

# CWP

Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics

## SDGs and SDG 14 under FAO Custodianship

Overview of monitoring and reporting of SDGs  
relevant to fisheries and aquaculture statistics

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CWP

# United Nations 2030 agenda

- Adopted in 2015 by 193 countries
- Central, transformative commitment: **Seeks to leave no one behind and aspires to transform the world in which we live.**
- The UN 2030 Agenda sets in place a global reporting framework that includes **inputs at local, national, regional levels** and culminates in the UN **High-Level Political Forum**.
- SDG indicators are the foundation of this global monitoring framework for **mutual accountability** (commitments voluntarily made).

TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD:



THE 2030 AGENDA FOR  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- **UN Statistical Commission** is overall responsible for developing and implementing the SDG monitoring framework
- **UN Statistical Commission** established **Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators** (IAEG-SDGs) to oversee this work through to 2030

### **The process is fully led by countries**

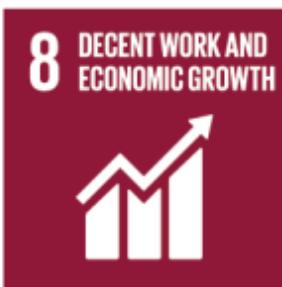
- Countries decided which indicators to include in the **SDG framework and the regional framework**
- The success of the SDGs rests to a large extent on an **effective monitoring, review and follow-up** process.

# Global monitoring framework

- The global indicator framework (GIF) comprises 232 unique indicators
- Indicators provide a **systematic methodology** representing a broad measure of progress and comparability
- Indicators ensure **quality, accessible, timely, reliable, disaggregated data**
- Efforts to **strengthen statistical capacity** in developing, least-developed, and middle-income countries
- Data and information from **existing reporting mechanisms to be used** where possible
- Country and FAO as custodian agency have **different but complementary roles**



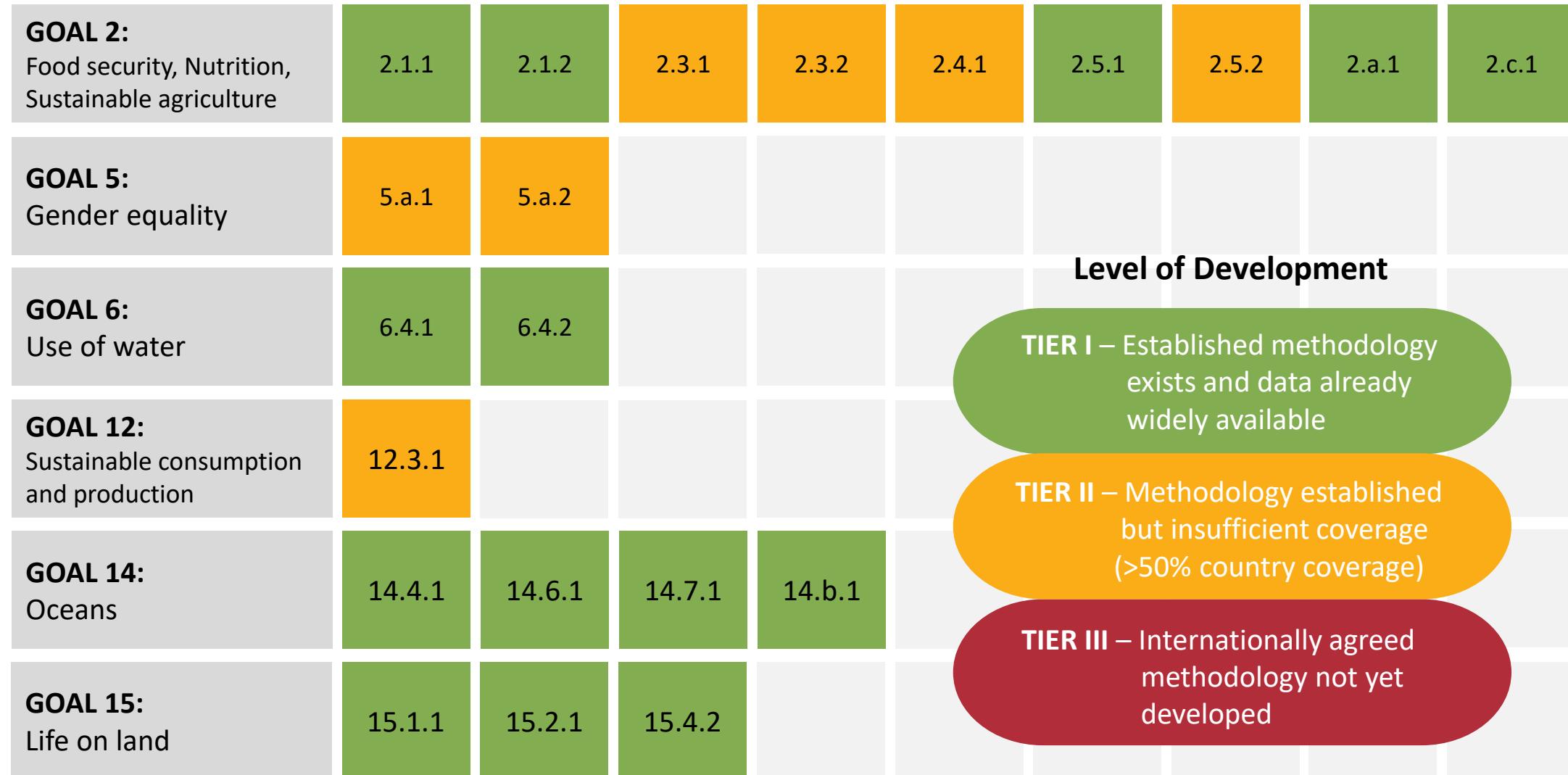
# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





# Status of SDG indicators under FAO custodianship

## As of February 2021



# Overview of the Goal 14

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## 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.

# Overview of the Goal 14

## Target 14.4 and the linkages with other SDGs targets

You need to consider the importance of wild capture fisheries as a source of food, livelihoods, profits and biodiversity to understand its linkages with other development goals like **protecting livelihoods, eradicating poverty** and **ending food insecurity**, as well as **ensuring shared prosperity**.

You can certainly see that wild capture fisheries can be closely associated with additional SDGs beyond its host, SDG Target 14.4. Other key SDGs include:



**SDG 1: "End poverty in all its forms everywhere"**

**SDG 2: "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture"**

**SDG 3: "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages"**

**SDG 13: "Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts"**

# Overview of the Goal 14

## Target 14.4 and Indicator 14.4.1

Also Goal 14 is an international recognition that the sustainable use and conservation of the oceans is a key feature of a sustainable development. And within SDG 14, only Target 14.4 calls out the specific need to **sustainably manage our fisheries and end destructive fishing practices.**

