



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



SDG Indicators Framework

Multi-stakeholder workshop on the monitoring and reporting of SDG 6.4 target indicators (water use and scarcity) for RNE countries

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Food and Agriculture
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United Nations

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS



SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS
17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



Ensuring that **ALL COUNTRIES** are able to effectively **MONITOR THE SDGs** is key to **ACHIEVING** them.

Overview of the global SDG indicator framework

- The global indicator framework (GIF) comprises 232 unique indicators, and was endorsed by the UN General Assembly in July 2017;
- **UN Statistical Commission** is overall responsible for developing and implementing the SDG monitoring framework
- **Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG-SDG)** which prepared an initial proposal and oversees this work through to 2030
 - 28 countries as members, representing their respective regions;
- ➡ • International organizations only as observers;

The process has been fully led by countries



CURRENT MEMBERS IAEG-SDG (FROM JULY 2019)

Eastern Africa:

- Madagascar
- Rwanda

Middle and Southern Africa:

- Equatorial Guinea
- Malawi

Western Africa:

- Burkina Faso
- Sierra Leone

Northern Africa:

- Egypt
- Tunisia

Western Asia:

- Jordan

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

- India
- Kazakhstan
- Malaysia
- Mongolia

Oceania:

- Nauru
- Tonga

The Caribbean:

- Grenada
- Trinidad and Tobago

Central and South America:

- Brazil
- Colombia
- Dominican Republic

Eastern Europe:

- Hungary *
- Republic of Moldova

North America and Northern, Southern and Western Europe:

- Canada
- Denmark
- Ireland
- Italy
- Sweden

* Hungary is also the Chair of the United Nations Statistical Commission.

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GLOBAL SDG INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

The SDGs build on the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) but they also represent a shift in the world's vision and approach to development.

- **Universal** – the 2030 Agenda is as relevant to developed as it is to developing nations
- **Indivisible** – no one goal is separate from the others, and all call for comprehensive and participatory approaches.
- **Sustainable**, integrating the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental
- **Ambitious**, aiming at ending poverty and hunger while sustainably managing natural resources.

Defined, devised and fully owned by countries after the broadest and most intensive global multistakeholder consultation in history

The SDGs are the main reference for development policies and programmes at national level.

Overview of the global SDG indicator framework

- The Global Indicator Framework is subject to minor **annual refinements** and two **comprehensive reviews by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators** in 2020 and 2025;
- A **custodian international agency** is assigned for each indicator, with a series of specific responsibilities

The role of custodian agencies

For each SDG indicator a **custodian agency has been 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**)

Different level of SDG monitoring

National indicators (Countries)

- Collect and disseminate data and metadata for the preparation of National Reports.
- Communicate progress
- Communicate needs (attract investments)

Global indicators (National aggregates) – Custodian agencies and countries

- Collect and validate data and metadata from countries, support countries on the monitoring of indicators and elaborate the methodologies.
- Monitor the progress at global and regional level
- Compare progress among countries and over time.

Alignment of national and global monitoring

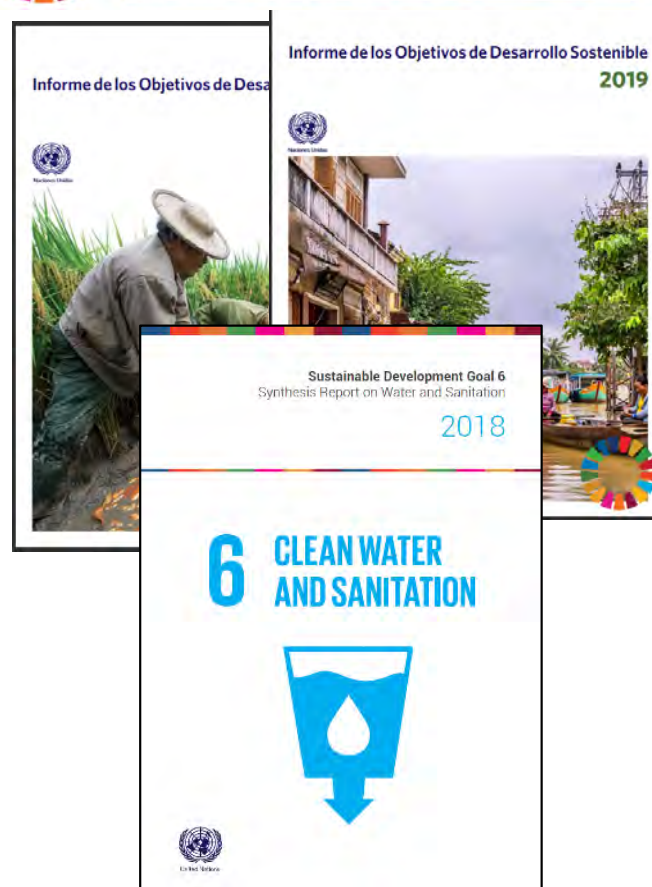
- Global indicators as a core set of metrics that all countries are invited to monitor. **If national data are not produced, regional and global indicators may not be produced**
- Global indicators can be complemented (but not replaced) with national or regional indicators (par. 75 of the UN resolution on the 2030 Agenda)
- Aligning national monitoring frameworks with the SDG global indicators:
 - ✓ Ensure countries are visible in global and regional progress reports, allowing benchmarking their performance to that of other countries: guidance for national and international policy and investment decisions;
 - ✓ Significantly reduces the reporting burden on countries;

