



**The project “Strengthening research and studies for improved
quality of SDG statistics in Central Asia”**

Inception workshop

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FAO capacity building work on SDG indicators

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Outline of the presentation

- ❑ Overview of SDG indicators under FAO custodianship
- ❑ FAO capacity building activities at the global level
- ❑ FAO capacity building activities in the region
- ❑ Future plans



SDG Indicators under FAO Custodianship

- ❑ **FAO is a custodian agency for 21 SDG indicators (for targets in Goals 2, 5, 6, 12, 14 and 15) covering the following 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 (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 consumption (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)

Status of SDG indicators under FAO custodianship

As of November 2015

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 (Oceans)	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			



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Organisation des Nations Unies
pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture

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Conventional breakdown of the FAO-led SDG indicators according to capacity building efforts needed

❑ 6 “Survey-based” indicators (all Tier II)

- **Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) indicator - 2.1.2** (household survey)
- **Smallholder indicators – 2.3.1 and 2.3.2** (agricultural survey)
- **Indicator on sustainable agriculture – 2.4.1** (agricultural survey)
- **Indicator on land ownership by sex – 5.a.1** (agricultural or household survey)
- **Global food loss index – 12.3.1:** post-harvest losses surveys at various points of value chain (e.g. on farm, transportation, packaging etc.)

❑ These indicators need substantial efforts from both institutional and capacity building point of view

- Adding modules to existing surveys
- Reorganizing of existing surveys
- Establishing new surveys

❑ Capacity building better to be done at country level



Conventional breakdown of the FAO-led SDG indicators according to capacity building efforts needed – cont.-ed

- ❑ **11 indicators based on established (or to be established) reporting mechanisms - questionnaires, online databases:**
 - **Genetic resources indicators – 2.5.1 and 2.5.2:** World Information & Early Warning System on Plant Genetic resources (WIEWS) and Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS) – online platforms
 - **Agriculture orientation index – 2.a.1:** FAO's Government Expenditures on Agriculture (GEA) Questionnaire
 - **Indicator of Food price anomalies – 2.c.1:** Food CPI (Consumer Price Index)
 - **Water indicators – 6.4.1 and 6.4.2:** FAO's "Water and Agriculture" Questionnaire.
 - **IUU (Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated) and small scale fisheries indicators – 14.6.1 and 14.b.1:** FAO's Code of Conduct of Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) Survey Questionnaire
 - **Forestry indicators – 15.1.1 and 15.2.1:** FAO's Forest Resource Assessment (FRA)
 - **Indicator on legislation on women's equal rights on land ownership – 5.a.2:** FAO's electronic forms for legal assessment
- ❑ **Capacity building can focus on training of focal points and can be done at regional/subregional level via workshops**
- ❑ **However, this does not exclude the need for in-depth capacity building work at country level for some indicators.**

Conventional breakdown of the FAO-led SDG indicators according to capacity building efforts needed – cont.-ed

❑ 2 indicators calculated at global level:

- **Fish stock indicator – 14.4.1:** FAO FIRMS – the Fisheries and Resources Monitoring System, an information sharing partnership to facilitate the monitoring of stocks status among 14 International organizations and 19 Regional Fishery Bodies (RFBs)
 - ✓ Currently, SDG indicator 14.4.1 is only available at global level and by major fishing areas.
 - ✓ However, FAO is developing new methods to allow for country reporting of fish stock sustainability status.
- **Mountain green cover index – 15.4.2:** FAO's Collect Earth Tool
 - ✓ Currently indicator is compiled by FAO using remote sensing data
 - ✓ However, FAO is also providing hands-on training to countries on using Collect Earth and to improve the accuracy of indicator 15.4.2

Conventional breakdown of the FAO-led SDG indicators according to capacity building efforts needed – cont.-ed

❑ 2 specific indicators based on multiple data sources:

- **Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU) – 2.1.1:** Food Balance Sheets and Household Consumption & Expenditure Surveys
 - ✓ This indicator has been calculated since 1999 and regularly reported in the FAO annual flagship report “The State of Food Insecurity in the World (SOFI)”, currently “The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the world”
 - ✓ However, efforts are needed to enable countries produce the indicators by themselves
- **Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP – 14.7.1:** System of National Accounts (SNA) and indicator 14.4.1
 - ✓ This indicator has been just recently upgraded into Tier II. It uses share of fisheries in GDP and share of sustainable stocks in the relevant major fishing area from indicator 14.4.1

FAO's work on SDG indicators

❑ FAO work on SDG indicators is coordinated by the Office of the Chief Statistician (OCS)

❑ In FAO's work on SDG indicators, OCS is responsible for

- Developing internationally agreed methodologies for the indicators (completed, as all indicators under FAO custodianship are in Tier I or II)
- Promoting the adoption of internationally agreed methodologies/standards;
- Collection of data from countries, their validation, aggregating and disseminating them at regional and global levels;
- Coordinating with the UN Statistical Commission and UN Regional Economic Commissions in preparing annual global and regional progress reports
- Improving national statistical capacities.

