

Global Process on SDG and FAO's Role in Monitoring SDG Indicators related with Food and Agriculture

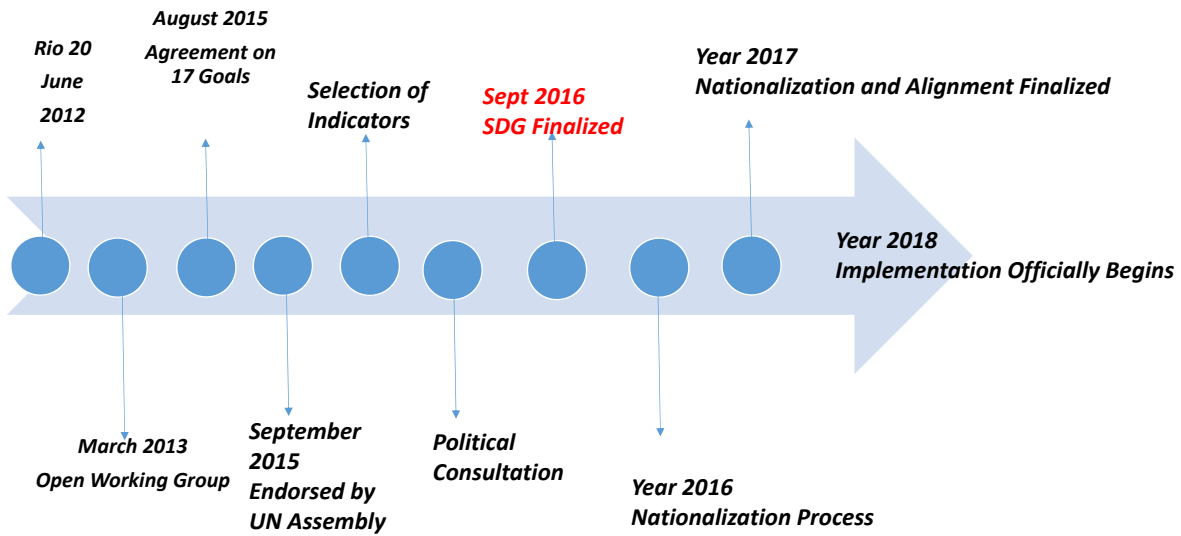


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Outline of Presentation

- Global Process on SDG
- Transition from MDG to SDG
- SDG Physical Structure (Goals Targets and Indicators) with Tiers 1, 2 and 3
- SDG Guiding Principles and SDG Nationalization, coordination implementation and Monitoring process
- 6 Goals and 21 SDG indicators under FAO custodianship
- SDG 2: Food Security: Definition, Dimension and Indicators (Food Security Indicators)
- FAOs ongoing work on AP, Challenges and way forward
- Gathering ideas for better focusing RAP capacity building work.

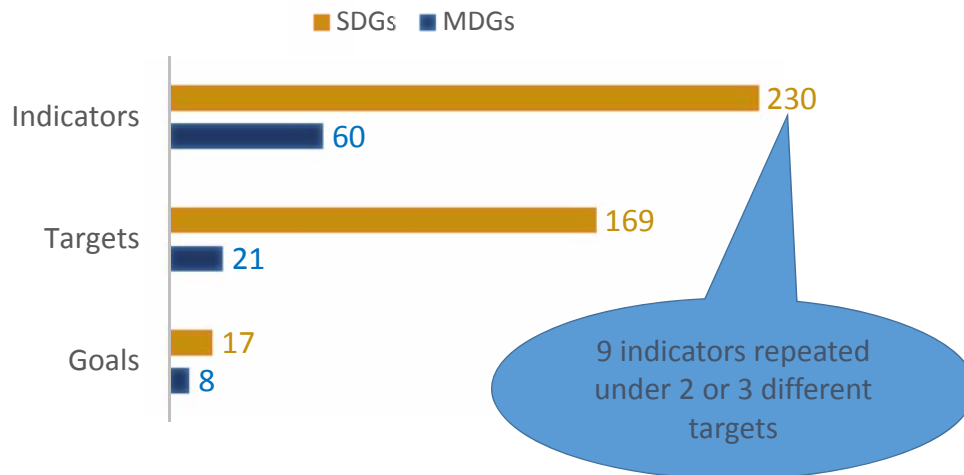
SDG Development and Nationalization Process



