FMM RESOURCE PARTNER CONSULTATION:
Programme 1: Evidence-based Policies and Global Instruments

Support to the Food Insecurity Experience Scale and to SDG monitoring & reporting

Pietro Gennari
Chief Statistician
MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS OF FMM
1ST IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD (2014-18)

• Catalytic role in raising additional funds (DFID – BMGF)

• Full development of the methodology, tested in over 140 countries, leading to the endorsement of the FIES as official SDG indicator to monitor target 2.1. by the UN Statistics Commission and UN GA

• Global monitoring of trends in Food Insecurity through the SOFI and global UN SDG Reports: allowing to detect the inversion of the hunger trends after 2015

• Progressive uptake in countries and as key outcome indicator in the results framework of key Donor Institutions
PROGRESSIVE UPTAKE OF FIES IN COUNTRIES AND BY KEY INSTITUTIONS

• 13 countries already using their own national data

• 56 countries have included the FIES in national surveys but still require training to analyze results

• 30 countries are planning to include the FIES in national surveys

• FIES used as key outcome indicator by FAO, GAFSP, GIZ, USAID Feed the Future, IFAD, AUC Agenda 2063 and Malabo Declaration

• Introduced in the following internationally-led surveys: the World Bank LSMS, the WFP CSVA, HBS of the Pacific Community (26 member states), EUROSTAT SILC
THE EXPERIENCE OF DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (1):
What was the impact of FIES at national level?

Willy Ney Otañez Reyes,
Head of Survey Department

“The NSO decided to adopt FIES in the national survey because:

1) Decreased surveying cost
2) Adapts to national conditions and allows for international comparison

With the implementation of the FIES module in the national survey, the NSO starts to have answers to statistical data requirements and ensure that policy makers, the civil society, and Academia can use it to define actions to ameliorate food security of the country “

“Aren reporting the SDG 2.1.2 based on FIES, and thanks to this process we are modernizing our reporting system. This is aligned with the national objectives and helps to strengthen food security policies and actions."

Alexandra Izquierdo,
Director of NSO
THE EXPERIENCE OF INDONESIA(2): WHY THEY ADOPTED THE FIES

Where the FIES was included and why?

“SUSENAS 2017, the main national socio-economic survey of Indonesia, included the 8 FIES questions into the survey, to create baseline data for monitoring SDG 2.1. Total samples of 300,000 household, distributed among 34 districts, 500 municipalities. ...This will allow the result to be disaggregated in subnational area, and by socio economic status and by poor households”

Director of People Welfare Statistics,
BPS-Statistics Indonesia

How the results will be disseminated? What is the impact on policy?

“With the support of FAO, Statistics Indonesia will disseminate the results through a press release, infographics, and an analytical publication. So the results will be well-known by the planning authority and line ministries. Based on these published results, relevant policies will be developed to overcome insufficient food security in certain regions...”
The Experience of Panama(3): The Impact of FIES

1. Why has the National Institute of Statistics and Census committed to adopt FIES in the national Multipurpose Household Survey?

2. “Being able to have reliable data that allow to clarify our reality, with the participation of the communities, with the participation of the traditional authorities is fundamental. We are initiating a path, we are initiating a process and we hope that this path is consolidated and strengthened, and indigenous people, the government and the international cooperation, in this case FAO, will be strategic allies to achieve the development that our territories need.”

Sara Omi, President of the Embera General Congress of Alto Bayano, Panama
PUBLICATION OF RESULTS....

USDA

LA REPUBBLICA

FAO SOFI

FAO SDG report 2019

SEYCHELLES NSO 2017

Food Security Int. Journal

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019

Food security and the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES): ensuring progress by 2030

2018 Global Nutrition Report

Safeguarding against economic slowdowns and downturns

2019 THE STATE OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN THE WORLD

Fame, 820 milioni di persone non hanno cibo a sufficienza mentre aumenta l'obesità

GIZ

The Repubblica
The FAM Catalogue is an inventory of datasets collected through farm and household surveys which contain information related to agriculture, food security, and nutrition.

