



# *Décennie des Océans (2021 -2030)*



# « SDGs » Sustainable Développement Goals Agenda 2030 of the United Nations....



17 SDGs and 169 targets





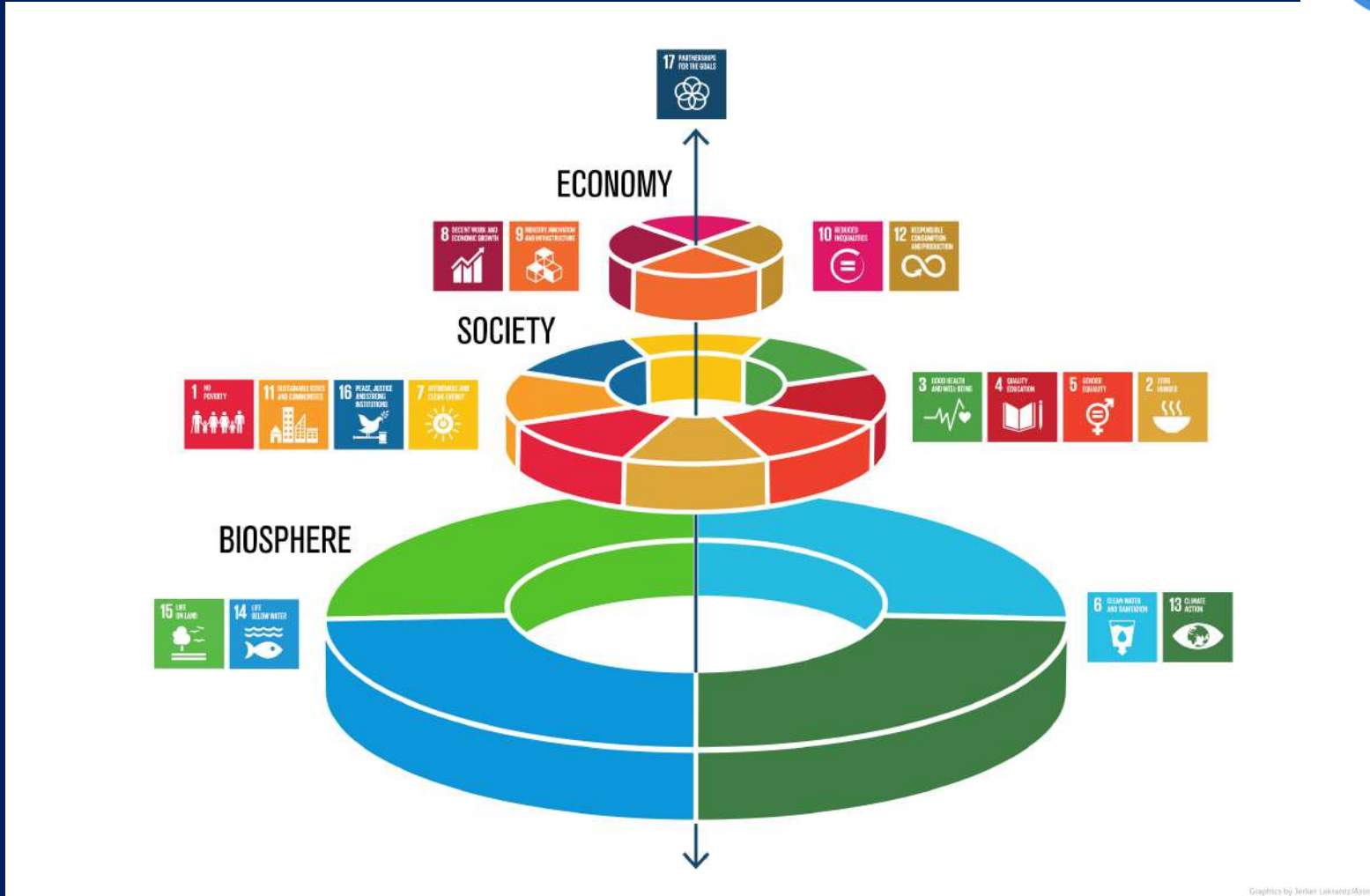
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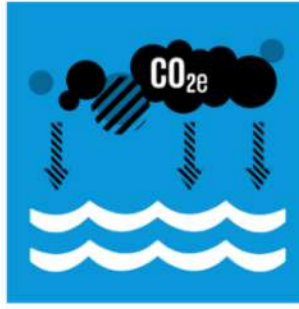
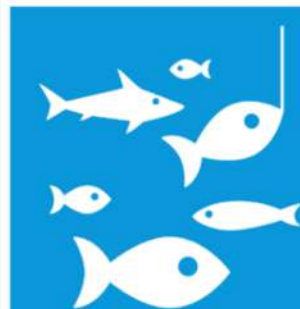
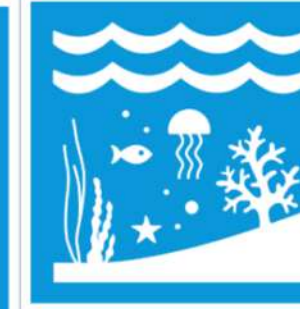



