

A CALL TO ALL THE VOICES OF THE OCEAN

CONSULTATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN
PREPARATION OF THE NEXT UNITED
NATIONS OCEAN CONFERENCE

SYNTHESIS REPORT



OCEAN & CLIMATE
PLATFORM



Suggested citation

OCEAN & CLIMATE PLATFORM, THE VARDA GROUP (2023). *A Call to all the Voices of the Ocean: Synthesis Report*, 24 pages. Available online at ocean-climate.org

Acknowledgments

This analysis was coordinated by Loreley Picourt (Ocean & Climate Platform) and Rémi Parmentier (The Varda Group), and co-authored by Cyrielle Lâm (OCP), Marine Lecerf (OCP), and Isabel Leal (The Varda Group).

The Ocean & Climate Platform and the Varda Group respectively express their gratitude to the Fondation de France and the French Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion, and the TBA21 Academy for their generous support:



Graphic design: Cyrielle Lâm

Cover and back picture © Mitchell Luo

Disclaimer

The suggestions, recommendations and opinions provided in this report are founded on the contributions submitted to the survey between April and July 2023. When submitting their contributions, respondents expressly agreed that the information provided would be communicated by the Ocean & Climate Platform and The Varda Group. No alteration has been made by the latter.



FOREWORD

Dear Friends of the Ocean community,

The third United Nations (UN) Ocean Conference, which will take place in Nice in June 2025, is chaired jointly by the governments of France and Costa Rica. This follows the first and second UN Ocean Conferences, respectively held in New York in June 2017 and in Lisbon in June 2022.

Building on the outcomes of the previous editions, the governments of France and Costa Rica are very much aware that:

1. The third conference must offer transformative action through a transformative experience in Nice. It should provide the solutions the ocean needs, to truly address and resolve key challenges we are facing.
2. Ocean science and the funding of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14 will be the two legs on which we propose the UN Ocean Conference to stand and walk towards a “Summit of Ocean Action”.
3. For this to happen, the participation of civil society organisations, including advocacy NGOs, is key. Without you, it won't happen.

For this reason, we have asked two veteran ocean advocates, Rémi Parmentier (The Varda Group) and Loreley Picourt (Ocean & Climate Platform) to help us and facilitate the inputs and participation of Non Governmental organisations (NGOs) on the road to Nice. Loreley and Rémi do not need much introduction; they have been working for many years with NGOs at the crossroads of civic action and policy. We are grateful for their commitment to help us make the third UN Ocean Conference a transformative success.

The third Conference will be preceded by a stakeholder meeting in Costa Rica in June 2024, also with NGO participation. We thus invite you to work with Loreley and Rémi right away, starting with responding to the consultation of civil society.

Respectfully,

Ambassador Olivier Poivre d'Arvor
Special Envoy of the President of France
for the UN Ocean Conference

France



Ambassador Gina Guillen Grillo
Director General of External Affairs,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship

Costa Rica



TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
ABOUT THE SURVEY.....	6
PARTICIPATION TO THE SURVEY.....	7
1. ORGANISATION OF THE CONFERENCE.....	8
2. PRIORITY TOPICS.....	10
3. EXPECTATIONS.....	14
4. WAYS FORWARD.....	18
5. CO-FACILITATORS RECOMMENDATIONS.....	21
LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.....	22
ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS.....	23

ABOUT THE SURVEY

The “Call to All the Voices of the Ocean” was launched by Loreley Picourt (Executive Director of the Ocean & Climate Platform) and Rémi Parmentier (Co-founder of The Varda Group).

This survey is part of their mandate to facilitate the mobilisation and consultation of civil society in the run-up to the 3rd UN Ocean Conference (UNOC 3), upon request of its Co-Chairs, the Governments of France and Costa Rica.

The Call ran from April to June 2023. All civil society organisations (CSOs) working on ocean issues around the world were invited to participate. It was designed around 5 questions (see below) and was accessible on the website of the Ocean & Climate Platform in English, French and Spanish.

1. Based on your experience of previous UN Ocean Conferences, what would you replicate and what would you do differently? As NGOs but also if you were the conference organisers.
2. As NGOs, how do you want to position yourselves, and how do you want to be remembered for your participation at the third UN Ocean conference?
3. Which are your [3 to 5] key deliverables for the third UN Ocean Conference (e.g. in terms of public policy, governance, finance, science, innovation)?
4. As ocean advocates, where do you want to bring governments and the private sector, and how do you propose to bring them on board to uplift SDG 14?
5. Do you think the third UN Ocean Conference should provide an opportunity to identify action beyond SDG 14, five years before 2030?

PARTICIPATION TO THE SURVEY

The “Call to All the Voices of the Ocean” has been heard by many. **125 civil society organisations from around the globe participated in the survey** (Figure 1) and provided valuable inputs to prepare the third UN Ocean Conference - UNOC 3.

The synthesis report reflects a **high diversity of respondents, both in terms of entities** (non-governmental organisations, foundations, think tanks...) **and expertise** (fisheries, education, science, marine conservation, etc.). Nonetheless, **clear and common messages have emerged** from the survey analysis.

This Executive Summary therefore offers an **overview of what the ocean community has identified as priority topics, expected outcomes and values** which in their views should be at the core of UNOC 3 to ensure its success.

