



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

FAO STATISTICAL PROGRAMME OF WORK

2016-2017

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) concerning the legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The mention of specific companies or products of manufacturers, whether or not these have been patented, does not imply that these have been endorsed or recommended by FAO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned.

The views expressed in this information product are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of FAO.

© FAO 2017

FAO encourages the use, reproduction and dissemination of material in this information product. Except where otherwise indicated, material may be copied, downloaded and printed for private study, research and teaching purposes, or for use in non-commercial products or services, provided that appropriate acknowledgement of FAO as the source and copyright holder is given and that FAO's endorsement of users' views, products or services is not implied in any way.

All requests for translation and adaptation rights, and for resale and other commercial use rights should be made via www.fao.org/contact-us/licence-request or addressed to copyright@fao.org.

FAO information products are available on the FAO website (www.fao.org/publications) and can be purchased through publications-sales@fao.org.

Table of Contents

SECTION ONE: Statistics at FAO and the FAO Corporate Statistical Programme of Work..... 1

- 1. Introduction 2
- 2. Statistics at FAO 2
- 3. FAO Statistical Governance..... 2
- 4. The Quality Assurance and Planning Survey (QAPS) 3
- 5. Statistical Programme of Work 2016-2017: Key facts 4

Appendix 1: FAO units that contributed to the QAPS..... 8

Appendix 2: Number of activities reported in the QAPS by function and department...9

Appendix 3: Activity list by CSA code 10

SECTION TWO: Activity list and descriptions..... 18

SECTION ONE

Statistics at FAO and the
Corporate Statistical Programme of Work

1. Introduction

The FAO Corporate Statistical Programme of Work (SPW) provides an overview and a detailed description of the statistical activities carried out by all FAO divisions active in the field of statistics.

In 2010, the first SPW 2010–2011 was compiled to provide a clear overview of ongoing statistical work at FAO. Since then it has become a regular activity.

This is the fourth version of the FAO Statistical Programme of Work and it covers the 2016–2017 biennium.

2. Statistics at FAO

Statistics is a core function of FAO and represents a highly visible area of the Organization's work. The heightened emphasis on evidence-based decision-making in governments and organizations at all levels puts a greater focus on the role of statistics and the part it must play in measuring and monitoring progress towards national and international development goals and targets. Allied to appropriate policies, sound and timely statistics are instrumental in making a positive impact on the lives of poor and vulnerable people.

The FAO Statistical System works at the forefront of these issues and plays an essential role in helping FAO Member countries to **reduce hunger and poverty by making informed decisions through access to the best possible data.**

FAO is recognized as having a fundamental global role in providing data for global monitoring, developing methods and standards for food and agriculture statistics and providing technical assistance services. In addition to maintaining the collection, processing and dissemination of existing data series, there are increasing demands for new statistics and for advanced integration of data and information.

FAO also plays a leading role as the **custodian for 21 Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs) indicators**, which will drive the international statistical agenda for the next 15 years and beyond.

3. FAO Statistical Governance

In 2013, FAO formulated a new **Strategic Framework**¹ to ensure that FAO will achieve visible and measurable country-level results. Statistics has a vital role to play in achieving these results, by targeting those in need, identifying which interventions are required and where, and assessing and monitoring the impact made by policies, programmes and projects.

¹ FAO Strategic Objectives <http://www.fao.org/docrep/018/mi317e/mi317e.pdf>

To this end, the **FAO Administrative Circular on “Statistics Accountability Framework”** (2015/22) issued in November 2015, sets out a new accountability framework for FAO’s statistical activities and gives the **Chief Statistician** responsibility for guaranteeing the quality of FAO data.

The position of the **Chief Statistician** was created to manage the overall governance and coordination of the FAO statistical system and provide technical leadership and guidance on how statistical activities should be carried out at FAO in order to meet the quality standards defined in the **FAO Statistics Quality Assurance Framework (SQAF)**².

The Chief Statistician is supported by the **Interdepartmental Working Group (IDWG)** on Statistics that constitutes a coordination mechanism with the recognized authority to make decisions of corporate relevance. The membership comprises all units within FAO concerned with the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of statistics, including the Regional Offices. It promotes interdivisional coordination and cooperation on statistical programmes, as well as corporate consistency and alignment in statistical practices.

4. The Quality Assurance and Planning Survey

The FAO Statistical Programme of Work (SPW) provides an overview of the key outputs, activities, priorities and areas for development in statistics. It is intended for both internal and external use, as a quick guide to the substantial and complex FAO Statistical System.

The SPW is an important tool for **improving internal transparency and coordination**, as well as the **external visibility** of the FAO Statistical System, and for achieving effective coordination and stimulating joint efforts among international organizations in many areas. Indeed, within this global framework, duplicative and complementary activities can be identified, as well as areas where there is a potential for joint ventures, outsourcing and specialization.

As in the previous version, activities in SPW 2016–2017 are coded according to the Classification of Statistical Activities³ (CSA) to facilitate information exchange with other international organizations. Information on each activity has been collected through the **Quality Assurance and Planning Survey (QAPS)**, which is a new online tool designed to gather comprehensive information on all of FAO’s statistical activities. It replaces the survey that was used in past years to develop the FAO Statistical Programme of Work, and collects information on an annual basis about what the activities are and how they are being carried out, with the goal of increasing compliance with the FAO SQAF.

