



**Technical Consultation,
Sustainable Development Goals
(SDGs) Implementation in
Europe and Central Asia,
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SDG Indicators for Policy Making Processes and Monitoring

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SDGs: Global Ambitious Plan

- ☐ To end poverty
- ☐ To reduce inequalities
- ☐ To tackle climate change
- ☐ To protect environment
- ☐ To increase productivity



The 2030 Agenda and SDG Indicators

- ❑ SDGs integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development – **economic, social and environmental**
- ❑ The SDGs are universal in the sense that the 2030 Agenda is **as relevant to developed countries as it is to developing nations**
- ❑ 244 SDG indicators under 169 targets (**232 unique SDG indicators**)- **21 SDG indicators** under FAO custodianship
- ❑ Adopted by **countries** and should be **driven and owned** by countries
- ❑ **Data collection** – big challenge for national governments



SDGs as a Broad and Universal Policy Agenda

- ❑ Need for **collaboration and partnership** among the government, non-state actors, private sector and international organizations. The **central role of NSOs**
- ❑ SDGs goals and targets are **interlinked** with each other
- ❑ Many prominent issues, such as gender equality, sustainable consumption and production, food security and nutrition, cut **across goals and targets**
- ❑ Goals and targets are themselves interdependent, and must be **pursued together**, since progress in one area often depends on progress in other areas



5 Ps of Sustainable Development



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Challenges of Countries in REU Region



- ❑ Farm size and productivity, rural poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition



- ❑ Farm size:



- Albania - 66.8% of holdings operates on an agricultural land up to 1 hectare – census 2012



- Armenia - 59.6% of holdings operates on an agricultural land up to 1 hectare – census 2014



- Georgia - 640 000 family holdings in Georgia the main source of agricultural production in the country (99.6% of all agricultural holdings); 77.1% of holdings are operating agricultural land of size less than 1 ha – census 2014



- Kyrgyzstan - Share of family farms in the production of agricultural products - 61.3% (2016)



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SDG Indicators under FAO Custodianship by Thematic Areas

- ❑ Food security (indicators 2.1.1 and 2.1.2)
- ❑ Smallholders' income and productivity (indicators 2.3.1 and 2.3.2)
- ❑ Sustainable agriculture (indicator 2.4.1)
- ❑ Women's access to land (indicators 5.a.1 and 5.a.2)
- ❑ Plant and animal biodiversity (plants – indicator 2.5.1, animals – indicators 2.5.1 and 2.5.2)
- ❑ Government investment in agriculture (indicator 2.a.1)
- ❑ Food price volatility (indicator 2.c.1)
- ❑ Water use sustainability (indicators 6.4.1 and 6.4.2)
- ❑ Sustainable production (indicator 12.3.1)
- ❑ Fisheries sustainability (indicators 14.4.1, 14.6.1, 14.7.1 and 14.b.1)
- ❑ Forests and mountains sustainability (indicators 15.1.1, 15.2.1 and 15.4.2)

Use of SDG Indicators

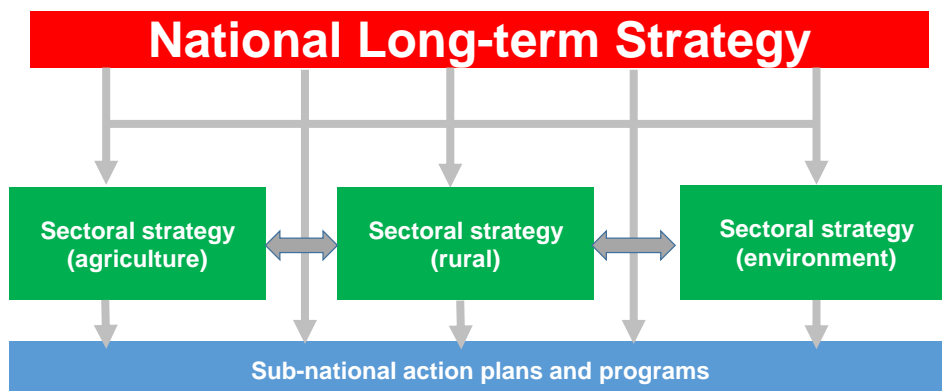
- ❑ Global indicators
 - For monitoring of global progress and for long-term period till 2030
 - Not always relevant for day to day monitoring
 - Many impact indicators (for example, food security indicators)
 - Output indicators (farm productivity and income indicators)
- ❑ National strategies and plans need day to day monitoring
- ❑ There may be country-specific sustainable development issues which may require **specific country indicators**

