

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)



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Lecture: Introduction to SDG Goal 14 Life Below Water

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14 LIFE
BELOW WATER

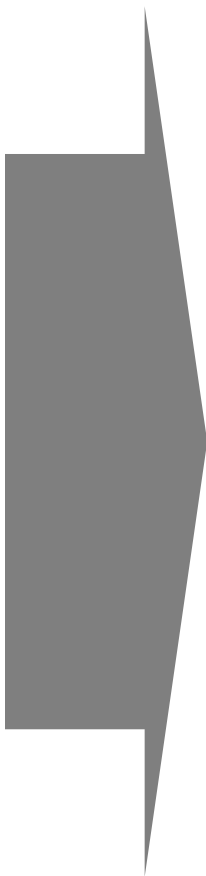




THE TRANSFORMATION: MDGs TO SDGs

MDGs

 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	 2 Achieve universal primary education
 3 Promote gender equality and empower women	 4 Reduce child mortality
 5 Improve maternal health	 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
 7 Ensure environmental sustainability	 8 Develop a global partnership for development



SDGs

TUJUAN PEMBANGUNAN BERKELANJUTAN | **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

 1 TANPA KEMISKINAN	 2 TANPA KELAPARAN	 3 KEHIDUPAN SEHAT DAN SEJAHTERA	 4 PENDIDIKAN BERKUALITAS	 5 KESETARAAN GENDER	 6 AIR BERSIH DAN SANITASI LAYAK
 7 ENERGI BERSIH DAN TERJANGKAU	 8 PEKERJAAN LAYAK DAN PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI	 9 INDUSTRI, INOVASI DAN INFRASTRUKTUR	 10 BERKURANGNYA KESEJANGKAN	 11 KOTA DAN PEMUKIMAN YANG BERKELANJUTAN	 12 KONSUMSI DAN PRODUKSI YANG BERTANGGUNG JAWAB
 13 PENANGANAN PERUBAHAN IKLIM	 14 EKOSISTEM LAUT	 15 EKOSISTEM DARATAN	 16 PERDAMAIAN, KEADILAN DAN KELEMBAGAAN YANG TANGGUH	 17 KEMITRAAN UNTUK MENCAPAI TUJUAN	



SDGs AS A SHARED DEVELOPMENT AGENDA



- SDGs are a transformative and comprehensive global, national, and local development agenda
- SDGs have become a common framework for stakeholders to reach sustainable welfare

