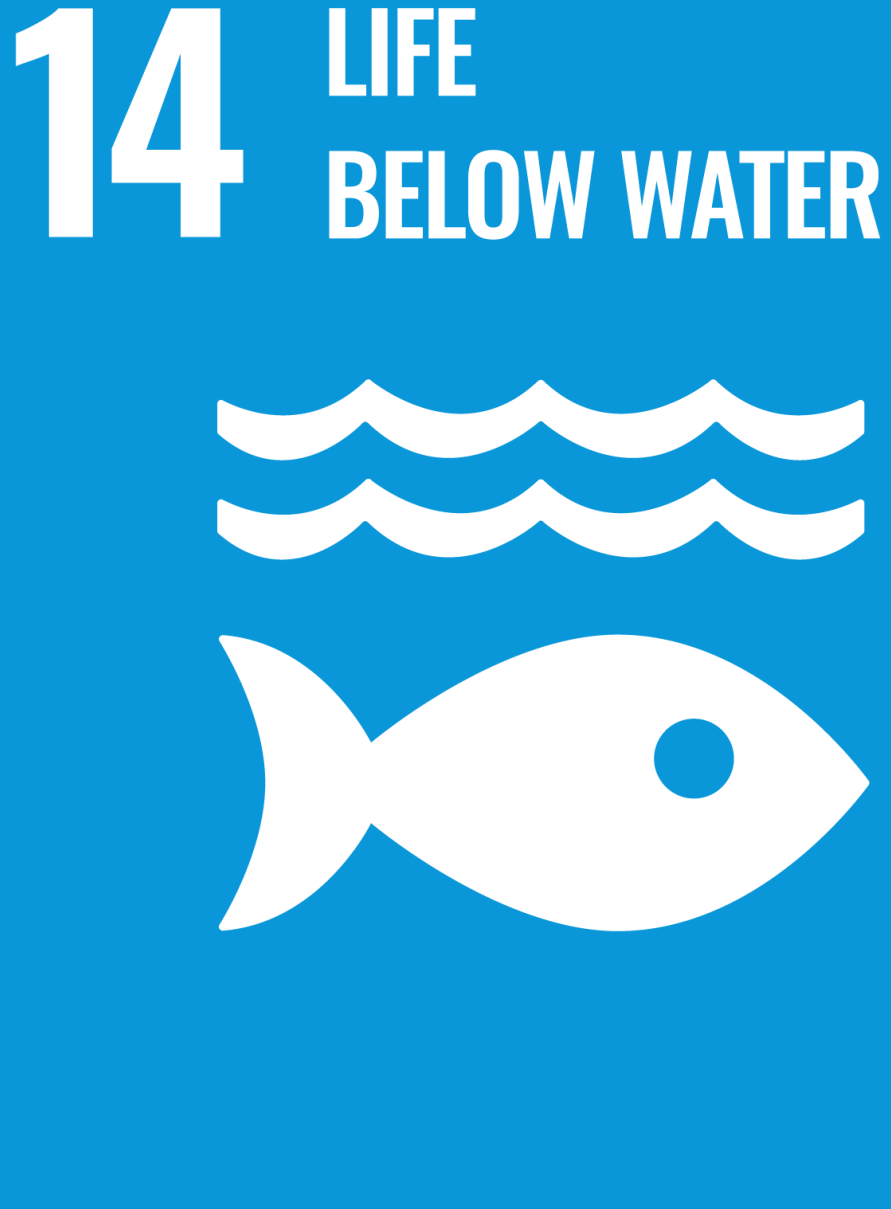
The Sustainable Development Goals Extended Report 2024

Inputs and information provided as of 30 April 2024



Note: This unedited 'Extended Report' includes all indicator storyline contents as provided by the SDG indicator custodian agencies as of 30 April 2024. For instances where the custodian agency has not submitted a storyline for an indicator, please see the custodian agency focal point information for further information. The 'Extended Report' aims to provide the public with additional information regarding the SDG indicators and is compiled by the Statistics Division (UNSD) of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

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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

Indicator 14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density

Intensifying Eutrophication Concerns in East and South Asia: Trends, Impacts and Global Calls for Action

Over recent decades, the escalation of nutrient exports to coastal marine ecosystems has precipitated severe eutrophication issues, both locally and globally. This phenomenon is marked by a range of biological and ecological ramifications, most notably the formation of dense, malodorous blooms of phytoplankton, frequently culminating in hypoxic conditions. It is acknowledged that these adverse effects stem not only from an excess of nutrients but also from alterations in nutrient stoichiometry. Particularly, when nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) are disproportionately abundant relative to silicon (Si)—beyond the diatoms' requirements—the primary production by diatoms is curtailed, paving the way for the proliferation of non-diatom species, which are often undesirable algae.

The Indicator of Coastal Eutrophication Potential (ICEP) offers a quantitative measure of eutrophication risk, derived from the surplus of N or P relative to diatoms' silicon needs, based on the Redfield ratio. This metric is expressed in terms of potential growth of non-diatom species, in kg C-equivalents per km² per day, indicating the extent of possible complications arising from the proliferation of non-siliceous algae fueled by excessive external inputs of N and P. Elevated ICEP values signal a heightened risk for the emergence of Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs).

A negative ICEP value signifies an excess of silica, suggesting a lower risk or absence of eutrophication concerns. Positive ICEP values, however, denote an overabundance of N or P relative to the silicon needs for diatom growth, hence indicating a potential for the rise of harmful non-siliceous algal blooms. The ICEP essentially reflects the potential influence of riverine nutrient delivery on the coastal zone, without accounting for the specific morphological, climatic, and hydrological conditions that locally modulate the marine algae's response in the recipient coastal areas.