In total there are 338 national datasets containing FIES data.

Our aim is to provide direct access to the FIES microdata so that Research Institutions, the Academia, NGOs and the public can analyze these data to understand the determinants and consequences of food insecurity.
NEW FMM SUB-PROGRAMME
(2019-2022)
The **NEW FMM** supports a much larger **Capacity Development Programme** covering all 21 FAO-relevant SDG indicators for 60 countries. The programme is articulated in **3 main outputs**:

**OUTPUT 1** Enhanced capacities for Monitoring Food Security and Investment in Agriculture

**OUTPUT 2** Enhanced capacities for Monitoring Equal Access to Land and Markets for inclusive growth

**OUTPUT 3** Enhanced capacities for Monitoring Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

The 3 outputs of the FMM Sub-Programme are a subset of the full Programme **“Measuring the SDGs” included in the Business Development Portfolio**
FMM Sub-Programme

Click here to launch the dashboard
Current funding 1M USD

Resources to be mobilized 9 M USD

Covered by current funding 2019-2020
Full scope 2019-2022

Participation to regional workshops

Country level training/tech assistance
FMM Sub-Programme Scope Results vs. Resources

- Current funding 1M USD
- Full scope 2019-2022

Resources to be mobilized 9 M USD

Results for 2.3.1, 2.3.2, 5.a.1 and 5.a.2

Participation to regional workshops

Country level training/technical assistance

Covered by current funding 2019-2020

Full scope 2019-2022
**FMM SUB-PROGRAMME SCOPE**

**RESULTS VS. RESOURCES**

Results for 2.4.1, 6.4.1, 6.4.2, 14.4.1, 14.6.1, 14.7.1, 14.b.1, 15.1.1, 15.2.1 and 15.4.2

- **Covered by current funding**
  - 2019-2020
- **Full scope**
  - 2019-2022

- **Current funding**
  - 1M USD

- **Resources to be mobilized**
  - 9 M USD

- **Country level training/technical assistance**

- **Participation to regional workshops**

- **2019-2020**
  - Results for 2.4.1, 6.4.1, 6.4.2, 14.4.1, 14.6.1, 14.7.1, 14.b.1, 15.1.1, 15.2.1 and 15.4.2
**Implementation Progress since August 2019**

- **111** Countries contacted and **75%** requested assistance for SDG capacity building
- **5 interventions** are being rolled out for delivery assistance on **7 SDG indicators** between Q1 and Q3 2020.
- **20 NSO’s** have agreed to plan forthcoming activities in countries of LAC, North Africa, and SADC.
- **18** meetings held in HQ with SDG focal points to initially plan the technical assistance activities for **14 SDG indicators**
- Coordinated contribution from **20 Decentralised FAO Office, 2 Regional Offices** and **2 regional FAO statisticians**
- **Recruited 1** Project Coordinator and **1 consultant** for capacity development
- **Signed 1 LoA** for capacity building on SDG 5.a.2
- **Developed new methodology** for the use of Earth Observations data for measuring SDG indicator 15.4.2 (Green Mountain Cover Index). Methodology is under testing and discussion with technical teams
**UPCOMING CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES BEING ROLLED OUT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG</th>
<th>Technical assistance delivery model</th>
<th>Target Country</th>
<th>Target date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.a.1</td>
<td>Mission in country</td>
<td>Barbados</td>
<td>Nov-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.c.1</td>
<td>Regional workshop</td>
<td>SADC</td>
<td>Jan-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5.2</td>
<td>Mission in country</td>
<td>Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia)</td>
<td>Q1 through Q3 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.1/2.12</td>
<td>Mission in country</td>
<td>Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Malaysia, Togo</td>
<td>Q1/Q2 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4.1/6.4.2</td>
<td>Mission in country</td>
<td>10 countries from Central and Latin America are trained</td>
<td>Q1 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Resources:

SDG Indicators Portal:

SDG-Indicator 2.1.2

E-learning course

Measuring the SDGs: Improving country data for monitoring SDG achievements and informing policy decisions

Business Development Portfolio