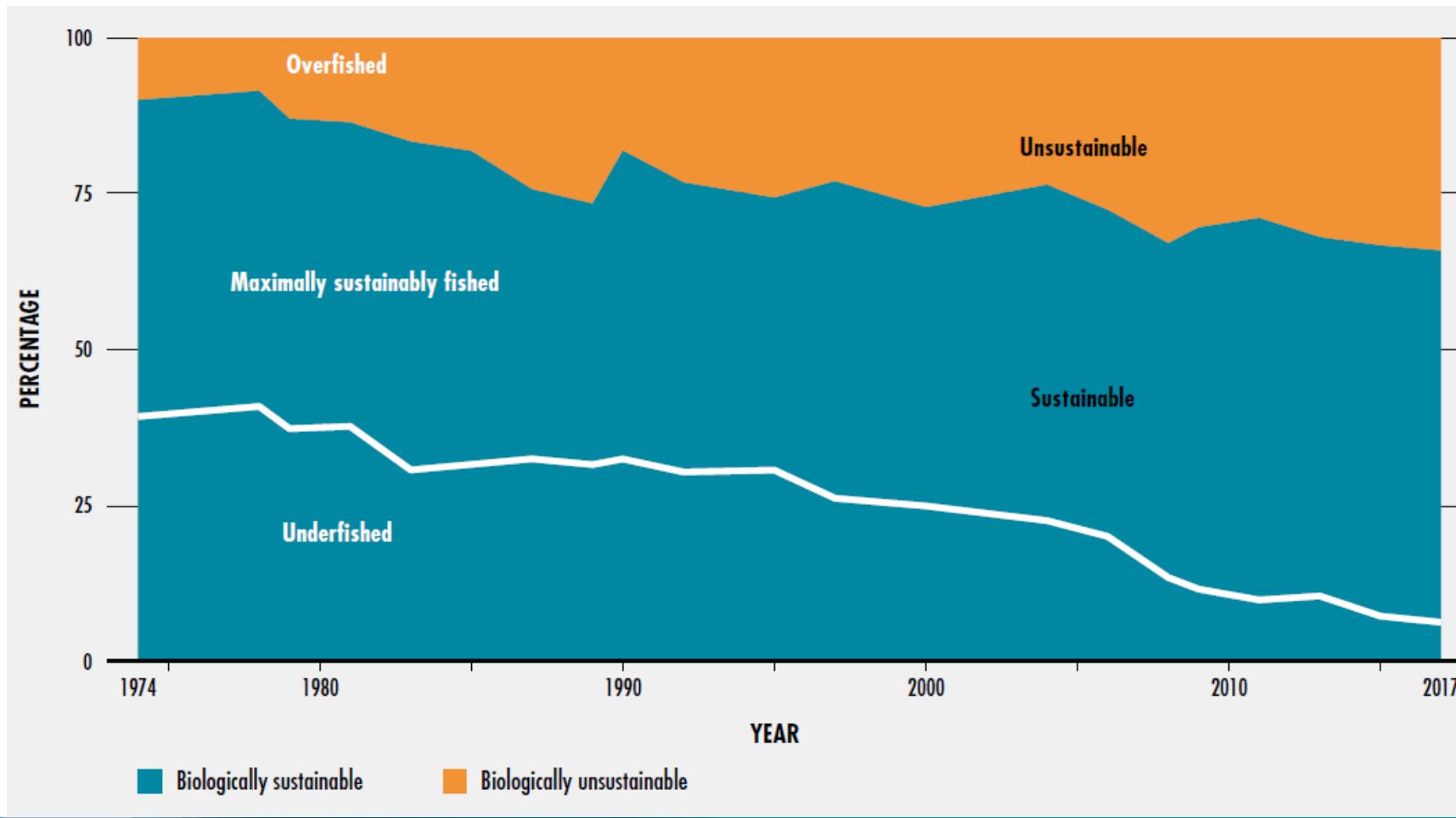


**Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels.**

**Focal points**  
[Yimin Ye](#)  
[Marc Taconet](#)

# Global trends in the states of the world's marine fish stocks, 1974-2017

Fish stocks that are within biologically sustainable levels exhibited a decreasing trend from 90% in 1974 to 65.8% in 2017.

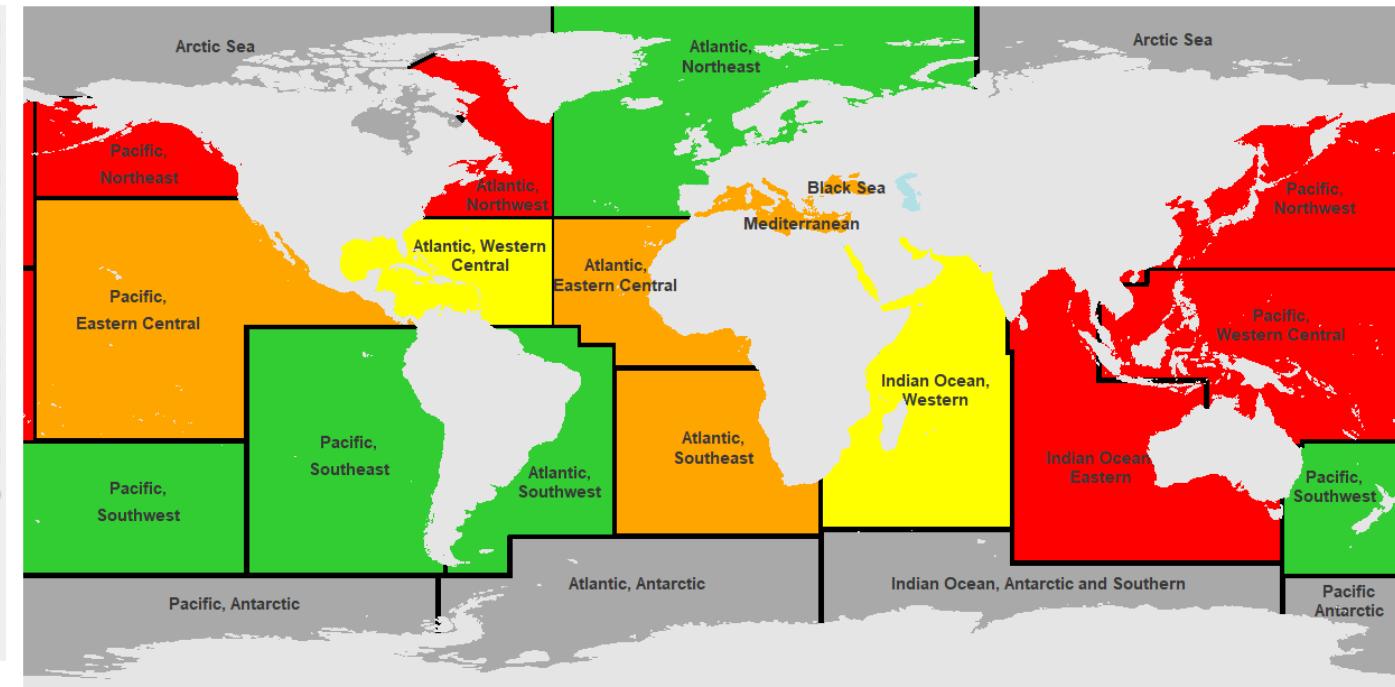
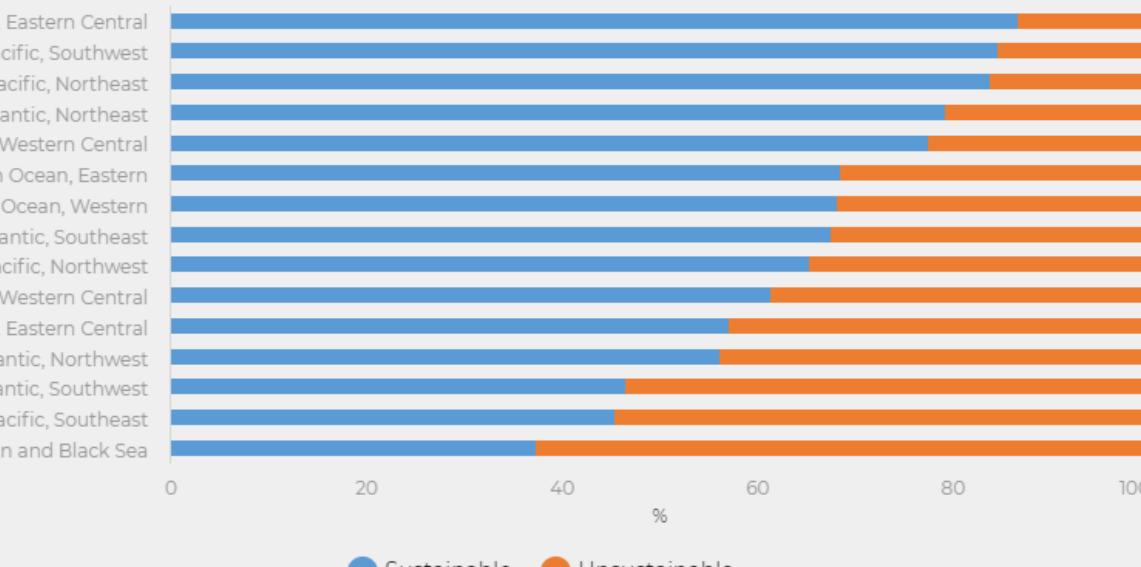