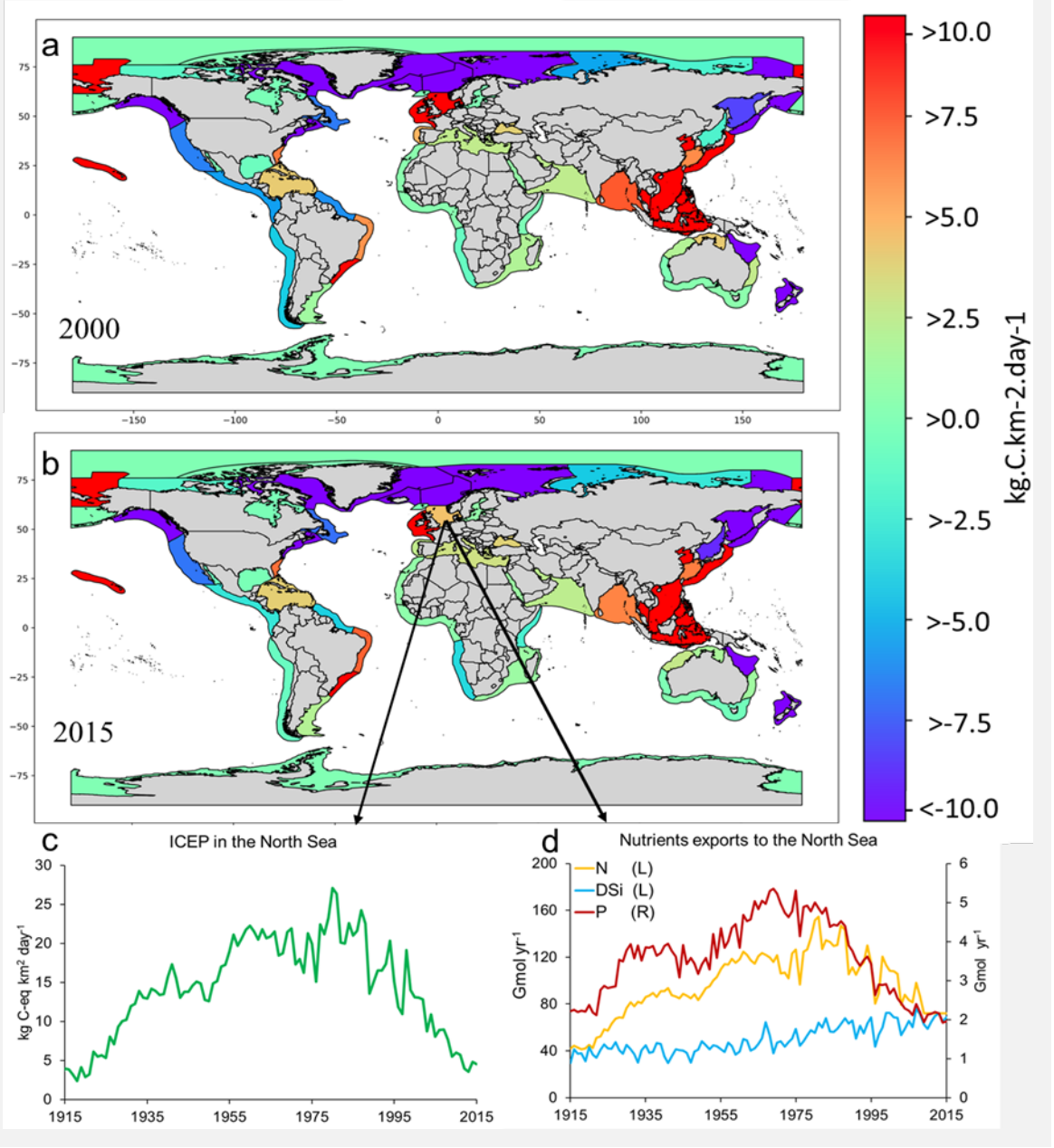
An assessment of the ICEP was conducted across 66 global Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) to gauge the eutrophication risk in coastal regions. This evaluation, encompassing the years 2000 and 2015 (Figure 1a, 1b), aimed to discern temporal trends and spatial patterns in eutrophication risk. The findings indicated that, in 2000, several LMEs, such as the South Brazil Shelf and various eastern and southern Asian LMEs—including the Kuroshio Current, Indonesian Sea, and Sulu-Celebes Sea—were categorized as high risk. Additionally, LMEs in proximity to India and China exhibited elevated eutrophication risks, with ICEP values surpassing 7.5. A notable exception was the North Sea, where the ICEP markedly decreased from 13 to 5 between 2000 and 2015 (Figure 1c, 1d).

The analysis generates two pivotal recommendations:

(1) The North Sea exemplifies an LME that has transcended its peak eutrophication risk, evidenced by a sustained reduction in ICEP values, attributable to effective diminutions of N and P inputs over recent decades. It is crucial to investigate the strategies implemented to mitigate N and P discharges from inland waters and to extrapolate lessons that could be beneficial for other LMEs in mitigating eutrophication risks.

(2) Given the ongoing trend of unprecedented climate change, epitomized by 2023 being the warmest year on record, it is imperative to update the ICEP simulations up to 2020 with the latest data and extend the projections to 2050, incorporating contemporary climate change scenarios.

Chart 1: Simulated ICEP values for coastal river inputs aggregated to the scale of LMEs for years 2000 (a) and 2010 (b). The simulated long-term ICEP change in the North Sea (c) and the N P (left y-axis) and DSi (right y-axis) exports (d) to the North Sea



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Custodian agency(ies): UNEP

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

Indicator 14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas

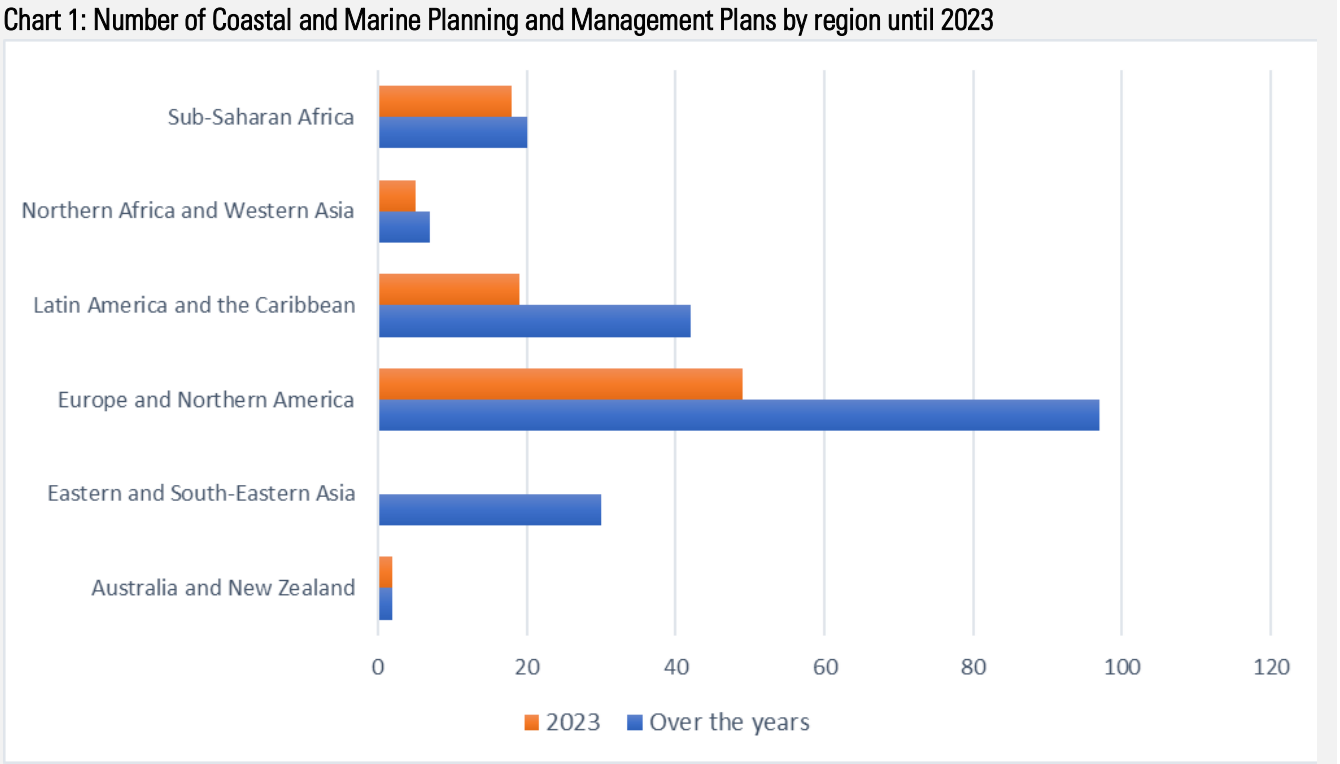
Almost 60 countries embrace ecosystem-based strategies for marine area management

