



## SIAP Regional Course on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators under FAO custodianship

Overview of SDG indicator framework and FAO's work on SDG indicators

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### OVERVIEW OF THE GLOBAL SDG INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

- The global indicator framework (GIF) comprises 232 unique indicators, and was endorsed by the UN General Assembly in July 2017;
  - **UN Statistical Commission** is overall responsible for developing and implementing the SDG monitoring framework
  - **Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG-SDG)** to prepare an initial proposal and oversee this work through to 2030
    - 28 countries as members, representing their respective regions;
    - International organizations only as observers;
    - Meets twice a year (last meeting 5-8 November 2018)
- => **The process has been fully led by countries**

## OVERVIEW OF THE GLOBAL SDG INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

- The Global Indicator Framework is subject to minor **annual refinements** and two **comprehensive reviews** in 2020 and 2025;
- Indicators are categorized into **three Tiers**, depending on their level of methodological development and country coverage;
- They are equally valid and applicable to developing and developed countries
- A **custodian international agency** is assigned for each indicator, with a series of specific responsibilities

## MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE IAEG-SDG (AS OF JULY 2017)

<p>Chair of UN Statistical Commission:*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kenya</li> </ul>	<p>Western Asia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bahrain</li> </ul>	<p>Central and South America:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brazil</li> <li>• Colombia</li> <li>• Mexico</li> </ul>
<p>Eastern Africa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ethiopia</li> <li>• Tanzania</li> </ul>	<p>Central, Eastern, Southern, and South-Eastern Asia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• China</li> <li>• India</li> <li>• Tajikistan</li> <li>• The Philippines</li> </ul>	<p>Eastern Europe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Belarus</li> <li>• Russian Federation</li> </ul>
<p>Middle and Southern Africa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Botswana</li> <li>• Cameroon</li> </ul>	<p>Oceania:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fiji</li> <li>• Samoa</li> </ul>	<p>North America and Northern, Southern and Western Europe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Canada</li> <li>• France</li> <li>• Germany</li> <li>• The Netherlands</li> <li>• Sweden</li> </ul>
<p>Western Africa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ghana</li> <li>• Niger</li> </ul>	<p>The Caribbean:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grenada</li> <li>• Trinidad and Tobago</li> </ul>	
<p>Northern Africa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Algeria</li> <li>• Egypt</li> </ul>		

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

## CLASSIFICATION OF INDICATORS IN THREE TIERS

- Based on the level of methodological development and the availability of data

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



## THE ROLE OF CUSTODIAN AGENCIES

For each SDG indicator a **custodian agency has been 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 (e.g. **storyline and data for the annual SDG reports, Agencies' flagship publications**)

## MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GLOBAL SDG INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

- Global indicators as a core set of metrics that all countries are invited to monitor. **If national data are not produced, regional and global indicators may not be produced**
- Global indicators can be complemented (but not replaced) with national or regional indicators (par. 75 of the UN resolution on the 2030 Agenda)
- Global monitoring is based on data produced by countries, with NSOs having a key coordinating role at national level. If estimates are produced by international organizations, prior consultation is needed with countries before publication

## MAIN BENEFITS OF ALIGNING NATIONAL AND GLOBAL MONITORING FRAMEWORKS

- Importance for countries of being visible in global and regional progress reports
  - Possibility of benchmarking their performance to that of other countries: guidance for national policy decisions;
  - Basis for international development partners to guide their investment decisions and allocation of resources;
- Aligning national monitoring frameworks to the global one:
  - Significantly reduces the reporting burden on countries;
  - Significantly reduces data requirements and capacity dev. needs;
  - Possibility of receiving technical assistance by international agencies.