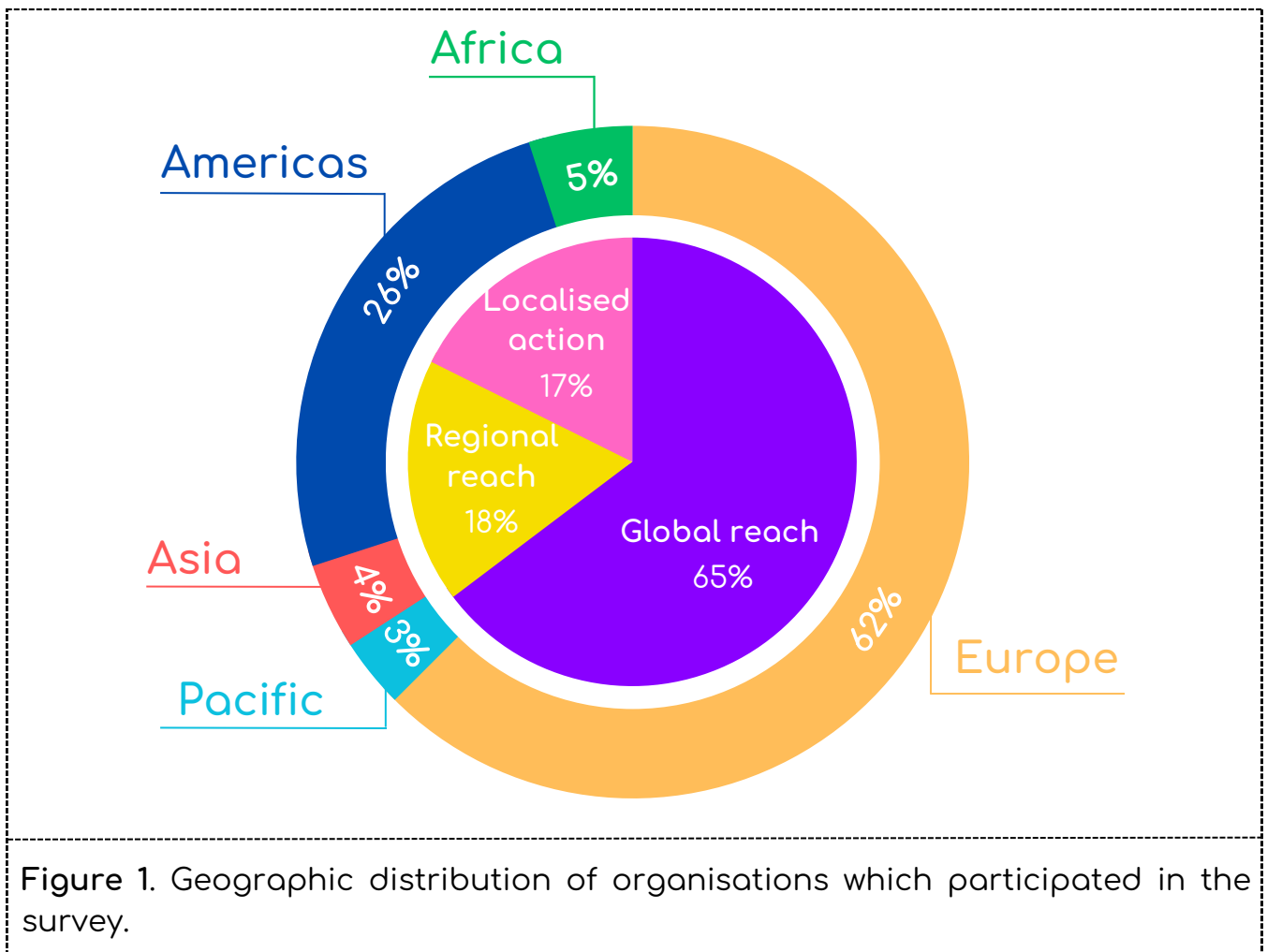


Figure 1. Geographic distribution of organisations which participated in the survey.

1. Organisation of UNOC 3

The analysis provides a wide range of information and recommendations, not only on the logistical and organisational aspects of the Conference (Figure 2), but also on the expectations regarding its content and agenda.

The **inclusion and representation of a wider part of civil society was strongly recommended**. This could be facilitated, for example, by providing financial support, expanding timeframes for application and accreditation, translating services during events, and providing live streaming of the different sessions.

Improving communication towards the general public, media, and among attendees, was also deemed essential. The media should be engaged ahead of the Conference to raise awareness on the stakes of UNOC 3 among the general public and especially youth.

Additionally, strengthening communication among attendees could help breaking the silos among participants from civil society, national delegations and representatives of the private sector, which could lead to new dynamics and partnerships.