- Data collected through SDG 14.4.1 questionnaire
- Series of global and regional online courses (Caribbean, Pacific, Africa, Southern and Southeast Asia..) in three different languages (English, Spanish, French) are planned for November 2021 to February 2022.
- The objective is assist countries on setting up institutional framework, setting up a reference list of stocks, analysing information on stocks with standardized tools, and reporting on national value of SDG 14.4.1.
- **Accurate, reliable, comparable, and timely fisheries statistics are a major support to deliver this indicator and monitor progress.**

# Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

Status assessment: Far from target

Trend assessment: Deterioration



1 - Target already met  
2 - On track  
3 - On path  
4 - No improvement  
5 - Deterioration  
6 - Data not available

Progress towards restoring the proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels by Fishing Area, 2015–2017



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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.

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

Focal points  
[Audun Lem](#)  
[Marcio Castro de Souza](#)

**Data is collected from countries**

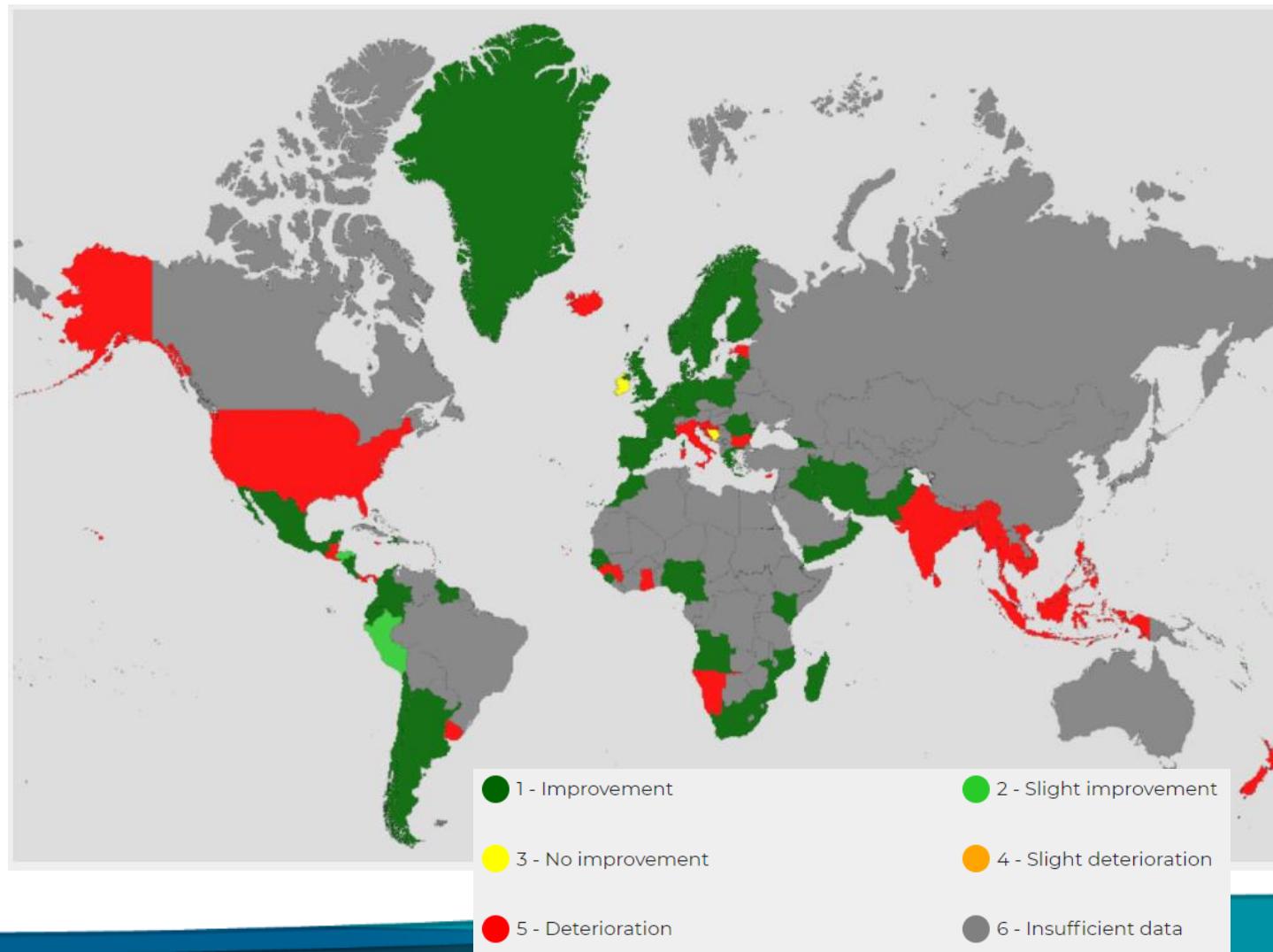
**Main sources:**

- **UNSD National Accounts Official Country Data**
- **OECD Annual National Accounts**

