

**14** LIFE  
BELOW WATER



# SDG 14 Summary

Number of Targets	Number of Indicators
10	10

Indicator Status	
Available	9
Unavailable	1
NA	0
Related to Organizations' Account	0
Total	10

# SDG 14: by Indicator and Progress of Achievement in Qatar

**Target (14.1):** By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

## 14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density

### (a) Concentration of natural nutrients in coastal waters

Table (14.1) Concentration of natural nutrients in Qatari coastal waters by location (2021)

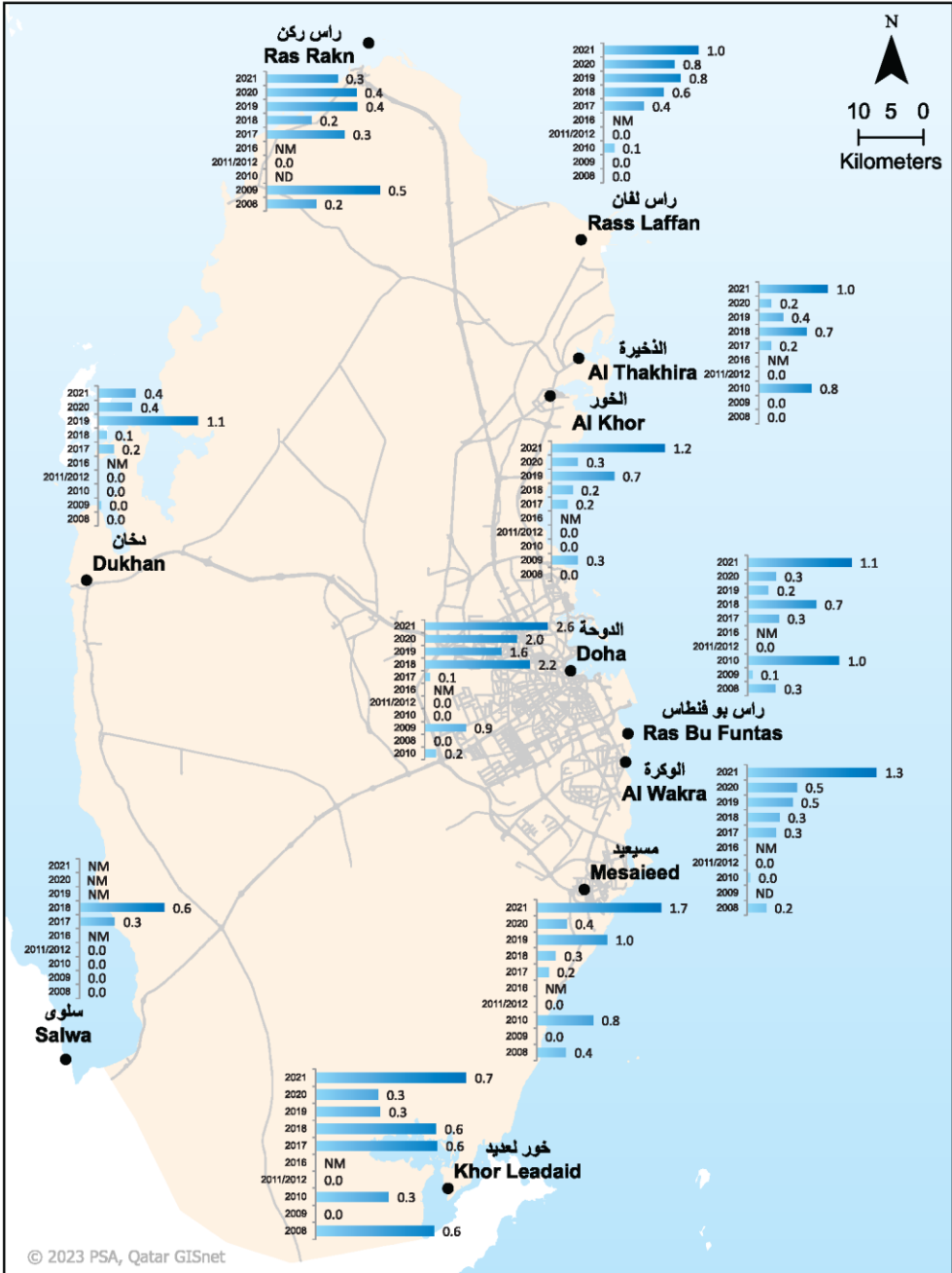
Nutrients by location	Chlorophyll A (µg/L)	Practical Salinity Unit (PSU)	Nitrite (µg \ L)	Nitrate (µg \ L)	Silicate (µg \ L)	Phosphate (µg \ L)	TSS (mg/L)
Maximum allowed nationally	1.00	33 - 45	35.0	100.0	900.0	30.0	30.0
Khor Al Udeid	0.7	50.1	1.0	7.4	249.4	3.6	20.5
Mesaieed	1.7	45.6	2.6	4.7	52.5	1.7	12.4
Al Wakra	1.3	41.3	1.0	16.0	273.0	4.3	16.4
Ras Abu Fontas	1.1	41.4	3.3	60.4	146.5	2.6	14.0
Doha	2.6	41.6	0.9	4.7	164.6	6.6	14.1
Al Khor	1.2	41.5	1.3	4.6	86.2	1.9	14.1
Al Dhakhira	1.0	41.3	0.6	4.9	70.9	2.8	10.3
Ras Laffan	1.0	40.4	0.9	2.1	34.6	4.7	11.3
Ras Rokn	0.3	41.8	0.9	6.9	22.4	1.7	9.9
Dokhan	0.4	53.7	1.6	13.7	110.2	2.1	12.8
Salwa	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM

