



**United Nations
Environment
Programme**



**European
Commission**

Distr.: General
7 February 2017

Original: English

**UNEP/EC Workshop on Area-based
Management and Regional Cooperation
for the Implementation of Ocean-related
Sustainable Development Goals**

Brussels, 9-10 February 2017

**Preliminary analysis of area-based management measures to support the
Sustainable Development Goal implementation**

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INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE STRATEGIES FOR DELIVERY OF OCEAN-RELATED SDGS

UNEP-EC GPGC project

1. INTRODUCTION

2. DEFINING AREA-BASED PLANNING TOOLS

2.1 Task A1 objective

The objective of task A1 is to provide an overview of terms and definitions used regarding 'area-based management tools' (ABMTs) including a description of the core elements of different area-based management tools, highlighting commonalities and differences. This will assist clarifying how concepts such as 'spatial planning', 'integrated area-based management' and a range of sector-led ABMTs are used and which specific policies or institutions are covered by them relevant to SDG implementation. Key questions to be addressed include:

- How are different area-based tools defined? What are their key elements?
- Are there core common features of, or synergies between, ABMTs that may be identified in order to address specific regional or national contexts?
- What ABMTs are available to support policy implementation to achieve ocean-related SDGs?

2.2 Methods

A two stage approach will be undertaken:

- i. A focused literature review of area-based management terms/definitions used in ocean and coastal policies, strategies or management plans.
- ii. An analysis of practical case study examples of ABMTs used to implement ocean and coastal policies, protocols, action plans, as well as planning and management processes. The review will examine the overall characteristics and utility of different types of ABMTs, both multi-sector approaches (e.g. ICZM, MPAs, MSP) and sector-specific approaches (e.g. Particularly Sensitive Seas Areas, fishing closures). A1 will analyze common elements and provide a typology of key features of

different approaches. It will further highlight (a) the primary benefits and (b) the wider benefits of each approach.

2.3 Definitions of ABMT

A focused literature review of area-based management terms/definitions used in ocean and coastal policies, strategies or management plans was undertaken. The ABMTs included are:

- Marine spatial planning
- Integrated coastal management (including Ridge to Reef approaches)
- Marine protected areas
- Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas
- Fisheries closures

The results are presented in Tables 2.1-2.5, which provide an overview of terms and definitions used for each ABMT. This is followed by a narrative analysis of the core features of the ABMTs.

Table 2.1: Definitions and core elements of Marine Spatial Planning¹

Definition	Core components	Source
[Marine Spatial Planning] is about planning when and where human activities take place at sea – to ensure these are as efficient and sustainable as possible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder engagement • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) • Transboundary cooperation 	European Commission Directorate-General For Maritime Affairs And Fisheries. (2017). Maritime spatial planning. Retrieved from https://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/policy/maritime_spatial_planning_en
<p>A cross-cutting policy tool enabling public authorities and stakeholders to apply a coordinated, integrated and trans-boundary approach.</p> <p>And</p> <p>A process by which the relevant Member State’s authorities analyse and organise human</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem approach • Stakeholder engagement • Based on best available data and information • Transboundary cooperation • Cooperation with third countries • Information sharing • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) • Cross-sectoral 	European Union. (2014). Directive 2014/89/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning. Official Journal of the

¹ Marine Spatial Planning / Maritime Spatial Planning / Marine Planning / Marine and Coastal Marine Spatial Planning

Definition	Core components	Source
activities in marine areas to achieve ecological, economic and social objectives”.		European Union, 2014(April), 135–145. Retrieved from http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014L0089&from=EN
A science-based tool that regions can use to address specific ocean management challenges and advance their goals for economic development and conservation. (...) This process is designed to decrease user conflict, improve planning and regulatory efficiencies, decrease associated costs and delays, engage affected communities and stakeholders, and preserve critical ecosystem functions and services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information sharing • Stakeholder engagement • Ecosystem approach • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) • Ecosystem Services • Conflict resolution 	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). (n.d.). Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning. Retrieved from https://cmsp.noaa.gov/
A plan-led framework that enables integrated, forward-looking, consistent decision-making in relation to policies and practices across regional space.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information sharing • Ecosystem approach • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) • Ecosystem Services • Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) • Cumulative Impact Assessment • Spatial analysis / Modelling • Stakeholder Engagement • Performance monitoring 	World Wildlife Fund (WWF) UK. (2005). Marine Spatial Planning. Retrieved from http://assets.wwf.org.uk/downloads/mamp_wa.pdf
Marine spatial planning (MSP) is a public process of analysing and allocating the spatial and temporal distribution of human activities in marine areas to achieve ecological, economic, and social objectives that are usually specified through a political process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem approach • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) • Cross-sectoral • Adaptive management • Stakeholder engagement 	Ehler, C., & Douvère, F. (2009). Marine Spatial Planning: a step-by-step approach toward ecosystem-based management. http://doi.org/Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission and Man and the Biosphere

