

1st Day - 15 April 2016:

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Goals, Targets and Indicators

The presentation describes the sustainable development process that has led to the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and focuses on selected goals, targets and indicators.

The role of NSOs and Countries in the national, regional, thematic and global indicators process is pointed out as well as the role of UN agencies in support of country processes for global indicators reporting and monitoring.

The presentation includes a description of a sub-set of twenty indicators under custodianship of FAO, linking them to ongoing and planned FAO capacity development activities on the SDG process, including the co-development of statistical frameworks for economic environmental accounting.



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The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development:

Goals, Targets and Indicators

15 -17 April 2016, Kampala, Uganda

ENVIRONMENT - TEAM
STATISTICS DIVISION



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Outline

- The Sustainable Development Process
- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Goals, Targets, Indicators
- Monitoring, Reporting and the role of Countries through their NSOs
- IAEG-SDGs and the Global Indicators Framework
- Indicators relevant for Agriculture and Food Security



The Sustainable Development Process

The Sustainable Development Process

Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in 1992:

- Environmental protection constitutes an essential part of the sustainable development process

World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002:

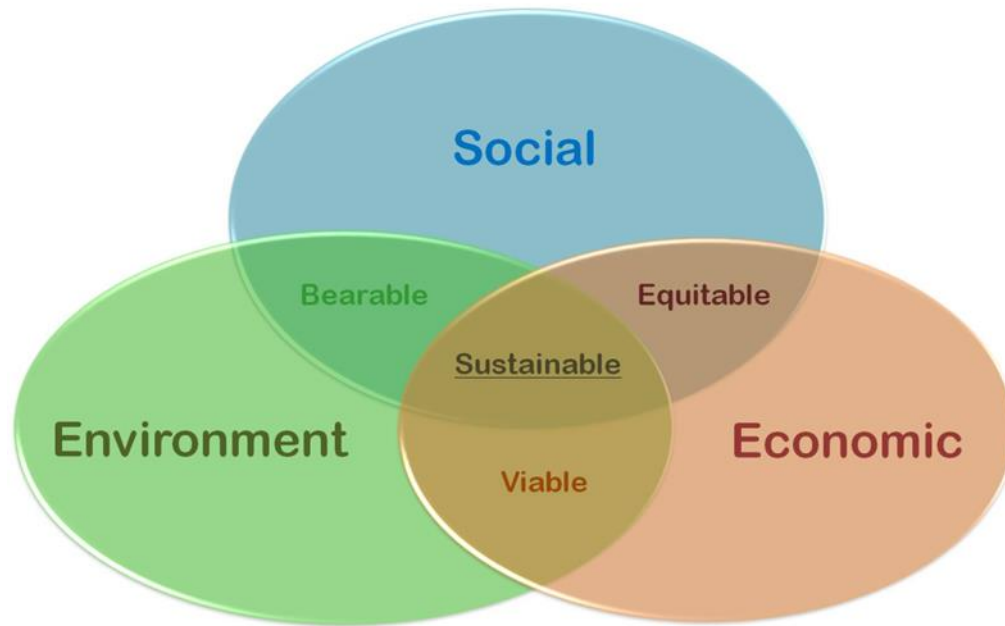
- Commitment of Nations to sustainable development

United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012:

- Nations decided to launch a process to develop a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which will build upon the Millennium Development Goals and converge with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The Sustainable Development Process

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



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Background material/notes:

- ❑ UN Conference on Environment and Development in 1992:
<http://www.un.org/geninfo/bp/enviro.html>
- ❑ Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002:
http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/documents/131302_wssd_report_reissued.pdf
- ❑ UN Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012:
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/rio20>



The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development:

SDGs, Targets, Indicators

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

This Agenda is a plan of action for **people**, **planet** and **prosperity**:

- **People**: end poverty and hunger
- **Planet**: protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change
- **Prosperity**: to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>



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GOALS, Targets, Indicators

17
Goals

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

169
Targets

Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

Indicators
(238 GFI)

Indicators 2.1.1:
Prevalence of undernourished



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SDG indicators

Indicators of the 2030 Agenda need to be:

- Quality driven
- Accessible
- Timely
- Reliable
- Comparable

SDG indicators are a means for countries to monitor and report on their progress towards SDGs goals and targets.



