

Criteria for the selection of indicators for Target 3 of Goal 2

Monitoring Agricultural Productivity Growth of Small-holders

Process & Criteria

- ▶ FAO co-leads the cluster for SDG 2 (hunger, food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture), together with IFAD and WFP (RBAs)
- ▶ The list of indicators submitted for Goal 2, includes 14 indicators (10 Tier 1) to monitor progress towards the 5 Targets + 3 Means of Impl.
 - **1 indicator per target** (with some exceptions)
- ▶ Selection of Indicators through broad consultation based on methodological factsheets structured as follows:
 - **Relevance** for the specific TARGET
 - **Methodological soundness** (Precise definition of the indicator)
 - **Data availability** Does the indicator already exist and is it regularly reported?
 - **Quality**: reliability, coverage, international comparability, and granularity
 - **Target setting**: Can a baseline value be set for 2015? Can a meaningful numerical target for 2030 be set?

Target 2.3 By 2030, double the **agricultural productivity** and **incomes** of small-scale food producers, in particular **women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers**, including through secure and equal **access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment**

**Tier 1
Indicator**

Value of agricultural production per hectare by farm size

(measured in constant USD/hectare, disaggregated for the two lowest quintiles of countries' farm size distribution, as well as for female-headed smallholder producer households)

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Relevance for the specific TARGET

- ▶ **The indicator is directly linked to the target.** The other dimensions of the target refer to access to land and to other resources, which are enablers, not outcomes.
- ▶ **Income was dropped to respect the 1 indicator rule** (better monitored by Goal 1).

Methodological soundness (Precise definition of the indicator)

- ▶ **The indicator measures the value of crop production per unit of land by farm size.** Productivity of fishermen and pastoralists cannot be reliably measured. The definition of small-holders needs to be agreed at the international level.

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Data Availability (Does the indicator already exist and is it regularly reported?)

- ▶ While agricultural productivity **at the national level is regularly monitored by FAO**, the target requires the compilation of a specific indicator by farm size, which can be produced only through surveys.
- ▶ **Currently this indicator is only available for few developing countries, thanks to the LSMS-ISA**, which includes an agricultural module in a LSMS type of survey. Unfortunately this kind of survey **cannot produce complete and reliable data on agricultural production**.
- ▶ **Farm surveys, which should be the privileged source of information** not only for agricultural production, but also for other essential SDG indicators, are conducted only very sporadically in developing countries. For this reason, the FAO Statistics Division has launched the **AGRIS project**

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Reliability, Coverage, Comparability and Granularity of the indicator

- ▶ **AGRIS (Agricultural and Rural Integrated Survey)** is a multipurpose farm survey with a core module, collecting agricultural production & social data every year, & additional modules (collecting structural data every 3-5 years).
- ▶ **Data quality is ensured by using the most advanced survey methods and new technologies**, including Remote Sensing data for area frames, GPS for the measurement of crop areas, CAPI software for collecting data with mobile devices.
- ▶ The project aims to support developing countries in the adoption of the survey tool. This initiative complement farm surveys regularly conducted in developed countries, **ensuring a global coverage of the indicator**
- ▶ AGRIS provides a **cost-effective and flexible survey tool** to regularly produce a **minimum set of reliable data related to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of farms activities**. Data collected can be disaggregated by type of farms, geographical areas and population groups.

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Target Setting: Is there already a baseline value for 2015?

- ▶ A baseline value for 2015 can be estimated for developed countries and a few developing countries.

Can a meaningful numerical target for 2030 be set?

- ▶ **The target may not be feasible at the global level** as in developed countries the productivity of smallholders is already relatively high and the value of production is greater than in developing countries.
- ▶ **The target seems achievable in developing countries**, considering the current huge productivity gap, through :
 - increased use of fertilizers, water and machineries
 - structural transformation and migration out of rural areas
 - effective policies to promote agriculture and rural development
 - higher demand for food, due to population growth and shifting dietary preferences, which increases food prices