The QAPS is organized around the following five statistical functions:

² <http://www.fao.org/docrep/019/i3664e/i3664e.pdf>

³ <http://www1.unece.org/stat/platform/download/attachments/58492375/Classification%20of%20statistical%20activities.pdf?version=1&modificationDate=1378978974099&api=v2>

1. Data Output – From Data Collection to Dissemination (QAPS questionnaires # 1-2)

FAO's work on the collection and dissemination of statistical information on food and agriculture represents a core element of the Organization's mandate. From its inception, FAO has endeavoured to maintain the best possible capacity to collect, process, validate, harmonize and analyse incoming data and generate accurate and timely information. Improving the quality, transparency, and access to FAO's statistical data is an important priority.

2. Analytical Publications (QAPS questionnaire # 3)

FAO analysts play a crucial role in compiling and modelling data in order to extract information, conclusions, and recommendations, and to support decision-making. These activities do not necessarily entail data collection and are often based on information collected through activities under the "Data output" function. Key outputs consist of analytical publications, technical reports, papers and bulletins. FAO statistical flagship publications are also reported here.

3. Statistical Standards (QAPS questionnaire # 4)

FAO is recognized as having an essential role in developing methods, standards and principles for food and agriculture statistics. It contributes to the review of international standards with the aim of increasing the relevancy of international schemes for the statistical capture of evolving agriculture and food activities, thus facilitating harmonization and comparison across different countries and statistical domains. In order to promote international consistency and comparability of food and agricultural statistics across countries, FAO also provides national statistical offices with internationally recognized methodologies, definitions, concepts and classifications.

4. Statistical Capacity Development (QAPS questionnaire # 5)

This core area of work is based on the recognition that improving member countries' capacity for the collection and dissemination of basic food and agricultural data is essential to decision-making, both at the national and global level. This function is complemented by assistance in the design, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes to reduce hunger and poverty, and is achieved by strengthening and developing the technical skills and competencies of national statisticians, and by improving country methods for the timely collection and dissemination of relevant data.

5. Statistical Coordination and Governance (QAPS questionnaire # 6)

Coordination of statistical work is a top priority for the Organization. To this end, institutional roles and bodies have been established with the aim of ensuring stronger governance of the FAO statistical systems. Mechanisms are also in place to ensure coordination of statistical activities with international partners.

5. Statistical Programme of Work 2016-2017: Key facts

Following a preparatory phase, which began at the end of 2015, information was collected between **May and July 2016** on both ongoing and new activities that started in the current biennium. As in the previous SPW, participation in the exercise was outstanding, as all

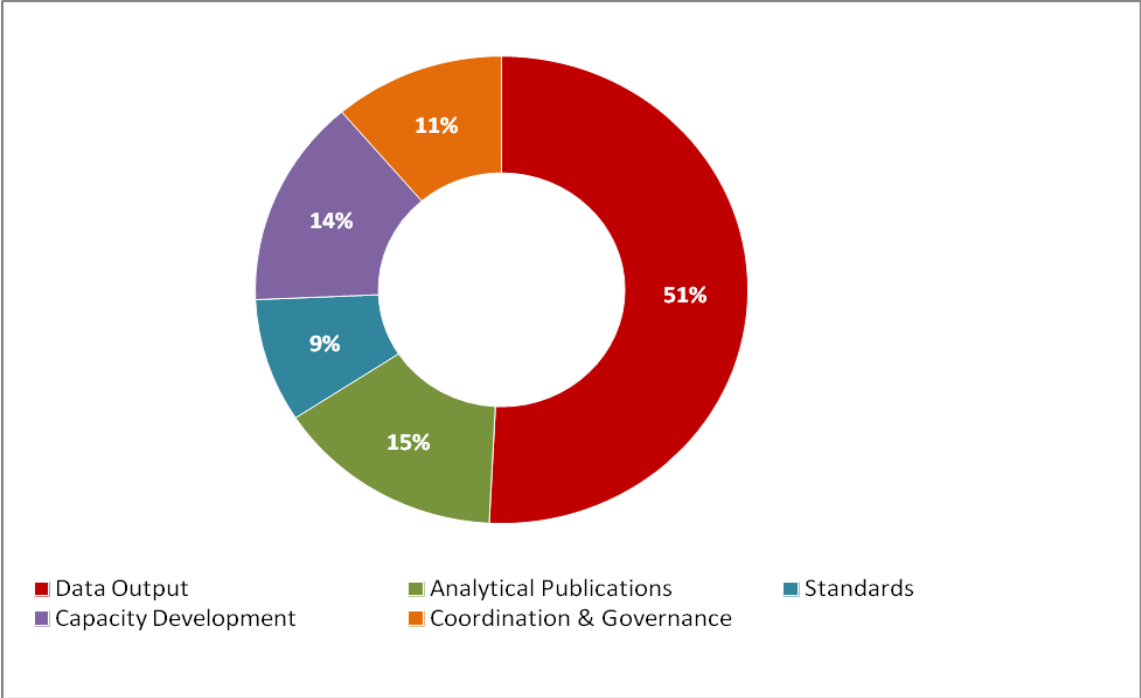
concerned focal points completed the questionnaires, thus ensuring a good coverage of the SPW 2016–2017.

The total number of activities reported is 187. The full list is reported in Appendix 3 of this section; descriptions are provided in Section 2.

Activities by function

Half of activities (95) concern data output, while the other half are distributed across the four other functions: 28 in analytical publications, 27 in statistical capacity development, 21 in statistical governance and coordination, and 16 in statistical standards.