Oceans cover over 70% of the Earth's surface and play a crucial role in providing food, livelihoods, absorbing heat and carbon dioxide, and producing oxygen. Human activities, global climate change, and environmental issues pose significant threats to marine ecosystems and environments. To maintain the sustainability of marine ecosystems, it is necessary to apply ecosystem-based approaches to the management of all marine areas. As part of the broader efforts to ensure the sustainable management and conservation of oceans and marine resources, countries are encouraged to assess Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and other integrated planning and management in national waters, including marine spatial planning, Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), marine zoning, and sector-specific management plans.

By the end of 2023, 59 countries informed using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas. This includes identifying the responsible national authorities, delineating the boundaries of ICZM plans and assessing the status of implementation of the national plans. In 2023, almost all regions have made significant progress in measuring the use of ecosystem-based management, informing 93 costal and marine planning and management plans out of 198 developed over the years. Progress has been uneven across different regions and countries due to varying levels of capacity, resources, governance structures, and environmental challenges.

In its mission to obtain the most up-to-date information on the sustainable marine and coastal management for SDG target 14.2, UNEP, in collaboration with the Regional Seas Programmes, launched a global data collection on the sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources in 2023. In addition to the exercise, UNEP extracted available data from MSPglobal, UNESCO's Maritime/Marine Spatial Planning platform.

Chart 1: Number of Coastal and Marine Planning and Management Plans by region until 2023



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- Understanding the State of the Ocean: A Global Manual on Measuring SDG 14.1.1, SDG 14.2.1 and SDG 14.5.1 (UNEP, 2021): https://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/35086
- Regional Seas Programme: https://www.unep.org/topics/ocean-seas-and-coasts/regional-seas-programme/regional-seas-programme
- Marine Spatial Planning and Integrated Coastal Zone Management Approaches to Support the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goal Targets 14.1 and 14.2 (UNEP, 2018): https://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/26440
- State of the Ocean Report 2022 (IOC-UNESCO, 2022): https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/state-ocean-report-2022
- MSPglobal: https://www.mspglobal2030.org/

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Custodian agency(ies): UNEP

Target 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

Indicator 14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

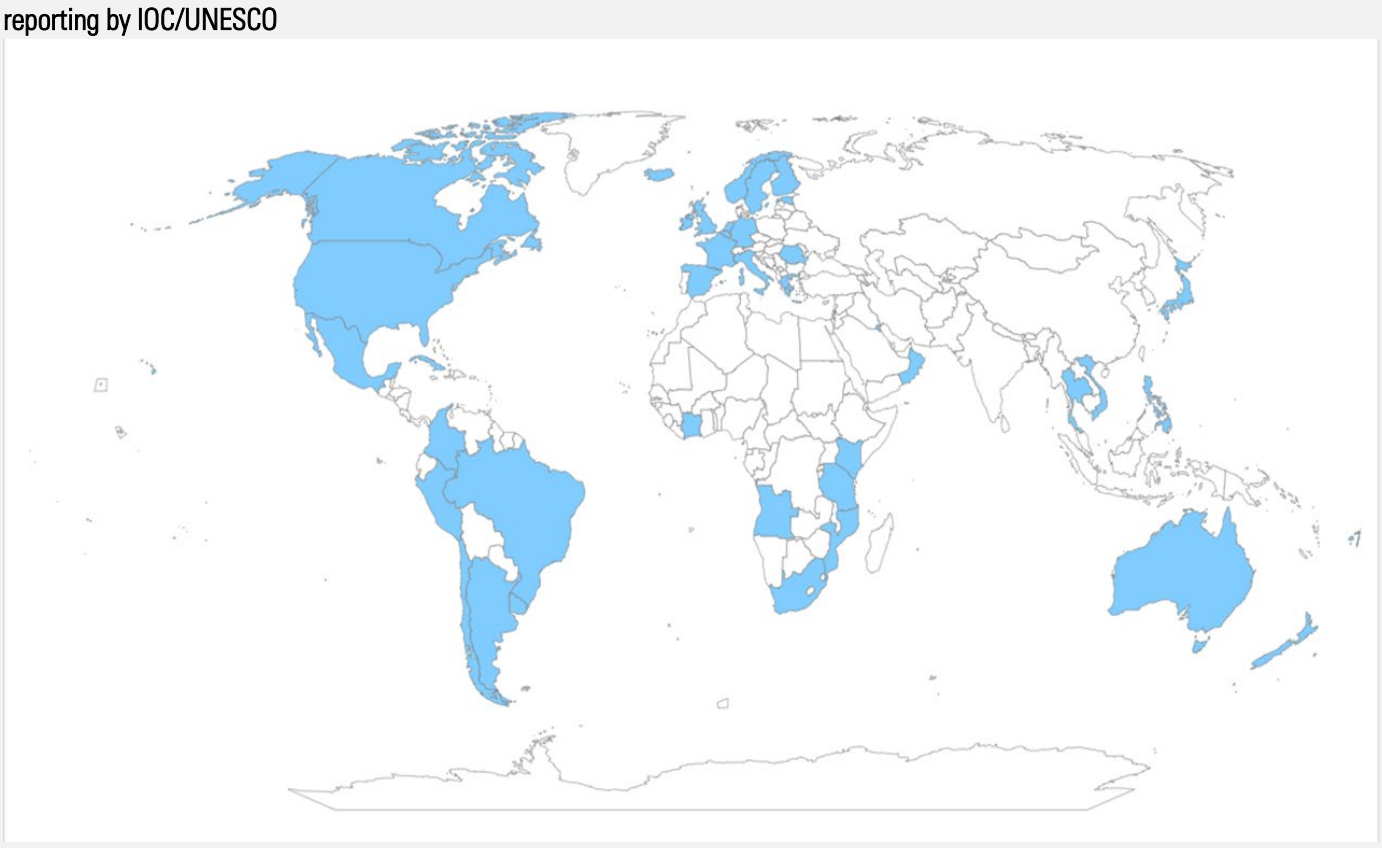
Ocean acidification continues to increase, affecting ocean ecosystems and the global climate