## KEY ISSUES IN GLOBAL SDG REPORTING OF COUNTRY DATA

- International Organizations may need to adjust country data when they are not compliant with global statistical standards, in order to produce international comparable statistics. This may lead to **discrepancies between international & national estimates of similar indicators.**
- In the absence of national data, International Organizations may be inclined to use non-official data or modelled estimates to compile global indicators. **Under what conditions can these country data be published?**
- At national level, there may be different data producers with overlapping responsibility and the NSO may not have full mandate of coordinating the National Statistical System. **Different country data may be reported to IOs depending on the national institutions consulted.**

## IAEG-SDG DRAFT GUIDELINES ON DATA FLOWS AND GLOBAL DATA REPORTING

- Third [**and final**] draft presented to the UN Statistical Commission in March 2018 – complemented by a document called “criteria for implementation”
- Delineates the respective responsibilities of NSSs and custodian agencies, with an emphasis on the **coordinating role of the NSO**
- Outlines general principles on the use of **non-official data** for SDG indicators
- Address scenario of **non-responding** countries
- Provide a solution to **stalemates** between custodians and countries (double publication with explanation of discrepancies)

Country	SDG focal point in NSO
<b>Afghanistan</b>	
<b>Bhutan</b>	
<b>India</b>	Mr. James Matthew, Mr. Pravin Srivastava; Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
<b>Iran</b>	
<b>Japan</b>	Mr. Naoki Makita; Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC)
<b>Lao PDR</b>	Mr. Phousavanh Chanthasombath, Mr. Vilaysook Sisoulath, Mr. Korrakoon Silaphet; Department of Social Statistics, Lao Statistics Bureau
<b>Malaysia</b>	
<b>Maldives</b>	Ms. Ashiyath Shazna; National Bureau of Statistics

Country	SDG focal point in NSO
<b>Mongolia</b>	Mr. Demberel Ayush; National Statistics Office
<b>Pakistan</b>	Ms. Rabia Awan; Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	
<b>Republic of Korea</b>	Mr. Insik Kim, Ms. YoungShil Park; Statics Korea
<b>Samoa</b>	Ms. Aliimuamua Malaefono Taua-faasalaima; Samoa Bureau of Statistics
<b>Thailand</b>	Mr. Bunpot Teemuangsong, Ms. Sanonoi Buracharoen; National Statistical Office
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	
<b>Uzbekistan</b>	Mr. Murodkhujaev Khabibilla Abdullaevich, Mr. Sherzod Abraev; State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

## NATIONAL SDG DATA REPORTING PLATFORMS

- In January 2018, a Conference of National Reporting and Dissemination Platforms took place and agreed on **Principles of SDG Indicator Reporting and Dissemination Platforms**:

<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/49th-session/documents/BG-Item3a-NRDP-E.pdf>

- ✓ Countries should establish their own path responding to their specific needs, create a community of collaboration among national data stakeholders;
  - ✓ Countries should not be pushed towards specific solutions;
  - ✓ International partners should seek an integration of their efforts.
- **Need to maintain consistency and coherence between the SDG data reported on the global SDG database and on national reporting platforms (e.g. clearly differentiate between SDG indicators and national proxies)**

## NATIONAL REPORTING PLATFORMS

Country	National Reporting Platform	Coverage of FAO SDG indicators
Afghanistan		
Bhutan		
India		
Iran		
Japan		
Lao PDR		
Malaysia		
Maldives		
Mongolia	<a href="http://sdg.1212.mn/EN/Home/Information">http://sdg.1212.mn/EN/Home/Information</a>	Medium, but with several discrepant values
Pakistan		
Papua New Guinea		
Republic of Korea		
Samoa		
Thailand		
Turkmenistan		
Uzbekistan	<a href="https://stat.uz/en/479-ofytsyalnaia-statistyka-en/r-osrd-mvf-en/metadannye-en/social-demographic-data/2680-sdg-indicators">https://stat.uz/en/479-ofytsyalnaia-statistyka-en/r-osrd-mvf-en/metadannye-en/social-demographic-data/2680-sdg-indicators</a>	low

## FAO KEY AREAS OF WORK ON SDG INDICATORS

- ✓ Methodological development
- ✓ Statistical capacity development
- ✓ Global data collection & dissemination
- ✓ Global Progress Reports & Voluntary National Reviews
- ✓ Communication & advocacy



### 21 SDG indicators are under FAO custodianship

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



## FAO'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL REPORTING

- FAO contributes to the annual Global SDG Reports, submitting storylines, country data, and regional and global aggregates for the **Tier I and II category** indicators
- This year's Global SDG Report fed into the **High Level Political Forum** (HLPF) deliberations which in 2018 focused on Goals **6, 7, 11, 12, 15, and 17**
- Revamp of FAO flagship publications to report on the FAO-relevant SDG indicators (e.g. *SOFI, SOFA, SOFIA, SOFO, SOCO, PROSA*)

