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The UN adopted the 'UN 2030 Agenda' in 2015 based on the 17 goals and 169 milestones of SDGs' development at the UN General Assembly in September 2014 to respond to the challenges that were not met by the Millennium Development Goals adopted in 2001.

The goals of the SDGs are to lay the foundations of the UN 2030 Agenda for 5P: People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace, and Partnership. They address the 17 goals of sustainable development: poverty eradication, hunger elimination, health and quality of life, education, gender equality and etc. UN also identified volunteers as key implementation partners for the implementation of SDGs. SDGs are not just abstract goals, they should be understood in the direction of action.

The realization of the SDGs proposed by the United Nations as a giant task eventually alleviates inequality, and each goal is intertwined.

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development is Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) In the 14th goal. The world's oceans – their temperature, chemistry, currents and life – drive global systems that make the Earth habitable for humankind. Our rainwater, drinking water, weather, climate, coastlines, much of our food, and even the oxygen in the air we breathe, are all ultimately provided and regulated by the sea. Throughout history, oceans and seas have been vital conduits for trade and transportation.

Careful management of this essential global resource is a key feature of a sustainable future. However, at the current time, there is a continuous deterioration of coastal waters owing to pollution and ocean acidification is having an adversarial effect on the functioning of ecosystems and biodiversity. This is also negatively impacting small scale fisheries.

Marine protected areas need to be effectively managed and well-resourced and regulations need to be put in place to reduce overfishing, marine pollution and ocean acidification.

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development is Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) In the 17th goal.

A successful sustainable development agenda requires partnerships between governments, the private sector and civil society. These inclusive partnerships built upon principles and values, a shared vision, and shared goals that place people and the planet at the centre, are needed at the global, regional, national and local level.

Urgent action is needed to mobilize, redirect and unlock the transformative power of trillions of dollars of private resources to deliver on sustainable development objectives. Long-term investments,

including foreign direct investment, are needed in critical sectors, especially in developing countries. These include sustainable energy, infrastructure and transport, as well as information and communications technologies. The public sector will need to set a clear direction. Review and monitoring frameworks, regulations and incentive structures that enable such investments must be retooled to attract investments and reinforce sustainable development. National oversight mechanisms such as supreme audit institutions and oversight functions by legislatures should be strengthened.