction19504
538. Implement an innovative financial mechanism for ocean governance in Santa Catarina state (University of the Region of Joinville), #OceanAction16190
539. Implement pilot project on landscape planning in the narrow coastal zone, defined in the National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management of Montenegro, prepared by the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism in cooperation with UN Environ (Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism), #OceanAction17665
540. Implement pilot project on the application of ecosystem approach in the Boka Kotorska Bay, defined in the National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management of Montenegro, prepared by the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism in cooperatio (Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Department for Sustainable Development and Integrated Coastal Zone Management), #OceanAction17689
541. Implement the management of 22% of the French EEZ already classified as Marine Protected Areas and enlarge this network with the extension of the French Southern Lands marine reserve (TAAF overseas Territory) in order to reach 32% of French waters under n (French Ministry for the Ecological and SolidaryTransition, France), #OceanAction21380
542. Implementacin de la Estrategia Nacional de Especies Exticas Invasoras. (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), #OceanAction20920
543. Implementacin de la Estrategia Nacional de Saneamiento (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), #OceanAction20520
544. Implementacin de las Directrices Voluntarias para lograr la sostenibilidad de la Pesca en Pequea Escala (Instituto Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura (INCOPESCA) — Red de Areas Marinas de Pesca Responsable), #OceanAction19664
545. Implementacin de un programa de reciclaje inclusivo en Arroyo Barril, Saman (Alcaldía Arroyo Barril), #OceanAction20880

546. Implementacin del Plan de Accin Nacional (PAN) para la proteccin del medio ambiente marino (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), #OceanAction20540
547. Implementacin del Plan de Accin para el Control y Aprovechamiento del Pez Len (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), #OceanAction20904
548. Implementacin del Plan de Zonificacin y Ordenamiento Pesquero del Parque Submarino de Montecristi (Proyecto CLME+). (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), #OceanAction20812
549. Implementacin del Programa de Prevencin de la introduccin de especies exóticas invasoras: (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), #OceanAction20936
550. Implementacin reglamento MARPOL (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), #OceanAction20740
551. Implementación del Área Marina Protegida Punta Tombo, la mayor colonia de pingüinos de Magallanes del Planeta. (GLOBAL PENGUIN SOCIETY (GPS)), #OceanAction16628
552. Implementación del Sistema de Aprendizaje Tutorial (SAT), en sitios vulnerables, orientados a la formación de recursos humanos para respuestas efectivas, y elaborar mapas de amenazas de huracanes y marejadas. (GOAL Honduras), #OceanAction18184
553. Implementar campaña educativa a 25 centros educativos en Municipio de Roatn y Santos Guardiola (Bay Islands Conservation Association (BICA) Roatán), #OceanAction17914
554. Implementar el Plan de recuperación de *Merluccius hubbsi* del norte (República Argentina), #OceanAction19148
555. Implementar el programa de control y vigilancia en la Isla de Roatn con apoyo de la empresa privada (Roatán Marine Park (RMP)), #OceanAction17390
556. Implementar el Proyecto Fortalecimiento de la Gestión y Protección de la Biodiversidad Costero Marina en reas Ecológicas Clave y la Aplicación del Enfoque Ecosistémico de la Pesca (EEP) (GCP/ARG/025/GFF). (República Argentina), #OceanAction19128
557. Implementar el Sistema Nacional de Áreas Marinas Protegidas (República Argentina), #OceanAction19123
558. Implementar la Estrategia Nacional sobre la Biodiversidad y Plan de Acción 2016-2020, que incluye ampliar el porcentaje de cobertura de protección de zonas marinas y costeras de los espacios marítimos argentinos (República Argentina), #OceanAction19118
559. Implementar un Programa de restauración de ecosistemas costeros y marinos (Provincia Puerto Plata). (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente), #OceanAction20808
560. Implementar una Estrategia Federal de Manejo Costero Integrado (República Argentina), #OceanAction19133
561. Implementar y validar 4 sistemas de trazabilidad de especies objeto de pesca, incluyendo valor comercial. (GOAL Honduras), #OceanAction18187
562. Implementation of a monitoring and sensitization program in peruvian industrial anchovy fishery, based on the ecosystem management approaches (Tecnológica de Alimentos S.A.), #OceanAction17800

563. Implementation of a regional network of stock assessment for pelagic and demersal resources to promote sustainable fisheries under an ecosystem approach (Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE)), #OceanAction18893
564. Implementation of an integrated approach to coastal and marine ecosystems for sustainable blue growth in the Southeast Pacific (SPINCAM Project Phase 3) (Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC-UNESCO)), #OceanAction18743
565. Implementation of best practice seabird bycatch mitigation in commercial fisheries (New Zealand Department of Conservation), #OceanAction18367
566. Implementation of Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing which support Target 14.4 and 14.6 (Ministry of Fisheries, Tonga), #OceanAction21404
567. Implementation of strengthened and coordinated Monitoring, Control and Surveillance scheme to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing. (Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture, Maldives.), #OceanAction19038
568. Implementation of Ten-point Plan of Action for Marine Conservation and Sustainable Fisheries of German Development Cooperation (Germany, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)), #OceanAction16102
569. Implementation of the 2016 London Protocol/Convention Strategic Plan to support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (International Maritime Organization (IMO)), #OceanAction15907
570. Implementation of the Arafura and Timor Seas Regional and National Strategic Action Programs (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)), #OceanAction15560
571. Implementation of the National Program for the Conservation of the Brazilian Coastline (Brazilian Government), #OceanAction19679
572. Implementation of the Niue Treaty Subsidiary Agreement (NTSA) for monitoring, control and surveillance of fishing in the region, supporting Target 14.4 and 14.6 (Ministry of Fisheries, Tonga), #OceanAction21508
573. Implementation of the Parties to the Nauru Agreement's Vessel Day Scheme (National Oceanic Resource Management Authority), #OceanAction16685
574. Implementation of the Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) principles and practices in the ENP South region — ENI SEIS II South Support Mechanism (UN Environment/Mediterranean Action Plan — Barcelona Convention Secretariat), #OceanAction19839
575. Implementation of the UN Environment/MAP Regional Plan on Marine Litter Management in the Mediterranean (UN Environment/Mediterranean Action Plan — Barcelona Convention Secretariat, MED POL Programme), #OceanAction19914
576. Implementing a Pan-Pacific Network of Traditionally Designed Sustainable Sea Transportation (Okeanos Foundation for the Sea), #OceanAction14373
577. Implementing Ecosystem Based Adaptation approaches to both mangrove and coral reef restoration in Grenada with a focus on sustainable livelihoods and co-management (Grenada (Environment Division, Ministry of Education, Human Resource Development and the Environment)), #OceanAction14568
578. Implementing Ecosystem Based Adaptation approaches to both mangrove and the Atlantic Ocean coast line in Cross River State, Nigeria with a focus on institutional and capacity strengthening, combating coastal degradation and

sustainable livelihoods (Nigeria (Forestry Commission, Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria)), #OceanAction15147

579. Implementing Outcomes from RMIs 1st National Ocean Symposium (Ministry of Resources & Development (Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority)), #OceanAction21580

580. Implementing science-based management plans to ensure sustainable fisheries in California (Ocean Protection Council on behalf of the State of California), #OceanAction15638

581. Implementing SDG14 in our corporate strategy (Cermaq), #OceanAction14594

582. Implementing the Cape Horn Biosphere Reserve, Chile, by: (i) creating an MPA extended into the Drake Psg, (ii) including D. Ramirez & Horn Is. in its LTER Network, (iii) establishing the Cape Horn Center for education, conservation & sustainable tourism (the Chilean govt. & Sub-Antarctic Biocultural Conservation Program, coordinated by the (i) Univ. de Magallanes, (ii) Omora Foundation, including the Inst. of Ecology & Biodiversity & P. Catholic Univ. (Chile), with (iii) the Univ. of North Texas, (USA)), #OceanAction15763

583. Improve guidelines for nature-based tourism (Government of Timor-Leste), #OceanAction17902

584. Improve our understanding of microfibers with actionable steps to prevent them from becoming aquatic debris (Trash Free Seas Alliance), #OceanAction18160

585. Improve the Ability on Marine Observation and Early-warning and Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Capacities (Department of Marine Forecast and Disaster Mitigation, State Oceanic Administration, P.R.China), #OceanAction17138

586. Improvement of the sewage system and construction of waste water treatment in Municipality of Ulcinj and remediation the Port Milena channel and it's connection to the Bojana river, defined in the National Action Plan of Montenegro (NAP) for the implemen (Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Directorate for Community Development and Department for Sustainable Development and Integrated Coastal Zone Management), #OceanAction17728

587. Improvement of regional fisheries governance in Western Africa (European Union), #OceanAction17510

588. Improvement of the Industrial Effluent Treatment System (Tecnológica de Alimentos S.A.), #OceanAction17818

589. Improvement of the sewage network and waste water treatment in Municipality of Bar, defined in the National Action Plan of Montenegro (NAP) for the implementation of the LBS Protocol and its Regional Plans in the Framework of the SAP-MED with the aim to (Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Directorate for Community Development and Department for Sustainable Development and Integrated Coastal Zone Management), #OceanAction17683

590. Improvement of the sewage network and waste water treatment in Municipality of Herceg Novi, defined in the National Action Plan of Montenegro (NAP) for the implementation of the LBS Protocol and its Regional Plans in the Framework of the SAP-MED with the (Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Directorate for Community Development and Department for Sustainable Development and Integrated Coastal Zone Management), #OceanAction17686

591. Improvement of the sewerage network and waste water treatment in Municipality of Kotor and Municipality of Tivat, defined in the National Action Plan of Montenegro (NAP) for the implementation of the LBS Protocol and its

- Regional Plans in the Framework o (Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Directorate for Community Development and Department for Sustainable Development and Integrated Coastal Zone Management), #OceanAction17707
592. Improving Coral Reefs Protection for Effective Conservation (Observatorio Pro Arrecifes Colombia), #OceanAction14819
593. Improving Fisheries Management using Vessel Day Scheme, Solomon Islands (Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Solomon Islands), #OceanAction20314
594. Improving international cooperation to conserve and better manage sharks and rays (Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks (Sharks MOU-UNEP/CMS)), #OceanAction21260
595. Improving ocean noise governance (The Netherlands), #OceanAction18058
596. Improving scientific knowledge and data sharing to increase understanding of ocean health (Ocean Protection Council on behalf of the State of California), #OceanAction15689
597. Improving the assessment of essential ecological functions of the deep sea oceans through long-term underwater oceanographic observatories in the Area. (International Seabed Authority), #OceanAction17746
598. Improving the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage worldwide (UNESCO), #OceanAction14240
599. Improving the stormwater discharge systems to decrease the load of nutrients, hazardous substances and litter to the sea (Ministry of the Environment (Estonia)), #OceanAction17677
600. Improving worldwide recruitment and retention of young people into the marine sector to ensure protection of the ocean for future generations (Institute of Marine Engineering, Science and Technology), #OceanAction18457
601. Impulso y fortalecimiento de la educacin martima (Comisión Colombiana Océano), #OceanAction20114
602. Inaya Marine Conservation Program (Nusa Dua Reef Foundation), #OceanAction16930
603. Incentivar a la investigacin sobre la acidificacin de los ocanos (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente), #OceanAction21360
604. Incentivising Sustainable Fisheries Through Certification (Marine Stewardship Council), #OceanAction14879
605. Incluir a 3 escuelas mas en el programa de educacin ambiental (Roatán Marine Park), #OceanAction17318
606. Increase awareness on the importance of cetaceans as guardians of healthy and productive oceans (Centro de Conservacion Cetacea), #OceanAction21688
607. Increase ocean literacy and ocean education globally (TheGoals.org), #OceanAction17546
608. Increase the representation of deep-sea and oceanic habitats in Marine Protected Area Networks of the Asia-Pacific region. (Planet Deep), #OceanAction16914
609. Increased Norwegian support to fight IUU fishing (Norwegian Government), #OceanAction18385

610. Increasing knowledge and awareness on alien species (Ministry of the Environment (Estonia)), #OceanAction17614
611. Increasing the ecological sustainability of farmed salmon production (Monterey Bay Aquarium on behalf of all partners), #OceanAction18151
612. Incremento de instalaciones con plantas de tratamiento (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), #OceanAction20720
613. Indonesia Against Marine Plastic Debris (Indonesia, Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia), #OceanAction14387
614. Indonesia Leads the Establishment of a Regional Cooperation to Combat Crimes in Fisheries Sector (Indonesia, Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia), #OceanAction15127
615. Indonesia Substantially Enlarge its Maritime Conservation Area (Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia), #OceanAction14399
616. Indonesia to Restore the Pristine Raja Ampat Reefs Destroyed by Caledonia Sky Cruise Vessel (Indonesia, Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia), #OceanAction15115
617. Indonesia Tsunami Early Warning System (InaTEWS) (Agency for Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics of the Republic of Indonesia (BMKG)), #OceanAction19058
618. Industry and research driven development and introduction of selective and low impact fishing gears (Sweden), #OceanAction19509
619. Influence of 3-dimensional currents induced by a submarine canyon in the health of coastal ecosystems — integration of in situ and satellite data (University of Liege), #OceanAction16534
620. Informing global policies to reduce ocean noise for the benefit of marine life protection and the sustainability of global fisheries (OceanCare), #OceanAction16030
621. Innovative management solutions for minimizing emissions of hazardous substances from urban areas in the Baltic Sea Region (City of Stockholm/The NonHazCity project (financed by partners, the EU Interreg Baltic Sea Programme and Swedish Institute) involving municipalities, NGOs and Universities around the Baltic Sea 2016-2019), #OceanAction16482
622. Instalacin contenedores con tapas para la disposicin de desechos en Los Cacaos, Saman (Cooperativa de pescadores Espiritu Santo), #OceanAction20872
623. Instalacin de una Red de Monitoreo de calidad y cantidad de fuentes acuferas con fines de aprovechamiento y conservacin en las cuencas de los ros Ozama, Yuna, Yaque del Norte, Ysica y Yaque Sur, en coordinacin interinstitucional con los prestadores de ser (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), #OceanAction20572
624. Installation of a free potable piping water network from montain springs in Ebone village, Moungo Division, Littoral Region of Cameroon (OCAPROCE INTERNATIONALE NGO), #OceanAction16595
625. Installation of a German air monitoring network to support MARPOL Annex-VI compliance monitoring (Germany), #OceanAction16090
626. Integrated Aerial Surveillance as part of the Australian Government Pacific Maritime Security Program (Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)), #OceanAction18793

