الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

Goal 14:
Life Below Water

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Indicator 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

Description of the indicator: The indicator shows time trends in the average percentage of significant marine biodiversity sites covered by particular protected areas.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Percent%,, Km square

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The value of the indicator is calculated at a certain point in time to the data related to the year of registration of areas in the Global Database of Protected Areas, the value of the indicator at a specific point in time is determined by calculating the average percentage of each major biodiversity area currently recognized as protected areas.

Last updated: 2024

Indicator	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Value (Km square)	12,216	12,216	12,216	14382.69	14382.69
Percentage of marine protected areas important for biodi-versity (%)	5.51	5.51	5.51	6.49	6.49

Indicator 14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

Description of the indicator: The purpose of this indicator is to show a picture of the status of implementation of IUU fishing tools at the national, regional and global levels. The first edition of the indicator will provide a baseline for the current status of implementation of the consolidation of these agreements. Subsequent indicator estimates will then be able to show any progress made by countries.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Degree of implementation of applicable international instruments

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The indicator is based upon responses by States to a certain section of the questionnaire for monitoring the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and related instruments (CCRF). These are sections covering the implementation of different international instruments used to combat IUU fishing. The responses will be converted using an algorithm to obtain a score for the indicator. Each instrument will be covered within a given variable, as follows:

Variable 1 (V1) - Adherence and implementation of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
Variable 2 (V2) - Adherence and implementation of the 1995 United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement
Variable 3 (V3) - Development and implementation of a national plan of action (NPOA) to combat IUU fishing in line with the IPOA-IUU
Variable 4 (V4) - Adherence and implementation of the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA)
Variable 5 (V5) - Implementation of Flag State Responsibilities in the context of the 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement and FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance

Depending on responses by FAO Members on the adherence and implementation of the above-mentioned instruments, States will score an indicator value between 0 and 1. Each variable is given a weighting, which takes into consideration the importance of the instrument in combating IUU fishing as well as the overlap between the instruments. The variable weightings are as follows:

Variable	Weighting (%)
V1	10
V2	10
V3	30
V4	30
V5	20

For binding agreements, States will still be able to score points, even if they are not party to the agreement but implement its provisions. Countries will also score points if they start the process of becoming party to an agreement.

Weighting selection for each variable:
The weights for each variable were carefully determined. It was identified for their importance and role in combating IUU fishing as well as for the overlap that exists between different tools. The voluntary guidelines of the
Food and Agriculture for flag State performance and the Compliance Convention in Variable 5 for this consideration of overlap.

Applicability of Sukuk:

A set of questions will be asked to determine the specific characteristics of the countries (coastal, port, flag and landlock) This will ensure that a country's scoring is not adversely affected if the tool is not applicable to it. In this case, the weight of the unworkable variable is redistributed to the remaining variables. In cases where none of the tools apply, the country will receive a "not applicable" Indicator.

Variable	Cases where instruments are not applicable
V1	The only case in which this instrument becomes inapplicable is when the landlocked State is not a flag State
V2	does not apply if the landlocked state is not a flag or coastal state, but it is not a flag or port state
V3	Same variable 2
V4	Same variable 2
V5	Not applicable if the country is not a flag State

Last updated: 2024

Item	Score
	2024
The progress made by countries in implementing the legal/regulatory/political/institutional framework for the application of the Minor Fish Corrector to ensure access to marine resources and protect those rights.	4

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

Description of the indicator: This indicator expresses the value added of sustainable marine capture fisheries as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Concepts:
The GDP is the value of all final goods and services produced in an economy in a given period, which is equivalent to the sum of the value added (VA) from all sectors in an economy.
The value added of marine capture fisheries measures the value of fish harvested from marine stocks, minus the value of goods and services that are used in the production process (such as raw materials and utilities). It includes activities that are normally integrated into the process of production and occur at sea, such as fishing vessels which process or preserve their catch on board. However, it does not include the processing or preserving of fish when it occurs in land-based facilities.
A fish stock is a subset of a species (fish, crustacean, mollusc, etc.) or a population inhabiting a geographical area and participating in the same reproductive process.
Maximum sustainable yield (MSY) is the highest theoretical equilibrium yield that can be continuously taken (on average) from a stock under existing (average) environmental conditions without significantly affecting the reproduction process. A stock fished at **(MSY)** is referred to as **biologically sustainable,** as it may remain stable or grow while sustaining losses from fishing and natural sources of mortality.
FAO Fishing Areas for Statistical Purposes are arbitrary areas to facilitate comparison of data, improving the possibilities of cooperation in statistical matters.

