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# *These are the topics I am going to cover in this presentation:*

- What the 17 sustainability goals are and why were they implemented.
- An outlining of sustainability goal 14- life below water and the main targets to be met.
- What parts of the world are most impacted by the issues behind the goal.
- What stands in the way of resolving the issue.
- Different actions that can help resolve + spread worldwide awareness about this issue.





1. The sustainable development goals were first created at the United Nations conference on sustainable development in Rio De Janeiro.

The main focus was to produce a set of achievable goals that would end poverty and ultimately help save the planet by 2030.

3. The SDGs were then implemented during September 2015 at the United Nations General assembly, these goals will hopefully help us to “shift to a more sustainable path”

## *Context!*

2. The SDGs replace the Millennium Development Goals which were the start of a global effort to tackle poverty. The MDGs were very successful, here are some key changes:

- More than 1 billion people have been lifted out of extreme poverty
- Child mortality dropped by more than half
- HIV/AIDS infections fell by almost 40 percent (since 2000)

# *What the SDGs are!*

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



# OVER 3 BILLION PEOPLE DEPEND ON MARINE AND COASTAL BIODIVERSITY FOR THEIR LIVELIHOOD.

1. The main goal is to conserve and sustainably use the world's ocean seas and marine resources

2. The ocean is our world's largest ecosystem. Covering 70% of the earth's surface, providing habitats to nearly a million unknown species and representing 99% of the living space on the planet by volume.

## *Life below water*

An outline of this goal and why it is relevant to ALL of us.  
(Part 1)

4. We depend on the ocean, without it in a healthy condition we won't be able to do things like promote sustainable economic growth, use microorganisms and bacteria for scientific research involving cures for diseases and ensure sustainable consumption that slows biodiversity loss.

3. The ocean absorbs up to 30% of annual carbon dioxide emissions produced by humans and 99% of the excess heat in the climate system. This helps mitigate the impacts of climate change but still leads to dangerous levels of heat in the oceans which have led to the collapse of many ecosystems and killing of marine plants and wildlife.

1. Marine biodiversity loss slows down our oceans ability to provide food for our rapidly growing population, an estimated 3 billion people rely on fish as their primary source of protein.

2. Overfishing impacts humans and the job market quite drastically. The fraction of the world fish stock has declined from 90% in 1974 to 67% in 2015. Lots of people rely on fishing for their means of income so with the fish population decreasing, fishing jobs are becoming rarer which means people are losing their jobs and having to find work elsewhere.



## *Life below water*

An outline of this goal and why it is relevant to ALL of us.  
(Part 2)



3. Our oceans are starting to warm, this is causing increased disease in plant and animal populations, and impacting our health as pathogens spread more easily in warmer waters, this is including cholera-bearing bacteria and harmful algal pathogens that cause neurological diseases, e.g. Ciguatera. This issue may be less prevalent in HICs where it may be easier to sanitize and filter water but in NEEs and LICs such as Sudan and Burundi, it is harder for people to access the clean water- free of disease and medical care they need.



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

**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.

## *The main targets to be met!*

(part 1)

**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

**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.

**Minimize and address** the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

1. Climate change is caused by humans, this leads to the warming of our oceans as the planet heats up. This means that large ecosystems such as coral reefs are damaged. As the temperatures rise, the corals start to expel their algae which contributes to their colour and 90% of their energy. When the coral continuously expel these important nutrients they start to turn white and “bleach” -after a period of time they eventually die.



3. Many areas of the world are overfished but the most overfishing occurs in the Mediterranean. it's waters are under growing pressure from fishing, pollution, shipping, and mass tourism. The EU managed fish stocks are 96% overfished, and many species of shark in the Mediterranean are at risk of extinction. These issues are important and should be discussed around the world because they impact us in more ways than we know. The overfishing in the Mediterranean is also leading to violence, pirates are taking over the seas and engaging in illegal activity like robberies, murders, and of course illegal fishing.

*What areas of the world are most affected by the issues behind the goal?*



2. This is bad because countries like Australia that depend on the reefs for a large portion of their income and The Great Barrier Reef supports 64,000 jobs and contributes \$6.4 billion to the Australian economy.





There are government organisations that have created laws to help reduce overfishing and protect marine animals. For example The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act requires annual catch limits in federal fisheries to end and prevent overfishing. Accountability measures include size limits, trip limits, gear restrictions, and seasonal closing. This rule would be great however many people refuse to follow the rules and fish illegally as much as they can to maximize their income and profit.

