



## SDG GOAL 14: LIFE BELOW WATER

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.



### Oceans covers more than 70% of the earth

Oceans, the world's largest ecosystem provide us with food, energy, and water.

Source: <https://www.globalgoals.org/goals/14-life-below-water/>

### Targets of SDG Goal 14

**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.b.** Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

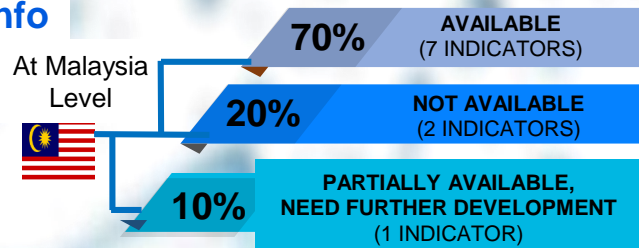
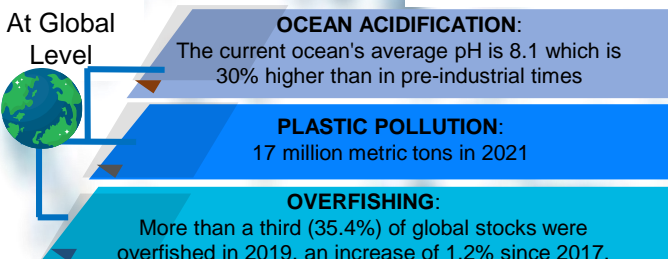
**14.c.** Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources.

**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

### Progress and Info



Source: [https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal14#progress\\_and\\_info](https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal14#progress_and_info)

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia





# AVAILABILITY OF MALAYSIA'S SDG INDICATORS

Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries



Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing



Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology



Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognises and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries



14.3.1

14.7.1

14.6.1

14.a.1

14.b.1

14.c.1

14.5.1

14.4.1

Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations



Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (partially available)



Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas



Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, oceanrelated instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources.



14.1.1(a)

Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density

14.2.1

Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas

NON-AVAILABLE INDICATORS



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia





At Malaysia Level



# LIFE BELOW WATER

## SDG 14.5.1

**5.4% coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas in 2020 and 2021**

*Note: Data refers to the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) Waters Area*

Source:

Department of Fisheries Malaysia

At Global Level

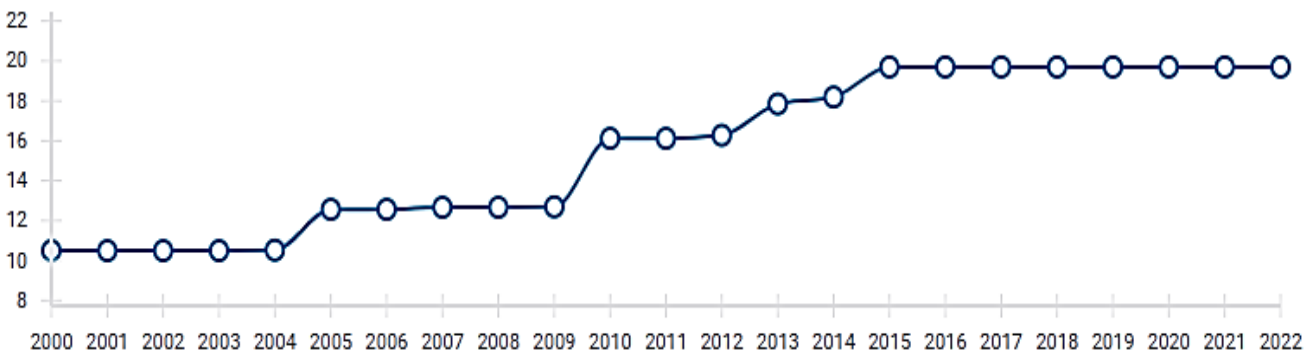


The average proportion of Marine Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas in **world** increased in 2022 as shown:

2000  
10.5%

2022  
19.7%

**Average proportion of Marine Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas**



Source: UN DESA

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) are 'sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity', in terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems. The Global Standard for the Identification of Key Biodiversity Areas (IUCN 2016) sets out globally agreed criteria for the identification of KBAs worldwide.



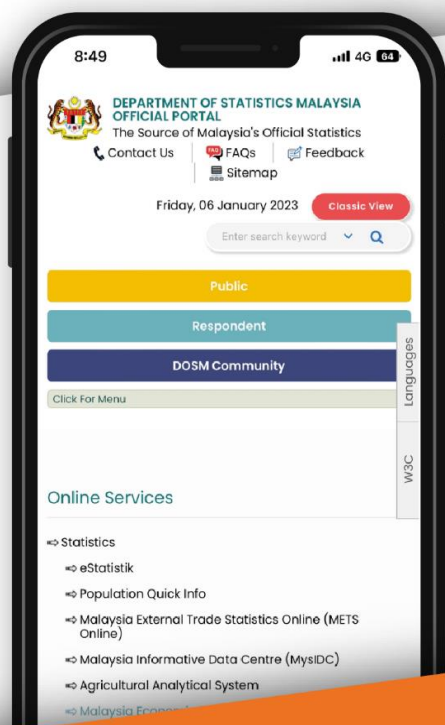
**SDGs**

**Sustainable Development Goals**

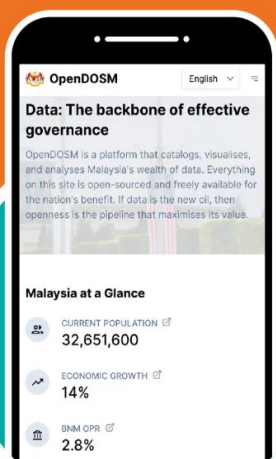
Source: IUCN



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