



Global Governance of the SDG Indicators and Monitoring Framework

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Overview of the global SDG indicator framework

- Comprises 232 global indicators, endorsed by the UN General Assembly in July 2017, whose implementation is overseen by the UN Statistical Commission and IAEG-SDG
- They are equally valid and applicable to developing and developed countries
- 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;
- A **custodian international agency** is assigned for each indicator, with a series of specific responsibilities

Member countries of the IAEG-SDG

-Before June, 2019

Chair of UN Statistical Commission:*

- Kenya

Eastern Africa:

- Ethiopia
- Tanzania

Middle and Southern Africa:

- Botswana
- Cameroon

Western Africa:

- Ghana
- Niger

Northern Africa:

- Algeria
- Egypt

Western Asia:

- Bahrain

Central, Eastern, Southern, and South-Eastern Asia:

- China
- India
- Tajikistan
- The Philippines

Oceania:

- Fiji
- Samoa

The Caribbean:

- Grenada
- Trinidad and Tobago

Central and South America:

- Brazil
- Colombia
- Mexico

Eastern Europe:

- Belarus
- Russian Federation

North America and Northern, Southern and Western Europe:

- Canada
- France
- Germany
- The Netherlands
- Sweden

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

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-As of June, 2019

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- Tanzania

Middle and Southern Africa:

- Cameroon
- Malawi

Western Africa:

- Ghana
- Niger

Northern Africa:

- Egypt
- Libya

Western Asia:

- Bahrain

Central, Eastern, Southern, and South-Eastern Asia:

- Afghanistan
- Japan**
- Kyrgyz Republic
- Malaysia

Oceania:

- Fiji
- Samoa

The Caribbean:

- Grenada
- Trinidad and Tobago

Central and South America:

- Brazil
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- Dominican Republic

Eastern Europe:

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** Japan and the Republic of Korea are sharing membership for this period, with Japan serving as member from June 2019 – May 2020 and the Republic of Korea from June 2020 – May 2021.

The role of custodian agencies

For each SDG indicator a **custodian agency was 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**)

Key decisions of the latest IAEG-SDG (21-24 October 2019, Addis Ababa)

- Completed the 2020 Comprehensive Review (which foresaw the possibility of adding, deleting, replacing or revising SDG indicators)
- The IAEG-SDG agreed with FAO's proposed minor methodological revisions to SDG indicators:
 - 2.4.1 (Sustainable Agriculture)
 - 2.5.2 (Risk Status of livestock breeds)
 - 5.a.2 (Protection of women's legal land rights)
- The IAEG-SDG did not approve of FAO's proposed additional indicator on Credit to Agriculture, though it complied with all criteria, for fear of expanding the list of SDG indicators

Key Priority Areas for the Methodological Development of SDG indicators

- Work on Data disaggregation techniques (e.g. Small Area Estimation)
- Leverage new/alternative data sources (Earth Observation, big data, etc.)
- Mainstream use of new automatic data collection tools
- Work on Nowcasting / Forecasting Techniques to provide more timely and actionable data
- Work with UN agencies to develop a common approach to measuring progress and analysing trends (FAO is part of an interagency group that is working on a “reflection paper” for January 2020).

 Improve the first progress chart prepared by UNSD for the September meeting of the HLPF, which combined information on the status [in text] and direction of the indicator [based on a four-colour traffic light]

Alignment of Global, Regional and Thematic SDG Monitoring Frameworks

- Article 75 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development identifies the SDG indicators as a core set of global metrics, which can be complemented by regional and national indicators
- However, in practice, many organizations have developed **alternative**, rather than complementary indicator frameworks

Alignment of Global, Regional and Thematic SDG Monitoring Frameworks

- Few countries use SDG indicators systematically in the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) submitted to the HLPF. Annual assessments of the VNRs (Canadian Council for International Co-operation) highlighted that data supporting SDG monitoring, including disaggregated data, are often very weak.
- VNRs reporting on hunger & food security almost always use different, incomparable indicators with contradictory results (Is FS a priority? Should we focus on social protection, increase production or resilience/prevention?)
- Analysis of 12 National Reporting Platforms (across North America, Europe, Asia and Oceania) highlights that for the 21 SDG indicators under FAO custodianship only in 12% of cases the data are consistent with the global SDG database.