NM: Not measured

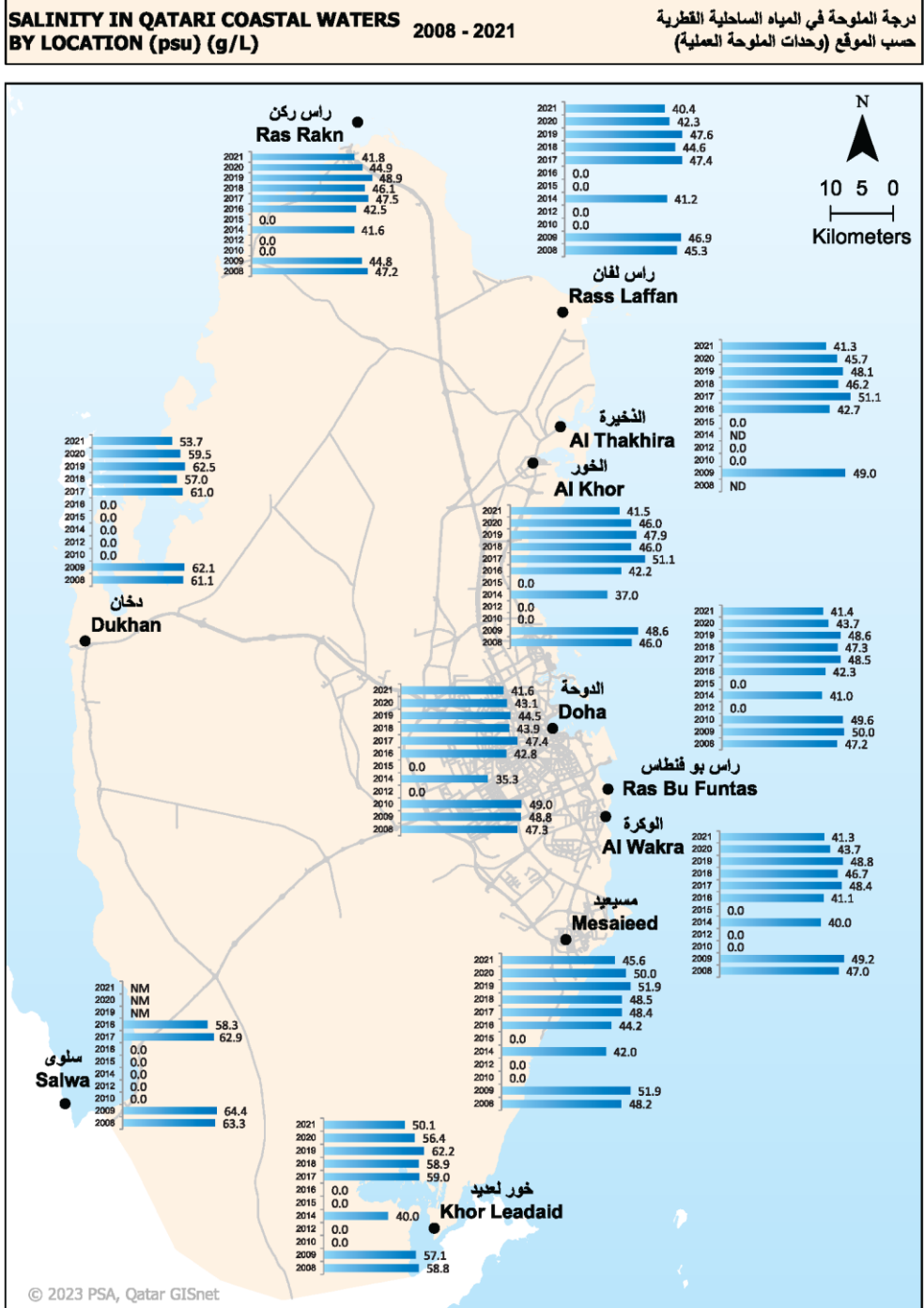
Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change.

Map (14.1): Concentration of Chlorophyll A in Qatari Coastal Waters (2008-2021)

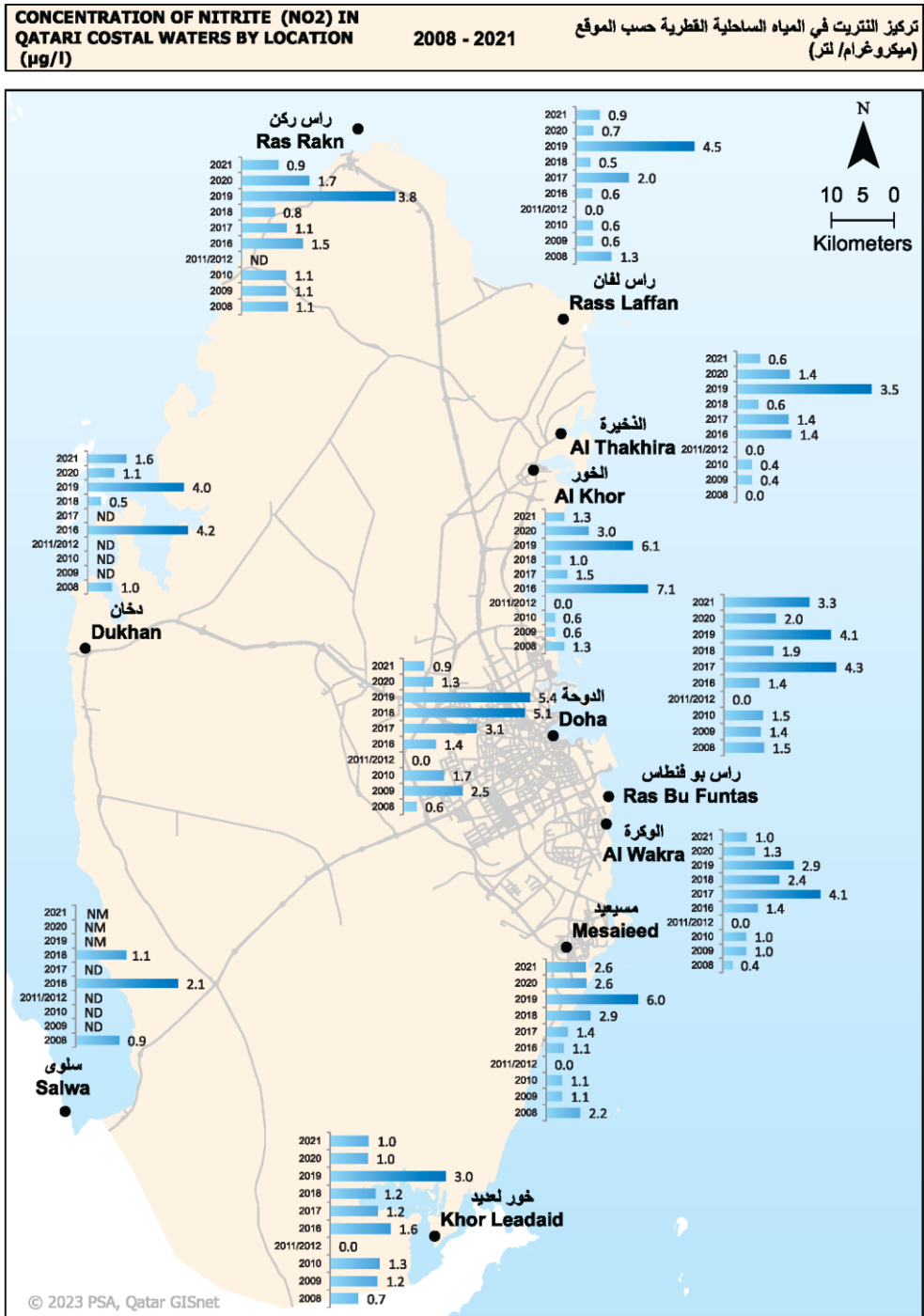
**CONCENTRATION OF CHLOROPHYLL a IN QATARI COSTAL WATERS BY LOCATION (µg/l)** تركيز الكلوروفيل أ في المياه الساحلية القطرية حسب الموقع (ميكروغرام/ لتر)  
**2008 - 2021**