## Status assessment: Not possible due to absence of numerical yardstick in target

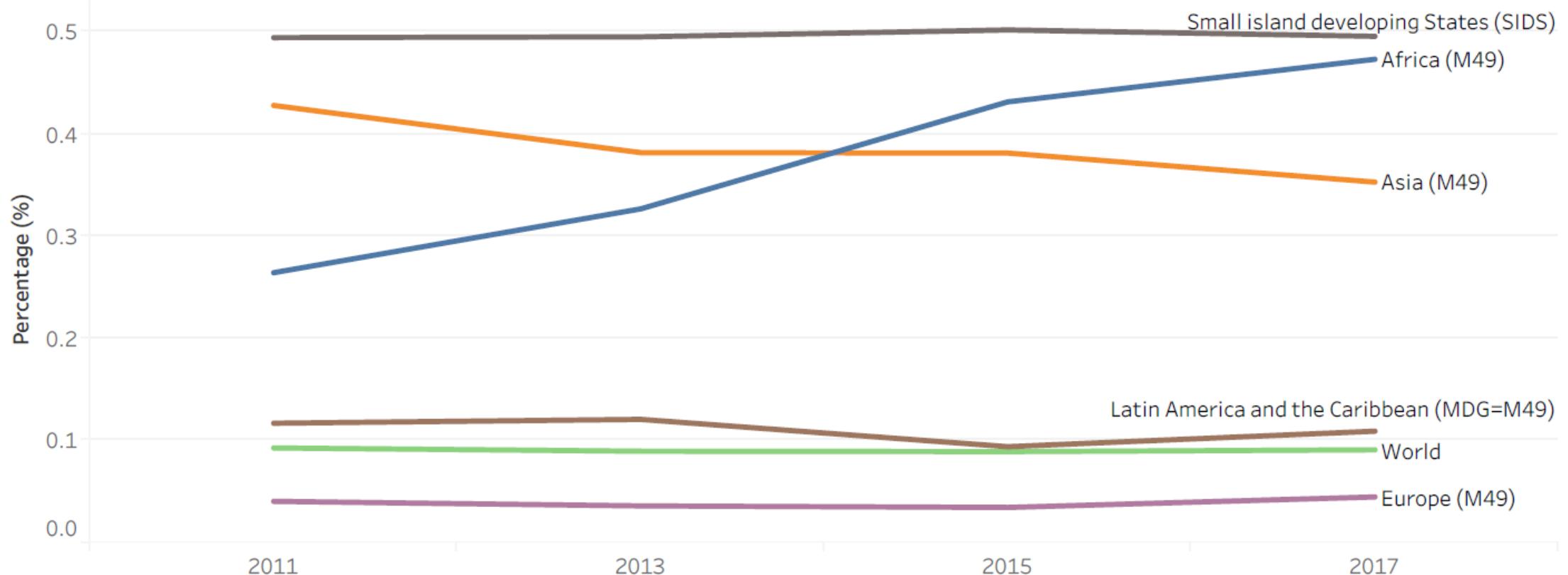
Trend Assessment: Slight improvement

Progress towards increasing sustainable  
fisheries as a percentage of GDP, 2015–2017



Status assessment: Not possible due to absence of numerical yardstick  
in target

Trend Assessment: Slight improvement





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## 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.

Indicator 14.6.1 - Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

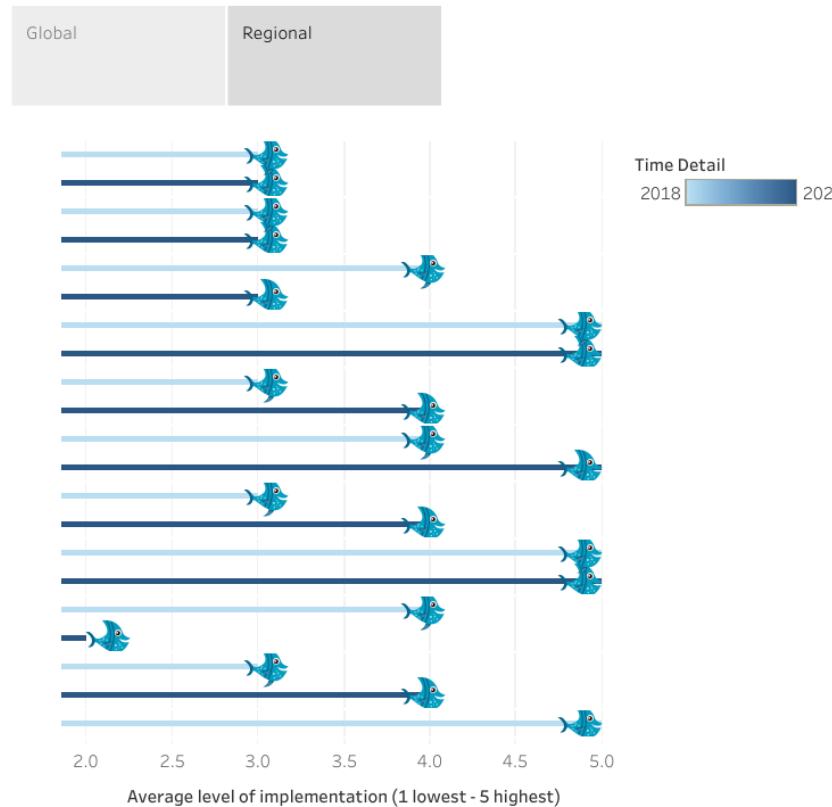
Focal points  
Piero Mannini  
Giuliano Carrara

