

Thematic Evaluation Series

Evaluation of FAO's statistical work

Annex 4. Capacity Development – Charts and tables

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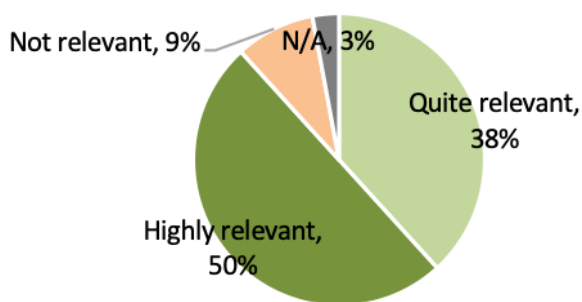
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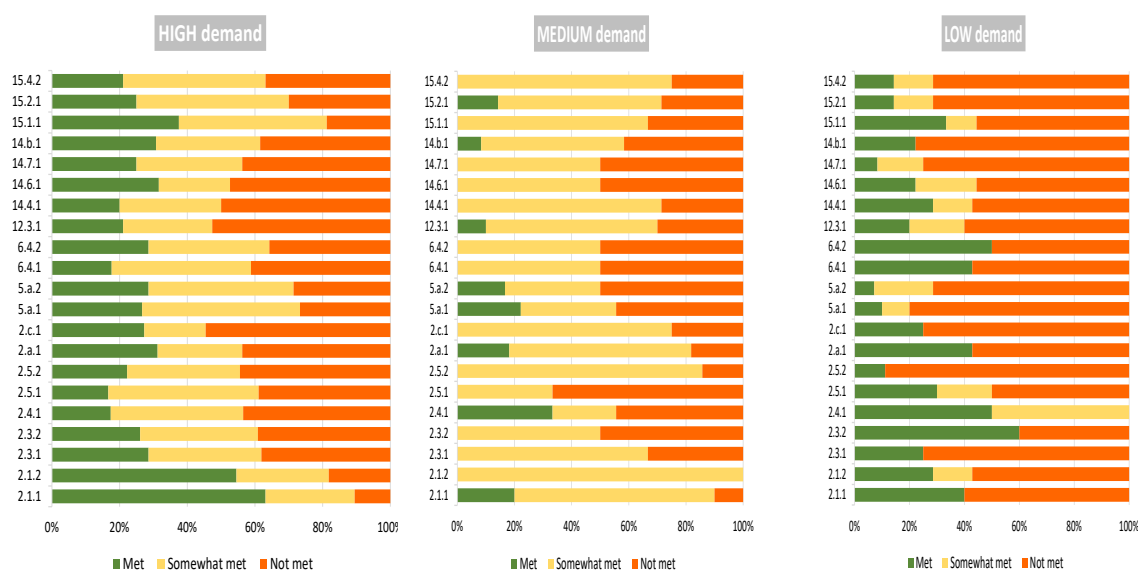
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Figure 1: Relevance of FAO's capacity development on statistics



Source: Capacity development survey (2019)

Figure 2: Extent FAO has met demand from the countries on SDG capacity development



Source: Capacity development survey (2019)

