



SDG 14: LIFE BELOW WATER



Erasmus+

Marketing
Gate

End extreme poverty. Fight inequality and injustice. Fix climate change. Whoa. The Global Goals are important, world-changing objectives that will require cooperation among governments, international organizations and world leaders. It seems impossible that the average person can make an impact. Should you just give up?

No! Change starts with you!

On 1 January 2016, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development — adopted by world leaders in September 2015 at an historic UN Summit — officially came into force.



Sustainable Development Goals
COLLABORATION PLATFORM

1 NO POVERTY 	2 ZERO HUNGER 	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	5 GENDER EQUALITY 
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	 THE GLOBAL GOALS For Sustainable Development			12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 
13 CLIMATE ACTION 	14 LIFE BELOW WATER 	15 LIFE ON LAND 	16 PEACE AND JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 

Goal 14: 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;
- 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;
- Oceans contain nearly 200,000 identified species, but actual numbers may lie in the millions;
- Oceans absorb about 30 per cent of carbon dioxide produced by humans, buffering the impacts of global warming;
- Oceans serve as the world's largest source of protein, with more than 3 billion people depending on the oceans as their primary source of protein;
- Marine fisheries directly or indirectly employ over 200 mil. people;
- Subsidies for fishing are contributing to the rapid depletion of many fish species and are preventing efforts to save and restore global fisheries and related jobs, causing ocean fisheries to generate US\$ 50 billion less per year than they could, and
- As much as 40% of the world oceans are heavily affected by human activities, including pollution, depleted fisheries, and loss of coastal habitats.

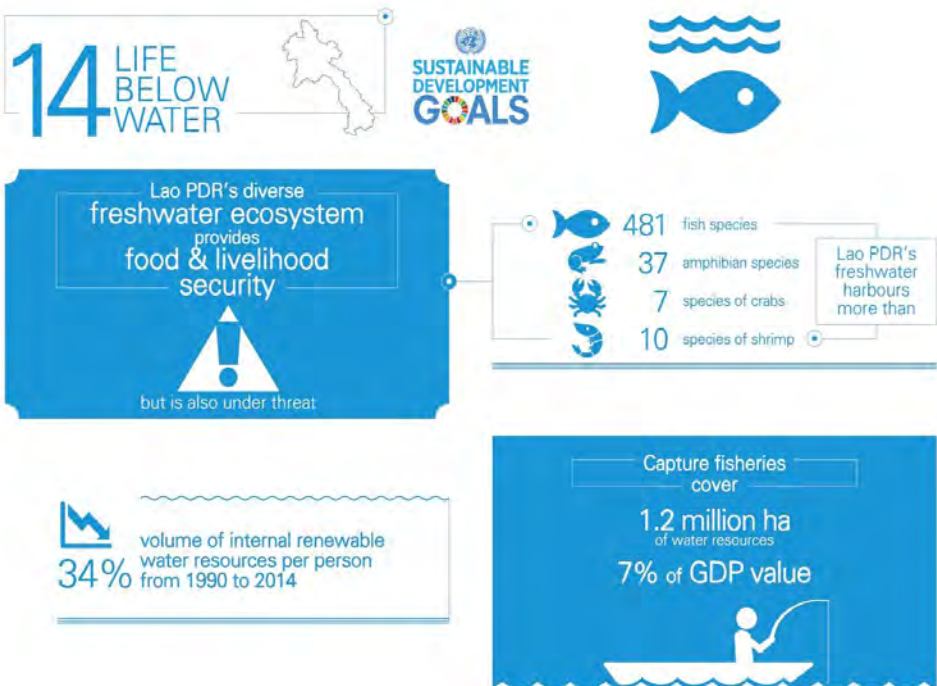


GOAL 14: Targets

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

GOAL 14: Targets

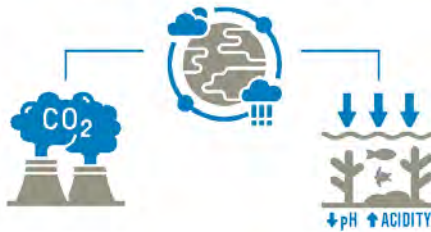
- Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries;
- Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets, and
- 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.



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



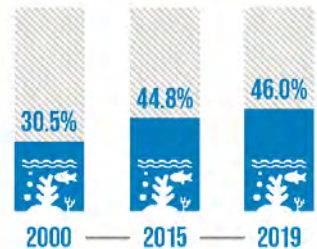
A 100-150% RISE IN OCEAN ACIDITY IS PROJECTED BY 2100, AFFECTING HALF OF ALL MARINE LIFE

COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS

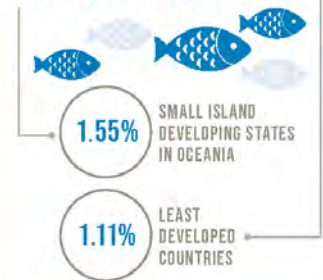
THE DRASTIC REDUCTION IN HUMAN ACTIVITY BROUGHT ABOUT BY COVID-19 MAY BE A CHANCE FOR OCEANS TO RECUPERATE



GLOBAL MARINE KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS COVERED BY PROTECTED AREAS INCREASED



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





1.7%

OF THE WORLD'S WATER IS FROZEN



71%

OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE IS WATER-COVERED



ONLY

3%

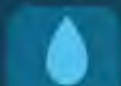
OF THE EARTH'S WATER IS FRESH WATER.