Definition	Core components	Source
		Programme. Retrieved from http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001865/186559e.pdf
<p>Marine spatial planning (MSP) is a practical way to create and establish a more rational organization of the use of marine space and the interactions between its uses, to balance demands for development with the need to protect marine ecosystems, and to achieve social and economic objectives in an open and planned way.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) • Cross-sectoral 	Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) (2009). Managing Our Marine Resources: the Marine Management Organization. Defra: London, UK. 38 p.
<p>Marine spatial planning (MSP) is a framework which provides a means for improving decision-making as it relates to the use of marine resources and space. (...) Marine spatial planning is not a substitute for integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) or integrated marine and coastal area management (IMCAM), but rather builds on these important approaches and the policies that support them – including efforts to establish marine protected areas (MPAs).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem approach • Spatial analysis / Modelling • Adaptive management • Ecosystem Services • Scenario / trade-off analysis • Stakeholder engagement • Based on best available data and information 	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel – Global Environment Facility (GEF). (2012). Marine Spatial Planning in the Context of the Convention on Biological Diversity. GEF/STAP/C.43/Inf. 05. Retrieved from http://www.unep.org/dgef/Portals/43/news/GEFSTAP_C43Inf_05_MarineSPContextConventiononBiologicalDiversity.pdf

Table 2.2. Definitions are core elements of Integrated Coastal Management²

Definition	Core components	Source
<p>Integrated coastal management aims for the coordinated application of the different policies affecting the coastal zone and related to activities such as nature protection, aquaculture, fisheries, agriculture, industry, off shore wind energy, shipping, tourism, development of infrastructure and mitigation and adaptation to climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-sectoral • Ecosystem approach • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) • Stakeholder engagement • Based on best available data and information 	<p>European Commission Directorate-General for Environment. (2016). Integrated Coastal Management. Retrieved from http://ec.europa.eu/environment/iczm/index_en.htm</p>
<p>The overall objective of an integrated management programme, like ICZM, is to provide for the best long-term and sustainable use of coastal natural resources and for perpetual maintenance of the most natural environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) • Naturalness • Ecosystem approach • Long-term 	<p>FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation). Clark, J. R. (Ed.). (1995). Coastal zone Management handbook. CRC Press.</p>
<p>[ICZM] is the most appropriate process to address current and long-term coastal management issues, including habitat loss, degradation of water quality, changes in hydrological cycles, depletion of coastal resources, and adaptation to sea level rise and other impacts of global climate change. (...) However, it should be noted that (...) there is no unique “recipe” for the process of ICZM; rather, it should be regarded as a range of concepts and techniques that can be adapted to different situations and circumstances.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptive management • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) • Scenario / trade-off analysis • Stakeholder engagement • Spatial analysis / modelling • Based on best available data and information • Performance monitoring • Ecosystem approach 	<p>Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). (1994). World Coast Conference 1993 Conference Report. Retrieved from http://www.coastalcooperation.net/documents/WCC93PreparingtomeettheCoastalChallengesofthe21stCenturywcc93conference.pdf</p>
<p>Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), is a planning and coordinating process which deals with development management and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on best available data and information • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) 	<p>Clark, J. R. (2002). Integrated management of coastal zones. FAO Fisheries</p>

² Including Ridge to Reef approaches.

Definition	Core components	Source
coastal resources and which is focused on the land/water interface.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-sectoral • Stakeholder engagement • Naturalness 	Technical Paper. No. 327. Rome, FAO. 167p.
Coastal zone management involves managing coastal areas to balance environmental, economic, human health, and human activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) 	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). (n.d.). What is coastal zone management? Retrieved from http://oceanservice.noaa.gov/facts/czm.html
A dynamic, multidisciplinary and iterative process to promote sustainable management of coastal zones. It covers the full cycle of information collection, planning (in its broadest sense), decision making, management and monitoring of implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on best available data and information • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) • Stakeholder engagement • Adaptive management • Cross-sectoral • Performance monitoring 	European Union. (2000). Integrated Coastal Zone Management: A strategy for Europe. Official Journal of the European Union, 27. Retrieved from http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2000:0547:FIN:EN:PDF
CZM is a process of governance and consists of the legal and institutional framework necessary to ensure that development and management plans for coastal zones are integrated with environmental (including social) goals and are made with the participation of those affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) • Stakeholder engagement • Cross-sectoral • Adaptive management • Scenario / trade-off analysis • Precautionary principle • Polluter pays principle • Resource accounting • Transboundary cooperation • Intergenerational equity 	The World Bank. Post, J. C., & Lundin, C. G. (Eds). (1996). Guidelines for integrated coastal zone management. Environmentally Sustainable Development Studies and Monographs Series. Retrieved from http://elibrary.worldbank.org/doi/book/10.1596/0-8213-3735-1
[ICZM is] a dynamic process for the sustainable management and use of coastal zones, taking into account at the same time the fragility of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) • Stakeholder engagement • Cross-sectoral • Adaptive management 	UNEP/MAP/PAP (2008). Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean. Split, Priority Actions

