



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



**NINTH MEETING OF THE INTER-AGENCY AND EXPERT GROUP
ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS
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PROPOSAL TO RECLASSIFY SDG INDICATOR 14.7.1

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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



BACKGROUND AND LIMITATIONS

- **14.7.1: Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries**
- Formulation decided by the IAEG-SDGs (indicator not proposed by FAO)
- Limitations: not covering tourism and aquaculture. Currently not possible to assess sustainable contribution to GDP of these components
- “Orphan” indicator until 4th IAEG-SDG (November 2016): FAO accepted to assume custodianship of 14.7.1 submitting Tier III work plan
- Problems in developing the methodology:
 - Internationally agreed definition of “sustainable fisheries” not available
 - Difficulty in operationalizing the definition => focus on environmental (biological) sustainability of fishery resources



BROAD CONSULTATION PROCESS

Regional Workshops

- SIDS focused
- Caribbean, Pacific, Africa, India, Mediterranean, South China Sea
- Coverage **39 countries**
- Involvement of NSOs, Ministries and Scientific Community

Feedback from Countries

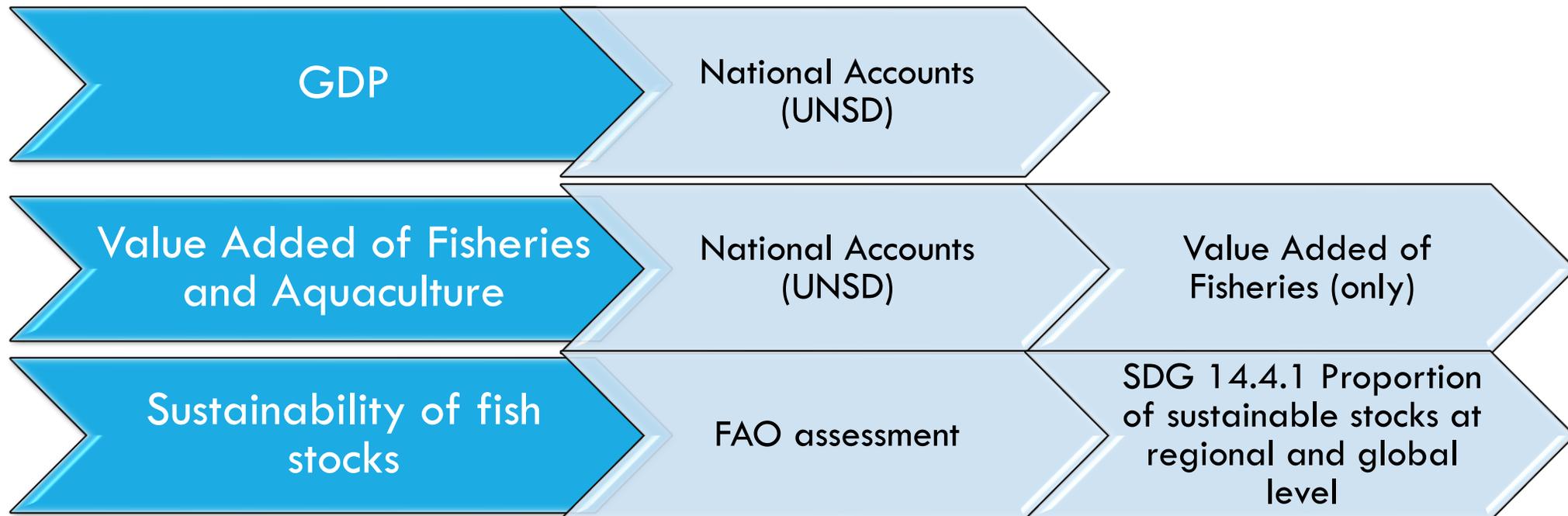
- Importance of the indicator
 - Reinforcing the role of fisheries in the economy
- Minimize additional burden for countries



METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

The methodology is built on three main inputs, which are all internationally recognised standards: GDP, value added of fisheries and the biological sustainability of fish stocks.

$$\text{SDG 14.7.1} = \left(\frac{\text{Value Added of Marine Fisheries}}{\text{GDP}} \right) \times \text{Sustainability Multiplier}$$





METHODOLOGY: FISHERIES VALUE ADDED

- The indicator measures the value added of sustainable **marine capture** fisheries as a proportion of GDP. However, countries report only aggregated data for fisheries value added (including aquaculture and inland fisheries)
- It is therefore necessary to separate the value added for marine capture fisheries from the total fishery value added.
- The quantity of marine capture fisheries as a proportion of total fish production is used as a proxy for the proportion of fisheries value added (value of marine capture fisheries not available).

