Overview of monitoring and reporting of SDGs relevant to fisheries statistics

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15 May 2019

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

OUTLINE

- Background
- Global SDG indicator framework
- SDGs indicators under FAO
- CWP and SDGs

AGENDA 2030 AND THE SDGS

- In 2015, the world community (193 countries) reaffirmed their commitment to sustainable development.
- The 2030 Agenda is universal, transformative, and rights-based with a focus on the most vulnerable and a commitment that "no one will be left behind“.
- It is an ambitious plan of action for countries, the UN system, and all other actors.
- United Nations General Assembly adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a new impetus to global efforts for achieving sustainable development.

ROLE OF STATISTICS IN SDGS

- Statistics and data are essential to support evidence-based decision and policy making
- High quality data (i.e. reliable, timely, consistent and comparable) and appropriate methodologies are required in order to measure and monitor progress towards the SDGs.
- A global call for action to take the momentum and strengthen the statistics (source, availability, quality) to help countries meet SDG challenges
- Promoting OPEN data access enables users and researchers to access government data and to use them for producing policy-relevant analyses.
- The data will contribute to annual SDG progress reports that feed into the UN's High Level Political Forum's follow-up and review progress.

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THE GLOBAL SDG INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

- **UN Statistical Commission** is overall responsible for developing and implementing the SDG monitoring framework
- The global indicator framework (GIF) comprises 232 unique indicators, and was endorsed by the UN General Assembly in July 2017
- UN Statistical Commission established **Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators** (IAEG-SDGs) to oversee this work through to 2030
  - 28 countries as members, representing their respective regions;

=> **The process is fully led by countries**

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

THE GLOBAL SDG INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

- 17 SDGs each have a list of targets that are measured with indicators
- 232 Global indicators, as a core set of metrics that all countries are invited to monitor progress towards the targets

CLASSIFICATION OF INDICATORS IN THREE TIERS

- Indicators are categorized into **three Tiers**, depending on their level of methodological development and country coverage

TIER	LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT
I	An established methodology and international standards exist, based on which most countries are regularly producing data (>50% of countries/ population in each region)
II	An established methodology and international standards exist, but most countries are still not regularly producing data (<50% of countries/ population in each region)
III	An established methodology and international standards do not yet exist or are still being tested

- A **custodian international agency** is assigned for each indicator, with a series of specific responsibilities

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

STATUS OF 21 SDG INDICATORS UNDER FAO CUSTODIANSHIP

The 21 Indicators (As of April 2019)

Goal	Indicators								
Goal 2 (Food security, Nutrition, Sustainable Agriculture)	**2.1.1**	**2.1.2**	**2.3.1**	**2.3.2**	**2.4.1**	**2.5.1**	**2.5.2**	**2.a.1**	**2.c.1**
Goal 5 (Gender equality)	**5.a.1**	**5.a.2**							
Goal 6 (Use of Water)	**6.4.1**	**6.4.2**							
Goal 12 (Sustainable Consumption and Production)	**12.3.1**								
Goal 14 (Life below water)	**14.4.1**	**14.6.1**	**14.7.1**	**14.b.1**					
Goal 15 (Life on Land)	**15.1.1**	**15.2.1**	**15.4.2**						

TIER	LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT
I	Established methodology exists and data already widely available
II	Methodology established but insufficient coverage (>50% country coverage)
III	Internationally agreed methodology not yet developed

THE ROLE OF CUSTODIAN AGENCIES

For each SDG indicator a **custodian agency is identified** to:

- Lead methodological development and documentation of the indicators
- Support statistical capacity of countries to generate and disseminate national data
- Collect data from national sources, ensure their comparability and consistency, and disseminate them at global level
- Contribute to monitor progress at the global, regional and national levels, reporting to UNSD

THE ROLE OF CUSTODIAN AGENCIES

At the Custodian Agency , an **Office of the Chief Statistician** is established to provide further impetus to the SDG monitoring effort:

- ✓ Overseeing the collection of data from national statistical agencies, aggregating and disseminating them at regional and global levels;
- ✓ Promoting the adoption of internationally agreed statistical methods and standards;
- ✓ Improving national statistical capacities.

