

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development		
Human rights and labour standards	Name and description of selected priority	Comments on selected priority indicator
Target 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		
ICESCR art. 12 (1): The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. 2): The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for: b): The improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene;	Nitrogen use efficiency composite indicator	
Target 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		
ICCPR and ICESCR, joint art. 1.2.: All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence. UNDRIP Art. 25: Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations in this regard. Art. 26 (1): Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired. Art 26 (2): Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.	% of coastal and marine development (to be defined) with formulated or implemented ICM/MSP plans (that are harmonised where applicable, based on an ecosystem approach that builds resilient human communities and ecosystems and provides for equitable benefit sharing and decent work	
Target 14.3. Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels		
ICESCR art. 12 (1): The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. 2): The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for: b): The improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene;	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	
Target 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		
ICESCR art. 15.1.: The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone: b) To enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application. Art. 15.2. The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for the conservation, the development and the diffusion of science and culture. 4. The States Parties to	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable level	

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development		
Human rights and labour standards	Name and description of selected priority	Comments on selected priority indicator
the present Covenant recognize the benefits to be derived from the encouragement and development of international contacts and co-operation in the scientific and cultural fields		
Target 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		
UNDRIP art. 29(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.	Coverage of protected areas	
Target 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		
ICCP and ICESCR, joint art. 1.2.: All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence.	Dollar value of negative fishery subsidies against 2015 baseline	
Target 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		
Same as above	Fisheries as a % of GDP	
Target 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		
ICESCR art. 15.1.: The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone: b) To enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its application. Art. 15.2. The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for the conservation, the development and the diffusion of science and culture. 4. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the benefits to be derived from the encouragement and development of international contacts and co-operation in the scientific and cultural fields.	Budget allocation to research in the field of sustainable marine technology as a percentage of all research in field of marine technology	
Target 14.b. Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets		
The Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188), which aims to ensure decent conditions of work with regard to minimum requirements for work on board; conditions of service; accommodation and food; occupational safety and health protection; medical care and social security.	Percentage of catches that are subject to a catch documentation scheme or similar traceability system as a percentage of the total catches that are less than x tons and traded in major markets.	
Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111). This fundamental ILO Convention defines discrimination as any distinction, exclusion or preference made on the basis of		

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development		
Human rights and labour standards	Name and description of selected priority	Comments on selected priority indicator
<p>race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin, which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation. The Convention also covers traditional occupations such as small-scale artisanal fishers.</p> <p>UNDRIP art 26 (2): Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired. Art. 29(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.</p>		
Target 14.c. Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want		
<p>The Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188), which aims to ensure decent conditions of work with regard to minimum requirements for work on board; conditions of service; accommodation and food; occupational safety and health protection; medical care and social security.</p> <p>The Maritime Labour Convention (2006), which consolidates and updates 37 ILO maritime Conventions and Recommendations adopted since 1920. The Convention codifies all the necessary elements to achieve decent work for seafarers and help ensure a level playing field for shipowners.</p> <p>ICCPR and ICESCR, joint art. 1.2.: All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence.</p>	Number of countries implementing either legally or programmatically the provisions set out in regional seas protocols and ratification and implementation of the ILO Maritime and Fisheries Conventions	