*what stands in the way of achieving these targets.*

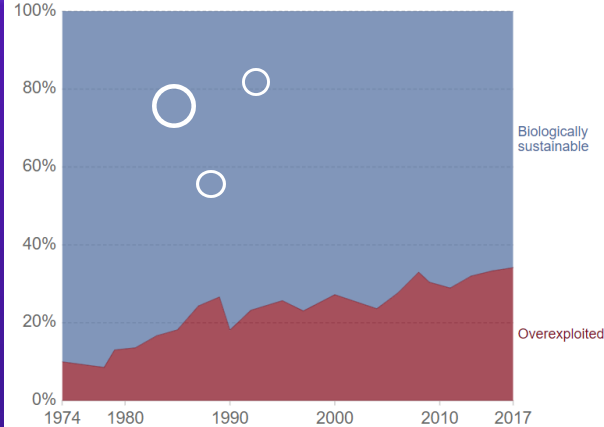
Sadly, people don't know much about these issues, ( I didn't before making this presentation) there are a handful of fishing companies and people who buy from them- who don't know the harm they are doing by endorsing these actions. This allows them to simply continue what they are doing which is the complete opposite of what the SDG 14 is trying to accomplish. A sustainable mind-set is necessary but it is almost impossible to accomplish this if people aren't educated on how to "live sustainably".



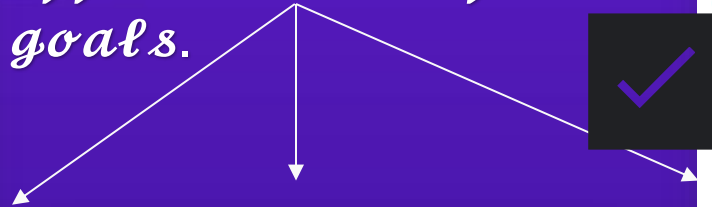
## Status of the world's fish stocks

Fish stocks are overexploited when fish catch exceeds the maximum sustainable yield (MSY) – the rate at which fish populations can regenerate.

Our World  
in Data



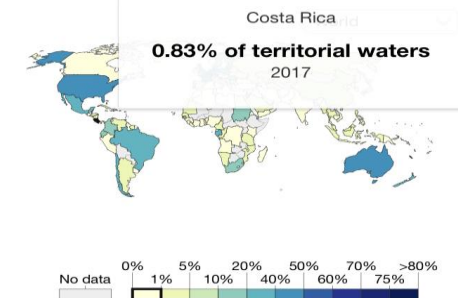
*Data proving the effectiveness of these goals.*



## Share of marine territorial waters that are protected, 2017

Our World  
in Data

Marine protected areas are areas of intertidal or subtidal terrain - and overlying water and associated flora and fauna and historical and cultural features - that have been reserved by law or other effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment.



Source: World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) CC BY

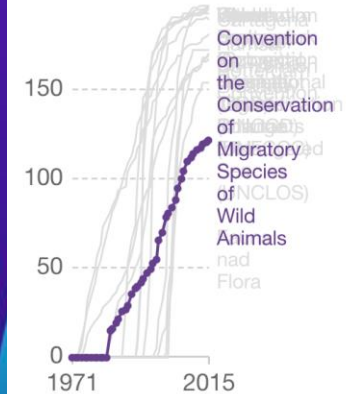
2016 2017

CHART MAP TABLE SOURCES DOWNLOAD

## Number of parties in multilateral environmental agreements

Our World  
in Data

Total number of global parties signed on to multilateral agreements designed to address trans-boundary environmental issues.



Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) CC BY

Choosing non-toxic chemicals and disposing of them properly. This can help stop fish dying and becoming poisoned.

## *Here are some ways YOU can help!*

Practise safe boating, make sure you aren't anchoring near coral reefs and sea grasses. Make sure you stay away from "no wake" zones.



Buy less plastic and use a reusable bag. An awful lot of plastic is dumped into the sea, this leads to marine creatures swallowing and getting caught in plastic. By reusing a bag you are saving money and many sea creatures.

Buy fish from sustainable companies that don't overfish or lie about how they get the fish.

Attend beach clean-ups and volunteer.  
**YOU WILL BE  
MAKING A  
DIFFERENCE.**





*thank you for taking the time to read my  
presentation!*

This has been a great experience and I have learnt  
a lot about sustainable development, the Ocean  
and how my actions can have impact.