



## ASIA AND PACIFIC COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

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<b>Overview of the SDGs process and FAO's contribution to the monitoring framework</b>

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# Overview of the SDGs process and FAO's contribution to the monitoring framework

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# The 2030 Agenda: implication for statistics

- SDG indicators will drive the international statistical agenda for the next 15 years and beyond
  - Complex agenda: 169 multidimensional targets/229 global indicators
  - Many new indicators, no established methodology, data not currently produced or produced outside of the National Statistical System
  - Universal agenda, for both developed & developing countries (different indicators for rich and poor countries)
  - Ambitious agenda: not only reducing, but eliminating hunger (accuracy of indicators for values close to 0)
  - Emphasis on monitoring inequalities within countries (highly disaggregated data for territorial areas & vulnerable groups)
- UN Statistical Commission responsible for developing SDG monitoring framework (UN GA decision in 2014)
  - Establishment of the Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG indicators

## 28 Members of the IAEG-SDG

- **United Kingdom** (as chair of the UNSC);
- Eastern Africa: **Tanzania** and **Uganda**;
- Middle and Southern Africa: **Botswana** and **Cameroon**;
- Western Africa: **Cabo Verde** and **Senegal**;
- Northern Africa: **Algeria**;
- Western Asia: **Armenia**, **Bahrain** and **Egypt**;
- Central, Eastern, Southern, and South-Eastern Asia: **China**, **India**, **Kyrgyzstan** and **The Philippines**;
- Oceania: **Fiji** and **Samoa**;
- The Caribbean: **Cuba** and **Jamaica**;
- Central and South America: **Brazil**, **Colombia** and **Mexico**;
- North America: **Canada**
- Eastern Europe: **Russian Federation**;
- Northern, Southern and Western Europe: **France**, **Germany**, **The Netherlands** and **Sweden**

# An inclusive and transparent process

- Meetings:
  - First meeting of the IAEG-SDGs, 1-2 June 2015, New York
  - Second meeting of the IAEG-SDGs, 26-28 October 2015, Bangkok
- Consultations:
  - July – August 2015: Initial consultation with members and observers.
  - August – September 2015: Open consultation on indicators proposals  
Recent work of the IAEG-SDGs
  - 4-7 November 2015: Open consultation on “green” indicators
  - 9-15 December 2015: Open consultation on “grey” indicators
  - 15 Dec 2015: A report, including an annex with a list of indicators, was submitted as official document for the 47th Session of the UN Statistical Commission.
- Role of International Organizations:
  - Only observers in the IAEG-SDGs (advisory role)
- Consolidated proposal of the UN System on the list of indicators

## Global Set of SDG Indicators

- Currently, 229 Global Indicators selected:
  - 149 “green”: accepted and finalized at the end of November
  - 80 “grey”: need further methodological work to start in December and hopefully completed before the UNSC
- Mid-February 2016: an addendum presenting the full list of global SDG indicators will be made available to the UN Statistical Commission
- March 2016: The Statistical Commission will review the proposal and submit it to ECOSOC and GA for adoption
- After March 2016: further methodological refinements of the Tier III indicators (those for which an internationally agreed methodology has not yet been developed).

# Indicator architecture

- Global indicators developed by the IAEG-SDGs: core set of indicators which is common to regional, national and sub-national set of indicators
- Regional indicators decided by the UN Regional Commissions
- National and sub-national indicators developed by Member States to complement the global indicators, taking into account national circumstances.
- Thematic indicators developed by International Organizations in a number of areas to support thematic reports

## Global responsibilities of the IAEG-SDGs

- Global annual SDG progress report:
  - delegated to the IAEG-SDGs
  - Int. Organizations will have the responsibility to produce a section of the monitoring report for the Goals under their mandate
- Global SDG database:
  - Data will be produced by national statistical systems, except for certain indicators
  - Int. Organizations will have the responsibility to ensure that national data are comparable and to aggregate them at the sub-regional, regional and global level
- Global Initiatives of Statistical Capacity building
  - Statistical capacity building is essential for national statistical systems to meet the demands of the 2030 Agenda
  - IAEG-SDGs and the HLG work closely together to develop strategic plan for statistical capacity building.
  - Int. Organizations will have the responsibility to produce a section of the monitoring report for the Goals under their mandate

# Data disaggregation

- With the 2030 Agenda, member states have pledged to leave no one behind
- “SDG indicators should be disaggregated where relevant by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics”
- IAEG-SDGs is committed to include an overarching principle of data disaggregation, to ensure that indicators cover specific population groups and other disaggregation elements specified in the targets.
- Over the coming months IAEG-SDGs will further discuss how to operationalize data disaggregation in the implementation of the global indicator set.