Reporting through the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

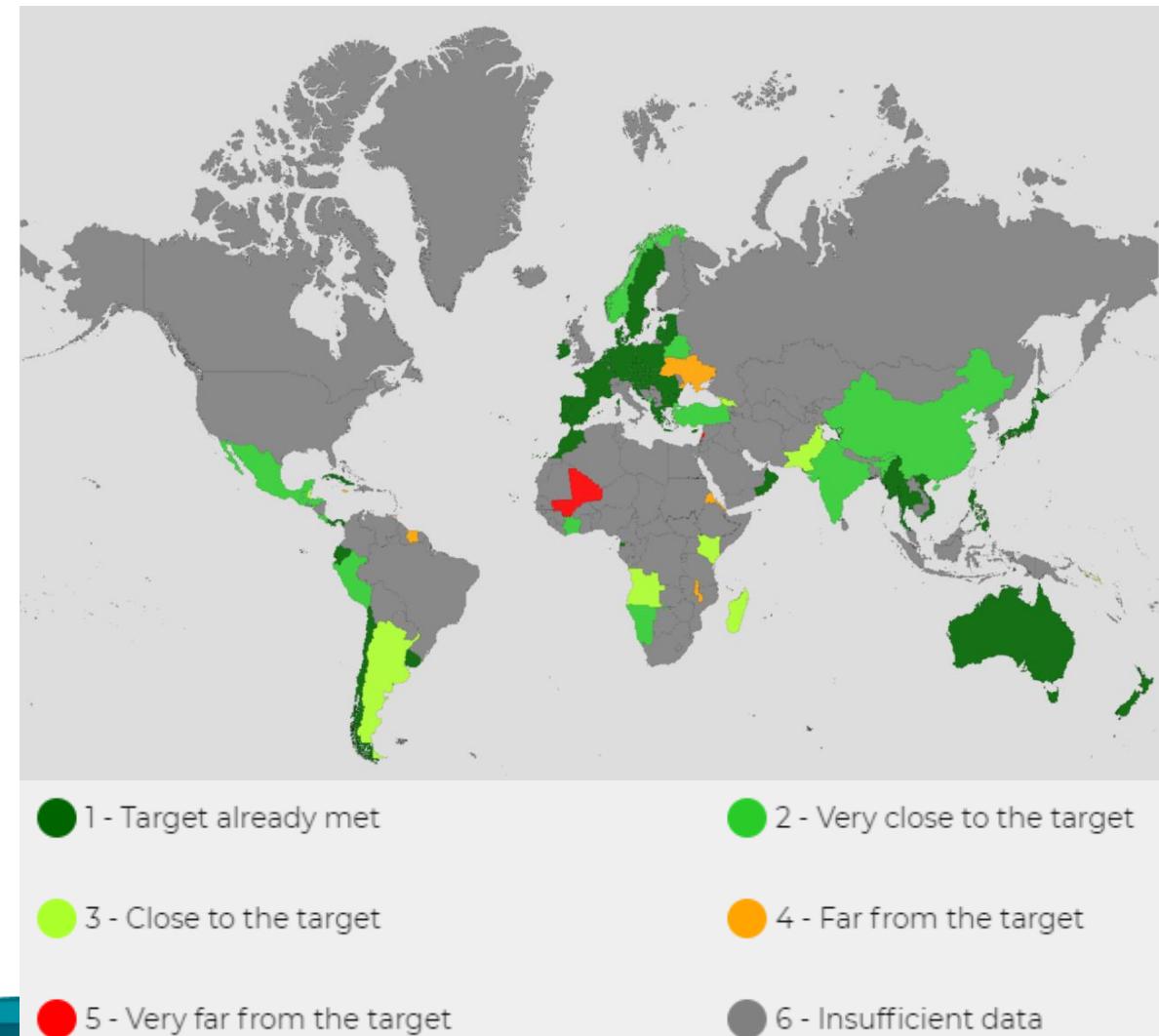
Current status: Very close to target

Trend assessment: Slight improvement

Average level of implementation of IUU instruments in 2018 and 2020



Current distance to the target of SDG indicator 14.6.1 based on 2020 data





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## Target 14.b

**Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.**

Indicator 14.b.1 - Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal / regulatory / policy /institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries

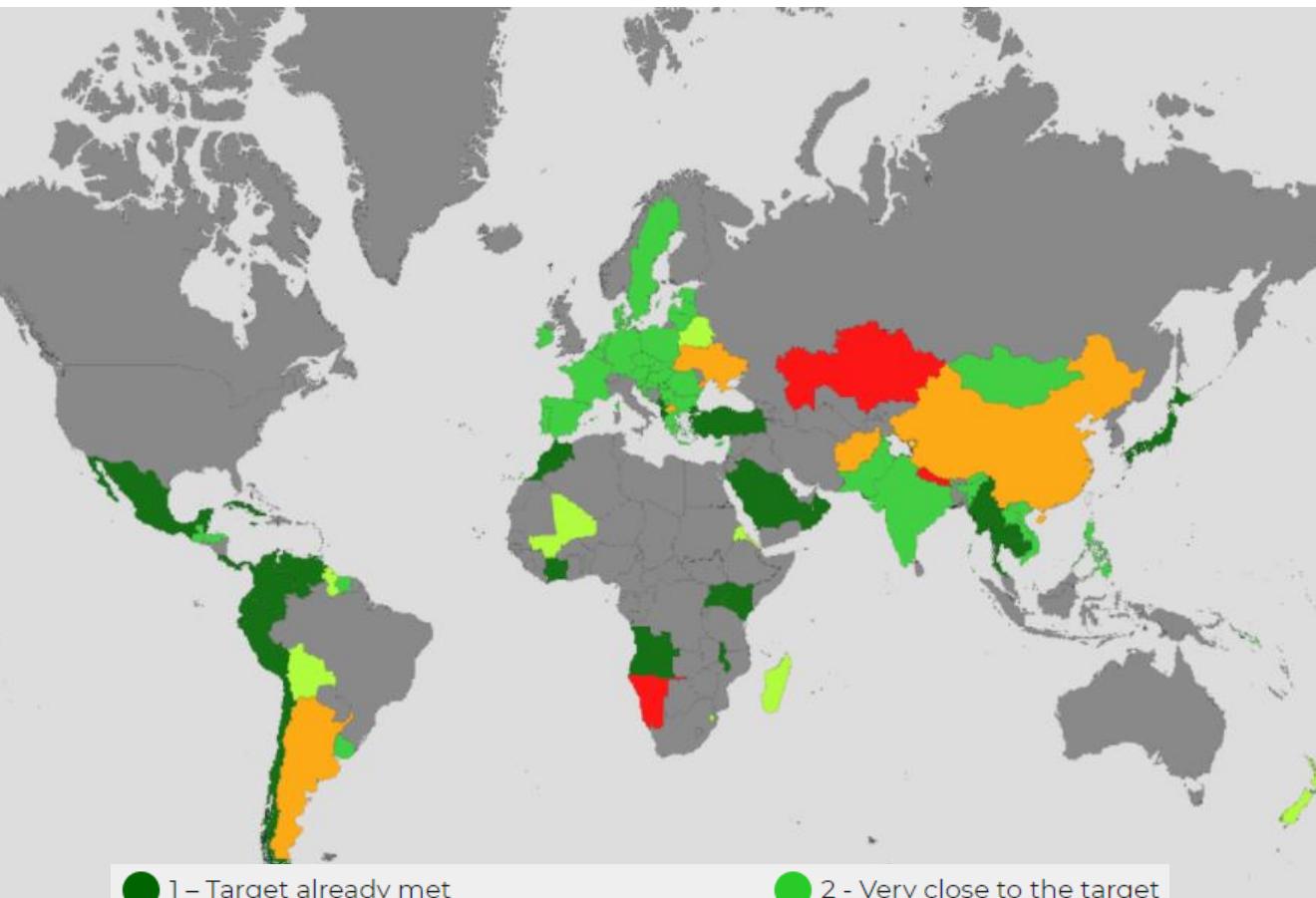
**Reporting through the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries**