## FAO SUPPORT TO REGIONAL SDG REPORTING

- UN Regional Commissions and other regional bodies are similarly preparing regional SDG progress reports or SDG monitoring frameworks, on which FAO is providing feedback.
- For instance, FAO provided feedback on ESCAP's SDG baseline report issued in July 2017.
- FAO has also provided advice on the alignment of the AU's 2063 monitoring framework to the SDG indicators

## FAO SUPPORT TO NATIONAL SDG REPORTING

- In 2019, FAO will offer enhanced support to countries to ensure VNRs draw on available SDG indicators
- Countries are also beginning to prepare national SDG progress reports, for which **UNDG** has issued a set of guidelines. FAO will also help countries draw on available SDG indicators, in collaboration with **UNDP and UNCTs**.
- FAO can provide targeted assistance to countries in the form of:
  - ✓ Data gap analyses and country assessments of capacity to report on SDG indicators;
  - ✓ Review of national SDG indicator mappings and advice on the alignment with SDG indicators;
  - ✓ Supporting the development of the institutional network of national focal points for SDG indicators;

## VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEWS TO HLPF

Country	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Afghanistan		✓			
Bhutan			✓		
India		✓			
Iran					
Japan		✓			
Lao PDR			✓		
Malaysia		✓			
Maldives		✓			
Mongolia				✓	
Pakistan				✓	
Papua New Guinea					
Republic of Korea	✓				
Samoa	✓				
Thailand		✓			
Turkmenistan				✓	
Uzbekistan					





- ND(1) These consultations are not part of the criteria, they are our interpretation of the criterion "information on when the methodology has become an international standard"  
Navarro, DorianKalamvrezos (OCS), 28/2/2018
- ND(2) put this in parenthesis and in question form because not part of the criteria  
Navarro, DorianKalamvrezos (OCS), 28/2/2018



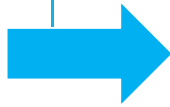
## CORPORATE CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES FOR SDG INDICATORS 2016-18

- ✓ 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**

## GLOBAL AND REGIONAL TRAINING WORKSHOPS 2016-2018



**Aims:** Enlarge the pool of SDG monitoring experts  
Facilitate South-South cooperation  
Facilitate pilot testing of new methods



- ✓ 40+ training workshops in 2017 and 2018
- ✓ 120 countries attended one or more workshops from all regions of the world