Figure 1: Share of activities by function



Activities by FAO respondent unit

FAO has a decentralized statistical system at Headquarters (HQs), with Regional Statisticians and FAO Country Representatives playing an important role in the statistical development and reporting activities between FAO and Member countries.

Among the departments, divisions and offices that contributed to the Statistical Programme of Work 2016-17, 16 are at Headquarters and nine are at either regional/sub-regional or country level (Appendix 1).

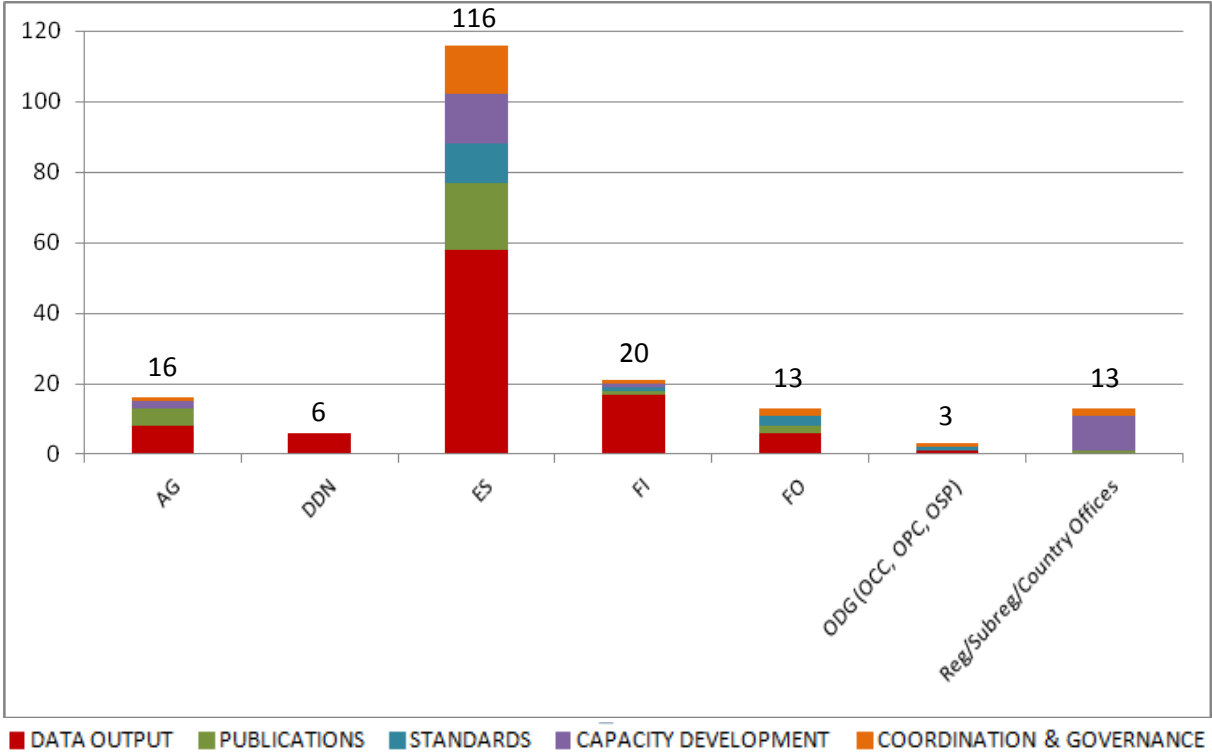
In terms of departments, the Economic and Social Development Department⁴ (ES) reported the vast majority of the activities in each function (62 percent of the total); the Fisheries and

⁴ It is noted that 44% of the total activities reported are represented by the Statistics Division (ESS). Joint ESS-Regional Office activities reported in the QAPS are counted as ESS in the SPW analysis.

Aquaculture Department (FI), the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Department (AG) and the Forestry Department (FO) follow, altogether accounting for 26 percent of the total. The remaining respondents at Headquarters (Deputy Director-General Climate and Natural Resources (DDN) and Office of the Director-General (ODG)), together with regional and country offices, contributed about 12 percent of the activities⁵.

Figure 2 presents the breakdown of activities reported by each department/office by statistical function. Further detail is available in Appendix 2.

Figure 2: Number of activities by department and function (detail in Appendix 2)