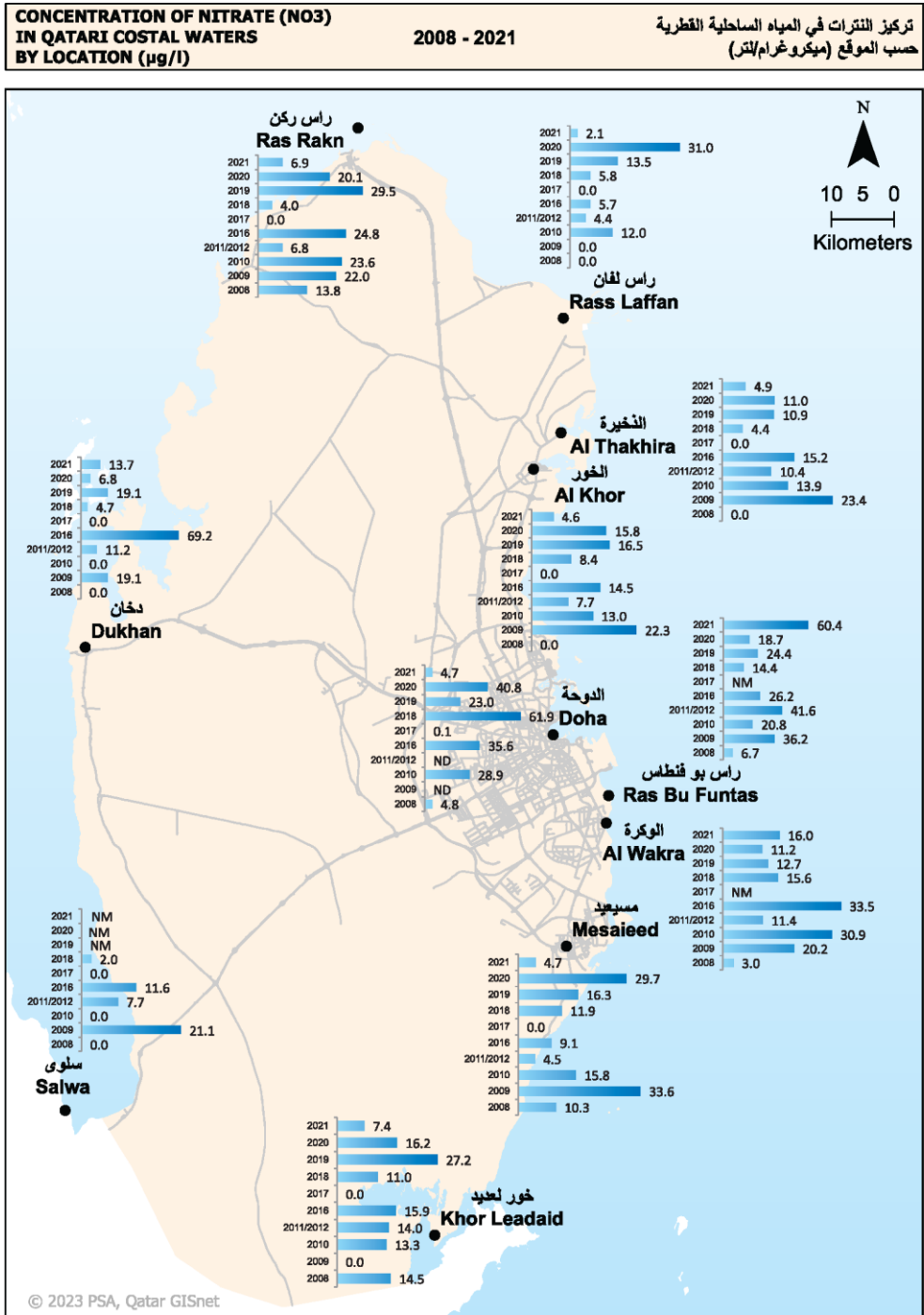
Map (14.2): Salinity in Qatari coastal waters (2008-2021)



Map (14.3): Concentration of Nitrite in Qatari Coastal Waters (2008-2021)