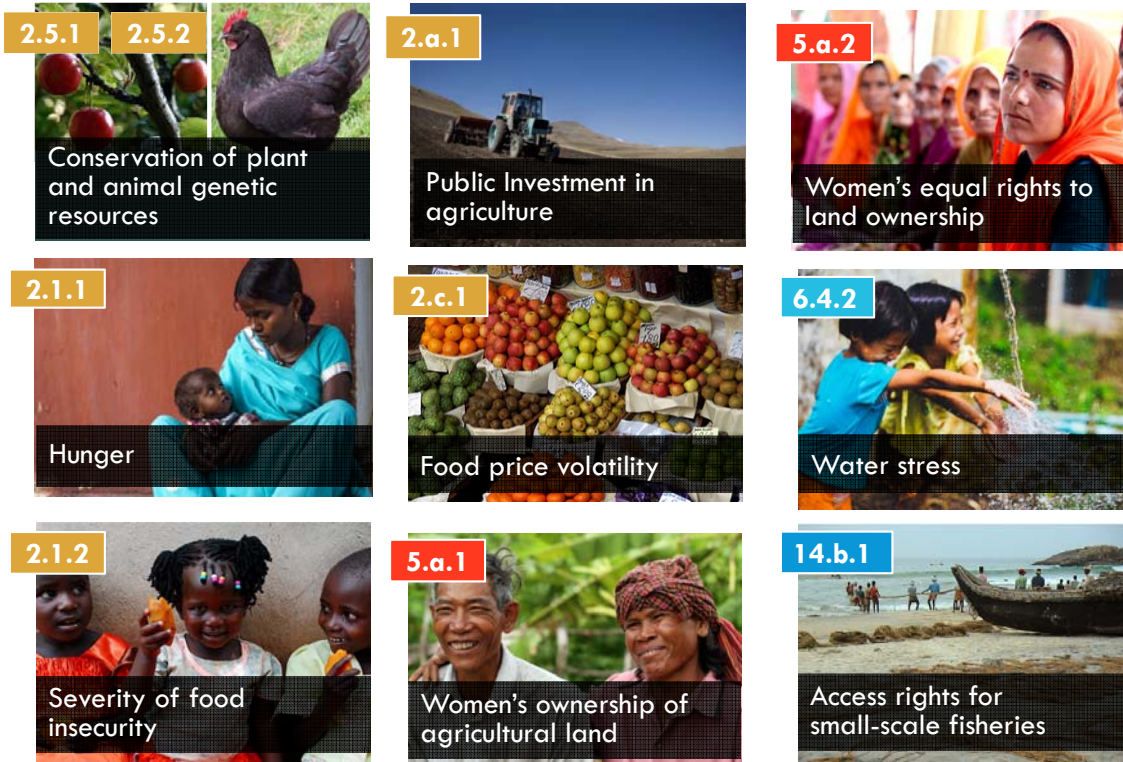


**Result:** Increased number of reporting countries

## FAO E-learning Center



# E-learning courses published, freely available online



## E-LEARNING COURSES

Example of indicator  
14.b.1

**SDG Indicator 14.b.1 - Small-scale fisheries**

**Small-scale fisheries figures**

Small- and large-scale fisheries compared

Workers employed in 79

Total annual fish catches

An additional 38 million people are involved in post-harvest activities. It is estimated that 14 million people are directly employed in marine small-scale capture fisheries.

Click on the arrows to learn more

**Women and total work**  
Women are processing particularly

In general, small-scale fisheries are destined for direct consumption. While SDG Target 14.b.1 environment, you may find many people are small-scale fisheries

**Why should you take this course?**

This course is primarily intended for those who play a role in data collection, analysis and reporting for the Indicator 14.b.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as for people with an interest in the process. For example:

Click on each person to learn about their interest in this course

- Policy-maker or advisor
- National fisheries administration official
- Small-scale fishing community member/organization
- Representative from NGO, regional organization, academic research, donor community


