



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



# **SDG INDICATOR 2.4.1 – *SHORT, MEDIUM AND LONG TERM EXPECTATIONS***

**Virtual Training (April-November 2021)**

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# **SDG 2.4.1 – WHAT HAVE WE DONE SO FAR**

- 1. Methodological front**
- 2. Capacity development**
- 3. Country data collection**
- 4. Reporting to FAO**

# METHODOLOGICAL FRONT

- The farm level approach around which the methodology has been developed was approved and endorsed by IAEG-SDG in Nov 2018; in this respect:
  - 3 expert group meetings, regular presentations at SAC of GSARS, online global consultations and webinars with IAEG-SDG members
  - Several rounds of testing:
    - Desk tests in Bangladesh, Kyrgyzstan, Ecuador, Belgium and Rwanda
    - Cognitive tests in Kenya, Mexico and Bangladesh
    - Field test of the survey questionnaire in Bangladesh
    - FAO data collection questionnaire tested in 45 countries
- All background documents have been finalized and uploaded to FAO SDG portal
  - Methodological note, Survey questionnaire, Sampling design, Enumerator Manual, Calculation procedure and etc.

# ADVOCACY AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT UNDERTAKEN – 46 COUNTRIES IN 2019

- Presented at AFCAS (2017), FAO Committee on Agriculture (2018), Brussels Briefings (2019) and ICAS – India (2019)
- Bilateral trainings (2019): Bangladesh, Viet Nam and Oman
- Trained 10 African countries in collaboration with UNECA and Ethiopian MOA (2019): Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia
- 17 countries from Asia and North Africa (2019): Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia, Sudan, Angola, Cameroon, Nigeria, Namibia, Côte d'Ivoire, Malawi, Mali, Burkina Faso and Zambia from 7 -10 October 2019.
- 18 countries from Asia and Pacific (2019): Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Viet Nam

# ADVOCACY AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT IN 2020 - VIRTUAL TRAININGS

- from **8 to 10 September 2020** Afghanistan, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Nepal, Pakistan and Viet Nam
- from **22 to 24 September 2020** Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
- from **13 to 15 October 2020** Armenia, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Mali, Norway, Oman, Russian Federation, South Africa, Uganda, Ukraine and United Arab Emirates

# ADVOCACY AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT IN 2021 - VIRTUAL TRAININGS

**27 April 2021** Bahrein, Comoros, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates

**1-2-3 June 2021** Botswana, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe and Zambia

**28-29-30 June - 1 July 2021** Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Palau, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Thailand and Timor-Leste

**13-14-15-16 July 2021** Bangladesh

**20-21-22-23 September 2021** Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Grenada, Guyana, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

**2-3-4-5 November 2021** European and Russian-speaking countries

# ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES RELATED TO CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Already completed:

- E-learning courses in English
- Translation of key documents in Arabic, Spanish and French
- Took advantage of country missions of in-house colleagues to raise SDG 241 awareness, confirm information on national Focal Points and assess national data availability

In 2021:

- Continue virtual trainings amidst COVID-19 on SDG 2.4.1
- Translate key documents in Russian
- Translate e-learning in Spanish and French
- Develop digital lectures on SDG 2.4.1

# COUNTRY DATA COLLECTION FOR REPORTING TO UNSD IN 2022

- FAO data collection questionnaire and reporting protocols developed

## **2020:**

- Dec 2019 to April 2020 - Questionnaire tested in 45 countries
- Aug 2020: Comprehensive global dispatch carried out
- Sep-Nov 2020: 2020 Data collection, analysis, gap filling, QA/QC processes;
- Dec 2020: Draft Analysis and finalization for UNSD Reporting (this year reporting to UNSD will be conditional on sufficient data being reported by countries to prepare storylines and construct global and regional aggregate and trends)

## **2021:**

- Jan-Aug 2021: Preparation of and dispatch to countries
- Jul-Nov 2021: Data collection, analysis, gap filling, QA/QC processes
- Dec 2021: Draft Analysis and finalization for UNSD Reporting



# REPORTING EXPECTATIONS FOR 2021-22

- Low response rates to the 2020 SDG 241 dispatch were both expected and indicative, showing the complexity of the indicator and lack of data

## **Short term:**

- Reporting on partial dashboard of SDG 2.4.1 based on the farm level data for us to report to UNSD