The ocean absorbs around one quarter of the annual emissions of anthropogenic CO2 to the atmosphere (2), thereby helping to buffer the impacts of climate change on the planet (3). The costs of this process to the ocean are high, as the CO2 reacts with seawater and changes the acidity of the ocean; this process is referred to as ocean acidification. Ocean acidification affects organisms and ecosystem services, including food security, by reducing biodiversity, degrading habitats, and endangering fisheries and aquaculture. It also impacts coastal protection (by weakening coral reefs, which shield the coastline) and tourism. Ocean acidification will continue to increase (IPCC 2021: high confidence) (4), with consequences for the global climate: As the acidity of the ocean increases, its capacity to absorb CO2 from the atmosphere decreases, impeding the ocean's role in moderating climate change.

Ocean acidification has been observed globally, in all ocean basins and seas. The growing number of observations of ocean acidification, in particular the increase in coastal observations being reported towards the SDG 14.3.1 Indicator confirms the importance of continued observations at high spatial and temporal resolutions to enable predictions on the rate and scale of change, to understand variability, and to inform mitigation and adaptation strategies at relevant scales. The rate of change, as well as the scale and pattern, however, shows great regional variability. A limited set of long-term observations sites in the open ocean have shown a continuous decline in pH over the last 20 to 30 years. The national datasets submitted towards the SDG 14.3.1 Indicator present a more varied picture for coastal observations of ocean acidification. In addition to absorbing atmospheric CO2, these areas are subject to a great range of stressors affecting the carbonate chemistry of the water, such as freshwater influx, ice-melting, nutrient input from agricultural and industrial activities, temperature change, biological activity, and large ocean oscillations. This local and regionally specific ocean acidification is of great relevance to marine organisms and biological processes which are exposed to the full range of variations during their lifetime. The combination of observations of the chemical and biological impacts of ocean acidification at fine spatial and temporal scales are necessary to determine the vulnerability and adaptation capacity of marine ecosystems and coastal communities towards ocean acidification. Long-term observations in coastal areas are therefore required to discern and map the regional patterns and scale of ocean acidification and to develop strategies supporting locally relevant plans for mitigation and adaptation in a multi-stressor world.

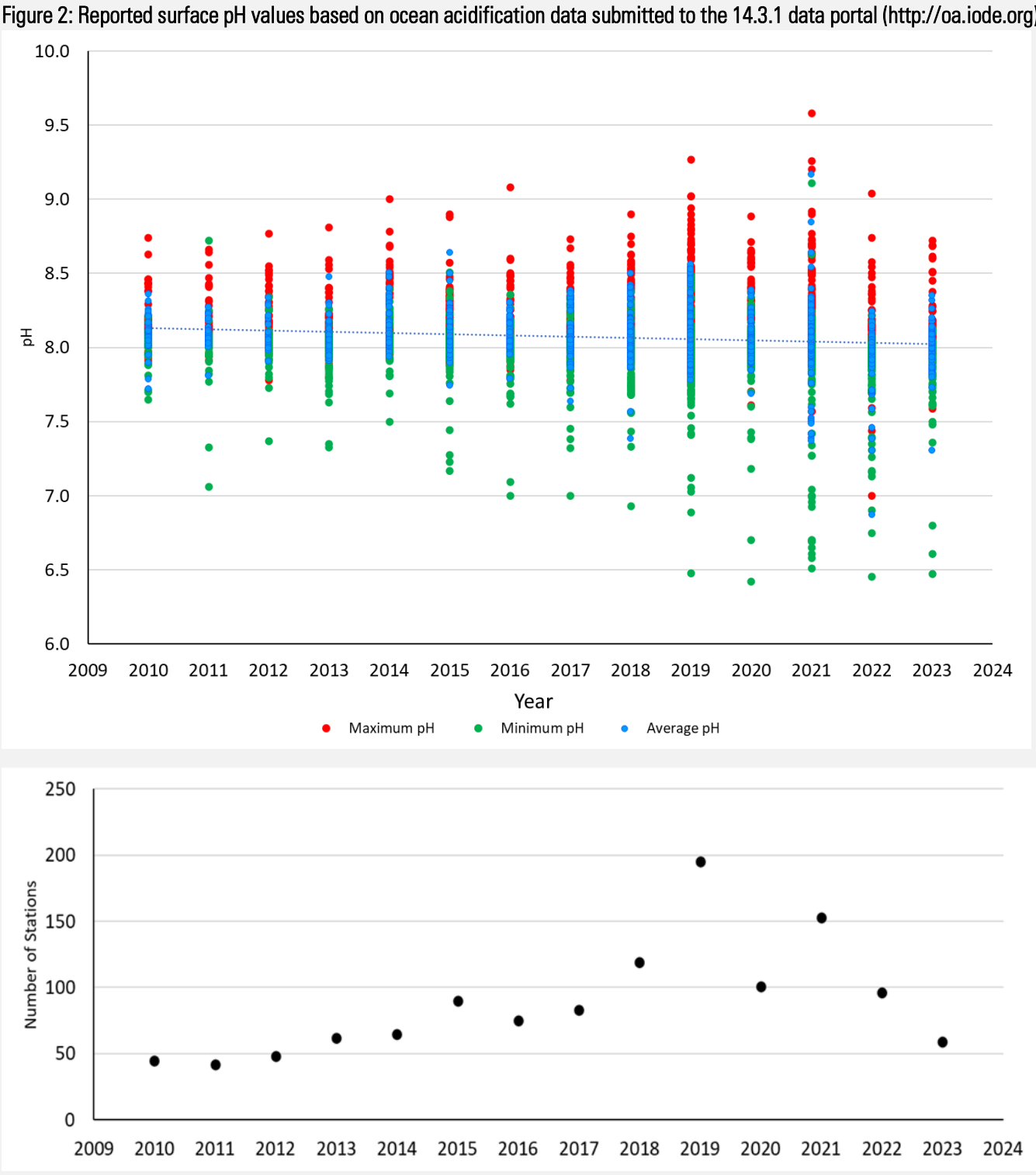
The number of stations in all ocean basins for which ocean acidification data was reported continues to increase, providing a clearer and more detailed regional view of the patterns and trends in ocean acidification around the globe (178 stations in 2021; 308 stations in 2022; 539 stations in 2023; 638 in