Principles

Universal

SDGs implemented by both developed countries and developing countries

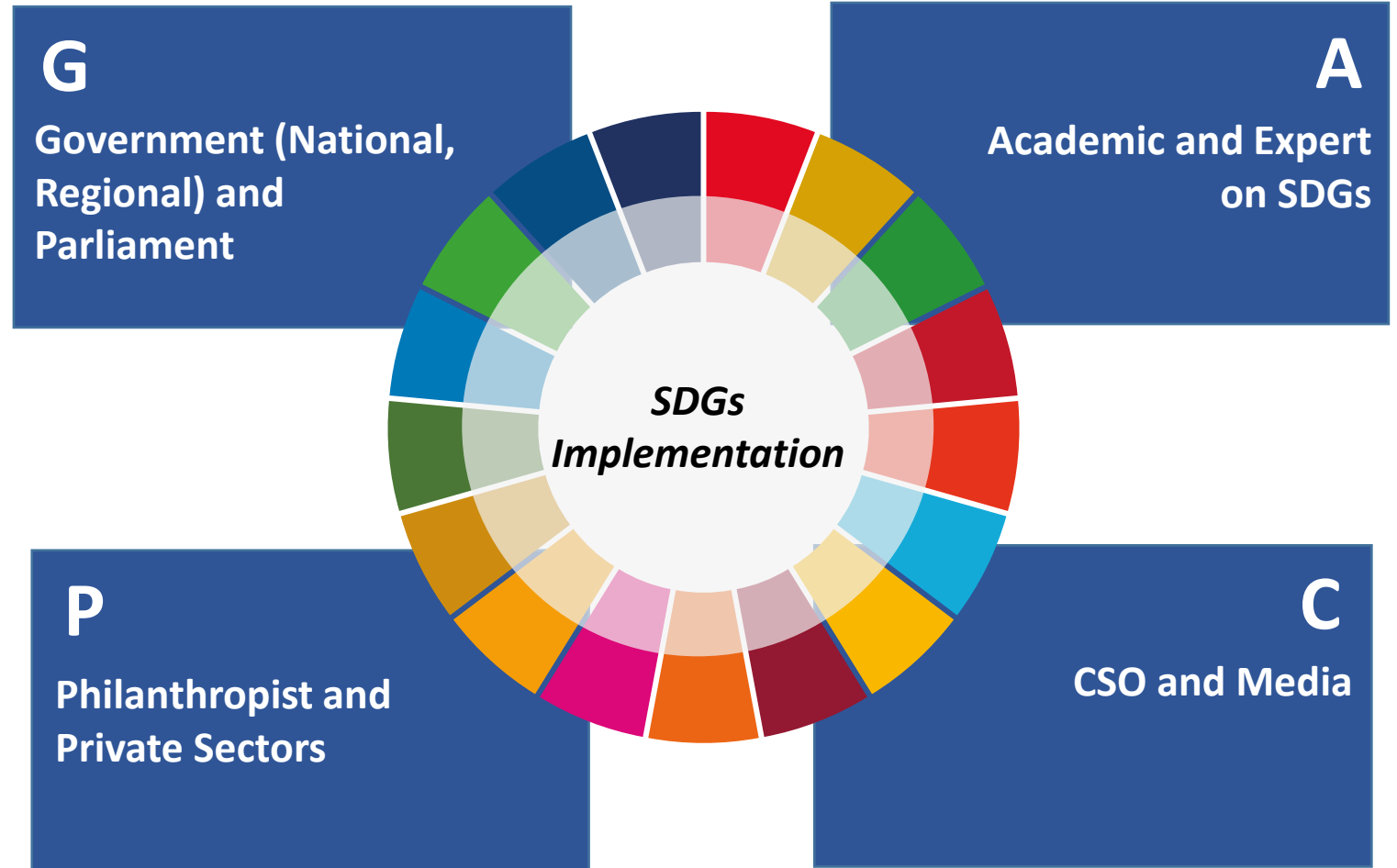
Integration

SDGs integrates social, economic, and environment dimension

No One Left Behind

SDGs benefits to all, especially vulnerable ones and involves all stakeholders

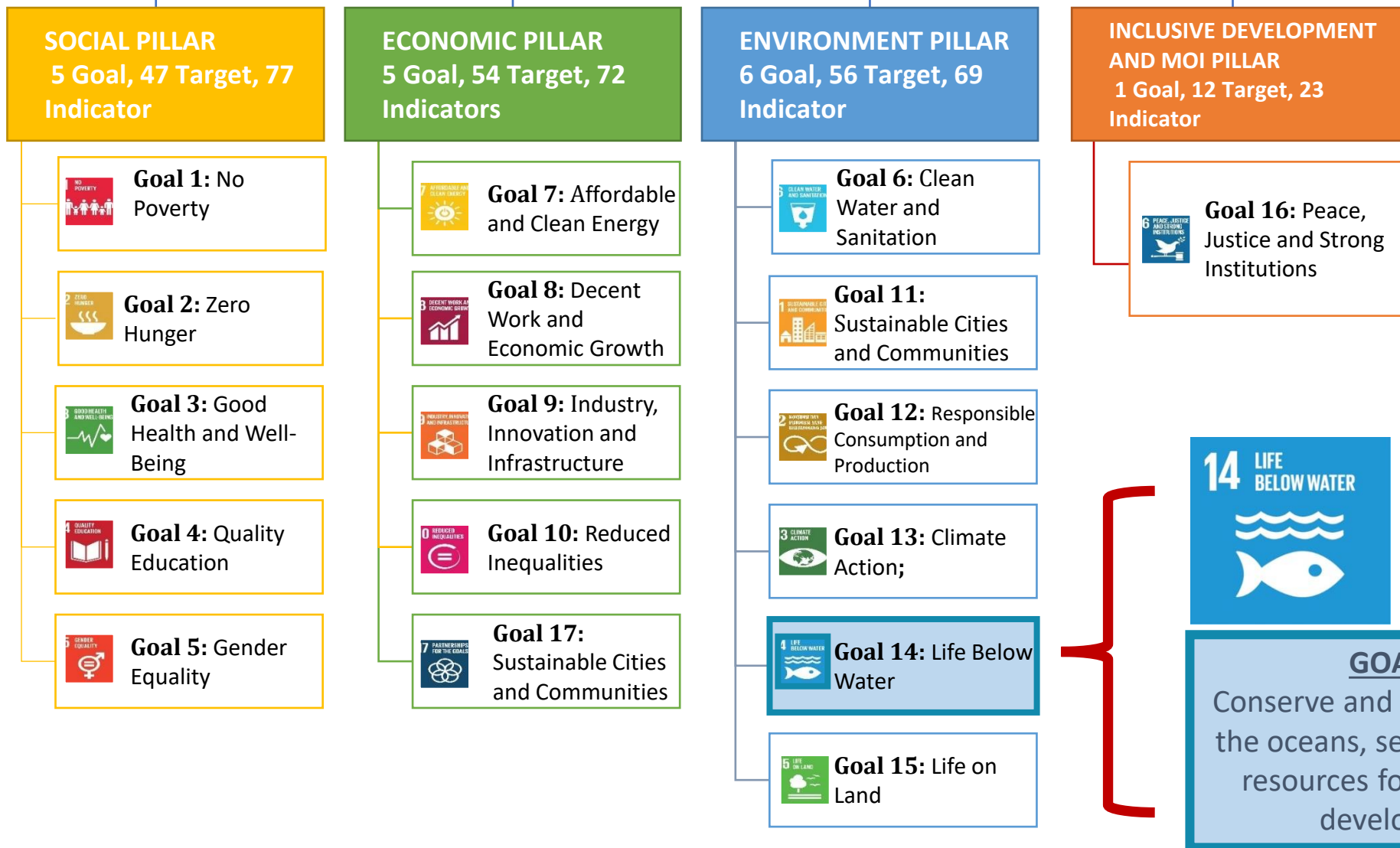
Participation Platform SDGs





SDGs

17 GOALS, 169 TARGETS, 241 INDICATORS





Goals of SDG-14

TARGET 14-1



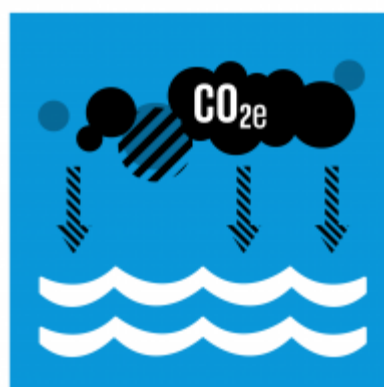
REDUCE MARINE POLLUTION

TARGET 14-2



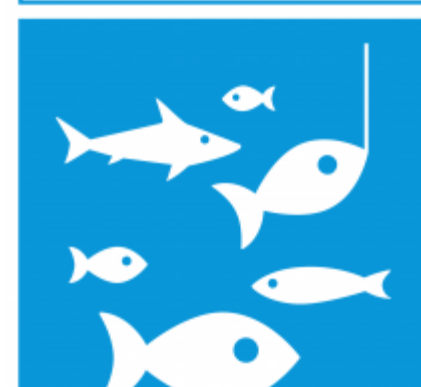
PROTECT AND RESTORE ECOSYSTEMS

TARGET 14-3



REDUCE OCEAN ACIDIFICATION

TARGET 14-4



SUSTAINABLE FISHING

TARGET 14-5



CONSERVE COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS

TARGET 14-6



END SUBSIDIES CONTRIBUTING TO OVERFISHING

TARGET 14-7



INCREASE THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS FROM SUSTAINABLE USE OF MARINE RESOURCES

TARGET 14-A



INCREASE SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE, RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY FOR OCEAN HEALTH