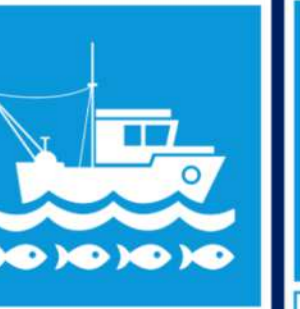



# Wedding cake of the SDGs...



credit: Azote Images for Stockholm Resilience Centre, Stockholm University

# SDG14 Targets

<b>TARGET 14-1</b>  <p>REDUCE MARINE POLLUTION</p>	<b>TARGET 14-2</b>  <p>PROTECT AND RESTORE ECOSYSTEMS</p>	<b>TARGET 14-3</b>  <p>REDUCE OCEAN ACIDIFICATION</p>	<b>TARGET 14-4</b>  <p>SUSTAINABLE FISHING</p>	<b>TARGET 14-5</b>  <p>CONSERVE COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS</p>
<b>TARGET 14-6</b>  <p>END SUBSIDIES CONTRIBUTING TO OVERFISHING</p>	<b>TARGET 14-7</b>  <p>INCREASE THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS FROM SUSTAINABLE USE OF MARINE RESOURCES</p>	<b>TARGET 14-A</b>  <p>INCREASE SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE, RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY FOR OCEAN HEALTH</p>	<b>TARGET 14-B</b>  <p>SUPPORT SMALL SCALE FISHERS</p>	<b>TARGET 14-C</b>  <p>IMPLEMENT AND ENFORCE INTERNATIONAL SEA LAW</p>



# SDG14 and the UN decade

- Promote exchange of knowledge in marine sciences from across a range of scientific disciplines to address societal challenges-> **co-designe towards transformative science (incremental science)**
- Current Trends in Marine Sciences **intend** to engage as an international community of researchers, policy makers, education, media and the public seeking interest towards marine life.

Science and the academies have been the authoritative voice of the scientific community