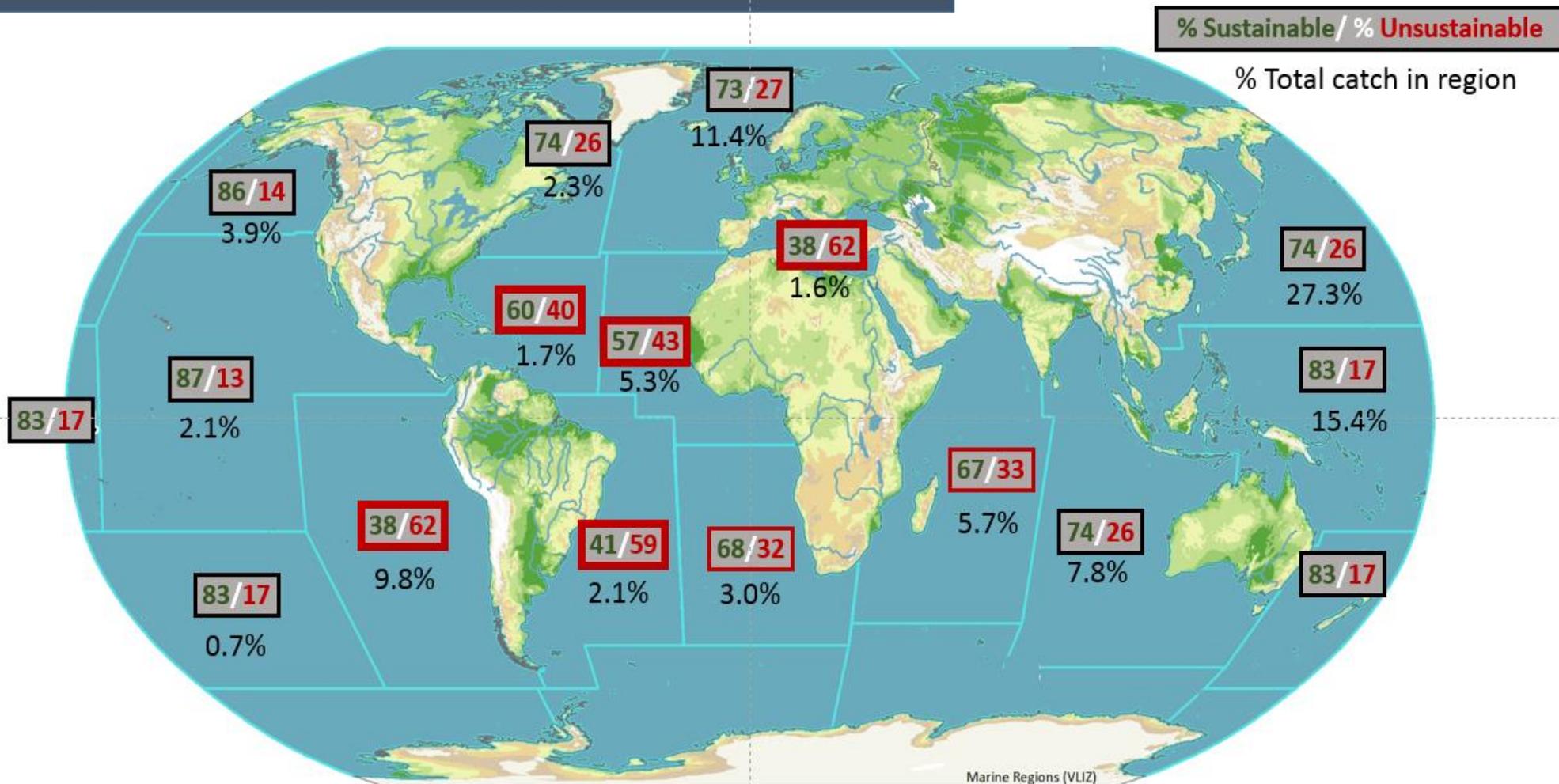


METHODOLOGY: SUSTAINABILITY MULTIPLIER

- To determine which portion of the fisheries value added is sustainable, the value added is multiplied by the country's sustainability multiplier
- **The sustainability status of the Fishing Areas** is derived from the regional disaggregation of **SDG indicator 14.4.1**, combining FAO marine fish stocks assessments with assessments produced by a selection of national and regional institutions and scientific working groups. The information from various sources is analyzed and synthesized to classify the status of fish stocks at **regional** and **global** level.
- **A country's sustainability multiplier** is calculated as a weighted average of the sustainability multipliers of the Fishing Areas where the country performs fishing activities

DISAGGREGATED DATA AVAILABLE FOR SDG INDICATOR 14.4.1 BY FAO MAJOR FISHING AREAS

Regional state of the world's marine fish stocks (2015 data)





INDICATOR Calculation example: Turkey (2013)

