الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics

Goal 2:
Zero Hunger

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Indicator 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age less than -2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.

Description of the indicator: Prevalence of stunting (height-for-age <-2 standard deviations from the median of the (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under five years of age.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health and General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National and Gender

Method of calculation: Survey estimates are based on the standard methodology using the WHO Child Growth Standards as described in the WHO Anthro Program Guide. Global and regional estimates are based on the methodology developed by UNICEF, WHO, as outlined in the Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates - Levels and Trends (UNICEF/WHO/World Bank, 2012).

Last updated: 2020

Note: Data were calculated according to the updated methodology for 2020.

Gender	Prevalence of stunting among children under five years of age				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Male	11.8	11.9	8.1	9.7	12.6
Female	9.4	10.2	5.9	6.4	7.8
Total	**10.6**	**11.1**	**7**	**8.1**	**10.3**

Indicator 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

Description of the indicator:
(1) Overweight prevalence: Weight-for-height greater than +2 standard deviations from the media of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards among children under five years of age
(2) Wasting prevalence: Weight-for-height less than -2 standard deviations from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards among children under five years of age.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National and Gender

Method of calculation: Number of children aged 0-59 months who are stunted.
Denominator: Total number of children aged 0-59 months who were measured.
Data Requirement(s):
Percentage of children aged < 5 years stunted/overweight/wasted for age = (number of children aged 0-59 months whose z-score falls below -2 standard deviations from the median height-for-age of the WHO Child Growth Standards/total number of children aged 0-59 months who were measured) x 100.
Children's weight and height are measured using standard equipment and methods (e.g., children younger than 24 months are measured while lying down, while standing height is measured in children aged 24 months and older).
Survey estimates are based on standardized methodology using the WHO Child Growth Standards as described elsewhere (Ref: Anthro software manual). Global and regional estimates are based on methodology outlined in UNICEF-WHO-The World Bank: Joint child malnutrition estimates - Levels and trends (UNICEF/WHO/WB 2012).

Last updated: 2020

Note: Data were calculated according to the updated methodology for 2020.

Gender	Prevalence of malnutrition among children under five years of age (wasting)				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	5.3	3.7	3.7	5.2	4.1

Gender	Prevalence of malnutrition among children under five years of age (overweight)				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Male	9.5	8.5	7.7	8.4	7.5
Female	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.5	7.5
Total	**9**	**8.6**	**8.1**	**8.5**	**7.5**

Indicator 2.2.3 Prevalence of anemia among women aged 15–49 years, disaggregated by pregnancy status (percentage).

Description of the indicator: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with hemoglobin less than 120 g / l for non-pregnant and lactating women and less than 110 g / l for pregnant women, adjusted according to height and smoking.

Sources of data: Ministry of Health

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: In short, the model generates estimates for each country and year, informed by data from that country and the same year, if any, and data from other years in the same country and in other countries with data for similar time periods, especially countries in the same region. The model relies heavily on data borrowing when country-level data are unavailable or limited, and to a lesser extent for data-rich countries and regions.
The resulting estimates are also inspired by common variables that help predict hemoglobin concentrations in blood (e.g., sociodemographic Indicators, meat supply (kcal per capita), average body mass index, and under-five mortality rate). Uncertainty ranges (credibility periods) reflect the main sources of uncertainty, including sampling error, non-sampling error due to problems with sample design/measurement, and uncertainty of making estimates for countries and years without data.

Last updated: 2019

Note: Data covers non-pregnant women only

Prevalence of anemia in women aged 15-49 years, by pregnancy status: non-pregnant	Year
	2019
	27.5%

Indicator 2.3.1 Volume of production per labor unit by classes of farming/pastoral and forestry enterprise size.

