



Training Program of AITRS for 2018-2019 within the Framework for Developing Statistics that Support the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 in the Arab Region

SDG Indicators under FAO Custodianship

Dorian Kalamvrezos Navarro

Programme Advisor, Office of the Chief Statistician



GOAL 14. CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



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**

- **SDG indicator 14.6.1** Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (Tier II)



GOAL 14. CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



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

- **SDG 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



INDICATORS 14.6.1 AND 14.B.1.

- Monitoring will be based on a qualitative self-assessment
- The indicators are based on FAO Member country responses to the **Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF)** survey questionnaire, which is circulated by FAO every two years
- The questionnaire has been improved in order to address the information requirements for SDG indicators 14.6.1 and 14.b.1
- The most recent round closed in April 2018. Results will formally be presented at the next **Committee on Fisheries (COFI)**



INDICATORS 14.6.1 AND 14.B.1.

- Data will be collected through FAO Members' responses to relevant sections in the web-based CCRF questionnaire
- The information to answer the relevant sections is best compiled by one single person in the fisheries administration, after following a participatory process
- The unit of measurement of both indicators is a score on a scale of 0 to 1, computed through scores and weights assigned to the main variables



14.6.1 – RATIONALE

- Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU fishing) undermines national and regional efforts to conserve and manage fish stocks
- Moreover, IUU fishing greatly disadvantages and discriminates against those fishers that act responsibly, honestly and in accordance with the terms of their fishing authorizations.
- If IUU fishing is not curbed, and if IUU fishers target vulnerable stocks that are subject to strict management controls or moratoria, efforts to rebuild those stocks to healthy levels will not be achieved.
- To efficiently curb the IUU fishing a number of different international instruments have been developed over the years that focus on the implementation of the different responsibilities of States.



14.6.1 – MAIN VARIABLES AND WEIGHTS

- Adherence (binding instruments) and implementation of the 1982 **United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea** (10%)
- Adherence (binding instruments) and implementation of the 1995 **United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement** (10%)
- Development and implementation of a national plan of action (NPOA) to combat IUU fishing in line with the **International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IPOA-IUU)** (30%)
- Adherence (binding instruments) and implementation of the 2009 **FAO Agreement on Port State Measures** (30%)
- Implementation of Flag State Responsibilities in the context of the 1993 **FAO Compliance Agreement**, and **FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance** (20%)



1982 UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA (UNCLOS)

- UNCLOS defines the rights and responsibilities of nations with respect to their use of the world's oceans, establishing guidelines for businesses, the environment, and the management of marine natural resources.
- It is a binding instrument, although its principles may also be applied by countries who are not party to it (customary international law).



1995 AGREEMENT ON THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF STRADDLING FISH STOCKS AND HIGHLY MIGRATORY FISH STOCKS (UN FISH STOCKS AGREEMENT)

- On the basis of UNCLOS, the 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement (entry into force 2001) defines the role of Regional Fisheries Management Organisations and elaborates measures that could be taken in relation to IUU fishing activities.
- Although the UN Fish Stocks Agreement applies primarily to the highly migratory and straddling fish stocks on the high seas, its broad acceptance and application is reinforced by other international instruments and implementation at regional level



THE INTERNATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION TO PREVENT, DETER AND ELIMINATE ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING (IPOA-IUU)

- The objective of the IPOA is to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing by providing all States with comprehensive, effective and transparent measures by which to act, including through appropriate regional fisheries management organizations established in accordance with international law.
- This instrument covers all the aspects of a State's responsibilities including:
 - ✓ flag State responsibilities,
 - ✓ coastal State measures,
 - ✓ port State measures,
 - ✓ internationally agreed market-related measures,
 - ✓ research and regional fisheries management organizations.



2009 FAO AGREEMENT ON PORT STATE MEASURES TO PREVENT, DETER AND ELIMINATE ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING (PSMA)

- The main purpose of the Agreement is to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing through the implementation of robust port State measures.
- The Agreement envisages that parties, in their capacities as **port States**, will apply the Agreement in an effective manner to foreign vessels when seeking entry to ports or while they are in port.
- The application of the measures set out in the Agreement will, inter alia, contribute to harmonized port State measures, enhanced regional and international cooperation and block the flow of IUU-caught fish into national and international markets.



THE FAO VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES FOR FLAG STATE PERFORMANCE (VG-FSP)

- Spell out a range of actions that countries can take to ensure that vessels registered under their flags do not conduct IUU fishing, including monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) activities, such as vessel monitoring systems (VMS) and observers.
- Promote information exchange and cooperation among countries so that flag states are in a position to refuse to register vessels that are "flag-hopping" by attempting to register with another flag state or to refuse vessels that have been reported for IUU fishing.
- Also include recommendations on how countries can encourage compliance and take action against non-compliance by vessels, as well as on how to enhance international cooperation.