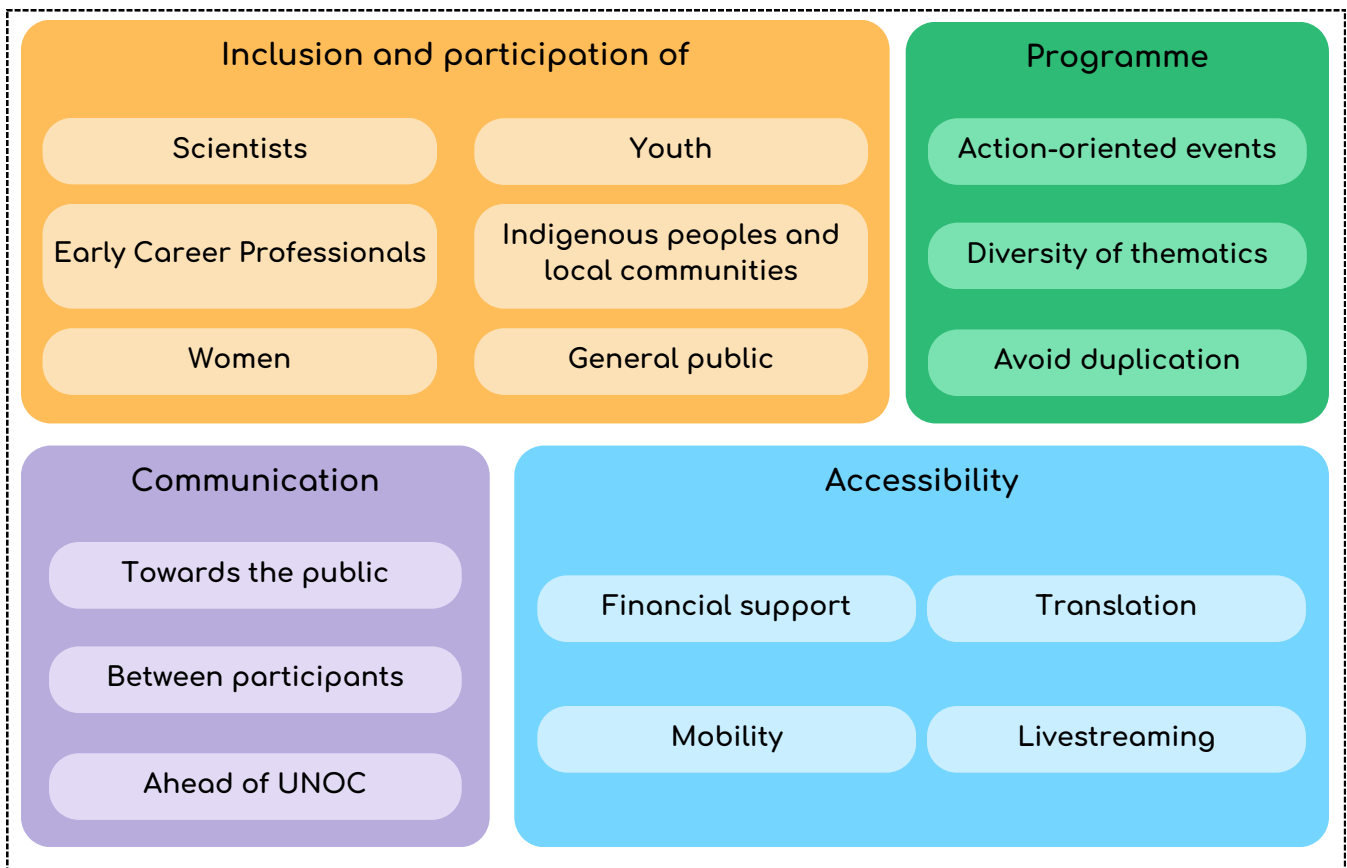


Figure 2. Suggested areas of improvement for UNOC 3 (based on UNOC 1 and UNOC 2).

IN DETAILS...

	REPLICATE	IMPROVE
PARTICIPATION & INCLUSION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversity of stakeholders and attendees. • Good representation of civil society. • Efforts to include Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), Small-scale fisheries (SSF), and Youth. • Ensure that CSOs can organise and take part in side-events. • Consultation of CSOs in the run-up to the Conference. • Open-to-all information briefs in the run-up to UNOC 3. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Larger application and accreditation timeframes, to take into account visa demand. • Extend accreditation and participation to a larger part of civil society and to the general public. • Support the participation of IPLCs and disadvantaged communities, small CSOs, Youth including Early Career Professionals, scientists and the private sector (support can take the form of: funds, preparatory meetings, their inclusion in States' delegations). • Make it more accessible financially. • Clear identification of delegates representing businesses with commercial interest and attending the Conference for lobbying purposes. • Greater media visibility of the Conference and its outcomes and a media coverage by Youth.
LOGISTICS & FACILITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting points for media and for NGOs. • Reproduce the Ocean Base Camp. • A main venue with hotels and restaurants in proximity. • Cell-phone charging stations. • Rest areas. • Food and beverages options within the venue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate communication between attendees. • Provide booths to CSOs to present their work and initiatives. • Offer vegetarian, sustainable and healthy food. • Access for people with disabilities or mobility issues. • Walkable distance within the venue. • Minimise the environmental impact of UNOC (i.e. plastic waste, new construction, paraphernalia (goodies), public transport...).
EVENTS & PROGRAMME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good opportunities to share knowledge and capacity-building. • Diversity of sessions. • Quality of sessions. • Good for showcasing solutions and initiatives. • Live translation services. • Live streaming. • Allow organisations to host official side-events outside the main venue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strive for events of quality, and avoid multiplicity of events on the same subject/ • Livestream access / remote participation to the conference (plenaries and side-events). • Expand live translation services to plenaries and side-events, especially for SSF and IPLCs. • More side-events take place within or close to the venue, incl. more spaces and larger time slots. • The programme should combine official and non-official events, be accessible online and updated. • Align session timing to avoid clash between plenary sessions and side-events.

2. Priority topics

The survey invited contributors to reflect on topics for discussion and areas of action that should be put at the top of the Conference's agenda. While the questions were open-ended, ten thematics stood out, some of which are - unsurprisingly - intrinsically linked to SDG 14 (Figure 3).

1 out of 3 organisations stressed the importance of strengthening synergies with other global frameworks and their targets. It includes the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdictions (BBNJ), negotiations on the Deep-sea, Plastics and at the International Maritime Organisation (IMO).

29% of participants further insisted on the interconnectedness of the 17 targets of the 2030 Agenda with the ocean, thus calling to adopt a holistic and coordinated approach to ocean governance.