# High-level international organizations





# The ICSU-ISSC agreement to merge

**ICSU: 97.6%**

**ISSC: 90%**

Joint ICSU-ISSC  
Meeting  
25-26 October 2017

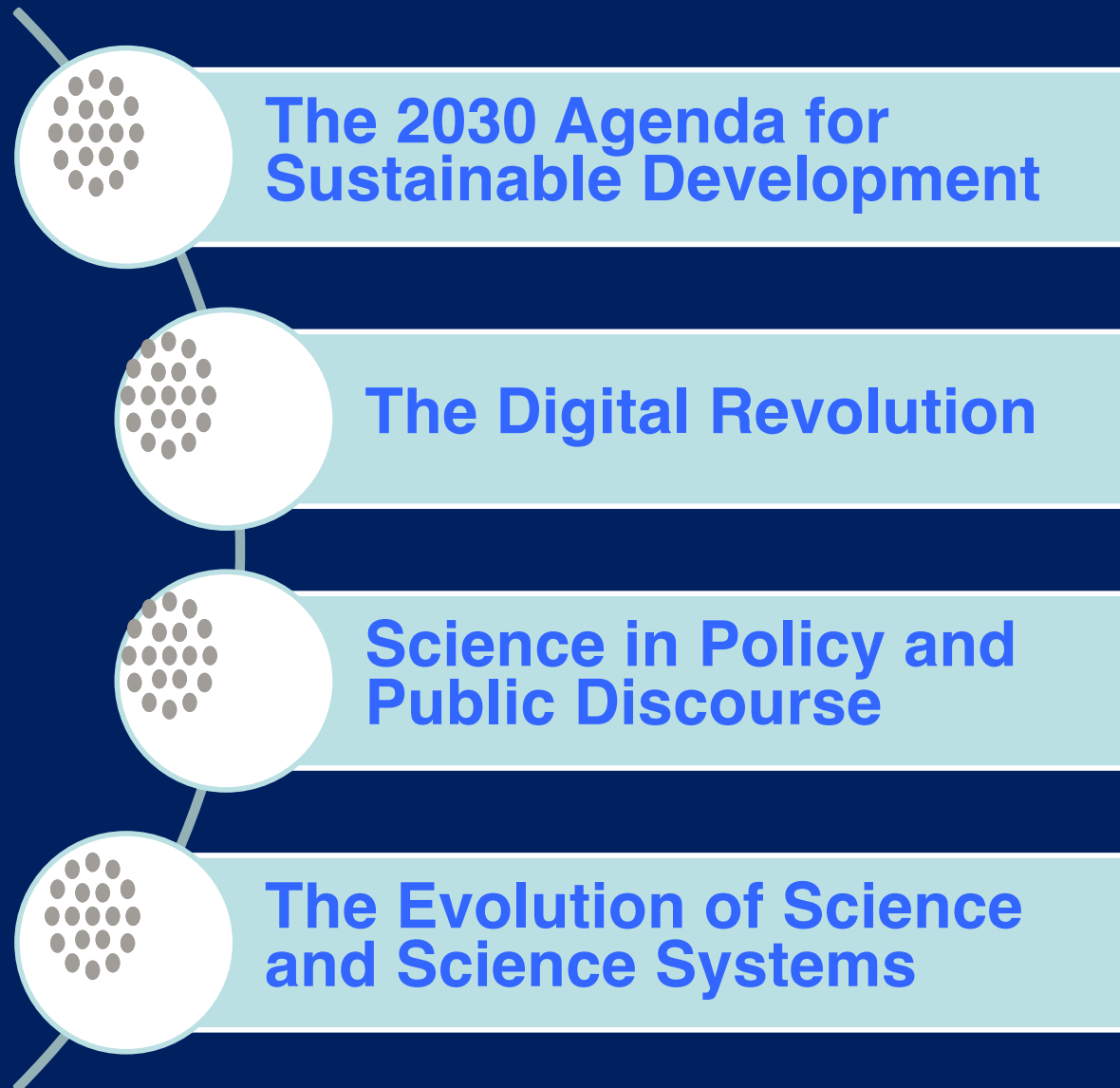


# Integrated science to address the interrelated, complex problems of the modern world



# Challenge Domains

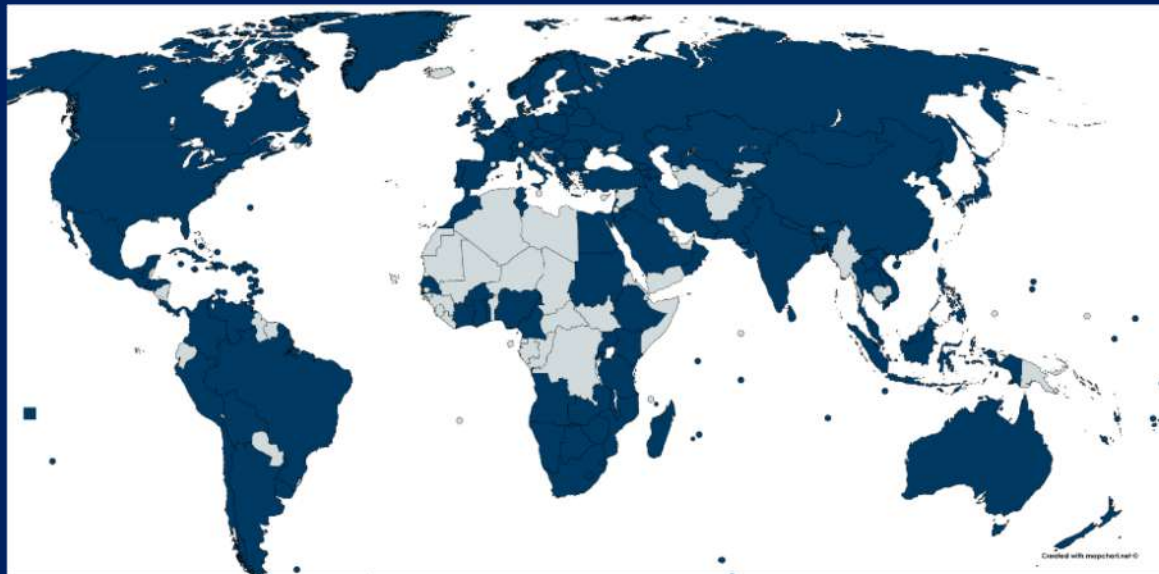
## Landscapes of networked priority issues



E



- ICSU and ISSC members have developed a common vision to address the challenges of a sustainable world (**4 Challenge Domains**).
- The ISC Governing Board framed the implementation of the program on which ISC members have agreed in consultation with its partners.



# *Role of Science and Research In the UN Decade and Agenda 2030 in Ocean Sciences*



Two parallel tracks are used to coordinate science internationally: **non-governmental** and **intergovernmental**. These two types of organizations can achieve better results if they work together.



**Non-governmental:** SCOR is a non-governmental organization set up by the International Council for Science (ICSU now ISC) in 1957.



**Intergovernmental:** Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), was set up in 1960 by UNESCO.





# futureearth

Towards inter-disciplinary and trans-disciplinary research



Explore innovative ways to co-produced knowledge to advance the Sustainable Development Goals through multi-stakeholder initiatives and public-private partnerships.

**Concept of Knowledge Action  
Networks  
KANs**



***SCOR mission***

1. Help the international ocean science community develop large-scale international research projects from the bottom up, to answer scientific questions ranging from the fundamental to questions that are of more immediate societal concern.

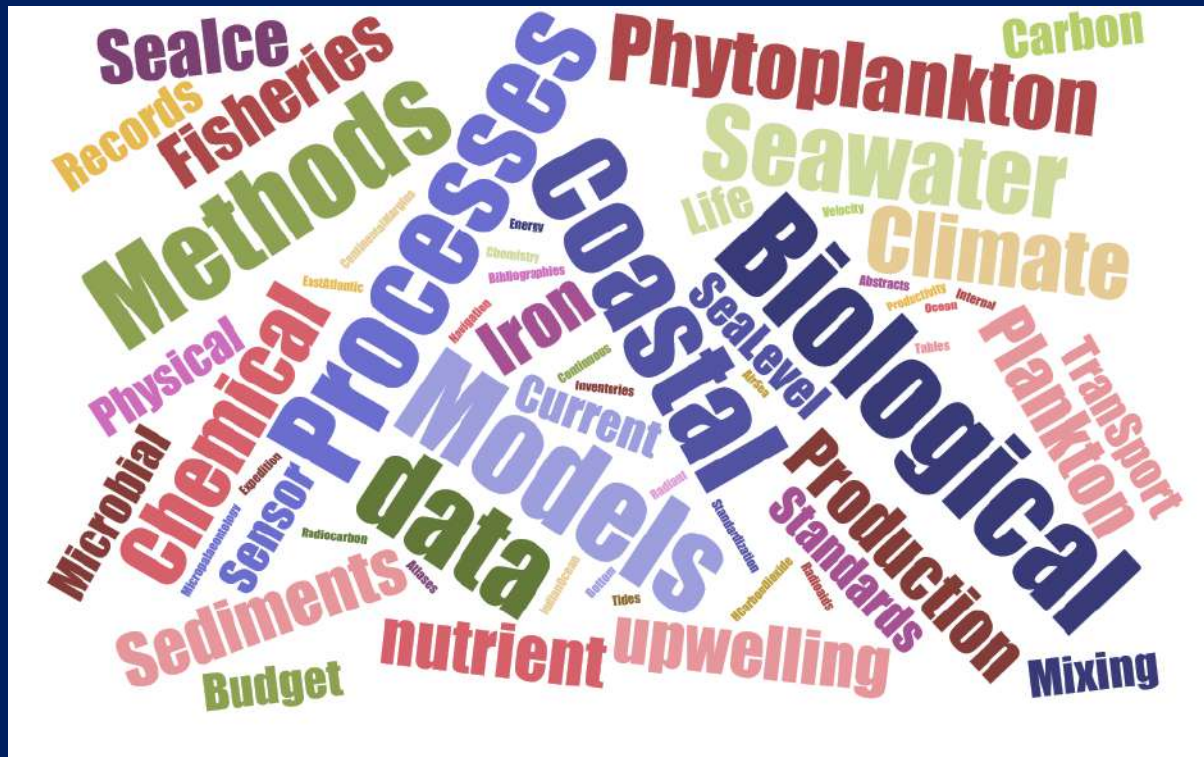
SCOR serves as a project incubator for the international ocean science community.