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Background material/notes:

- ❑ Transforming our world : the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development:

http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E

- ❑ Sustainable development goals:

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

- ❑ Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators:

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/47th-session/documents/2016-2-IAEG-SDGs-E.pdf>

Monitoring and Reporting:

the role of Countries through their NSOs

Monitoring, Reporting and the role of Countries through their NSOs

- National ownership is key to achieving sustainable development; national reviews will take different national realities, capacities and levels of development into account
- Need for data disaggregation – by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location or other characteristics – is also fundamental for the full implementation of the global framework in order to leave no one behind as pledged in the 2030 Agenda
- The SDG indicators will require an unprecedented amount of data to be produced and analysed: this will pose a significant challenge for national statistical systems (NSO), in developing as well developed countries

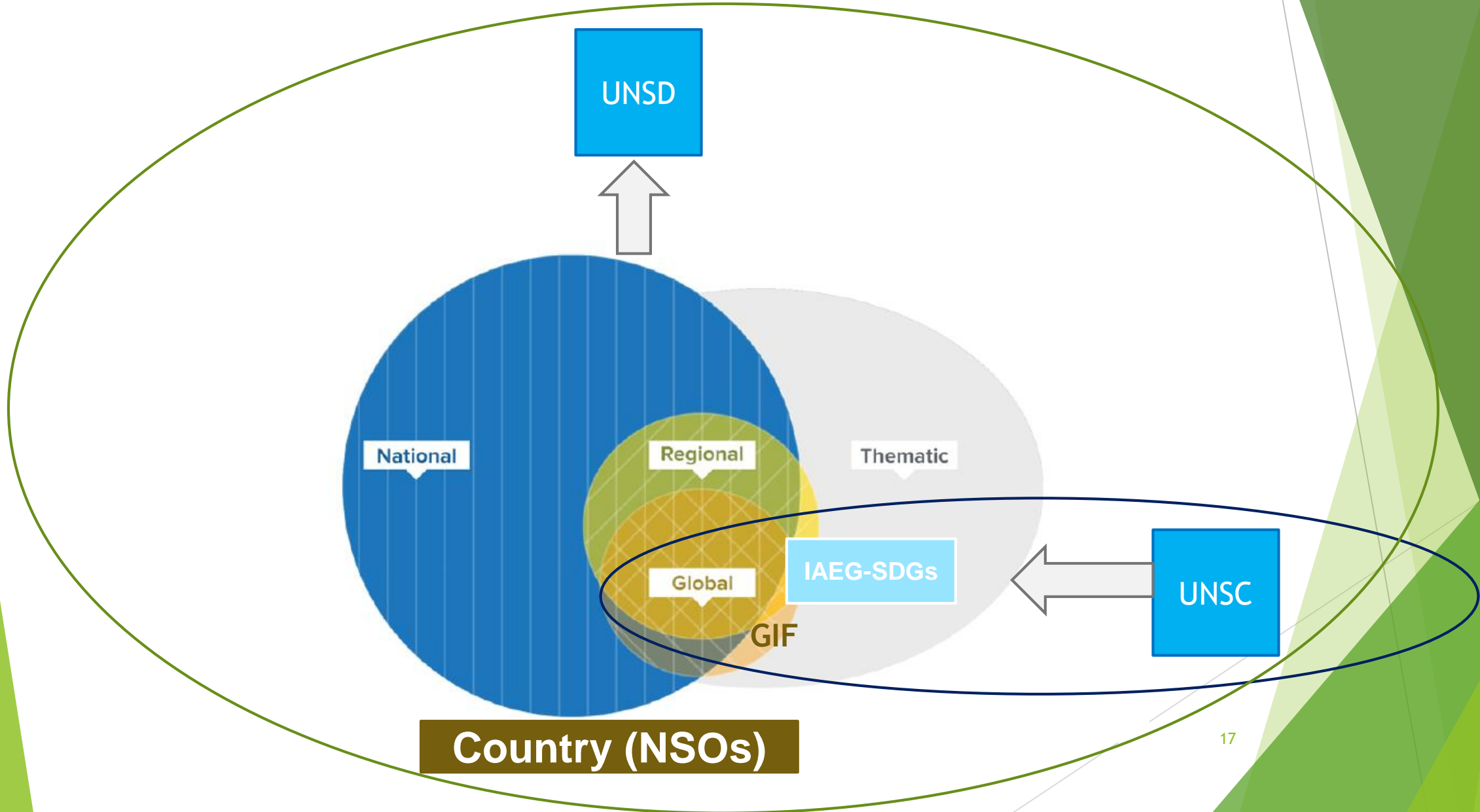


Monitoring Reporting and the role of NSOs

- National statistical offices (NSOs) play a leading role in the development of the indicator framework to ensure national ownership of the SDG process
- NSOs are members of the IAEG-SDGs and dialogue with UNSC and UN agencies for global indicators monitoring and reporting
- Countries have the primary responsibility for follow-up and review of progress made in the process of implementing the SDGs, which requires quality, accessible and timely data collection
- Indicators will be developed at national, regional and global level



SDG Indicators



Background material/notes:

- ❑ Indicator framework for Global Monitoring: Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (para 4)