Figure 1: Map illustrating surface ocean carbonate chemistry measurement locations received for 14.3.1 ocean acidification reporting by IOC/UNESCO



Countries highlighted in light blue colour reported data in accordance with the SDG 14.3.1 Indicator Methodology. Black dots show the location of sampling stations from which data was collected.

Figure 2: Reported surface pH values based on ocean acidification data submitted to the 14.3.1 data portal (http://oa.iode.org).



Top panel: Black dots – number of stations represented per year. Bottom panel: Blue dots – average annual pH reported from quality assured measurements; red dots – annual minimum pH values reported for each station; green dots – annual maximum pH values reported for each station.

2024). There are, however, still strong inequalities in the distribution of these global ocean acidification observations: gaps in observations and data remain in many areas, especially in coastal Asia and Africa and the open waters of the South Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Ocean as well as the Southern Ocean. In the absence of data on ocean acidification permitting predictions of future scenarios and impacts, these regions remain particularly vulnerable.

Continuous capacity building efforts to increase the capability of nations to measure and report on ocean acidification, particularly in currently undersampled areas, will be key to achieving the SDG Target 14.3: the reduction of local, regional, and global impacts of ocean acidification.

(2) WMO Greenhouse Gas Bulletin (GHG Bulletin) - No.19: The State of Greenhouse Gases in the Atmosphere Based on Global Observations through 2022. https://library.wmo.int/idurl/4/68532
(3) Friedlingstein, P., et al. (2023) Global Carbon Budget 2023, Earth Syst. Sci. Data, 15, 5301–5369. https://doi.org/10.18160/GCP-2023
(4) IPCC, 2021: Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Masson-Delmotte, et al. (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press.

Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- http://ioc-unesco.org/index.php?option=com_oe&task=viewDocumentRecord&docID=21938
- http://oa.iode.org
- http://goa-on.org
- http://goa-on.org/oars/overview.php

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Custodian agency(ies): IOC-UNESCO

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

Indicator 14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

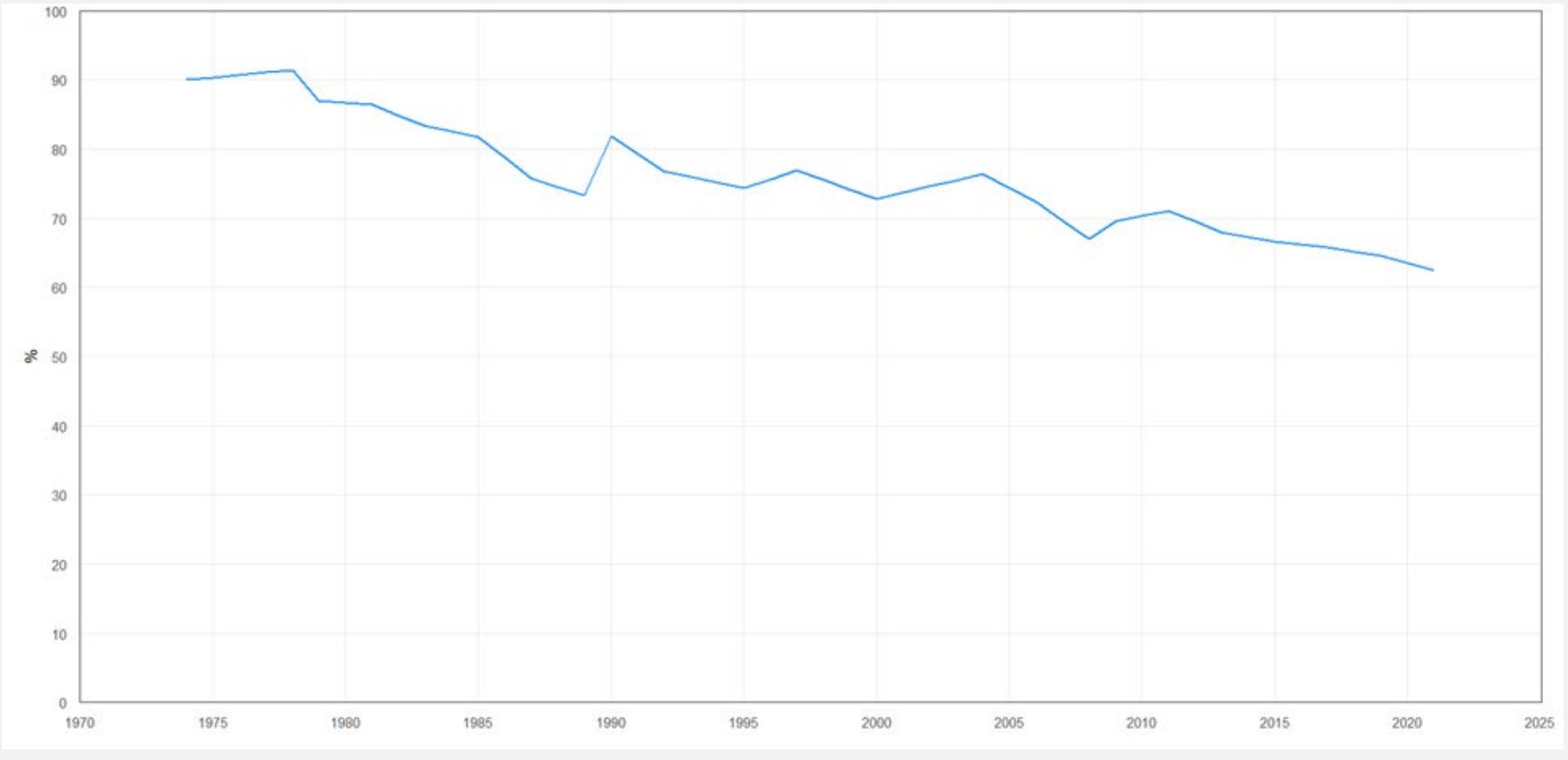
The sustainability of global fishery resources continues to decline

The sustainability of global fishery resources continues to decline from 90 per cent in 1974 to 62.5 per cent in 2021 and global marine fish landings have remained relatively stable in 2021 averaging 80 million tonnes since 1995. Fish stocks within biologically sustainably levels contributed 78 percent of the global marine fish landings in 2021, a finding based on the FAO set of stocks accounting for 72 percent of global landings for 2021. The decreasing trend by 2.1 percent since 2019 continues the declining trend since 1974 (Fig.1), however the global trend is not universal and FAO regions vary from 33 percent to 85 percent.