TARGET 14-B



SUPPORT SMALL SCALE FISHERS

TARGET 14-C



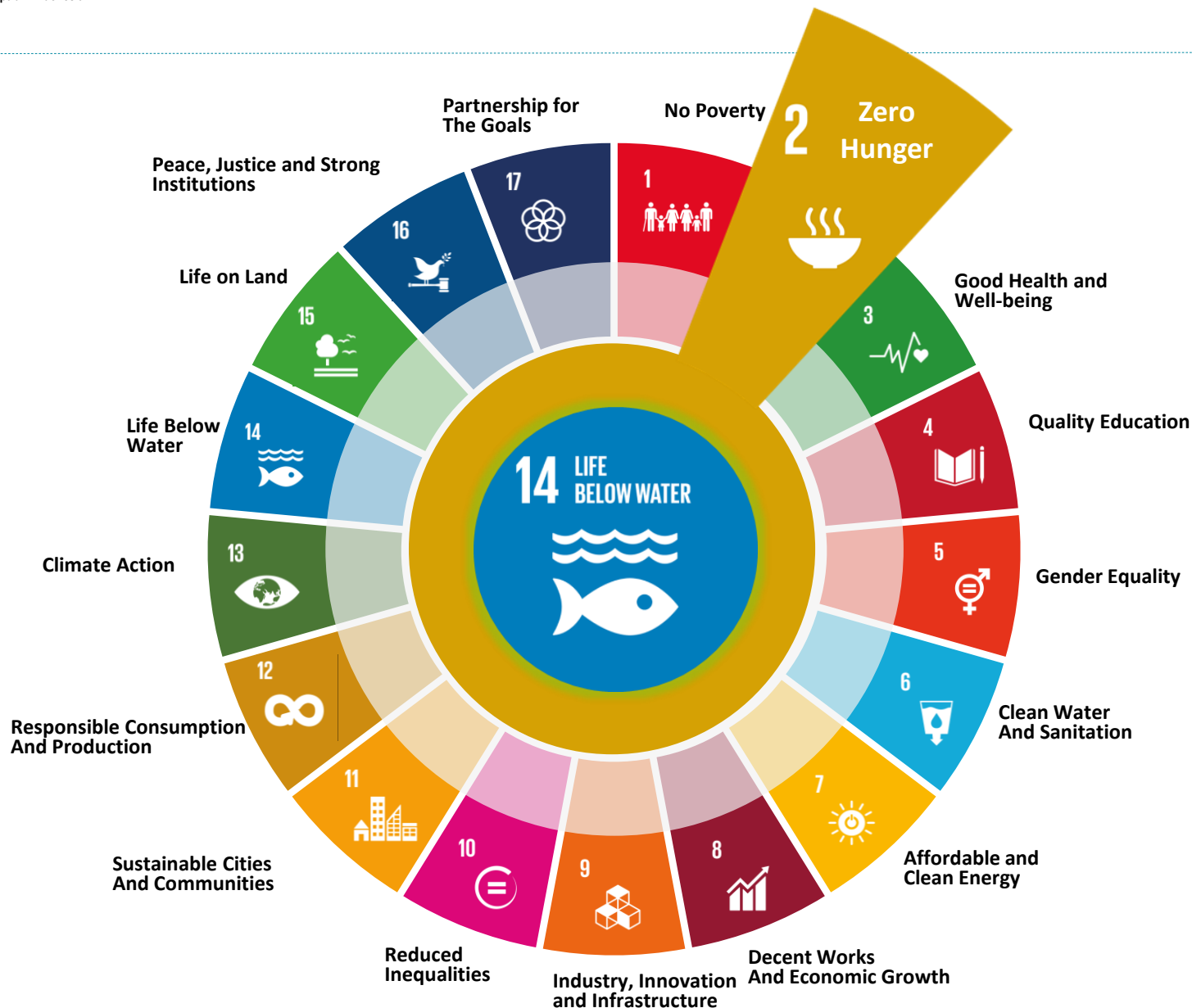
IMPLEMENT AND ENFORCE INTERNATIONAL SEA LAW



Linkages Between Goal 14 and Other Goals



SDG 14 Support in Fulfillment of Food



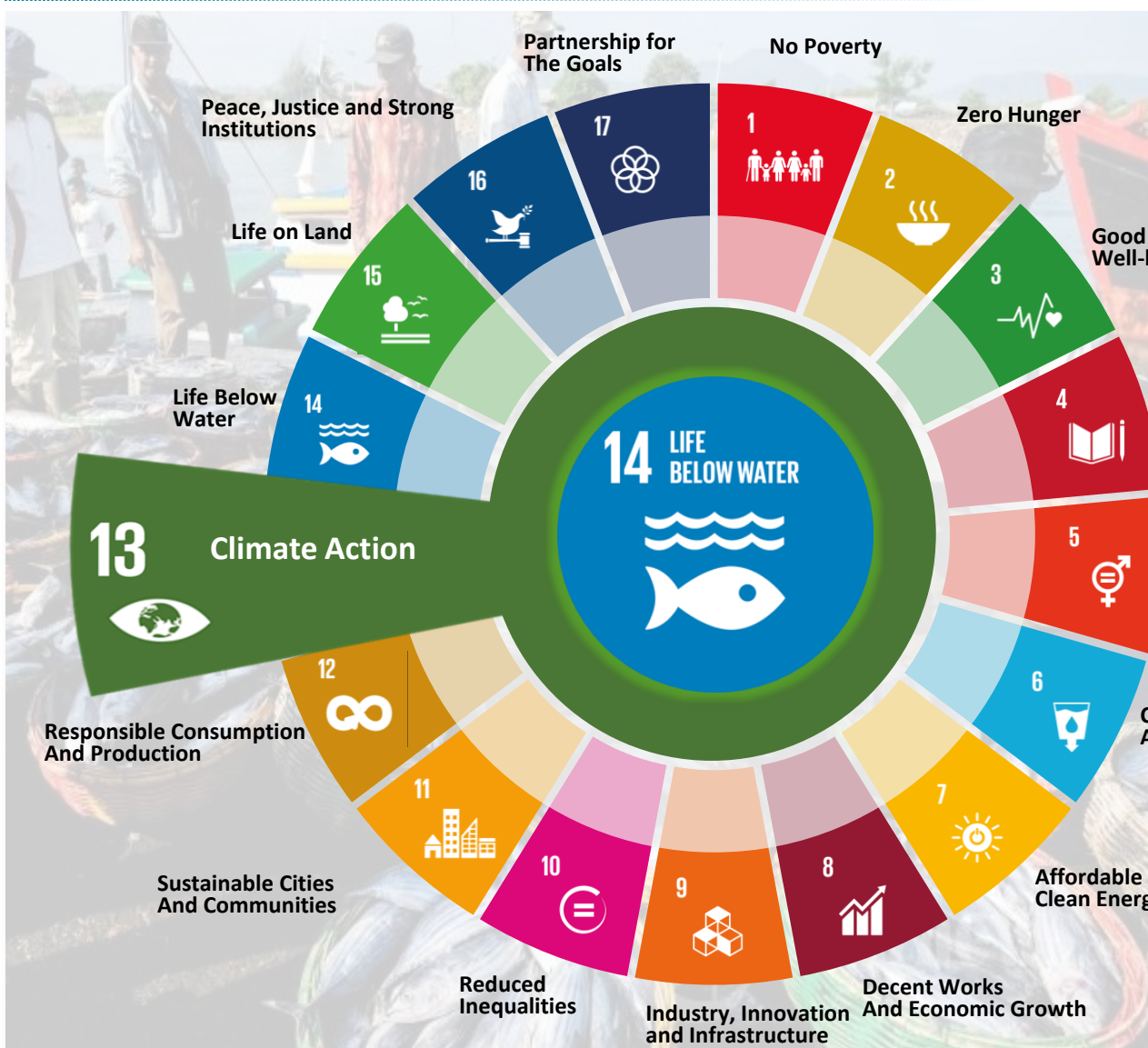
Oceans, seas and coastal areas provide the world with numerous goods fundamental to human well-being and global food security.

Fisheries and aquaculture offer ample opportunities to reduce hunger and improve nutrition, alleviate poverty, generate economic growth and ensure better use of natural resources. Aquaculture is the fastest-growing food sector and has the potential to produce the fish needed to help meet the demands of a growing population.

However, overfishing threatens livelihoods, unmanaged aquaculture expansion can cause pollution and rising levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere contribute to ocean acidification (FAO).



SDG 14 Addresses the Impacts of Climate Change



Climate change is having profound consequences on our planet's diversity of life and people's lives. Sea levels are rising and oceans are warming. But, the fact that oceans also absorb about 30 percent of the carbon dioxide produced by humans, and we are seeing a 26 percent rise in ocean acidification since the beginning of the industrial revolution (LeBlanc et al, 2017).

Climate change results in sea temperature increase, change in oxygen content, changes in marine currents, which affect the management of marine ecosystems. But oceans act as a climate regulator, absorb heat and the largest absorber of CO₂ (FAO).