Figure 3: Strengthening organisational capacities

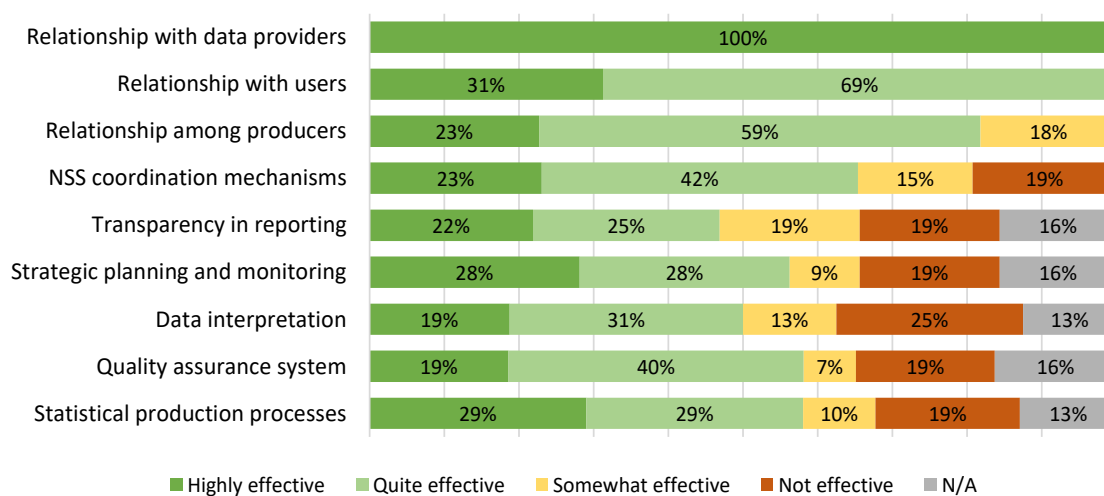
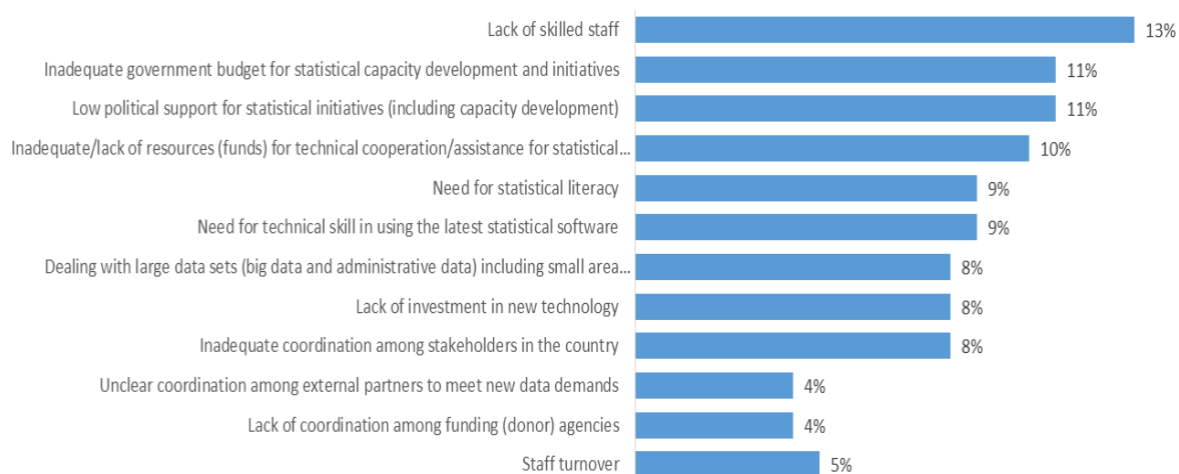


Figure 4: Key challenges in capacity development on statistics (at the national level)



Source: Capacity development survey (2019)

Table 1: Examples of FAO support

Country	FAO's support and/or Results
Sudan	Through the Institutional Capacity Programme: Food Security Information for Action, FAO works with national institutions to improve the capacity to disseminate food security information. A Food Security Technical Secretariat was set up, which helped to better disseminate data on crop assessment through the bulletin, website, and e-newsletters.
Pakistan	Technical support to produce a mapping of the flood-affected area and Inter-agency response by gathering data and providing analysis for the Hazards Livelihoods and Vulnerability Assessments.
Armenia	Support for developing Food Security Information Systems and the development of agriculture and pesticide-related database to monitor pesticide residue and quality. Additionally, with funding from the Russian Federation, FAO is supporting the establishment of a soil information system.
Ethiopia	Technical assistance (TA) to generate information on participatory forest management and managing information systems for agricultural statistics.
Somalia	Support to develop information systems on food security (FSNAU) and water and land management (SWALIM), which produces a large amount of information and analysis products.
Saudi Arabia	Established the National Disease Information and Data Management,
Philippines	Capacity development for Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) on the food consumption to forecast food security situation. Technical Cooperation Programmes (TCPs) for Food Consumption Quantification Study and the farmers' information database (registry of farmers), which would be linked to other systems and government services.
Lao People's Democratic	Support through TCP to conduct rice survey and livestock survey.

Country	FAO's support and/or Results
Republic	
Bangladesh	Support to develop the Bangladesh 2 nd Country Investment Plan – Nutrition-Sensitive Food Systems (CIP 2016 – 2020) ¹ through a multi-stakeholder consultative process. The CIP model has been replicated in other countries in Africa.
Myanmar	Support to Food Balance Sheet, highly appreciated by the government officials.
Bangladesh	As part of the 'Strengthening AMIS' project trained 1 600 officials in National Statistics Office (NSO) and MoA, monitoring of food prices, livestock survey and data collection of animal breeds, fisheries, and aquaculture survey and data collection, forestry statistics, and food consumption and nutrition data collection
Niger	Technical assistance to conduct the Household Food Insecurity Vulnerability Survey for the early warning system.

