



Food and Agriculture  
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**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 4<sup>th</sup> 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

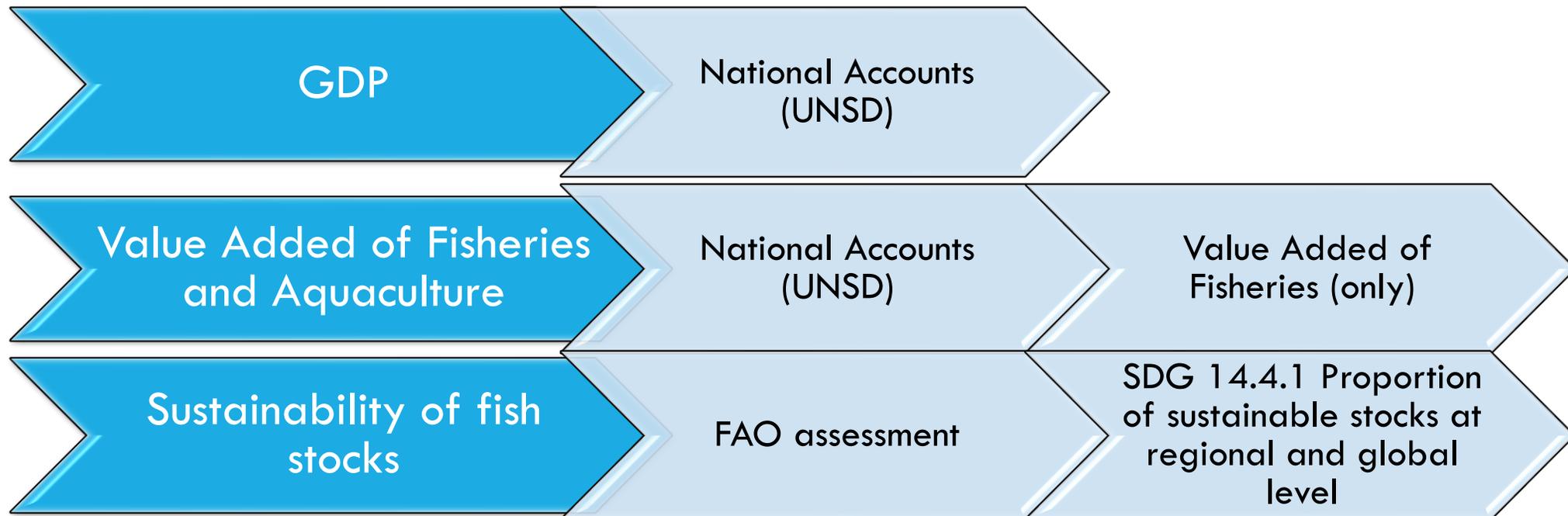
- Importance of the indicator
  - Reinforcing the role of fisheries in the economy
- Minimize additional burden for countries