Selecting SDGs Indicators

- ❑ **Choosing, prioritizing and organizing** indicators represents a difficulty because the choice is immense
- ❑ There is a strong need to **communicate the SDGs** to the political leaders as well as to civil society
- ❑ **“Leaving no one behind”**- many indicators are also set to be disaggregated by gender, age, income, geography, occupation and other aspects of social identity
- ❑ Some indicators could be a basis for international development partners to **guide their investment decisions and allocation of resources** and **receiving technical assistance by international agencies**
- ❑ **Harmonization** with policy strategies and plans

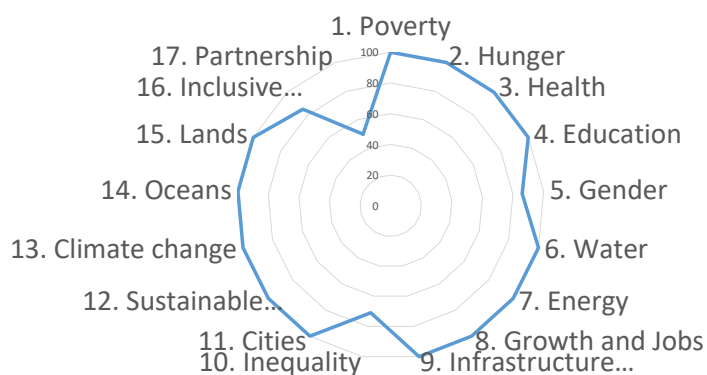
Integration of SDG Indicators into Monitoring Framework - Mainstreaming

- ❑ Alignment to national policies, strategies and programs, NSDS
- ❑ Many sectoral policies
- ❑ Horizontal and vertical integration
- ❑ Institutional arrangements (monitoring mechanism)



Georgia: Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA)

Alignment of the national strategies and planning documents



—37 national documents (incl. AA)

Source: Georgia MAPS mission report

Data: Key to Successful Implementation of SDGs

- ☐ The SDGs are different: data are recognized **as central** to achieving the 2030 Agenda
- ☐ **Developing international standards and methods** for calculating SDG indicators that are new for official statistics
- ☐ **Synergies** between data providers and data users
- ☐ SDGs indicators need to be considered as an **integrated package** and must work in harmony with one another
- ☐ **Framework** that allows for easy data sharing



Data Sources for SDGs

☐ National official statistics

- NSOs
- Administrative data

☐ International Data

- Based on national data
- National, regional and global estimations of UN agencies and other international organizations

☐ Alternative, so called „big data“



Challenges of Nationalization Process of SDG Indicators

- ☐ Current scope and practice of data collection and analysis is **not sufficient** for SDG monitoring
- ☐ **National coordination** – to **engage** reliable providers and producers of data on SDG implementation
- ☐ Need of **new “national data architecture”** to support national-level decision making
- ☐ **National ownership** and topic of whole government
- ☐ To establish **national SDG reporting platforms**
- ☐ To identify **needs for capacity building** and establishing priorities

Challenges of Nationalization Process of SDG Indicators

- ❑ Not clear understanding of difference between national and global reporting - even if target may not be a priority at national level, the indicator is still relevant for global monitoring
- ❑ Sometimes the selection process of national indicators was based on their availability, not relevance



This leads to rejecting or replacing some global indicators with proxies

- ❑ Global monitoring should be based on national data
- ❑ Countries need to produce all relevant global indicators
- ❑ National Progress Reports

Recommendations

- ❑ Selection of indicators based on **policy relevance** and supporting NSOs
- ❑ Nationalization of **global indicators** for global monitoring purposes
- ❑ **Alignment** of SDGs to the new strategies
- ❑ No data at present **does not mean** that indicator should be replaced or ignored
- ❑ There is no positive or negative data. **All data is neutral** and essential for monitoring
- ❑ Strengthening the **role of NSOs**

*Thank
you*

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Department of Ministry of Agriculture
from the Ministry of Agriculture