Source: Country visits and evaluation reports

Table 2: Selected examples of strengthening organisational capacities

Countries	Evidence
Saudi Arabia	Established the National Disease Information and Database Management System for collecting disease data and support to the Ministry of Environment, Water, and Agriculture to update the existing disease database.
Philippines	Building institutional capacity in the Bangsamoro area to create a decentralised database at the request of the Government.
Bangladesh	Renewed Food Security and Nutrition Policy and developing second country investment plan (CIP) for food security, ² and the second National Action Plan for Nutrition.
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Improving/facilitating better inter-ministerial data sharing through Strengthening Agro-climatic Monitoring and Information Systems (SAMIS).
Cote d'Ivoire	Strengthening the relationship between NSO, MOA and the National Agency for Rural Development Support through the formation of a committee for coordination/oversight of the Agricultural Census.
Timor Leste	Agricultural Census was conducted jointly with Population Census strengthening National Statistical System (NSS).
Multiple countries	Information systems and databases.
Statistical Institutes (7) in Africa	Capacitated to offer short duration courses (one-week) on some of the cost-effective methodologies developed by the Global Strategy in addition to the Masters in Agricultural Statistics. Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU) able to work independently and produce reports.

Source: Evaluation team country visits and evaluation reports

¹ CIP aims to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of food and nutrition security, sectoral and cross-sectoral resource mobilization and prioritization of nutrition-weighted financing.

² Aligned to SDGs and 7th five-year plan of Bangladesh.

Table 3: Examples of improved ability of the countries to produce high-quality statistical data

Countries	Outcomes
Timor Leste	The agricultural census helped the country to have minimum benchmark data on the structure of agricultural holdings and their main characteristics to support strategic plans and programmes on agriculture.
Armenia	The agricultural census data is used to develop baseline and targets.
Peru, Dominican Republic, Ghana, Cambodia, Bangladesh, and Bhutan.	Countries have been able to address gender issues because of gender-disaggregated data.
Colombia	Updating the Food Balance Sheet (since 1991) using the new methodology and the use of ADePT Food Security Module (FSM) software with support from FAO led to the production improved quality data on PoU and the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES).
Philippines	Drones have been used for rapid assessment and data analysed through geospatial information for sustainable food systems (GIS). Furthermore, FAO is supporting Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources in the Philippines on the Aqua-R (mapping through ICT solutions), and the online web portal has been adopted by the Government and rolled out all its regional office.
India	Buy-in from the Government to harmonise the market price data collection at various levels within the MOA. This included linking markets, increasing coverage of markets, harmonise commodity varieties and prices, and ensure harmonisation among Departments and Directorates. (Strengthening AMIS)
Bangladesh	Government to approve the new harmonised methodology for crop production estimation and forecasting and for the first time a stock survey among private sector was completed in Bangladesh which informed export/import decisions.
Bhutan	Assistance on Renewal Natural Resource (RNR) census and integration of the RNR statistical system into the national statistical system of the NSO. FAO is also providing ongoing assistance to integrate RNR statistics into National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) and also align it with Bhutan's 11th Five-year Plan and relevant SDG targets and indicators.

Source: Evaluation team country visits and evaluation reports

Box 1: Examples of FAO's technical assistance (TA) for Agricultural Census

- i. Back-stopping the Census funded by the European Union including help with questionnaire design, training enumerators for data collection (Cote d'Ivoire and Cameroon).
- ii. Incorporation of gender aspects/issues (Peru, Dominican Republic, Bangladesh and Bhutan) and gender-disaggregated data (Cambodia, Ghana and Lao People's Democratic Republic).
- iii. Support in data cleaning, computation/tabulation and dissemination/publishing of Agricultural Census data (Georgia and Armenia).
- iv. Sampling strategies (Papua New Guinea and Cameroon).
- v. Integrating SDGs into Agricultural Census and publishing the data using World Census 2020 methodology/standards (Thailand).
- vi. In addition to technical support for the third Agricultural Census, FAO will be supporting data analysis, gender land use and machinery studies as part of the Census support. FAO is also playing a key role in resource mobilization for the Census (Lao People's Democratic Republic).
- vii. Finalising Census questionnaire (Bangladesh) and training on methodologies (Ghana).

