



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Post-2015 and SDGs

Post 2015 Development Agenda with a special focus on food and hunger

Comprehensive Dialogue with United Nations
Agencies, Funds and Programmes on the Post-2015
Development Agenda,
UNPFII
23 April 2015
New York



Today:

- About **800 million people** are food insecure
- Indigenous Peoples (estimated 390-430 millions, 5% of World Population, 15% of the most disadvantaged)
- Eliminate world hunger: must address indigenous peoples' needs
- In most countries where they live, indigenous peoples more disadvantaged than other populations
- **one size does not fit all: 1.25\$ line – inappropriate for indigenous peoples**
- Indigenous peoples rich in knowledge, poor in rights (land, territories, opportunities, education, health)



The SDGs Process:

- 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets already defined.
- Indigenous peoples reflected in the targets directly (targets: 2.3; 4.5) as well as indirectly.
- Further advocacy is necessary to include reference to indigenous peoples' issues in the post 2015 development agenda package to be adopted at the Summit in September 2015.
- Need to work on INDICATORS to monitor the SDGs: under discussion.



The opportunities:

Outreach, advocacy at the UN HQ, New York during the final phase of the negotiation process leading up to the Summit in September 2015

Engagement in the process of the development of the indicator framework of the SDGs.

- ✓ **At global level: UN Statistical Commission**, Chief Statisticians from 24 member states: (Angola, Barbados, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Libya, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Oman, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America)
UN observers. UNPFII observer?
- ✓ **Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators**
- ✓ **At regional and national level:** work through Government Units dealing with National Statistics
- ✓ Need for **indigenous peoples experts** on Statistics



Agreed principles on indicators:

Three levels of indicators: global, regional and national

Global indicators should be :

- ✓ 1-2 per target.
- ✓ universal indicators: all countries will report on them, however, they can be adapted to country situation.
- ✓ measurable at national level yet reflecting specificities within the country
- ✓ preference for outcome indicators
- ✓ strong relevance to the target
- ✓ cost-effective and practical for countries to collect them

Regional and national level indicators to be decided by the respective regions and governments

Importance of disaggregated data and indicators at national level that can measure the degree of implementation of the targets for the indigenous communities



FAO work on SDGs (Food and Hunger related)

- Proposals for: Goal **2** (with Rome Based Agencies)
- And proposals in Goals and Targets for: **1, 5, 6, 7, 12, 14 and 15**



Goals related to food and hunger

- **Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture**
- **FAO has been working closely with the Rome-base agencies (RBAs) in proposing targets and indicators**



Goals related to food and hunger

- **Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere**
 - Target 1.4 by 2030, ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services including microfinance



Goals related to food and hunger

- **Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**
 - Target 5.a. undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources in accordance with national laws.



Goals related to food and hunger

- **Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.**
 - Target 6.4. By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
 - Target 6.6. By 2020 protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes



Goals related to food and hunger

- **Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**
 - Target 12.3. By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses



Goals related to food and hunger

- **Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**
 - Target 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
 - Target 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics



Goals related to food and hunger

- **Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**
 - Target 14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
 - Target 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets



Goals related to food and hunger

- **Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**
 - Target 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
 - Target 15.2. By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation by X per cent globally



Goals related to food and hunger

- **Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**
 - Target 15.3. By 2020, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation-neutral world.
 - Target 15.4. By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.
 - Target 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2022, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.



Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

- Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
- Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.
- 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



Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

- Target 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
- Target 2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed



Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

- Target 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productivity capacity in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries.
- Target 2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round
- Target 2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility



FAO and Indigenous Peoples

- Important to work together to develop joint experiences on disaggregated data at national level that can inform National Statistics Services on how to:
 - ✓ develop “trigger questions” for indigenous peoples
 - ✓ incorporate qualifiers and questions into national questionnaires that reflect indigenous peoples’ diversity
 - ✓ jointly work on indicators for land, territories and resources relevant for indigenous peoples that can be integrated into the national questionnaires
 - ✓ assess the level of food security of indigenous peoples



FAO: Food insecurity experience scale (FIES)

- A new metric, developed by FAO's **Voices of the Hungry Project**, for measuring the severity of the food insecurity condition of households and individuals.
- A questionnaire of 8 simple yes/no questions, asked directly to adults regarding **food-related behaviors and experiences** associated with increasing difficulties in accessing food.
- Provides a direct assessment of the **adequacy of food access**.
- A globally valid standard that allows comparisons over time, across countries and across social groups.



WHY FAO Food insecurity experience scale (FIES)?

- Because FIES has global validity, and can help give visibility to the food security situation of indigenous peoples within a global process like the SDGs.
- Use of the FIES in surveys at the national and sub-national levels : powerful and informative because the results can be disaggregated.
- The window of opportunity for indigenous peoples to influence the process of defining indicators is currently at the national level, by advocating for the inclusion of the FIES and other relevant indicators in ongoing national surveys conducted by national statistics offices.



WHY Need for joint action?

- FAO has been working with a range of actors to explore indicators that can effectively monitor progress towards a number of SDG targets.
- Covering data gaps, and developing regular data collection at reasonable costs and as per the statistical capacity of different countries: need for continued collaboration with all stakeholders to develop viable indicators.



RELEVANT FAO and Indigenous Peoples work

- On Feb 2-3 , meeting in Rome between FAO DG + staff and indigenous peoples to discuss work plan
- Joint work-plan finalized for coming years, focus on:
 - Land and territories
 - Fisheries
 - Forests
 - Indigenous food systems



RELEVANT FAO and Indigenous Peoples work

- Need to work together on:
 - collection of data;
 - capacity building;
 - training of indigenous women leaders;
 - indicators;
 - FPIC;
 - participation.
- RESULTS:
 - FAO adopted FPIC in its projects;
 - group of work on indigenous food systems;
 - Involvement of indigenous youth.



THE CHALLENGES: SDGs at country level

- National and regional initiatives that will lead to the implementation of the SDGs.
- Dialogue with governments, respective authorities responsible for the implementation of the SDGs and for the design of the respective national strategies/policies.
- Encourage governments to disaggregate data and use indicators that can capture the situation of Indigenous peoples.
- Technical support/ capacity building to national statistical offices/ entities to collect data on Indigenous Peoples.
- WORKING together



THANK YOU

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- <http://www.fao.org/partnerships/indigenous-peoples/en/>