Main benefits of aligning to global SDG indicators

- Clear, consistent assessments of progress towards SDG achievement: => effective and convergent evidence-based policies can be implemented
- Increase countries' visibility in global and regional progress reports: => country can benefit from international development assistance
- Allow benchmarking national performance with other countries: => key additional element to guide national policy decisions
- Reduce data requirements: => reduce reporting burden on population, farms, ...
- Reduce and align capacity development needs: => increase the chances to benefit from technical assistance programs of international agencies

Status of SDG indicators under FAO custodianship - As of November 2015

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						

Level of Development

TIER I – Methodology endorsed by the IAEG and data available for more than 50% of countries

TIER II – Methodology endorsed by the IAEG but data available for less than 50% of countries

TIER III – Internationally agreed methodology not yet developed / approved

Status of SDG indicators under FAO custodianship- As of April 2019

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							
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Importance of FAO's work on SDG Indicators

The measurement of SDG indicators under FAO custodianship is key to:

- Monitor progress in the implementation of the SDGs at global, regional and national level and
- Support evidence-based decision-making for sustainable investments and the transformation of the food and agricultural sector
- Raise awareness on the challenges faced in the food and agriculture sector (e.g. through the state of the world collection)
- Assess the impact of FAO and UN development system
- Mobilize all stakeholders on the achievement of the SDGs (What get measured, get done!)



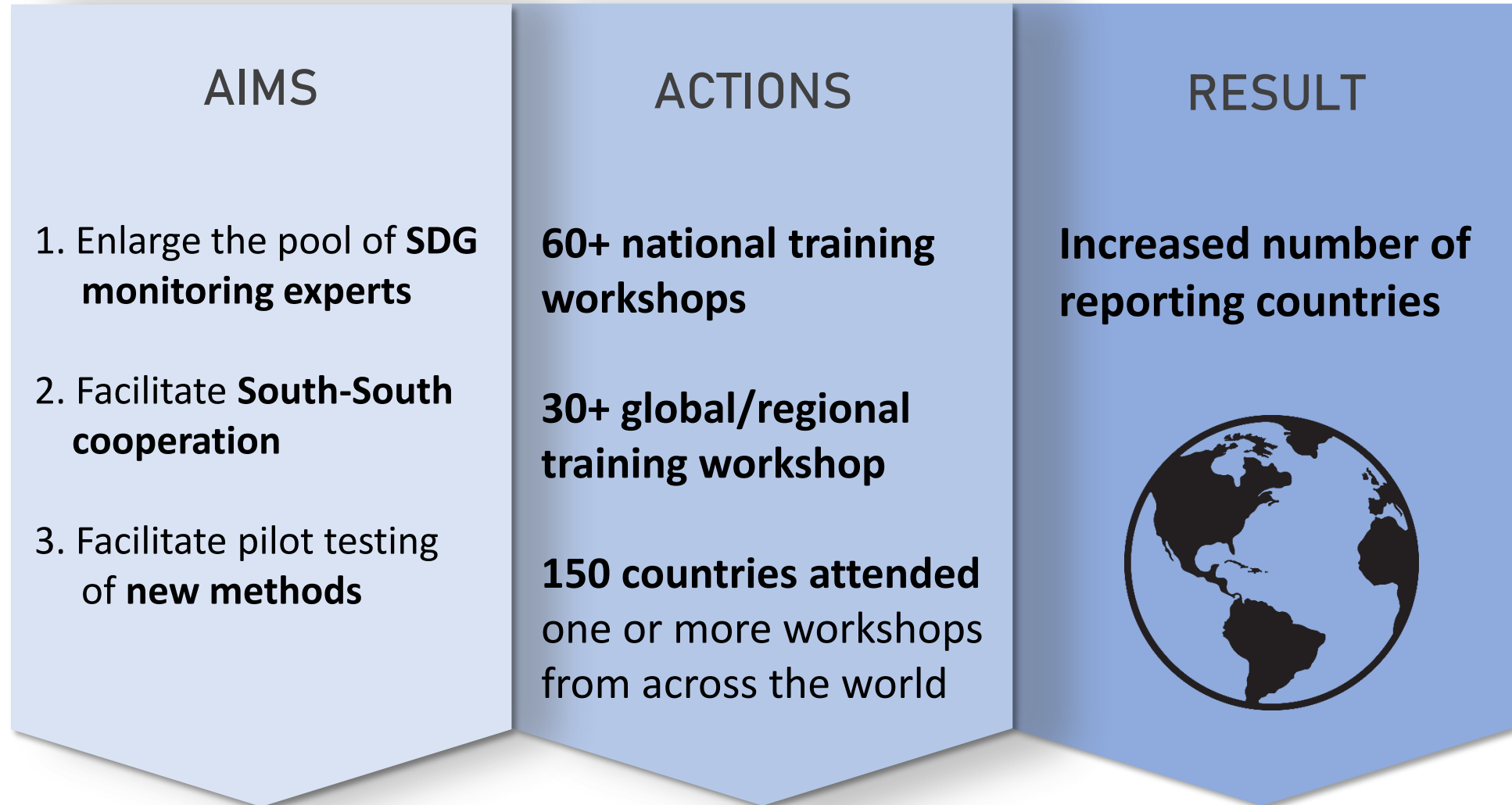
Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