Focal points  
Nicole Franz  
Stefania Savorè

Current Status: Very close to target

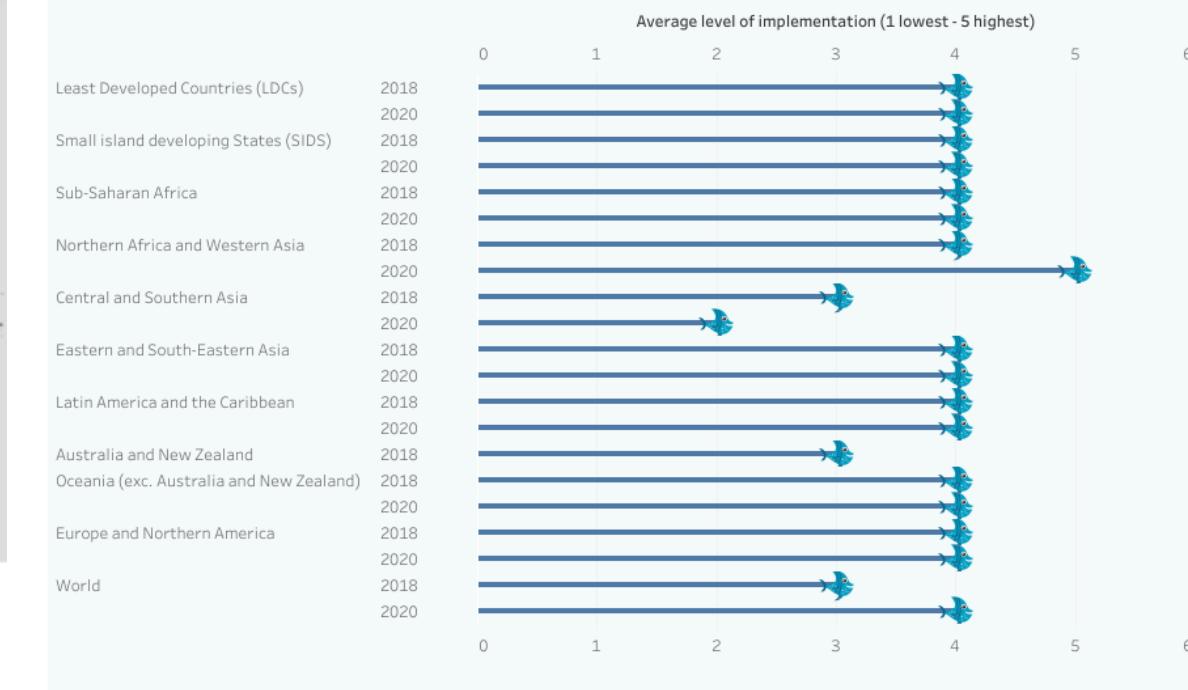
Trend Assessment: Slight improvement

Current distance to the target of SDG indicator 14.b.1  
based on 2020 data



Implementation of Instruments for Access to  
Resources and Markets for Small-Scale Fisheries  
in 2020

Global      Regional



# Country's role within SDG framework

- Responsible for **implementation** of goals and targets based on commitments voluntarily made
- **Reporting** of indicators is mandatory, but countries decide which indicators to report (potential lack of capacity, data, conflicting priorities)
- Establish inter-institutional coordination to invigorate the production of SDG indicators
- Each country has different (capacities and priorities)
  - Implementation should be **tailored to national targets and indicators**
  - “guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances”

# FAO's role within SDG framework (1/3)

- FAO collects data from national sources, carry out **quality assurance**, consistency and comparability, and estimate regional and global aggregates for reporting to UNSD. If estimates are produced by FAO, prior consultation is needed with countries before publication.
- FAO is responsible of assessing capacity gaps, providing **technical support** (e-Learning courses and national, regional and global workshops), and **facilitating assessments and reporting**
- FAO provides statistical capacity development support to countries through an array of complementary initiatives, such as the "Measuring the SDGs" umbrella programme; the Global Strategy for Agricultural and Rural Statistics Phase 2; and the 50by2030 Initiative.

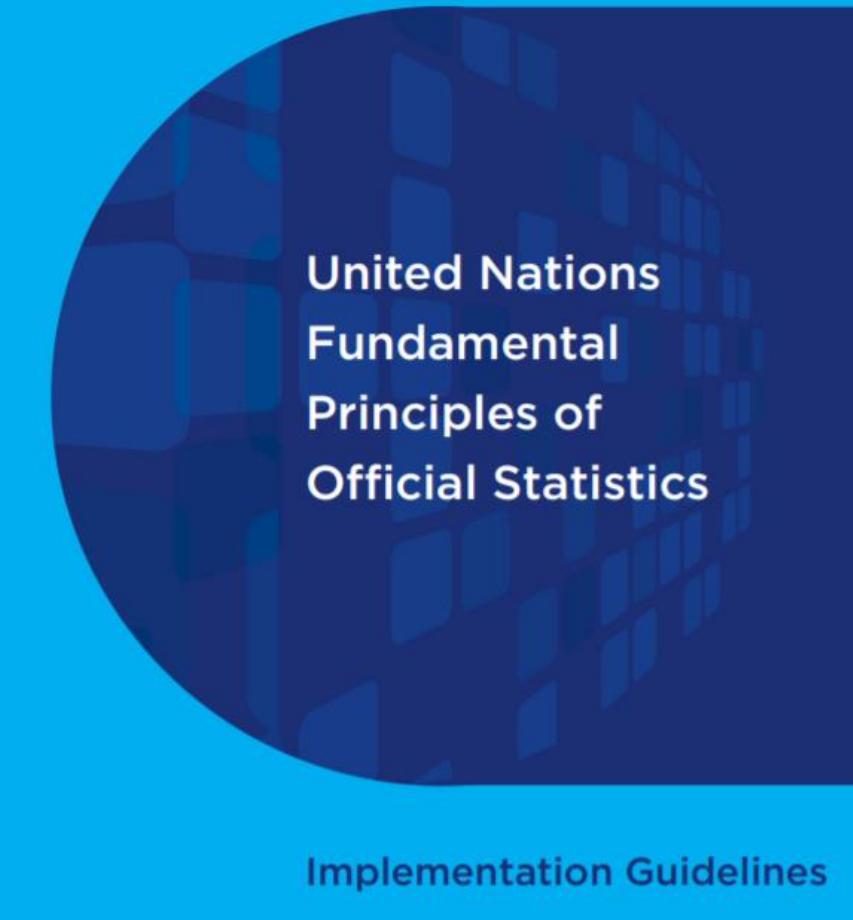
# FAO's role within SDG framework (2/3)

- The "Measuring the SDGs" programme aims to support capacity development for the entire set of 21 SDG indicators under FAO custodianship.
- Currently, some USD 3 million have been mobilized from one donor, a substantial portion of which are supporting activities related to SDG indicator 14.4.1 and to some extent 14.6.1/14.b.1.
- These activities will be instrumental in helping countries "localize" SDG indicator 14.4.1 by implementing it at the national level
- FAO also developed [core agrifood indicators](#) to better measure the private sector's contribution to the SDGs (including fisheries and aquaculture production)

# FAO's role within SDG framework (3/3)

Establish partnerships with inter-governmental organizations and regional bodies to coordinate efforts, to achieve interrelated goals and to provide support to countries in:

- improving **statistical capacities to produce, use and disseminate high quality official statistics** and SDG data
- adapting, implementing and measuring progress towards the implementation of national development plans
- enhancing national inter-institutional coordination to invigorate the production of SDG indicators
- monitoring the indicators and coordinating efforts (at regional and global level), to align with regional SDG indicators frameworks and to achieve interrelated goals



The Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics were adopted on 29 January 2014 at the highest political level as a General Assembly resolution (A/RES/68/261).