- ❑ Note: National Monitoring of Global indicators will have the support for each indicator of a custodian UN agency, that will report annually to the UNSD (third meeting of IAEG-SDGs, at: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/meetings/iaeg-sdgs-meeting-03>)
- ❑ For thematic, national, regional indicators the country should report directly to UNSD



Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators

IAEG-SDGs

Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) member countries (rotating basis): UN AGENCIES participate as OBSERVERS

Chair of UN Statistical Commission:*

- United Kingdom

Eastern Africa:

- Tanzania
- Uganda

Middle and Southern Africa:

- Botswana
- Cameroon

Western Africa:

- Cabo Verde
- Senegal

Northern Africa:

- Algeria

Western Asia:

- Armenia
- Bahrain
- Egypt

Central, Eastern, Southern, and South-Eastern Asia:

- China
- India
- Kyrgyzstan
- The Philippines

Oceania:

- Fiji
- Samoa

The Caribbean:

- Cuba
- Jamaica

Central and South America:

- Brazil
- Colombia
- Mexico

Eastern Europe:

- Russian Federation

North America and Northern, Southern and Western Europe:

- Canada
- France
- Germany
- The Netherlands
- Sweden

* The Chair of the United Nations Statistical Commission is a member of the IAEG-SDGs ex-officio.



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IAEG-SDGs and the Global Indicator Framework



- January 2016: Briefing to the General Assembly on the global SDGs indicator framework
- March 2016: the proposed global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was agreed by the 47th Session of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC)
- 30 March -1 April 2016: Finalization of the GIF Process in Mexico City



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IAEG-SDGs and the Tier System

INDICATOR TIERS SYSTEM

Tier 1

Indicator conceptually clear
established methodology and standards available
data regularly produced by countries

Tier 2

Indicator conceptually clear
established methodology and standards available
data are not yet regularly produced by countries