FOUR KEY INITIATIVES FOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT ON SDG INDICATORS

- ✓ **E-LEARNING COURSES**
- ✓ **GLOBAL TRAINING WORKSHOPS**
- ✓ **SDG DATA & COMMUNICATION PORTAL**
- ✓ **REGIONAL ADVOCACY EVENTS**
- ✓ **DIRECT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**
- ✓ **MULTI-DONOR UMBRELLA PROGRAMME**

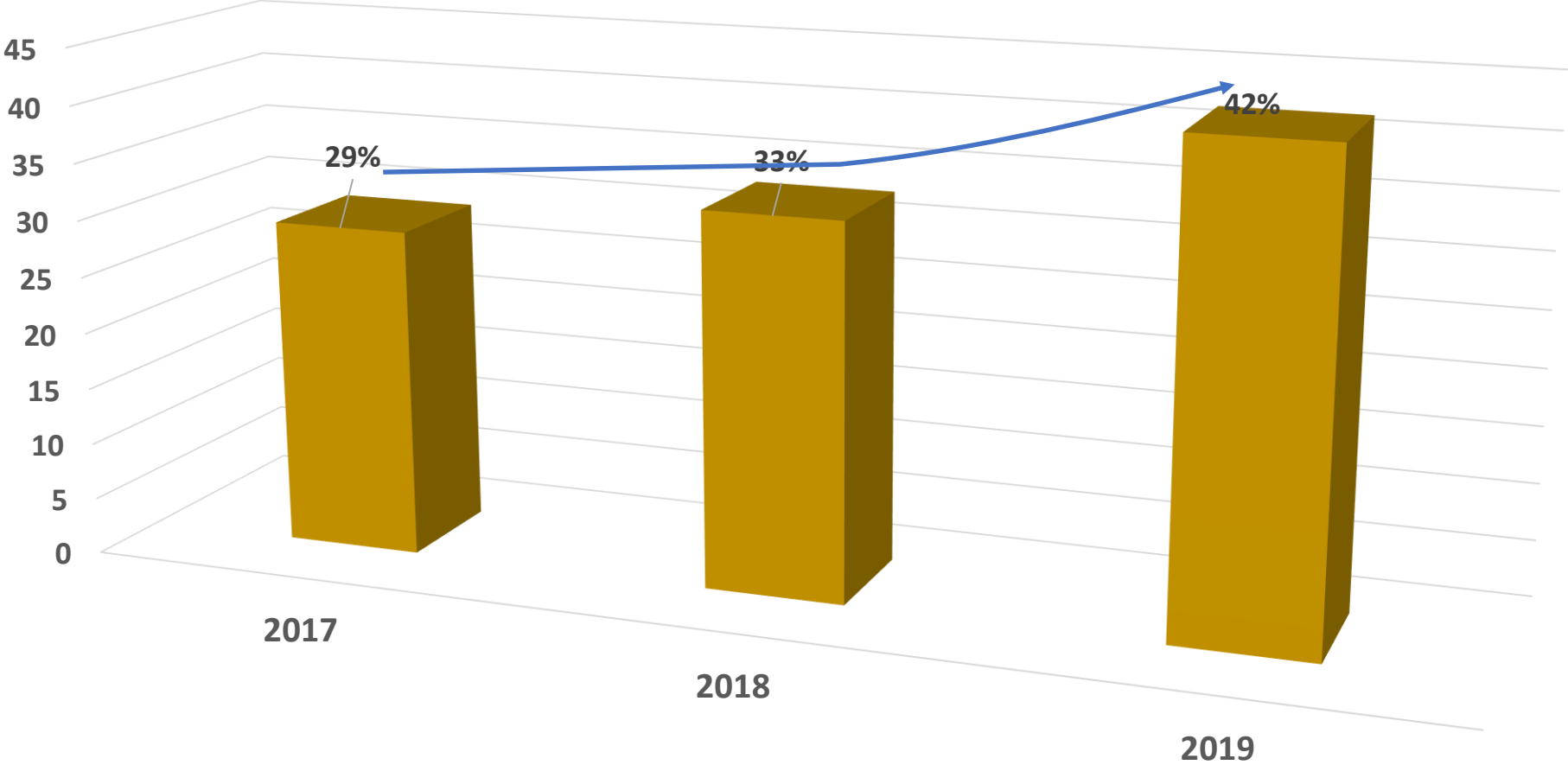


Corporate capacity development activities for SDG indicators 2016-19



Progress in global reporting since 2016

Average proportion of countries reporting on the 21 FAO-relevant SDG indicators

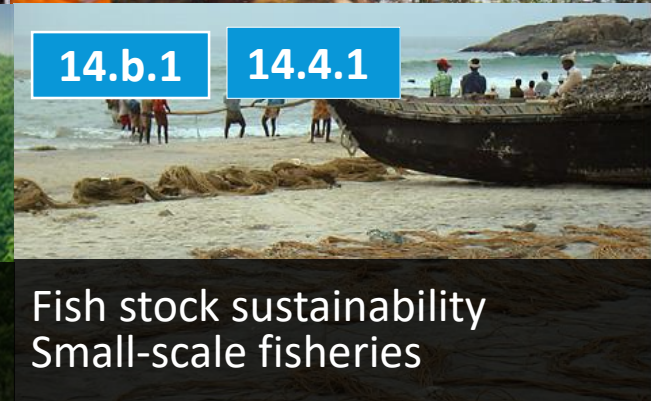
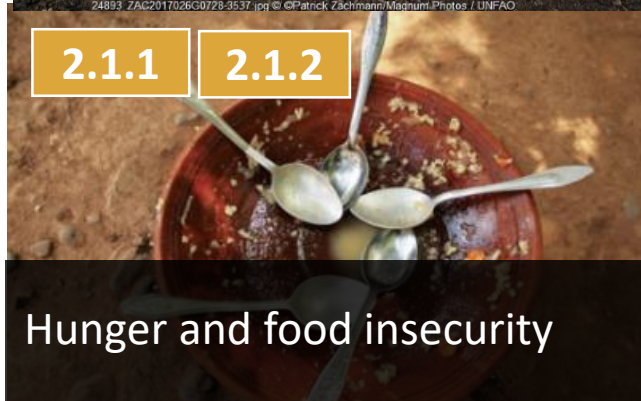
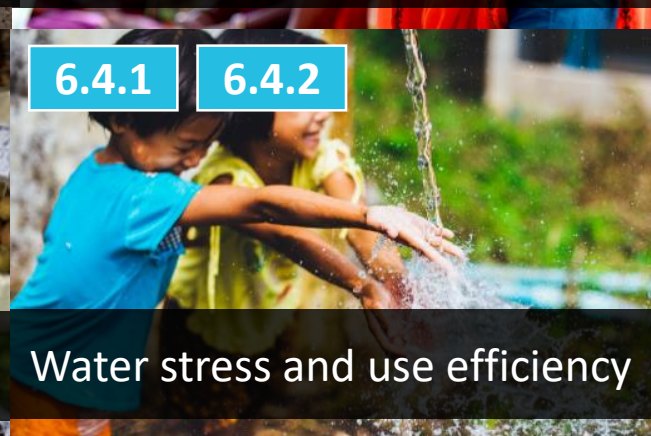
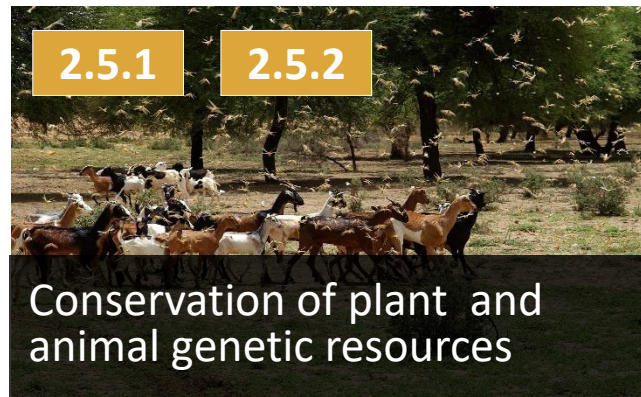


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E-learning courses published, freely available online



E-learning courses published, freely available online

e-learning	English	French	Spanish
2.1.1	✓	UD	UD