# SCOR-sponsored International Research Projects



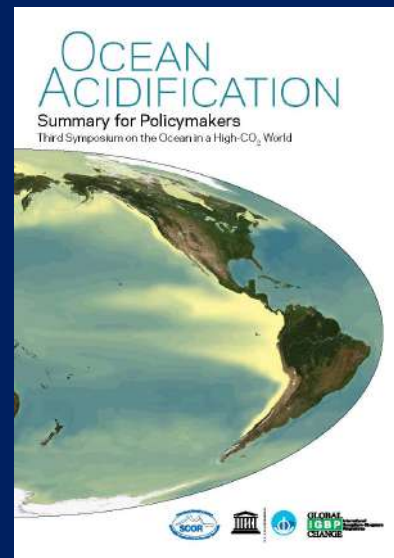
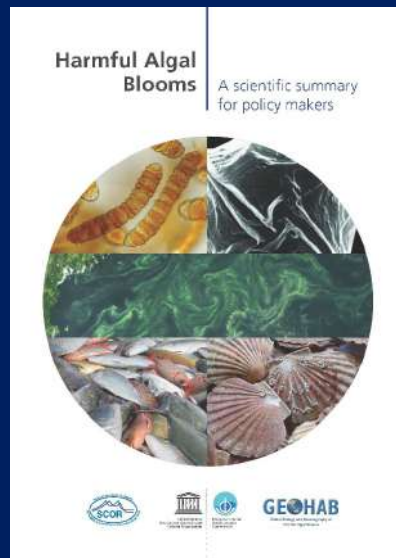
2. Provide mechanisms for the international ocean science community, through SCOR working groups, to identify specific areas of ocean science for which joint consideration over a three- to four-year period would advance those areas.



# Science-based decision making (SCOR/IOC)

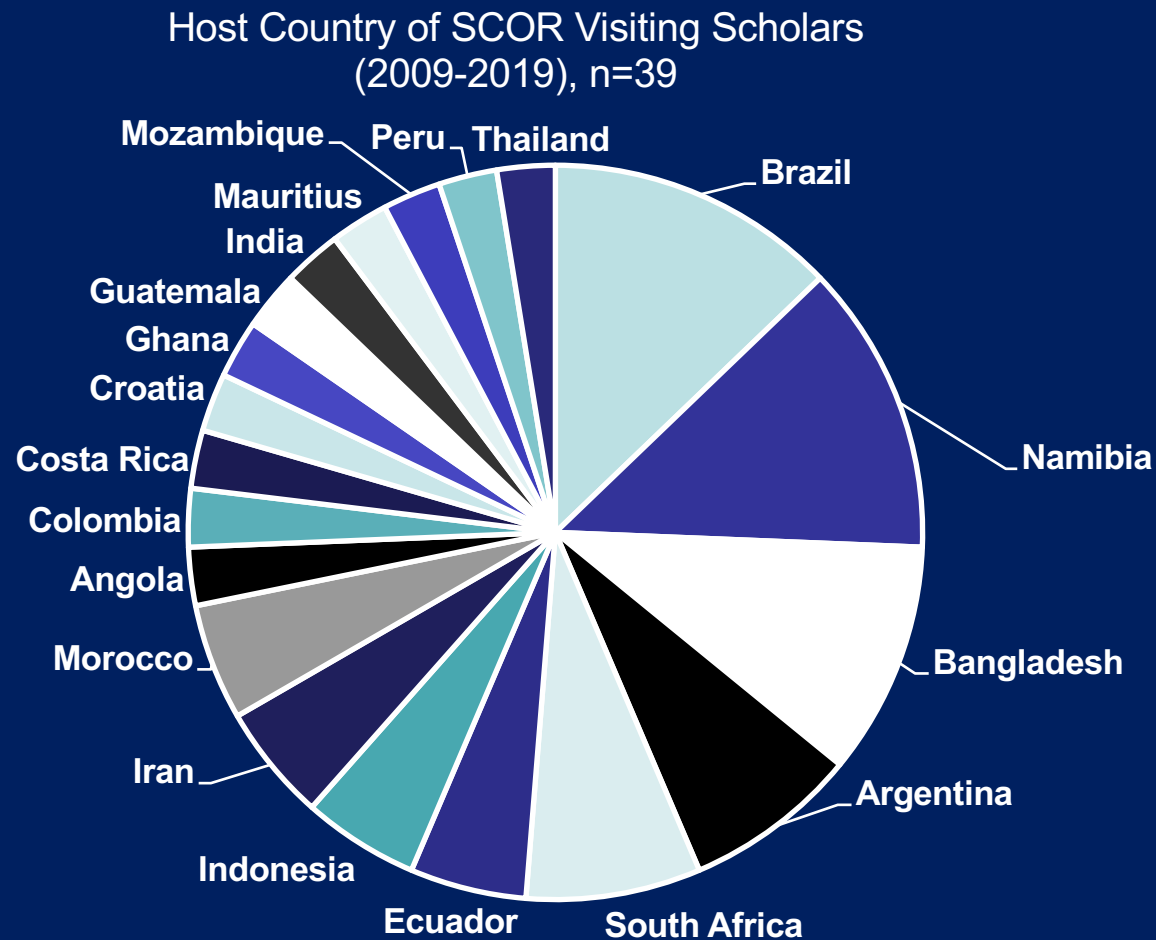
Ocean planning and management decisions should be based as far as possible on the best available knowledge

SCOR activities are translated to policymakers through print and electronic approaches together with IOC and other partners.