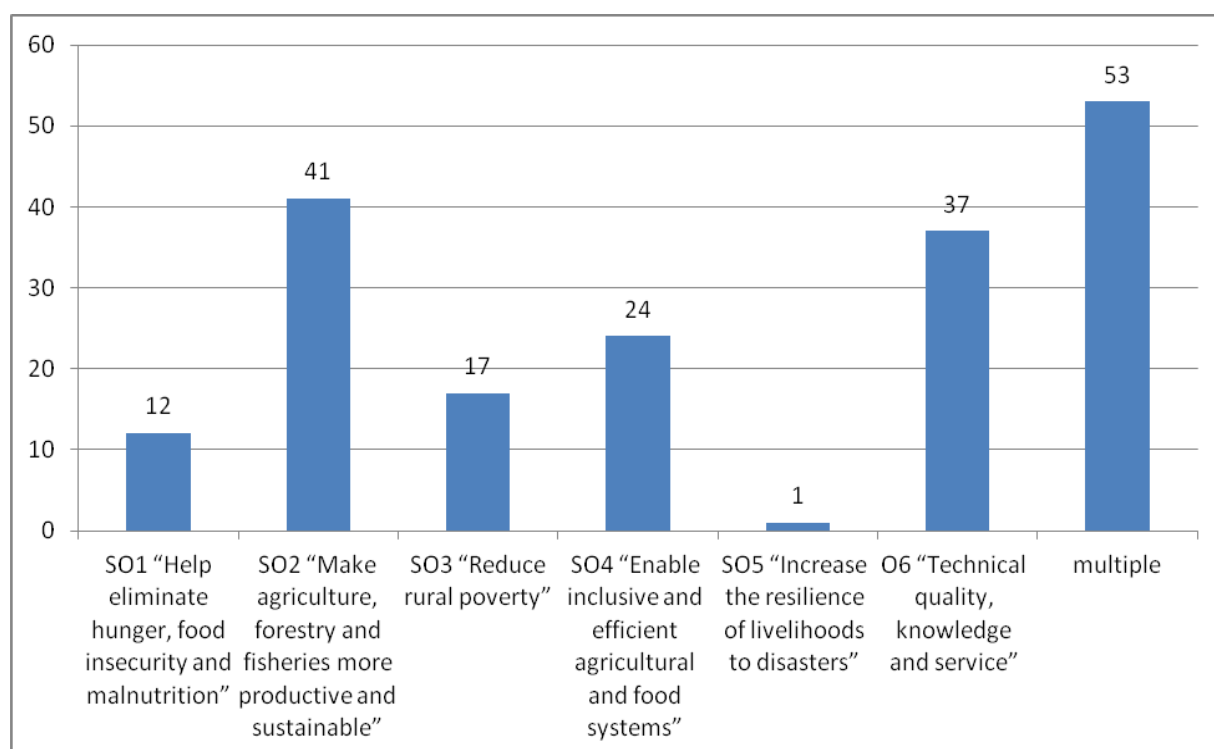
Activities by FAO Strategic Objective

Regarding the distribution of activities under the **Objectives of the FAO Strategic Framework**, the majority of activities reported fall under a single strategic objective (SO), while about 30 percent fall under multiple SOs (Figure 3).

Amongst those activities that fall under a single SO, most of the activities fall under strategic objective 2 (SO2), followed by objective 6, SO4, SO3 and SO1. Only 1 activity is reported under SO5.

⁵ A certain degree of arbitrariness in filling-out the questionnaire is noted: in fact, some officers may have condensed into one questionnaire what other focal points have described using several templates. Therefore the number of statistical activities reported should not be interpreted strictly as a measure of intensity of involvement. This data is only reported to guide the reader through the document. In general and in order to help the SPW users, consolidation of activities was recommended to avoid fragmentation.

Figure 3: Number of activities by FAO Strategic Objective



Note: two activities are not represented in the figure as information on SOs was not reported in the QAPS

Activities and SDGs indicators

FAO is the custodian agency of **21 indicators** related to targets under SDGs: 2, 5, 6, 12, 14, and 15⁶.

Out of the 187 activities reported in the QAPS, **23** relate to SDGs indicators. Of these 23 activities:

- 15 are reported under QAPS 1, and concern the actual computation of the indicators.
- Eight are reported under QAPS 2-6, and concern methodological development, capacity development and coordination.

The activities reported concern 14 indicators⁷ and in particular⁸:

- 2.1.2; 2.5.2; 2.a.1; 2.c.1; 6.4.2; 15.1.1 (Tier I-II).
- 2.3.1; 2.3.2; 2.4.1; 2.5.1; 6.4.1; 12.3.1; 15.2.1; 15.3.1 (Tier III).

⁶ FAO webpage on SDGs: <http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/en/>; SDGs indicators portal <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/>

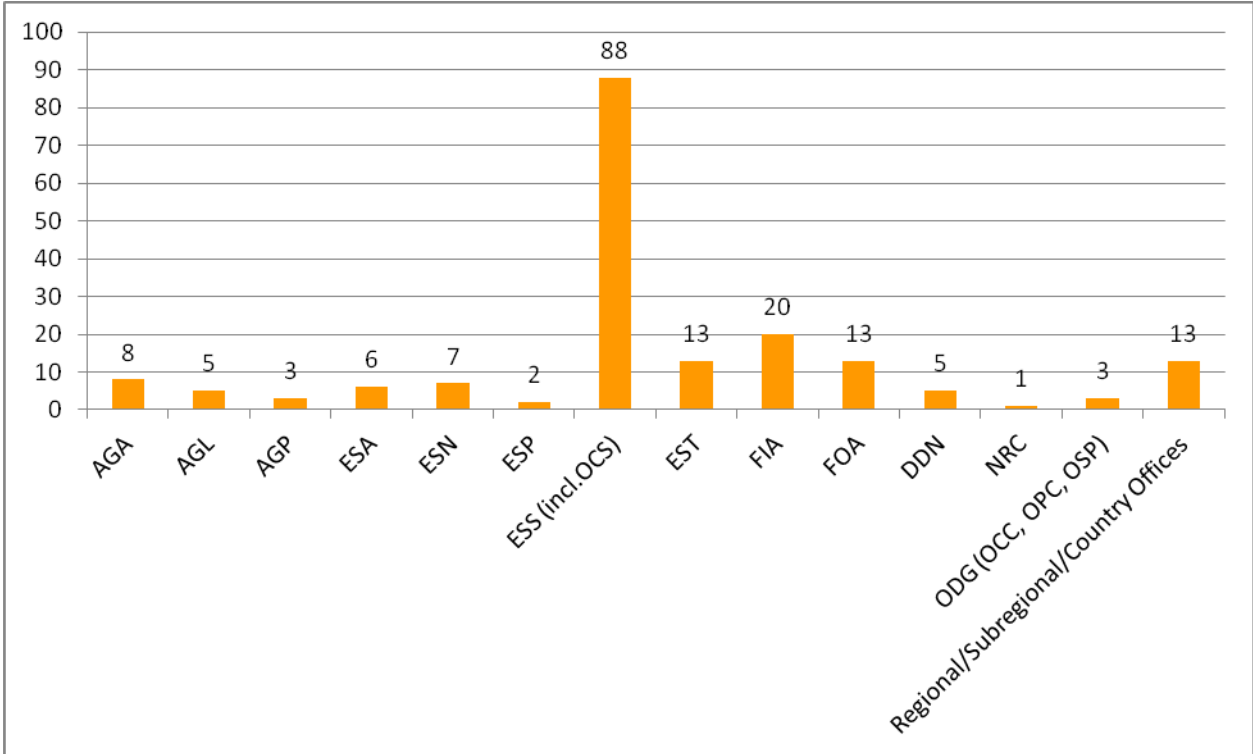
⁷ Full SDGs indicators list: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>