Among the 15 FAO Major Fishing Areas reviewed, the Southeast Pacific (area 87) had the highest percentage (66.7 percent) of stocks fished at unsustainable levels (33.3 percent sustainably fished), followed by the Mediterranean and Black Sea (area 37) at 62.5 percent fished at unsustainable levels (37.5% fished sustainably), the Northwest Pacific (area 61) at 56 percent unsustainably fished (46% sustainably fished) and the Eastern Central Atlantic (area 34) at 51 percent unsustainable levels (49% sustainable). In contrast, the Northeast Pacific (area 67), Eastern Central Pacific (area 77), Western Central Pacific (area 71) and Southwest Pacific (area 81) had the lowest proportion (15–24 percent) of stocks fished at biologically unsustainable levels (or between 76-85% sustainable fished). Other areas varied between 34 percent and 41 percent of unsustainable levels in 2021 (or between 59 and 66% sustainably fished).

At the national level, we find a good reporting rate on the indicator with 112 countries or territories reporting across two first reporting rounds, and a significant increase in reporting between these two reporting rounds (2019 and 2022), i.e. 98 countries or territories reporting in 2022 up from 86 in 2019. In the 2022 reporting (reference year 2021), considering only 46 validated national questionnaires, we find an average indicator value of 65.1 percent of global stocks are sustainably fished. This value slightly higher than the world average is however within the range of uncertainty using the binomial approximation. Some preliminary trend indications can emerge from the 55 countries that reported twice, of which 23 countries had validated questionnaires in both rounds: in the 2022 reporting, 12 validated questionnaires showed an improvement to the indicator, one reported no change, and 10 reported a decline, with an overall increase in the average indicator score from the 2019 reporting. The SDG 14.4.1 indicator requires considerable technical capacity from countries, and while positive trends in the indicator at the country level are encouraging, these will stabilize and will be converged with the global/regional indicator with more frequent reporting, stabilized national reference lists of stocks, and improved understanding by countries of the requirements of the indicator.

SDG indicator 14.4.1: Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- FAO, 2022. The state of world fisheries and aquaculture – Towards Blue Transformation, FAO, Rome; accessed 15/02/2024 at The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture (fao.org)

Storyline authors(s)/contributor(s): Sharma Rishi, Nieblas Anne Elise, Taconet Marc

Custodian agency(ies): FAO

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

Indicator 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

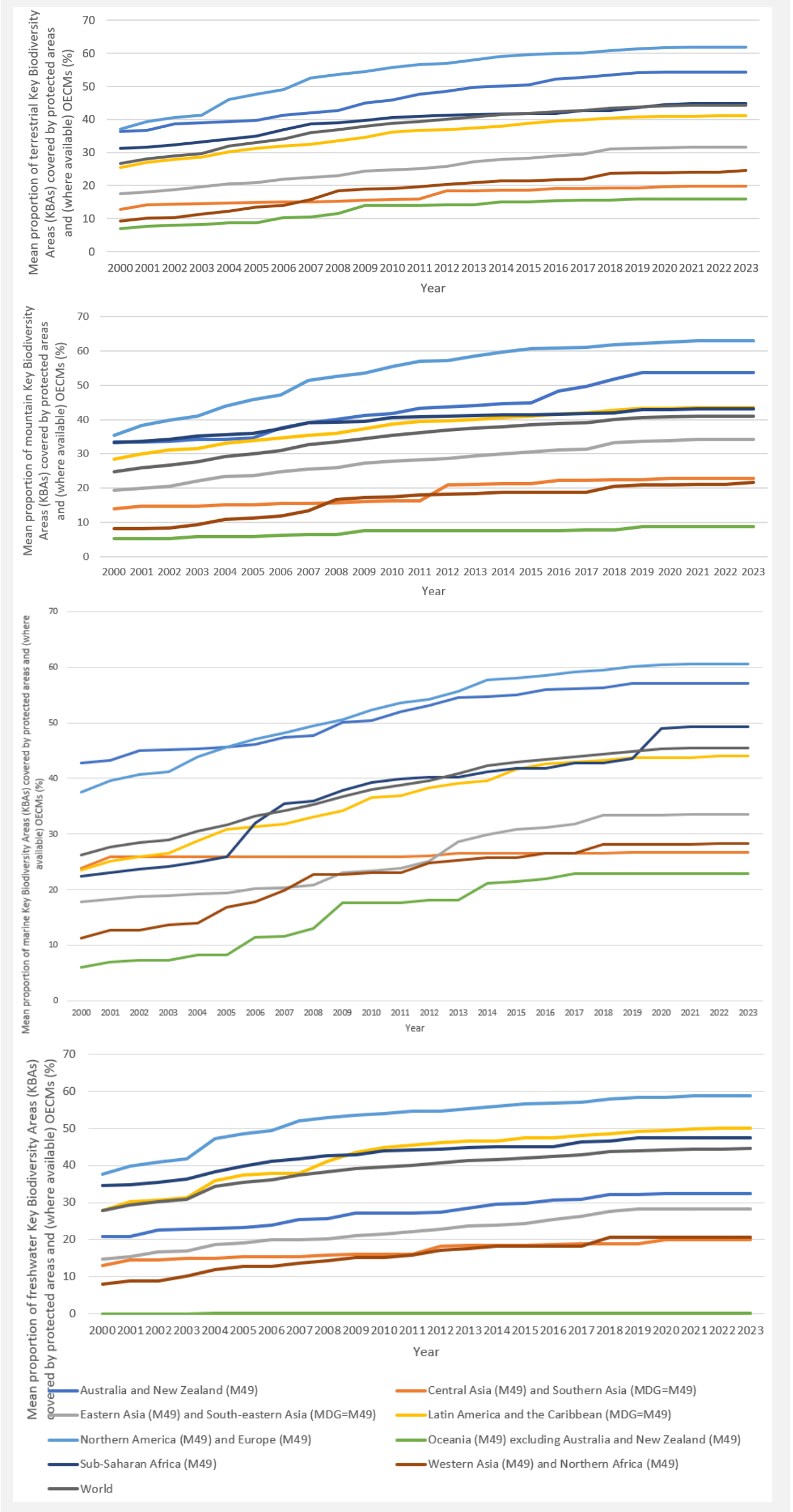
While good progress has been made over recent years towards safeguarding Key Biodiversity Areas – sites of particular importance for biodiversity – in Northern America and Europe, progress has stagnated overall, especially in Asia, Oceania, and Northern Africa, jeopardising the achievement of SDGs 14 and 15, as well as Target 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Both life on earth and the threats it faces are distributed highly unevenly around the planet. Given this, tracking progress towards nature conservation action targets measures how extensively protected areas cover Key Biodiversity Areas, that is, areas of particular importance for biodiversity. This is essential for SDG Targets 14.5 (for marine environments), 15.1 (for terrestrial and freshwater environments), and 15.4 (for mountain environments), as well as for Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 3.