Tier 3

Indicator for which there are not yet established methodology and standards

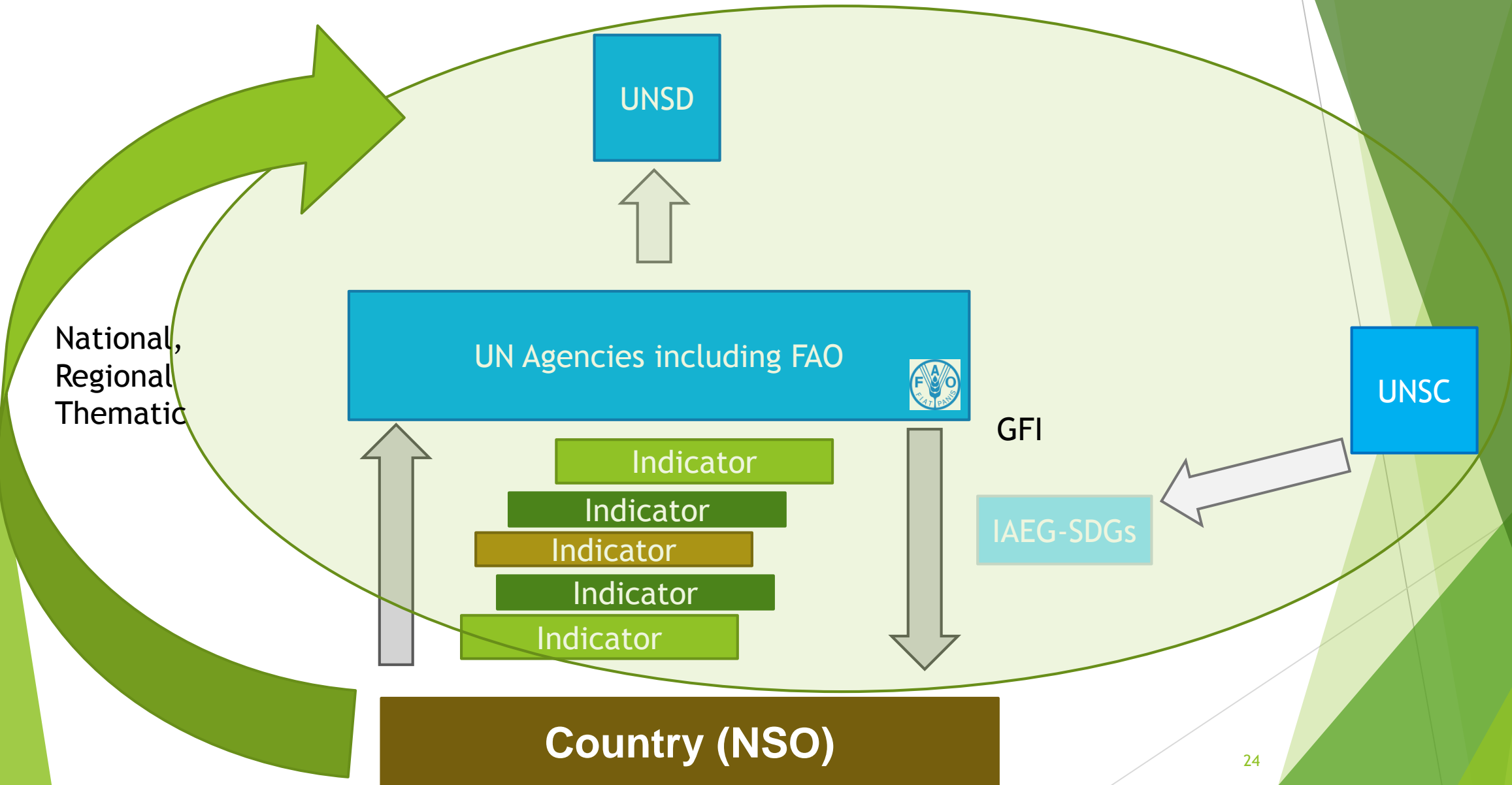


IAEG-SDGs and UN Agencies as Custodians

- In line with the Mexico IAEG-SDG meeting, each global SDG indicator will have a “custodian agency”, responsible for:
 - collecting data from national sources
 - providing the storyline for the annual global SDG progress report
 - providing and updating metadata
 - working on further methodological development
 - contributing to statistical capacity building
 - developing the SDMX data structure when necessary
- Moreover, the custodian agency shall coordinate with other agencies and stakeholders interested in contributing to the indicator



Monitoring & Reporting Indicators



Background material/notes:

- ❑ Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators terms of reference: [http://unstats.un.org/files/IAEG-SDGs%20-%20Terms%20of%20Reference%20\(April%202015\).pdf](http://unstats.un.org/files/IAEG-SDGs%20-%20Terms%20of%20Reference%20(April%202015).pdf)
- ❑ Report of the IAEG-SDG to the 47th session of the UNSC: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/47th-session/documents/2016-2-SDGs-Rev1-E.pdf>
- ❑ Metadata for the Proposed Global Indicators: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/>



Indicators relevant for Agriculture and Food Security

GFI Indicators under custodianship of FAO

- FAO identified a core set of indicators on the basis of broad technical (internal and external) consultation. These indicators have:
 - Sound definition & Relevance for specific target
 - Availability in the national statistical system
 - Reliability, Coverage, International Comparability, Granularity
- 20 Indicators are under FAO's mandate
- Example of 4 Indicators under FAO custodianship





GOAL 2

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

TARGET 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

INDICATOR 2.1.1. Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)



Figure 1: Food insecurity scale

The FIES is an experience-based metric of food insecurity severity that relies on people's direct responses to questions regarding their access to adequate food.

