



SIAP Training Program for Supporting the Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 in the Asia Pacific Region

SDG Indicators under FAO Custodianship

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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%)

14.6.1 – MAIN VARIABLES AND WEIGHTS

- For each instrument, the CCRF questionnaire inquires into the extent to which your country is implementing its provisions with regard to:
 - Policy
 - Legislation
 - Institutional framework
 - Operations and procedures

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 (RFMOs) 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 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.
- It encourages all States to participate in Regional Fishery Bodies with a view to achieving compliance with international conservation and management measures.

APPLICABILITY OF INSTRUMENTS

A set of questions will be present to determine certain characteristics of States (coastal, port, flag and land-locked). This will ensure that the indicator scoring for a country is not negatively affected if an instrument is not applicable to them. In such case, the weighing of the variable that is not applicable is redistributed proportionately into the remaining variables

- Variable 1 – The only case where this instrument becomes not applicable, is when the State is land-locked **and** they are not a flag state.
- Variable 2, 3 and 4 – Is not applicable if the country is land-locked and not a flag State or a coastal State but is not a flag State or Port State.
- Variable 5 – Is not applicable if the country is not a flag State.

APPLICABILITY OF INSTRUMENTS

32	Characteristics of the Country and its Fisheries
32.1	Is your country land-locked?
32.2	Does your country flag vessels conducting fishing and fishing related activities that operate in:
32.2.1	Areas within the national jurisdiction of your country including your Economic Exclusive Zone (e.g. internal waters, territorial sea and archipelagic waters of an archipelagic State)?
32.2.2	The High Seas?
32.2.3	Waters under the jurisdiction of other coastal States?
32.3	Are any of the vessels flying your flag conducting fishing and fishing related activities authorised by other States to operate in:
32.3.1	Waters under the jurisdiction of the concerned State(s)?
32.3.2	The High Seas?

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%)

14.B.1 – MAIN VARIABLES AND WEIGHTS

48	Are there any laws, regulations, policies, plans or strategies that specifically target or address the small-scale fisheries sector?
	Law
	Regulation
	Policy
	Plan/strategy
	Other (please specify)

49	The Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) were endorsed by COFI in June 2014. Does your country have a specific initiative to implement the SSF Guidelines?
49.1	If yes, please indicate what type of activities are included in the initiative:
	Improving tenure security for small-scale fishers and fish workers in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 5.2-5.12
	Supporting small-scale fisheries actors to take an active part in sustainable resource management in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 5.13-5.20
	Promoting social development, employment and decent work in small-scale fisheries in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 6.2-6.18
	Enhancing small-scale fisheries value chains, post-harvest operations and trade in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 7.1-7.10
	Ensuring gender equality in small-scale fisheries in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 8.1-8.4
	Addressing disaster risks and climate change in small-scale fisheries in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 9.1-9.9
	Strengthening institutions in support of SSF and to promote policy coherence, coordination and collaboration in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 10.1-10.8
	Improving information, research and communication on the contribution of SSF to food security and poverty eradication in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 11.1-11.11
	Implementing capacity development of fisheries organizations and other stakeholders in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 12.1-12.4
	Establishing or improving monitoring mechanisms and promoting SSF Guidelines implementation in accordance with SSF Guidelines paragraphs 13.1-13.6
	Other(please specify)

14.B.1 – MAIN VARIABLES AND WEIGHTS

50	Does your country have mechanisms through which small-scale fishers and fish workers contribute to decision-making processes ?
50.1	If yes, please specify the nature of these mechanisms
	Existence of advisory/consultative body to the Ministry/Department of Fisheries in which fisher/fishworker participate (representation at national or provincial level)
	Involvement of small-scale fishers in fisheries management (representation at fishery level)
	Involvement of fishers and fishworkers in data collection and research
	Involvement of fishers in monitoring, surveillance and control
	Involvement of fishers and fishworkers in local development processes (e.g. councils, etc.)
	Other (please specify)
50.2	Do these mechanisms encourage the active participation of women at any level?

APPLICABILITY OF 14.B.1

- Irrespective of whether a country is land-locked or not
- Based on question 46 of the CCRF: Do you have small-scale fisheries in your country?

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
Afghanistan		No
Bhutan	Kencho Thinley	YES
India	P. Paul Pandian	No
Iran	Ghazanfar Azadi	YES
Japan	Ryotaro Okazaki	YES
Lao PDR	Akhane Phomsouvanh	No
Malaysia	NUR FADHLINA CHAN MAHADIE CHAN	YES
Maldives	Adam Ziyad	YES
Mongolia		No
Pakistan	MUHAMMAD WASIM KHAN	YES
PNG		No
Republic of Korea	Gilsu Hong	YES
Samoa	Ueta Junior Faasili	YES
Thailand	Chairat Bamrunhsook	YES
Turkmenistan		No
Uzbekistan		No

Country	Score 14.6.1	Score 14.b.1
Afghanistan		
Bhutan		0.500(Medium)
India		
Iran	0.599(Medium)	0.790(High)
Japan	0.970(Very High)	0.700(High)
Lao PDR		
Malaysia	0.535(Medium)	0.500(Medium)
Maldives	0.585(Medium)	0.700(High)
Mongolia		
Pakistan	0.529(Medium)	0.300(Low)
PNG		
Republic of Korea	0.930(Very High)	0.300(Low)
Samoa	0.631(High)	0.700(High)
Thailand	0.853(Very High)	0.850(Very High)
Turkmenistan		
Uzbekistan		



PROCESS OF VALIDATION

- Even though the indicator scores are based on official national data supplied to FAO by countries, since the indicator methodology was approved after [April 2018] the data was collected [February-March 2018], the FAO Committee on Fisheries [July] stipulated that the scores should be validated with countries before publication
- A request to countries [NSO SDG focal points or Heads] was sent last week to validate their country scores based on the CCRF responses submitted
- Given that the IAEG-SDG Guidelines on Global Reporting have been finalized in the meantime, FAO will consider a non-response as implicit consent

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 and soon in all official UN languages
- Workshop organised for SDG 14.b.1, which one Asia Pacific country

**Republic
of Korea**

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THANK YOU

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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/>