## 6. capacity development in ocean sciences in developing regions of the world.

**SCOR Visiting Scholars: Sent to developing countries to teach and mentor. Local host must contribute to local support.**





# Intergovernmental oceanographic commission (IOC)



**150 Member States of the Commission**

**5 Electoral Groups (consultation f MSs)**

Agenda 2030, UNFCCC+Paris agreement, UNCLOS, BBNJ, CBD, MSP, Sendai, Coastal Zones

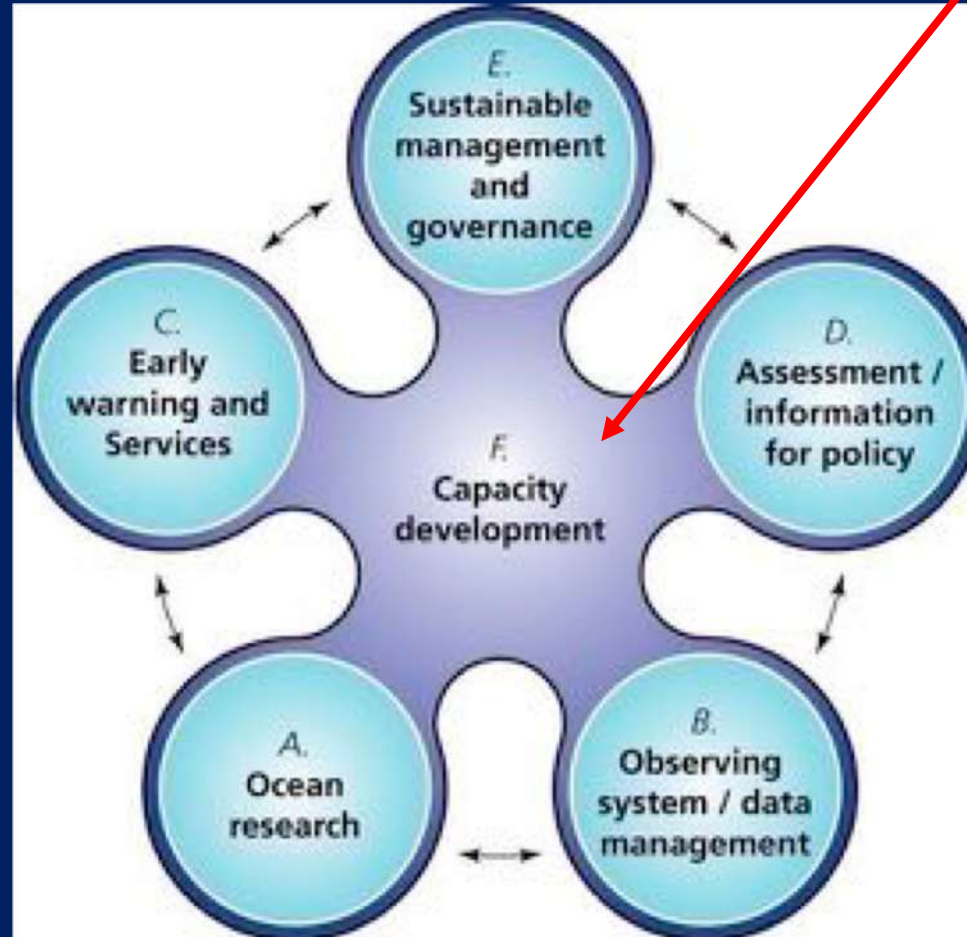
OTGA, CD, Ocean Literacy, Education Communication

Tsunami, HAB, Ocean prediction

IPCC, WOA, SDG14.3, SDG14.A

GOSR, GOAON, G O2ONE, Long-term Series, carbon StOR, WCRP, IIOE-2

GOOS, GLOSS, IODE, OBIS, GEBCO



## IOC FUNCTIONS

Sous-commissions régionales (IOCAfrica, IOCaribe, WESPAC, IOCINDIO)



# UN Decade of Ocean Sciences for sustainable development





## Décennie des NU pour les sciences océaniques au service du DD (2021-2030)

Pilotage = COI



**Défis** : définissent les priorités les plus immédiates et urgentes pour la Décennie

## Les 10 défis de la Décennie



Comprendre et lutter contre la pollution maritime



Protéger et restaurer les écosystèmes et la biodiversité



Nourrir durablement la population mondiale



Développer une économie maritime durable et équitable



Permettre le développement de solutions provenant des Océans pour le changement climatique