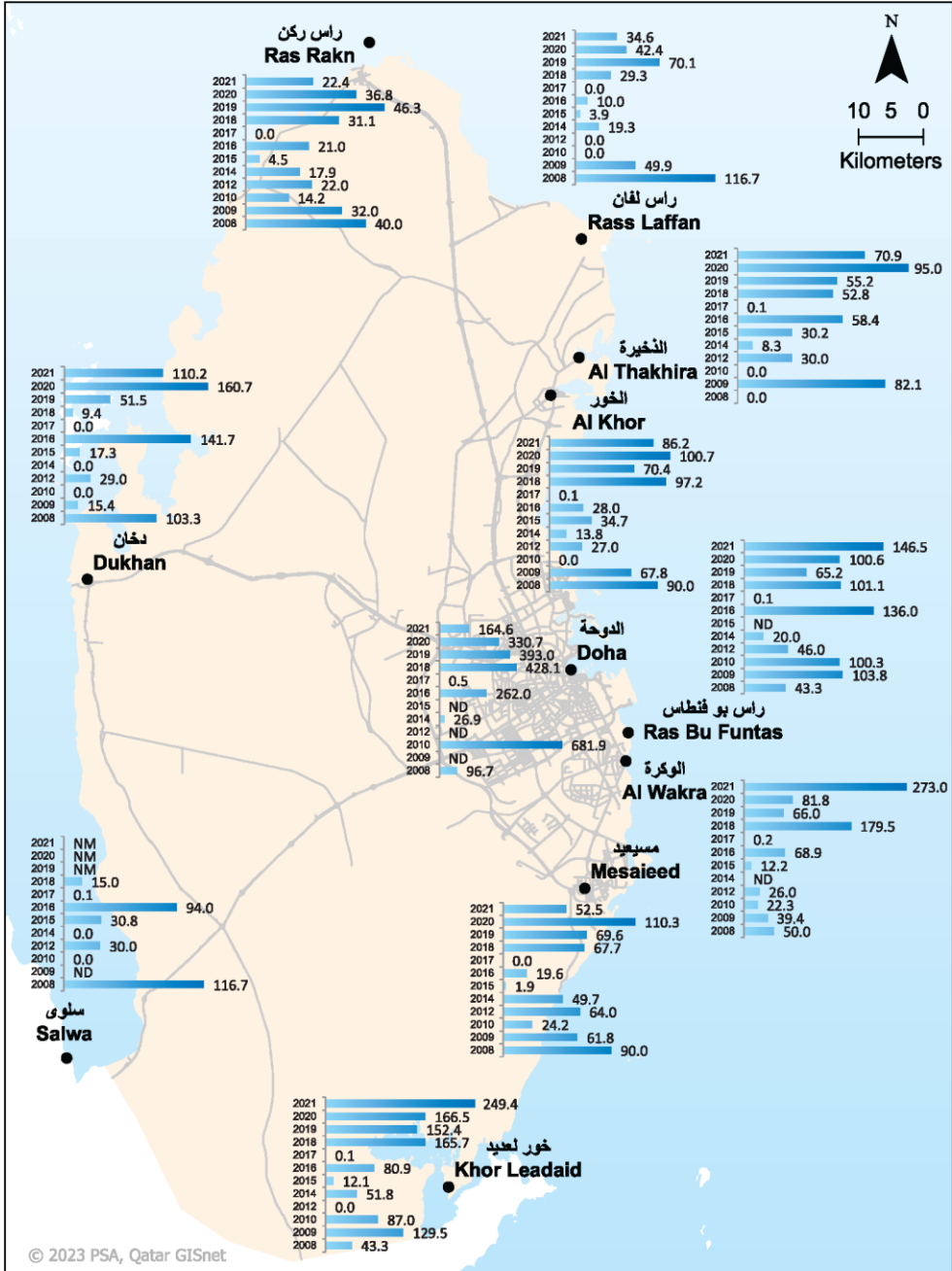


Map (14.4): Concentration of Nitrate in Qatari Coastal Waters (2008-2021)



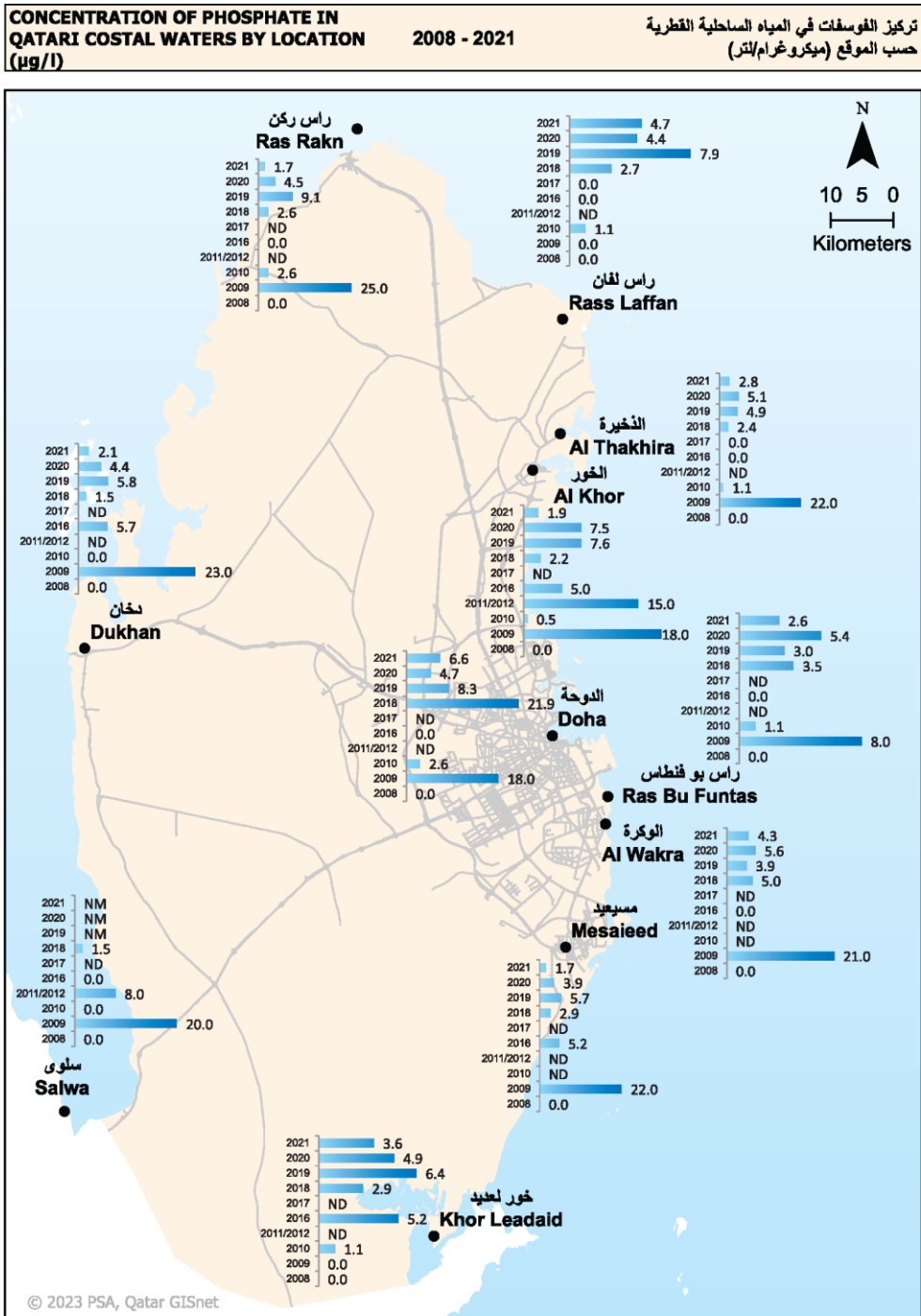
Map (14.5): Concentration of Silicate in Qatari Coastal Waters (2008-2021)