Source: Key Informant interviews and evaluation reports

Box 2: Usefulness of Strategic Plan for Agricultural and Rural Statistics (SPARS) in the countries (Selected examples)

- i. In Georgia, SPARS was instrumental in developing the agricultural system, introduce Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI), and for the first time, start greenhouse and aquaculture surveys.
- ii. In Bangladesh, SPARS is used as a reference point for undertaking the agricultural statistical activity and laid the foundation for additional statistical activities to be taken up in food security and nutrition,
- iii. In Kenya, SPARS has been useful and informing policy-making.
- iv. In the Asia-Pacific region, as part of the SPARS development process, Country Project proposals were prepared, which helped countries to carry out statistical activities identified based on the in-depth country assessment (IdCA), with support through TCPs.

Source evaluation reports and country visits

Box 3: Selected examples of partnerships at the regional/country level

Regional level

- i. FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific's collaboration included:
 - a 3-phased urban food system survey (electronically) in 150 cities in Asia along with World Bank;
 - SDG workshop for Central Asian countries with funding from Russia along with ESCAP;
 - training for DPRK in Vietnam along with ESCAP;

- 8-module CAPI online course³ with the Asian Development Bank;
- drone piloting/training Geo-Information Centre (GIC) of the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)⁴ and in moving from list frame to area frame in Agricultural Census.

ii. In Africa, partnership with AfricaRice is an example.

Country-level

- i. European Union-FAO partnerships for conducting the Agricultural Census in Cote d'Ivoire,⁵ and Cameroon, and supporting statistical work as part of ENPARD⁶ I & II projects in Georgia. EU partnership in Armenia enabled FAO to support the country in preparing the Farm registry and also a new sampling frame.
- ii. FAO/WFP collaboration to improve the quality of food security/nutrition data – Cameroon, and the Philippines (training the IPC analysts group on acute and chronic food security analysis using IPC protocol version 2.0).
- iii. FAO Lao People's Democratic Republic is facilitating resource mobilisation (on behalf of the Government) and ensuring funding partnerships of ADB, SDC, IFAD, China, and South Korea for the third Agricultural Census in Lao People's Democratic Republic.
- iv. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and ILO collaboration to conduct the integrated Agricultural and Population Census in Timor Leste.
- v. Leveraged support of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and US Forest Service for Forest Inventory and Planning Institute and Administration in Vietnam.⁷

South partnerships

- i. Support from India to Bangladesh on 2019 Agricultural Census at no cost.
- ii. India helped Nepal and Thailand with the post-harvest loss methodology.
- iii. China's support to Timor Leste on Agricultural Census and also pilot drones.

Source: Evaluation team country visits

Box 4: Examples of FAO support leading to data collection for specific indicators integrated into national surveys

- i. FIES is now integrated into national surveys in 23 countries⁸ (e.g., ICLS⁹ in Armenia,¹⁰ HIES¹¹ in Swaziland, agricultural survey in Uganda and national food consumption survey in Ethiopia)
- ii. The modification of AGRIS in Georgia to accommodate SDG indicators 2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.4.2, and 5.a.1.
- iii. The inclusion of SDG 5.a.1 in the Agricultural Census in Bhutan.
- iv. In Latin America, RALC is working with countries to modify indicators in the national monitoring

³ Offered in 2019 – had 655 registrants (including 90 from Africa).

⁴ Work with IRRI Philippines for rice monitoring and training in Lao People's Democratic Republic and Bhutan.

⁵ FAO's involvement and back-stopping was a condition to Government to get the funding from European Union.

⁶ European Neighbourhood Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development.

⁷ FAO. 2018. *Evaluation of FAO's contribution to sustainable Agricultural Development through integrated Natural Resource Management through SO2*. Rome.

⁸ FAO. 2018. *Evaluation of the "Voices of the Hungry" Project*. Rome.

⁹ Integrated Living Conditions Survey.

¹⁰ After a virtual training by ESS on FIES.

¹¹ Household Income and Expenditure Survey.

system aligning them to SDGs. At the same time, RALC is supporting countries to iron out issues when using the newly developed FAO methodologies.

- v. In Colombia (funded by Regional TCP), FAO has carried out a gap analysis for SDG indicators 5.a.2, 6.4.1, and 6.4.2 to provide capacity development to the Government.
- vi. REU is supporting three Central Asian countries¹² on SDG indicators through a regional TCP to develop roadmaps for each of the 21 indicators.
- vii. In India, FAO' is providing technical assistance. to *align its' national monitoring frameworks to the global indicator framework*.¹³

Source: Evaluation team country visits

¹² Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan

¹³ FAO proposal on the alignment of the National Indicator Framework for India includes observations of national indicators calculated under particular targets (i.e. 2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.a, 2.c, 5.a, 12.3), suggested methodology for the indicators.