627. Integrated Coastal Management to Preserve Ecosystems Services, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods in Fiji (Department of Environment, Fiji), #OceanAction19984
628. Integrated management of marine and coastal resources in Grenada (Grenada (Environment Division, Ministry of Education, Human Resource Development and the Environment)), #OceanAction14564
629. Integrated National Oceans Policy and Marine Spatial Plan for Solomon Islands (Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology, Solomon Islands), #OceanAction19754
630. Integrated Papua New Guinea Oceans Policy (Department of Justice and Attorney-General and Department of Foreign Affairs, Papua New Guinea), #OceanAction21364
631. Integration of the concept of maritimization and use of Marine Spatial Planning as basic tools for the promotion of the Blue Economy in Madagascar (Ocean State Secretary), #OceanAction16158
632. International Capacity Building in Ocean Science and Technology (Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution), #OceanAction15063
633. International Centre for Education, Marine and Atmospheric Sciences for Africa: ICEMASA (Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD) and University of Cape Town (UCT)), #OceanAction18628
634. International Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development — The Ocean we want for the Future we need (Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO), #OceanAction15527
635. International Environmental Education Program on Micro-plastics (Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC)), #OceanAction18190
636. International Indian Ocean Expedition 2 (South Africa — Department of Environmental Affairs — Oceans and Coasts Branch), #OceanAction20436
637. International Multi-species Fish Tagging (Gray FishTag Research), #OceanAction20780
638. International Ocean Institute (IOI)- Ocean Governance training & capacity development (International Ocean Institute — IOI), #OceanAction18076
639. International scientific calls for tenders related to the marine mammals in the Pelagos Sanctuary (Pelagos Agreement on the creation of a marine mammals Sanctuary in the Mediterranean Sea), #OceanAction21224
640. International Working Group Coordination for Plastic Pollution Reduction (Plastic Pollution Coalition), #OceanAction19288
641. Introduce legal framework to reduce plastic pollution (Ministry of Environment and Energy, Maldives), #OceanAction16565
642. Introduction of a Plastic Shopping Bag Reduction (Department of Environment, Fiji), #OceanAction19994
643. Introduction of the Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (IMAP) on marine ecosystem of the coastal area of Montenegro in accordance with Barcelona Convention requirements, defined in the National Action Plan of Montenegro (NAP) for the implement (Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Department for Sustainable Development and Integrated Coastal Zone Management), #OceanAction17698

644. Investigación Científica Marina (Comisión Colombiana del Océano), #OceanAction20079
645. Investigación de la pesquera de tñidos con la técnica palo verde y pelgicos con línea vertical en los polgonos oceanicos del Decreto N38681-MAG-MINAE (Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura (INCOPESCA)), #OceanAction19709
646. Investigación, Evaluación, Prevención, Reducción y Control de Fuentes Terrestres y Marinas de Contaminación al Mar. (Comisión Colombiana del Océano), #OceanAction20069
647. Investing in Seychelles' Blue Future (Seychelles Conservation and Climate Adaptation Trust (SeyCCAT)), #OceanAction16110
648. IORA Training Programme on Enhancing Sustainable Port Services and Management in the Indian Ocean Region for Improved Maritime Connectivity (Indian Ocean Rim Association), #OceanAction18220
649. IORA Workshop on Regional strategy to address issues of sustainable management and development of fisheries resources in the Indian Ocean rim region (Indian Ocean Rim Association), #OceanAction18226
650. ISLA CORALS: Integrated Support for Local Actions Towards Coastal and Ocean Resources Amelioration and Livelihood Sustainability (Trowel Development Foundation — Winner of Equator Prize 2010), #OceanAction16070
651. Japanese Technical Cooperation Project for Comprehensive Assessment and Conservation of Blue Carbon Ecosystems and Their Services in the Coral Triangle (Blue CARES) (JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency)), #OceanAction17983
652. Japanese Technical Cooperation Project for Promotion of Regional Initiative on Solid Waste Management (J-PRISM) in Pacific Island Countries Phase II (JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency)), #OceanAction17962
653. Joint conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal resources in the proposed transboundary conservation area between Kenya and Tanzania (Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention), #OceanAction18337
654. Joint Roadmap to accelerate Marine/Maritime Spatial Planning worldwide (Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC-UNESCO)), #OceanAction15346
655. Jornadas continuas de limpiezas, ros y caadas en la Provincia de Puerto Plata (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente), #OceanAction20684
656. Junior Ocean Ambassador Camp (Living Islands Non-Profit), #OceanAction15107
657. Just Transitions to a Plastic Free Pacific (Urgent Action Hub for Climate Justice — Fiji/Pacific), #OceanAction20692
658. Keep the Oceans Tidy (Keep Sweden Tidy), #OceanAction16042
659. Kiribati's voluntary commitment: Shark Sanctuary (Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Development), #OceanAction20680
660. Knowledge and sustainable management of fisheries resources (Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries, Algeria), #OceanAction19554
661. Knowledge sharing for the protection and restoration of coastal blue carbon ecosystems through the International Partnership for Blue Carbon and in the Indo-Pacific. (Department of the Environment and Energy), #OceanAction16878

662. La administracin de los recursos marinos dispone de protocolos de investigacin de objetos de conservacin marina claves. (Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo PNUD Honduras), #OceanAction17995
663. La Minga: Long-term financing for two marine conservation mosaics in Colombia (Conservation International), #OceanAction15087
664. Lady Elliot Island Commitment to Renewable Energy (Lady Elliot Island Eco Resort), #OceanAction18883
665. Land-based Plastics to the Ocean (Commonwealth Science and Industry Research Organization (CSIRO)), #OceanAction16874
666. Larissa Potapchuk (Beneath The Sea, Marine Careers Program), #OceanAction18853
667. Launch of twinned marine protected areas in Europe and Africa, North America, and South America (European Union), #OceanAction17526
668. Launching Two More Ocean XPRIZE Competitions for Incentivizing Innovations that Make our Ocean Healthy, Valued, and Understood (XPRIZE), #OceanAction14937
669. Legal Rights for Our Ocean (Earth Law Center), #OceanAction17752
670. Let's make the ocean great again ! (BIOMARES), #OceanAction19088
671. Licenciamiento de pescadores artesanales para la captura de pez len (Roatán Marine Park), #OceanAction17414
672. Living Water Programme (New Zealand Department of Conservation), #OceanAction18316
673. Llevar a cabo 100 entrenamientos por ao a negocios en cuanto al consumo de responsable de mariscos, utilizando la Gua de Consumo Responsable de Mariscos de las Islas de la Baha (Coral Reef Alliance), #OceanAction17791
674. Llevar a cabo charlas y formaciones profesionales para promover el consumo responsable de mariscos (Fundación Islas de la Bahía), #OceanAction17382
675. Llevar a cabo las campaas de monitoreo de salud arrecifal en los cuatro pases del Sistema Arrecifal Mesoamericano (SAM) (Iniciativa Arrecifes Saludables), #OceanAction17358
676. LME: Learn (Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO), #OceanAction16010
677. LNG4Solution — The solution to minimize air emissions and to increase energy efficiency in maritime transport (Terntank), #OceanAction14975
678. Local Governments for the Oceans (City of Malmö/ICLEI), #OceanAction21400
679. Localidades con modelo de Gestin Local Compartida de reas costeras marinas, con los planes asumidos por las comunidades: 14 al 2020 en seguimiento a las Metas Presidenciales del Ministerio. (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), #OceanAction20576
680. Lograr la reduccin de un 50% de los desechos plsticos que van hacia el mar a travs del ro Birn. (Sociedad Ecológica de Barahona (SOEBA)), #OceanAction20876
681. Long Island Marine Management Area (LIMMA) — Rapid Ecological Assessment (Ocean Crest Alliance), #OceanAction20234

682. Mainstreaming Biodiversity into the Management of the Coastal Zone in the Republic of Mauritius (Ministry of Ocean Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping), #OceanAction17785
683. Mainstreaming ocean conservation and sustainable fisheries in Mexico through effective participation and citizen science. (Comunidad y Biodiversidad A.C. (COBI)), #OceanAction15083
684. Maintaining and Growing Canadas Independent Fishermen: Policy Implementation and Capacity Development (Canadian Independent Fish Harvester's Federation), #OceanAction21588
685. Maintaining and Growing Canadas Independent Fishermen: Policy Implementation and Capacity Development (Canadian Independent Fish Harvester's Federation), #OceanAction21608
686. Maintaining and Growing Canadas Independent Fishermen: Policy Implementation and Capacity Development (Canadian Independent Fish Harvester's Federation), #OceanAction21624
687. Male 3R Declaration of Private Tourist Resorts towards Sustainable Tourism and protection of Marine and Coastal Ecosystem (Ministry of Environment and Energy), #OceanAction17522
688. Malta substantially enlarges its Marine Protected Areas to an area larger than the country itself (Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade Promotion), #OceanAction18578
689. Management of marine and coastline pollution for increased Safety at Sea and Ports (United Nations Development Programme), #OceanAction16398
690. Management of marine environment around the Korean Peninsula (Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, Republic of Korea), #OceanAction16926
691. Management options for protection of the Last Ice Area (Canada), #OceanAction19263
692. Management plans for commercially and ecologically important coastal snapper and grouper fisheries in West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia (Wildlife Conservation Society), #OceanAction19198
693. Managing and conserving Indonesia's rich marine coastal biodiversity through MPAs (Wildlife Conservation Society), #OceanAction19193
694. Manejo sostenible del territorio marino y costero (Comisión Colombiana del oceano), #OceanAction20094
695. Mangroves, marine and freshwater systems conservation and rehabilitation (SGP Samoa), #OceanAction20209
696. Mantener el Programa de separacin y clasificacin de residuos (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), #OceanAction20760
697. Manual Interactivo titulado Los Arrecifes Coralinos de Islas de la Bahia ha sido publicado (Bay Islands Conservation Association: Roatán, Utila y Guanaja), #OceanAction17917
698. Mapping Marine Managed Areas: Creating a Database of Managed Areas in the High Seas (ProtectedSeas), #OceanAction18843
699. Mapping Ocean Wealth (The Nature Conservancy), #OceanAction15392

700. Mapping of ocean floor within the Icelandic EEZ for conservation and sustainable use of the benthic biota (Marine Research Institute, Reykjavik, Iceland), #OceanAction17194
701. Mapping of potential Fishing Zones for Sustainable Harvest (India), #OceanAction20560
702. Mapping the Blue Economy of Africa to support decision-making, investment and governance of activities undertaken on the continental shelf and in adjacent international seabed areas (African Minerals Development Centre (AMDC), International Seabed Authority (ISA)), #OceanAction16494
703. Marae Moana — Cook Islands Marine Park (Cook Islands Government), #OceanAction15701
704. MARECO Project: Increasing the awareness of children for the sustainable use of coral reefs and their resources in the SW Indian Ocean (Institute of Research for Sustainable Development (IRD) & Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA)), #OceanAction18623
705. Mariculture development for bait resource sustainability (Marine Research Centre | Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture, Maldives), #OceanAction18025
706. Marine Arctic Peace Sanctuary (MAPS) (Parvati.org), #OceanAction18913
707. Marine BioBlitz (Singapore), #OceanAction18978
708. Marine Biodiversity Hub (University of Tasmania), #OceanAction17026
709. Marine conservation through Ridge-to-Reef approach in Grenada (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)), #OceanAction16078
710. Marine Debris in Singapore: Establishing a National Baseline, Citizen Science Monitoring and Data Sharing (Singapore), #OceanAction18988
711. Marine Ecosystems Protected Area (MEPA) Trust's Biodiversity Is Our Business Project — Valuing Ecosystem Services for Biodiversity Protection (The Government of Antigua and Barbuda via the Marine Ecosystems Protected Areas Trust), #OceanAction20968
712. Marine Educational Area Network (French polynesia gouvernement), #OceanAction20334
713. Marine environment protection through CERAC (Special Monitoring & Coastal Environmental Assessment Regional Activity Centre) of NOWPAP(North-west Pacific Action Plan) (Ministry of the Environment of Japan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism of Japan, UNEP (NOWPAP)), #OceanAction17558
714. Marine Information and Data for Users — www.MarineFinland.fi (Finland), #OceanAction20932
715. Marine litter action plan for ports and harbours (Ministry of the Environment (Estonia)), #OceanAction18007
716. Marine litter management through TEMM (the Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting among China, Japan and Korea) (Ministry of the Environment of Japan, Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Korea, Ministry of Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China, UNEP), #OceanAction17562
717. Marine Monitor — A Radar Solution to Effectively Monitor Marine Protected Areas (ProtectedSeas), #OceanAction18848

718. Marine Protected Area Co-management Capacity Building in NE Tobago (Environmental Research Institute Charlotteville, Tobago and GEF SGP T&T.), #OceanAction19323
719. Marine Protected Area in the Weddell-Sea, Antarctica (German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL)), #OceanAction16038
720. Marine protected area research, monitoring and reporting: Ecological Integrity and Sentinel Site programmes (New Zealand Department of Conservation), #OceanAction18295
721. Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and SAMOA Marine Sanctuary (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment), #OceanAction16998
722. Marine Protected Areas and a new regulatory framework for coastal and ocean in Brazil (Fundação SOS Mata Atlântica), #OceanAction16354
723. Marine Protected Areas as a fisheries management tool (Insitut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD)), #OceanAction21584
724. Marine Protected Areas in Kattegat (Ministry of Environment- and Food), #OceanAction20472
725. Marine Protected Areas in the UK and our Overseas Territories (United Kingdom), #OceanAction19624
726. Marine Regions (Flanders Marine Institute (VLIZ)), #OceanAction18653
727. Marine Spatial Plan for the Republic of Mauritius (Department for Continental Shelf, Maritime Zones Administration & Exploration, Ministry of Defence and Rodrigues), #OceanAction17082
728. Marine Spatial Planning (South Africa — Department of Environmental Affairs — Ocean and Coasts Branch), #OceanAction20452
729. Marine Spatial Planning in Argentina (Fundación Vida Silvestre Argentina), #OceanAction17626
730. Maritime boundaries and zones finalised for Solomon Islands (Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification), #OceanAction20299
731. Maritime Green Team 01 (ZVT), #OceanAction19335
732. Mayores capacidades para la gestin de las pesqueras. (Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo Honduras), #OceanAction17968
733. Mazu: a mobile application for information exchange on illegal fishing vessels (Benioff Ocean Initiative), #OceanAction19469
734. Measures to reduce marine pollution and microplastics in Norway by targeting their sources (Norwegian Government), #OceanAction19375
735. Mecanismo de gestin, proteccion y control (Subsecretaria de gestión marina y costera. Dirección de Normativas y Proyectos), #OceanAction21028
736. Mecanismos de aplicacin de las Polticas Ocenicas y Costeras. (Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo), #OceanAction20980
737. Mediterranean implementation of the Ecosystem Approach, in coherence with the EU MSFD (UN Environment/Mediterranean Action Plan — Barcelona Convention Secretariat), #OceanAction20339
738. Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme): Enhancing Environmental Security (UN Environment/Mediterranean Action Plan — Barcelona Convention