FAO's capacity building work at global level

❑ E-learning courses for SDG indicators (courses for 12 indicators + introductory already available online)

<http://www-data.fao.org/elearning/#/elc/en/courses/SDG>

✓ Electronic courses are so far available only in English and it is important to have them translated into Russian

❑ Training-of-Trainers workshops

❑ Data gaps assessment and indicators' alignment

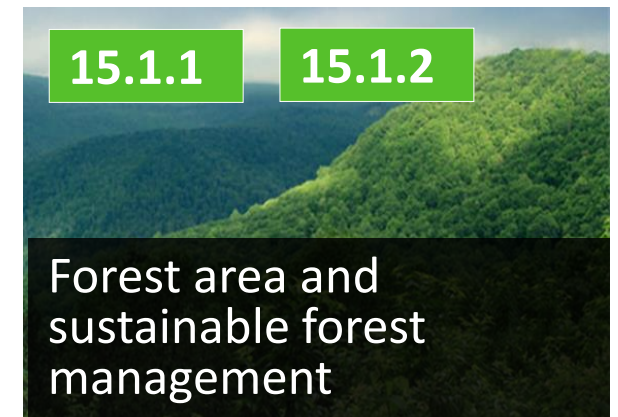
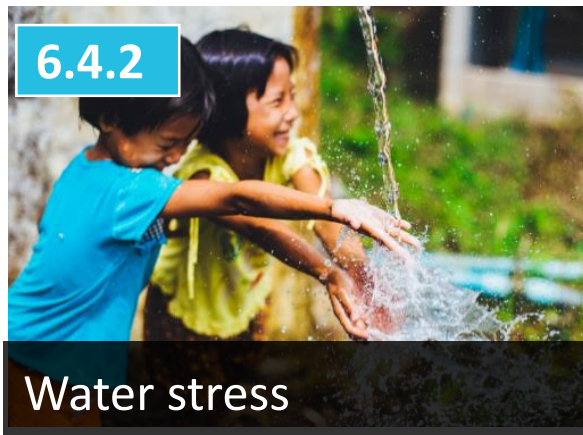
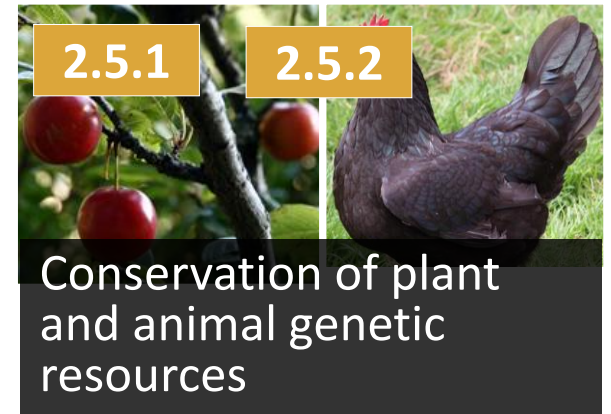
✓ Assess **data gaps** and identify **relevant national data sources**

✓ Review **national SDG indicators** and support their **alignment with the Global Indicator Framework**

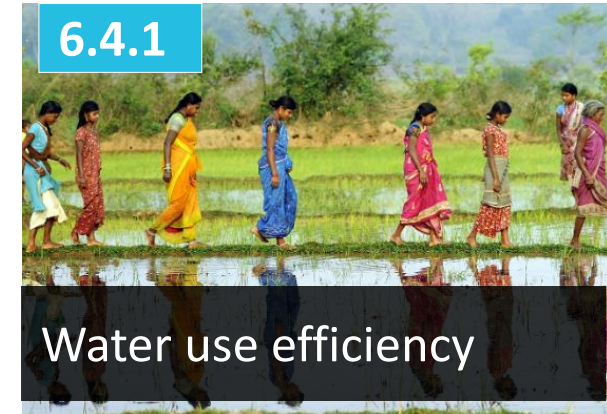
✓ **Upgrade national statistical master plans** to ensure that the SDG indicators can be regularly produced in a sustainable way

✓ Support the establishment of the **institutional network of national indicator focal points** for global SDG reporting