Definition	Core components	Source
<p>coastal ecosystems and landscapes, the diversity of activities and uses, their interactions, the maritime orientation of certain activities and uses and their impact on both the marine and land parts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem approach • Information sharing • Based on best available data and information • Cross-sectoral • Transboundary cooperation 	<p>Programme. Retrieved from http://www.pap-thecoastcentre.org/pdfs/Protocol_publica_cija_May09.pdf</p>
<p>[Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management] ICOM is a dynamic, multidisciplinary, iterative and participatory process to promote sustainable management of coastal and ocean areas balancing environmental, economic, social, cultural and recreational objectives over the long-term. ICOM employs a comprehensive method of planning and managing human activities within a defined coastal or ocean area, taking into account the relevant ecological, social, cultural and economic dimensions and the interactions between them.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial analysis / modelling • Proprietorship of public submerged lands and waters • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) • Stakeholder engagement • Adaptive management • Long-term • Stakeholder engagement • Inter-generational equity • Cumulative impact assessment • Precautionary approach • Polluter-pays principle • Zoning • Ecosystem approach • Protect key biodiversity features 	<p>A Handbook for Measuring the Progress and Outcomes of Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management. (2006). IOC Manuals and Guides, 46; ICAM Dossier, 2. Paris, UNESCO. Retrieved from http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001473/147313e.pdf</p>
<p>Integrated marine and coastal area management (IMCAM) is a participatory process for decision making to prevent, control, or mitigate adverse impacts from human activities in the marine and coastal environment, and to contribute to the restoration of degraded coastal areas. IMCAM approaches have been recognized as the most effective tools for implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity with respect to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem approach • Ecosystem Restoration • Protect key biodiversity features • Incorporation of indigenous practices and knowledge • Indicators of change • Performance monitoring • Stakeholder engagement • Cumulative impact assessment • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) • Zoning • Market incentives • Scenario / trade-off analysis • Cross-sectoral • Conflict resolution 	<p>AIDEnvironment, National Institute for Coastal and Marine Management/Rijksinstituut voor Kust en Zee (RIKZ), Coastal Zone Management Centre, the Netherlands. (2004). Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management (IMCAM) approaches for implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity. Montreal, Canada: Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.</p>

Definition	Core components	Source
		(CBD Technical Series no. 14). Retrieved from https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-14.pdf
Healthy and well-managed river basins and coastal areas where people and nature thrive, is the vision behind IUCN's initiative, 'Ridge to Reef' (R2R). (...) R2R aims to protect, demonstrate sustainable approaches, and provide better economic understanding of the links between salt and freshwater ecosystems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect key biodiversity features • Ecosystem services • Protect vulnerable / critical habitats and/or species • Building ecosystem resilience • Increase livelihood of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) 	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2017). Ridge to Reef. Retrieved from https://www.iucn.org/theme/water/our-work/ridge-reef
The goal of the (...) 'Ridge-to-Reef' (R2R) program is to maintain and enhance (...) countries' ecosystem goods and services (provisioning, regulating, supporting and cultural) through integrated approaches to land, water, forest, biodiversity and coastal resource management that contribute to poverty reduction, sustainable livelihoods and climate resilience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem services • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) • Capacity building • Technology transfer • Information sharing • Stakeholder engagement 	United Nations Sustainable Development Platform. (2017). PacSIDS Ridge to Reef Programme Partnership. Retrieved from https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=7315

Table 2.3 Definitions are core elements of Marine Protected Areas

Definition	Core components	Source
A protected area is a clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values. (...) This implies that MPAs must be mapped and have boundaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transboundary cooperation • Based on best available data and information • Spatial analysis / modelling • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) • Long-term • Protect key biodiversity features • Ecosystem services 	Day J., Dudley N., Hockings M., Holmes G., Laffoley D., Stolton S. & S. Wells, 2012. Guidelines for applying the IUCN Protected Area Management Categories to Marine Protected

Definition	Core components	Source
<p>that are legally defined.(...) In MPAs, management may need to address the airspace above the sea surface, the actual water surface, the water column (or parts of it), the seabed and the sub-seabed, or just one or a combination of two or more of these elements</p>		<p>Areas. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. 36pp.</p>
<p>An area designated and effectively managed to protect marine ecosystems, processes, habitats, and species, which can contribute to the restoration and replenishment of resources for social, economic, and cultural enrichment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) • Ecosystem approach • Building ecosystem resilience • Protect vulnerable / critical habitats and/or species • Protect key biodiversity features • Replenish fish stocks • Stakeholder engagement • Part of an integrated management plan • Enforcement • Financial sustainability • Ecosystem Restoration 	<p>World Wildlife Fund (WWF). (2017). Marine Protected Areas. Retrieved from http://wwf.panda.org/what-we-do/how-we-work/our-global-goals/oceans/solutions/protection/protected-areas/</p>
<p>An MPA network is essential (...) to integrated marine nature conservation and other marine activities in pursuing its vision for clean healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk assessment • Stakeholder engagement • Protect vulnerable / critical habitats and/or species • Cumulative impact assessment • Cross-sectoral • Performance monitoring • Enforcement • Spatial analysis/ modelling 	<p>Liley, D., Morris, R. K. A., Cruickshanks, K., Macleod, C., Underhill-Day, J., Brereton, T., & Mitchell, J. (2012). Identifying best practice in management of activities on Marine Protected Areas. Natural England Commissioned Reports (Vol. 108). Retrieved from http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/3800278</p>
<p>Any area of intertidal or subtidal terrain, together with</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement • Stakeholder engagement 	<p>Kelleher, G. (1999). Guidelines for</p>