GDP: USD 1,569 billion

Capture share by volume	Sustainability multiplier	Fisheries and Aquaculture VA	Fisheries VA	Sustainable fisheries VA
56%	41% [Mediterranean & Black Sea]	USD 2.892 billion (0.18% of GDP)	USD 1.615 billion (0.1% of GDP)	USD 656 million (0.04% of GDP)

$$2.892 \text{ billion} * 0.56 = 1.615 \text{ billion}$$

Calculating *marine capture fisheries* share of Fisheries and Aquaculture Value Added

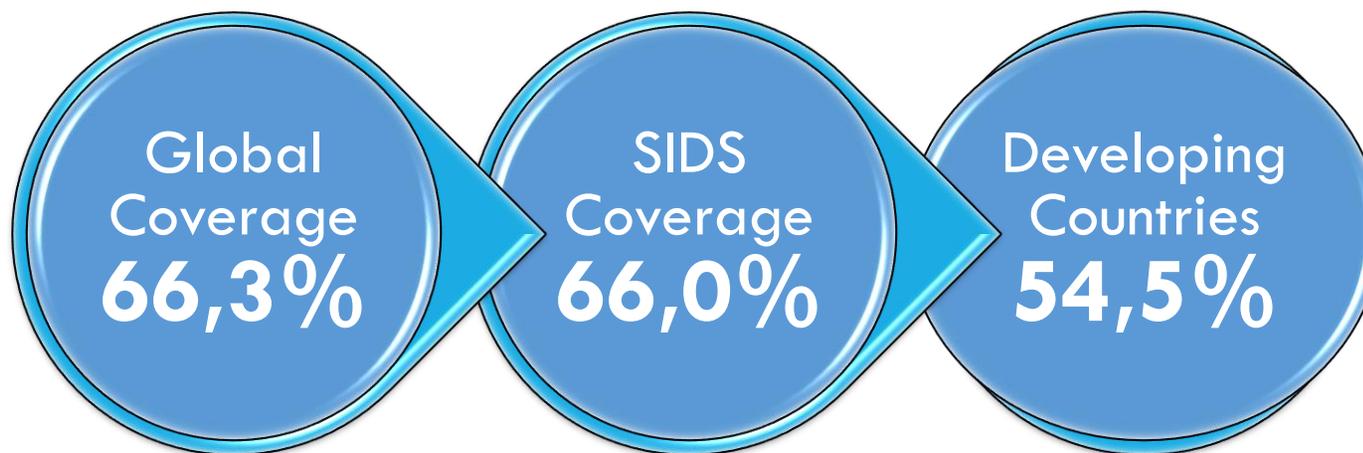
$$1.615 \text{ billion} * 0.41 = 656 \text{ million}$$

Calculating the sustainable portion of *marine capture fisheries* Value Added

$$14.7.1 = 656 \text{ million} / 1569 \text{ billion} * 100 = \underline{0.04\%}$$



COUNTRY COVERAGE OF THE PROPOSED INDICATOR



- Good regional and global coverage
- Good coverage of SIDS and developing countries



DATA GAPS AND FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS

- Not all countries report their Agricultural VA disaggregated in its components (agriculture, fishing, aquaculture and forestry). Need to provide TA to support the production of more detailed NA data.
- Need to support countries in producing comparable data on producer prices of marine fish stocks status (better way to distinguish between marine fisheries and aquaculture VA)
- SDG 14.4.1 is currently produced only at global level and for FAO fishing areas for the lack of reliable national fish stock assessments. Main difficulty: several fish species are highly migratory. FAO is producing guidelines for the compilation of national stock assessments
- When countries will be able to provide national stock assessments under 14.4.1, these could be used to sharpen the sustainability multiplier for 14.7.1.



COMPARING 14.7.1 AND PROXY INDICATOR

- The delay in finalizing the methodology for 14.7.1 has also led the IAEG-SDG to propose a proxy indicator for the target: **MSC certified catch** (Indicator for AICHI target).
- In FAO's view, a proposal built on current private certification schemes will not be globally representative and is likely to have especially reduced participation from developing countries.
 - MSC only has certified fisheries in 38 countries
 - Globally, MSC certified catch is equivalent to 13% of total marine capture.
 - In developing countries, less than 2% of their production is certified by MSC.
- Promoting the use of MSC certification (paid voluntary scheme) as a proxy may lead to a biased country coverage, basically associated with the financial costs of certifying fisheries in developing countries and small-scale fisheries.



PROPOSAL FOR RECLASSIFICATION OF SDG INDICATOR 14.7.1

Characteristics:

- Conceptually clear
- Use international standards
- Established methodology
- Data available for the majority of countries
- Comparative advantage over proxy indicator



**Reclassification
to Tier I**