- Secretariat — UN Environment and EBRD as lead GEF Implementing Agencies), #OceanAction19949
739. MEDSEALITTER — Developing Mediterranean-specific protocols to protect biodiversity from litter impact at basin and local MPAs scales (Cinque Terre National Park and Marine Protected Area), #OceanAction21192
740. Meeting Sweden's MPA target (Sweden), #OceanAction13892
741. Mejoramiento de las Capacidades Atraves del Plan Integral de los Humedales en Panamá (Ministerio de Ambiente de Panamá), #OceanAction16655
742. Mejorar la gestin efectiva de las reas costeras y marinas dentro del Sistema Nacional de reas Protegidas (SINAP) en temas de regulacin, planificacin, control y vigilancia, investigacin y (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), #OceanAction21096
743. Mejorar las condiciones para el desarrollo de investigacin, transferencia de tecnologa y fortalecimiento de capacidades en la Repblica Dominicana (Ministerio de Educacin Superior, Ciencia y Tecnologa, UASD, Acuario Nacional), #OceanAction21124
744. Mejorar las plantas de tratamiento de aguas servidas existentes en el municipio de Roatan (Junta administradora de agua y saneamiento POLOS WATER ASSOCIATION), #OceanAction17210
745. Member driven advocacy for sustainable oceans, ecosystems and fisheries (Swedish Society for Nature Conservation), #OceanAction15167
746. Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations Environment Programme/Mediterranean Action Plan Secretariat to the Barcelona Convention and FAO General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (UN Environment/Mediterranean Action Plan-Barcelona Convention Secretariat (UNEP/MAP) and General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean of the FAO (GFCM)), #OceanAction20412
747. Microbead Ban in Cosmetics and other Household Products (Ireland), #OceanAction21484
748. Mitigating the threat of marine litter through beach and waterway cleanup on all seven continents (Ocean Conservancy), #OceanAction18154
749. Moana New Zealand Sustainability Strategy (Moana New Zealand), #OceanAction16667
750. Mobile GPS to locally manage Marine Protected Areas/Spatial Closure to avoid illegal, unregulated fishing. (Odaku Online Servies Private Limited), #OceanAction15728
751. Mobilise cities and the innovation community to clean up the Baltic Sea and capture economic and social gains. (Race For The Baltic Foundation), #OceanAction20496
752. Mobilize public, private and philanthropic resources to reduce the amount of plastic flowing into the ocean (Trash Free Seas Alliance), #OceanAction18166
753. Modernization project to update the European Fisheries Control Agency application (European Union), #OceanAction18698
754. Monaco will plead in favor of the protection of the Angelshark (Squatina squatina) at CMS CoP 12 (Manila, 23-28 October 2017) (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation), #OceanAction16478

755. Monaco's contribution to the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) Strategy towards the sustainability of the Mediterranean and Black Sea fisheries (2017-2020) (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation), #OceanAction16462
756. Monitoramento Mirim Costeiro (Monitoramento Mirim Costeiro), #OceanAction20279
757. Monitoreo de la biodiversidad marina (Sistema Nacional de Áreas de Conservación (SINAC)- Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía (MINAE)), #OceanAction19724
758. Monitoreo de los Planes de Manejo Ambiental (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), #OceanAction20724
759. Monitoring the Health of Coastal Seas (INDIA), #OceanAction20484
760. Morgado Square Marine Managed Area (National Fisheries Authority), #OceanAction21660
761. Mozambican Marine Spatial Planning for coastal and ocean management (Ministry Of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries of the Republic of Mozambique), #OceanAction17170
762. MPA Action Group: Global Partnership to improve management effectiveness and sustainability of a global portfolio of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and Locally Managed Marine Areas (L/MMAs). (MPA Action Agenda & MPA Action Group), #OceanAction17755
763. Multi-Sites Deployment of Pilot Scale Technology for Integrated Nearshore and Ocean Farming (open water aquaculture and ocean energy) for NEXUS and Blue Growth Development (University Malaysia Terengganu, School of Ocean Engineering), #OceanAction14807
764. Multi-stakeholder efforts to enhance socio-ecological landscape resilience in Pakistan's Indus Delta area. (UNDP/GEF Small Grants Program Pakistan), #OceanAction19371
765. Municipal Zero Waste Program 2015-2035 (Municipality of Panama), #OceanAction15886
766. N/A (N/A), #OceanAction17566
767. National Environmental Science Programme: Marine Biodiversity Hub (Department of the Environment and Energy), #OceanAction17002
768. National Environmental Science Programme: Tropical Water Quality Hub (Department of the Environment and Energy), #OceanAction17010
769. National Marine Spatial Plan (Republic of Vanuatu), #OceanAction21632
770. National Plan of Action for Seabirds (NPOASeabirds) (New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries), #OceanAction18340
771. National Plan of Action for Sharks — The NPOA-Sharks (New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries), #OceanAction18331
772. National Plan of Action to combat, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (National Fisheries Authority, Papua New Guinea), #OceanAction20049
773. National Search for Outstanding Coastal Community Malinis at Masaganang Karagatan (MMK) (CLEAN AND PLENTIFUL OCEAN) (Department of

- Agriculture — Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), Philippines), #OceanAction21316
774. National Stock Assessment Program (NSAP) (Department of Agriculture (DA) — Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), Philippines), #OceanAction21348
775. National Water Quality Monitoring Program (Estuarine and Marine Environment) (Department of Environmental Affairs — Ocean and Coasts Branch, South Africa), #OceanAction20528
776. Nature Seekers-Leatherback Sea Turtle By-Catch Project- GEF SGP Trinidad and Tobago (Nature Seekers Trinidad and Tobago and the GEF Small Grants Programme), #OceanAction19218
777. Nauru Awareness and Beach Clean-up Campaign (Nauru — Department of Commerce, Industry and Environment), #OceanAction20214
778. Neptune: The New Ocean Award (Ocean Exchange), #OceanAction14885
779. Network of Marine Protected Areas (Republic of Vanuatu), #OceanAction21628
780. Network of Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean in action (Mediterranean Protected Areas Network), #OceanAction14379
781. New Caledonia Towards Sustainable Blue Growth (New-Caledonia Maritime Cluster (CMNC)), #OceanAction18723
782. New Carrier of Maritime Silk Road: Era Opportunity of Sailing Race (International Development Information Organization-DevNet), #OceanAction14855
783. New commitments to reduce CO2 emissions (and their impact on the Ocean) from the international shipping sector (as agreed by ICS AGM on 11 May 2017) (International Chamber of Shipping), #OceanAction15734
784. New multidisciplinary research vessel (Belgian Science Policy), #OceanAction17146
785. New tools to support the conservation and sustainable management of marine biodiversity (Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative (GOBI)), #OceanAction19844
786. New Zealand Fisheries Policy Reform: Future of Fisheries (New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries), #OceanAction18355
787. New Zealand Marine Science Investments (New Zealand Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment), #OceanAction21068
788. New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries Antarctic Research Programme (New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries), #OceanAction19804
789. New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries Aquatic Environment Research (New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries), #OceanAction18280
790. New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries Stock Assessment Research (New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries), #OceanAction18262
791. New Zealand Pacific Partnership on Ocean Acidification (New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade in partnership with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)), #OceanAction18232
792. No butts on the beach (Province of West Flanders), #OceanAction18091
793. Northern Mozambique Channel partnership (CORDIO East Africa), #OceanAction15334

794. Norway combatting marine pollution and microplastics in partnership with UNEP (Norwegian Government), #OceanAction18304
795. Norway launching Global Action Network on Sustainable Food from the Ocean for Food Security and Nutrition (Norwegian Government), #OceanAction19383
796. Norway supporting the small-scale fisheries sector in developing countries (Norwegian Government), #OceanAction19819
797. Norway's MAREANO Programme — mapping of the seabed provides valuable new knowledge (Norwegian Government), #OceanAction19415
798. Norway-Pacific Joint Chair of Oceans and Climate Change (University of Bergen and The University of the South Pacific), #OceanAction18613
799. Norwegian commitment to fight transnational fisheries crime (Norwegian Government), #OceanAction18406
800. O Governo engaja-se na implementao de um plano estrategico para alcanar o ODS 14 (Ministério das Finanças, Comercio e Economia Azul), #OceanAction15509
801. OA Alliance Commitment to Combating Ocean Acidification (International Alliance to Combat Ocean Acidification), #OceanAction15195
802. Oak commits to improving the health and integrity of marine ecosystems for present and future generations (Oak Foundation), #OceanAction20432
803. Ocean and climate initiatives alliance (Ocean and Climate platform), #OceanAction19434
804. Ocean Communication (DR. BALASAHEB G KULKARNI), #OceanAction15578
805. Ocean Data Alliance (World Economic Forum), #OceanAction21672
806. OCEAN DATA FOR OCEAN STEWARDSHIP (Ocean Networks Canada), #OceanAction21528
807. Ocean Dialogue India (The Netherlands), #OceanAction18283
808. Ocean Entrepreneurship Initiative (Ocean Renaissance Partners), #OceanAction18508
809. Ocean futures: solutions from science (Plymouth Marine Laboratory), #OceanAction14995
810. Ocean Health Network for Samoa (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment), #OceanAction16754
811. Ocean Literacy for all: a global strategy to raise the awareness for the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of our ocean. (UNESCO), #OceanAction15187
812. Ocean Model Intercomparison Project (World Climate Research Programme), #OceanAction21228
813. Ocean Observations (INDIA), #OceanAction20640
814. Ocean Plastics Lab — Scientific Insights on Marine Plastic Pollution (German Marine Research Consortium), #OceanAction20788
815. Ocean Protection Educational Initiatives and Advocacy (MY World Mexico), #OceanAction14264

816. Ocean Protection Plan — Coastal Restoration Fund (Canada), #OceanAction19273
817. Ocean Science, Protection and Effective Management (The David and Lucile Packard Foundation), #OceanAction20668
818. Ocean sustainability awareness and education digital media initiative (oceanr.com), #OceanAction19098
819. Ocean-based economies to fight climate change: Ocean Energy Resources Assessment for Maldives (OpERATE) (Italy), #OceanAction20019
820. Ocean: keys to act — encourage action at local level via education and empowerment (Green Cross France & Territoires), #OceanAction14339
821. OCEANÁRIO DE LISBOA OCEAN CONSERVATION PROGRAM (Oceanário de Lisboa), #OceanAction18061
822. OCEANÁRIO DE LISBOA OCEAN EDUCATION PROGRAM (Oceanário de Lisboa), #OceanAction18055
823. Oceania Human Rights Commission & Court Project (Oceania Human Rights), #OceanAction21705
824. Oceanic Blue Carbon Voluntary Commitment (Blue Climate Solutions, a project of The Ocean Foundation, USA), #OceanAction21396
825. OCEANO AZUL FOUNDATION (Sociedade Francisco Soares dos Santos), #OceanAction18040
826. Oceans and Us Conference at the UN (World Information Transfer Inc.), #OceanAction18813
827. OceanSmart Green Boating App (T Buck Suzuki Foundation), #OceanAction16142
828. Octopus Fishery Closure (Rodrigues Regional Assembly), #OceanAction17550
829. OECD work programme on Biodiversity, Land Use and Ecosystems, including marine biodiversity (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development), #OceanAction15047
830. Official Development Assistance in the marine and fisheries sector by Republic of Korea (Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, Republic of Korea), #OceanAction16454
831. Oficializar el Programa Nacional de Restauracin (Secretaría de Energía, Recursos Naturales, Ambiente y Minas (MiAmbiente), Dirección General de Biodiversidad), #OceanAction17935
832. On My Wish List: Ocean in View (Lady Lawyer Foundation (LLF)), #OceanAction14668
833. One Ocean Forum (Yacht Club Costa Smeralda), #OceanAction15710
834. One Pearl Farm in Fiji to review practices for better sustainability (Civa (Fiji) Pearls Ltd), #OceanAction19353
835. OneLessStraw Pledge Campaign (One More Generation), #OceanAction17038
836. Ongoing support for Pacific regional fishery organisations (Ministry of Fisheries, Tonga), #OceanAction19321

837. Online Exhibition and Public Engagment Efforts (The Ocean Project), #OceanAction15314
838. Open Ocean Database — Commitment on Sharing Surplus Data on the Oceans from Merchant Vessels for Public Scientific Use. (Norwegian Shipowners' Association), #OceanAction16316
839. Oregon's Commitment to Combating Ocean Acidification and Its Impacts (The State of Oregon), #OceanAction19307
840. Organizar intercambios nacionales e internacionales entre pescadores para conocer experiencias de pesca sustentable. (Fundación Islas de la Bahía), #OceanAction17398
841. Organize regular volunteering campaigns to clean up beaches and coastal marine environment by students (Ministry of National Education), #OceanAction18803
842. Pacific Blue Economy Conference (Pacific Islands Development Forum), #OceanAction17370
843. Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (PCREEE) (Austrian Development Agency), #OceanAction16514
844. Pacific Maritime Boundaries Project (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and Geoscience Australia/Attorney General's Department), #OceanAction17030
845. Pacific Ocean Research Alliance (Secretariat of the Pacific Environment Programme), #OceanAction15810
846. Pacific plastic pollution: A system for regional grassroots solutions (The Sustainable Coastlines Charitable Trust), #OceanAction21332
847. Pacific Voices for a Global Ocean Challenge (Embassy of France and Fijian government), #OceanAction16934
848. Pacific Women Defend the Commons, Pacific Communities Defend the Commons (Diverse Voices and Action (DIVA) for Equality, Fiji), #OceanAction20768
849. Pacific Year for the Ocean 2017 (Pacific Islands Development Forum), #OceanAction17354
850. PADDLE: planning in a liquid world with tropical stakes. Solutions from an EU/Africa/Brazil perspective (Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD), France), #OceanAction16150
851. Panama National Action Plan on Marine Litter and Stakeholder Round Table on Marine Debris (Ministry of Environment), #OceanAction16802
852. Parley AIR Strategy: Avoid.Intercept.Redesign (Parley for the Oceans), #OceanAction15581
853. Participacin en el Proyecto Regional Establecimiento de una Red de Observacin en el Caribe para la acidificacin de los ocanos y sus efectos sobre la Afloracin de Algas Nocivas (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), #OceanAction20748
854. Participation in the Fisheries Forum Agency Vessel Monitoring Scheme and broader cooperation (Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority), #OceanAction21572
855. Participation of TASAs plants in communities under an environmental sustainability approach (Tecnológica de Alimentos S.A.), #OceanAction17848