More than 16,000 Key Biodiversity Areas have been identified to date, across all the world's countries, through nationally led exercises in all countries applying internationally standardised criteria. All Key Biodiversity Areas are documented in the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas. All global data on protected areas and Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) are provided by the Protected Planet Initiative.

While this indicator showed substantial improvements prior to 2000, its growth has stagnated over the last two decades. The situation is particularly worrying in Central, Southern, and Western Asia, Northern Africa, and Oceania, all of which still have average coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas by protected areas of less than 30% across each of terrestrial, mountain, marine, and freshwater ecosystems. Coverage in Eastern and South-eastern Asia is also only marginally above 30%. This shortfall in safeguard allows loss of these critically important sites, as witnessed, for example, in ongoing construction of coal transport roads in Indonesia's Hutan Harapan Key Biodiversity Area.

Progress has been more positive in Northern America and Europe, where coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas is now around 60% in each of terrestrial, mountain, freshwater, and marine environments. Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Australia and New Zealand have also shown progress, with coverage above 40% in most cases. An excellent example of a Key Biodiversity Area where protection yielded effective safeguards in 2023 comes from Namibia, where oil drilling was halted to the west of the Okavango Delta Key Biodiversity Area in response to concerns regarding its likely impacts on the wetland. Meanwhile, in Ecuador, the courts ruled in favour of local community conservation in the Intag-Toisán Key Biodiversity Area, halting copper mining from jeopardising the persistence of the Critically Endangered Longnose Stubfoot Toad and dozens of other species.



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- A Global Standard for the Identification of Key Biodiversity Areas (IUCN 2016) https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/46259
- World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas (BirdLife International et al. 2023) https://www.keybiodiversityareas.org
- Protected Planet: The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and World Database on Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (WD-OECM), October 2023 (UNEP-WCMC and IUCN, 2023) https://www.protectedplanet.net/en
- Key Biodiversity Areas Training Course https://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/kba-news/key-biodiversity-areas-training-website
- Key Biodiversity Areas Programme Annual Report 2022 https://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/assets/34263416-4b07-11ee-be56-0242ac120002
- Key Biodiversity Area National Coordination Groups https://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/working-with-kbas/programme/national-coordination-groups
- Targeting site conservation to increase the effectiveness of new global biodiversity targets https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2590332223005638
- We must conserve the right places to halt extinction and reduce biodiversity loss https://www.iucn.org/crossroads-blog/202401/we-must-conserve-right-places-halt-extinction-and-reduce-biodiversity-loss
- Harapan – an update https://community.rspb.org.uk/ourwork/b/actionfornature/posts/harapan---an-update
- Meranti, Indonesia https://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/site/factsheet/15841
- Canadian oil company pauses controversial drilling in Namibian wilderness https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/article/canadian-oil-company-reconafrica-pause-drilling-namibia
- Okavango Delta, Botswana https://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/site/factsheet/6047
- Ecuador court upholds 'rights of nature,' blocks Intag Valley copper mine https://news.mongabay.com/2023/03/ecuador-court-upholds-rights-of-nature-blocks-intag-valley-copper-mine/
- Intag-Toisán Key Biodiversity Area https://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/site/factsheet/14566

Storyline authors(s)/contributor(s): Thomas Brooks, IUCN; Stuart Butchart, BirdLife International; Emily Howland, UNEP-WCMC; Benjamin Lucas, UNEP-WCMC; Andy Plumptre, KBA Secretariat; Tom Scott, BirdLife International

Custodian agency(ies): UNEP-WCMC, UNEP, IUCN

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[b]

Indicator 14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

Global Efforts Strengthened to Combat IUU Fishing

Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing threatens the social, economic and environmental sustainability of global fisheries, hindering countries' abilities to manage their fisheries effectively.

A framework of international instruments have been developed and adopted over the years which provide States with a powerful suite of tools to combat IUU fishing. This framework of instruments was further strengthened with the adoption of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Transshipment1 in September 2022, an important milestone providing international standards for regulating, monitoring and controlling transshipment and ensuring that it is not a loophole for fish derived from IUU fishing. The average level of implementation of relevant international instruments by States as measured by this indicator reached a 4 out of a maximum of 5 in 2022, an increase from 3 in 2018. Based on their reporting, States have thus made good overall progress with close to 75 percent scoring highly in their degree of implementation of relevant international instruments in 2022 compared to 70 percent in 2018.

The Agreement of Port State Measures (PSMA), a key instrument covered under this indicator being the first binding international agreement to specifically target IUU fishing, has continued to garner ground with over 100 States now covered under this agreement. An important step was also taken with the launch of the PSMA Global Information Exchange System (GIES)2, a system to allow States to exchange compliance information on fishing vessels. This system is expected to be a cornerstone towards the effective implementation of the PSMA.

The adoption of the Voluntary Guidelines on Transshipment and the launch of the GIES are an important milestone in combatting IUU fishing, however such standards and systems can only have the desired impact when effectively implemented and used at national level. Continued efforts by States and supporting actors will be needed to effectively implement these international instruments and hence maximise their potential to combat IUU fishing.