Definition	Core components	Source
its overlying water and associated flora, fauna, historical and cultural features, which has been reserved by law or other effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect key biodiversity features • Transboundary cooperation • Establishment in ABNJ • Cross-sectoral • Zoning • Adaptive management • Financial sustainability • Performance monitoring • Replenish fish stocks 	Marine Protected Areas. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK. xxiv +107pp. Retrieved from http://www.birdlist.org/downloads/iucn/pag-003-guidelines-marine-pas.pdf
A clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top-down and bottom-up management • Market incentives • Collaborative management • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) • Protect key biodiversity features 	Jones, P. J. S., Qiu, W., & De Santo, E. (2011). Governing Marine Protected Areas: Getting the Balance Right. United Nations Environment Programme Technical Report. Retrieved from http://www.mpag.info/governing-mpas-final-technical-report-web-res.pdf
Marine Protected Areas (MPA) are areas set aside to protect marine ecosystems. They are an example of an area-based management measure relevant to EBA; others include integrated coastal management (ICM) and marine spatial planning (MSP). MPAs have a clearly defined geographical space, which is recognised, dedicated and managed (through legal or other effective means) to achieve long-term conservation of nature, along with associated ecosystem services and cultural values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem approach • Spatial analysis / modelling • Ecosystem services • Stakeholder engagement • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) • Protect key biodiversity features • Adaptive management • Protect vulnerable / critical habitats and/or species • Enforcement • Performance monitoring • Zoning • Connectivity (terrestrial-marine) • Building ecosystem resilience 	United Nations Environment Programme. (2017). Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). Retrieved from http://web.unep.org/coastal-eba/content/marine-protected-areas-mpas
'Marine and coastal protected area' means any defined area within or adjacent to the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict resolution • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and 	Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). (2004).

Definition	Core components	Source
marine environment, together with its overlying waters and associated flora, fauna and historical and cultural features, which has been reserved by legislation or other effective means, including custom, with the effect that its marine and/or coastal biodiversity enjoys a higher level of protection than its surroundings. (...) Areas within the marine environment include permanent shallow marine waters; sea bays; straits; lagoons; estuaries; subtidal aquatic beds (kelp beds, seagrass beds; tropical marine meadows); coral reefs; intertidal muds; sand or salt flats and marshes; deep-water coral reefs; deep-water vents; and open ocean habitats.	<p>environmental aspects)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect key biodiversity features • Protect vulnerable / critical habitats and/or species • Enforcement • Ecosystem approach • Increase livelihood of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) • Long-term • Incorporation of indigenous practices and knowledge • Connectivity (terrestrial-marine) • Zoning • Establishment in ABNJ • Cross-sectoral • Stakeholder engagement • Adaptive management • Performance monitoring • Based on best available data and information • Spatial analysis / modelling 	Decision adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention of Biological Diversity at its seventh Meeting - VII/5. Marine and coastal biological diversity. UNEP/CBD/COP/D EC/VII/5. Retrieved from https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-07/cop-07-dec-05-en.pdf

Table 2.4 Definitions are core elements of Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas

Definition	Core components	Source
A Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA) is an area that needs special protection through action by the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) because of its significance for recognized ecological or socio-economic or scientific reasons and which may be vulnerable to damage by international maritime activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect vulnerable / critical habitats and/or species • Protect key biodiversity features • Ecological rarity • Controlled maritime activities • Naturalness • Cultural heritage • Social, economic or human dependency • Scientific or educational value 	International Maritime Organisation. (2006). Resolution A.982(24) Revised Guidelines for the Identification and Designation of Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas. Retrieved from http://www.imo.org/en/OurWork/Environment/PSSAs/Documents/A24-Res.982.pdf
Designation of a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA) is a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural heritage • Ecological rarity 	Common Wadden Sea Secretariat.

Definition	Core components	Source
comprehensive management tool at the international level for reviewing attributes within an area that are vulnerable to damage by international shipping and for determining the most appropriate protective measures available through the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to address that vulnerability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controlled maritime activities Protect vulnerable / critical habitats and/or species Protect key biodiversity features 	(2017). Shipping - Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA). Retrieved from http://www.wadde-sea-secretariat.org/management/shipping-particularly-sensitive-sea-area-pssa
Valuable marine areas identified as at risk from international maritime activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect vulnerable / critical habitats and/or species Protect key biodiversity features Ecological rarity Controlled maritime activities Naturalness Cultural heritage Social, economic or human dependency Scientific or educational value 	UNEP-WCMC 2014, Biodiversity A-Z website: www.biodiversitya-z.org , UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge, UK.