Global reports – Where the data go?

- Global monitoring every year at **High Level Political Forum (HLPF)**
- Thematic monitoring – Specific SDGs
 - 2016 Ensuring that no one is left behind
 - 2017 Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world
 - 2018 Transformation toward sustainable and resilient societies
 - 2019 Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality
- Voluntary National reviews (each country reviewed two times during the SDG period)
- Annual SDG Progress Report

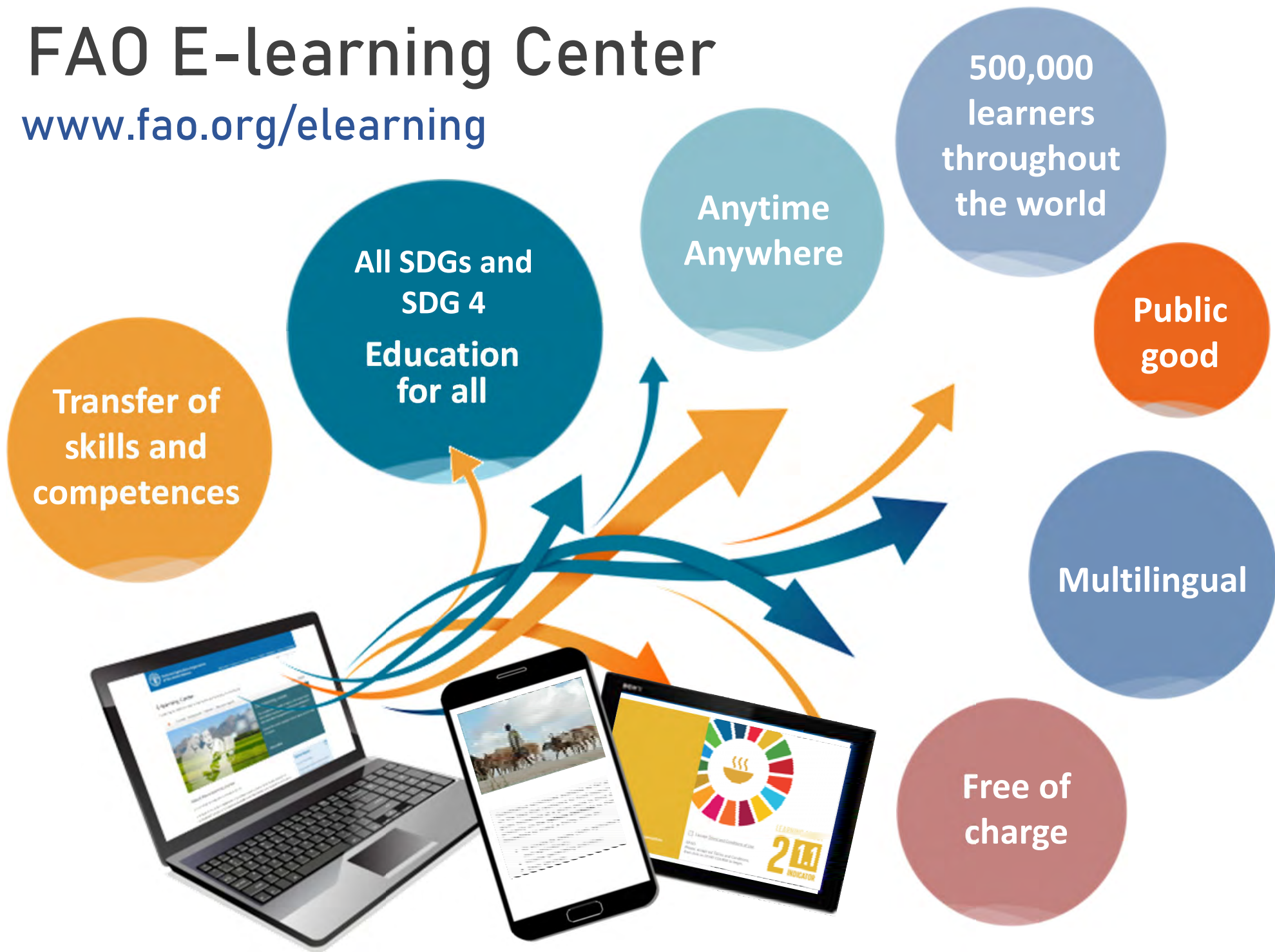


HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

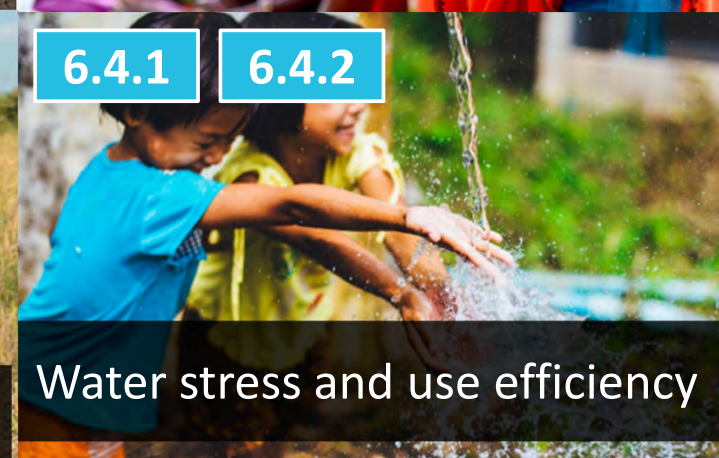
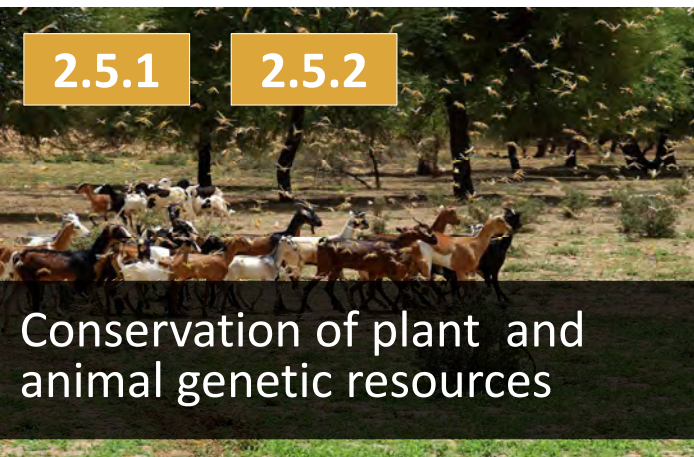


FAO E-learning Center

www.fao.org/elearning



On-line courses on SDG indicators



Capacity development for SDG monitoring

On-line courses for SDG 6.4.1 and 6.4.2



SDG Indicator 6.4.2 - Level of water stress



CERTIFIED COURSE

This course provides tools, methods and processes to support countries in monitoring and reporting on SDG Indicator 6.4.2 "Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal in percentage of available freshwater resources".



Audience +

You will learn about +

Share Tweet LinkedIn E-mail

Released in: FEBRUARY 2018

2 h 30 m of learning

THEMATIC AREA: Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, Soils and water management

This course is available in Spanish, French, Portuguese, Russian

Access course



SDG Indicator 6.4.1 - Change in water-use efficiency over time

CERTIFIED COURSE

The course provides guidance on the rationale and the main characteristics of Indicator 6.4.1, and on how to compute the two dimensions constituting the indicator: the hydrologic and the economic component. It also highlights possible challenges related to data availability, and the impact that monitoring results may have on national decision-making and identification of development policies.

Audience +

You will learn about +

Course structure +

Share Tweet LinkedIn E-mail

Released in: AUGUST 2019

2 h of learning

THEMATIC AREA: Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, Soils and water management

This course is available in Arabic, Spanish, French, Portuguese, Russian

<https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=365&lang=en>

<https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=475>

Annual FAO-SDG progress report



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Tracking progress on food and
agriculture-related SDG indicators
2023



<https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc7088en>



Gracias

Para más información

<http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/en/>