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MDGs vs SDGs

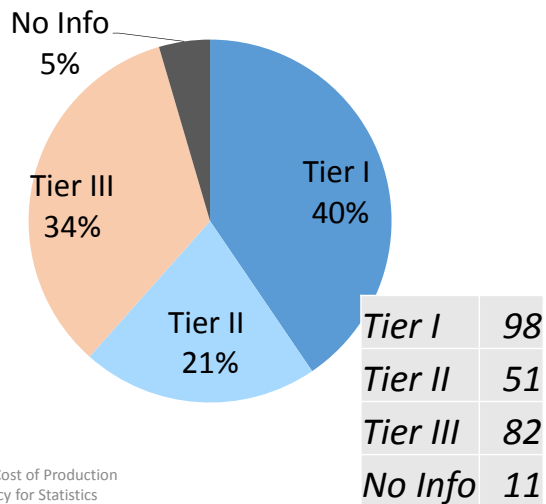


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Source: UNSIAP Regional Training Course on Agricultural Cost of Production
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Tier-based approach

- Tier 1:**
 - Established methodology and data widely available
- Tier 2:**
 - Established methodology but data not easily available
- Tier 3:**
 - No established methodology yet



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 Source:UNSIAP

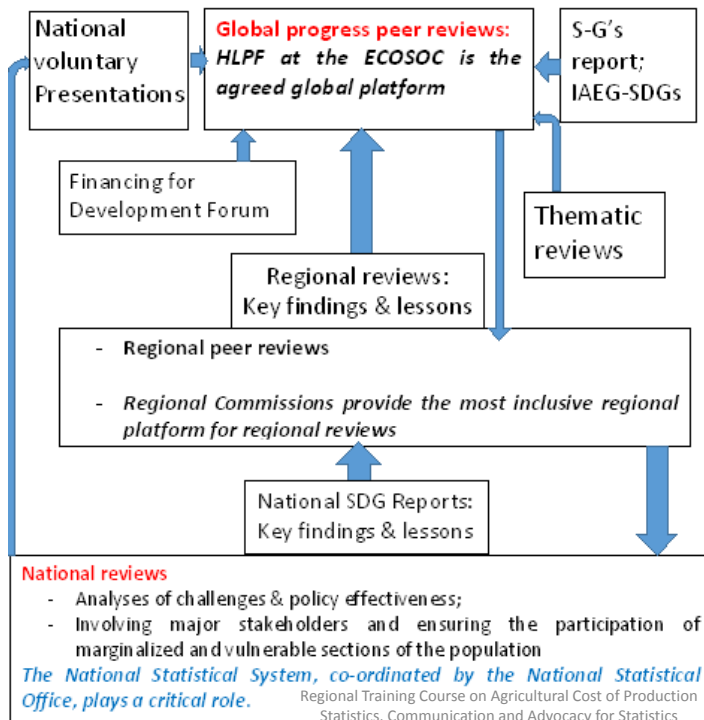
SDG follow-up and review (FUR) process

Guiding principles

- Voluntary and country-led
- Focused on universal goals & targets
- Long term orientation
- Open, inclusive, participatory, transparent
- People-centred, gender sensitive, respect HRs
- Build on existing mechanisms
- Rigorous & evidence based

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Source:UNSIAP Regional Training Course on Agricultural Cost of Production
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An integrated
*Follow up
and Review
(FUR)*
Framework

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Source:UNSIAP

Overview of SDGs and the role of FAO

2030 Development Agenda SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Rationale for SDGs - economic growth alone not enough to address socio-economic inequity

Key Challenge: how to measure the indicator? Is the data available? Does the methodology exist? FAO- member country role?

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FAO's Role in Monitoring the SDGs

Article 1 FAO Constitution: *The Organization shall **collect, analyse, interpret and disseminate information** relating to nutrition, food and agriculture*

21 SDG indicators under FAO custodianship (across SDGs 2, 5, 6, 12, 14 and 15) and contributing to further 5 indicators

- compares to only 4 indicators monitored by FAO in the MDG process

Major role for FAO:

- **Globally:** develop methods and survey tools; contribution to the IAEG-SDG; report progress in FAO and UN publications; data dissemination
- **Regionally:** additional regional indicators; contribute to regional reports;
- **Nationally:** support countries to produce the required global indicators; additional national indicators; contribute to national reports.

In addition:

- New partnerships (UNWOMEN, WB, UNCCD etc.)
- New database on FAO-related SDG indicators
- Revamp of FAO flagship publications to report on the FAO-relevant SDG indicators

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Zero Hunger - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



Gender Equality - Achieve [gender equality](#) and [empower](#) all women and girls



Clean Water and Sanitation - Ensure [availability](#) and sustainable management of water and [sanitation](#) for all

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Responsible Consumption and Production - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



Life Below Water - [Conserve](#) and sustainably use the oceans, seas and [marine resources](#) for sustainable development



Life on Land - Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial [ecosystems](#), sustainably manage forests, combat [desertification](#), and halt and reverse [land degradation](#) and halt [biodiversity](#) loss

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Indicators for which FAO is Custodian (Food and Agriculture related indicators)