## E-learning courses under development

2.3.1 2.3.2



Productivity and income of small-scale food producers

2.5.1 2.5.2



Conservation of plant and animal genetic resources

14.4.1



Fish stocks sustainability

2.4.1



Agricultural sustainability

6.4.1



Water use efficiency

14.7.1



Value added of sustainable fisheries




12.3.1



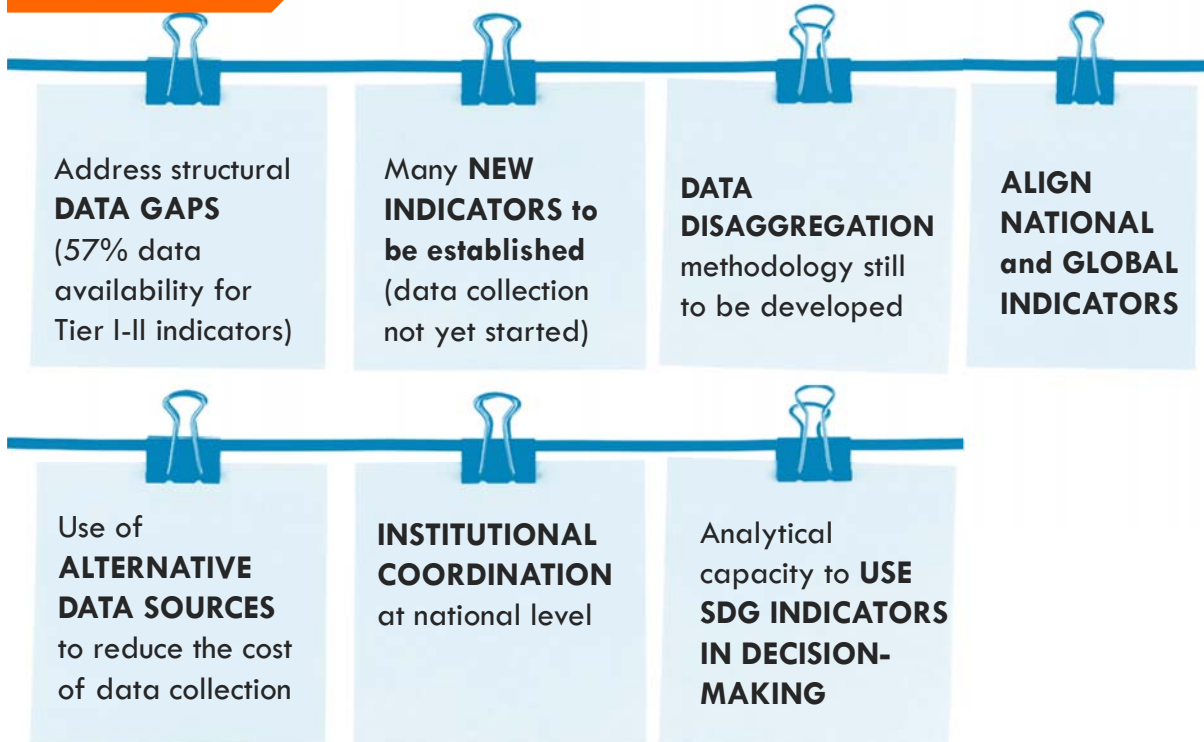
Global food losses

15.1.1 15.2.1



Forest area and sustainable forest management

### NEEDS





New!

## FAO'S LONG-TERM STRATEGY AND VISION






### PURPOSE:

Enable countries to compile and use SDG indicators for achieving food security and sustainable management of natural resources



## FAO FUTURE CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVES

5 AREAS

-  **Methodological development and testing of Tier III indicators and of data disaggregation techniques**
-  **Data gap assessment and alignment of national & global indicators**
-  **Supporting implementation of new data collection tools**
-  **Supporting countries in the adoption of FAO-SDG indicators**
-  **Improving analysis & use of FAO-SDG indicators in decision-making**

1



## METHODOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

- Completing the **methodological work** on Tier III indicators:  
14.7.1 - Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP
- Development of **standard methods** for data  
disaggregation by **geographical location and population  
groups**
- Development of **guidelines for data collection**

2



## Data gaps assessment and Indicators' alignment

- Assess **data gaps** and identify **relevant national data sources**
- Review **national SDG indicators** and support their **alignment with the Global Indicator Framework**
- **Upgrade national statistical master plans** to ensure that the SDG indicators can be regularly produced in a sustainable way
- Support the establishment of the **institutional network of national indicator focal points** for global SDG reporting

3



## Support implementation of new data collection tools

New cost-effective tools for data collection critical to bridge data gaps without overburdening countries:

**AGRIS:** farm-based modular multi-year survey program to collect key environmental, social and economic characteristics of the farms in between the Agricultural Census 10-year cycle

- Data source for SDG 2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.4.1, 5.a.1

**Use of geospatial images for statistical purposes:** critical source for a number of SDG indicators and for agricultural statistics

- Direct source: Forest cover; Mountain Green Cover; sub-indicator of Land degradation; sub-indicator of Agricultural Sustainability
- Indirect source: Crop area and production
- Tool to improve the design of agricultural surveys (Area frame)

4



## Support countries in the adoption of SDG indicators - 1/2

### 11 Thematic Areas

1. Food Security
2. Smallholders' income and productivity
3. Sustainable agriculture
4. Women's access to land
5. Plant and animal biodiversity
6. Government Investment in Agriculture
7. Food Price Volatility
8. Water use sustainability
9. Food loss and waste
10. Fisheries sustainability
11. Forests and mountains sustainability



4



## Support countries in the adoption of SDG indicators - 2/2

### 1<sup>st</sup> Thematic Area: Food Security (example)

- Inclusion of the FIES module in National Household Surveys (SDG indicator 2.1.2): 8 questions easy to insert in ongoing surveys and easy to administer at limited cost; translated in local languages; software for data processing and analysis available
- Improve the measurement of food consumption in Household Consumption & Expenditure Surveys: better statistics on the distribution of food consumption across the population, one of the key parameter of the PoU (SDG indicator 2.1.1)