**CONCENTRATION OF SILICATE IN QATARI COASTAL WATERS BY LOCATION ( $\mu\text{g/l}$ )** 2008 - 2021  
 تركيز السليكات في المياه الساحلية القطرية حسب الموقع (ميكروغرام/ لتر)

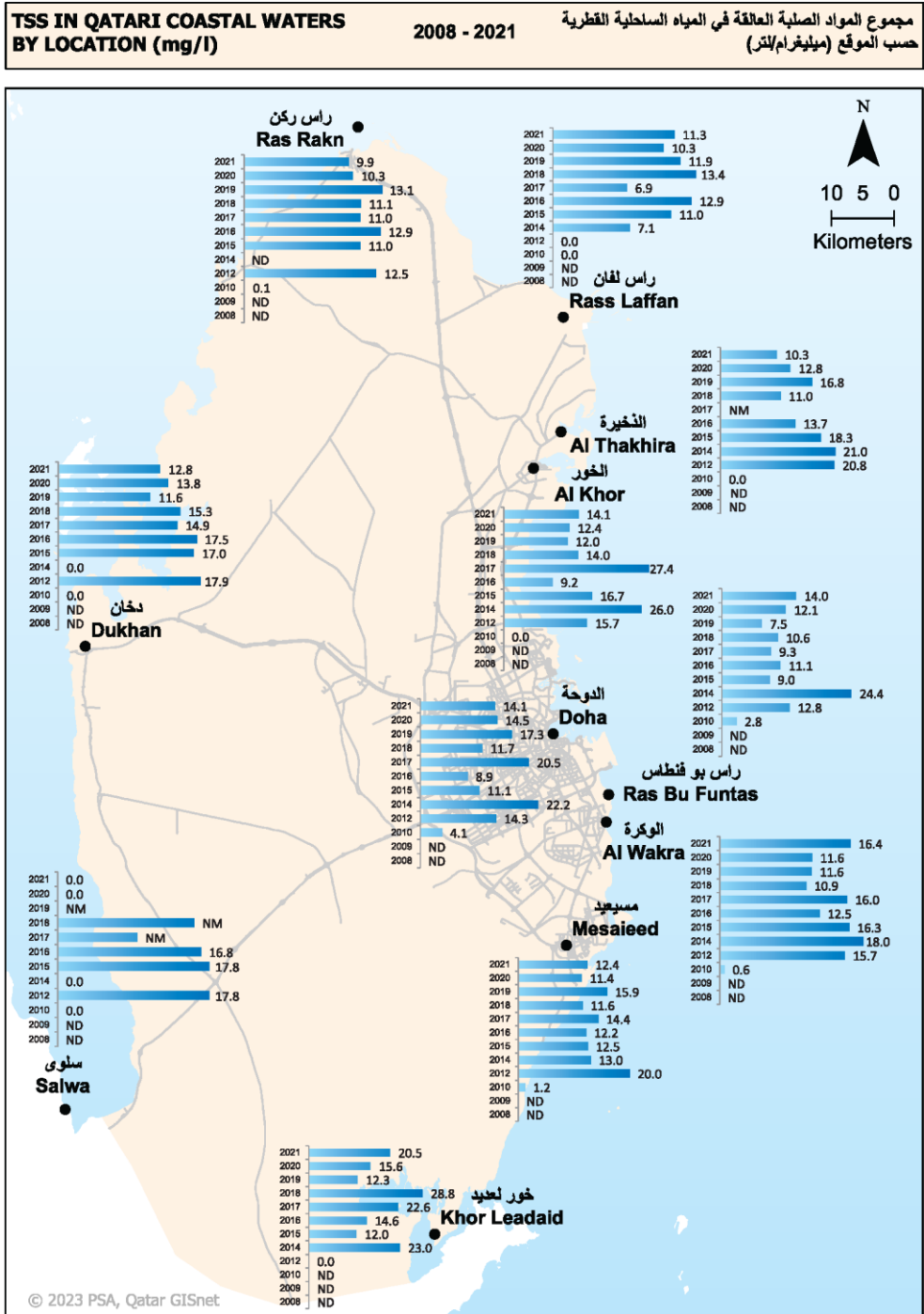




Map (14.5): Concentration of Phosphate in Qatari Coastal Waters (2008-2021)



Map (14.7): Total Suspended Solids in Qatari Coastal Waters (2008-2021)



## B- Density of plastic debris

Figure (14.1): Percentage distribution of the amount of marine waste and debris by type (2016-2021)

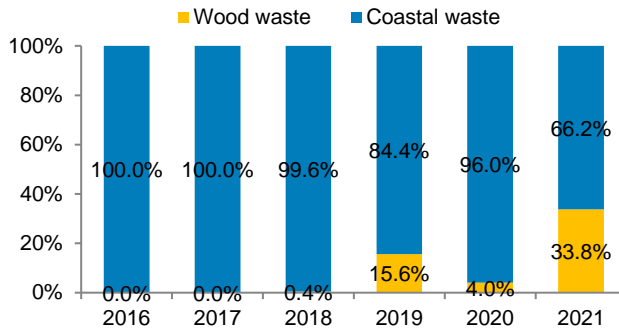


Table (14-2) Marine debris and waste quantities by type in( tons) (2016 - 2021)