FAO as a Custodian Agency		
Indicator	Custodian/ partners	Tier
2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	FAO	I
2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	FAO	I
2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of arming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	FAO World Bank,	III
2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	FAO, World Bank	III
2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	FAO	III
2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in medium or long term conservation facilities	FAO Various non-UN partners	III
2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds, classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or unknown level of risk of extinction	FAO Various non-UN partners	II
2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	FAO IMF	I
2.c.1 Indicator of (food) price anomalies	FAO	III/II

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Indicators for which FAO is Custodian (Food and Agriculture related indicators)

FAO as a Custodian Agency		
Indicator	Custodian/ partners	Tier
5.a.1 (a) Percentage of people with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (out of total agricultural population), by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	FAO UN-Women, EDGE, UN-Habitat, World Bank	III/II
5.a.2 Percentage of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	FAO	II
6.4.1 Change in water use efficiency over time	FAO on behalf of UN- Water	III
6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	FAO on behalf of UN- Water	I

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Indicators for which FAO is Custodian (Agriculture related Indicators)

12.3.1 Global food loss index	FAO EUROSTAT, WRI	III
14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	FAO	I
14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	FAO	III
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	FAO	III
15.1.1 Forest area as a percentage of total land area	FAO	I
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	FAO	I/III
15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	FAO	II

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Indicators for which FAO is a Partner Agency

Indicator	Custodian/ partners	Tier
1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	UN-Habitat World Bank, FAO, EDGE, UN-Women, Landesa	III
2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	OECD	I
14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in UNCLOS, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources.	UN-DOALOS FAO, ILO, IMO, UNEP, ISA	III
15.3.1 Percentage of land that is degraded over total land area	UNCCD /FAO	III
15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	CBD FAO	III

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Food Security: Definition, Dimensions and SDG Indicators

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FOOD SECURITY

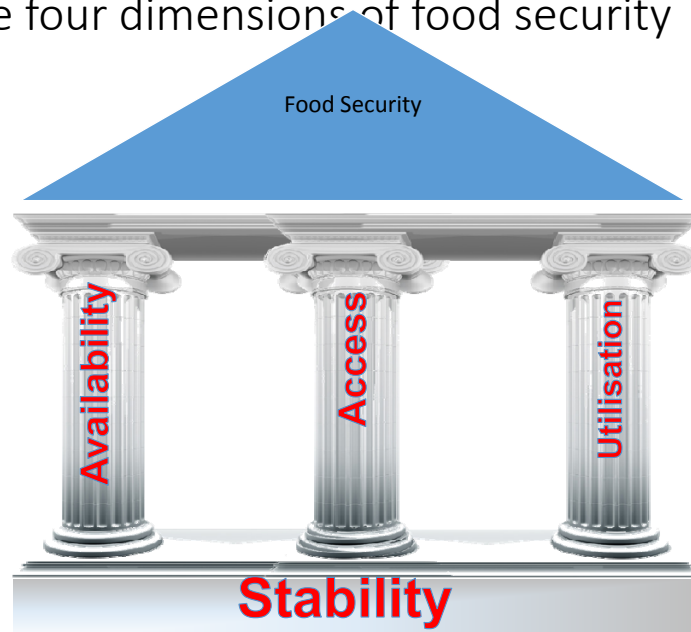
Food Security exists when **all people, at all times, have** physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious **food** which meets their dietary needs and food preferences **for an active and healthy life**

(World Food Summit, 1996)

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The four dimensions of food security



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FOOD SECURITY



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Food Availability



Availability of **sufficient quantities of food** through domestic production or imports

Indicators:

- Dietary Energy Supply Adequacy (DES/ADER)
- Share of energy from staples
- Supply of proteins

DES is energy supply from Food Balance Sheets)
ADER = average requirements

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Food Access



Individuals access a nutritious diet through adequate resources

- economic (incomes and prices)
- Infrastructures

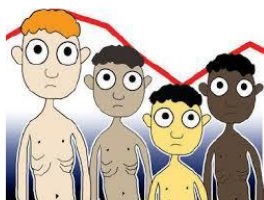
Indicators:

- Prevalence of Undernourishment
- Depth of Food Deficit
- Physical access: Infrastructures (roads)
- Economic access: - % Food Expenditures in Total expenditure,
- Relative level of food prices
- Individuals reporting food insecurity experiences (underway)

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Food Utilization



How the human body metabolizes nutrients, sufficient nutrients intake, good care and feeding practices, quality of food and food preparations, diet diversity, good biological utilization

Determinants:

- adequate diet
- safe water and sanitation
- health care facilities

Outputs:

- Child wasting (WvSH), stunting (HvsA), underweight (WvsA)
- Adults underweight
- Vitamin & Micronutrient deficiencies

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Stability



Food Security has to be stable under

- shocks
- cyclical events

Indicators:

Vulnerability:

- Value of food import in total exports
- Land equipped for irrigation
- Cereal import dependency

Shocks:

- Food Price Volatility
- Political stability
- Food Supply Variability
- Food production Variability

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Acute and Chronic Food Insecurity

- Broadly there are two different conditions of food insecurity (acute and chronic). Acute food insecurity is a snapshot of the current or projected severity of the situation, regardless of the causes, context or duration.
- Chronic food insecurity is the prevalence of persistent food insecurity, i.e. levels of food insecurity that continue even in the absence of hazards/shocks or high frequency of years with acute food insecurity.