Description of the indicator: The volume of agricultural production of small-scale food producers in crops, livestock, fisheries, and forestry activities per number of working days. The indicator is calculated as the ratio of annual output to the number of days worked in one year. Since the indicator refers to a group of units of production - those of a small scale - the denominator should summarize the information regarding the complete production carried out in each unit. This requires reporting production volumes in a common metric, since it is impossible to summarize the physical units. The most convenient number for grouping products in the numerator is the constant price vector. When measured at different points in time, as required by monitoring SDG indicators, changes in fixed values represent aggregated volume changes. FAO proposes to define small-scale food producers as:

They operate a quantity of land that falls within the first 50 percent (the lowest 40 percent) of the cumulative distribution of land at the national level (measured in hectares).

They operate several livestock that fall within the first 50 percent (the lowest 40 percent) of the cumulative distribution of the number of livestock per unit of production at the national level (measured in tropical livestock units and

Obtain annual economic revenues from agricultural activities that fall in the first 50 percent (the lowest 40 percent) of the cumulative distribution of economic revenues from agricultural activities per unit of production at the national level (measured in purchasing power parity dollars), not exceeding $34,387 of purchasing power parity dollars.

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

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$\text{SDG } 2.3.1 = I^t_{2.3.1} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(\frac{\sum_i V^t_{ij} p^t_{ij}}{Ld^t_j} \right) / n$$

Where:

- V_ij^t is the physical volume of agricultural product i sold by the food producer on a small scale j during the year t;
- p_i^t is the fixed selling price received by a small-scale food producer j for an agricultural product i during the year t;
- It is the physical volume of agricultural product sold by food producers on a small scale during the year
- It is the fixed selling price that a small-scale food producer receives for an agricultural product during the year
- Cost of agricultural product production subsidized by small-scale food producers during the year
- It is the number of small-scale food producers.

Since the indicator refers to a group of production units - those with a small scale - the denominator needs to summarize the information about the complete production carried out in each unit. This requires reporting production volumes in a common metric, since it is impossible to summarize physical units. The most convenient approach for grouping products in the numerator is the constant price vector. When measuring at different points in time, as required by monitoring the SDG indicators, the changes in constant values represent the grouped size changes.

Last updated: 2024

Note: The data for 2024 are estimated figures.

Year	Crops used for feed	Number of live animals (sheep + goats + cattle + camels)	Total catch	Total catch and aquaculture
2020	4,556,664	-	64,679	164,679
2021	3,870,135	25,377,598	63,362	177,264
2022	-	30,896,180	64,264	184,759
2023	3,802,019	30,709,238	74,700	214,649
2024	-	32,454,041	85,300	246,883

Indicator 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture.

Description of the indicator:

The indicator range 2.4.1 is farm ownership, more precisely the area of agricultural land for farm tenure, i.e., land used primarily for crop cultivation and livestock. This range of selections corresponds fully to the intended use of the country's agricultural land area as the total indicator denominator.

Specifically, the following:

Included within scope:

- Intensive and extensive agricultural and livestock production systems.
- Subsistence farming.
- Government and communal land, when used exclusively and managed by the ownership of the farm.
- Food and non-food crops and animal products (e.g., tobacco, cotton, sheep wool).
- Crops grown for fodder or energy purposes.
- Agroforestry (trees in farm agricultural areas)
- Aquaculture, provided it takes place within the area of agricultural land. For example, fish and rice farming and similar systems.

Excluded from scope:

- State lands and commons not exclusively used by the farm.
- Nomadic or Bedouin grazing.
- Production from parks and backyards. Production from hobby farms.
- Holdings engaged exclusively in aquaculture.
- Holdings engaged exclusively in forestry.
- Food harvested from the wild.

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

Unit of measurement: Hectare

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: This indicator is calculated as a percentage of individuals within the defined scope who engaged in each activity in the past three months, regardless of where that activity occurred. The indicator is expressed as a percentage. The figures provided are expressed as a percentage of the population within the range.

The indicator is calculated according to the formula below:

Percentage of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture = (Area allocated for productive and sustainable agriculture) ÷ (Total agricultural land)

This means there is a need to measure both the area of land under productive and sustainable agriculture (numerator) and the total area of agricultural land (denominator).