856. Partnership for Implementing SDG14 in the Western Indian Ocean (Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention), #OceanAction18313
857. Partnership for Regional Ocean Governance: International Forum for Advancing Regional Ocean Governance (Germany), #OceanAction18439
858. Partnership with African Coastal States to Eradicate IUU Fishing in their Sovereign Waters by 2020 (Sea Shepherd Global), #OceanAction17190
859. Partnership with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) to Strengthen resilience to Ocean Acidification (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation), #OceanAction18253
860. Partnerships to promote science-based fisheries management and fight illegal fishing in fragile and post-conflict states (Secure Fisheries (a program of One Earth Future)), #OceanAction20856
861. Partnerships with SIDS for floating solar energy at sea (Swimsol GmbH), #OceanAction21717
862. Paul Gauguin Cruises partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) to provide educational programming on select sailings in 2017 and 2018 (Paul Gauguin Cruises), #OceanAction21344
863. Peruvian Coastal Atlas (Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE)), #OceanAction18898
864. Pesca sostenible (Ministerio de Acuacultura y Pesca), #OceanAction21052
865. Philippines large marine protected areas and tuna fishery improvement project (WWF Philippines), #OceanAction16410
866. Phoenix Islands Protected Area: Bring PIPA Home (The Phoenix Islands Protected Area Conservation Trust), #OceanAction20784
867. Pilot Project on Oyster (*Crassostrea* spp.) Culture (Indian Ocean Rim Association), #OceanAction18217
868. Pioneering Community-Based Ocean Stewardship in NW Bali (Indonesia) to inspire intelligent use of the earth's oceans and empower individuals to become leaders of a healthy biosphere initiative that begins with the restoration of our seas. (Biosphere Foundation), #OceanAction15175
869. Plan de Acción de Pesca Sostenible (Autoridad de los Recursos acuáticos de Panamá (ARAP)), #OceanAction16607
870. Plantar 100,000 plantas de mangle en 10 hectreas de humedal entre 2017 y 2018 en Guanaja (Bay Islands Conservation Association (BICA) Guanaja), #OceanAction17254
871. Plantar 6,000 plantas de manglar en la Isla de Roatn (Bay Islands Conservation Association (BICA) Roatán), #OceanAction17262
872. Plastic Bag Free Raglan (Whaingaroa Environment Centre), #OceanAction20309
873. Plastic Busters (University of Siena — SDSN Med solutions), #OceanAction19373
874. Plastic Mining Cooperation is committed to start the Plastic Mining recycling program on all SIDS member states by 2025. (Plastic Mining Cooperation), #OceanAction19293

875. Plastic Pollution — Free Fiji Campaign (WWF — Pacific Volunteer Program), #OceanAction21080
876. Plastic Pollution Awareness Raising Programmes and Beach Cleanups (Jo Kaminska Foundation), #OceanAction16246
877. Plataforma Nacional de Pesqueras Sostenibles de Grandes Pelgicos (Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería (MAG), Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía (MINAE), Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura (INCOPECA), PNUD), #OceanAction19529
878. Pollution Reduction Through Beneficial Aquaculture (Fearless Fund), #OceanAction20488
879. Pollution Tracker Program and Study of Micro-plastics in the Arctic Ocean and their Biological Effects on Marine Life (Canada), #OceanAction19379
880. Polystyrene (Styrofoam) Ban (The Government of Antigua and Barbuda), #OceanAction20928
881. Port Waste Management Plan for the Port of Port Louis (Mauritius Ports Authority), #OceanAction19343
882. PPP initiative to release 30,000 fish in protected areas (Ministry of Climate Change and Environment — United Arab Emirates), #OceanAction20400
883. Prcticas de conservacin de suelos para prevenir y reducir la contaminacin relacionada con el uso del suelo (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), #OceanAction20532
884. Preparation of sectoral agreement on elimination of microplastic in cosmetic and other consumption products (Belgium (Federal Minister of Environment)), #OceanAction17610
885. Prepare a programme for remediation of pollution in the coastal zone at priority locations, defined in the National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management of Montenegro, prepared by the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism in cooperati (Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Department for Sustainable Development and Integrated Coastal Zone Management), #OceanAction17680
886. Prepare guidelines for planning rehabilitation and renewal of inadequately urbanised areas and conduct professional development programmes, defined in the National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management of Montenegro, prepared by the Ministry of (Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism), #OceanAction17671
887. Preparing California for sea-level rise (Ocean Protection Council on behalf of the State of California), #OceanAction15629
888. Preservation of the Marine Ecosystem (The Atlantis Diving Centre), #OceanAction17322
889. Prevent plastic pollution in our ocean (Searious Business), #OceanAction14415
890. Preventing and significantly reducing marine litter in EU Member States' waters (European Union), #OceanAction17518
891. Private Foundation investing in Marine Protected Areas in Brazil and related public policies (Boticario Group Foundation), #OceanAction20832

892. Produccion de conocimiento cientifico y transferencia tecnologica (Centro para el Estudio de Sistemas Marinos), #OceanAction17764
893. Profundizar la Reglamentacion de la explotacion pesquera mediante la implementacion de Especies con Captura Maxima Permisible (CMP) y Certificados de captura legal y control de carga (Republica Argentina), #OceanAction19153
894. Profundizar las investigaciones científicas en el Mar Argentino mediante la iniciativa Pampa Azul, relanzada en abril de 2017. (Republica Argentina), #OceanAction19173
895. Program in Ocean Science & Engineering (OSE) (Georgia Institute of Technology), #OceanAction16262
896. Program of research-action on impacts of subsidies in the sustainable management of fisheries resources in West Africa (ENDA/REPAO), #OceanAction16230
897. Programa de acuicultura sostenible de ostras, pargos, tilapias, camarones, entre otros (Autoridad de los Recursos acuáticos de Panamá (ARAP)), #OceanAction18463
898. Programa de Control y Vigilancia Martima: programa 1.6 del Plan Nacional de Desarrollo (Viceministerio de Agua, Mares, Costas y Humedales, y Servicio Nacional de Guardacostas), #OceanAction19484
899. Programa de Extracción de Redes Fantasma (Autoridad De Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá (ARAP)), #OceanAction16616
900. Programa de manejo Integrado y uso sostenible de cuencas hidrográficas prioritarias y sus franjas costeras (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), #OceanAction20792
901. Programa de restauración de costas con fines de saneamiento (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente), #OceanAction20600
902. Programa de saneamiento ambiental en microcuencas y ros urbanos (CEBSE), #OceanAction20896
903. Programa Nacional de Observadores Científicos (Fundación Internacional de Pesca (FIPESCA)), #OceanAction16661
904. Programme Aquacole dans l'Arrondissement de Fimela Promotion de la Pisciculture et de l'Ostriculture dans les Communes de Fimela et de Palmarin Facao (Union Nationale des Travailleurs Démocrates), #OceanAction15019
905. Programme to combat marine litter and microplastics (Norwegian Government), #OceanAction18244
906. Progressing Implementation of the New Song for Coastal Fisheries Pathways to Change (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)), #OceanAction17058
907. Prohibition of Destructive Offshore Fishing Practices (Ministry of Fisheries, Fiji), #OceanAction19879
908. Project Green Ports (INDIA), #OceanAction20580
909. Project Sagarmala — Coastal Community Development (INDIA), #OceanAction20648
910. Project Sea Change — advanced filtering of laundry effluent to screen microparticles and microplastics (Xeros Technology Group), #OceanAction15928

911. PROJET DE GESTION DURABLE DE LA BIODIVERSITE DU TERROIR DE NIODIOR (FELOGIE de NIODIOR), #OceanAction18319
912. Projet de Régénération d'écosystème de la mangrove et de la biodiversité et de lutte contre la pollution marine dans la Réserve de Biosphère du Delta du Saloum (RBDS) (FEDERATION LOCAL DES GIE DE PECHE DE NIODIOR (FELOGIE NIODIOR)), #OceanAction15749
913. Projet UNU-Ocean (Université de Bretagne Occidentale (UBO)), #OceanAction21076
914. Promise to Paeāina o Hawai'i — A Collective Commitment (Polynesian Voyaging Society), #OceanAction21056
915. Promoción de creación y fortalecimiento de áreas marinas protegidas en Chile y Argentina (Foro para la Conservación del Mar Patagónico y áreas de influencia), #OceanAction21700
916. Promoción de la reducción y eliminación del consumo de plásticos en la provincia de Samaná (ASDUBAHISA/Foro Ambiental de Samaná/Cooperativa de pescadores Espíritu Santo), #OceanAction20868
917. Promoción de un marco regulatorio en Panamá que incorpore la reducción de la contaminación por plásticos en el medio marino. (Fundación MarViva), #OceanAction16794
918. Promote and increase the public investment on projects focused on marine biodiversity conservation by 2 Million Euros (Minister of Sea), #OceanAction18478
919. Promote and support the establishment of a strong and vibrant marine and maritime research and innovation network, through the establishment of a Port Tech Cluster in Lisbon and the Atlantic Observatory in the Azores, with a focus on both North and South (Ministry of Sea & Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education), #OceanAction18487
920. Promote information and Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for the sustainability of small scale fisheries in the context of food security and poverty eradication. (CoopeSolidar R.L), #OceanAction14945
921. Promote Marine Spatial Planning and other coastal and marine planning and management instruments in Mexico (Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Mexico), #OceanAction20224
922. Promote public policy and raise international awareness on the importance of the Ocean and human health (Ministry of Sea), #OceanAction18181
923. Promote the sharing of information and foster collaboration among those working in and supporting ocean conservation (Marine Watch International), #OceanAction21620
924. Promote, inspire, and accelerate sustainable solutions and practices (Ports of Cause), #OceanAction20184
925. Promote, sustainably use, and protect kadalamma-the Mother Sea-with indigenous fisherfolk (Friends of Marine Life (FML)), #OceanAction14351
926. Promoting a structured dialogue on cruise tourism between cruise operators, ports and port cities (European Union), #OceanAction18688
927. Promoting and coordinating R&D and Innovation in the Ocean Economy Sector (Mauritius Research Council), #OceanAction17486

928. Promoting citizen science using app/website for the protection of Black Sea marine biodiversity (BLACK SEA WATCH) (Turkish Marine Research Foundation (TUDAV)), #OceanAction20284
929. Promoting enhanced access and use of global marine biodiversity information (UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre), #OceanAction20776
930. Promoting Environmental Activism Among Youth (International Student Environmental Coalition), #OceanAction14870
931. Promoting Gender Equality in Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development in Fiji (Women in Fisheries Network — Fiji (WiFN-Fiji)), #OceanAction19964
932. Promoting interdisciplinary research to achieve sustainable oceans (Nippon Foundation Nereus Program), #OceanAction15401
933. Promoting International Cooperation in Hydrography (INDIA), #OceanAction20660
934. Promoting maritime spatial planning to achieve good environment status of oceans and seas. (Ministère de la Transition écologique et solidaire (chargé de la mer)), #OceanAction16738
935. Promoting standards for sustainable fisheries management and traceability of fish products on a global scale (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)), #OceanAction16466
936. Promoting Sustainable Fisheries (India), #OceanAction20516
937. Promoting Sustainable Fisheries: National Awareness Programme in Support of the First Temporary Octopus Fisheries Closure in Mauritius (Funded by the GEF Small Grants Programme implemented by UNDP) (EcoMode Society), #OceanAction19779
938. Promoting the Creation of Highly Protected Marine Reserves (Pew Bertarelli Ocean Legacy project), #OceanAction14811
939. Promover el desarrollo de capacidades y establecimiento de cadenas de valor (CODOPESCA), #OceanAction21128
940. Promover el establecimiento de reas de no-pesca en el espacio marino Cuero y Salado — Utila — Cayos Cochinos (Fundación Islas de la Bahía), #OceanAction17959
941. Promover la proteccion de los arrecifes de coral en la zona costera de Barahona en los lugares: Saladilla, Paraso, Quemato, y La Cinaga. (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), #OceanAction20916
942. Promover mejores practicas de uso y conservacin de suelos en la Isla de Utila (Fundación Islas de la Bahía), #OceanAction17230
943. Proper Strand Lopers (Proper Strand Lopers), #OceanAction15842
944. Propiciar la zonificacin y monitoreo de espacios marinos y sus recursos (Ministerio Ambiente/CODOPESCA), #OceanAction21084
945. Proposal to prohibit the use of large scale driftnets in the area of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (FRANCE), #OceanAction15680
946. Proposed MC11 Fisheries Subsidies Disciplines Implementing SDG Target 14.6 (New Zealand Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Trade), #OceanAction18343

947. PROTECCIÓN DE LOS ROS Y MANGLARES DE SALMONETE INCLUYENDO REPOBLACIÓN ARBÓREA DE LÍNEA COSTERA EN BAHÍA HONDA, SON VERAGUAS. (ASOCIACIÓN DE CAMPESINOS UNIDOS PARA EL DESARROLLO DE BAHÍA HONDA), #OceanAction16643
948. Protect 30% of Seychelles marine and coastal waters more than 400,000 square kilometers of improved protection and ocean management. (Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change), #OceanAction19023
949. Protect at least 14% of coastal and marine areas under national jurisdiction (Ministry of Sea and Ministry of Environment), #OceanAction18172
950. Protect the biodiversity of Cabo Verde from marine debris (CALAO Luxembourg ASBL), #OceanAction14087
951. Protect the network of marine and coastal protected areas in Vlora region (Regional Administration of Protected Areas Vlora Albania), #OceanAction16350
952. Protect the Zeytoon coral reef site in Qeshm Island, Iran (Green reef Group (GrG)), #OceanAction19889
953. Protecting 3.7 million sq kms through the \$15 million WCS Marine Protected Area Fund (Wildlife Conservation Society), #OceanAction16178
954. Protecting Californias coastal ecosystems (Ocean Protection Council on behalf of the State of California), #OceanAction15698
955. Protecting Californias marine ecosystems through effective management of the states marine protected area network (Ocean Protection Council on behalf of the State of California), #OceanAction15635
956. Protecting Canada's Marine and Coastal Environment: A collaborative plan towards meeting and exceeding 10% protection by 2020 (Ecology Action Centre), #OceanAction16619
957. Protecting fisheries livelihoods in Ghana and Somalia (European Union), #OceanAction18133
958. Protecting the environment from harmful aquatic invasive species and pathogens introduced via ships ballast water or on ships hulls (Institute of Marine Engineering, Science and Technology), #OceanAction18412
959. Protecting the Ocean from WasteWater is the #1 Short-term Climate Action: Ending Marine Pollution returns Natural Water Cycles to the Land to foster Biodiversity. (Baleen Filters Pty Limited), #OceanAction15488
960. Protecting the Oceans from Land Based Pollution. (AquaFed — The International Federation of Private Water Operators), #OceanAction19534
961. Protecting, conserving and restoring whale populations in the Pacific islands (Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme), #OceanAction16006
962. Protection and enhancement of Oceans and Small non-interconnected island continent regions in a sustainable development vision (PERFECT UNION), #OceanAction17386
963. Protection and Management of All Marine Mammal Species in Fiji (Ministry of Fisheries and Department of Environment, Fiji), #OceanAction19959
964. Protection of Groupers and Coral Trouts Spawning Aggregation Sites across Fijian Reef Systems (Fiji (Ministry of Fisheries, Government of Fiji)), #OceanAction14327

