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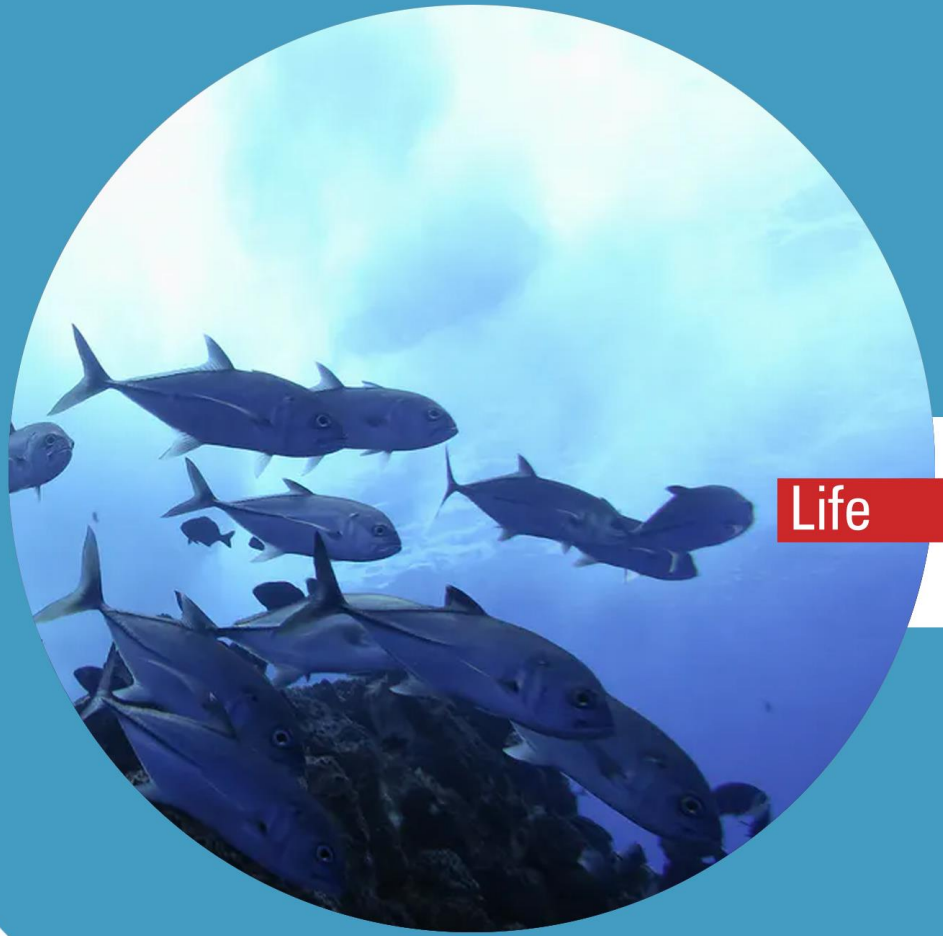

Life below water

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

LIFE BELOW WATER

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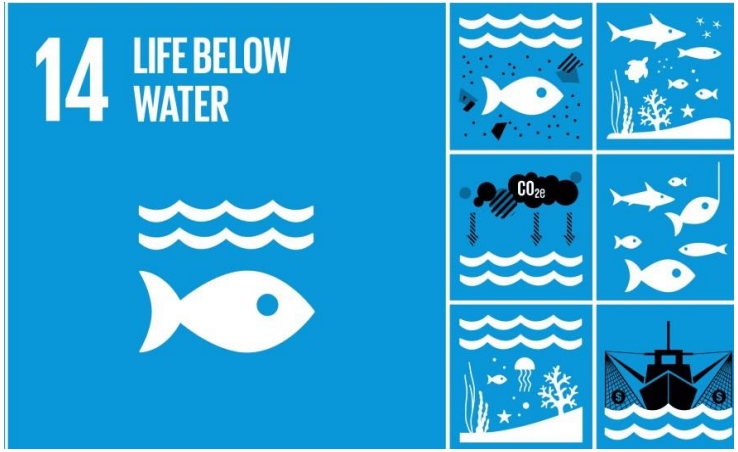

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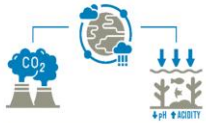
14 LIFE BELOW WATER — CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEA AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

