



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Monitoring Sustainable Development of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare- FAO Perspective

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I bring with me greetings of
FAO Representative, Mr. Shyam Khadka & Mr MK Srivastatva, Sr Statistician

By Ashok Vishandass
CTA, AMIS-India Project, FAO
email: ashok.Vishandass@fao.org



Sign Post of Presentation

- 2030 Development Agenda
- Key to Achieve SDGs
- FAO's Role
- Teasers
- Concluding Remarks

Overview of SDGs and the role of FAO

2030 Development Agenda



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?

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ARE KEY TO ACHIEVING THE ENTIRE SET OF SDGs

- The 2030 Agenda recognizes that we can no longer look at food, livelihoods and the management of natural resources separately.
- A focus on rural development and investment in agriculture - crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture – are powerful tools to end poverty and hunger, and bring about sustainable development.
- Agriculture has a major role to play in combating climate change.

WE CAN BE THE ZERO HUNGER GENERATION

- Enough food for everyone on the planet today, yet almost 800 million people suffer hunger
- Tackling hunger and malnutrition is not only about boosting food production, but also to:
 - Do with increasing incomes (India seeks to double farmers income : a step in right direction)
 - Creating resilient food systems
 - Strengthening markets : Getting 'Markets Right' (eNAM will go a long way in this direction)
 - so that people can access safe and nutritious food even if a crisis prevents them from growing enough themselves

WE CAN END HUNGER AND POVERTY BY 2030

- The 2030 Agenda's historic commitment to rid the world of the twin scourges of poverty and hunger can become a reality – if we work together.
- The interconnectedness of the goals means that all actors supporting countries in implementing and monitoring global goals must partner and share knowledge.
- FAO already works hand-in-hand with governments, small producers, the private sector and other key actors in food security and sustainable development in projects and programmes across the globe.

Some Indicators for which FAO is Custodian (Agriculture related indicators)

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.c.1 Indicator of (food) price anomalies	FAO	II

- *Above indicators for which FAO is custodian are just for examples and not exhaustive. Besides, there are some other indicators for which FAO is a partner Agency*
- *Tier I : Both Methodology and data available*
- *Tier II : Methodology available but not data*
- *Tier III : Methodology not available*

A COMMON VISION FOR SUSTAINABLE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

FIVE KEY PRINCIPLES

- Improving efficiency in the use of resources
- Conserving, protecting and enhancing natural ecosystems
- Protecting and improving rural livelihoods and social well-being
- Enhancing the resilience of people, communities and ecosystems
- Promoting good governance of both natural and human systems

FAO's Role in Monitoring the SDGs

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

Major role for FAO:

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

In addition:

- New partnerships (UNWOMEN, WB, UNCCD etc.)
- Database on FAO-related SDG indicators set up as part of FAOSTAT
- Revamp of FAO flagship, publications to report on the FAO-relevant SDG indicators (SOFI, SOFA, SOFIA)



FAO Participating in Global Processes for SDG Monitoring

Corporate Plan for Statistical Capacity Development in :

- Training programmes to roll-out guidelines/manuals developed by the HQ statistics units;
- Technical assistance to enable the improvement of national surveys or the use of new data sources for the collection and dissemination of food and agricultural statistics;
- Technical assistance to help identify national- or regional-specific SDG indicators

Relevant FAO ongoing work in Asia-Pacific

- **FAO Regular Programs**
 - Food Security Statistics
 - World Program for Census of Agriculture 2020 (2016-25)
 - Multi-partner Programme Support Mechanism on SDG
 - Regional Project on SDG (under preparation)
- **Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics**
 - Implementation ongoing in 19 countries of AP region
- **Agriculture Marketing Information System (AMIS)**
- **Integrated Agriculture Surveys (AGRIS)**

Teasers

- Having added 'Farmers Welfare' in the name of the Ministry of Agriculture, Can Countries present key indicators by 'farmers' and 'non-farmers'?
- Moving from Tier-III to Tier-II and then to Tier-I to facilitate better appreciation of indicators of SDGs

Concluding Remarks

- The new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development commits the international community to act together to surmount them and transform our world for today's and future generations
- FAO's strategic framework is broadly aligned with the SDGs, promoting an integrated approach to poverty and hunger eradication, and sustainable management of natural resources
- FAO is doing sustainable development, and is ready to align its work to better serve countries

Thanks MOSPI

for inviting FAO to make a presentation in this Conference. There are many opportunities to improve Statistics in important domains like measurement of hunger and malnutrition