1 IN 10

PEOPLE DON'T HAVE ACCESS TO CLEAN DRINKING WATER

WATER IS THE ONLY KNOWN SUBSTANCE ON EARTH TO BE FOUND NATURALLY IN 3 FORMS



LIQUID



GAS



SOLID



YOUR BRAIN IS **73%** WATER

YOUR LUNGS ARE **83%** WATER



ELEPHANTS CAN SMELL WATER FROM UP TO

12 MILES AWAY

WATER EXPANDS BY

9%

WHEN IT FREEZES

WATER WEIGHS ABOUT



8 POUNDS PER GALLON



H₂O



A DRIPPING TAP WITH ONE DRIP PER SECOND CAN LEAK **OVER 13,500 LITRES** IN ONE YEAR



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



From marine and coastal biodiversity

OVER THREE BILLION PEOPLE DEPEND

for their livelihoods!

SDG 14: LIFE BELOW WATER

You **ABLE**

Oceans: **Benefits** and **threats** to living organisms

60% of the world's major marine ecosystems – that sustain the world's populations – have been significantly degraded or are unsustainably used

The ocean holds an estimated **80%** of the Earth's mineral resources

The ocean carries **90%** of world trade

The ocean covers **71%** of the Earth



It contains...

96% of the Earth's living space



80% of living organisms



99% of the biosphere



Fisheries support more than **170 million** jobs



Oceans produce **half** of the oxygen we breathe

Under a 'business-as-usual' scenario, by 2100, emissions could result in the ocean becoming up to **2x** more acidic (compared to pre-industrial levels) leading to the further loss of marine ecosystems





Around **90%** of the energy from warming of the Earth system has been stored in the ocean over recent decades



Warm ocean **temperatures** are the driving force behind tropical cyclones and monsoons



Mean sea surface temperatures have risen by about **0.7°C** over the past 100 years, and are likely to increase by over **3°C** in some ocean regions by the end of this century



The ocean provides **60%** of dietary protein in tropical developing countries



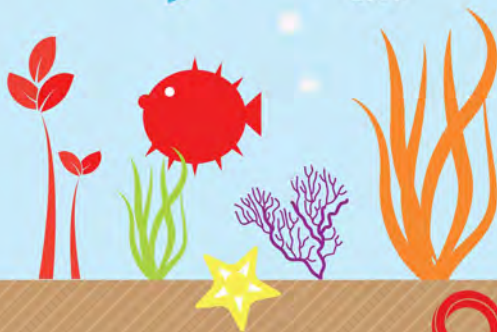
Marine and coastal tourism, aquaculture and other uses of marine environments (excluding fisheries) provide livelihoods for **millions** of people

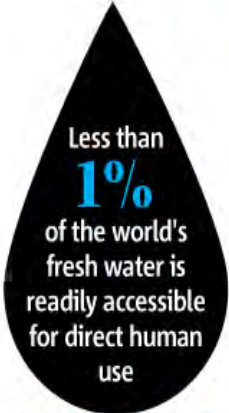
plants almost of the n we the



An estimated **90%** of coral reefs will be threatened by 2030

Models estimate that the oxygen content of the ocean will **decline** over the next century

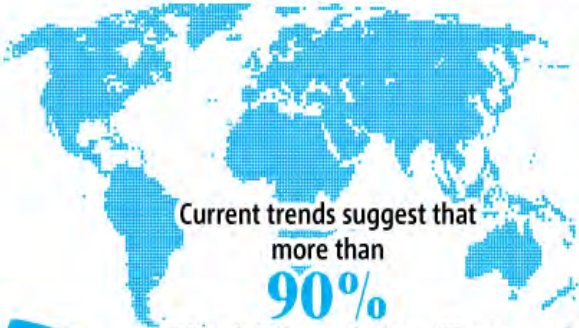




Less than
1%
of the world's
fresh water is
readily accessible
for direct human
use



US citizens drank an
average of
67 litres
each in 2002 compared to
103 litres in 2011



Current trends suggest that
more than
90%
of the global population will use
improved drinking water
sources by 2015



884m

people (half of whom
live in Asia) still rely
on drinking water
from ponds, streams,
canals and
unprotected dug
wells



Spring water
makes up
30%
of the British bottled
water market



Sources: *British Bottled Water Producers, United Nations, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*



The average Briton drank nearly
34 litres
of bottled water a year in 2011, up
from 26.9 litres in 2001

Natural mineral
water makes up
62%
of the British
bottled water
market

Britain's bottled
water market is
worth more than
£1.5bn
a year

20m litres
of bottled water were drunk in
Britain in 1976

2.09bn litres
were drunk
in 2011



It is estimated that, if growth continues,
the average Briton will drink almost
41 litres of bottled water a year by **2021**

Life below water in the EU

Marine conservation



Sufficiency of protected marine sites in 2013

55 %

Sustainable fishery



Fish catches in 2015

5 144 thousand tonnes live weight
+ 2.9 % since 2010



Overfishing in 2015

40.9 % of fish stocks
- 17.8 pp since 2010

Ocean health



Bathing water quality in 2016

87.0 % of coastal bathing sites with
excellent water quality
+ 5.7 pp in 2011



Ocean acidity in 2014

8.07 pH

➡ Ocean acidity
is increasing



WATER IS
SUFFICIENT...
THE SPIRIT
MOVES OVER
WATER

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YOU  **ABLE**