Table 2.4 Definitions are core elements of Fisheries Closures

Definition	Core components	Source
Area closures for the protection of VMEs are areas where bottom fishing activities, including exploratory bottom fisheries, are prohibited. Area closures for the protection of VMEs in the Regulatory Area shall be based on advice by ICES and on the procedures set out in recommendations regulating fishing activities in the Regulatory Area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence based Protection of vulnerable marine ecosystems Single sector 	NEAFC. 2014. Recommendation 19:2014. Article 5. http://neafc.org/system/files/Rec19-Protection-of-VMEs_0.pdf
Directed fishing on the target species is prohibited.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibition Species specific Enforcement 	CCAMLR. 2014. Fisheries Regulatory Framework. http://www.ccamlr.org/en/fisheries/r

Definition	Core components	Source
		egulatory-framework
Real time closures are a relatively recent development in fisheries, requiring high volumes of data to be processed quickly to inform management decisions. They can be targeted at specific areas, for example, to protect areas of high abundance, areas where juveniles comprise a higher than average proportion of the catch or areas where catch composition is likely to result in high levels of discards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Real time • Evidence-based • Data-dependant 	European Parliament (2010). Real time closures of fisheries http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/note/join/2010/438598/I_POL-PECH_NT(2010)438598_EN.pdf

2.4 Analysis of core components of ABMT

This section presents an analysis of the core components of each of the ABMTs defined in section 2.3 and Tables 2.1-2.5.

2.4.1 Core elements of MSP

The definitions of MSP focus on its role as an adaptive multi-sectoral process-orientated framework for decision-making for the sustainable and rational use of marine space. The focus of MSP is clearly focused on *marine* space, with no reference to terrestrial coverage in any of the definitions reviewed. However, in practice, in many MSP processes there is an expectation to *take account* of terrestrial influences. The mechanisms to take account of terrestrial considerations in MSP are not generally specified in the definitions of MSP despite ‘holistic’ and ‘transboundary’ being typically listed as core components of MSP. Unspecified in the definitions of MSP is the expectation that terrestrial plans incorporate marine plan interests, which appears necessary for the content of a marine plan to influence terrestrial areas. This is particularly important given the focus of several oceans-related SDGs on terrestrial matters, such as SDG15 which seeks to “protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss”.

The core elements of MSP were identified as:

- Spatial focus on marine areas (three dimensional / often extensive areas)

- Holistic multi-sector objectives
- Emphasis on multi-sector engagement in the management process
- Medium term perspective (25 years)
- Adaptive / iterative approach to management
- Based on best available data and information
- Adopts an ecosystem approach
- Promotes information sharing
- Incorporates performance monitoring
- Uses spatial and scenario analysis to support decisions
- Promotes transboundary (and cross-jurisdictional) cooperation

2.4.2 Core elements of ICM

ICM is a participatory process that consists of an approach to governance that delivers desirable management outcomes focused on sustainable multi-sector outcomes in coastal areas. The area to which ICM is applied is a 'zone' which incorporates a variable area of both land and sea, which is considered as a single unit for management purposes. As such, ICM incorporates both marine and terrestrial areas within a single ABMT. The determination of the precise landward and seaward boundaries of the coastal zone is not universal. Coastal zone boundaries can be defined according to ecological, physical, administrative or arbitrary criteria. This can result in substantially differently sized areas being defined as a coastal zone. For example, in Sri Lanka, the landward boundary of the coastal zone is 300m from the Mean high water mark and the seaward boundary is 2000m from mean low water mark. This is a relatively narrow coastal zone when compared to 'ridge-to-reef' style approaches which adopt large scale bio-physical boundaries to define the coastal zone so as to incorporate all relevant terrestrial and marine system features. The use of a zone incorporating both land and sea as the spatial focus of this ABMT is a useful two-way link between marine and terrestrial management measures, absent in many ABMTs. The integration of terrestrial and marine areas in ICM creates an important link to terrestrial SDGs.

The core elements of ICM were identified as:

- Spatial focus on the coastal zone (an area of land and sea / local orientation)
- Holistic multi-sectoral objectives
- Emphasis on multi-sector engagement in the management process
- Conceptual emphasis on 'conflict resolution'
- Focus on working with nature and natural processes
- Emphasis on stakeholder engagement
- Medium term perspective (25 years)
- Adaptive / iterative approach to management
- Based on best available data and information
- Adopts an ecosystem approach
- Promotes information sharing
- Incorporates performance monitoring
- Uses spatial and scenario analysis to support decisions
- Promotes transboundary (and cross-jurisdictional) cooperation

2.4.3 Core elements of MPAs

MPAs adopt multi-sectoral participatory approaches to achieve nature conservation (and associated ecosystem service) objectives. Conservation objectives are usually feature-based, in which there is a focus on the conservation of specific habitats, species or other ecosystem components considered important (for example, due to their rarity). In order to secure the conservation objectives within multi-use marine environment, MPAs typically adopt a multi-sectoral iterative process to develop a management plan. The multi-sectoral approach can support the identification of secondary management objectives focused on economic and social benefits. MPAs can exist in a marine or nearshore setting. MPAs do not, in general, have a terrestrial component, but may include inter-tidal areas. Some MPAs seek a coordinated approach with the management of adjacent terrestrial or marine areas, for example within a MAP context. They vary in scale from very small localised MPAs to large networks of sites spanning several countries. For example, the European Natura 2000 Network can be viewed as a transnational ABMT. There is a strong emphasis on enforcement of management measures due to their feature-based conservation focus.