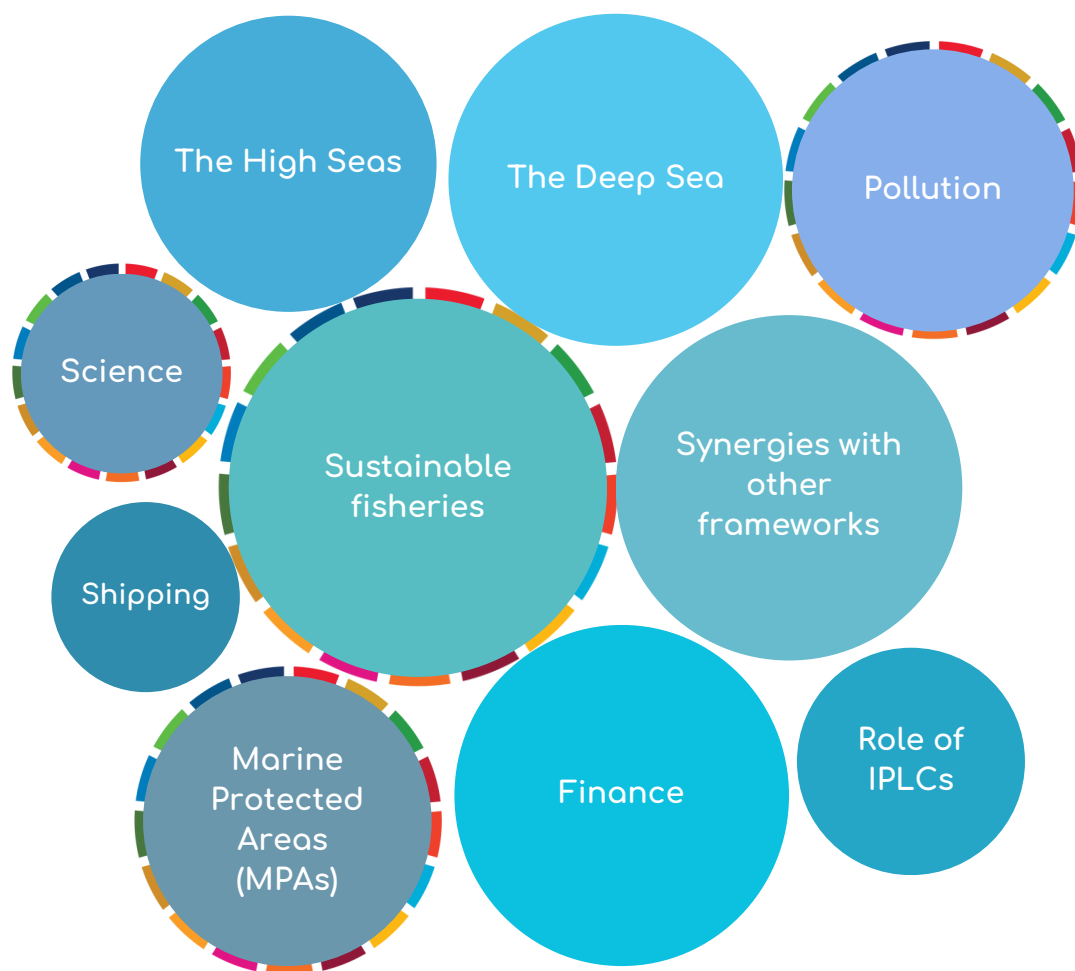


Figure 3. Occurrence of priority topics to be addressed at UNOC according to responses to the survey.

IN DETAILS...

SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES

- Support States in the implementation of policies, regulations and monitoring to reduce industrial Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing.
 - Enabler → *Additional countries join the IUU Fishing Action Alliance (in continuity with UNOC 2).*
- Ratification and entry into force of the World Trade Organisation Agreement on Harmful subsidies.
- The Conference builds momentum towards the end of destructive fishing practices, including bottom trawling (i.e. ban, or global agreement).
- Governments adopt a precautionary approach to fishing and extractive activities in the ocean.
- Transparency is put at the centre of fisheries management.
 - Enabler → *Countries adopt the Global Charter for Fisheries Transparency.*
- Traditional fisheries are protected.
 - Enabler → *Governments grant priority and protected access to traditional fisheries to coastal zones, which should be co-managed by local communities.*
- Fisheries and coastal communities are resilient.

THE DEEP SEA

- Adoption of a moratorium or a ban on deep-sea exploitation and mining.
- Investments to support scientific exploration and research to better understand deep-sea environments.

THE HIGH SEAS AND AREAS BEYOND NATIONAL JURISDICTIONS

- At least 60 States ratify the High Seas Treaty for it to enter into force, with possibly its first Conference of the Parties (COP) in 2025.
 - Enabler → *As co-presidents of the High Ambition Coalition (HAC) for Nature and People, France and Costa Rica set it as a political priority for other States and Governments.*
- Develop financial capacities and capacity-building to support its ratification and implementation.
- Designation of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Areas Beyond National Jurisdictions (ABNJ).
 - Enabler → *Governments champion and co-sponsor high-seas MPAs site proposals.*
 - Enabler → *The HAC for Nature and People provides a clear pathway to support the establishment of MPAs in ABNJ.*

MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

- Governments commit to the designation and implementation of new MPAs, in line with the 30x30 target of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF).
 - *Enabler* → *Designation of more no-take MPAs in alignment with the global target of 10% of MPAs under strict protection.*
 - *Enabler* → *Governments reach an agreement to designate MPAs in the Antarctic.*
 - *Enabler* → *Inclusion of the 30x30 initiative as a key component of the conference's outcome document.*
- A global strategy to improve and strengthen existing MPAs is developed.
 - *Enabler* → *Support the effective management of MPAs and the enforcement of existing protections.*
 - *Enabler* → *Insist on the quality of MPAs.*
- Identify a financial target for MPAs and additional investments to support the implementation and management of MPAs.
- High-level discussion with the scientific community on modalities for the future of MPAs.

OTHER RECURRING ITEMS

THE OCEAN - CLIMATE - BIODIVERSITY NEXUS

- To promote an integrated approach to ocean governance.
- To create linkages with the objectives of the GBF and the Paris Agreement.

THE ROLE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

- Recognition of the crucial role played by IPLCs and SSF - including women - in sustaining food security and livelihoods, as well as in ocean conservation and restoration.
- National, regional, and local governments commit to better and meaningful inclusion of IPLCs in decision making and implementation processes, especially in the co-management of coastal areas.
- Governments agree to urgently secure preferential access and co-management to protect title, tenure rights and access to fishing resources and markets for local communities and SSF.
- Adoption of a human-rights approach in marine conservation, in relation to the GBF.
- Formal recognition and integration of indigenous knowledge and of IPLCs as holders of traditional and cultural knowledge.
- More funds are invested in SSF and local scale projects.
- By 2025, significant resources should have been allocated to have increased capacity for the management of small-scale data-limited fisheries in line with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) SSF Guidelines.

POLLUTION

- Celebrate the adoption and hopefully the entry into force of a legally-binding and ambitious Plastic Treaty.
- Develop more knowledge regarding pollution and its impacts on the ocean (research, data on marine litter).
- Measures to reduce other forms of pollution at source (ballast water, noise pollution, land-based sources of toxic chemicals, radioactive wastes).

ASSESSMENT AND RESULTS OF PREVIOUS UNOC AND FOLLOW-UP ON UNOC 3

- Report on the progress made on targets of SDG 14 and a roadmap to achieve them.
- Follow up on outcomes of previous UNOC and of UNOC 3.

SHIPPING

- Reducing the environmental footprint of shipping including with new commitments for marine biodiversity (e.g. speed reduction to reduce noise, reduction of green house gas (GHG) emissions and risks of collision.)
- Develop more knowledge regarding pollution and its impacts on the ocean (research, data on marine litter).
- Measures to reduce other forms of pollution at source (ballast water, noise pollution...)

OCEAN SCIENCE

- Highlight the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development.
- Strengthen Ocean literacy, especially towards the general public and younger generations.
- Increase ocean knowledge (deep sea, regional seas, mesophotic zone), supported by more investments for research and studies.
- Identify remaining knowledge gaps to fill in order to achieve SDG 14.
- Launch of International Panel on Ocean Sustainability (IPOS) and its first deliverables.
- Strengthen the science-to-policy interface.