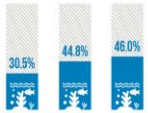
BEFORE COVID-19

OCEAN ACIDIFICATION CONTINUES TO THREATEN MARINE ENVIRONMENTS AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES



A 100–150% RISE
IN OCEAN ACIDITY IS PROJECTED BY 2100, AFFECTING HALF OF ALL MARINE LIFE

GLOBAL **MARINE KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS** COVERED BY PROTECTED AREAS **INCREASED**



COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS

THE DRASTIC REDUCTION IN HUMAN ACTIVITY
BROUGHT ABOUT BY COVID-19
MAY BE A CHANCE FOR OCEANS TO RECUPERATE

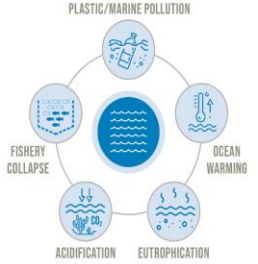
SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES CONTRIBUTE TO GDP

10X THE GLOBAL AVERAGE

97 COUNTRIES SIGNED THE **AGREEMENT ON PORT STATE MEASURES**, THE FIRST BINDING INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT **ON ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING**

14 LIFE BELOW WATER — CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEA AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

THE SUSTAINABILITY OF **OUR OCEANS** IS **UNDER SEVERE THREAT**

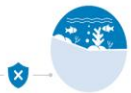


OVER 3 BILLION PEOPLE
RELY ON OCEANS FOR THEIR LIVELIHOODS

DEAD ZONES
ARE **RISING** AT AN ALARMING RATE, FROM **400** IN 2008 TO **700** IN 2019

"DEAD ZONES" ARE AREAS OF WATER THAT LACK SUFFICIENT OXYGEN TO SUPPORT MARINE LIFE

OVER HALF OF **MARINE KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS** ARE NOT PROTECTED



ABOUT HALF OF COUNTRIES WORLDWIDE **HAVE ADOPTED SPECIFIC INITIATIVES** TO SUPPORT **SMALL-SCALE FISHERS**

ON AVERAGE, ONLY **1.2%** OF **NATIONAL RESEARCH BUDGETS** ARE **ALLOCATED FOR OCEAN SCIENCE**

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2021: UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2021/

Facts and Figures

Oceans cover three quarters of the Earth's surface, contain 97 per cent of the Earth's water, and represent 99 per cent of the living space on the planet by volume.

Climate change

- Oceans absorb about 30 per cent of carbon dioxide produced by humans, buffering the impacts of global warming.
- Carbon emissions from human activities are causing ocean warming, acidification and oxygen loss.
- The ocean has also absorbed more than 90per cent of the excess heat in the climate system.
- Ocean heat is at record levels, causing widespread marine heatwaves.

Ocean and people

Over three billion people depend on marine and coastal biodiversity for their livelihoods.

Globally, the market value of marine and coastal resources and industries is estimated at $3 trillion per year or about 5 per cent of global GDP.

Marine fisheries directly or indirectly employ over 200 million people.

Coastal waters are deteriorating due to pollution and eutrophication. Without concerted efforts, coastal eutrophication is expected to increase in 20 percent of large marine ecosystems by 2050.

Roughly 80per cent of marine and coastal pollution originates on land – including agricultural run-off, pesticides, plastics and untreated sewage.

Around the world, one million plastic drinking bottles are purchased every minute, while up to 5 trillion single-use plastic bags are used worldwide every year

Around 680 million people live in low-lying coastal zones – that is expected to increase to a billion by 2050.

Sustainable and climate-resilient transport, including maritime transport, is key to sustainable development. Around 80 per cent of the volume of international trade in goods is carried by sea, and the percentage is even higher for most developing countries

Targets by 2030

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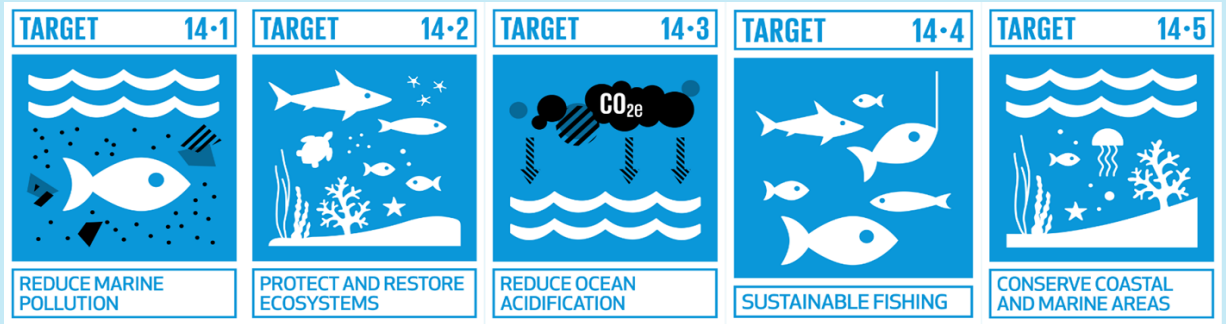
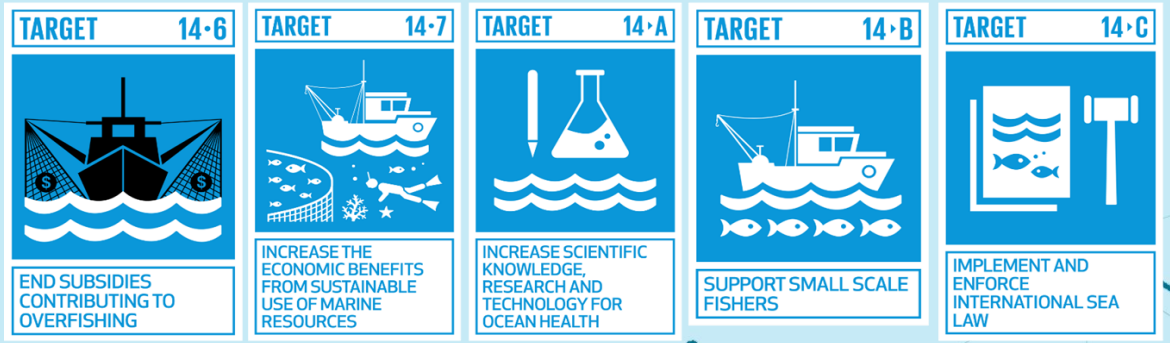