## Implementation of the indicator framework

- The first important step will be the assessment of the status of the indicators proposed.
- The indicators will be classified into three tiers:
  - Tier I: an established methodology exists and data are already widely available;
  - Tier II: a methodology has been established but for which data are not easily available; and
  - Tier III: an internationally agreed methodology has not yet been developed.

# Work plan of the IAEG-SDGs in 2016

- Define global reporting mechanisms
- Establish a tier system for indicators based on the level of methodological development and data availability
- Review of data availability for Tier I and Tier II indicators
- Work plan for further development of Tier III indicators  
Procedures for methodological review of indicators
- Guidance on data disaggregation
- Continued discussion of interlinkages across targets and goals, and use of multi-purpose indicators
- 2 meetings: March 2016 and Fall of 2016

## FAO's contribution to the SDGs

- **Goals 2, 14, 15 associated with FAO vision & mandate:**
  - **Goal 2:** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote **sustainable agriculture**
  - **Goal 14:** Conserve and **sustainably use the oceans**, seas and **marine resources** for sustainable development
  - **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
- **For Goals 5, 6, 12, 13 FAO can make important contributions**
  - **Goal 5:** Achieve gender equality & empower all women and girls
  - **Goal 6:** Ensure availability & sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
  - **Goal 12:** Ensure sustainable consumption & production patterns
  - **Goal 13:** Take urgent action to combat climate change & its impact

# FAO's contribution to the SDGs

- FAO identified core set of indicators on the basis of **broad technical (internal and external) consultation**
  - Sound definition & Relevance for specific TARGET
  - Availability in national statistical system
  - Reliability, Coverage, International Comparability, Granularity
  - Baseline for 2015? Quantitative target for 2030?
- **22 Indicators for monitoring 17 Targets under FAO's mandate**
  - 3 established indicators (MDG indicators)
  - 7 indicators classified as green
  - 13 indicators ready to be disseminated

## FAO proposed indicators

- Goal 2:
  - 2.1.1 - Prevalence of Undernourishment
  - 2.1.2 - FIES
  - 2.3.1 - Volume of production per labour unit by size of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise
  - 2.4.1 - % of agricultural area under sustainable agricultural practices
  - 2.5.1 - Ex-situ crop collections enrichment index
  - 2.5.2 - % of local crops & breeds classified as being at risk of extinction
  - 2.a.1 - Agricultural Orientation Index (AOI) for Government Expenditure
  - 2.c.1 - Indicator of (food) Price Anomalies (IPA)

# FAO proposed indicators

- Goal 5
  - 5.a.1 - % of people with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land by sex;
  - 5.a.2 - % of countries where the legal framework guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
- Goal 6
  - 6.4.1\* - % change in water use efficiency over time
  - 6.4.2\* - % of total available water resources used, taking environmental water requirements into account
- Goal 12
  - 12.3.1 - Global food loss index

# FAO proposed indicators

- Goal 14:
  - 14.4.1\* - % of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
  - 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
  - 14.c.1\* - Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of provisions of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) and associated guidelines and plans, as reported in the biannual CCRF questionnaire surveys



# FAO proposed indicators

- Goal 15:
  - 15.1.1\* - Forest area as a percentage of total land area
  - 15.2.1\* - Forest cover under sustainable forest management
  - 15.2.2 - Net permanent forest loss
  - 15.3.1\* - Percentage of land that is degraded over total land area
  - 15.4.2 - Mountain Green Cover Index
  - 15.6.1\* - Number of permits or their equivalents made available to the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House established under the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing and number of standard material transfer agreements, as communicated to the Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

## FAO initiatives supporting SDG indicators

- Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics
  - Development of guidelines on new cost-effective methods to produce/disseminate food and agricultural data
  - Strengthen Regional Training Institutions & Support training of National statisticians
  - Technical Assistance in designing sector-specific strategic plans, in improving institutional coordination, in testing new statistical tools
- Support countries in survey data collection
  - Inclusion of the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) module in national household surveys
  - Development and testing of the Agricultural and Rural Integrated Survey (AGRIS)
  - Establishment of a Global Survey Hub to support countries in the design and implementation of an integrated agricultural survey programme (AGRIS, LSMS-ISA)