GOVERNANCE AND USE OF DATA

- Establish transparency as an ocean governance principle: turning data into actionable information will lead to greater accountability and improved governance.
- Integrate technology and innovation to protect biodiversity.

ANTARCTICA AND THE SOUTHERN OCEAN

- Governments support the designation of MPAs in the Southern Ocean.

3. Expectations

Regarding the content of UNOC 3, many organisations raised concerns about how current efforts to achieve SDG 14 by 2030, are highly insufficient. UNOC 3 must **assess the progress on commitments** made at previous UN Ocean Conferences, as to **monitor the outcomes of future editions** to accelerate ocean action (Figure 4).

20% of the contributors recommended that the outcomes for UNOC 3 includes a **revised roadmap, rooted in the values of inclusivity, transparency and accountability**. This new blueprint would prove useful to maximise efforts in the 5 years that will then separate us from the 2030 deadline.

Similarly, **21% of respondents called on all ocean stakeholders to take immediate measures and concrete actions** to safeguard the health of our ocean and the communities that rely on it.

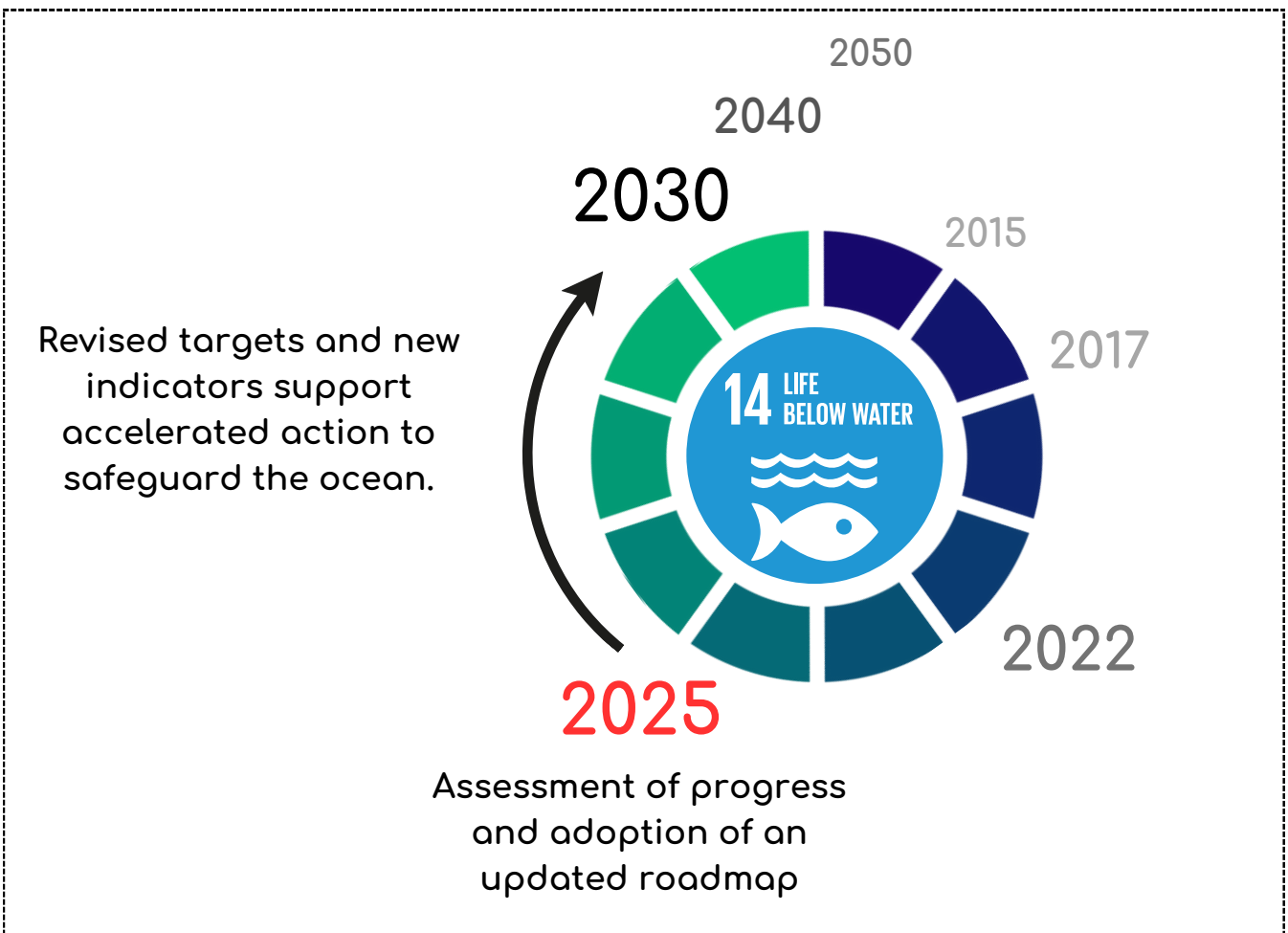


Figure 4. By concluding with an updated roadmap for SDG 14, UNOC 3 could be a milestone towards the protection of the ocean and its ecosystems, and the sustainable use of its resources.

IN DETAILS...

WHY AND HOW SHOULD UNOC 3 FOCUS ON CURRENT OPPORTUNITIES TO ACHIEVE SDG 14 BY 2030.

