

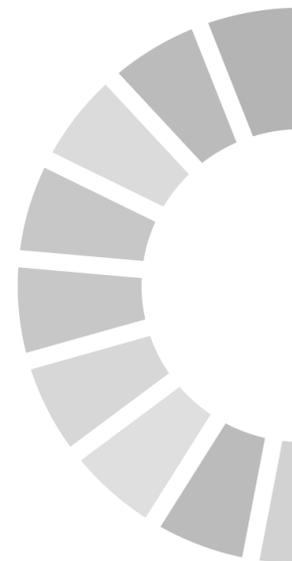


Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



# Introduction to SDG indicators 2.3.1 and 2.3.2

*Online training on SDG Indicators 2.3.1 & 2.3.2  
17/18/19 August 2021*



2 ZERO  
HUNGER



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# SDG Indicators and Custodian agencies

- FAO is a custodian agency for 21 SDG indicators, including Indicator 2.3.1 and 2.3.2, which are the focus of this training);
- For each SDG indicator, a custodian agency has been chosen for:
  - Lead methodological development and documentation of the indicator
  - Support statistical capacity of countries to generate and disseminate national data
  - Collect data, ensure their comparability and consistency, and disseminate national data
  - Contribute to monitoring progress at global, regional and national levels

## Goal 2

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



**Target 2.3: “By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment”**

# Indicators 2.3.1 and 2.3.2



- **Indicator 2.3.1:** Measures the “volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size”.
  - The indicator aims to measure how much volume can be produced per unit of labour (e.g an hour of work by a single farmer), i.e the average labour productivity
- **Indicator 2.3.2: measures the “ average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status”.**
  - This refers to the actual net earning that the food producers obtain from their agricultural activities
  - This indicator also aims to monitor accurately who receives the income to make sure “no one is left behind” and ensure that all small-scale food producers profit from development policies, especially women and indigenous communities

# Linkages with other Sustainable Development Goals



By promoting development policies in favour of small-scale producers, the local economy will be strengthened

Target 2.3 and its indicators mention women and disaggregation of data by sex which implies gender inequality will be targeted

Target 2.3 deals with average labour productivity and gender

Target 10.1 states by 2030 progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population

# Why are small-scale food producers the focus of SDG 2.3

- 500 million small farms worldwide, most still rainfed, provide up to 80 percent of food consumed in a large part of developing world.
- Investing in smallholder women and men is important way to increase food security and nutrition for the poorest, as well as food production for local and global market
- Small-scale food producers are one of the main workforce producing food, and since they are in a position of relative vulnerability, it is logical to promote development policies to support them.
- Supporting small-scale food producers serves multiple purposes



food and nutrition  
security



sustainable rural  
livelihoods



global food  
production

# What progress has been made so far

- Although supporting small-scale producers is not a recent initiative, limited progress has been made so far because:



One issue is the absence of a common and clear definition of the target population.



Without this definition, there is no systematic information about small-scale food producers.



Without sufficient data, it is difficult to effectively design and target policy initiatives.

# Target 2.3 Action Plan

- A common effort was required to unblock the situation explained above hence Target 2.3 created
- The key action plan will be then:



# What is the methodology to report on Target 2.3?

- Reporting on Target 2.3 requires the regular monitoring of 2.3.1 and 2.3.2. To do so FAO developed a plain methodology that can entails three steps



1 Identification of small-scale food producers, i.e. the target population.  
This step comes first in order to unblock the situation explained previously.

2 Computation of Indicator 2.3.1, i.e., output per labour unit.  
"By classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size."



3 Computation of Indicator 2.3.2, i.e., average income.  
"By sex and indigenous status."

# Data sources: AGRIS

- In many countries agricultural surveys are seldom conducted on a **systematic and complete basis**, especially at the level of the holdings.
- To fill this key data gap, the FAO is promoting the **Agricultural Integrated Surveys (AGRIS) project**.
- AGRIS proposes a set of **integrated farm-level surveys**, bridging the 10-year gap that normally exists between Agricultural Censuses. AGRIS surveys collect data every year for a core module – which includes **current agricultural production and its value** – while other modules are administered less frequently, to collect structural information on the key technical characteristics of small-scale producers.
- One such module is entirely dedicated to **collect information on the economic accounts of the holding**, while another is dedicated to collect information on labour.
- For the purposes of monitoring indicator 2.3.1 and 2.3.2, the surveys that AGRISurvey is promoting will play a key role in **improving quality and consistency of data** collected at the national level



**Thank you**

**For more detailed information on Indicator 2.3.1 and 2.3.2**

<http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/231/en/>

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