## Common principles governing international and national statistics

- Relevance
- Accuracy and Reliability
- Timeliness and punctuality
- Coherence and comparability
- Accessibility and clarity
- Metadata management

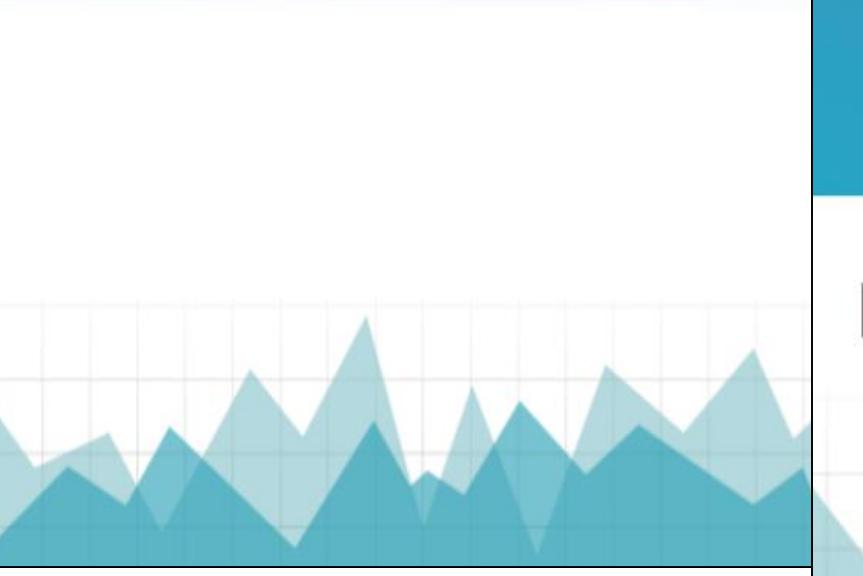
# United Nations National Quality Assurance Frameworks Manual for Official Statistics

Including recommendations,  
the framework and  
implementation guidance



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

## The FAO Statistics Quality Assurance Framework



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

## Statistical Standard Series

### Metadata Dissemination

Code	Concepts	Concept ID
1	Title	TITLE
2	Data source	DATA_SOURCE
3	Contacts	CONTACT
4	Metadata update	META_UPDATE
5	Statistical presentation	STAT_PRES
6	Unit of Measure	UNIT_MEASURE
7	Reference period	REF_PERIOD
8	Institutional mandate	INST_MANDATE
9	Confidentiality	CONF
10	Release Policy	REL_POLICY
11	Frequency of dissemination	FREQ_DISS
12	Accessibility and clarity	ACCESS_CLARITY
13	Relevance	RELEVANCE
14	Accuracy and reliability	ACCURACY
15	Timeliness and punctuality	TIMELINESS_PUNCT
16	Coherence and Comparability	COHER_COMPAR
17	Statistical process	STAT_PROCESS
18	Quality Management	QUALITY_MGMT
19	Comment	COMMENT

# SDG Indicators

## Metadata repository

The metadata available in this repository is a work in progress. It reflects the latest reference material and other international organizations on data and statistics for the Tier I and II indicators in the SDG framework. The metadata will be further updated and periodically reviewed in cooperation with the respective data compilers.

- [Download the complete set of metadata for indicators \(as of September 2021\)](#)

*In addition:*

- [Official list of Global Sustainable Development Goal indicators](#)
- [Tier Classification for Global SDG Indicators](#)
- [Previous Work Plans for Tier III Indicators \(archive\)](#)
- [Metadata for initially proposed indicators \(archive\)](#)
- [Latest news](#)

Please send your feedback and suggestions for improvements to [statistics@un.org](mailto:statistics@un.org).

Search	
<input type="text" value="Enter Text"/>	
Select Goal	
Select Target	
Filter	Clear
Back	

### Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, including through social protection systems and sustainable infrastructure such as irrigation systems, and reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

- **Indicator 1.1.1:** Proportion of the population living below the poverty line, by gender, age, income quintile, ethnicity, race, origin, religion, status and geographic location (urban/rural)

See Metadata : (1)  

See Metadata : (2)  

Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

## SDG indicator metadata

(Harmonized metadata template - format version 1.0)

### 0. Indicator information

#### 0.a. Goal

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

#### 0.b. Target

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

#### 0.c. Indicator

Indicator 14.4.1: Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

#### 0.d. Series

NA.

#### 0.e. Metadata update

February 2021

#### 0.f. Related indicators

## IAEG-SDGs

### Working Group on SDMX

#### SDG Data Structure Definition and SDMX API

SDG DSD v1.6 was released on 1 Oct 2021.

Manuals and other materials on this page were updated in Oct 2021. Please see below for details.

The SDG Data Structure Definition and related materials can be downloaded using the links below.

- **SDG DSD:** This is the DSD in the SDMX-ML format, downloadable from the SDMX Global Registry
- **SDG Series Content Constraints Matrix.** [NEW](#) This is an Excel representation of series-level content constraints, which shows supported disaggregation for SDG series.
- **SDG Dataflows and Content Constraints.** [NEW](#) As of v1.6, both cube region and keyset (series-level) content constraints are published for the SDG dataflows.
- **SDG DSD Matrix:** This is an Excel representation of the DSD. As of v1.1, the spreadsheet is implemented with the [SDMX Matrix Generator](#) tool, and can be used to customize and generate the DSD in the SDMX-ML format.
- **Guidelines for use of the Global SDG DSD:** This document contains additional information about the DSD and guidelines for its usage. [NEW](#) Updated 8 Oct 2021
- **Guidelines for the customization of the Global SDG DSD:** This document contains information and recommendations on customization of the global SDG DSD for national use. [NEW](#) Updated 8 Oct 2021

 [SDG DSD Matrix](#)

 [SDG Series Content Constraints Matrix](#)

**QUICK LINKS**

[2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)

[SDGs Database](#)

[SDGs report 2021](#) NEW



[SG's progress report 2021](#) NEW

[\[Arabic\] \[Chinese\] \[English\] \[French\] \[Russian\] \[Spanish\]](#)

[Gender Snapshot 2021](#) NEW

[Statistical Annex 2021](#) NEW

[SDG Progress Chart 2021](#) NEW

[\[Arabic\] \[Chinese\] \[English\] \[French\] \[Russian\] \[Spanish\]](#)

## The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021



<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2021/The-Sustainable-Development-Goals-Report-2021.pdf>

# External resources

## ► FAO SDG portal



FAO SDG Portal offers a snapshot of FAO's work on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (background information, publications, events) (available in [Arabic](#), [Chinese](#), [English](#), [French](#), [Russian](#) and [Spanish](#)).

**Tracking progress on food and agriculture-related SDG indicators 2021**  
**A report on the indicators under FAO custodianship**  
<https://www.fao.org/sdg-progress-report/2021/en/>

# External resources



## ► FAO SDG-Indicators portal



2.1.1 Hunger

2.1.2 Severity of food insecurity

2.3.1 Productivity of small-scale food producers

2.3.2 Income of small-scale food producer

2.4.1 Agricultural sustainability

2.5.1 Conservation of genetic resources for food and agriculture

2.5.2 Risk status of livestock breeds

2.a.1 Public Investment in agriculture

2.c.1 Food price volatility



5.a.1 Women's ownership of agricultural land

5.a.2 Women's equal rights to land ownership



6.4.1 Water use efficiency

6.4.2 Water stress



14.4.1 Fish stocks sustainability

14.6.1 Illegal, unreported unregulated fishing

14.7.1 Value added of sustainable fisheries

14.b.1 Access rights for small-scale fisheries



15.1.1 Forest area

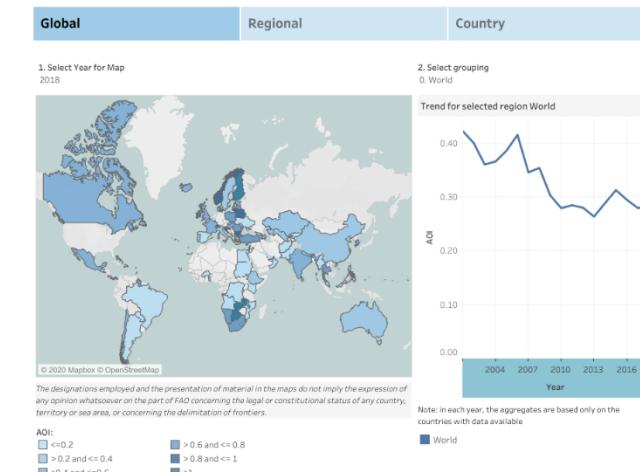
15.2.1 Sustainable forest management

15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover



12.3.1 Global food losses

Webpages for the 21 indicators under FAO custodianship and five indicators where FAO is a contributing agency (available in [Arabic](#), [Chinese](#), [English](#), [French](#), [Russian](#) and [Spanish](#)).