Renforcer la résilience des populations aux risques maritimes



Développer le système mondial d'observation de l'océan



Etablir une représentation numérique des océans



Développer les compétences, savoirs et technologies accessibles pour tous



Changer la relation qu'entretient l'humanité avec les océans



# 5 calls - 2 call every year

## ENDORSED OCEAN DECADE ACTIONS

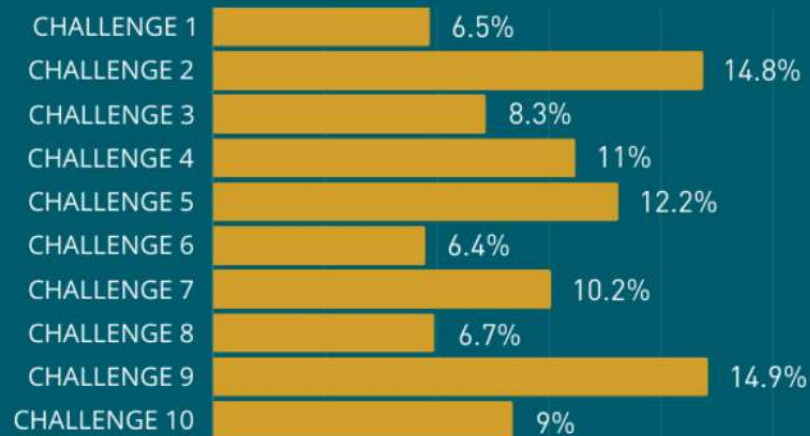


**47** PROGRAMMES    **88** CONTRIBUTIONS  
**291** PROJECTS    **609** ACTIVITIES



DECADE ACTIONS LED BY PARTNERS FROM **58** COUNTRIES

### ENDORSED ACTIONS PER CHALLENGE



## REGIONAL AND NATIONAL COORDINATION

**12**  
DECADE COLLABORATIVE CENTRES/ COORDINATION OFFICES

**13**  
DECADE IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS



**37**  
NATIONAL DECADE COMMITTEES