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Percent

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The method for calculating 14.7.1 varies depending on data availability. Method 1 outlines the steps required to calculate 14.7.1 using national sustainability.
Method 1: When national sustainability data are available from 14.4.1, the contribution of sustainable marine fisheries to GDP is calculated as follows:
The percentage contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to GDP is estimated by dividing the value added of fisheries and aquaculture by national GDP.
GDP from fisheries and aquaculture = (value added of fisheries and aquaculture) / GDP.

$$\mathbf{GDP_{FIA}} = \frac{\mathbf{VA_{FIA}}}{\mathbf{GDP}}$$

To separate the value added of marine fisheries from the value added of aquaculture, the quantity of fish produced from marine fisheries is divided by the total national fish production and then multiplied by the percentage of GDP from fisheries and aquaculture. Thus, the quantity of marine fisheries production is used as a measure of the value of marine fisheries.
Marine fisheries value added (%) = GDP from fisheries and aquaculture × (Quantity of marine fisheries) / (Total quantity of fish)

$$VA_F = GDP_{FIA} \times \frac{Q_M}{Q_T}$$

The value added of marine fisheries (b) will be adjusted by a sustainability multiplier. The sustainability multiplier is taken from the national indicators for SDG Target 14.4.1: Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels. Sustainable marine fisheries: Fisheries as % of GDP = Sustainability multiplier × Value added of marine fisheries

$$SuGDP_F = Sm \times VA_F$$

In short, the method for calculating GDP from sustainable marine fisheries can also be expressed as follows:

$$SuGDP_F = \sum_{i=1}^{n} S_i \frac{Q_i}{Q_N} \times \left(\frac{Q_M}{Q_T} \times \frac{VA_{FIA}}{GDP}\right)$$

Last updated: 2024

Item	Added value (one million SAR), 2024
Added value of fisheries and aquaculture	3512
GDP	4,569,693
Fisheries and aquaculture value added share of GDP (%)	**0.08**

Indicator 14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries.

Description of the indicator: Progress made by countries in implementing a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework that recognizes and protects small-scale fisheries rights to access marine resources.
In order to ensure safe access, an enabling environment that recognizes and protects the rights of small-scale fisheries is essential. This enabling environment has three main advantages:
• Appropriate legal, regulatory and policy frameworks;
• Specific initiatives to support small-scale fisheries;
• Relevant institutional mechanisms allowing the participation of small-scale fisheries organizations in relevant operations

Sources of data: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture

Unit of measurement: Strategy

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:
The Indicator is calculated using three variables, each of which is given weights for the final calculation. There was no change in the account, and usage of mixed sources.
The first variable: the existence of laws, regulations, policies, plans or strategies that specifically target or address the small-scale fisheries sector.
Variable II: Specific initiatives to implement the Small-scale Fisheries Guidelines
The third variable: the existence of mechanisms that enable small-scale fishers and workers in this field to contribute to decision-making processes.
Performance is recorded based on countries' response to the relevant parts of the third question listed in the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.
These questions were converted into weighted variables for the purpose of calculating country results. The target is set to positively ("yes") on all sub-variables, resulting in the result one. "See Arithmetic Methodology in English."
Each sub-variable evaluates based on a "yes" or "no" answer and evaluates any "empty" or "unknown" answers to "no" or zero. The answer "yes" gives a score that matches the full weighting value of that variable class. For example, the answer "yes" for variables 1.3, 2.1, and 3.1 is evaluated as 0.1, 0.03, and 0.3, respectively. All answers "no", "empty" or "unknown" are evaluated with zero.

Last updated: 2024

Item	Score
	2024
Progress in implementing international instruments aimed at combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	5