# 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).

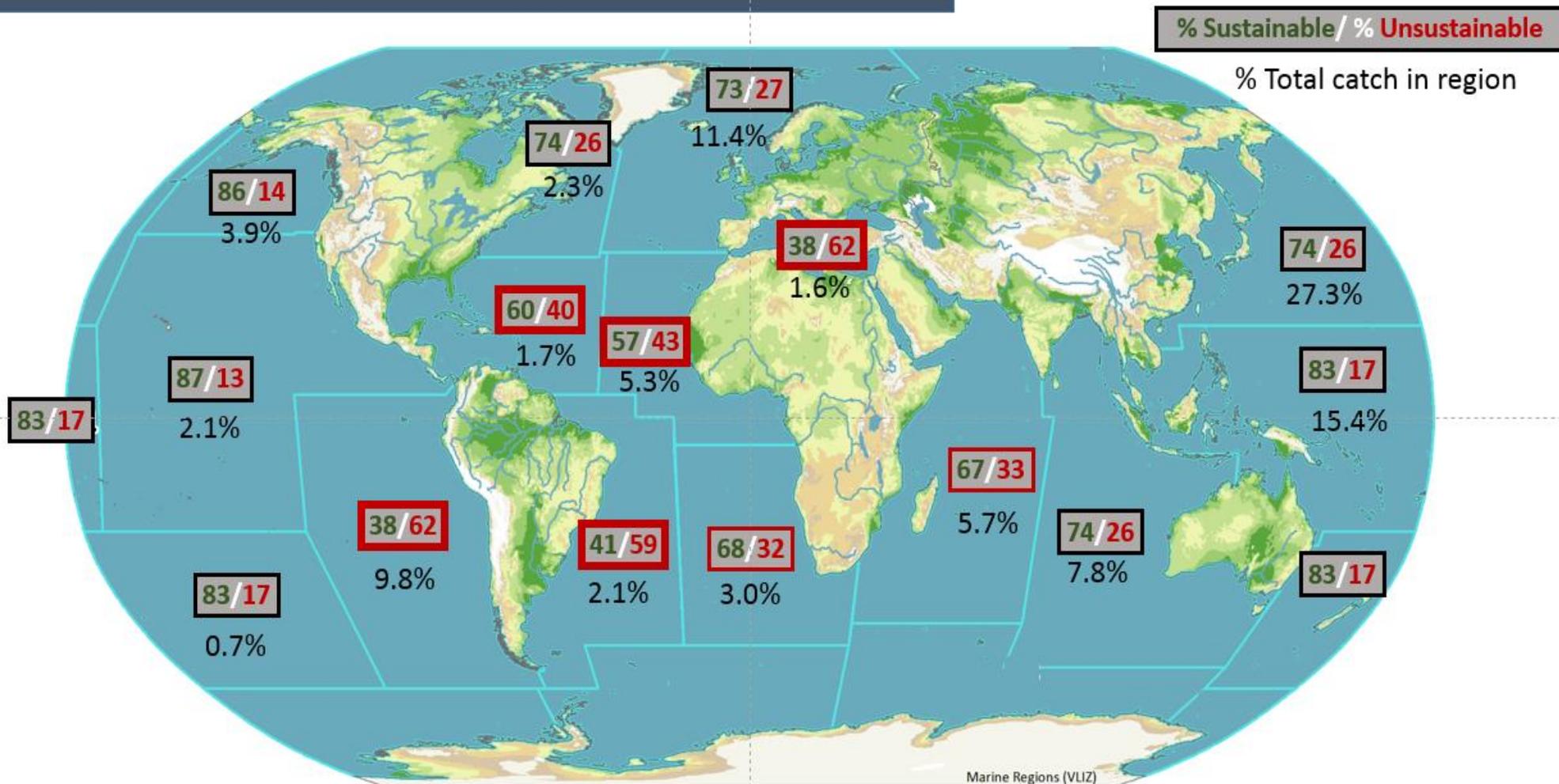


## METHODOLOGY: SUSTAINABILITY MULTIPLIER

- 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

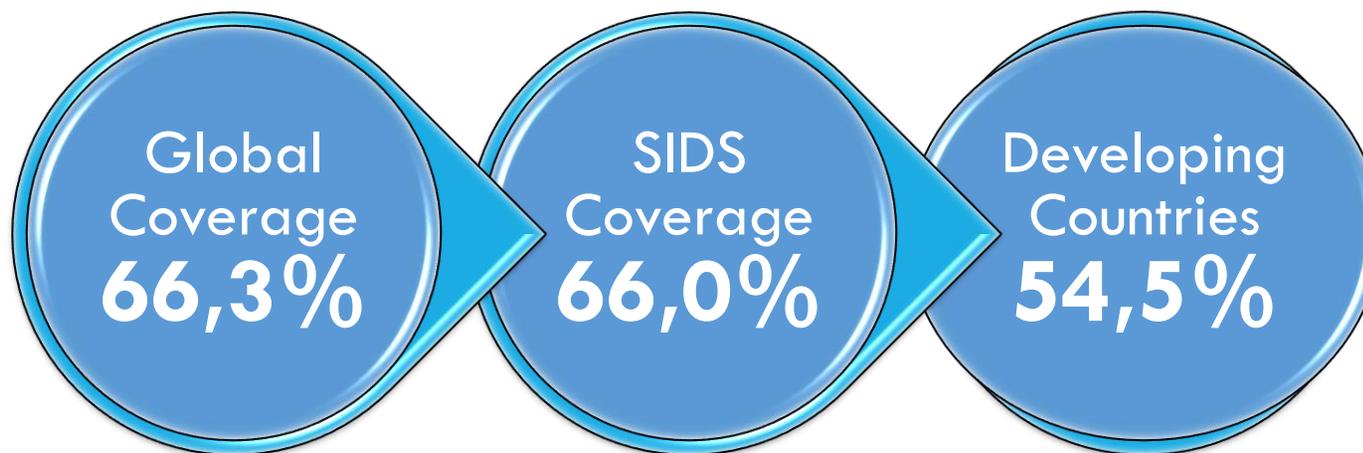
$$1.615 \text{ billion} * 0.41 = 656 \text{ million}$$

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**