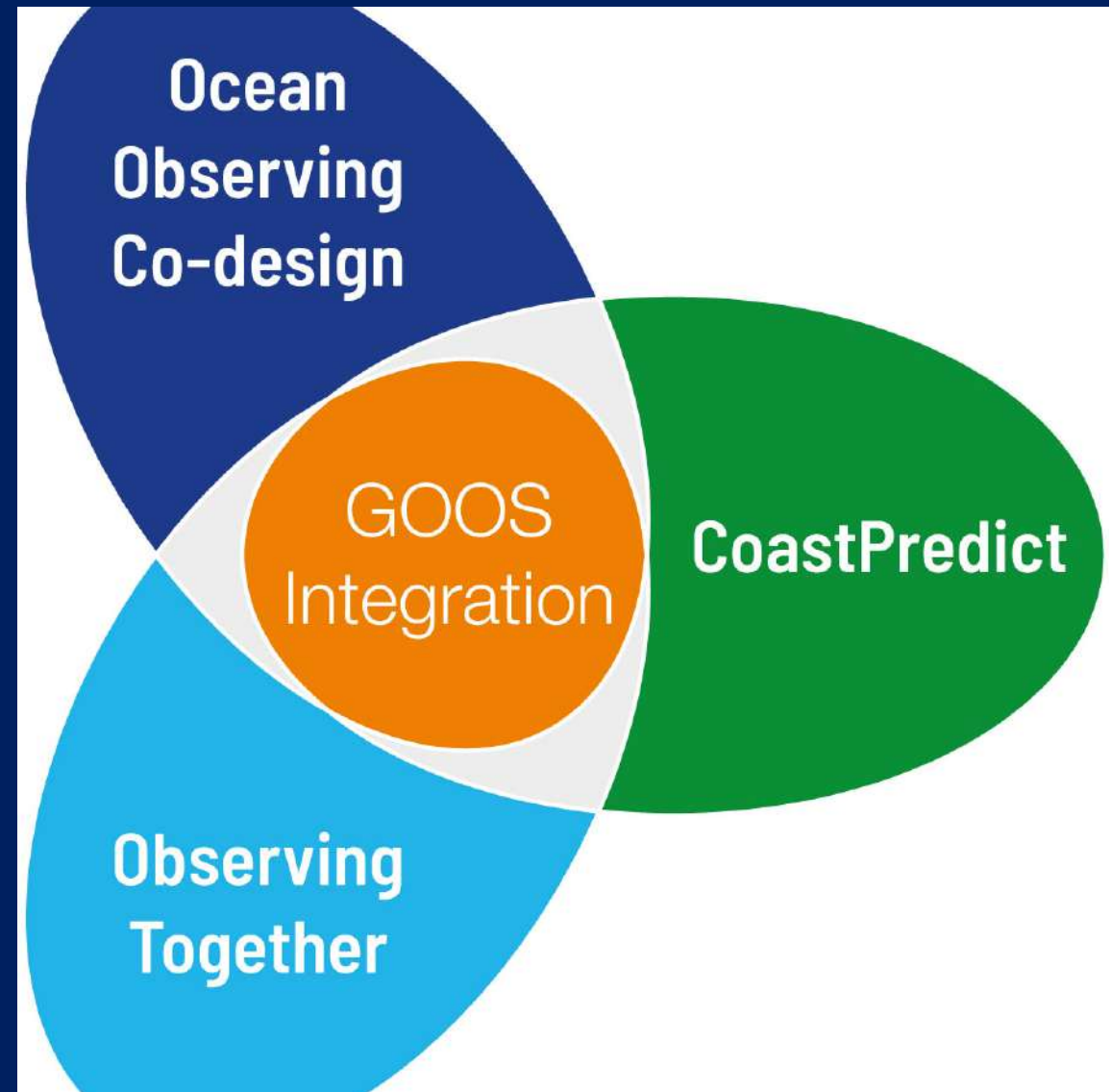
**6**  
REGIONAL TASKFORCES AND PROGRAMMES

**OCEANDECADE.ORG**

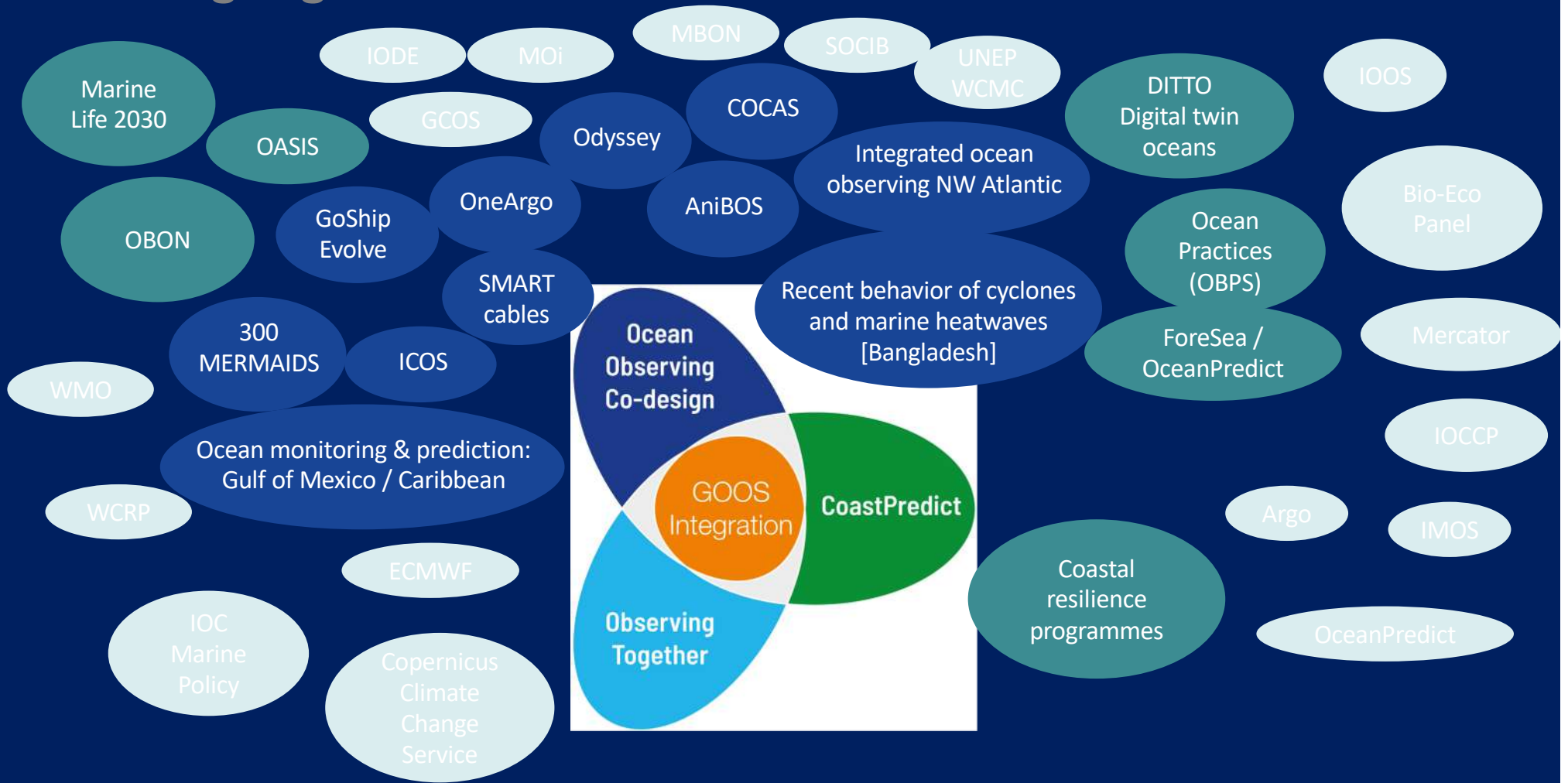
@UNOceandecade

@un-ocean-decade

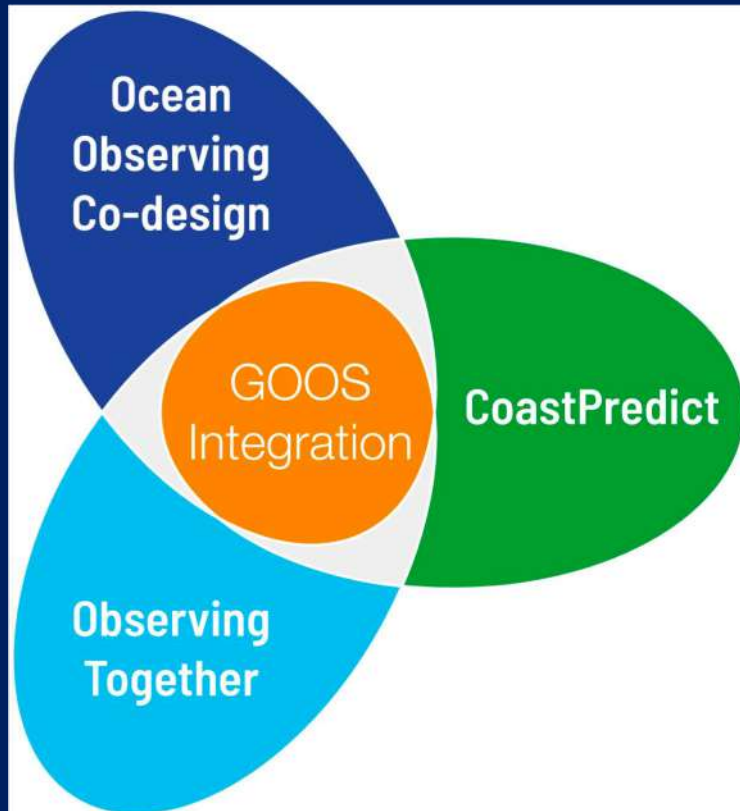
- To help achieve the Global Ocean Observing System 2030 Strategy and the Ocean Decade outcomes, GOOS has launched **three integrated programmes** that will be foundational building blocks for the Ocean Decade.



# Working together: elevated level of collaboration for the Decade



# CO-DESIGN : exemplars



## Improving carbon data

to inform climate targets, such as net zero.



## Advancing cyclone forecasting

to save lives and property.



## Sustaining development and conservation of living marine resources

by understanding the needs of coastal communities and establishing trusted information.