⁸ Indicators not covered in the QAPS: **Tier I-II (4)**: 2.1.1; 5.a.2; 14.4.1; 15.4.2; **Tier III (3)**: 5.a.1; 14.6.1; 15.b.1.

Appendix 1: FAO units that contributed to the QAPS

- Animal Production and Health Division (AGA)
- Land and Water Division (AGL)
- Plant Production and Protection Division (AGP)
- Agricultural Development Economics Division (ESA)
- Nutrition and Food Systems Division (ESN)
- Social Policies and Rural Institutions Division (ESP)
- Statistics Division (ESS) including the Office of the Chief Statistician (OCS)
- Trade and Markets Division (EST)
- Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy and Resources Division (FIA)
- Forestry Policy and Resources Division (FOA)
- Deputy Director-General/Coordinator for Natural Resources (DDN)
- Climate and Environment Division (NRC)
- Office for Corporate Communication (OCC)
- Partnerships, Advocacy and Capacity Development (OPC)
- Office of Strategy, Planning and Resources Management (OSP)
- All FAO Regional Offices through Regional Statisticians
- The Subregional Office for Mesoamérica (SLM) - Panama City
- Country offices in Dominican Republic (FAODO), Guatemala (FAOGT), Nicaragua (FAONI)

Figure 4: Number of activities by FAO unit



Appendix 2: Detail on the activities reported by function and department

Data output:

- 58 activities are reported by the Economic and Social Development Department (ES)
- 16 by the Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (FI)
- 8 by the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Department (AG)
- 6 by the Natural Resources Department (NR)
- 6 by the Forestry Department (FO)
- 1 by the Office of the Director General (OCC, OPC and OSP together)

Analytical publications:

- 19 activities are reported by ES
- 5 by AG
- 2 by FOA
- 1 by FIA
- 1 by regional/country offices

Standards

- 11 activities are reported by the ES Department
- 3 by FOA
- 1 by FIA
- 1 by ODG

Statistical capacity development

- 14 activities are reported by ES
- 2 by AG
- 1 by FIA
- 10 by regional/country offices

Statistical coordination and governance:

- 14 activities are reported by ES (where ESS acts as coordinator of corporate statistical governance through the Office of the Chief Statistician)
- 2 by FOA
- 2 by regional/country offices
- 1 by FIA
- 1 by AG
- 1 by ODG

Appendix 3: Activity list by CSA code

CSA code	Title of the Activity	Leading Division
0	FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION STATISTICS	
01	Food supply, utilization accounts and food balance sheets	
	Supply Utilization Accounts (SUA) and Food Balance Sheets (FBS) including loss/waste data	ESS
	Supply Utilization Accounts (SUA) and Food Balance Sheet (FBS) of fish and fishery products	FIA
02	Food security and undernourishment	
	Development, maintenance and updating of food security statistics	ESS
	Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) data collection	ESS
	Definition of a Global Food Loss Index and related data imputation model in relation to SP4 and SDG 12.3	ESS
	Nutrition surveys (Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit Somalia - FSNAU)	ESA
	Rural Food Security Rapid Assessments covering the agriculture and livestock sectors (FSNAU)	ESA
	Urban and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs); urban food security surveys; urban food security rapid assessments (FSNAU)	ESA
03	Nutrition and food composition	
	Collection and compilation of compositional data of foods	ESN
	Compilation of quantitative individual food consumption data from 24h-recalls	ESN
1	DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL STATISTICS	
1.2	Labour	
	Piloting the collection of decent work indicators in agriculture and rural areas	ESS
	Publication of indicators on labour market and decent work in FAOSTAT	ESS
	Global Fisheries and Aquaculture Employment Statistics	FIA
1.6	Social Protection	
	Inter-agency Social Protection Assessment (ISPA) tool on food security and nutrition	ESP
2	ECONOMIC STATISTICS	
2.1	Macroeconomic statistics	
	Macroeconomic indicators (data processing)	ESS
	Macroeconomic indicators (data dissemination)	ESS
2.4	Sectoral statistics (agriculture, forestry and fisheries)	
	Agricultural production data compilation	ESS
	Pilot data collection on new crops production	ESS