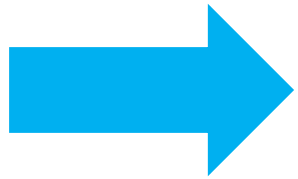
E-learning courses published, freely available online



E-learning courses under development



Global training workshops



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
- ✓ 15-20 participants from all regions per workshop
- ✓ 120 countries attended one or more workshops



Result: Increased number of reporting countries



Nationalization/mapping process of SDG indicators in the region

- ❑ Countries of the region have started nationalization process
- ❑ Challenges:
 - ✓ Presence of many relatively new Tier II indicators (most of which were Tier III in the recent past)
 - ✓ 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 is based on their availability, not relevance
- ❑ This leads to rejecting some global indicators or replacing them with proxies

FAO Approach to nationalization/mapping process of SDG indicators

However

- ❑ Countries have committed to implement the 2030 Agenda and adopted the respective indicators
- ❑ Global monitoring should be based on national data: countries need to produce all relevant global indicators, otherwise
 - They will not be included in global reports (therefore may not receive financial assistance by donors)
 - Regional and global indicators cannot be compiled
- ❑ Global indicators can be complemented (but not replaced) with national or regional indicators (par. 75 of the UN resolution on the 2030 Agenda)
- ❑ FAO is committed to ensure at maximum extent possible that all indicators under its custodianship are produced by countries

FAO Approach to nationalization/mapping process of SDG indicators

- ❑ On the other hand, there may be country-specific sustainable development issues that may require specific national or regional indicators
- ❑ It is in countries' best interests to align as much as possible national SDG indicators with the global framework, to reduce the burden on the national statistics system.
- ❑ Likewise, FAO is committed to assist countries in correctly developing their national monitoring systems

FAO capacity development work in the region:

Three-day awareness raising/training workshops

- ❑ **Objective:** to help countries in dealing with the challenges they face during the nationalization/mapping process of SDG indicators, in particular, to increase awareness of the stakeholders about the methodology of the indicators under FAO custodianship, data needs and the ways of their compilation and reporting to FAO.
- ❑ **Target audience:** stakeholders involved in the nationalization process of SDG indicators and the current/future production of the 21 indicators under FAO custodianship
- ❑ Conducted in
 - ✓ Albania (2018), Armenia (2018), Azerbaijan (2018), Georgia (2018), Kazakhstan (2017), Kyrgyzstan (2017), Moldova (2018), Tajikistan (2017), Turkey (2019)
- ❑ Planned in
 - ✓ Belarus, Ukraine, Uzbekistan (2019)

Capacity building on SDG indicators in the REU region

- ❑ The awareness raising/training workshops by no means substitute the capacity building efforts on producing the indicators by countries
- ❑ Capacity building should be conducted individually for each indicator
- ❑ This is a more long term process which needs involvement of the indicator focal point and his/her team from HQ

FAO capacity development work in the region:

Implementation of specific indicators

- ❑ Using various projects funded from both internal (so-called Technical Cooperation Programme) and external (various donors) resources, FAO assists countries in capacity development on implementation of specific indicators under its custodianship:
 - ❑ Ongoing assistance
 - ✓ Armenia – indicators 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.3.1, 2.3.2 (AGRIS project)
 - ✓ Azerbaijan – indicators 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 6.4.1, 6.4.2, 2.c.1
 - ✓ Georgia – indicators 2.3.1, 2.3.2 (AGRIS project)
 - ✓ Kazakhstan – indicators 2.3.1, 2.3.2 (AGRIS project)
 - ✓ Ukraine – indicators 2.1.1, 2.1.2
 - ❑ Planned assistance
 - ✓ Albania – indicators 2.3.1, 2.3.2
 - ✓ Kyrgyzstan – indicators 2.3.1, 2.3.2
 - ✓ Moldova – indicators 2.3.1, 2.3.2
 - ✓ Turkey – indicators 5.a.1, 5.a.2
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Future plans:

- ❑ New Corporate Special Allotment for SDG Indicators, 2019:
 - ✓ 3 Regional training workshops
 - ✓ 30 technical assistance missions (of which 1 in Kyrgyzstan)
 - ✓ Translation of e-learning courses (unfortunately, due to limited funds, Russian is not among the languages for translation)
 - ✓ Communication/outreach activities
- ❑ USD 1 million received from Sweden to be implemented between June 2019 and May 2020
- ❑ Priority will be given to underreported SDG indicators, low-hanging fruits and country-level projects already ongoing
- ❑ It is important to develop synergies between this project and the current one.

*Thank
You*

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