The core elements of MPAs were identified as:

- A spatial focus on marine and nearshore areas
- A focus on conservation measures to protect vulnerable / critical habitats and/or species against damage or to promote recovery (broadly, a single sector emphasis)
- Secondary management objectives focused on social and economic objectives
- An adaptive approach to management measures
- Emphasis on multi-sector engagement in the management process
- Adopts an ecosystem approach
- Long term perspective (often indefinite)
- Strong emphasis on enforcement of management measures and performance monitoring
- Uses spatial and scenario analysis to support decisions
- Emphasis on stakeholder engagement

2.4.4 Core elements of PSSAs

A PSSA is a single-sector ABMT focused on the shipping industry. Unlike other ABMTs, a PSSA is not a decision-making framework, rather it is a specific management tool for areas that are vulnerable to damage by international shipping. PSSAs can be designated for ecological or socio-economic or scientific reasons, which can promote multi-sectoral thinking and awareness amongst marine stakeholders. The designation and review of the management measures applied to a PSSA are therefore an opportunities for collaborative discussion about the use and management of vulnerable marine areas. However, the single sector focus of PSSAs is likely to mean that other ABMTs will be needed to address non-shipping related problems. As such, PSSAs should perhaps be seen as a component of a multi-sector ABMT approach.

The core elements of PSSAs were identified as:

- A spatial focus on marine and nearshore areas
- A focus on areas vulnerable to damage by international shipping
- Adopts management measures focused on shipping activities only
- Emphasis on multi-sector engagement in the designation process
- Long term perspective
- Emphasis on enforcement of management measures
- Uses spatial and scenario analysis to support initial designation

2.4.5 Core elements of fisheries closures

Fisheries closures are areas where fishing for certain species is prohibited for a fixed time. Closures are established to protect transient features, such as spawning aggregations, from targeted exploitation. Fisheries closures are instigated by fisheries management bodies and can be applied both within and outside national jurisdiction. Fishing closures apply to the fishing sector only and generally do not affect other marine activities or users. Closures are sometimes criticised for not responding to changes in fish stock patterns. In response, 'real time closures' have been introduced in which decisions to close an area to certain fishing activities are taken based on real time data such as direct sampling of catches, VMS data and landings declarations. Fisheries closures can be highly variable in size and duration.

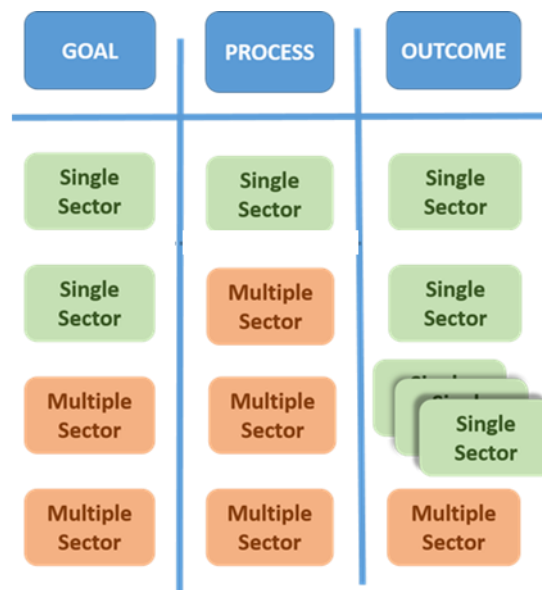
The core elements of fisheries closures were identified as:

- A spatial focus on marine areas
- A focus on the conservation of fish stocks.
- Single-sector (fisheries) engagement
- Adopts an ecosystem approach
- Closures are temporary
- Emphasis on enforcement and performance monitoring
- Evidence-based approach based on fisheries data.

2.5 Characterising the goals, process and outcome of ABMTs

The ABMTs reviewed exhibited many similarities and differences in their goals, processes and outcomes. An approach to characterise the approaches to marine management was developed originally by the Queensland Government and subsequently adapted by Thomas et.al. (2017), as shown in Figure 2.1. This framework will be used to identify the common features and differences of the ABMTs reviewed in sections 2.3 and 2.4. In Figure 2.1, 'goals' describe the overall purpose or objective of the ABMT, 'process' describes the mechanism through which the ABMT is applied, and 'outcome' describes the final result of the ABMT's application. Figure 2.1 describes each of these elements of the ABMT as being either single sector or multiple sector. This classification table is helpful in distinguishing between different types of ABMT.

Figure 2.1 Goals, process and outcome of ABMTs



Multiple sector goals were apparent in the application of MSP and ICM as both of these ABMTs sought goals that reflected a plurality of interests. These ABMTs adopted participatory multi-sector processes that engaged a range of stakeholders in recognition of the wide range of considerations needed to achieve their multi-sector outcomes. Single sector goals were apparent in the application of PSSAs (which focused on areas that are vulnerable to damage by international shipping) and fisheries closures (which focused on the protection of certain species). These ABMTs used single sector processes to develop single sector outcomes. MPAs (which prioritised conservation outcomes although secondary economic and social goals are commonly identified) were unusual in that they focused on single sector outcomes using a multi-sector process to deliver single sector outcomes.