International merchandise trade of food and agricultural products, and mirror statistics	ESS
Commercial trade data for all LIFDCs and other African and Asian countries	EST
Fertilizer Resources Utilization Accounts (FRUA) and Fertilizers by Product	ESS
Fertilizer trade value - UN COMTRADE data harvesting automation	ESS
Pesticides use	ESS
Pesticides trade	ESS
Banana and citrus country balance sheets (BCBS) Tropical fruit country balance sheets (FCBS) Tea country balance sheets (TCBS) Hides and skins country balance sheets (HCBS) Jute and hard fibres country balance sheets (JCBS)	EST
Cereal country balance sheets (CCBS) Dairy country balance sheets (DCBS) Meat country balance sheets (MCBS) Oilseed complex supply and utilization balance sheets (OCBS) Sugar country balance sheets (SCBS)	EST
Agricultural investment: machinery and equipment	ESS
Agriculture capital stock database	ESS
Country investment profiles	ESS
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in agriculture	ESS
Government Expenditures in Agriculture	ESS
Price incentives and public expenditures monitoring indicators	ESA
Development Flows to Agriculture (formerly called Official Development Assistance (ODA)) to Agriculture	ESS
Development Flows to Agriculture	ESS
Credit to Agriculture	ESS
Food aid shipments/deliveries database	EST
Global forest products statistics on production and trade	FOA
Survey on installed pulp and paper production capacities	FOA
Recovered paper data survey	FOA
FAO global capture database	FIA
FAO global aquaculture production quantity and value database	FIA
Global Fishery Production	FIA
Regional capture production databases	FIA
Fisheries and Resources Monitoring System (FIRMS)	FIA
Atlas of tuna and billfish catches	FIA

	Global Tuna Catches by Stock	FIA
	Global production and trade of fisheries commodities statistics	FIA
	Disposition of fishery and aquaculture production	FIA
	Conversion factors to live weight equivalent of fish and fishery products	FIA
	Global fleet statistics	FIA
	Agro-industry measurement	ESS
	Annual and monthly exchange rates	ESS
	Deflators	ESS
2.7	Prices	
	Producer prices and indices of agricultural commodities	ESS
	Consumer price indices and food price indices of agricultural commodities	ESS
	FAO Food Price Index and FAO Commodity Price Indices	EST
	Food Price Monitoring and Analysis (FPMA) Database	EST
	Food Price Monitoring and Analysis (FPMA) Bulletin - Monthly Report on Food Price Trends	EST
	Food Price Monitoring and Analysis (FPMA) Tool	EST
	Food Price Monitoring and Analysis: Indicator of Food Price Anomalies (IFPA)	EST
	Market price monitoring system	ESA
3	ENVIRONMENT AND MULTIDOMAIN STATISTICS	
3.1	Environment statistics	
	Land use statistics	ESS
	FAOSTAT greenhouse gas emissions database for agriculture and land use	ESS
	Land cover datasets for SEEA land cover, land cover change accounts and quality assessment	ESS
	High resolution, remote sensing based land cover database of Pakistan	DDN
	High resolution, remote sensing based crop mask of Punjab and Sindh Provinces (Pakistan), 2013-15	DDN
	New National Land Cover database of Lesotho	DDN
	FAO's GeoNetwork Metadata Catalogue for geospatial data dissemination. Upgrade version 3.	DDN
	AQUASTAT - FAO's global water information system (data collection and processing)	AGL
	AQUASTAT - FAO's global water information system (data dissemination)	AGL
	FAO Mitigating Agriculture GHG Towards Wider Opportunities Project (MAGHG-2)	NRC

Agrometeorology/Remote Sensing Database (Seasonal vegetation Indicators, vegetation Indices, Precipitation)	EST
Agrometeorology/Remote Sensing Data/Map Visualization Tool (GIEWS Earth Observation for Crop Monitoring website)	EST
Analyses of technology adoption and impact within a CSA (Climate Smart Agriculture) framework for Zambia & Malawi	ESA
World Information Sharing Mechanism for the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFA)	AGP
Database on planted forests	FOA
Crop Information Portal of Pakistan	DDN
Monitoring the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Development of Forest Genetic Resources	FOA
Global Livestock Impact Mapping System (GLIMS)	AGA
Gridded Livestock of the World (GLW)	AGA
Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS)	AGA
Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model (GLEAM)	AGA
SEEA Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (SEEA AFF) - data	ESS
Agri-Environmental Indicators (AEI)	ESS
Monitoring the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Development of Forest Genetic Resources	FOA
3.2 Multi-domain statistics and indicators	
Dissemination of gender disaggregated food security statistics	ESS
Rural Livelihoods Information System (data)	ESS
Global Forest Resources Assessment (data)	FOA
3.4 Data dissemination, yearbooks and similar compendia	
FAO Global Statistical Yearbook and Pocketbook	ESS
REU Statistical Pocketbook 2016	FAOREU
RAF Statistical Pocketbook 2016	FAORNE; ESS
Processing of data to be disseminated on FAOSTAT website	ESS
Dissemination of statistical data through FAOSTAT website	ESS
FAO ESS divisional website	ESS
FAO Yearbook of Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics	FIA
Publishing of key statistics in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Country Profiles (FACP)	FIA
Dissemination of fisheries and aquaculture statistics using FishStatJ	FIA
FIGIS query panels	FIA