THE GLOBAL SDG INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

- At country level: Global monitoring is based on data produced by countries, with (in general) National Statistics Office having a key coordinating role at national level.
- If estimates are produced by custodian agencies, prior consultation is needed with countries before publication.
- Aligning national monitoring frameworks to the global one:
  - Significantly reduces the reporting burden on countries and data requirements and;
  - Identifying capacity dev. Needs to receive targeted technical assistance by international agencies

Improvement and development covers collection, processing, disaggregation, comparability, dissemination of good quality data and statistics

SDG INDICATOR REPORTING MECHANISMS

- **IAEG-SDGs SDMX WG:** The Working Group on SDMX for SDG Indicators established in 2017
- Standard Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX) is identified as the standard for:
  - packaging SDGs data and metadata in a Global Data Structure Definition (DSD) including concepts, codes and structures
  - reporting from international agencies to UNSD and dissemination at UNSD portal
- Global DSD for SDG indicators established in April 2019
- Pilot test of data reporting will be conducted in the coming weeks.

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14.4.1: PROPORTION OF FISH STOCKS WITHIN BIOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE LEVELS

- **Definition:** measures the sustainability of the world's marine capture fisheries by their abundance. A fish stock of which abundance is at or greater than the level that can produce the *maximum sustainable yield* (MSY) is classified as biologically sustainable.

- **Data sources:** The indicator requires the completion of a stock assessment that uses fisheries dependent data (catch statistics, fishing effort data), biological information and surrogate biomass measures.

- **Issues:** the coverage (e.g. SSF, discards, semi-industrial), resolution (e.g. within beyond EEZ) and quality of catch information

14.B.1 PROGRESS BY COUNTRIES IN THE DEGREE OF APPLICATION OF A LEGAL / REGULATORY / POLICY /INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK WHICH RECOGNIZES AND PROTECTS ACCESS RIGHTS FOR SSF

- **Data sources:** based on countries' responses to FAO's biennial survey on the Code of Conduct on Responsible Fisheries (CCRF), which compiles:

✓ country responses on the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines)

- **Issues:** Statistical definition of the SSF to produce accurate data

14.7.1 SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP IN SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES, LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND ALL COUNTRIES

- **Data sources:** National Accounts (contribution of the agriculture, forests, hunting and fisheries sector to the GDP) from to the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

- **Issues:** countries are invited to collaborate with FAO to increase the precision of their results, by providing unavailable inputs (value of aquaculture and fisheries capture production)

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CWP AND SDGS

- SDG is a shared responsibility between countries, the UN system and the international community at large.
- SDG monitoring needs are far beyond each UN agency's capacity to deliver! Need to coordinate efforts use resources efficiently.
- **What role of CWP members can play in support of this** highly demanding policy framework?
- CWP is **watching the policy landscape** as its first purpose: to keep under continuous review the requirements for fishery statistics for research, policy-making and management

NEEDS?

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Methodological developments to improve statistics

Improve definitions, coverage, resolution to match current data "deluge"

COORDINATION between **DATA SOURCES** to reduce the cost of data collection

ALIGN NATIONAL, and GLOBAL DATA

ANNOUNCEMENT

http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/en/

CORPORATE CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES FOR SDG INDICATORS

- ✓ E-LEARNING COURSES
- ✓GLOBAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL TRAINING WORKSHOPS
- ✓SDG DATA & COMMUNICATION PORTAL

NEW FAO vision for 2019-2030: Scale up capacity development support to maximize country reporting

COMMUNICATIONS PORTAL

2.1.1 Hunger

2.1.2 Severity of food insecurity

2.3.1 Productivity of small-scale food producers

2.3.2 Income of small-scale food producer

2.4.1 Agricultural sustainability

2.5.1 Conservation of genetic resources for food and agriculture

2.5.2 Risk status of livestock breeds

2.a.1 Public Investment in agriculture

2.c.1 Food price volatility

12.3.1 Global food losses

5.a.1 Women's ownership of agricultural land

5.a.2 Women's equal rights to land ownership

14.4.1 Fish stocks sustainability

14.6.1 Illegal, unreported unregulated fishing

14.7.1 Value added of sustainable fisheries

14.b.1 Access rights for small-scale fisheries

6.4.1 Water use efficiency

6.4.2 Water stress

15.1.1 Forest area

15.2.1 Sustainable forest management

15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover

Webpages for the 21 Indicators under FAO custodianship and 3 Indicators where FAO is a contributing agency:

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

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E-LEARNING COURSES

Example of indicator 14.b.1

E-learning courses under development

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THANK YOU