Figure 2.2 Characterised goals, process and outcomes of ABMTs

GOAL	PROCESS	OUTCOME
Single Sector	Single Sector	Single Sector
Single Sector	Multiple Sector	Single Sector
Multiple Sector	Multiple Sector	Single Sector
Multiple Sector	Multiple Sector	Multiple Sector

PSSAs and fisheries closures

GOAL	PROCESS	OUTCOME
Single Sector	Single Sector	Single Sector
Single Sector	Multiple Sector	Single Sector
Multiple Sector	Multiple Sector	Single Sector
Multiple Sector	Multiple Sector	Multiple Sector

MPAs with conservation goals only

MPAs with secondary goals

GOAL	PROCESS	OUTCOME
Single Sector	Single Sector	Single Sector
Single Sector	Multiple Sector	Single Sector
Multiple Sector	Multiple Sector	Single Sector
Multiple Sector	Multiple Sector	Multiple Sector

MSP and ICM

2.5 Common characteristics of ABMTs

It is clear from sections 2.4 and 2.5 that there are some common elements that exist between multi-sector ABMTs and single-sector ABMTs. These are broadly characterised through Figure 2.2. These are explored in the following sections.

2.5.1 Common characteristics of ABMTs

Although expressed differently in specific ABMT applications, ABMTs appear to exhibit the following common elements:

- Defined objectives
- Medium-long term perspective
- Adaptive / iterative approach to management
- Based on best available data and information
- Application of an ecosystem approach
- Promotes information sharing
- Incorporates performance monitoring
- Uses spatial and scenario analysis to support decisions
- Promotes transboundary (and cross-jurisdictional) cooperation

2.5.2 Differences between ABMTs

Significant differences were also apparent:

- *Objectives:* MSP and ICM have multi-sector objectives that reflect a plurality of interests. MPAs have conservation focused primary objectives (often with secondary social and economic objectives) and PSSAs and fisheries closures have single sector objectives related to shipping and fisheries respectively.

- *Spatial focus:* MSP, MPAs, PSSAs and fisheries closures are focused on marine areas whereas ICM is focused on the coastal zone. MSP typically does not include terrestrial areas within the remit of management measures. In contrast, ICM is able to apply management measures upon terrestrial and marine areas.
- *Engagement:* The sectoral focus of the ABMT is reflected in the engagement strategy employed within each ABMT. Multi-sector ABMTs engaged a broad range of stakeholders whereas single-sector ABMTs tend to have more focused engagement.
- *Conceptual focus:* ICM is broadly focused on conflict resolution whereas MSP has a broad focus the sustainable exploitation of social and economic opportunities.

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3. OPERATIONALIZING AREA-BASED MANAGEMENT FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

3.1 Task A2 objective

The objective of activity A2 is to develop evidence-based guidance on the utility, effectiveness and customization of different ABMTs to support implementation of marine and coastal policies at the global, regional and national level to support the delivery of ocean-related SDGs. This includes identifying possible barriers, enabling conditions and impact pathways for effective and efficient application of area-based management tools in different regional and national contexts. In order to inform this objective, a key element of activity A2 is to collate 20-25 practice examples of ABMTs used for the implementation of different types of marine and coastal policies. The identification and analysis of ABMT practice examples will be undertaken through 1) a focused literature review of selected key international publications, guidance documents and reports; and 2) interviews with regional and national ABMT practitioners and decision-makers identified through relevant networks. The ABMTs will be evaluated to assess typical challenges/barriers in applying ABMTs and possible common enabling conditions that facilitate effective area-based management for implementation of marine and coastal policies that support SDGs.

3.2 Progress to date

3.2.1 Method of analysis

An initial review of ABMTs has been undertaken and 25 practice examples initially identified as suitable for inclusion in the study (composed of 4 ICZM examples, 9 MPA examples, 9 MSP examples, 1 PSSA and 2 fisheries closure). The 25 ABMTs were selected purposively to reflect variations in practice and to incorporate ABMTs relevant to the beneficiaries of the project outcomes. For example, the European Natura 2000 MPA network and fisheries closures under the Common Fisheries Policy have been included to reflect EC interests. Each of the ABMT classes was assessed to identify evidence of links to the delivery of SDG targets (see Annex 1 for a list of oceans-related SDG targets). The list of oceans-related SDGs is drawn from a UN Environment analysis and will be reviewed to ensure it is consistent with other descriptions of oceans-related SDGs. In most cases, there was no explicit mention of ABMT performance in relation to SDG delivery, therefore an assessment had to be made according to the *likelihood* that each ABMT can contribute to the delivery of each oceans-related SDG. The assessment used the following three classifications:

- ABMT can directly contribute to the delivery of this SDG
- ABMT has the potential to contribute to the delivery this SDG
- ABMT has no realistic opportunity to contribute to the delivery of this SDG




The summary analysis of how each ABMT type can potentially contribute to SDG delivery is presented in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Summary of applicability of ABMTs (by type) to implement policies for delivery of ocean-related SGDs'