965. Protection of Marine and Coastal Resources (Department of Wildlife Conservation, Sri Lanka), #OceanAction19899
966. Protection of marine turtles and nesting beaches through the involvement of the local population (The GEF Small Grants Programme), #OceanAction15871
967. Provide Fundamental Mapping of the Seas and Oceans (International Hydrographic Organization), #OceanAction15449
968. Provide Inclusive Science-based Approaches to the Implementation of SEAFRUIT LANDS project. (University of São Paulo), #OceanAction15940
969. Providing a sound scientific, social, legal and economic basis for improved policy and management for the sustainable use and protection of the marine and coastal environment. (Centre for Marine Conservation and Policy Research (MarCoPol), University of Plymouth), #OceanAction20564
970. Providing world-class research and training to support the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. (The Marine Institute (MI) at the University of Plymouth), #OceanAction20552
971. Provision of subject matter expertise on the application of risk management tools in regulatory frameworks supporting SDG14 (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, UNECE GRM), #OceanAction16458
972. Proyecto de gestión integral de residuos sólidos para la Isla de Taboga (Autoridad de Turismo de Panamá (ATP)), #OceanAction16604
973. PROYECTO PAE-CLME+ (Colombia), #OceanAction20264
974. PROYECTO SPINCAM III (Colombia), #OceanAction20259
975. Public awareness and information campaign on marine litter and prevention of plastics in the sea (Ministry of the Environment (Estonia)), #OceanAction18013
976. Public Education on Oceans in Grenada through public mural artwork in partnership with Pangeaseed (Grenada (Ministry of Education, Human Resource Development and the Environment)), #OceanAction14560
977. Publicación de la Política Nacional de Humedales (Secretaría de Energía, Recursos Naturales, Ambiente y Minas, Instituto de Conservación, Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre, Dirección General de Biodiversidad), #OceanAction17824
978. Publicar un listado de post-larvas de peces arrecifales para la Isla de Roatán (Bay Islands Conservation Association (BICA) Roatán), #OceanAction17920
979. Publicar y hacer entrar en vigencia la Nueva Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura en el Diario Oficial La Gaceta (Dirección General de Pesca y Acuicultura), #OceanAction17866
980. Publication of Productivity, and Susceptibility Analysis (PSA) of Mexican sharks listed in the Appendix II of CITES in the CoP17 (South Africa, 2016) (Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad (CONABIO), CITES Scientific Authority of Mexico), #OceanAction17839
981. Qeshm Island Environmental Management Office (Department of Environment Qeshm Free Area), #OceanAction19489
982. Qlik Commits Data Visualization Software Supporting the Implementation of SDG 14 (Qlik), #OceanAction19063
983. R.E.E.F.S. (Research Enhancement for Seascapes) (The World Federation for Coral Reef Conservation), #OceanAction14411

984. Raise Awareness about the Ocean and Take Action (Mundus maris — Sciences and Arts for Sustainability asbl), #OceanAction21244
985. Raise awareness for ocean conservation through the power of music (oneocean.fm), #OceanAction18505
986. Raise Public Awareness About Goal 14 (Sea Save Foundation), #OceanAction21492
987. Raising awareness about marine conservation and sustainable resource management and creating independent small businesses by developing aquaculture techniques in order to reduce poverty in Zanzibar (marinecultures.org — Zanzibar, East Africa), #OceanAction15557
988. Raising awareness on impacts of marine pollution by litter in Fortaleza, Brazil (Instituto Verdeluz), #OceanAction21600
989. Ratification of the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (BWM) (Ministry of Ocean Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries & Shipping (Shipping Division) of the Republic of Mauritius), #OceanAction17250
990. Ratify CITES (Government of Timor-Leste), #OceanAction17905
991. Realizacin de 20 arrecifes de ostras en la desembocadura del ro Muoz, Puerto Plata. (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente), #OceanAction20704
992. Realizar 3 monitoreos de mega-fauna marina en la Isla de Roatn, Honduras (MARALLIANCE), #OceanAction17410
993. Realizar campaas de monitoreo de blanqueamiento de coral en Honduras (Iniciativa Arrecifes Saludables), #OceanAction17350
994. Realizar durante 2017 un Taller de Consulta Nacional sobre Planificacin Marina Espacial. (Republica Argentina), #OceanAction19143
995. Realizar la evaluacin de los ecosistemas costero marinos para la determinacin y la previsin de los espacios sujetos a un rgimen de conservacin, proteccin, manejo sustentable y recuperacin ambiental en seis (6) provincias costeras del pas al 2020; Proyecto (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), #OceanAction20588
996. Realizar la zonificacin o sectorizacin de los espacios que conforman las zonas costeras y marinas (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), #OceanAction20804
997. Realize sustainable fisheries through fisheries resource management (Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries), #OceanAction18268
998. Realizing the inclusive and sustainable development in the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME) region through the improved ocean governance and the integrated management of ocean use and marine resources. (United Nations Development Programme), #OceanAction16774
999. Reconocer y apoyar cumplimiento y divulgacin del marco del marco jurdico de la Ley del Mar. (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), #OceanAction21144
1000. Recovering marine-coastal and aquaculture ecosystems through sustainable management (Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment of Cuba), #OceanAction20956

1001. Red de Pescadores con capacidades para la pesca bajo lineamientos de sostenibilidad, pesca responsable y de acceso a mercados. (Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo PNUD Honduras), #OceanAction17974
1002. Red de zonas de refugios pesqueros/Jose Angel de la Cruz Canto Noh (Colonia de pescadores Maria Elena), #OceanAction17758
1003. RED ELCTRICAS SUBSEA FOREST: Recovery of posidonia oceanica seagrass meadows Balearic Islands, Spain (Red Eléctrica de España, S.A.U.), #OceanAction21284
1004. Reduce by-catches and discards from fisheries (Ministry of Sea), #OceanAction18466
1005. Reduce Marine Pollution Due to wastewater Discharge Through the Extension of the Public Sewerage Network (Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities, Mauritius), #OceanAction17258
1006. Reduce marine pollution due to wastewater discharge through the extension of the public sewerage network (Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities (MEPU)), #OceanAction17102
1007. Reduce marine pollution through the development of technological platforms and tools that promote the circular economy of the sea (Ministry of Sea), #OceanAction18451
1008. Reduce Ocean plastic in Grenada by avoiding, intercepting and reducing use of plastics in partnership with Parley for the Oceans and Adidas (Grenada (Environment Division, Ministry of Education, Human Resource Development and the Environment)), #OceanAction14552
1009. Reducing air pollution from vessels serving the German Federal Administration (Germany), #OceanAction16094
1010. Reducing food loss and waste in the value chain for fish (Norwegian Government), #OceanAction19829
1011. Reducing Lagoon Pollution in World Heritage Site Buffer Zone through Basic Sanitation Facilities (Supported by GEF SGP & Implemented by UNDP) (Leadership Empowerment Action Development (L.E.A.D)), #OceanAction19924
1012. Reducing marine debris in California watersheds and ocean waters (Ocean Protection Council on behalf of the State of California), #OceanAction15626
1013. Reducing marine litter (Ministry of Environment- and Food of Denmark), #OceanAction19979
1014. Reducing plastic marine debris in Indonesia (Denmark), #OceanAction20500
1015. Reducing Pollution and Preserving Environmental Flows in the East Asian Seas through the Implementation of Integrated River Basin Management in selected ASEAN Countries (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)), #OceanAction20940
1016. Reducing pressures on coral reefs, sea grasses, mangroves and beaches, vulnerable to climate change. (Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment of Cuba), #OceanAction20960
1017. Reducing quantities of Ocean Debris by tackling sources both in and out of water. (Borneo Dive Network (BDN))), #OceanAction19327
1018. Reducing ship strikes to vulnerable whales (International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)), #OceanAction21408

1019. Reducing Single-Use Plastic in U.S. Aquariums (Aquarium Conservation Partnership), #OceanAction18145
1020. Reducing solid waste of Pangkor Island polluting the sea through Innovative 3R program (reduce, reuse & recycle) business model, GEF-SGP funded project. (Pertubuhan Gerakan Belia Bersatu Malaysia (GBBM)), #OceanAction16568
1021. Reducing the risk of collisions between boats and large cetaceans (Pelagos Agreement on the creation of a marine mammals Sanctuary in the Mediterranean Sea), #OceanAction21208
1022. Reducir el impacto negativo de los ecosistemas para una una pesca de arrastre de camaron ms sostenible en America Latina y el Caribe (ALC), mediante la aplicacin de un enfoque ecosistmico de la pesca (EEP) (Instituto Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura (INCOPESCA)), #OceanAction19689
1023. Reducir el uso de plsticos desechables en la Isla de Utila por medio de la realizacin de 8 charlas informativas (cuatro 2017 y cuatro 2018), para reducir el uso de los mismos. (Fundación Isla de la Bahía), #OceanAction17214
1024. Reducir los efectos de acidificacin de los ocanos (Ministerio de Ambiente), #OceanAction21048
1025. Reducir y prevenir la contaminacin por desechos slidos en el rea costero marina Motagua-Omoa (Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo Honduras), #OceanAction17965
1026. Reduction of Carbon Emissions from Idling Diesel Drayage Trucks at Container Shipping Ports (EagleRail Container Logistics), #OceanAction19178
1027. Reduction of human pressures on Cetaceans (Italy — IMELS/PNM (Italian Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea Protection/General Directorate for the Protection of Land and Sea)), #OceanAction18112
1028. Reduction of Land-based pollution loads to the Mediterranean Sea, from Industrial and municipal sources (Ministry of Environmental Protection — Israel), #OceanAction18598
1029. Reduction of nutrient and hazardous substances discharge in Austrian rivers and lakes (Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW)), #OceanAction16522
1030. Reduction of Plastic pollution (INDIA), #OceanAction20592
1031. Reduction of plastic waste in the marine environment through Plastic bags ban measures. (Monaco), #OceanAction18409
1032. Reduction of POPs and green house gas emissions through improvements in waste management in the Cook Islands GEF SGP (Te Ipukarea Society Cook Islands), #OceanAction20996
1033. Reduction of use of plastic bags (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), #OceanAction18533
1034. Reduction significative de la pche INN dans la zone ouest africaine (Sub Regional Fisheries Commission — SRFC), #OceanAction21276
1035. Reef Life Restoration Regenerative Ocean Growth Habitats (Reef Life Foundation), #OceanAction15440
1036. Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific/State of the 3Rs in Asia and the Pacific (Ministry of the Environment, Japan, UNCRD), #OceanAction18229

1037. Regional action plan for a Sustainability Maritime Sector (Region Västra Götaland, Sweden), #OceanAction20119
1038. Regional cooperation for national action on Caribbean Sea sustainability (Association of Caribbean States — Caribbean Sea Comission), #OceanAction15536
1039. Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (RIMES) (INDIA), #OceanAction20604
1040. Regional Marine Protected Areas networks in action (Mediterranean Protected Areas Network), #OceanAction20319
1041. Regional Partnership for Implementing SDG14 in the Western Indian Ocean (Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention for the development, protection and management of the coastal and marine environment of the Western Indian Ocean), #OceanAction15788
1042. Regional Seas Programme for ocean-related SDGs (UN Environment Programme), #OceanAction19228
1043. Regional Training Programme on Waste Management and Reduction of Marine Litter (Singapore), #OceanAction18923
1044. Registro y licenciamiento de pescadores artesanales (GOAL Honduras), #OceanAction17950
1045. Regulacin del ruido ocenico producido por actividades antropognicas tales como las plataformas de explotacin de suelo marino (Sistema Nacional de Áreas de Conservación (SINAC)- Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía (MINAE)), #OceanAction19734
1046. Regulacion sobre Basura Marina y Contaminacion (Ministerio de Ambiente de Ecuador), #OceanAction21024
1047. Regulations to Ban Microbeads in Toiletries (Canada), #OceanAction19108
1048. Rehabilitation and protection of mangrove ecosystems for climate change adaptation, livelihoods and biodiversity (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment), #OceanAction16546
1049. Reimaanlok Looking to the Future: Strengthening Natural Resource Management in Atoll Communities in the Republic of Marshall Islands, Employing Integrated Approaches (RMI R2R) (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)), #OceanAction15593
1050. Remediation of the polluted sediments in Shipyard Bijela, defined in the National Action Plan (NAP) of Montenegro for the implementation of the LBS Protocol and its Regional Plans in the Framework of the SAP-MED with the aim to achieve Good Environmental (Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Department for Sustainable Development and Integrated Coastal Zone Management), #OceanAction17462
1051. Removal of single-use plastic bottles and replacing with reusable glass bottles throughout the resort (Four Seasons Resort Mauritius at Anahita), #OceanAction21304
1052. Removal of single-use plastic straws and replacing with reusable non-plastic alternatives throughout the resort (Four Seasons Resort Seychelles), #OceanAction21300
1053. Renewable energy and water treatment: a means to progress on SDG14 (Italy), #OceanAction20044