<http://www.fao.org/3/a-as583e.pdf>



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GOAL 5

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

TARGET 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

INDICATOR 5.a. 2. Percentage of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control

GOAL 6

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

TARGET 6.4 : By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

INDICATOR 6.4.1: Change in water use efficiency over time

INDICATOR 6.4.1: Change in water use efficiency over time

- This indicator is defined as the output over time of a given major sector per volume of (net) water withdrawn (showing the trend in water use efficiency).
- Following ISIC (International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities) coding, sectors are defined as:
 - ❑ agriculture, forestry and fishing
 - ❑ manufacturing, constructions, mining and quarrying
 - ❑ electricity industry
 - ❑ the municipal sector



Integrated Monitoring of Water and Sanitation Related SDG Targets

- Support countries in monitoring SDG Goal 6
- 6 Targets; 11 Indicators
- Draft methodologies prepared and endorsed by UNSC at different tier levels
- Timeframe: 2016-2018
- Next steps 2016: Pilot testing of draft methodologies
- 6 countries in the proof-of-concept phase: Bangladesh, Jordan, Netherlands, Peru, Senegal, Uganda
- FAO leading work on Target 6.4; 2 indicators:
 - 6.4.1 - Water use efficiency
 - 6.4.2 - Level of water stress
- Inception workshop in Uganda planned for June 2016, with UNEP coordination
- Brochure available for more details
- Mail: Riccardo.Biancalani@fao.org; Karen.Frenken@fao.org



GOAL 15

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

TARGET 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

INDICATOR 15.1.1

Forest Area as percentage of total land area

<http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-15.pdf>



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INDICATOR 15.1.1 Forest area as a percentage of total land area

- Total land area is the total surface area of a country less the area covered by inland waters, like major rivers and lakes
- Forest is defined as “land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use”



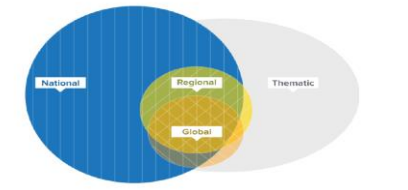
The role of FAO in supporting SDGs Indicators process and monitoring

Role in the monitoring: 20 SDGs indicators under FAO custody

Support in countries monitoring/Capacity Development activities

FAO support countries in data and methodological development in support of the SDG process; in monitoring and reporting of indicators

Support countries in identifying, compiling and reporting coherent sets of environmental and socio-economic information useful for indicators
Provide useful statistical frameworks, such as SEEA Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries to elaborate SDGs indicators



Background material/notes:

SDG Indicators relevant for FAO and related tier (1/3):



Indicator under custodianship of FAO	Tier
2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment.	I
2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	I
2.3.1 Volume of production per labor unit by classes of arming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	III
2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	III
2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	III
2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long term conservation facilities	III
2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds, classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or unknown level of risk of extinction	II
2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	I
2.c.1 Indicator of (food) price anomalies	II

Background material/notes:

SDG Indicators relevant for FAO and related tier (2/3):



Indicator under custodianship of FAO	Tier
5.a.1 (a) Percentage of people with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (out of total agricultural population), by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	III
5.a.2 Percentage of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	II
6.4.1 Change in water use efficiency over time	III
6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	I

Background material/notes:

SDG Indicators relevant for FAO and related tier (3/3) :



Indicator under custodianship of FAO	Tier
12.3.1 Global food loss index	III
14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	I
14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	III
14.b.1 Progress by countries in adopting and implementing a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	III
15.1.1 Forest area as a percentage of total land area	I
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	I/III
15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	II

Background material/notes:

□ SDGs: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>



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Thank you!

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