Violation Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Wood Residues	...	...	12	258	78	315
Coastal Waste	3,650	3,650	2,816	1,638	1,860	617
Total	3,650	3,650	2,828	1,896	1,938	932

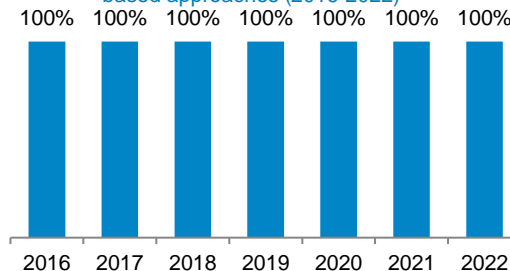
...: Unavailable

Source: Ministry of Municipality

**Target (14.2): By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans**

### 14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas

Figure (14.2): Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches (2016-2022)



Sub-indicator	Proportion of economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches (2016-2021)						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
(a) Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches (1 = YES; 0 = NO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(b) Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

### Target (14-3): Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

#### 14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

Nutrients by location	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations (2016-2021)					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Maximum allowed nationally	6.5 - 8.3					
Khor Al Udeid	7.9	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.1	8.0
Mesaieed	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2	7.8
Al Wakra	...	8.1	7.6	8.3	8.3	8.4
Ras Abu Fontas	8.0	NM	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.1
Doha	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.8	8.1	8.1
Al Khor	8.1	7.8	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.3
Al Dhakhira	8.2	7.8	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.1
Ras Laffan	8.0	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1
Ras Rohn	8.1	7.8	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.0
Dokhan	8.1	7.9	7.7	8.2	8.0	8.1
Salwa	8.0	7.8	7.7	NM	NM	NM

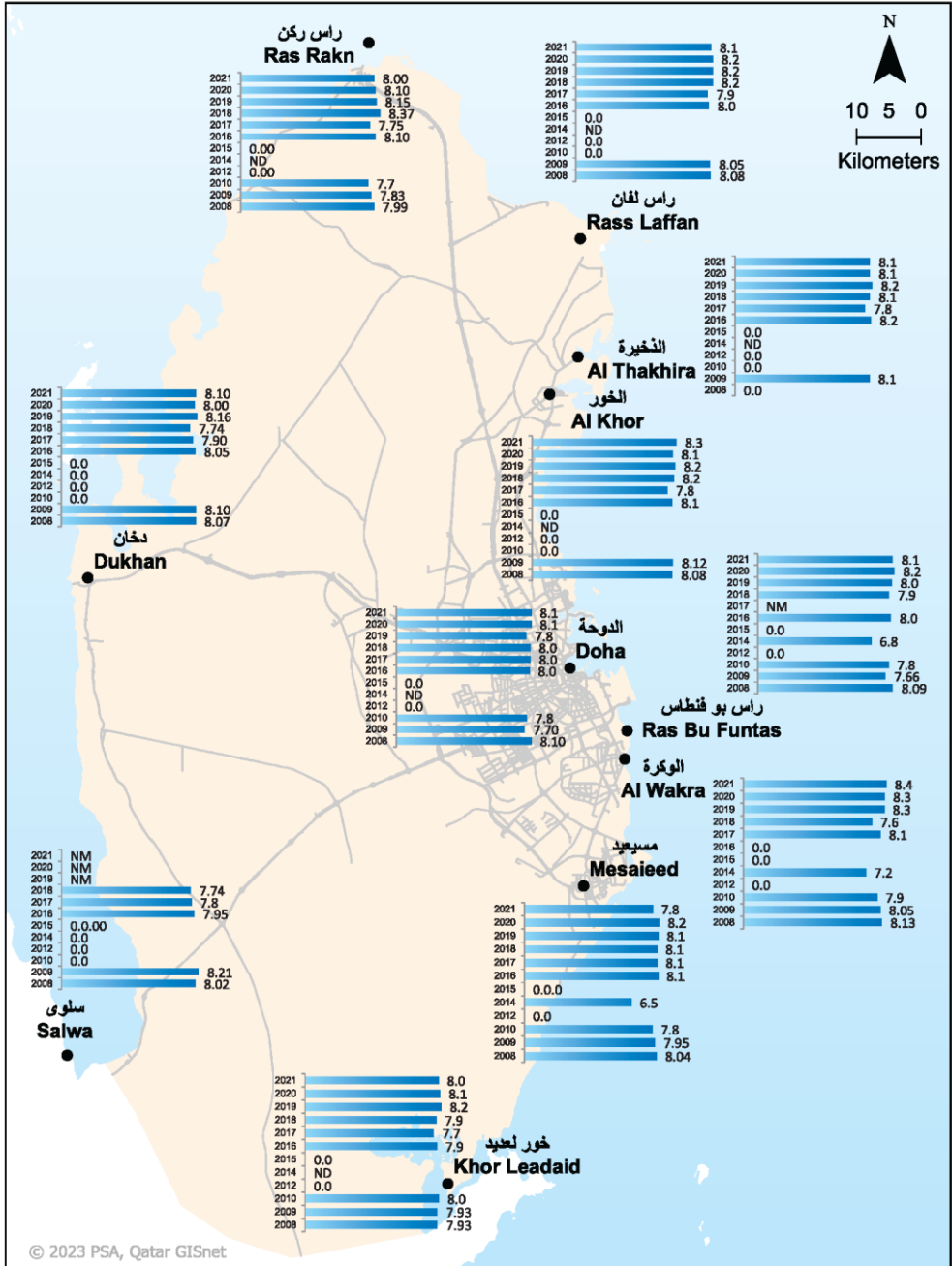
NM: Not measured

According to Qatari Law No. 3 of 2005, the maximum permissible limit for average acidity is 6.5 - 8.3 grams per liter.

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change.