2.1.2	✓	✓	✓
2.3.1/2.3.2	✓	TBD	TBD
2.4.1	UD	TBD	TBD
2.5.1/2.5.2	✓	UD	✓
2.a.1	✓	✓	✓
2.c.1	✓	✓	✓
5.a.1	✓	UD	UD
5.a.2	✓	UD	UD
6.4.1	✓	TBD	TBD
6.4.2	✓	UD	UD
12.3.1	UD	TBD	TBD
14.4.1	✓	TBD	TBD
14.b.1	✓	✓	✓
15.1.1/15.2.1	✓	UD	UD



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.




Needs



Address structural
DATA GAPS
(only 44% of
indicators in Tier
I-II)




Many **NEW**
INDICATORS to
be established
(data collection
not yet started)



DATA
DISAGGREGATION
methodology still
to be developed




ALIGN
NATIONAL
and **GLOBAL**
INDICATORS



Use of
ALTERNATIVE
DATA SOURCES to
reduce the cost
of data collection



INSTITUTIONAL
COORDINATION
at national level



Analytical
capacity to **USE**
SDG INDICATORS
IN DECISION-
MAKING

Integrated Strategy for Capacity Development on SDG indicators

Four key components:

- The Umbrella Programme on Measuring SDG data to support national SDG monitoring and reporting
- The 50by2030 initiative for empowering and supporting 50 low-income and lower middle-income countries to build strong national agricultural data systems
- The Action Plan of the second phase of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics
- Voices of the Hungry project (FIES)

Proposed Discussions

The Commission may note that Agenda 2030 is country-driven

The Commission may acknowledge the good practices of FAO in

- developing a “legal” framework and internal governance and coordination mechanism through the new Office of the Chief Statistician
- supporting national governments and building national capacities through development of SDG portals, e-learning materials, regional/national trainings, partnerships, and resource mobilization

The Commission may recommend, member countries ensure strong internal coordination mechanisms to ensure alignment of global SDG indicators into their national indicator frameworks.

Thank you!

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