INDONESIAN PATHWAY IN ACHIEVING SDG 14

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN INDONESIA

SDG Goal 14 Indicators:

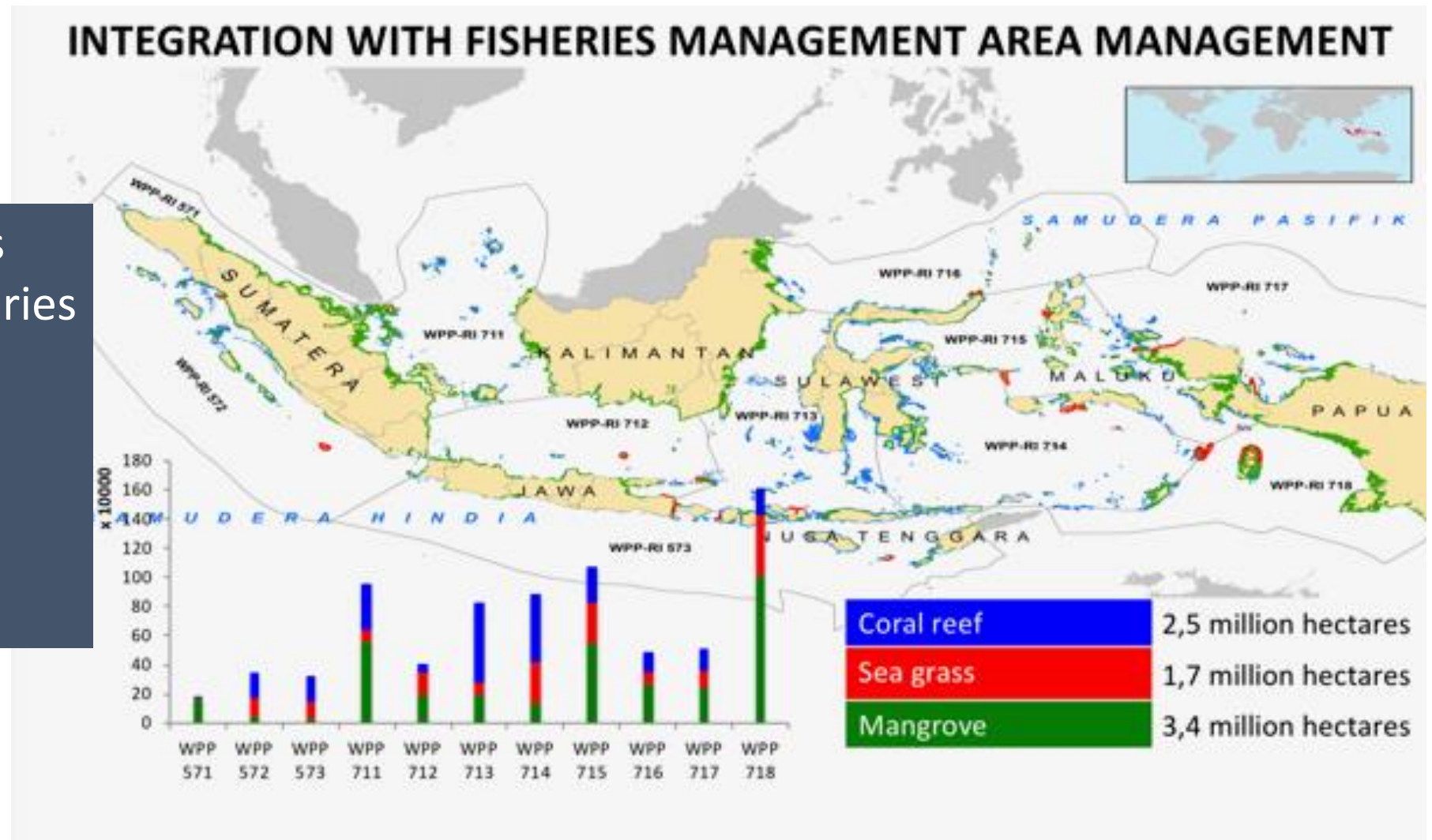
14.2

14.4

14.5

14.6

- Indonesian waters is divided into 11 fisheries management area (FMA)
- Establishing 11 FMA unit to manage the area



PROGRESS ON MARINE CONSERVATION AREA



Challenges

- Governance of the MCAs and how it can contribute to fisheries sector
- Integrate conservation area's management to conservation
- Increase human resource capacity
- Alternative financing



Republik Indonesia

CITARUM RIVER BASIN

SDG Goal 14 Indicators:

14.1

14.3



The source of 3 hydropowers on a large scale.