Normal	Wasted	Stunted
100	70	70
100	70	100
100	100	84

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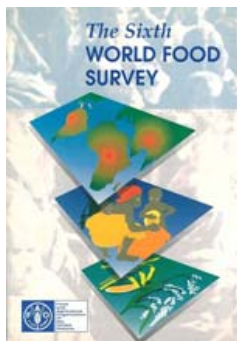
FAO Food Security Monitoring: A Long History.

- World Food Surveys (1946, 1952, 1963, 1977, 1987, 1996)
- The State of Food Insecurity in the World (1999 -)
- World Food Summit Target
- Millennium Development Goals
- ... always debated
 - FAO International Symposium 2002
 - CFS Round Table 2011
 - Yet another FAO International Symposium 2012

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World Food Surveys

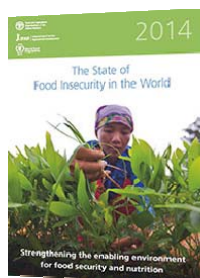


- Six Editions from 1947 through 1996
- From 1947 through 1967 assessment was based on comparison of average food supplies to average food requirements
- In 1974 a method to estimate the prevalence of inadequate access to food (“prevalence of undernourishment”) was introduced
- In 1996 the estimated number of undernourished was used as an indicator for the World Food Summit target

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The State of Food Insecurity in the World



- 15 editions since 1999
- PoU adopted as the official indicator for Target 1C of the first Millennium Development Goal
- SOFI is by far the most quoted report on hunger
- PoU used also to inform the Global Hunger Index
- A suite of food security indicators introduced in 2012

- No SOFI in 2016
- Next will be a State of Food Security and Nutrition

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The FAO method for estimating Food Security Indicators SDG(2.1.1 and 2.1.2)

2.1.1 Prevalence of Undernourishment PoU

2.1.2 Food Insecurity Experience Scale FIES

.....will be discussed in next session

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FAO ongoing work in Asia Pacific

- **FAO Regular Programs**
 - Food Security Statistics
 - World Program for Census of Agriculture 2020 (2016-25)
- **Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics**
 - Implementation ongoing in 19 AP countries
 - **SIAP** and **ADB** partners in implementation
 - Region has made a significant contribution to development of guidelines, manuals and technical reports
 - **Capacity Assessment, Strategic Planning, Technical Assistance, Training and Research** are main ingredients of implementation
 - Strategic Plans for agricultural and Rural Statistics (**SPARS**) and In-depth Capacity Assessment (**IdCA**) **Reports** to guide country statistics systems in the next 10 years.

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FAO ongoing work in Asia Pacific

- **Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics**
 - Development of guidelines on new cost-effective methods to produce/disseminate
 - 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)

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Implementing 2030 Agenda- Capacity of NSS in AP

- **Strengths**
 - Political willingness to improve NSS in the countries (examples Fiji, Myanmar, Bangladesh)
 - Adoption of ICT (used of CAPI for ag census in Thailand, Iran)
 - Appreciation of the need for better Coordination across stakeholders (Lao PDR, Bangladesh, India)
- **Weakness**
 - Agricultural data availability is reasonable, concern on data quality (Admn. Reporting systems main basis in many countries)
 - NSOs have experience in Strategic planning for statistics but not the line ministries (many countries preparing SPARS for first time)
 - Not enough integration of agriculture in NSS (e.g. lack of a common census and survey calendar for NSS)
 - Statistical infrastructure, Human and Financial resources under stress to meet 2030 agenda.

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Challenges in Country Level Work

- **High expectations**
 - Technical Assistance needed on wide variety of technical domains covered by SDG indicator framework
- **Limited availability of experts**
 - South-south cooperation being promoted (Japan, Korea to many countries: Bangladesh to Afghanistan, Vietnam)

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Key Conclusions

- Both NSOs and line Ministries will need capacity building support given the huge SDG indicator framework.
- NSOs have better capacity in relation to line ministries. Specific focus on line ministries sectorial statistics to meet SDG requirements
- Approach for International agencies to implement statistical capacity building initiatives
 - Common Support framework at regional level for cross cutting themes/areas
 - Domain specific CB by each agency
- Resource mobilization and better coordination at national and international level will be guiding elements for SDG monitoring

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Any Questions, Comments, Suggestions?

Thank you!

For your Kind Attention



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