### Modalities of country support

- **Regional training workshops**, by major language group [15-20 countries], to train relevant national statistician on FAO methods
- Followed by **targeted technical assistance** missions in selected countries to support concretely the implementation of FAO data collection tools

5



## Use of SDG indicators in decision-making

### Promoting open data access

- Help countries to adopt the legal, methodological and software tools to publish microdata of agricultural surveys & censuses
- Develop a corporate data dissemination platform to make microdata of agricultural surveys & censuses publically available
- Enable users and researchers to access government data and to use them for producing policy-relevant analyses.

### Training modules for the development of the analytical capacity of National Statistical Institutions







- Support the preparation of *Voluntary National Reports* and national SDG progress reports
- Strengthen NSOs' capacity in data analysis and communication

## FAO'S SDG REPORTING PLATFORM

Consists of two levels:

- A **communications portal** in FAO's existing webpages on SDGs, where users can find methodological guidelines, training materials, information on the indicators, key data and other publications
- A **data dissemination platform**, where data on the SDG indicators under FAO custodianship is made available through a variety of data visualisation tools

## COMMUNICATIONS PORTAL

<p><b>2</b> ZERO HUNGER </p> <p>2.1.1 Hunger</p> <p>2.1.2 Severity of food insecurity</p> <p>2.3.1 Productivity of small-scale food producers</p> <p>2.3.2 Income of small-scale food producer</p> <p>2.4.1 Agricultural sustainability</p> <p>2.5.1 Conservation of genetic resources for food and agriculture</p> <p>2.5.2 Risk status of livestock breeds</p> <p>2.a.1 Public Investment in agriculture</p> <p>2.c.1 Food price volatility</p>	<p><b>5</b> GENDER EQUALITY </p> <p>5.a.1 Women's ownership of agricultural land</p> <p>5.a.2 Women's equal rights to land ownership</p>	<p><b>6</b> CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION </p> <p>6.4.1 Water use efficiency</p> <p>6.4.2 Water stress</p>
<p><b>12</b> RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION </p> <p>12.3.1 Global food losses</p>	<p><b>14</b> LIFE BELOW WATER </p> <p>14.4.1 Fish stocks sustainability</p> <p>14.6.1 Illegal, unreported unregulated fishing</p> <p>14.7.1 Value added of sustainable fisheries</p> <p>14.b.1 Access rights for small-scale fisheries</p>	<p><b>15</b> LIFE ON LAND </p> <p>15.1.1 Forest area</p> <p>15.2.1 Sustainable forest management</p> <p>15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover</p>

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/>



## Sustainable Development Goals

- Overview
- News
- Goals
- Partnerships in action
- Tracking progress
- Indicators

### 15.1.1 Forest area as a percentage of total land area

This indicator measures the proportion of the world's land area that is forested and is expressed as a percentage. Changes in forest area reflect changes in demand for land for other uses and may help in identifying unsustainable practices in the forest and agriculture sectors. The indicator will measure progress towards SDG Target 15.1.

#### Target 15.1

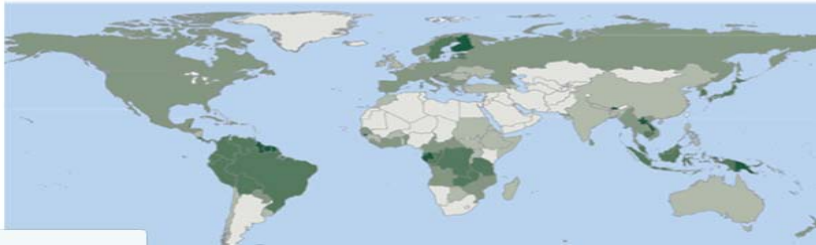
By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

#### Impact

Together with indicator 15.2.1, this indicator ensures forests are efficiently managed, and a better balance is struck between conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