	Harmonization and dissemination of official statistics using CountrySTAT	ESS
	Harmonization and dissemination of official statistics using CountrySTAT-ECO	ESS
	Harmonization and dissemination of official statistics using CountrySTAT-Madagascar	ESS
	Harmonization and dissemination of official statistics using CountrySTAT-Congo	ESS
	FAO Country Profiles	OCC
4	Methodology and analysis	
4.2	Statistical standards and classifications	
	ASFIS List of species for fishery statistics purposes	FIA
	Classification and definitions of forest products	FOA
	Classification of cooperatives	OSP
4.3	Methodology for data sources and subject matters	
	Monitoring, documentation and dissemination of methodologies used by countries in agricultural censuses and surveys in the WCA 2010 and 2020 rounds	ESS
	Development of the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020 (WCA 2020), Volume 1-Programme, Concepts and Definitions and Volume 2, Operational Guidelines on Implementing the Census of Agriculture	ESS
	Develop and implement methodological innovations in the domains of production, trade and food balance sheets for the new statistical working system (SWS)	ESS
	Identification and validation of methodology for monitoring SDG indicators 2.3.1 and 2.3.2	ESS
	Establishing the FIES global reference standard	ESS
	Methodology for the measurement of damages and losses in agriculture from natural hazards and international harmonized information system on natural disaster impact	ESS
	Rural Livelihoods Information System (methodology)	ESS
	Development of improved data collection framework for small scale fisheries	ESS; FIA
	SEEA Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (SEEA AFF) - methodology	ESS
	Production of guidelines and standards for food composition data	ESN
	National socioeconomic surveys in forestry: Guidance and survey modules for measuring the multiple roles of forests in household welfare and livelihoods	FOA
	Global Forest Resources Assessment (methodology)	FOA
4.7	Data analysis (analytical publications)	
	The State of Food Insecurity in the World (SOFI)	ESS
	Quality analysis of Food Balance Sheet statistics, including trade, production and utilizations, and the calculation of related aggregates and indices. Analysis of the	ESS

	Dietary Energy Supply (DES) in relation to the SOFI publication and SDG 2.1.	
	Provision and analysis of trade, including mirror statistics, production and utilization data tables, graphs, and maps for the book of the International Year of Pulses (IYP) “Pulses, nutritious seeds for a sustainable future”	ESS
	Provision and analysis of trade, including mirror statistics, production and utilization data tables, graphs and maps for a joint publication with the international Organization of Wine and Vine on the Non fermented products of the Grape economy	ESS
	Processing and analysis of household income and expenditure survey data for the assessment of household food security	ESS
	Voices of the Hungry Technical Reports	ESS
	Processing and analysis of loss (incl. food loss) data and estimations and the Global Food Loss Index (GFLI), in relation to SDG 12.3	
	Analysis of the statistical relation between labour productivity and decent rural employment	ESS
	Development of indicators of decent work in agriculture and rural areas and methodology to produce statistics on decent work in agriculture and rural areas	ESS
	Monitoring social protection systems and their impact on rural poverty reduction	ESS
	SOFIA Part 1 “World review”, based on fishery and aquaculture statistics status and trends analysis	FIA
	World fertilizer trends and outlook to 2020	AGP
	Global Forest Resources Assessment (publication)	FOA
	OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook	EST
	Crop Prospects and Food Situation – quarterly publication	EST
	AQUASTAT publications - FAO's global water information system	AGL
	Global assessments of animal genetic resources	AGA
	Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model (GLEAM)	AGA
	Gridded Livestock of the World (GLW)	AGA
	Evaluation of food components	ESN
	Production of food-based nutrition and food safety indicators from quantitative individual food consumption data	ESN
5	STRATEGIC AND MANAGERIAL ISSUES	
5.2	Statistical programmes; coordination within statistical systems (within FAO)	
	Implementation of Administrative Circular 2015/22	ESS
	Coordination of the Interdepartmental Working Group on Statistics and the Technical Task Force	ESS
	IDWG Technical Sub-Group on Data Collection	Office Chief Statistician
	IDWG Technical Sub-Group on Standards and Methods	Office Chief Statistician

	IDWG Technical Sub-Group on Classifications	Office Chief Statistician
	Coordination of statistical activities related to SDG indicators	ESS
	Quality Assessment and Planning Survey (QAPS)	Office Chief Statistician
	Statistics Technical Network	Office Chief Statistician
5.5	Management and development of technological resources (including standards for electronic data exchange and data sharing)	
	FAO SDMX repository	ESS
	Statistical Working System (SWS) Project	ESS
5.6	Coordination of international statistical work	
	International Advisory Group on FAO Statistics (IAGFS)	ESS
	Holding of session of Asia Pacific Commission on Agriculture Statistics	ESS, RAP
	Participate in representing FAO at the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC	FAORLC
	Global Forest Resources Assessment (coordination)	FOA
	FAO/OEA-CIE/IICA Working Group on Agricultural and Livestock Statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean	RLC
	Annual meetings of the Intersecretariat Working Group (IWG) on Forest Sector Statistics	FOA
	Coordinating Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP)	FIA
	International Food Data Conference (IFDC) and Coordination of INFOODS	ESN
5.7	Technical cooperation and capacity development	
	Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) project	ESS
	Country support in concepts/definitions and imputations of loss in relation to SDG 12.3	ESS
	SEEA Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (SEEA AFF) – capacity development	ESS
	SEEA Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries Implementation Guidelines	ESS
	Assistance to users and data providers on Land Use, Fertilizers, Pesticides, Agri-Environmental Indicators, GHG emissions statistics and associated spatial datasets	ESS
	Capacity development to support national institutions in collecting, analyzing and disseminating data on social protection in agriculture and rural areas	ESS
	The Interagency Social Protection Assessment (ISPA) tool on food security and nutrition	ESS
	Rolling out of the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020 (WCA) through regional roundtables	ESS
	Building countries' capacity to monitor SDGs 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 on the basis of agreed internationally-harmonized methodologies	ESS