## **Medium to long term:**

- Develop alternative data collection methods as a practical solution to enable and improve reporting on SDG 2.4.1
- In parallel, continuous outreach and capacity development support to countries in close coordination with the 50X2030 programme to collect and analyse detailed farm-level data for SDG 2.4.1 monitoring

# USE OF ALTERNATIVE DATA SOURCES

No.	Sub-indicators	Admin data	Ag/livestock census	Ag surveys	Env. monitoring systems	GIS/remote sensing	Household surveys	Other
1	Farm output value per hectare		X	X		X	X	X
2	Net farm income		X	X			X	
3	Risk mitigation mechanisms	X		X			X	X
4	Prevalence of soil degradation			X	X	X		
5	Variation in water availability	X		X	X	X		X
6	Management of fertilizers	X		X	X	X		
7	Management of pesticides	X		X	X			X
8	Use of biodiversity-supportive practices			X	X	X		
9	Wage rate in agriculture	X		X			X	X
10	Food insecurity experience scale (FIES)			X			X	X
11	Secure tenure rights to land	X		X			X	

Note: Environmental monitoring systems include soil sampling, river flows records, and groundwater abstraction records. GIS/RS includes models,

# ALTERNATIVE DATA SOURCES - CHALLENGES

In general, alternative sources vary widely due to:

- Different objectives, scale of assessment, scope and definitions
- Temporal resolutions and periodicity of the data sets
- Sampling issues (differences in design, size, under and/or non-coverage of agriculture holdings)
- Different unit of measurement
- Association of the results with agricultural land area
- Adjusting and harmonizing different baselines across different countries
- Integrating data from different data sources is typically complicated due to lack mechanism for coordination

# ALTERNATIVE DATA SOURCES – CONSIDERATIONS BEFORE ITS USE FOR 2.4.1

- Alternative source gives results of at least same quality as the surveys
- Can be attributed to agricultural land area in the country, considering different farm typologies and agricultural regions;
- Can be associated with the country's agricultural productions systems, particularly crops, livestock and a mix of both;
- Capture the same aspect/phenomenon as the proposed farm survey ;
- Are representative of the situation at the national level (with respect to agricultural land area);
- Are compliant with international/national standards and classifications systems in order to ensure the indicator to be internationally comparable.

# STREAM OF WORK ON ALTERNATIVE DATA SOURCES

- Oct-Dec 2020: Explore the use of remote sensing information for reporting on selected sub-indicators of SDG 2.4.1
- Jan-Mar 2021: Expand the efforts to include other data sources for reporting on selected sub-indicators. Draft field test protocols document and select test countries for comparing the EO data with farm survey
- Apr-June 2021: Testing and data analysis for triangulating the farm survey and EO data
- July-Aug 2021: Draft guidelines on how EO and other data sources can be used to report on SDG 2.4.1
- Oct-Dec 2021: Finalize the guidelines for dissemination to countries

# OPEN DISCUSSION

- Do you think assessment of sustainable agriculture using 2.4.1 framework will support your national policy making?
- To what extent your country is ready to report on the SDG 2.4.1 based on the current farm survey approach?
- What alternative data sources do you envision that can be used to report on the respective 11 sub-indicators of SDG 2.4.1?
- Are you currently using any framework to report on sustainable agriculture? If yes, can these on going processes help feed into 2.4.1?
- What proxies can be used in the interim period for reporting on sustainable agriculture while countries are getting organized to implement and operationalize SDG 2.4.1 methodology?
- What are the constraints that inhibit your country to report on SDG 2.4.1. in the short term (given the current state of agriculture statistical system)? How are you planning on overcoming these challenges in the medium to long term?
- What do you expect from FAO in terms of further support to help you improve the reporting on 2.4.1?

## SDG 2.4.1 – NEXT STEPS

1. Participants are requested to fill in the stocktaking excel sheet that was shared, this will help assess the data gaps in your agriculture statistical system vis-à-vis requirement of SDG 2.4.1
2. Prepare a two to three page action plan that detail the implementation of and reporting on 2.4.1:
  - Isolate and identify the constraints that inhibit reporting on the entire dashboard
  - What action will you take and by when for your country to be able to collect data on SDG 2.4.1 and report it to FAO

# THANK YOU

**Contact us:**

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