#### Key results

##### Forest area as a percentage of total land area in 2015



#### Methodology

- Metadata

#### Tier: I

- Tier Classification

#### Data

- 15.1.1 - SDG Indicators Global Database
- FAOSTAT

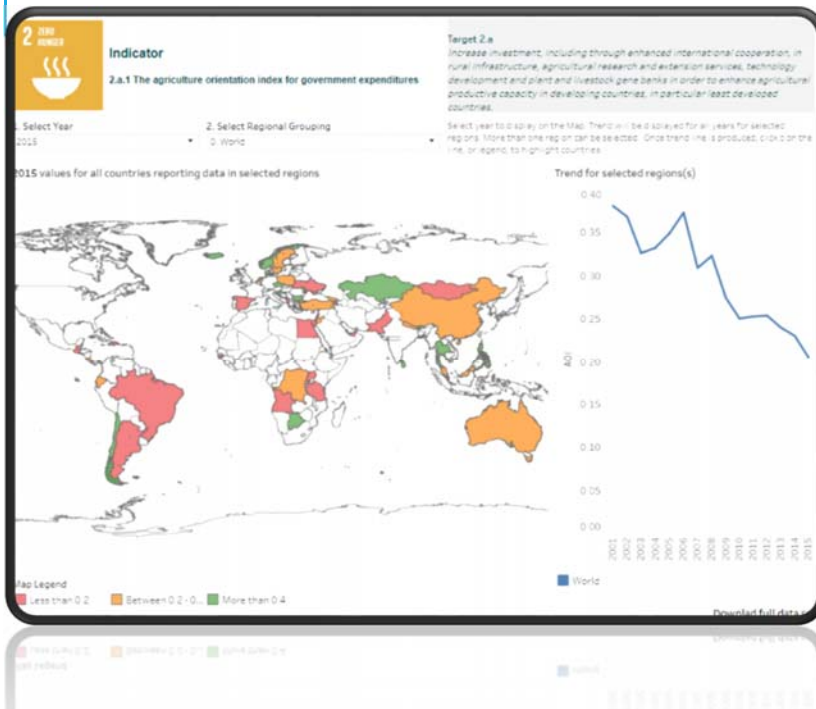
#### Capacity development

- Expert Consultation on Global Forest Resources Assessment Towards FRA 2020

#### Related links

- Global Forest Resources Assessments
- Keeping an eye on SDG 15: Working with countries to

## DATA DISSEMINATION PLATFORM



Example of Data Visualization for Indicator 2.a.1

## NEW INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS: THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF STATISTICIAN

- The establishment of an **Office of the Chief Statistician**, as distinct from the functions of the technical divisions carrying out statistical work, provides further impetus to the SDG monitoring effort
- For FAO's work on SDG indicators, OCS will be responsible for:
  - a) Overseeing the collection of data from national statistical agencies, aggregating and disseminating them at regional and global levels;
  - b) Promoting the adoption of internationally agreed statistical methods/standards;
  - c) Coordinating with the UN Statistical Commission and UN Regional Economic Commissions in preparing annual global and regional progress reports
  - d) Coordinating the development of new statistical methodologies and use of new IT tools;
  - e) Improving national statistical capacities.

## NEW INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS: THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF STATISTICIAN

Beyond the SDGs, OCS will **coordinate all FAO's statistical programmes** and ensure corporate consistency and alignment in statistical practices across the Organization. Specifically, the Chief Statistician will handle:

- a. Corporate statistical planning and programme management
- b. Statistical standards, classifications and methodologies
- c. Statistical governance and quality assurance
- d. Policies for data collection and dissemination
- e. Statistical capacity development
- f. Partnerships for statistics
- g. Corporate monitoring of the FAO results framework

The Chief Statistician works in close consultation with an **Inter-departmental Working Group (IDWG) on Statistics**

## PARTNERING FOR IMPLEMENTATION

- **Partnerships with countries** (South-South Coop., sharing experts, resource persons, facilities).
  - SDG as a shared responsibility between countries, the UN system and the international community at large.
- **Partnerships with the UN** and other international agencies.
  - SDG monitoring needs are far beyond each UN agency's capacity to deliver! Need to coordinate efforts across the UN and use resources efficiently.

# THANK YOU