- Considering the current level of achievement of SDG 14, it is essential to focus on finding ways to accelerate progress and achieve its targets through immediate action. Looking beyond what we do not know how to achieve yet, could distract action and weaken efforts to achieve SDG 14 on time.
- UNOC 3 should offer the opportunity to (re)define a clear roadmap for 2030:
 - By identifying priority areas where measures, efforts and investments have fallen short and revising strategies for swift action with an eye towards 2030.
 - *Enabler* → UNOC 3 provides a mid-way assessment and take stocktake on progress, what has been achieved and which are the unfulfilled commitments, and what remains to be done.
 - *Enabler* → UNOC 3 moves on from making the case for action, to demonstrating progress in the implementation of commitments already made, the 'how to', as well as increased support, finance, knowledge and capacity building to scale-up solutions.
 - *Enabler* → Revised strategies now include new issues/priorities that have emerged and that were not contemplated at the time of drafting SDG 14.
 - Building on this, UNOC 3 should focus and offer the opportunity to identify key actions, ambitious yet achievable targets, as well as gaps to fill, for the 2025 - 2030 period in order to achieve SDG 14.
- To address the challenges facing the ocean, it is essential to adopt a holistic and integrated approach that considers the interconnectedness between the SDGs.
 - Adopting such an approach could help expand the scope of stakeholders involved, especially from the private sector, by tackling a broader range of questions and issues. Breaking silos could be done by:
 - *Enabler* → Discussing the achievement of SDG 14 and the balance between the potential positive and negative impacts that the achievement of other SDGs could have on the ocean.
 - *Enabler* → Using the Conference as a platform to identify and promote innovative solutions and technologies that can help achieve SDG 14 and other relevant SDGs.
 - *Enabler* → Incorporating the "One Ocean Health" approach in the discussions.
- An holistic and coordinated approach also includes reflecting on how achieving SDG 14 can lead to reach other global targets.
 - UNOC3 should support the implementation of existing agreements and chart the pathway of continuous action and accountability, with coherence across political and economic frameworks.

- Including the GBF, the Paris Agreement, the Ramsar Convention, the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the High Seas Treaty, the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm (BRS) Conventions, the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) and the London Convention 1972-1996, the MARPOL73/78 Convention.
- *Enabler* → At UNOC 3, public and private sector stakeholders demonstrate the actions they are taking and the plans they have to scale these up, in order to secure a healthy and resilient ocean to address the climate and biodiversity crisis.
- *Enabler* → Action and SDG 14 targets are updated and align with other 2030 targets, including the GBF and the 30x30 target, as well as the FAO Voluntary guidelines to secure small-scale fisheries.
- *Enabler* → Adopt a comprehensive approach and recognition of interlinkages to deliver on different challenges (i.e. biodiversity and climate change, the role of local communities in ocean conservation, between protecting marine habitats and combating IUU for biodiversity and to support livelihoods, adopting a human rights approach, and prioritising and investing in water and sanitation infrastructures).
- *Enabler* → UNOC 3 should call for specific actions to be taken at the UNFCCC and across the Convention on Biological Diversity.

WHY AND HOW SHOULD UNOC 3 SHOULD GIVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO REFLECT BEYOND THE 2030 DEADLINE

- Considering the state of ocean action, some organisations consider it necessary to think beyond 2030 and adopt a long-term approach to ocean protection and governance. UNOC 3 is therefore an opportunity to:
 - Raise ambition by looking beyond 2030 / SDG14 alone and reinforce the achievements gained.
 - *Enabler* → The post-2030 period should focus on achieving the aspects of SDG 14 that have not yet been achieved.
 - *Enabler* → By setting an agenda for 2050.
 - *Enabler* → By going beyond SDG 14 to explore additional measures, strategies, and commitments.
 - Discuss about the ocean with a wider perspective under auspices of various United Nations and international organisations' priorities, such as WWF and the International Monetary Fund.
- Costa Rica should gather the inputs from CSOs and NGOs to prepare the work on what is next beyond SDG 14 with a new ambitious post-2030 framework for the ocean.

HOW CAN UNOC 3 HELP DELIVER ON OTHER GLOBAL TARGETS?

More than 20% of organisations have identified the following objectives for ocean governance. The Third UN Ocean Conference could constitute a facilitative platform and an opportunity to catalyse action to achieve these targets.

The adoption of a moratorium or a ban on deep-sea mining is celebrated in Nice.

Lever: Seeking consensus on a moratorium or ban on deep-sea mining and continuing to expand at the highest level the coalition of States opposing deep-sea mining.

Following its ratification by at least 60 Parties, the High Seas Treaty enters into force in 2025.

Lever: France and Costa Rica build on the HAC on Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction launched at the One Ocean Summit.

An ambitious and legally-binding Plastic Treaty is implemented.

Lever: Supporting the adoption of the Treaty at INC-5 in the Republic of Korea in 2024 at the latest.

States include the ocean in their national strategies for biodiversity and climate, i.e. in NDCs and NBSAPs.

Lever: Further exploring the portfolio of ocean-based climate solutions for a net-zero and biodiversity-positive future; and aligning commitments under the UNFCCC and CBD.

UNOC participants call for the protection of the Southern Ocean.

Lever: UNOC outcome document calls on CCAMLR to support three new MPAs.

4. Ways forward

UNOC 3 must **strengthen collaboration and collective action** to achieve a sustainably managed and protected ocean (Figure 6).

To conclude, the inputs to this survey showcased the determination and motivation of the ocean community to support a meaningful and successful UNOC 3. **As conveners of ambition and sources of expertise and knowledge**, civil society organisations are looking forward to bridging efforts across all stakeholders, and expect them to raise to the challenge.

Indeed, the UN Ocean Conference will take place only 5 years ahead of the 2030 deadline. Thus, it must finally **turn the tide towards an ambitious, strong and effective protection of the ocean and its ecosystems**, because our well-being depends on it.

