



Food and Agriculture
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AGENDA ITEM 4

ALIGNMENT OF REGIONAL MONITORING FRAMEWORKS AND THE GLOBAL SDG INDICATOR FRAMEWORK AND INTER-AGENCY COORDINATION

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RATIONALE FOR ALIGNMENT

Multiple reporting frameworks in Africa, not fully consistent with each other

- Further alignment can:
 - ✓ Significantly reduce the reporting burden on African countries
 - ✓ Reduce data requirements and capacity development needs
 - ✓ Free up resources to improve data quality, coverage and timeliness.
 - ✓ Opens the possibility of receiving enhanced technical assistance by custodian agencies
 - ✓ Allows countries to be more visible in global and regional progress reports



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I. THE MALABO DECLARATION PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

- AU issued Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation in Malabo in June 2014.
- To monitor progress, agreed to conduct a biennial Review Process that involves tracking, monitoring and reporting on implementation progress
- 43 Performance Indicators (later 47) defined, providing the basis for the first Biennial Review conducted in 2017.



Comparison between MALABO Declaration and SDG indicators

Malabo performance indicator	SDG indicator
2.1i – Government agriculture expenditure	2.a.1 Agricultural Orientation index (numerator Government Expenditures in Agriculture)
3.5iv Prevalence of Undernourished	2.1.1: Prevalence of undernourishment
3.5vii Reduction in the prevalence (%) of adult individuals (15 years or older) found to be food insecure	2.1.2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
3.1vi Proportion of adult agricultural population with ownership or secure land rights over agricultural land	5.a.1: Proportion of agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex
3.3. Reduction rate of Post-Harvest Losses for (at least) the 5 national priority commodities	12.3.1.a: Food Loss Index (GFLI)
5.2ii: Domestic Food Price Volatility Index (CV)	2.c.1: Indicator of food price anomalies (IFPA)
6.1ii: Share of agriculture land under sustainable land and water management	2.4.1: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture



Comparison between MALABO Declaration and SDG indicators

Main issues:

- Discrepancies in the methodologies (sometimes bigger, sometimes smaller)
- Discrepancies in reported values for the same country and indicator
- Different indicators for the same phenomenon



Scope for alignment and interagency collaboration

- FAO has conducted an in-depth analysis and identified a series of “immediate” and “medium-term” opportunities for further alignment
- Short-term: E.g. tripartite working groups consisting of AUC, FAO and country experts, to conduct a joint data validation exercise once country data are collected
- Medium-term: E.g. harmonized data collection modules and joint data collection activities for equivalent indicators
- Several discussions with AUC



II. INTEGRATED REGIONAL INDICATORS FRAMEWORK OF AGENDA 2030 AND AGENDA 2063

- To monitor the 2063 Agenda, the AUC initially adopted 124 indicators,
 - 63 core indicators explicitly established for the First Ten Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063
 - a complementary list of 61 indicators added for the global SDG indicator framework.
- In 2017, 14 more SDG indicators were added, pushing up the total to 138 indicators.



Comparison between SDG indicators and indicators of the integrated 2030/2063 Agenda

- The criteria for selection of the 75 SDG indicators within the overall list of 138 indicators is not clear.
- The availability of data and the Tier classification do not seem to be determining factors.
- Nor does it seem that the priority areas for Agenda 2063 are a key factor, as many key SDG indicators that also relate to Agenda 2063 priority areas are excluded.
- There is an issue of alignment between the integrated 2030/2063 agenda indicators and the Malabo Declaration indicators



Scope for alignment and interagency collaboration

- FAO has engaged with all key regional partners to foster greater alignment, i.e. AUC and UNECA.
- UNECA has expressed interest in developing an MoU with FAO to conduct joint data collection and capacity development activities on specific topics such as women's access to land ownership and secure rights.
- There is a need to further clarify roles, responsibilities and activities, and hence agree on areas of synergies and collaboration.
- FAO will support the preparation of the 2020 edition of the Africa Sustainable Development Report by providing additional data and analysis on the food and agriculture-related SDG indicators with a regional perspective.



Discussions

AFCAS members are invited to express their views and recommendations to FAO on the following:

- FAO's efforts to foster alignment between the Malabo indicators, Integrated Regional Indicators Framework of Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063, and the global SDG Indicator Framework;
- Suggestions for improved coordination with AUC, UNECA and other key regional, sub-regional and national stakeholders on the monitoring of key development targets related to food and agriculture.



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THANK YOU