Supports the life of 24 million people



Provides clean water for DKI Jakarta (the Capitol of Indonesia)



Irrigates 420 thousand hectares of agricultural land



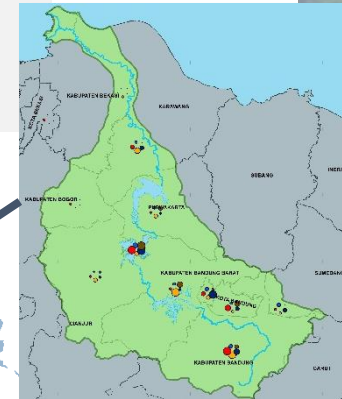
Has a total water potential of 13 m³/year and only 58% that has been utilized.



But with Citarum's current condition stated as toxic, it now threatens the lives of many.



When it comes to plastic waste, Indonesia is the second greatest ocean polluter, trailing only China



*According to a study by America's University of Georgia.



Republik Indonesia

CITARUM HARUM (FRAGRANT CITARUM) INITIATIVE

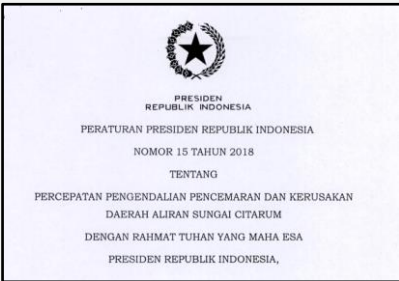


Kementerian PPN/
Bappenas

President Joko Widodo in 2018, has launched a 7 year clean up of the Citarum River



“ The restoration of the **Citarum River Basin** is expected to become a **role model** for other rivers in Indonesia.



“ In 2018, President Joko Widodo enacted the **Presidential Decree No. 15 2018 about the Acceleration of Pollution Control and Damage to the Citarum River Basin**, in order to reduce the losses caused by pollution in Citarum River in health, economy, social, ecosystem, and environmental resources.

Priority activities in treating the Citarum River Basin has been divided into 5 points, as follows:

- 1 Citarum Water Quality Monitoring System
- 2 Wastewater Management and Sanitation
- 3 Modernization of Solid Waste Management
- 4 Revitalizing Upstream Areas
- 5 Water Supply and River Debit Control



Rp15 Trillion (USD 1 Billion) have been invested for the Restoration of the Citarum River Basin over the course of 7 years (2019-2025)



Military Involvement

“ Military involvement for cleaning up the Citarum River*



*mandate from the Presidential Decree

CHALLENGES

Several destructive behaviors that become challenges to fisheries and ocean health



Over fishing

- Majority of fish resources are overfished (49%)



Illegal Fishing

- 20% of global fish is caught illegally (11 to 26 million metric tons)
- Global fishers lost by illegal activity : around USD 10 – 23 billion
- In some regions, such as Pacific Ocean and Eastern Central Atlantic, illegally caught fish may constitute more than 30%



Plastic debris

- Marine plastic debris in Indonesia is amounting 1.29 million ton/ year

THE QUESTION



“How can millennials contribute to achieve the SDG 14 goal?”

-Think Globally, Act Locally-

-Big Changes Begin With Small Steps-



THANK YOU

OCEAN FACT

75%

The ocean covers three quarters of the Earth's surface and represents 99 percent of the living space on the planet by volume.

200,000

The ocean contains nearly 200,000 identified species, but actual numbers may lie in the millions.

40%

As much as 40 percent of the ocean is heavily affected by pollution, depleted fisheries, loss of coastal habitats and other human activities.

30%

The ocean absorbs about 30 percent of carbon dioxide produced by humans, buffering the impacts of global warming.

3 billion

More than 3 billion people depend on marine and coastal biodiversity for their livelihoods.

US\$3 trillion

The market value of marine and coastal resources and industries is estimated at US\$3 trillion per year, about 5 percent of global GDP.

THE VALUE OF FUTURE HEALTHY OCEAN RESOURCES



Today, The economic value of coral reefs across the tourism, commercial fisheries, and coastal development sectors in the Coral Triangle region equals 14 billion USD/annum.

“A shift toward a healthy state by 2030 could unlock an additional \$37 billion (or \$2.6 billion per annum) in Indonesia.”

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), 2018

Linkages Between Goal 14 and Other Goals