Map (14.8): pH in Qatari Coastal Waters (2008-2021)

**PH IN QATARI COASTAL WATERS BY LOCATION** 2008 - 2021 درجة الحموضة في المياه الساحلية القطرية حسب الموقع



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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

#### 14-4-1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

Figure (14.3): Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (2016-2021)

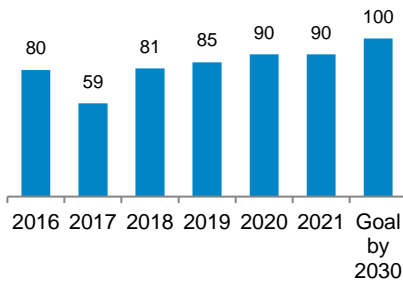


Figure (14.4): Percentage distribution of fish stocks by type of exploitation (2016-2021)

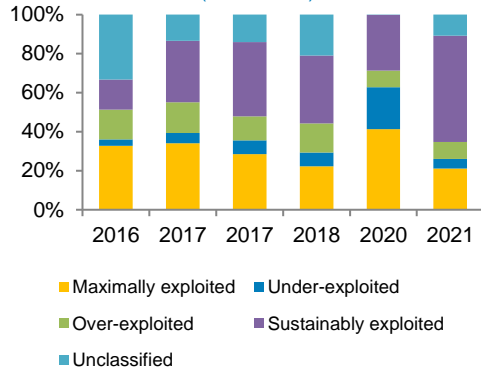


Table (14-5)

**Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (2016-2021)**

Sub-indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
(a) Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	80%	59%	81%	85%	90%	90%
(b) Proportion of fish stocks fully exploited	32.8%	34.1%	28.5%	22.3%	41.3%	21.1%
(c) Proportion of fish stocks which has not been fully exploited	3.3%	5.2%	7.0%	7.1%	21.5%	5.0%
(d) Proportion of fish stocks that have been overexploited	15.3%	15.8%	12.3%	14.9%	8.4%	8.6%
(e) Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (not overexploited)	15.4%	31.5%	38.1%	34.8%	28.6%	54.6%
(f) Proportion of fish stocks Uncategorized	33.2%	13.4%	14.0%	20.9%	0.1%	10.7%
Total *	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

\*: Sum of (b, c, d, e, and f)

Source: Ministry of Municipality

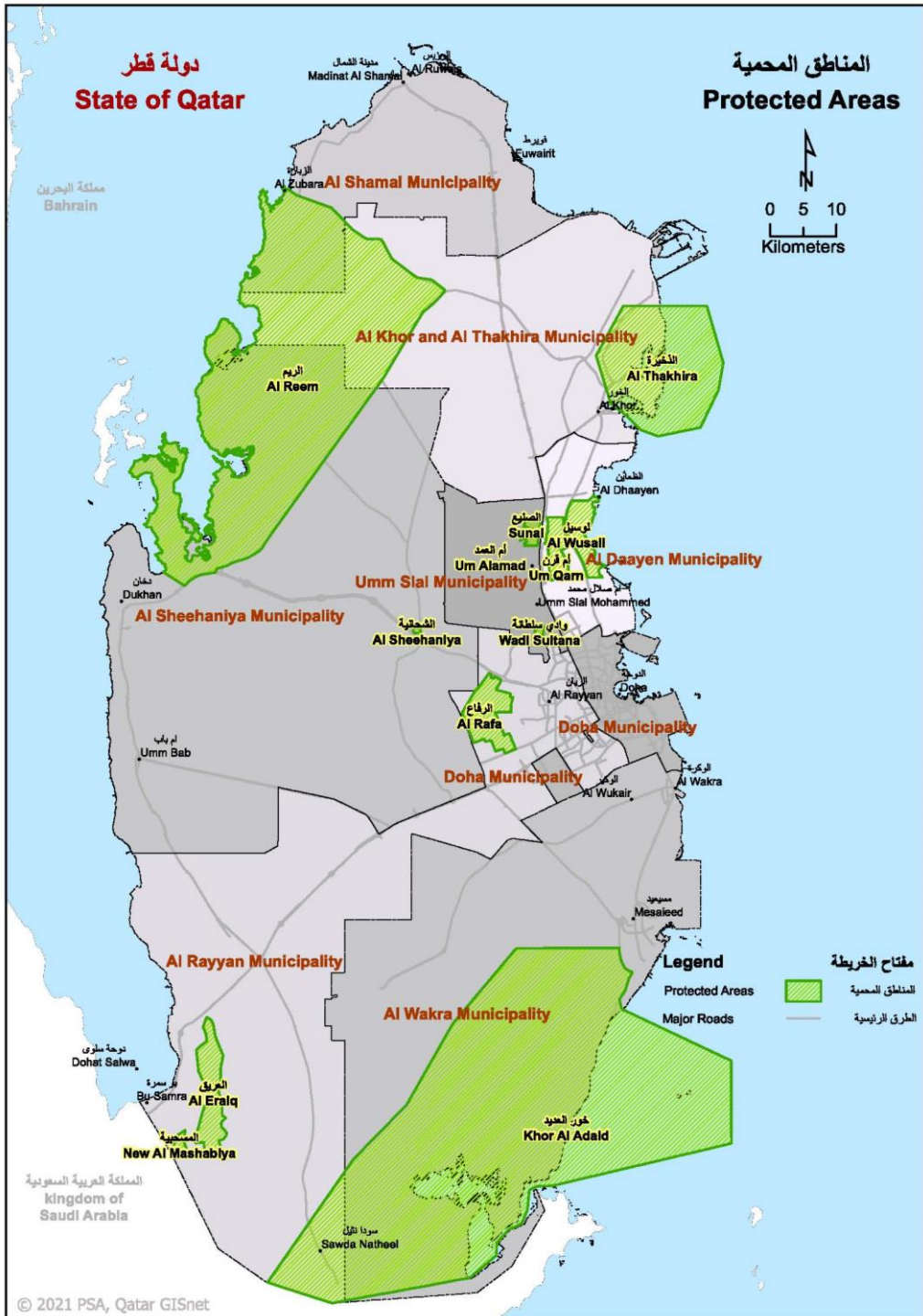
**Target (14.5) By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information**

**14-5-1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas.**

Sub-indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Goal by 2030
(a) Marine protected area (km <sup>2</sup> )	720	720	720	720	720	-
(b) Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas (%)	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	10.0%

*Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change*

Map (14.9): Distribution of Terrestrial and Marine Reserves (2020)





**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 <sup>(1)</sup>

**14-6-1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing**

Table (14-7)

**Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (2016-2019)**

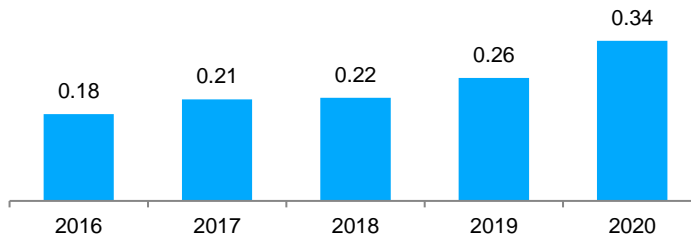
Indicator	Unit	2016-2019
Qatar's progress in the implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	Text	Qatar's fishing fleet is of a traditional type and operates only in Qatari territorial waters. The State does not have vessels operating outside territorial waters or international waters. In addition, the fishing ports in the country did not receive any fishing vessels operating outside the Qatari territorial waters.

Source: Ministry of Municipality

**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

**14-7-1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing states, least developed countries and all countries**

Figure (14.5): Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing states, least developed countries and all countries (2016-2020)



<sup>1</sup> Bearing in mind the ongoing WTO negotiations, the Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong Ministerial Mandate

**Target (14.a): Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries**

**14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology.**

Data for this indicator is not available.

**Target (14-b): Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets**

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

Table (14-8)

**Progress made by Qatar in the application of a legal /regulatory/ policy/ institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries (2016-2019)**

Description	2016	2017	2018	2019
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minister of Municipality issues Resolution No. 274 on the export of fish.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to implement Law No. 274 on the export of fish.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to implement Law No. 4 of 1983 on exploitation and protection of living aquatic resources in Qatar.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to implement Law No. 4 of 1983 on exploitation and protection of living aquatic resources in Qatar.</li> </ul>
Progress made by Qatar in the application of a legal /regulatory/ policy/ institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to implement Law No. 4 of 1983 on exploitation and protection of living aquatic resources in Qatar.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to implement Law No. 4 of 1983 on exploitation and protection of living aquatic resources in Qatar.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to implement the Ministerial Resolution No. (22) of 2011 on the regulation of crab fishing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to implement the Ministerial Resolution No. (22) of 2011 on the regulation of crab fishing.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to implement the Ministerial Resolution No. (22) of 2011 on the regulation of crab fishing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to implement the Ministerial Resolution No. (22) of 2011 on the regulation of crab fishing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to implement the Minister of Environment's Resolution No. (55) on the regulation of kingfish fishing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to implement the Minister of Environment's Resolution No. (55) on the regulation of kingfish fishing.</li> </ul>

Table (14-8)

**Progress made by Qatar in the application of a legal /regulatory/ policy/ institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries (2016-2019)**

Description	2016	2017	2018	2019
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to implement the Minister of Environment's Resolution No. (55) on the regulation of kingfish fishing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to implement the Minister of Environment's Resolution No. (55) on the regulation of kingfish fishing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to implement the Minister of Environment's Resolution No. (86) on the regulation of the practice of some fishing work.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to implement the Minister of Environment's Resolution No. (86) on the regulation of the practice of some fishing work.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to implement the Minister of Environment's Resolution No. (86) on the regulation of the practice of some fishing work.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to implement the Minister of Environment's Resolution No. (86) on the regulation of the practice of some fishing work.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organizing periodic monthly meetings of the Committee for Living Aquatic Resources, which includes representatives from all fisheries stakeholders.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organizing periodic monthly meetings of the Committee for Living Aquatic Resources, which includes representatives from all fisheries stakeholders.</li> </ul>
	<p>Organizing periodic monthly meetings of the Committee for Living Aquatic Resources, which includes representatives from all fisheries stakeholders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organizing periodic monthly meetings of the Committee for Living Aquatic Resources, which includes representatives from all fisheries stakeholders.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issuance of Ministerial Resolution No. 69 of 2019 on the conditions and controls of the amateur fisher</li> </ul>
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issuance of Ministerial Resolution No. 147 of 2019 regarding the legal length of fish allowed to be caught and traded</li> </ul>

Source: Ministry of Municipality

**Target (14.c): Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"**

**14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources.**

Table  
(14-9)

**Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources (2016-2022)\***

Sub-indicator	2016-2022	
(a) Score for the implementation of UNCLOS and its two implementing agreements (%) = 1.2 +2.2 +3.2	81.5%	
(b) Score for the ratification of and accession to UNCLOS and its two implementing agreements (%) = 1.1 +2.1 +3.1	100%	
(c) Pursuing a national policy or having a national mechanism as focal point or interagency or interdepartmental team = 1.3 +2.3 + 3.3	66.7%	
(d) Score for the ratification and acceptance of the implementation of agreements = (a) + (b)	83.3%	
Agreement 1: United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982	1.1 Ratification of UNCLOS (1982) (1=yes, 0=no)	1
	1.2 To what extent has your country implemented this agreement through legal frameworks (e.g., through national legislation or enforcement actions)? Please indicate a score between 1 and 9, with 1 being "not at all" and 9 meaning "fully".	8
	1.3 Does your country have a national ocean policy and/or national institution or other mechanism, such as a national focal point or an interagency or interdepartmental working group, with a responsibility to ensure that ocean space problems are considered through an integrated, multidisciplinary and intersectoral approach? (1=yes, 0=no)	1
Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 (1994)	2.1 Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 (1994) (1=yes, 0=no)	1
	2.2 To what extent has your country implemented this Agreement through legal frameworks (e.g., through national legislation or enforcement actions)? Please indicate a score between 1 and 9, with 1 being "not at all" and 9 meaning "totally".	8

Table  
(14-9)

**Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources (2016-2022)\***

Sub-indicator	2016-2022
	1
Agreement 3: Agreement on the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of December 10, 2081 Concerning the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (1995)	1
	6
	0

\*: All values from 2016 to 2022 are similar

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change and PSA calculations