



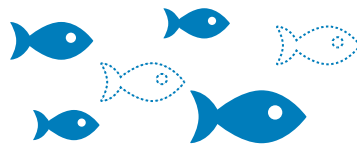
© UNICEF/UN0206072/Sokhin

Our goals in 2030

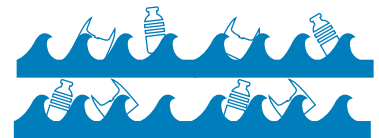


Conserve & sustainably use the oceans, seas & marine resources for sustainable development

35.4% biologically unsustainable global fish stocks at levels in 2019 (FAO, 2022)



17 million metric tons plastics is entering oceans in 2019 (UN, 2023)



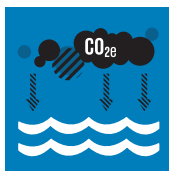
Key Targets



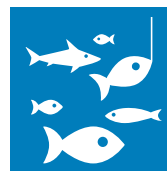
Reduce marine pollution



Protect & restore marine ecosystems



Reduce ocean acidification



Sustainable fishing



End subsidies contributing to overfishing



Increase the economic benefits from sustainable use of marine resources



Support small scale fishers



Implement & enforce international sea law

1. FAO, *The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022. Towards Blue Transformation*, FAO, Rome, 2022
 2. United Nations, *The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2023: Special Edition*, UN, 2023

Why healthy oceans & seas are relevant to child rights?

Oceans & seas cover 70% of the planet. The degradation of the oceans impacts the environment, economies and societies in which a child grows up.

United Nations
Convention on the
**Rights of
the Child**



ARTICLE 4

Governments must help children realize their rights, with the maximum extent of their available resources.



ARTICLE 13

Child shall have the freedom to seek, receive and impart information & ideas of all kinds.



ARTICLE 17

All children have the right to access to information & material from a diversity of national & international sources.



ARTICLE 24

Good health, clean water & nutritious food are a child's right.

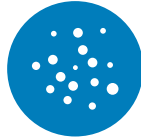


ARTICLE 29

Education of the child shall be directed to the development of respect for the natural environment.



Actions to take



Protect the ocean by reducing plastic waste, e.g. avoid using personal care products that contain microplastics.



Raise public awareness of the impact of plastic on the marine life, e.g. organize a campaign or simply share the information on the social media.



Support local small-scale fishers who run sustainable fishing, e.g. buy your foods from small stalls in wet markets.



Initiate a clean-up activity for beaches. Invite people in your community to join the campaign.



Find out more about SDG 14 and activities' ideas, visit:
UNICEF HK Education Web Portal: <https://edu.unicef.org.hk>
UNICEF Club: <https://club.unicef.org.hk>
SDG 14: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/oceans/>





© UNICEF/UN0206072/Sokhin

2030年的願景



保育和可持續地使用

海洋

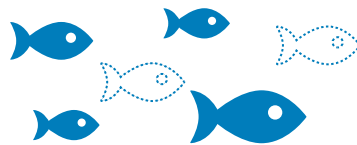
和

海洋資源

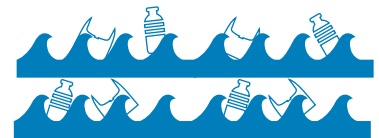
以促進

可持續發展

35.4% 生物不可持續¹的水平
全球魚類種群處於 (2019年數據) (聯合國糧農組織, 2022)



2019年共有
1700萬公噸
塑膠物料投進海洋 (聯合國, 2023)



2

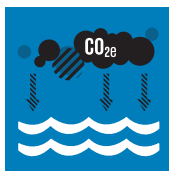
主要目標



減少海洋污染



保護和恢復海洋生態系統



減少海洋酸化



可持續捕撈



禁止助長過度捕撈的漁業補貼



透過可持續使用海洋資源，增加所獲得的經濟利益



支持小規模漁民



實施和執行國際海洋法

1. FAO, *The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022 - Towards Blue Transformation*, FAO, Rome, 2022

2. United Nations, *The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2023: Special Edition*, UN, 2023

為甚麼健康海洋與兒童權利相關？

海洋覆蓋了70%地球表面。海洋退化對兒童成長的環境、經濟和社會有深遠影響。

聯合國 兒童權利 公約



第4條

政府應該盡最大資源，確保兒童享有權利。



第13條

兒童應有尋求、接受和傳遞各種信息和思想的自由，而不論國界。



第17條

兒童應能從多種渠道，獲得信息和資料。



第24條

健康的身體、清潔食水和有營養的食物，都是兒童的權利。



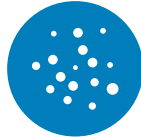
第29條

教育兒童的目的應包括：培養對自然環境的尊重。



你可以做甚麼？

14 水下生物



減少塑膠廢物以保護海洋，例如避免使用含有微塑膠物質的個人護理產品。



提高公眾對塑膠如何影響海洋生物的意識，例如舉辦活動或在社交媒體上分享相關資訊。



支持採取可持續捕撈的本地小規模漁民，例如從街市的小攤檔中購買其漁獲。



發起清潔海灘活動，邀請社區人士一同參與。



了解更多可持續發展目標 14 及相關活動點子，瀏覽：

UNICEF HK教育資源網：<https://edu.unicef.org.hk>

UNICEF Club：<https://club.unicef.org.hk>

目標 14：<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/zh/oceans/>