ABMT	Ocean-relevant Sustainable Development Goals																
	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.9	5.5	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	8.4	8.9	9a	11.4	11.5	11b
ICZM																	
Ridge to Reef																	
MPA																	
MSP																	
PSSA																	
Fisheries closure																	

ABMT	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.8	12a	13.1	13.2	13.3	13b	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.6
ICZM																
Ridge to Reef																
MPA																
MSP																
PSSA																
Fisheries closure																

ABMT	14.7	14b	14.c	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.9	16.7	17.3	17.9	17.2	17.2
ICZM												
Ridge to Reef												
MPA												
MSP												
PSSA												
Fisheries closure												

 ABMT can directly contribute to the delivery of this SDG
 ABMT has the potential to contribute to the delivery this SDG
 ABMT has no realistic opportunity to contribute to the delivery of this SDG

3.2.2 Influences on SDG delivery

Table 3.1 shows that ABMTs can facilitate the delivery of multiple ocean-related SDGs. In many cases, ABMTs can directly contribute to SDGs. For example SDG target 12.2 'By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources' can be directly addressed through management measures applied to specific areas through any of the ABMTs examined, indeed this may be seen as part of the core function of ABMTs. In other cases, the degree to which a contribution can be made to an SDG is a function of how the ABMT is applied and the management challenges at a given site. For example, SDG target 12.6 'Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices' has the potential to be delivered via ABMTs if business practices are management considerations at a particular site and if management measures are applied through the ABMT to support sustainable business practices.

Objectives of the ABMT:

- The objectives of ABMTs appear to be a significant influence on the likelihood of SDG contribution. Notably, ABMTs with single sector objectives (PSSA and fisheries closure) demonstrated fewer opportunities to support the delivery of SDGs than multi-sector approaches. However, the specific focus of single-sector

ABMTs was useful in some circumstances. For example, PSSAs were the only example of an ABMT that directly contributed to SDG target 12.6 '*Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle*' through their direct role in creating change in how shipping businesses undertake their activities in sensitive marine areas.

Spatial focus:

- The spatial focus of each ABMT was identified as a significant influence on the likelihood of SDG delivery. For example, ICM, which incorporates both land and sea, created opportunities for contributions to more SDGs than any other form of ABMT. In contrast, MSP which typically does not include terrestrial areas, exhibited fewer potential SDG contributions. The spatial focus of ABMTs with a single sector focus are also entirely marine, which had the effect of limiting opportunities to contribute to SDG delivery further.

Engagement:

- The stakeholder engagement strategy of each ABMT appeared to be an influence on potential contributions to SDGs. Those ABMTs with substantial stakeholder engagement (such as MSP, ICM and MPAs) were the ABMTs with the potential to contribute to most SDGs. This was largely a reflection of the 'reach' of the ABMT into multiple sectors which in turn reflects the ranges of SDGs to which each ABMT can contribute.

Conceptual focus:

- The focus of ICM on conflict resolution compared to the focus of MSP on broad sustainable exploitation of social and economic opportunities did not appear to significantly affect the opportunities of ABMTs to contribute to the

3.3 Enabling factors and barriers to delivering SDG targets

The ABMTs will be evaluated to assess typical challenges/barriers in applying ABMTs and possible common enabling conditions that facilitate effective area-based management for implementation of marine and coastal policies that support SDGs. This will be discussed at the February workshop in Brussels,

4. CONCLUSIONS

To be developed further, but to include comment on:

- ABMTs have some similar core components.
- Key influences on opportunity to contribute to SDGs include the objectives, the spatial focus, and the engagement strategy of the ABMT.
- ABMTs can make a contribution to the delivery of SDGs.
- Further investigation is needed on the development of synergistic approaches to the application of ABMTs to support SDG delivery.
- Identification of barriers and enablers to the delivery of SDG targets through ABMTs.
- The role of regional ocean governance in supporting the delivery of SDG targets through ABMTs, including in the development of cross-sectoral cooperation.
- Capacity development needs and opportunities for capacity building partnerships and activities

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Annex 1. Oceans-related sustainable development goals

Ocean-related Sustainable Development Goals and Targets	
SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
1.4	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources , as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources , appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
1.5	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	
2.1	By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
2.3	By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers , in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
2.4	By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems , that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	
3.9	By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
5.5	Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	
6.3	By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
6.4	By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
6.5	By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
6.6	By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems , including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	
8.4	Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation , in accordance with the

	10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead
8.9	By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	
9a	Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States
SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
11.4	Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
11.5	By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters , including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
11b	By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters , and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	
12.2	By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
12.4	By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
12.5	By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
12.6	Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle;
12.8	By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
12.a	Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	
13.1	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
13.2	Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
13.3	Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
13.b	Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	
14.1	By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-

	based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
14.2	By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
14.3	Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification , including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
14.4	By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
14.5	By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas , consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
14.6	By 2020, 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, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation
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
14.a	Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries
14.b	Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
14.c	Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS , which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want
SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	
15.1	By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
15.2	By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
15.3	By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world
15.9	By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts
SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all	
16.7	Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	

17.3	Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
17.7	Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships , building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships
17.9	Capacity-Building: Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals , including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation
17.16	Multi-stakeholder partnerships: Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development , complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

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