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## Our goals in 2030



Conserve & sustainably use the

oceans,

seas

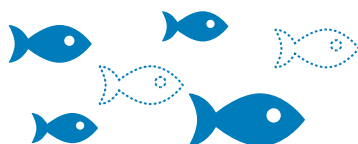
&

marine resources

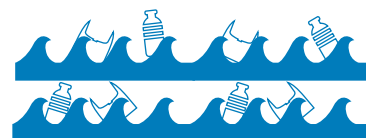
for

sustainable development

**33.1%** biologically unsustainable levels in 2015 <sup>1</sup>  
global fish stocks at (FAO, 2018)



**10-20** million metric tons <sup>2</sup>  
plastics produced is entering oceans every year (UNDP, 2016)



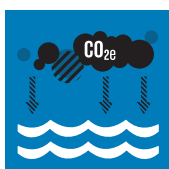
## Key Targets



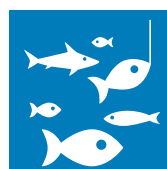
Reduce marine pollution



Protect & restore 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. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2018*, FAO, Rome, 2018

2. United Nations Development Programme, *UNDP Support to the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals 14 – Ocean Governance*, UNDP, 2016

# 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.

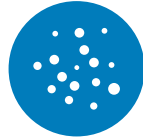


## ARTICLE 29

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 the personal care products that contain microplastics.



Raise public awareness on 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 the small stalls of wet markets.



Initiate a clean-up project for rivers, seashores and oceans. Invite the people in your community to join the campaign.



Find out more about Goal 14 and activities' ideas, visit:  
UNICEF HK Education Web Portal: <https://edu.unicef.org.hk>  
UNICEF Club: <https://club.unicef.org.hk>  
Global Goal 14: <https://www.globalgoals.org/14-life-below-water>





## 2030年的 願景



保育和  
可持續地使用

海洋

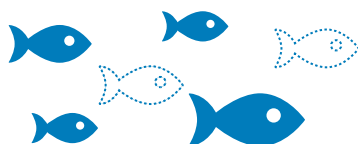
和

海洋資源

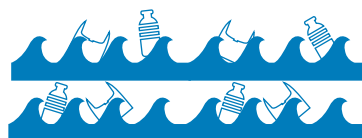
以促進

可持續發展

**33.1%** 生物不可持續<sup>1</sup>  
的水平  
全球魚類種群處於 (2015年數據) (聯合國糧農組織, 2018)



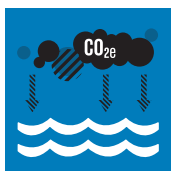
每年有  
**1000-2000**萬公噸  
塑膠物料投進海洋 (聯合國開發計劃署, 2016)



## 主要目標



減少海洋污染



減少海洋酸化



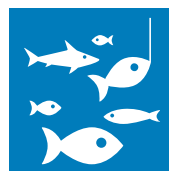
禁止漁業補貼以造成過度捕撈



支持小規模漁民



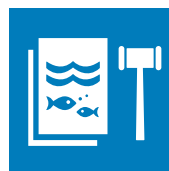
保護和恢復生態系統



可持續捕撈



增加可持續利用海洋資源獲得的經濟效益



實施和執行國際海洋法

1. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2018*, FAO, Rome, 2018

2. United Nations Development Programme, *UNDP Support to the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals 14 – Ocean Governance*, UNDP, 2016

# 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

兒童應能從多種的國家和國際來源獲得信息和資料。



### 第24條

健康的身體、清潔食水和有營養的食物。

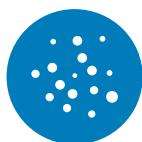


### 第29條

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？



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。



發起清潔河流、海岸和海洋的計劃，邀請社區人士一同參與。



了解更多全球目標 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>  
全球目標 14：<https://www.globalgoals.org/14-life-below-water>