14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

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

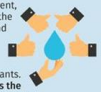
14.B Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

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

INTERNATIONAL GENEVA FOR PROTECTING LIFE BELOW WATER

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) develops standards to protect the sea and marine environment. They focus on oil spill response, port waste management, management and handling of shipboard garbage and others.

When the polluted water (from land-based activities) reaches the marine environment, the pollution enters the marine ecosystem and food chain, which enables further accumulation and transfer of the pollutants. **UN Water coordinates the UN family's response to water related challenges.**



14 LIFE BELOW WATER

Over-exploitation of marine resources poses threatens the conservation of oceans and livelihoods of millions of people relying on coastal ecosystems for their income and food security. Through Standards Map, a web-based platform, **the International Trade Centre (ITC) helps businesses chart their path towards more sustainable trade in sectors such as aquaculture and fisheries.**

UN Environment and IUCN **have launched a Marine Protected Planet Interactive platform** for collecting and sharing information about ocean protection. Data collected covers over 25 million Km2.

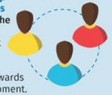
The International Civil Defence Organization (ICDO) organizes training for civil defence-protection specialists to work in the event of emergency situations in

The UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) introduced *The Fisheries Language for Universal Exchange (FLUX)*, which **provides access to up-to-date electronic data on fish stocks** to help preserving the costal and marine resources.

Negotiations on fisheries subsidies are current ongoing among the **World Trade Organization**'s Member starts. The proposals include the provisions to prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing and to eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

The Ecosystems and Biodiversity Programme of the **UN Development Program (UNDP) has supported the establishment of expanding marine protected area in over 35 countries around the world.** These projects impact 444 protected areas covering nearly 90 million hectares in marine and related ecosystems.

To bridge the gap between data and users, **the Group on Earth Observations (GEO), coordinates the Blue Planet initiative**, a network of experts to support informed decision-making towards sustainable development.



IMPACT INFOGRAPHIC BY THE PERCEPTION CHANGE PROJECT.
This infographic has been created with the contributions from PCP Partners Organizations participating in the PCP impact infographic series, and who reacted to PCP's request in crowd-sourcing information on the impact on the SDG 14:
The International Organization for Standardization (ISO), UN Water, the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), UN Environment, the Group on Earth Observation (GEO), the International Civil Defence Organization (ICDO),the International Trade Centre (ITC), the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Genève internationale
Peace, Rights and Well-Being

PERCEPTION CHANGE

OBSERVATORIO DE SOSTENIBILIDAD DE IBIZA

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

MONITORING SDG 14 LIFE BELOW WATER SUSTAINABILITY REPORT IBIZA 2019

OBJECTIVE: CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES

MARINE POLLUTION

REDUCTION IN THE QUALITY OF BATHING WATER 2010-2019 **-24.4%** 'EXCELLENT' RATING

MARINE HABITATS
Only 23% of the area is mapped, of which **23% is in an inadequate state,** especially the Posidonia in the area of Ses Salines

6 CASES OF CONTAMINATION BY FECAL BACTERIA IN 2019

MOORINGS

IBIZA
IS THE ISLAND WITH THE FEWEST ECO-FRIENDLY BUOYS IN THE BALEARICS

IN 2019 IBIZA WAS THE ISLAND WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF CHECKS

7.4% OF MOORINGS WERE ILLEGAL

WASTE
10 TONNES
COLLECTED IN IBIZA IN 2019

PLASTICS 50%

DIVERSITY OF SPECIES

Es Freus Marine Reserve of Ibiza y Formentera

DISPLAYED THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF SPECIES OF ALL THE MARINE PROTECTED AREAS IN THE BALEARICS IN 2018

The Marine Reserve and its fisheries management have consolidated the 'reserve effect'

THE RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT OF THE SEA AS AN ESSENTIAL RESOURCE IS IMPERATIVE IN ORDER TO GUARANTEE A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE FOR IBIZA. MARINE AREAS MUST THEREFORE BE MANAGED EFFECTIVELY, WITH ADEQUATE RESOURCES AND REGULATIONS THAT HELP TO REDUCE MARINE POLLUTION.