## Improving storm surge predictions

to minimise impacts on vulnerable communities and natural resources.



## Monitoring marine heatwave impacts on biodiversity and economies

to ensure food security, protected areas management, tourism, climate and weather services.



## Observing key current systems

to support search and rescue services, Marine Protected Area management, wind energy development, fisheries, tourism, shipping and weather forecasts.



# VISION 2030

## 2. Overview of the 10 WGs Co-chairs



2021  
2030  
United Nations Decade  
of Ocean Science  
for Sustainable Development



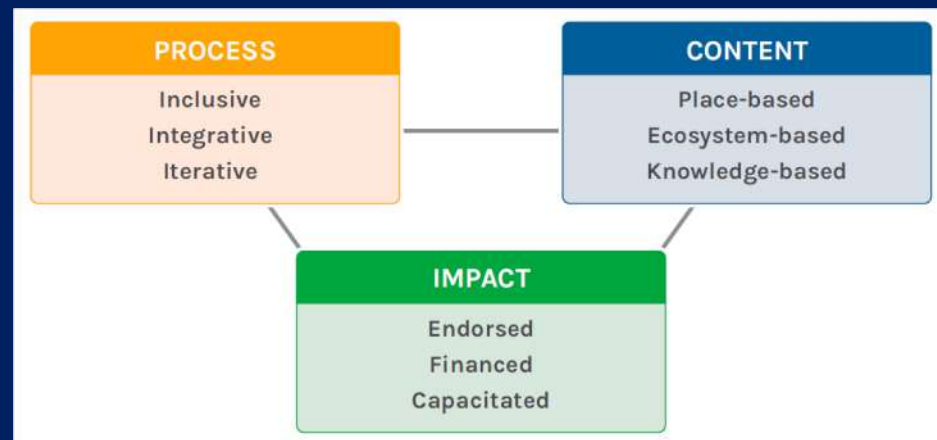
unesco

Intergovernmental  
Oceanographic  
Commission

Working Group No. 1 Understand and Beat Marine Pollution		Working Group No. 2 Protect and Restore Ecosystems and Biodiversity		Working Group No. 3 Sustainably Feed the Global Population		Working Group No. 4 Develop a Sustainable and Equitable Ocean Economy		Working Group No. 5 Unlock ocean-based solutions to Climate Change	
									
<b>Rosemary Rayfuse</b> Professor of International Law University of New South Wales (Australia)	<b>Vanessa Hatje</b> Professor of geochemistry Universidade Federal da Bahia (Brazil)	<b>Frank E. Muller- Karger</b> Professor of oceanography University of South Florida (USA)	<b>Aileen TAN Shau Hwai</b> Professor of oceanography Universiti Sains Malaysia	<b>Erik Olsen</b> Head of Research Research Group for Sustainable Development Institute of Marine Research (Norway)	<b>Vera Agostini</b> Deputy Director FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy and Resources Division (Italy)	<b>Andrew Rhodes</b> Coordinator High-level panel for Sustainable Ocean Economy (Mexico)	<b>Peter M Haugan</b> Policy Director Institute of Marine Research (Norway)	<b>Carol Robinson</b> Professor of Marine Sciences University of East Anglia (UK)	<b>Christopher Sabine</b> Professor of Oceanography University of Hawai'i at Mānoa (USA)
Working Group No.6 Increase community resilience to ocean hazards		Working Group No.7 Expand the Global Ocean Observing System		Working Group No.8 Create a digital representation of the Ocean		Working Group No.9 Skills, Knowledge and Technology for All		Working Group No.10 Change Humanity's Relationship with the Ocean	
									
<b>Nadia Pinardi</b> Professor of Oceanography Bologna University (Italy)	<b>Srinivas Kumar</b> Director of Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) (India)	<b>Patricia Miloslavich</b> Program Lead with the Australian Antarctic Division (Australia)	<b>Joe O'Callaghan</b> Director of Oceanly Science (New Zealand)	<b>Jan-Bart Calewaert</b> Head of the European Marine Observation and Data Network (EMODnet) Secretariat (Belgium)	<b>Paula Cristina Sierra-Correa</b> Coordinator Instituto de Investigaciones Marinas y Costeras José Benito Vives de Andrés (Colombia)	<b>Brian Arbic</b> Professor of oceanography University of Michigan (USA)	<b>Edem Mshu</b> Senior Lecturer of Marine Geochemistry University of Ghana	<b>Diz Glithero</b> National Lead Canadian Ocean Literacy Coalition (USA)	<b>Nicola Bridge</b> Head of Ocean Advocacy and Engagement Ocean Conservation Trust (UK)

# Sustainable Ocean Plan

*Sustainability of ocean economy relates to the long-term capacity of ocean ecosystems to support human activities. Maintaining this equilibrium requires ocean observations, fit-for purpose data products and services, scientific assessments, and monitoring and forecasting of ocean ecosystem health. Knowledge-based ocean management tools such as **marine spatial planning, coastal zone management, marine protected areas, and management of Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs)** can help ocean stakeholders to set environmental and socioeconomic objectives, develop operational plans, define safe boundaries and guidelines for operations, as well as reduce conflicts among multiple uses of ocean space.*





# Animation of the French community

## Newsletter

- Objective : inform the community on on-going and coming events,
- Périodicity: every 2 months



## National Community of the UN Decade

## First conference « Embarquez dans la Décennie pour les sciences océaniques ! »

- Date : 6 July 2022 à Océanopolis – Brest (150 attendees et +550 views)
- Objective : Give the voice to stakeholders already engaged
- Themes : **Digital Ocean (observation and modeling) and Ocean literacy**
- Organizers : Océanopolis and MTECT





**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION**