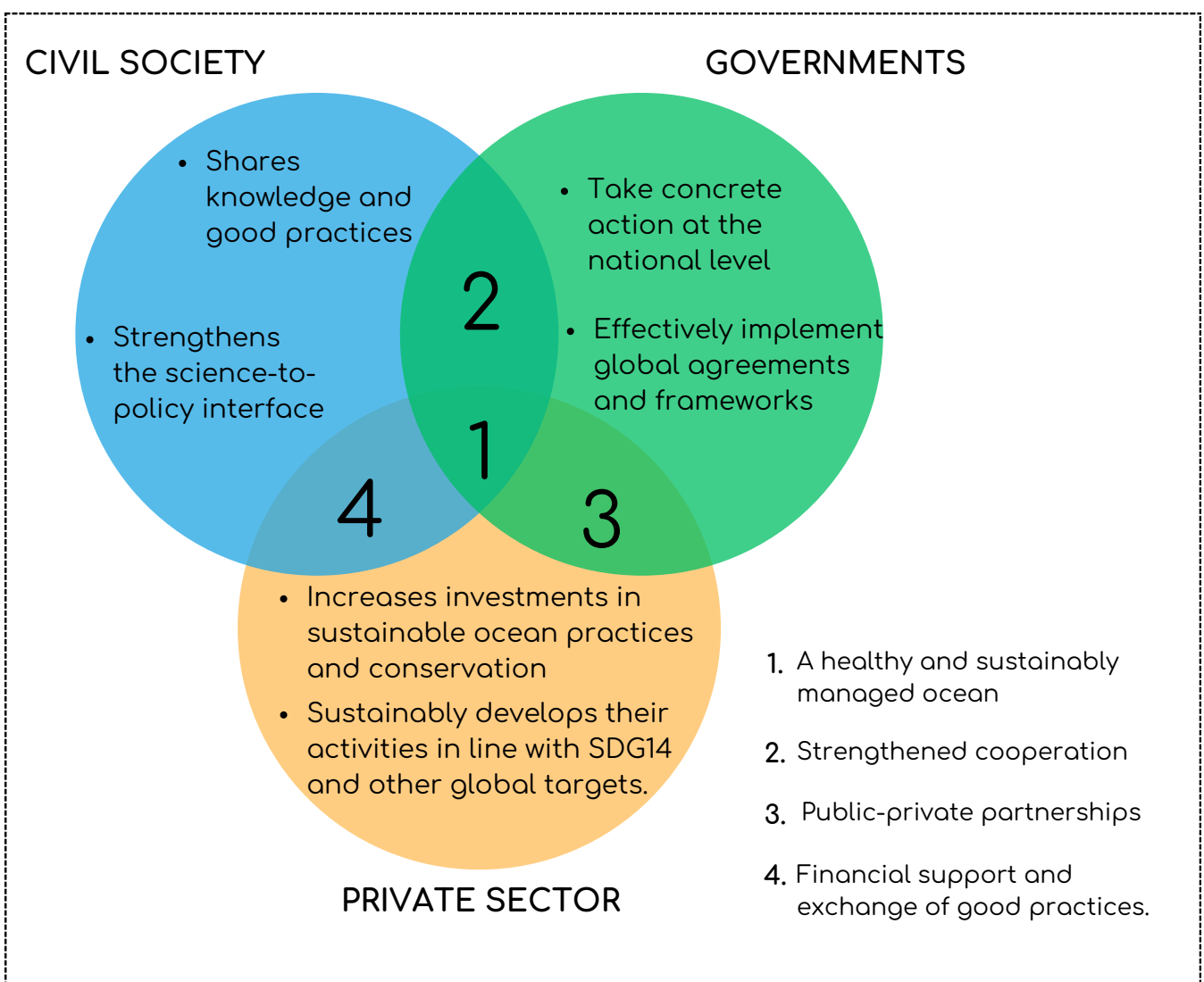


Figure 6. Representation of measures of collaboration and collective action that could support the achievement of SDG14, and overall, the protection of the ocean.

SUGGESTED ACTIONS TO UPLIFT SDG14...

SPECIFIC TO GOVERNMENTS

- Take concrete and adequate measures at the national level to protect and restore the ocean and its health.
 - By adopting ambitious national strategic plans and measures, as well as Action Plans.
 - *Enabler* → *Reducing or banning activities with negative impacts on the environment and putting pressure on ecosystems.*
 - Any new commitment and pledge is monitored
- Implement international agreements and policy frameworks:
 - *Enabler* → *Update and inclusion of the ocean in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to achieve the Paris Agreement.*
 - *Enabler* → *New commitments are taken to achieve 30x30 and the targets of the GBF.*
 - *Enabler* → *Ratification of the High Seas Treaty, the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Agreement on Harmful Fisheries Subsidies including “Phase 2” under negotiations for WTO MC13 (February 2024) and the Plastic Treaty.*
 - *Enabler* → *Support for and adoption of a moratorium on deep-sea mining.*
- Acknowledge the role of the private sector and civil society in advancing ocean action.
- At all scale (local, regional and national), include SSF and local communities among stakeholders for the co-management of coastal areas, in support of community-led action.

SPECIFIC TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR

- The private sector is mobilised in the run-up to the Conference to ensure its active participation and involvement.
- Addresses global issues such as deep-sea mining, and make a stand in favor of a moratorium.
- Increases accessible investments:
 - *Enabler* → *For coastal communities and sustainable SSF, through finance tools such as social impact bonds and blue carbon markets, where appropriate.*
 - *Enabler* → *To support ocean science, innovation and technology and the development of solutions.*
 - *Enabler* → *Profits are invested into sustainable ocean actions and solutions.*

RELEVANT TO BOTH GOVERNMENTS AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR

- Understand and acknowledge their role and responsibilities in achieving SDG 14 and the 2030 Agenda, and that environmental sustainability, well-being, reducing inequalities and resilience are critical as well.
- Understand that business-as-usual will be more costly than concrete action and effective implementation of measures (sustainable blue economy activities, adaptation and mitigation strategies) to protect the ocean and its resources.
- Come together in coalition to champion science-based ocean solutions.
- Collaborate together:
 - In application of a “Blue Ambition Loop” (private sector accelerate their engagement and actions toward SDG 14 and challenge governments to do the same).
 - By engaging in private-public partnerships to invest in the protection of the ocean and its transition towards a sustainable future.

HOW CAN CIVIL SOCIETY SUPPORT THESE EFFORTS?

- As a source of information and ideas by sharing knowledge and expertise with both Governments and the private sector.
 - *Enabler* → CSOs organise trainings, capacity building programs...
- By presenting solutions, concrete initiatives and results, success stories and case studies, that demonstrate the benefits of investing in SDG 14, as well as the success of public-private partnerships, debt-for-nature swaps, blue bonds and other similar initiatives.
- By supporting collaboration:
 - Strengthening exchanges between the scientific community and the private sector.
 - Strengthening the science-to-policy interface.
 - Organise events (roundtables, conferences, workshops) convening a variety of stakeholders including Governments, businesses, banks...
 - Foster partnerships with the private sector.
 - Hold Governments and the private sector accountable to their commitments (via monitoring and reporting).
- Through communication, by raising awareness through storytelling and campaigns.