1054. Replantar areas de manglar y de vegetacin costera en la Isla de Utila (Fundación Islas de la Bahía), #OceanAction17234
1055. Research and Capacity Development supporting SDG 14 and sustainable fishing harvest and Blue Growth in SIDS (United Nations University Fisheries Training Programme), #OceanAction17286
1056. Research and capacity development to support livelihood and food security and safety in African Coastal Communities (United Nations University Fisheries Training Programme), #OceanAction17306
1057. Research for the Inventory, Monitoring and Conservation of the Peruvian Marine Biodiversity (Instituto del Mar del Perú (IMARPE)), #OceanAction18908
1058. Research program on acidification (Ministry of the Ecological and Inclusive Transition (MTES), France), #OceanAction17506
1059. Research strategy related to fisheries and aquaculture for the 2035 horizon (Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries, Algeria), #OceanAction19339
1060. Research towards sustainable development of ocean economy (Mauritius Oceanography Institute), #OceanAction17110
1061. Responding to El Niño: Improving International Coordination for Improved Early Warning (World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)), #OceanAction15659
1062. Responsible plastic management (Sweden), #OceanAction20448
1063. Responsible Research and Innovation for ocean conservation and sustainable blue growth (XPRO Consulting and Nausicaa on behalf of the MARINA US-funded project), #OceanAction20696
1064. Restauracin de ecosistemas de coral en Cayo Farola Cayo Levantado, Saman. (Cooperativa Pescadores Espíritu Santo Los Cacaos), #OceanAction20888
1065. Restauracin de reas de ecosistemas de manglares y reas de praderas marinas (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), #OceanAction20948
1066. Restauracin ecolgica de 100 hectreas del manglar Bajo Yuna (CEBSE), #OceanAction20900
1067. Restauracin ecolgica de poblaciones de coral Jardinera de corales (Viceministerio de Agua, Mares, Costas y Humedales), #OceanAction19569
1068. Restaurar manglares en la Isla de Utila (Fundación Islas de la Bahía), #OceanAction17242
1069. Restoration of 100 coral colonies through in situ coral nurseries in the blue bay lagoon, Mauritius (supported by GEF SGP & Implemented by UNDP) (Eco-sud), #OceanAction16014
1070. Restoration of stone reef in Danish waters (Danish Environmental Protection Agency), #OceanAction20059
1071. Restore the Mesoamerican Coral Reef (Restore Coral), #OceanAction18998
1072. Restoring Fisheries for Healthier Communities and Oceans (Walton Family Foundation), #OceanAction16631
1073. Restoring marine ecosystem services by rehabilitating coral reefs to meet a changing climate future (United Nations Development Programme), #OceanAction16894

1074. Return Trees for Mountain and Mangroves, Return Seagrasses for Dugongs Project, supported by GEF SGP implemented by UNDP (Sea Concern Group), #OceanAction17971

1075. Review Existing Policies, Legal and Institutional Framework for Sustainable Use and Development of Marine Fisheries Resources (Ministry of Ocean Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping, Mauritius), #OceanAction17246

1076. Review existing policies, legal and institutional framework for sustainable use and development of marine fisheries resources. (Ministry of Ocean Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping (Fisheries Division)), #OceanAction17122

1077. Review of Hector's and Maui dolphin Threat Management Plan (New Zealand Department of Conservation and Ministry for Primary Industries), #OceanAction18352

1078. Review Pollution control component of the Environment Act by 2018 (Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology), #OceanAction20289

1079. Reviewing innovation mechanisms to support a sustainable ocean economy (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)), #OceanAction14987

1080. Revisin del marco juridico nacional (Comité Interinstitucional del Mar), #OceanAction20992

1081. Revision of Belgium's Marine Spatial Plan (Federal Public Service for the Environment), #OceanAction16922

1082. RIO Acoustics: Developing the Latin American and Caribbean network for ocean acoustics and acoustical oceanography (Université libre de Bruxelles (ULB)), #OceanAction21729

1083. River and Coastal Health Ecosystem Monitoring (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment), #OceanAction16990

1084. Roadmap to Oceans and Climate Action (ROCA) (Global Ocean Forum), #OceanAction15155

1085. Sa Moana Folauga (Samoa Voyaging Society, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Conservation International.), #OceanAction17006

1086. Saafu Raajje — Clean Environmental Management (Ministry of Environment and Energy), #OceanAction18034

1087. Sacred Heart Global Ocean Campaign (Society of the Sacred Heart), #OceanAction21308

1088. Safe Rivers, Seas, and Oceans: Water Areas for Bettering Future Lives (Ambivium Institute on Security and Cooperation), #OceanAction15027

1089. SAFE SEAS. A study of maritime security capacity building in the Western Indian Ocean (Cardiff University), #OceanAction14234

1090. Safeguard marine and coastal biodiversity in Cabo Verde from current and emerging threats, by enhancing the enabling and regulatory frameworks in the tourism sector and activating a critical further subset of the national protected areas system. (National Directorate of Environment), #OceanAction17734

1091. Safeguarding Our Oceans, One Threat at a Time (Blue Sphere Foundation), #OceanAction16556
1092. Safeguarding Sharks and Rays of the Atlantic and Mediterranean through RFMOs (Shark Advocates International, Shark Trust, Project AWARE, and Ecology Action Centre), #OceanAction17226
1093. Safeguarding the biodiversity of intertidal and sub-tidal coral reef habitats through habitat restoration and species recovery (Singapore), #OceanAction18993
1094. Samoas Community-based Fisheries Management Programme (Ministry of Agriulture), #OceanAction18298
1095. Santuario Mamiferos Marinos de Argentina (Instituto de Conservacion de Ballenas), #OceanAction19644
1096. Sauvegarde des tortues marines de locan Atlantique et de leurs habitats le long du littoral du Bnin (Programme de Microfinancement du Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial/Small Grants Programme), #OceanAction19359
1097. Save Ocean from Pollutions (Green Deserts Bamboo For Peace and Prosperity.), #OceanAction15551
1098. Save the marine life in the Maldives and promote sustainable development (Island Development and Environmental Awareness Socceity), #OceanAction14472
1099. SAVE THE OCEANS Stop Plastic pollution — The Green Bauhaus global communication project 2017 with 33 universities from all five continents (Green Bauhaus Foundation), #OceanAction19283
1100. Saving The Great South Bay (Save The Great South Bay), #OceanAction21436
1101. Scaling up Implementation of Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) in the East Asian Seas Region (Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)), #OceanAction14716
1102. Scaling up the Marine Conservation fund launched on October 2015-Improving marine scientific research and safeguarding marine resources of the Maldives through sustainable harvest (Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture of the Maldives), #OceanAction18019
1103. School inaugural course entitled “Eco-citizenship: Plastic impacts on the marine environment” for more than nine million students (Ministry of National Education), #OceanAction17737
1104. Science and awareness: a mediterranean connection against marine litter (Università di Siena and Legambiente (IT)), #OceanAction20169
1105. Science for deep-ocean sustainability (Deep Ocean Stewardship Initiative), #OceanAction15238
1106. Science to Save the Reefs: An interdisciplinary dialogue between economist and biologist to propose practical solutions against Ocean Acidification and other global stress (Centre Scientifique de Monaco), #OceanAction15617
1107. Science-based Ecosystem, Species, and Biodiversity Protection (Pacific Alliance for Sustainable Tuna), #OceanAction19419
1108. Scientific discourse and public debate on the law of the sea and international marine environmental law (Institute for the Law of the Sea and International Marine Environmental Law (ISRIM)), #OceanAction15554
1109. Scoping Process: Blue Ocean (Germany), #OceanAction18400

- 1110. Scuba SEEP (SEEP (Social Education & Environment Protection)), #OceanAction16798
- 1111. SDGs Exploring Maritime Opportunities — Commitment on Mapping the Maritime Industry's impact on the SDGs seeking opportunities for the industry to contribute (Norwegian Shipowners Association), #OceanAction15668
- 1112. Se dispone de al menos 3 estudios sobre dinámica pesquera. (Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo PNUD Honduras), #OceanAction17986
- 1113. Se ha oficializado el Plan de Manejo Pesquero de Caracol en el Caribe Hondureño (Dirección General de Pesca y Acuicultura), #OceanAction17845
- 1114. Se ha validado el Plan de Manejo para la Pesquera de la Langosta Espinosa del Caribe de Honduras (World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Honduras), #OceanAction17833
- 1115. Se han impartido 12 charlas acerca de la salud arrecifal en Honduras (Iniciativa Arrecifes Saludables), #OceanAction17338
- 1116. Se implementará todos los años el Plan de Manejo Pesquero del Caracol en el Caribe Hondureño (Dirección General de Pesca y Acuicultura), #OceanAction17851
- 1117. Se tendrá un programa de mantenimiento adecuado para administrar los 3 viveros de coral que se encuentran en la Isla de Roatán (Asociación Amigos del Parque Marino de Roatán (Roatán Marine Park)), #OceanAction17278
- 1118. Sea and beach exploration (Horizon Educatief vzw), #OceanAction18484
- 1119. Sea Greens (Sea Greens Farms), #OceanAction19329
- 1120. Sea Pact funding support for BC Center for Aquatic Health Sciences Society Sea Lice Project (Sea Pact), #OceanAction21176
- 1121. Sea Pact funding support for Blue Ocean Gear's development of a smart crustacean trap (Sea Pact), #OceanAction21160
- 1122. Sea Pact funding support for Downeast Institute for Applied Marine Research and Education's Maine Softshell Clam Project (Sea Pact), #OceanAction21164
- 1123. Sea Pact funding support for Responsible Aquaculture Foundation (RAF) Global Responsible Aquaculture On-Line Training (Sea Pact), #OceanAction21172
- 1124. Sea Pact funding support for SafetyNet Technologies Pisces LED Light Trials to Improve Fishery Catch Selectivity (Sea Pact), #OceanAction21156
- 1125. Sea Pact funding support for The BC Shrimpers' Association LED Light Use Project (Sea Pact), #OceanAction21168
- 1126. Sea Pact funding support for the University of North Texas (UNT) Probiotics Project (Sea Pact), #OceanAction21180
- 1127. Seafood Business for Ocean Stewardship (SeaBOS) (Stockholm Resilience Center), #OceanAction16954
- 1128. Seafood Stewardship Index (Ministry of Economic Affairs, The Netherlands), #OceanAction18265
- 1129. Seafood Supplier Commits to Private Sector-Led Model for Socially Responsible and Sustainable Fisheries Management (North Atlantic, Inc./PT Bali Seafood International), #OceanAction15608

1130. Seagrass and Mangrove Rehabilitation and the Use of Renewable Energy against Global Warming Project, supported by GEF SGP implemented by UNDP (Sam Roy Yod Natural Conservation Group), #OceanAction18502
1131. Securing protection for the oceans giants (OceanCare), #OceanAction16054
1132. Securing social-, economic- and environmental sustainability in the Swedish Maritime Strategy (Government of Sweden), #OceanAction20194
1133. Sensibilizacin ambiental y reforestacin del rio Muoz y del rio Sosa (Asociación de Desarrollo Sostenible de Sosúa), #OceanAction20712
1134. Sensibilizar a los gobiernos locales acerca de los objetivos y metas asociadas a los ODS (Ayuntamiento del Distrito Nacional), #OceanAction21132
1135. Series of studies on biodiversity conservation in Africa, Asia and Latin America (European Union), #OceanAction18130
1136. Seychelles blue bond: transitioning to sustainable artisanal fisheries and strengthening value chain benefits through innovative finance and partnerships (Office of the Vice President, Government of Seychelles), #OceanAction16283
1137. Sharing ocean color images, marine environment information, and pollution management knowledge with the developing countries and the small island developing states in the Asia Pacific and Indian Ocean (Korea Institute of Ocean Science and Technology (KIOST)), #OceanAction17542
1138. Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Marine Research Centre (UAE — Ministry of Climate Change and Environment), #OceanAction20374
1139. Shellfishing WITHOUT litter (Mariscar SEM Lixo): Awareness and beach cleaning voluntary campaing in the Sado estuary, Portugal (Ocean Alive), #OceanAction15410
1140. Shift the community of Vizhinjam/Kovalam toward a cleaner, healthier coastline (Positive Change for Marine Life), #OceanAction20244
1141. Shore Protection and Coral Reef Restoration In Pungu Island, Labuan Bajo, East Nusa Tenggara (Yayasan Karang Lestari Teluk Pemuteran (Pemuteran Bay Coral Protection Foundation)), #OceanAction17442
1142. SIDS-SIDS Partnership: Sustainable Energy for Blue Island Economies (SIDS DOCK, PCREEE, CCREEE, ECREEE, UNIDO), #OceanAction20608
1143. Siembra de mangle rojo y negro en la desembocadura del ro Muoz y arroyo el Tejar, Provincia Puerto Plata. (Ministerio Ambiente), #OceanAction20688
1144. Siembra de mangle rojo y negro en Playa Dorada/Bergantn, Provincia Puerto Plata. (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente), #OceanAction20700
1145. Singapore contributes to capacity building for the prevention of pollution by ships (The Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore), #OceanAction18958
1146. Singapore introduces the Maritime Singapore Green Initiative (The Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore), #OceanAction18953
1147. Singapore launches Ocean Governance Research Programme (The Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore), #OceanAction18948
1148. Singapore partners Australia for capacity building in fishery enforcement (Singapore), #OceanAction19008
1149. Singapore to become LNG bunker ready port (Singapore), #OceanAction18928

1150. Singapore to host Future Ready Shipping Conference (The Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore), #OceanAction18943
1151. Singapore works with Regional Fisheries Management Organisations on catch documentation schemes (Singapore), #OceanAction19013
1152. Singapores contributions to combating illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing (Singapore), #OceanAction19003
1153. Singapores management of marine pollution from land based sources (Singapore), #OceanAction18968
1154. Singapores management of water pollution and quality in inland water bodies and coastal areas (The Public Utilities Board, Singapore), #OceanAction18963
1155. Single-Use (T-shirt) Plastic Bag Ban (The Government of Antigua and Barbuda), #OceanAction20912
1156. Sistema Ambiental de Coleta de Resíduos (Instituto EcoFaxina — Limpeza, Monitoramento e Educação Ambiental), #OceanAction15242
1157. Sistemas de monitoreo de contaminacin marina (Ministerio de Defensa Nacional), #OceanAction21044
1158. Slow Fish — Local Sustianable Fish (Slow Food), #OceanAction18115
1159. Small Island States (SIDS) Blue Guardians: Partnership to Protecting Oceans and Climate-resilient Blue Economies (SIDS DOCK), #OceanAction17770
1160. Smart Ocean-Smart Industries: Engaging Industry in Improving Ocean, Weather and Climate Knowledge in Support of Sustainable Development and Disaster Reduction (World Ocean Council), #OceanAction15368
1161. SOA's Commitment to SDG14 (Sustainable Oceans Alliance), #OceanAction18124
1162. Socio-ecological aquacultures (Biology of Marine Organisms and Biomimetics unit, University of Mons (UMONS)), #OceanAction21444
1163. Solution Initiative Solutions (SIF) Oceans — a forum for highlighting smart and sustainable marine solutions (SDSN Northern Europe), #OceanAction16026
1164. South African Offshore Trawl Bycatch Fishery Conservation Project (SADSTIA), #OceanAction21184
1165. South-South Cooperation with Small Island Developing States (SIDS) (INDIA), #OceanAction20644
1166. Southern Ocean Carbon Uptake and Chemical Change (Antarctic Climate and Ecosystems Co-operative Research Centre), #OceanAction16862
1167. St. Petersburg Initiative (SPbI) (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation), #OceanAction19363
1168. Stakeholder Participation in Coral Reef Restoration In Bangka Island, North Sumatra, North Minahasa, North Sulawesi (Yayasan Karang Lestari Teluk Pemuteran (Pemuteran Bay Coral Protection Foundation)), #OceanAction17450
1169. Stakeholder Participation in Coral Reef Restoration In Sepa Island, Thousand Islands, Jakarta (Yayasan Karang Lestari Teluk Pemuteran (Pemuteran Bay Coral Protection Foundation)), #OceanAction17458

