Web Application Development

20.2 PLY

Coursework – Research Document

**Part 2  
Facts related to the 2030 Agenda with related to the Goal 14 – Conserve and sustainability use the oceans, seas, and marines’ resources for sustainable development.**

**Target 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.  
Key indicator – Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris and density.**

As of point 14.1 the amendments were focused on preventing and reduce marine pollution which can be caused by the humans through the land-based activities . Basically, marine pollution is a mixture of both marine debris and nutrient pollution. In consideration to the marine debris, it’s been caused to the litter which is been dumped intentionally or unintentionally to the beaches or the ocean itself directly. Marine debris is a solid matter which is made as a combination of plastics, fabrics, glass, etc. Currently the most dangerous marine debris would be the lost fishing gears, plastics bags and utensils, balloons, and cigarette butts where the most common form of marine debris is cigarette butts.

Whereas nutrient pollution happens when there is a high level of harmful nutrients (phosphorus and nitrogen) released to the ocean due to activities like fossil fuel combustion, fertilizers released from agriculture, sewage discharges, oil discharges, etc. In extreme, nutrient pollution can create dead zones within the ocean which has low/no O2 which has totally left out without any marine survival.   
Also, harmful algal blooms ( HABS) can harm all sort of aquatic mammals and fishes’ survival.

**Target 14.2**

**By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and act for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.  
Key indicator – Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem.**

**Target 14.3   
Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.  
Key indicator – Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations.**

It’s said that the ocean absorbs around 25% of emissions per annum of anthropogenic CO­2 in order to help alleviating the impacts to the climate change on Earth. However, this has resulted on an increase pH and acidity of the ocean, where it has changed between 10% to 30% within 2015-19.

**Target 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.**

**Key indicator – Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels**

According to the 2020 Sustainable Development Goals – Report of the Secretary, as at February 2020, the number of parties to the Agreement on Port State Measure to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing increased to 66 ( with EU ) from 58 within 2019, and nearly 70% of countries reported scoring high on the implementation therefore.

**Target 14.5**

**By 2020, conserve at least 10% of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.**

**Key indicator – Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas**

**Target 14.6**

**By 2030, increase the economic benefits of Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture, and tourism.**

**Key indicator – Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries.**

# Bibliography

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