

## 1A Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (not yet available as compiled SDG 2.4.1 datasets/ Tier 2 indicator currently under development)

### Definition and scope

This indicator measures the share of a country's total agricultural area (as defined by FAO) that is under productive and sustainable agriculture from environmental, social and economic viewpoints, which are measured through a subset of 11 themes (i.e. productivity, profitability, resilience, land and water, decent work and well-being) and sub-indicators. The SDG 2.4.1, land under productive and sustainable agriculture will be those farms (i.e. farm holdings owned excluding state or communal land) that satisfy indicators across all three dimensions. The key parameters in the 3 dimensions are: 1) Maintain the natural resource base in order to ensure sufficient productivity for the foreseeable future, 2) Ensure the generation of an income level which is sufficient to keep the livelihood of the entire family steadily above the poverty line, and in accordance with the development objectives of the country, 3) Provide access to safety nets, ensure flexibility in front of market and natural shocks and ensure clear ownership and tenure rights, with no gender discrimination. By defining sustainability across its three dimensions, countries can select those metrics within their measurement instrument that best capture the priorities most relevant to them.

More: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-04-01.docx>

## 1B Total organic agricultural area

### Definition and scope

It measures the share of a country's total agricultural area that is certified organic or in conversion to organic agriculture. In the Mediterranean region data for this indicator is available up to 2018 for most of the countries at FAOSTATS under Land Use Indicators.

### Factsheet rationale

1a: Measures progress in the extent to which sustainable agricultural production activities are being put in place in a country, over time;  
1b: Similar to the SDG indicator 2.4.1 but with an emphasis on the environmental pillar (social and economic viewpoints not considered). It is a partial indicator, which could be used until the above indicator is ready.

### Current situation and progress in the Mediterranean region

Two countries, France and Croatia, with a 3.0% and 6.4% ratio with a clear upward trend, respectively, have shown the largest change and most stable progress towards sustainable agriculture (as organic farming according to FAOSTATS); although Italy, Spain, Greece and Slovenia have higher percentages in 2018 for this practice (see Figure), followed by France and Croatia. There are a number of countries which did not increase even over a 0.5% in the last decade, particularly, from the Southern Mediterranean region, namely, Algeria, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Palestine, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan with the exception of Tunisia and Egypt (1.9 and 2.0%, respectively). Furthermore, Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina (and Monaco) did not show any progress, whilst Israel and Lebanon show a decreasing absolute ratio compared to 2009 (0.7 and 0.4%, respectively).

### Sources

1a: UN SDG Pending - FAO and National Statistical Agencies  
1b: FAO

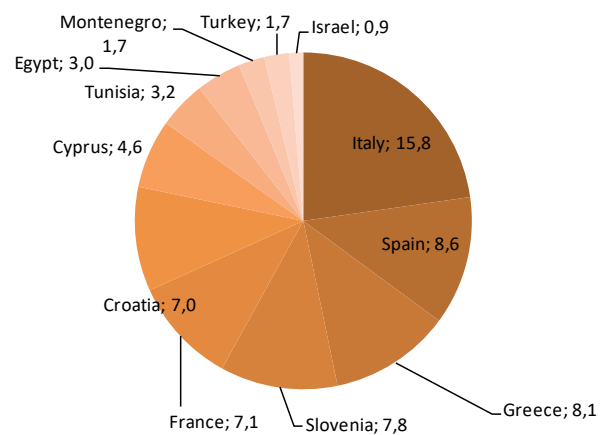
### Links

<http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/241/en/>  
<http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/EL>

### Key message

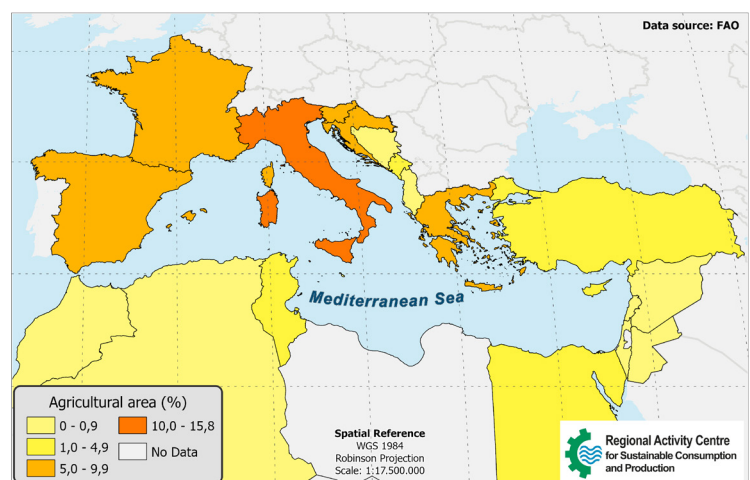
There has been an average increase of 1.8% for the last ten years from 2009 to 2018 in the Mediterranean region of the productive and sustainable agriculture but with a significant slower growth (<0.5%) in the majority of Southern countries.

### % Organic agricultural area (2018)



Excluded (<0.5%): Albania, Algeria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Palestine, Syria

### Total organic agricultural area (2018)



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