THE FAO AGREEMENT TO PROMOTE COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES BY FISHING VESSELS ON THE HIGH SEAS (COMPLIANCE AGREEMENT)

- The 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement aims to encourage countries to take effective action, consistent with international law, and to deter the reflagging of vessels by their nationals as a means of avoiding compliance with applicable conservation and management rules for fishing activities on the high seas.
- With respect to the role of RFBs, the preamble calls upon States which do not participate in global, regional or sub regional fishery organizations or arrangements to do so, with a view to achieving compliance with international conservation and management measures.



14.B.1 – RATIONALE

- About 90 percent of all people directly dependent on capture fisheries are from the small-scale fisheries sector.
- As such, small-scale fisheries serve as an economic and social engine, providing food and nutrition security, employment and other multiplier effects to local economies, while underpinning the livelihoods of riparian communities.
- Small-scale fishers face all the challenges of any other small-scale food producer, but two issues are particularly critical: **access to marine resources** and **access to markets**.
- **Ensuring that small-scale fishers have secure access to both resources and markets requires an enabling environment in terms of laws, regulations and policies**



14.B.1 – MAIN VARIABLES AND WEIGHTS

- Existence of Instruments that specifically target or address the small-scale fisheries sector (40%)
- On-going Specific Initiatives to implement the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF) (30%)
- Mechanisms for small-scale fishers and fish workers to contribute to decision-making processes (30%)



SSF GUIDELINES

- The FAO *Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF)* are an internationally negotiated and agreed instrument complementing the Code of Conduct on Responsible Fisheries (CCRF)
- The SSF Guidelines are a powerful tool to inform improved small-scale fisheries governance and development, including in relation to **access to resources, markets and services**
- They repeatedly establish the key importance of **participatory approaches** to engaging the small-scale fisheries sector.



14.B.1 – DEFINITION OF SMALL-SCALE FISHERS

- Small-scale and artisanal fishers are terms commonly used interchangeably
- There is no internationally agreed definition of small-scale fishers, similarly to the situation that exists for small-scale food producers under SDG target 2.3.
- Contrary to 2.3 however, this indicator is not quantitative in nature, therefore does not require the prior establishment of an international definition for comparable results.
- 14.b.1 captures the efforts that countries have made to protect and promote small-scale fisheries through regulatory/legal/policy frameworks



COUNTRY SCORE CLASSIFICATION

- Once the score is determined for each indicator, for each country the scores will then be converted into one of 5 bands as follows:

Score	Bands
$>0 - < 0.2$	Band 1: Very low implementation of applicable instruments to combat IUU fishing/promote small-scale fishing
$0.2 - < 0.4$	Band 2: Low implementation of applicable instruments to combat IUU fishing/promote small-scale fishing
$0.4 - < 0.6$	Band 3: Medium implementation of applicable instruments to combat IUU fishing/promote small-scale fishing
$0.6 - < 0.8$	Band 4: High implementation of applicable instruments to combat IUU fishing/promote small-scale fishing
$0.8 - 1.0$	Band 5: Very high implementation of applicable instruments to combat IUU fishing/promote small-scale fishing

Country	Registered respondent 2018 CCRF	Questionnaire submitted
Algeria	Ramdane Oussaid	No
Bahrain	Abdulkarim ahradhi@mun.gov.bh	No
Comoros	Boina Said	Yes
Djibouti	No	No
Egypt	Ghada Shalaby	No
Iraq	No	No
Jordan	Saeb Halasa	No
Kuwait	Dr Usama Khalifa	Yes
Lebanon	Samir majdalani smajdalani@agriculture.gov.lb	Yes
Libya	Ynitella Nidelarone	Yes
Mauritania	Moustapha Bouzouma	Yes
Morocco	Fatimazahra Hassouni hassouni@mpm.gov.ma	Yes
Oman	Ahmed Al Haddabi	Yes
Palestine	No	No
Qatar	No	No
Saudi Arabia	Hussein Haji Al-Nazari, fishtrp@moa.gov.sa	No
Somalia	Yes	Yes
Sudan	Yes	Yes
Syria	M Zeindeen	No
Tunisia	No	No
UAE	Halima Aljasmi	No
Yemen	No	No



HOW FAO CAN SUPPORT COUNTRIES

- The online CCRF questionnaire has already incorporated various help functions (pop-ups, glossary, references etc.)
- FAO can provide capacity development support at institutional and policy levels to support implementation of the required measures
- An e-learning course for 14.b.1 is available in English
- Workshop organised in Italy in November 2017, with the participation of two Arab countries:

Egypt	AHMED Mahmoud Mohamed Syed, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS)
Oman	AL HADDABI Ahmed Sulaiman Hame, Department of Fisheries Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



THANK YOU

DorianKalamvrezos.Navarro@fao.org

For more detailed information please see:

- <http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/1461/en/>
- <http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/14b1/en/>