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14 Life below water

2015-2019
Output, Impact, Collaboration

Research supporting SDG14 has grown since 2015, with a compound annual growth rate of 5.1% compared to nearly 3.5% for research in all fields.

The US produces the most research supporting SDG14, followed by China the United Kingdom, Australia and Germany. Eight of the 10 most prolific locations are high income locations (accounting for more than 71,600 publications); one is an upper-middle income location (China) and one is a lower-middle income location (India). No low income locations featured in the top 50.

The top five locations for which research on SDG14 represents the largest share of their research portfolio are New Caledonia, Norway, Iceland, Philippines and New Zealand.

International collaboration yielded 32% of research on SDG14. High income locations collaborated with low income locations on 1% of their total SDG14 research, while nearly 53% of the related output from low income locations came from collaboration with high income locations.

As a measure of academic impact measured by citation, the field weighted citation impact (FWCI) for SDG14 research was above average every year, with an average of 1.1 over the period.

RELX SDG Resource Centre

ELSEVIER

This analysis builds on Elsevier's Sustainability Science in a Global Landscape report, which was released in 2015 to coincide with the launch of the SDGs. See a 2017 update on key findings on the RELX SDG Resource Centre. Help us to provide insight into SDG research.
Click here to review the research
See the methodology and definitions

104,532 Publications in period

5.1% Compound Annual Growth Rate in the period

71.3% Publications from high-income locations

3.5% Academic corporate collaboration

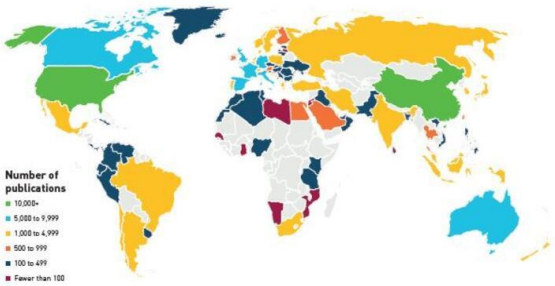
0.04% Publications from low-income locations

1.1 Field-Weighted Citation Impact

31.7% Publications with international collaboration

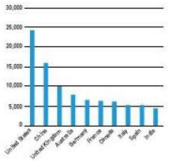
What is FWCI?

Field-weighted citation impact is an indicator of scholarly impact based on the number of times the publication was cited in other research. An FWCI of above 1.0 indicates the impact is above the normalised average

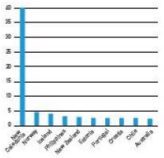


Key themes in SDG14 Research

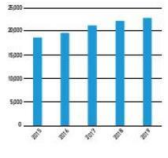
Top 10 locations by publication



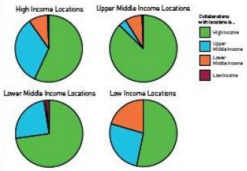
Top 10 locations by RAI
*(Relative Activity Index)



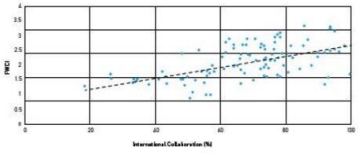
Volume of publications supporting SDG14



International collaboration between income groups by location

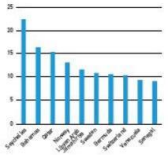


International collaboration and research impact



*Relative Activity Index is a measure of the proportion of the country's research output in the subject, relative to the proportion seen globally

Top 10 locations for corporate-academic collaboration



0.35% ↑
Increase in nitrogen fertilizer usage in coastal states

ONLY 2 OUT OF 9 MARITIME STATES FALL IN
good CATEGORY
Coastal Water Quality Index

3.82% ↑
area under mangroves

7.8 -8.2
Median pH of coastal waters in shore zone

11%
of available potential area developed under coastal aquaculture

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DECADE OF ACTION

How do we achieve the **#GlobalGoals** by 2030?

- **Mobilize everyone, everywhere**
- **Demand urgency and ambition**
- **Design new innovations and solutions**

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Youth Philanthropy and Social Entrepreneurship Program

Empowering Young Leaders to Make Social Impact

Volunteering + Philanthropy + Entrepreneurship = Social Impact

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