1170. Statement to address the inter-linkages between land and sea in Swedish business core operations (Sida — Swedish Leadership for Sustainable Development), #OceanAction18472
1171. Stop plastic bags in the Mediterranean Area (Legambiente ONLUS), #OceanAction15599
1172. Stop the Curio Campaign (The Seahorse Trust), #OceanAction16426
1173. Stopping Fish Bombing (Stop Fish Bombing!), #OceanAction16709
1174. Strengthen capacities for adaptation to climate change impacts and implement pilot project for adaptation to climate change impacts, defined in the National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management of Montenegro (NS ICZM), prepared by the Ministry (Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Department for Sustainable Development and Integrated Coastal Zone Management), #OceanAction17594
1175. Strengthen capacities for green nautical tourism (green boating) and implement pilot project of the green nautical tourism concept (green boating), defined in the National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management of Montenegro, prepared by the Mini (Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism), #OceanAction17635
1176. Strengthen Scientific and Technical Innovation and International Cooperation (Department of Science and Technology, State Oceanic Administration, P.R.China), #OceanAction17142
1177. Strengthen the Protection of Marine Ecological Environment (Department of Ecological Environment Protection, State Oceanic Administration, P.R.China), #OceanAction17134
1178. Strengthening capacity for international cooperation in the ecosystem-based management of the Antarctic Large Marine Ecosystem. (United Nations Development Programme), #OceanAction16770
1179. Strengthening capacity on ocean acidification monitoring, ecosystem resilience, MPA networks in a changing climate, coral reef protection and marine spatial planning. (Sweden), #OceanAction18823
1180. Strengthening Community Participation in the Protection of the Belize Barrier Reef Complex through Capacity Building and Supporting Implementation of Managed Access — GEF funded project (Wabafu Fishermen Association), #OceanAction19258
1181. Strengthening Community Participation in the Protection of the Belize Barrier Reef Complex through Capacity Building and Supporting Implementation of Managed Access — GEF SGP and Oak Foundation funded project (Wabafu Fishermen Association), #OceanAction19319
1182. Strengthening data partnerships for Oceans in Asia and the Pacific (United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)), #OceanAction16118
1183. Strengthening institutional capacity and research in oceans at The University of the South Pacific (The University of the South Pacific), #OceanAction19944
1184. Strengthening institutional capacity to enhance governance of the fisheries sector in Africa (African Union (AU-IBAR and NPCA)), #OceanAction21292
1185. Strengthening international cooperation to conserve whales, dolphins and porpoises in European waters and beyond (Agreement on the Conservation of Small

Cetaceans of the Baltic, North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas (ASCOBANS), CMS, UN environment), #OceanAction20074

1186. Strengthening Marine Protected Areas in South-East China to conserve globally significant coastal biodiversity (United Nations Development Programme), #OceanAction18588

1187. Strengthening Marine Protected Areas to Conserve Marine Key Biodiversity Areas in the Philippines (SMARTSeas PH Project) (UNDP Philippines), #OceanAction17454

1188. Strengthening of the Ethno and ecotourism La Plata Baha Mlaga, (Buenaventura, Colombia) (Asociación Comunitaria de Bahía Málaga — Ecomanglar — SANTIAGO VALENCIA), #OceanAction18773

1189. Strengthening of the national policy and legislative frameworks governing protected areas, including marine protected areas (Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation, Jamaica), #OceanAction21152

1190. Strengthening regional cooperation for the protection of the marine and coastal environment in the Northwest Pacific (Northwest Pacific Action Plan/United Nations Environment Programme), #OceanAction17490

1191. Strengthening regional cooperation to support implementation of SDG 14 (European Union), #OceanAction17498

1192. Strengthening Research, Training and Education linkages towards the protection of Jamaicas Marine Resources (Alligator Head Foundation), #OceanAction21656

1193. Strengthening Resilience of Marine and Coastal Ecosystems through the Reduction of Pollution to the Marine Environment (European Investment Bank), #OceanAction18364

1194. Strengthening scientific research on ecosystems in the marine waters of Cyprus (Republic of Cyprus — Department of Fisheries and Marine Research of the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment), #OceanAction18067

1195. Strengthening the Blue Economy by Supporting Research Capacity Development in Seychelles (University of Seychelles James Michel Blue Economy Research Institute), #OceanAction16126

1196. Strengthening the Blue Economy platform for sustainable development of the blue spaces in Kenya (Kenya), #OceanAction21560

1197. Strengthening the construction of the Chongn Colonche Bio-corridor. (Asociación de Pequeños Productores Agropecuarios Visión Integral (Santa Elena).), #OceanAction19744

1198. Strengthening the implementation of the HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan to support ocean-related SDGs (Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM)), #OceanAction17174

1199. Strengthening the implementation of the IOSEA Marine Turtle MOU Conservation management plan to support the implementation of SGD 14. (Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia (IOSEA Marine Turtles MOU, CMS)), #OceanAction21352

1200. Strengthening the Marine Management Unit of the Department of Wildlife Conservation in Sri Lanka (International Union for Conservation of Nature), #OceanAction19919

1201. Strengthening the relationship between Fisheries Department and Island Kaupule (Tuvalu Fisheries Department), #OceanAction19078
1202. Strengthening the Rio Chone — La Segua — Cordillera del Blsamo estuary Bio-corridor. (Cooperativa San Francisco), #OceanAction19739
1203. Strengthening the security of the sea and its resources (Interdepartmental Committee, Madagascar), #OceanAction16146
1204. Study on the reintroduction of Oyster beds (Belgium — Federal Public service on Health. Food chain Safety and Environment), #OceanAction16946
1205. Studying the risk posed by plastic litter to marine fishes (German Ministry of Food and Agriculture), #OceanAction16307
1206. SUB REGIONAL INITIATIVE ON COMMUNITY RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN BAY OF BENGAL (Concern Worldwide), #OceanAction15974
1207. Submarine Cables, Marine Environment and Sustainable Development (International Cable Protection Committee (ICPC)), #OceanAction15704
1208. Subseaexplorers (Paul Ransley), #OceanAction21240
1209. Support a resilient ocean-based society in SIDS through water access and renewable energy (Italy), #OceanAction20369
1210. Support action, innovation and learning to address source-to-sea priorities (Action Platform on Source-to-Sea Management), #OceanAction15031
1211. Support by France to the WACA Program in monitoring the coastal erosion in West Africa (Ministry of the Ecological and Solidary Transition, France), #OceanAction17206
1212. Support community based resource management in Solomon Islands (Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources), #OceanAction20324
1213. Support development of a Source to Sea Approach to land based pollution including marine litter. (Sweden), #OceanAction19789
1214. Support for 10-year Strategic Action Programme for the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (the CLME+ SAP). #CLMEplus (CLME+ Project and Strategic Action Programme Partnership), #OceanAction16170
1215. Support for management of protected areas, including MPAs, in ACP Countries (European Union), #OceanAction18127
1216. Support for RFMOs for strengthened governance, science, capacity building and increased compliance (European Union), #OceanAction17482
1217. Support for the Nansen-Tutu Center for Environmental Research (University of Bergen, Norway), #OceanAction19337
1218. Support for the work of the Ocean Alive (Portugal) in the Sado River Estuary (Oceano Azul Foundation), #OceanAction18528
1219. SUPPORT FOR THE WORK OF WWF MEDITERRANEO — PORTUGAL ON MARINE PROTECTED AREAS AND CO-MANAGEMENT OF SMALL SCALE FISHERIES (Oceano Azul Foundation), #OceanAction18049
1220. Support marine protected areas and a sustainable, climate resilient, ocean-based economy in Pacific Small Islands Developing States (PSIDS) (Italy), #OceanAction20009

- 1221. Support of environmental regulatory measures for Deep Sea Mining: Project (Germany), #OceanAction18427
- 1222. Support of the research project: Multidisciplinary drifting Observatory for the Study of Arctic Climate (MOSAiC) (Germany), #OceanAction18436
- 1223. Support scientific research at sea (Monaco Explorations), #OceanAction17314
- 1224. Support Sustainable Coastal Fisheries in Myanmar (Denmark), #OceanAction21248
- 1225. Support to Ocean preservation through advocacy (Nigerian women agro allied farmers association.), #OceanAction15982
- 1226. Support to the Government on Marine and Coastal Resource Management and Sustainable Livelihoods in Northern Sri Lanka (International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) — Sri Lanka), #OceanAction19874
- 1227. Support to the Institut de la Francophonie pour le dveloppement durable (IFDD), subsidiary body of the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation), #OceanAction16474
- 1228. Supporting a Blue Commonwealth (Commonwealth Secretariat), #OceanAction15910
- 1229. Supporting capacity building to minimize the impact of marine acidification in the coastal areas of small island countries in the Pacific (Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, Republic of Korea), #OceanAction16918
- 1230. Supporting effective ocean governance (UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre), #OceanAction21004
- 1231. Supporting implementation of the FAO Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) (New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade), #OceanAction18238
- 1232. Supporting in particular Small Island Developing States to reduce their vulnerability to climate change and building a more resilient ocean economy. (European Investment Bank), #OceanAction18415
- 1233. Supporting small-scale artisanal fishers through training to MSME (China Energy Fund Committee (CEFC)), #OceanAction15358
- 1234. Supporting the International Alliance to Combat Ocean Acidification (Ocean Conservancy), #OceanAction20274
- 1235. Sustainability of mangrove forest and coastal afforestation (Bangladesh), #OceanAction18538
- 1236. Sustainable Destinations Alliance for the Americas (SDAA) (Sustainable Travel International (STI)), #OceanAction14688
- 1237. Sustainable Economic Development of Pacific Islands Fisheries (New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade), #OceanAction18235
- 1238. Sustainable Financing of Marae Moana — Cook Islands Marine Park (Cook Islands Government), #OceanAction20139
- 1239. Sustainable Fisheries and Marine Environment Governance for Socio-economic Benefits (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, State Department for Fisheries & the Blue Economy.), #OceanAction17644
- 1240. Sustainable management of Santa Luzia Marine Reserva (Biosfera 1 and Portuguese Society for Birds Studies (SPEA)), #OceanAction17606

1241. Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) Global Dialogues with Regional Seas Organizations and Regional Fisheries Bodies on Accelerating Progress Towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals (Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)), #OceanAction14827
1242. Sustainable Planet Ocean (Planet without Frontiers® Institution), #OceanAction21536
1243. Sustainable Protection of the coastline of Mauritius (Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity and Environment and Sustainable Development), #OceanAction17078
1244. Sustainable Tourism Development Framework (Ministry of Industry Trade and Tourism, Fiji), #OceanAction19854
1245. Sustainable Trade in Fisheries — Assisting Member States to Implement Effective, Inclusive and Sustainable Policies (UNCTAD/FAO/UN Environment), #OceanAction18469
1246. Sustainable tuna fisheries (International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)), #OceanAction18481
1247. Sustainably manage Montserrat's ocean resources through marine spatial planning, no-take marine reserves, and improved fisheries management (Government of Montserrat), #OceanAction18142
1248. Sustainably managing The Gambias Tanbi Wetlands National Park shellfish resources through effective management (TRY Oyster Women's Association), #OceanAction16322
1249. Sustained and integrated ocean observing and open data sharing (EuroGOOS, European Global Ocean Observing System), #OceanAction20820
1250. Swedish strategy for global action on the environment, climate, oceans and natural resources 2018-2022. (Government of Sweden), #OceanAction21416
1251. Swedish support to FAO for developing countries implementation of Port State Measures Agreement, the Global Registry and technical consultations for the marking of fishing gear. (Government of Sweden), #OceanAction20124
1252. Tackling abandoned, lost and otherwise discarded fishing gear at global scale — a multi-stakeholder partnership. (Global Ghost Gear Initiative), #OceanAction14840
1253. Tackling ghost gear worldwide: Marking fish aggregating devices and helping local communities in the Pacific (The Government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the Global Ghost Gear Initiative), #OceanAction18868
1254. Taking Action to Increase Mangrove Habitat 20% by 2030 (The Global Mangrove Alliance founding members Conservation International, The Nature Conservancy and World Wildlife Fund), #OceanAction14787
1255. TARA MEDITERRANEAN: Mediterranean Sea as a research laboratory for marine plastic debris (Tara Expeditions Foundation), #OceanAction19386
1256. TARA OCEANS: Research and outreach program on plankton (Tara Expeditions Foundation), #OceanAction21636
1257. TARA PACIFIC: Coral reef biodiversity and adaptation facing climate change across the Pacific (Tara Expeditions Foundation), #OceanAction19429
1258. Te Tai Nui Atea — Marine Managed Area (5 million km²) (French Polynesia Government), #OceanAction20294

1259. Technical Support for low-carbon SIDS (Ludvik Electric), #OceanAction18558
1260. Tener una línea base acerca de la legislación nacional de cada país del Sistema Arrecifal Mesoamericano acerca de actividades de restauración de corales (Secretaría de Recursos Naturales, Ambiente y Minas (MiAmbiente), Dirección General de Biodiversidad (DiBIO)), #OceanAction17812
1261. Thailand makes an effort to protect marine environment from marine debris and land-based pollution (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment), #OceanAction18208
1262. Thailand towards sustainable management of marine and coastal habitats (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment), #OceanAction18211
1263. Thailand's Actions on Combating IUU Fishing (Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives), #OceanAction18205
1264. The 2nd China Ocean Philanthropy Forum (China Blue Sustainability Institute), #OceanAction15850
1265. The adaptation of a Sub regional Contingency Plan (SCP) for preparedness and response to major marine pollution incidents in the Mediterranean, in the context of the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Med (Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment- Cyprus, Ministry of Environmental Protection- Israel, Ministry of Environment and Energy — Hellenic Republic), #OceanAction18022
1266. The Bertarelli Programme in Marine Science (The Bertarelli Foundation), #OceanAction15948
1267. The Blue Cluster — De Blauwe Cluster (Zero Emissions Research and Initiatives — ZERI), #OceanAction15611
1268. The Blue Network — Global Action Network for Blue Growth & Food Security (The Netherlands), #OceanAction18292
1269. The Clean Seas global campaign on marine litter (United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)), #OceanAction13900
1270. The complete seizure of discharging treated sewage in the marine environment. (Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment- Cyprus), #OceanAction18031
1271. The Conservation and Management of Sea Turtles within Fijian Waters (Ministry of Fisheries, Fiji), #OceanAction19909
1272. The Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) (WWF), #OceanAction17118
1273. The CTC Center for Marine Conservation, a center of excellence in marine conservation, to establish in 2018 as an innovative platform to safeguard the Coral Triangle ecoregion for generations. (Coral Triangle Center (CTC)), #OceanAction14876
1274. The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity — TEEB Aruba (YABI), #OceanAction16198
1275. The EU, together with its Mediterranean partners, has endorsed MedFish4Ever Declaration (European Union), #OceanAction18708
1276. The Explorers Club Ocean related Grants (The Explorers Club), #OceanAction21604