Storyline authors(s)/contributor(s): Piero Mannini, FAO; Giuliano Carrara, FAO

Custodian agency(ies): FAO

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

Indicator 14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries

The landscape of global fisheries continues to evolve

The landscape of global fisheries continues to evolve, with increased fish production, rising incomes worldwide and expanding trade. Since the 1960s, per capita fish consumption has doubled. The imperative for sustainable management practices in the fish industry will increase in tandem with the global demand for fish. This is crucial to safeguard the sector's sustainability and capacity to foster food security and economic resilience, particularly in Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

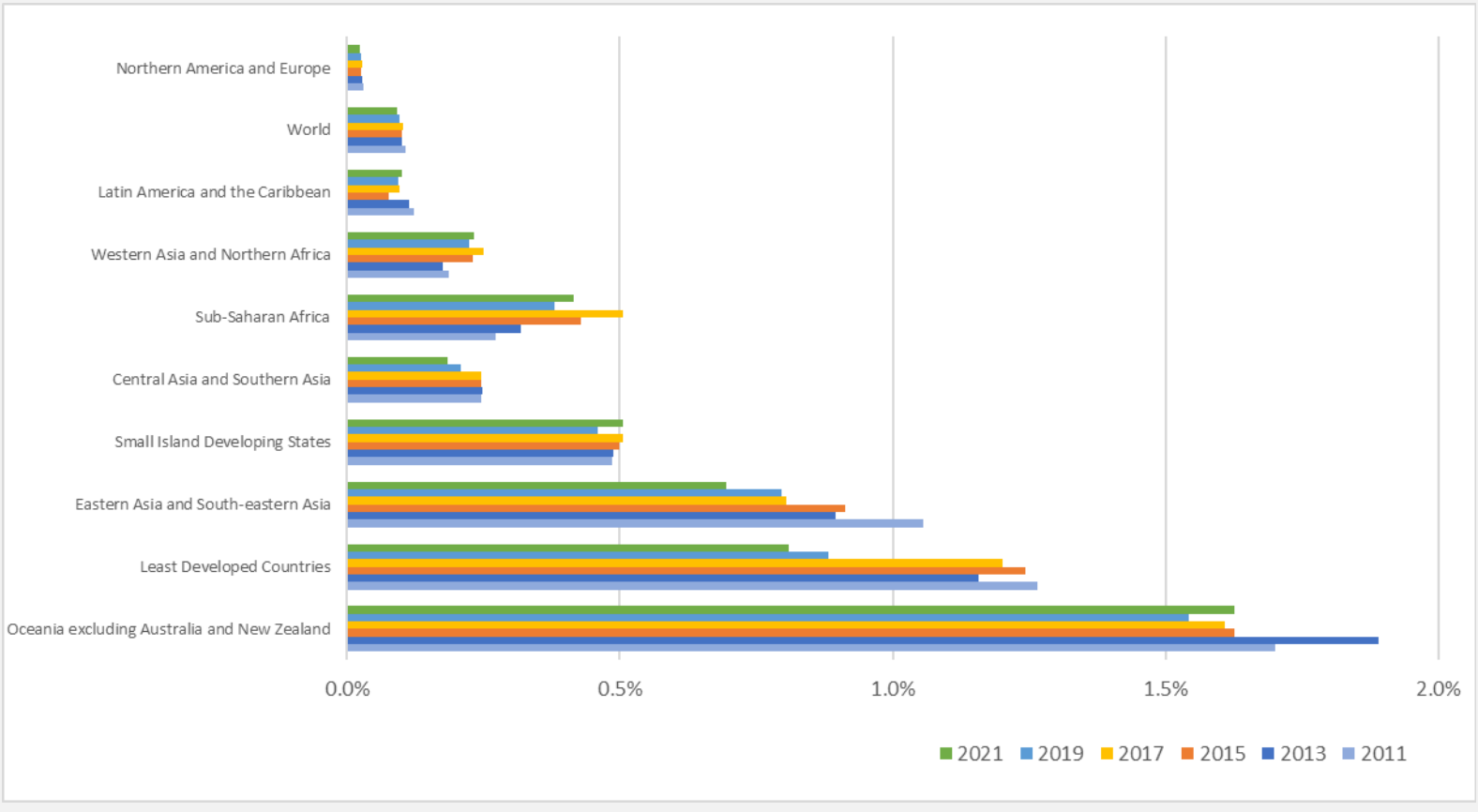
Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP experienced a marginal decrease in 2021, declining from 0.096 percent to 0.094 percent. This trend can be attributed, in part, to the relative decline in the importance of fisheries associated with the economic expansion of other sectors and declining levels of sustainability in several fishing areas.

Although there has been a modest decrease on a global scale, several countries that heavily depend on fisheries for their livelihoods and food security have experienced positive developments. Aquatic food systems remain critical for the economic stability and food security of millions of people around the globe, with the majority of the approximately 58.5 million people employed in the primary sector of fisheries and aquaculture residing in developing countries. There was positive growth in Sub-Saharan Africa, with the sector's GDP share climbing to 0.42 percent in 2021. Similarly, aggregate values for SIDS showed promising growth, from 0.46 percent of GDP in 2019 to 0.51 percent in 2021. Pacific SIDS, which rank among the countries most dependable on fisheries globally, witnessed the proportion of their GDP linked to sustainable fisheries increase from 1.54 percent in 2019 to 1.63 percent in 2021. This growth underscores the sector's potential as a driver of economic development, even as it faces diminishing returns in other regions of the world.

The economic dividends from fisheries can only be sustained through the judicious implementation of fish stock management practices that prevent overexploitation and depletion. The ongoing, albeit decelerated, decline in fish stocks worldwide that remain within biologically sustainable thresholds underscores the necessity for enhanced regulatory frameworks and efficient monitoring systems. Estimates for indicator 14.7.1 were impacted by the declining sustainability of several stocks, most notably in the Eastern Central Atlantic, the Northwest Pacific, Northwest Pacific, and Western Central Pacific, where the proportion of sustainably fished stocks fell by 18 percent, 20 percent, 11 percent and 17 percent, respectively, between 2019–2021.

In the last few years, the fisheries and aquaculture industry has encountered significant difficulties. The initial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic was followed by considerable fluctuations in supply and demand for fish, while also presenting national statistical offices worldwide with unprecedented challenges. This latter point has led to greater reporting delays, particularly among developing countries, and reduced the availability of easily accessible data, making it more difficult to evaluate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on indicator 14.7.1.

Sustainable Fisheries as a Percentage of GDP



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- https://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals-data-portal/data/indicators/1471-value-added-of-sustainable-fisheries/en
- https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-14-07-01.pdf

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Custodian agency(ies): FAO, UNEP-WCMC

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

Indicator 14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology

Custodian agency(ies): IOC-UNESCO

Target 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

Indicator 14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries

Custodian agency(ies): FAO

Target 14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 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"

Indicator 14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of

Custodian agency(ies): UN-DOALOS and other UN-Oceans members