<http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/en/>

For indicator metadata please visit <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-0h-01.pdf>

# External resources



## Elearning

A series of free multilingual e-learning courses to foster country adoption of best practices in data collection, analysis, and reporting of 21 SDG indicators.



SDG Indicator 14.4.1 - Fish stocks sustainability

Course content

This course presents tools, methods, and processes to monitor and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

There are **five lessons** in this course:

- Lesson 1
- Lesson 2
- Lesson 3
- Lesson 4
- Lesson 5

**Introduction to SDG Indicator 14.4.1**

This lesson will introduce you to SDG 14.4.1 and the importance of being able to measure the state of fish stocks, which is the focus of SDG Indicator 14.4.1. You will learn that while the natural environment provides the basis for the livelihood functions provided by the fishing industry, the fishing industry is a key driver of the natural environment. This helps to understand the rationale for fish stocks assessments, despite how challenging it is to measure less capacity and resources, and the implications of nonaction, including in relation to the achievement of related SDGs.

⌚ 30 minutes

Go to this lesson ⓘ

Homepage

Course overview

Why should you take this course?

Quick tutorial

Course content

- Lesson 1: Introduction to SDG Indicator 14.4.1
- Lesson 2: Concepts and process behind the estimations of SDG Indicator 14.4.1
- Lesson 3: Estimation of SDG Indicator 14.4.1 from classical stock assessment outputs
- Lesson 4: Estimation of SDG Indicator 14.4.1 from data-limited methods
- Lesson 5: Guidelines for national reporting

Conclusion

Search... ⓘ

within Goal 14

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countries with

◀ Prev

Next ▶

SDG Indicator 14.4.1 - Fish stocks sustainability

LEARNING ABOUT  
**14.4.1**  
INDICATOR

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Please, accept our Terms and Conditions,  
then click on START COURSE to begin.

SDG Indicator 14.4.1 - Fish stocks sustainability

Menu Glossary Resources

## Quick tutorial

Before you start, click on the numbers below for some tips on using the course features and navigation elements.

The screenshot shows a course slide titled 'SDG Indicator 14.4.1: The rationale for defining biologically sustainable levels'. The slide features a graph with 'Fish stocks' on the y-axis and 'Years' on the x-axis. A red horizontal line represents the 'Reference point' (MSY). A blue callout box contains the text: '(MSY) MSY is the maximum catch that can be extracted from a fish stock or population over the long term.' Below the graph, a blue box contains the text: 'The concept behind MSY'. A large blue circle with the number '1' is positioned above the graph. A smaller blue circle with the number '2' is positioned to the right of the 'MSY' text. A large blue circle with the number '3' is positioned below the 'The concept behind MSY' text. A small blue circle with the number '4' is positioned at the bottom right of the slide.

### Do you need support?

For clarification on the topics covered in this course:  
[SDG-indicators@fao.org](mailto:SDG-indicators@fao.org)

For technical support:  
[elearning-support@fao.org](mailto:elearning-support@fao.org)

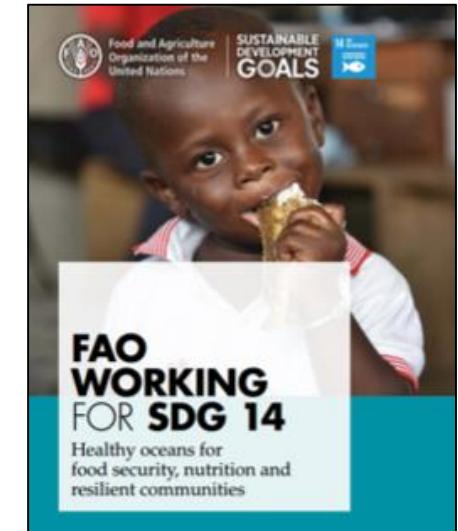
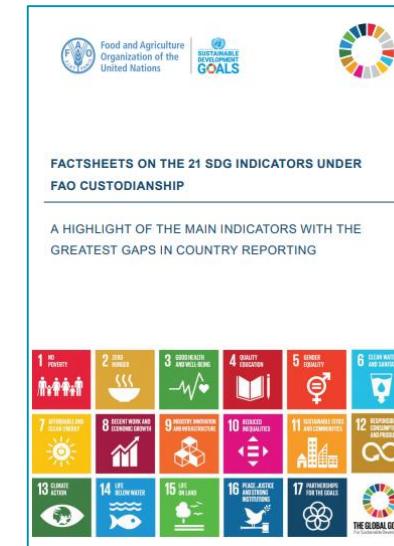
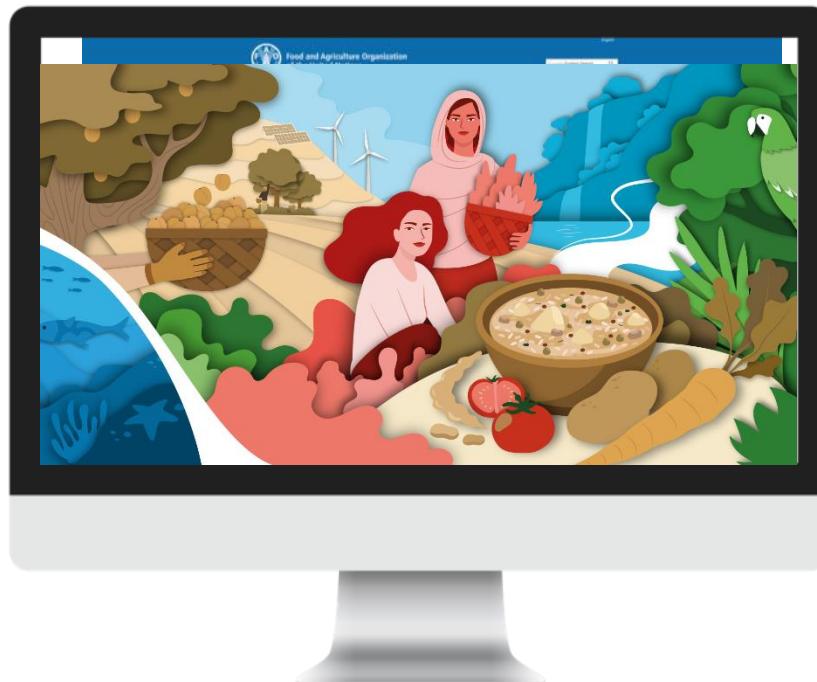
# E-Learning course

# External resources



## Publications

- A wide catalogue of publications and digital productions in different languages





Thank you • Merci  
Благодарю • ¡Muchas gracias!  
謝謝 • شکرا

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