1277. The Fiji Pearl Development Plan — Creating a Blue Industry (Ministry of Fisheries, Fiji Pearl Farmers Association, Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism, Fiji), #OceanAction19864
1278. The Fisheries Transparency Initiative — Seychelles engagement (The Government of Seychelles), #OceanAction18603
1279. The Geoversiv Commitment to Ocean Stewardship: Living Future Strategies for Ocean Neutrality (The Geoversiv Foundation), #OceanAction17815
1280. The ICRI plan of Action 2016-2018 (FRANCE, MONACO, SWEDEN and UN Environment (UNEP)), #OceanAction16778
1281. The Incorporation of Ocean Information into the VanuaGIS Platform (Ministry of Land & Mineral Resources, Fiji), #OceanAction20014
1282. The Indian Tsunami Early Warning System (ITEWS) (INDIA), #OceanAction20596
1283. The Islands and Oceans Net, IO Net (The Ocean Policy Research Institute of Sasakawa Peace Foundation, former Ship and Ocean Foundation, as a secretariat for IO Net), #OceanAction14963
1284. The Nansen Programme — Strengthening the Knowledge Base for, and Implementing an Ecosystem Approach to, Marine Fisheries in Developing Countries (Norwegian Government), #OceanAction19814
1285. The Nippon Foundation Sustainable Ocean Programme — Building capacities to reinforce ocean governance for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (The Nippon Foundation), #OceanAction21196
1286. The Northern Mozambique Channel Initiative (WWF Madagascar), #OceanAction17618
1287. The Ocean Cleanup (The Ocean Cleanup Foundation), #OceanAction15227
1288. The OECD Policy Instruments for the Environment (PINE) database (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)), #OceanAction15039
1289. The Pacific Partnership on Ocean Acidification (Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)), #OceanAction15798
1290. The Palau National Marine Sanctuary (Palau (The Palau National Marine Sanctuary Office)), #OceanAction14321
1291. The Peace Boat Ocean and Climate Youth Ambassador Programme (Peace Boat), #OceanAction16830
1292. The Pew Ending Illegal Fishing Project (The Pew Charitable Trusts), #OceanAction14947
1293. The Plastic Bank's commitment to provide a market based solution alleviating ocean plastic pollution and poverty while reducing CO2 emissions (The Plastic Bank), #OceanAction15826
1294. The Rights of the Pacific Ocean as a Legal Entity: A science based feasibility study (Insitut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD)), #OceanAction19759
1295. The Sacred Waters of the AfroAtlantic Treaty (The AfroAtlantic Theologies & Treaties Insrtitute), #OceanAction21064

1296. The Science of Marine Protected Areas — Mediterranean Sea (Ecomers Lab., University of Nice Sophia Antipolis & CNRS), #OceanAction15892
1297. The Shark and Ray Challenge in the Canary Islands (ElasmoCan), #OceanAction18838
1298. The South East Marine Protection Forum (New Zealand Department of Conservation and Ministry for Primary Industries), #OceanAction18310
1299. 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 (CBD)), #OceanAction14849
1300. The Swedish Government intends to implement appropriate and relevant conservation measures regarding fisheries in order to reach conservation objectives in all marine protected areas by 2020. (Sweden), #OceanAction19794
1301. The Western Indian Ocean Large Marine Ecosystems Strategic Action Programme Policy Harmonisation and Institutional Reforms (WIO LME SAPHIRE) (United Nations Development Programme), #OceanAction16886
1302. The World Ocean Space — A Voice for the Oceans on the Global Stage. An Interdisciplinary Hub for Art, Science, Exploration and Conservation. (Thyssen-Bornemisza Art Contemporary (TBA21 Foundation)), #OceanAction18828
1303. The World Team Project: Sustainable Solutions Oceans Opportunities & Small Island States (SOS-IS) (World Team Now), #OceanAction21714
1304. Threat abatement plan for the impacts of marine debris on vertebrate marine life (Department of the Environment and Energy), #OceanAction16866
1305. Threat Management Plan for the New Zealand Sea Lion 2016-2017 (New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries and Department of Conservation), #OceanAction18346
1306. To enhance the capacity of countries of West, Central and Southern Africa to prepare for and respond to marine oil spills. (Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa (GI WACAF Project)), #OceanAction16574
1307. To establish programs of formalization of fisheries for the strengthening of artisanal fisheries (Ministry of Production — Peru), #OceanAction16810
1308. To foster greater blue carbon cooperation in the Indian Ocean region (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade), #OceanAction19028
1309. To improve the regulatory framework for decommissioning offshore oil and gas installations and pipelines (New Zealand Ministry for the Environment), #OceanAction18241
1310. To Protect Marine Species on the Verge of Depletion with Artificial Breeding Technology and Develop Sustainable Aquaculture Technique (International Development Information Organization-DevNet), #OceanAction15834
1311. To raise public awareness in all ocean and marine campaign implemented in UN through artistic presentations from national to international level (International Development Information Organization-DevNet), #OceanAction18863
1312. To reduce litter and protect sea turtles in Nigeria through beach clean-ups, recycling and youth led conservation activities. (Marine and Coastal Conservation Society of Nigeria), #OceanAction20129

1313. To reform national marine protection through the introduction and implementation of modern marine protected areas legislation (New Zealand Ministry for the Environment), #OceanAction18274
1314. To stimulate public interest in and to encourage conservation of coastal ecosystems through education programs for schools and public and private organizations. (Coastal Research and Education Society of Long Island Inc. (CRESLI)), #OceanAction19654
1315. To undertake public consultation on a proposal to prohibit or control the manufacture and sale of personal care products containing microbeads in New Zealand and to consider the public submissions made as part of any future policy or regulatory changes (New Zealand Ministry for the Environment), #OceanAction18289
1316. To use the GSI model of pre-competitive collaboration to support accelerated change and scale in the sustainability of the salmon farming industry (Global Salmon Initiative (GSI), #OceanAction20304
1317. Tonga advances science to inform decision-making (Kingdom of Tonga), #OceanAction21392
1318. Tonga develops a marine spatial plan (MEIDECC, Kingdom of Tonga), #OceanAction21256
1319. Tonga will progressively implement its 2016-2024 Tonga Fisheries Sector Plan in pursuit of targets 14.4; 14.7; 14.b; (Tonga — Ministry of Fisheries), #OceanAction21464
1320. TOSSOU Elisabeth Charge de Programme Environnement (Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement Bénin (UNDP, Benin)), #OceanAction15944
1321. Towards a fully integrated marine and coastal management in the Mediterranean region (IMELS/PNM (Italian Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea Protection/General Directorate for the Protection of Land and Sea)), #OceanAction18106
1322. Towards an ecologically representative and efficiently managed network of Mediterranean Marine Protected Areas (UN Environment/Mediterranean Action Plan — Barcelona Convention Secretariat), #OceanAction20344
1323. Towards the global achievement of CBD Aichi Target 11 (Italy — IMELS/PNM (Italian Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea Protection/General Directorate for the Protection of Land and Sea)), #OceanAction18094
1324. Trabajar en el marco de la Organización Mundial del Comercio (OMC) para establecer disciplinas con el objeto de eliminar subsidios a la pesca que favorezcan la sobrepesca, la sobrecapacidad pesquera, y la Pesca INDNR. (Republica Argentina), #OceanAction19168
1325. Training and capacity building on fisheries for young men and women through the INTERMARES training vessel for Latin America (Spain (Secretariat for Fisheries, Spain)), #OceanAction15515
1326. Transforming human-sea relationship in Colombia (TuMarColombia), #OceanAction19774
1327. Trash Free Waters — International (Secretariat to the Cartagena Convention: UN Environment Caribbean Environment Programme), #OceanAction16222
1328. Trash into Gold (Tzu Chi Foundation), #OceanAction21104

1329. Tun Mustapha Park — win-win for conservation and people (WWF), #OceanAction14967
1330. Tuna 2020 Traceability Declaration (Public-Private Coalition convened by the World Economic Forum), #OceanAction14427
1331. Turkey's Marine Litter Action Plans to Reduce Sea-based and Land-based pollution loads (Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation), #OceanAction19073
1332. Turtle Hatchery at the Sisters Islands Marine Park (Singapore), #OceanAction18973
1333. Tuvalu — Near-shore Fish-Aggregating Devices (FADs) (NAPA II and Fisheries Department, Tuvalu), #OceanAction21288
1334. Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project (Climate Change Policy & Disaster Coordination Unit, Tuvalu), #OceanAction21264
1335. UK Commitments on Marine Litter (United Kingdom), #OceanAction19719
1336. UK commitments on marine science (United Kingdom), #OceanAction20480
1337. UN World Oceans Day Portal (Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO), #OceanAction18833
1338. UN-Oceans: Raising awareness of relevant regulatory and policy frameworks and its members activities in support of their implementation, as a foundation for conserving and sustainably using the oceans, seas and their resources (UN-Oceans), #OceanAction16758
1339. Understanding and addressing the impact of ocean acidification on marine life and coastal livelihoods in California (Ocean Protection Council on behalf of the State of California), #OceanAction15641
1340. Understanding coastal hypoxia and its consequences on benthic-pelagic exchanges, diagenesis and ecosystem functioning (Liege University), #OceanAction15772
1341. Unleashing a new generation of entrepreneurs in the Blue Economy (The James Michel Foundation), #OceanAction16589
1342. Update and improve fishing licensing and regulations to ensure sustainable harvesting (Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries), #OceanAction17662
1343. Updates of GLODAP data product (GLODAP — the Global Ocean Data Analysis Project), #OceanAction21252
1344. Updating the joint Baltic Sea Action Plan of the cities Helsinki and Turku (City of Helsinki), #OceanAction19884
1345. Updating the National Action Plan to Combat Marine Pollution from Land-based Activities (Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy, Algeria), #OceanAction18783
1346. Upscaling and Replicating the Initiative FROM RIDGE TO REEF. The integrated conservation program between forest ecosystems, rivers with coastal ecosystems, marine and mangrove in Belitung island (local level) into Indonesian (national level) (Kelompok Peduli Lingkungan Belitung (Belitung Coastal Community Group), Member of Telapak Indonesia), #OceanAction16074
1347. Using Memoir to Link People to The Ocean (Maura Conlon-McIvor), #OceanAction18808

1348. Using technology to reduce collisions between vessels and large whales (International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)), #OceanAction18043
1349. Valoracin Econmica de los Espacios Marinos del Ecuador. (Ministerio de Defensa Nacional), #OceanAction21012
1350. Vankalai bird sanctuary conservation through community based eco-tourism (The Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Programme (SGP)), #OceanAction19934
1351. Vigilancia y monitoreo en los puertos comerciales del pas (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales), #OceanAction20732
1352. Vision Blue — Securing a Sustainable Blue Economy (WWF International), #OceanAction17130
1353. Vital Fisheries: Setting pathways for the implementation of the International Guidelines for Small-Scale Fisheries in Brazil (Artisanal Fishing Web — TeiaPesca), #OceanAction16358
1354. VR Content in the Ocean (DreamoVR), #OceanAction21488
1355. Waste Segregation, Storage and Disposal at Source (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment), #OceanAction16986
1356. Water Guardians (PDHRE/Peoples Movement for Human Rights Learning), #OceanAction21684
1357. Water Smart Foundation (Sophie Edmonds), #OceanAction19163
1358. We commit to education youth worldwide on SDG 14 and ocean conservation (10 by 2020), #OceanAction14135
1359. Weather and climate services for Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries (World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT)), #OceanAction15752
1360. Whale sanctuary within Tongan waters (Ministry of Fisheries, Tonga), #OceanAction21420
1361. Whale Watching Handbook (International Whaling Commission), #OceanAction20144
1362. WiseOceans commitment to marine education and reduction of marine plastic (WiseOceans), #OceanAction20396
1363. Women leading ocean action (UN-Women), #OceanAction20064
1364. Work at the regional level, within the OSPAR Convention, for the reduction of marine litter in the Atlantic (Ministry of Sea), #OceanAction18460
1365. Work towards reducing marine litter in our oceans (KIMO International), #OceanAction19357
1366. Working meeting of the Inter institutional Group against Environmental Crime on marine pollution, illegal and unreported fishing (Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Presence in Albania), #OceanAction17514
1367. Working through research, conservation projects, campaigns and education to improve the situation for wildlife in the worlds oceans (OceanCare), #OceanAction16022
1368. Working towards plastic free oceans (OceanCare), #OceanAction16050

1369. Working towards the ratification of the International Convention for the Control and Management-of-Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments -(BWM) (Ministry of Ocean Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries & Shipping (Shipping Division)), #OceanAction17126
1370. World Bank Group Strategy and Sustainable Development Goal 14 (World Bank Group), #OceanAction21612
1371. World Ocean Festival Outreach Campaign (The Global Brain Foundation), #OceanAction14835
1372. World Ports Sustainability Program (International Association of Ports and Harbours (IAPH)), #OceanAction17158
1373. World Register of Marine Species (WoRMS) (Flanders Marine Institute (VLIZ)), #OceanAction19459
1374. Year of Polar Prediction (World Meteorological Organization), #OceanAction14082
1375. Year of the North Sea (Belgian Federal Public Service for Public Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment), #OceanAction16378
1376. Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (YSLME) (UNDP/GEF YSLME Phase II), #OceanAction19068
1377. Young Ocean Professionals for Sustainable Development (World Ocean Council), #OceanAction18873
1378. Youth, Ocean and SDG14 (World Youth Foundation (WYF)), #OceanAction20354
1379. Zero Plastic Rivers (Zero Plastic Rivers vzw), #OceanAction18633
1380. ZERO TOLERANCE FOR THE IUU FISHING PRACTICES IN THE BLACK AND MEDITERRANEAN SEAS (Turkish Marine Research Foundation (TUDAV)), #OceanAction16018
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