- The numerator highlights the three dimensions of sustainable production: environmental, economic, and social. It corresponds to the area of farmland that meets the sustainability criteria of 11 sub-indicators selected across the three dimensions.
- The denominator in turn is the total area of agricultural land (as defined by FAO) used by agricultural holdings owned (excluding leased), leased, shared, or borrowed. State land or commons used by agricultural holdings are not included. Please see FAO's methodology document for a more detailed explanation.

Last updated: 2024

Note: The indicator was calculated based on organic farming only.

Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Organic Farming Areas	26,632.49	27,109	23,315	23,410	24,062

Indicator 2.5.1 Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities.

Description of the indicator: Conservation of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture in medium- or long-term conservation facilities (e.g., ex situ conservation in gene banks). This represents the most credible means of conserving genetic resources in the world and enables plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture to be easily accessed in generation programs, even directly on farms.

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

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

Plant genetic resources

The plant component of the indicator is calculated as the total number of unique accessions of plant genetic resources secured in medium- to long-term conservation facilities. This should include all accessions in base collections, and unique accessions stored in medium-term conservation facilities, as active collections, but only when these accessions are considered part of national base collections. Base collections may include seeds, field, cryopreserved, or laboratory collections, depending on the preserved species and facilities available in the country.

Animal genetic resources

For the animal component, the indicator is calculated as the number of local breeds for which sufficient genetic material is stored in gene bank collections to enable the reconstitution of the breed in the event of extinction.

Last updated: 2024

Note: Data on plant genetic resources is available.

	Number of plant genetic resources
2020	1,315
2021	2,349
2022	2,706
2023	3,159
2024	3,301

Indicator 2.5.2 Proportion of local and transboundary breeds classified as being at risk of extinction.

Description of the indicator: The indicator presents the percentage of livestock breeds among the locally known breeds that are classified as endangered or threatened at a given point in time, as well as the trends of these percentages.

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

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: SDG indicator for country i:

$$Pi = \frac{{}^{n}Ri}{{}^{n}Ri + {}^{n}NRi}$$

The indicator is calculated as follows:

Risk status of local breeds	Number
At risk	${}^{n}R$
Not at risk	${}^{n}NR$
Unknown	${}^{n}U$
All risk classes	$n = {}^{n}R + {}^{n}NR + {}^{n}U$

Last updated: 2024

Note: The indicator covers livestock only.

Year	Number of local breeds in the Kingdom
2020	60
2021	65
2022	112
2023	234
2024	112

Indicator 2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies

This indicator does not apply to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Indicator 2.c.1 Food Price Index

Description of the indicator: The volatile food price Indicator identifies fluctuations in market prices. It is based on a weighted compound growth rate that represents price growth within the year and across the year. The indicator directly evaluates price growth during a specific month over multiple years, considering seasonality in agricultural markets and inflation, allowing answer to the question of whether the price change is abnormal for any given period.
The price anomaly indicator is derived from two compound growth rates: a quarterly compound growth rate and an annual compound growth rate. The annual compound growth rate is a geometric mean that assumes the variable grows at a constant, compounded rate over a specified period. Because it assumes a steady growth rate, the compound growth rate smooths out the impact of price volatility.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Relative points and percentage change

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

$$P(p^{t-1}, p^{t}, q^{t-1}) = \prod_{n=1}^{N} \left(\frac{p_n^t}{p_n^{t-1}} \right)^{s_n^{t-1}},$$

Last updated: 2024

Indicator	Food Price Index									
	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Index and Relative Points	Change %	Index and Relative Points	Change %	Index and Relative Points	Change %	Index and Relative Points	Change %	Index and Relative Points	Change %
Volatile Food Price Index (wholesale prices)	111.72	9.3	117.83	5.5	122.54	4.0	124.10	1.3	125.2	0.9
Volatile Food Price Index (Consumer Prices)	113.0	12.5	122.3	8.2	139.1	13.7	139.1	0.0	139.8	0.5