5. Co-facilitators recommendations

Rémi Parmentier and Loreley Picourt express their gratitude for the time and thoughts provided by the 125 contributing CSOs, which reflect their commitment and support to current ocean policy debates. Building on the assessment on the contributions, they:

➤ Propose **to establish and facilitate a small task force of experts** with a mandate to look specifically at new and innovative « outside the box » outcomes for consideration in Nice.

➤ Suggest **possible additional fora** at UNOC 3:



On Small-scale fisheries: organising a dedicated Ocean Action Panel during UNOC 3, building on the Call for Action released for Lisbon (2022).



A Non State Actors-Governments Dialogue: through the organisation of a “Let’s be Nice to the Ocean” high-level event during UNOC to dive into more disruptive and bold proposals to safeguard our Blue Planet.

➤ Identify **3 possible political campaigns** ahead of Nice:

	TARGET	OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES	POLITICAL SUPPORT & COALITION
Climate	10 year after COP21, 100+ UNFCCC Parties include ocean-based measures in their national strategies for both mitigation and/or adaptation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2nd revision cycle of NDCs in 2025 (COP30 Belem, Brazil) • France includes blue carbon ecosystems in their national climate strategy & seeks incorporation in EU NDC. 	A joint initiative between France/Brazil.
MPAs	The Protection Principle (reversing the burden of proof)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blue Finance session in Monaco: Finance GBF Target 8 (2025-2030 rechanelling subsidies) • France, Costa Rica to announce strict MPA definition in June 2024 • UNOC call on CCAMLR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the High ambition Coalition for Nature & People • Monaco Oceanographic institute initiative under consideration.
Sea level rise and coastal cities	Launch an operational programme to support coastal cities in adapting to rising sea levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objectives: centralising scientific knowledge and observation systems; promoting and assisting with sustainable solutions; mobilising financing and making it accessible. • Secretariat launched with a 3-year roadmap and budget (5M€/an) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • +40 signatories of the Sea’ties Declaration at the One Ocean Summit • Support from C40, Cities Race to Resilience, etc.

Contributors to the survey

1000 Ocean Startups Coalition • 4P SCIENSEAS • A.D.E MEDITERRANEE • Alliance écologique et sociale 06 • Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition • Aquatic Life Institute • Association Bloom • Avaaz • Back to Blue - an Initiative of Economist Impact and The Nippon Foundation • Blue Cradle Foundation • Blue Marine Foundation • Blue Ventures • Centre for Science and Environment • Círculo de Políticas Ambientale • Clean Artic Alliance • Climate Cleanup Foundation • Coalition Eau • Coalition for Fisheries Transparency • Coalition pour des Accords de Pêche Équitables (CAPE) • Comité français de l'Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature • CoopeSoliDar R.L • Deep Sea Conservation Coalition • Deutsche Umwelthilfe e.V. • Divers for Sharks • Eco-union • Eco&Dive • Environmental Justice Foundation • Europe Jacques Delors • European Marine Board • Fauna & Flora • Fondation pour la recherche sur la biodiversité • Fondation Tara Océan • Fundación MarViva • Gallifrey Foundation • Global Aid for Africa • Global Fishing Watch • Global Fund for Coral Reefs (GFCR) • Global Ocean Trust • Global Science Academy (GSA) • Green Cross • Green Oyster Opportunities for Development (GOOD) • Greenpeace International • High Seas Alliance • Instituto Brasileiro de Conservação da Natureza (IBRACON) • International CoralReef Initiative (ICRI) • Institut du Développement Durable et des Relations Internationales (IDDRI) • Imagine 2025 • Instituto Baleia Jubarte • International Alliance to Combat Ocean Acidification - OAA • International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) • International Programme on the State of the Ocean (IPSO) • International School of Nice • Institut Océanographique Paul Ricard (IOPR) • Island Innovation • International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) • Longitude 181 • Mar y Comercio • Marilles Foundation • Marine Conservation Institute • Marine Stewardship Council • MedPAN • Movilizadorio • MY World Mexico • National Marine Educators Association • Nausicaa • No plastic in my sea • Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) • Ocean Conservancy • Ocean Knowledge Action Network (OceanKAN) • Ocean Sustainability Foundation • Oceana • OceanCare • OceanHub Africa • Océanopolis • One Ocean Hub • Ocean Risk and Resilience Action Alliance (ORRAA) • Pan African Vision for the Environment • ParticipAction • Peace Boat • Planet tracker • Planeta Océano • PML • Rare • RespectOcean • RISE UP • Sargasso Sea Commission • Sciaena • Sea Shepherd France • Sens Solidaires • Septentrion Environnement • Small-Scale Fisheries Cluster, RISE UP • Small Islands Organisation • Sustainable Ocean Alliance (SOA) • SOA Costa Rica • SOS Mal de Seine • Stockholm International Water Institute • Sulubaaï Environmental Foundation • Surfrider Foundation Europe • TEAL Climate • Tēnaka • The Coral Planters • The Ocean Cleanup • The Ocean Foundation • The Pew Charitable Trust • The SeaCleaners • The Nature Conservancy • Tobacco Free Portfolios • Under the Pole • United by the Sea • United Cities and Local Governments • Université Côte d'Azur • VelaVerdeMarAzul • Village Farmers Initiative (VFI) • Visible Seas • Wellness Pilipinas International News and Media Network • Whale and Dolphin Conservation • Women for Sea • World Wildlife Fund (WWF) International • Young Environmentalists Programme Trust

Acronyms & Abbreviations

ABNJ	Areas Beyond National Jurisdictions
BRS	Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm (Conventions)
BBNJ	Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdictions
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
COP	Conference of the Parties
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CMS	Convention on Migratory Species
CCAMLR	Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
GHG	Green House Gas
HAC	High Ambition Coalition
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated
IPLCs	Indigenous peoples and local communities
IPOS	International Panel on Ocean Sustainability
IMO	International Maritime Organisation
GBF	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
MPAs	Marine Protected Areas
NBSAPs	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NGOs	Non Governmental Organisations
OCP	Ocean & Climate Platform
SSF	Small-Scale Fisheries
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal(s)
UN	United Nations
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNOC	United Nations Ocean Conference
WTO	World Trade Organisation