Support to the development of statistics on cooperatives in agriculture	ESS
Rural Livelihoods Information System (capacity development)	ESS
Capacity building to national staff for the harmonization and dissemination of official statistics using CountrySTAT	ESS
Capacity building to national staff for the harmonization and dissemination of official statistics using CountrySTAT-Congo	ESS
Capacity building to national staff for the harmonization and dissemination of official statistics using CountrySTAT-ECO	ESS
Capacity building to national staff for the harmonization and dissemination of official statistics using CountrySTAT-Madagascar	ESS
Capacity development of national institutions responsible for carrying out of the agricultural censuses in various countries	FAORAF, FAORNE
Support to the Ministry of Agriculture of Lebanon in Strengthening and Modernization of the Agricultural Statistics System	FAORNE
Support program to Dominican Republic to improve its Agricultural and Food Security Statistical System	FAODO
Support programme to Guatemala to improve its Agricultural and Food Security Statistical System	FAOGT
Development of Methodology for the Implementation of Agricultural Statistical Systems in Latin America and the Caribbean	FAORLC
Support programme to Nicaragua to improve its Agricultural and Food Security Statistical System	FAONI
Subregional TCP SLM: "Meso American countries NSOs Capacity Strengthen to measure and report progress on the Sustainable Development Goal 2 "End of hunger, achieve food security and nutrition improvement and promote sustainable agriculture"". "	FAOSLM
Capacity building of Sector for Statistics of Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration of Albania (MARDWA)	FAOREU
Output 3 of the project: Support to the rollout of a general agricultural census as well as support to better agriculture statistics	FAOREU
Support to Ministry of Agriculture of Georgia (MoA) and GEOSTAT to improve agricultural statistics in order to ensure that they follow methodologies according to FAO standards	FAOREU
The Integrated Monitoring initiative (GEMI): monitoring SDG 6.4	AGL
AQUASTAT - FAO's global water information system (capacity development)	AGL
Analysis and dissemination of household-level agricultural data, with a focus on livestock	AGA
Global Forest Resources Assessment (capacity development)	FOA
FAO/INFOODS e-Learning Course on Food Composition Data	ESN

SECTION TWO

Activity list and descriptions

DATA OUTPUT

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION STATISTICS

Food supply, utilization accounts and food balance sheets

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 0.1

Supply Utilization Accounts (SUA) and Food Balance Sheets (FBS) including loss/waste data

FBS provide essential information on a country's food system through three components:

- Domestic food supply of the food commodities in terms of production, imports, and stock changes.
- Domestic food utilization which includes feed, seed, processing, waste, export, and other uses.
- Per capita values for the supply of all food commodities (in kilograms per person per year) and the calories, protein, and fat content.

Annual food balance sheets show the trends in the overall national food supply, disclose changes that may have taken place in the types of food consumed, and reveal the extent to which the food supply of the country is adequate in relation to nutritional requirements.

Food balance sheets provide other relevant statistics that can be used in designing and targeting policies to reduce hunger in countries. The import dependency ratio for food, that compares the quantities of food available for human consumption with those imported, indicates the extent to which a country depends upon imports to feed itself. The amount of food crops used for feeding livestock in relation to total crop production indicates the degree to which primary food resources are used to produce animal feed which is useful information for analyzing livestock policies or patterns of agriculture. Data on per capita food supplies are an important element for projecting food demand, together with such other elements as income elasticity coefficients, projections of private consumption expenditure and population.

Leading Division: FIA | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 0.1

Supply Utilization Accounts (SUA) and Food Balance Sheet (FBS) of fish and fishery products

The FBS of fish and fishery products provide an indicator of relative contribution of the sector to the national, regional and global food security. The FBS and SUAs for fish and fishery products provide essential information on a country's fish food system, taking into account its domestic supply, utilization and total and per capita fish food supply as well as the calories, protein and fat content. The FBS and SUAs are calculated taking into account different fishery data (production, non-food uses, exports, imports and stocks). In addition, they also use population (source UN Population division) and nutrition data provided through FAOSTAT. The coverage includes more than 226 countries, with data divided by 78 commodities (with time series in product weight) for SUAs and currently eight species groups, but intended to be changed into ten species groups, standardized into live-weight equivalent for the FBS. An aggregated total is also calculated. Only FBS are disseminated. Data coverage is from 1961.

Food security and undernourishment

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 0.2

Development, maintenance and updating of food security statistics

The aim is to maintain the food security statistics domain under FAOSTAT and publish the suite of food security indicators in an Excel database accessible online.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 0.2

Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) data collection

Collection of FIES data through the Gallup World Poll for about 140 countries is undertaken every year, to provide estimates of the Prevalence of Food Insecurity for SDG monitoring. Started in 2014, it is expected to continue to at least 2018. Data are received from Gallup through monthly deliveries.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 0.2

Definition of a Global Food Loss Index and related data imputation model in relation to SP4 and SDG 12.3

Actions related to this activity follow two tracks of work: loss dataset compilation and index composition. Within the first track, the workflow follows a twofold strategy: collection of data through surveys (Global Strategy) and imputation of missing data through a modelling approach [4-Level Hierarchical Linear Model]. After the dataset is complete, the composition of a global loss index for food commodities will be calculated. The baseline and thresholds for this index are still to be determined. This activity is conducted in the context of SDG 12.3, thus the workflow will follow timelines dictated by that process.

Leading Division: ESA | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 0.2

Nutrition surveys (Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit Somalia - FSNAU)

Nutrition surveys are conducted among the under-five population as representatives of the whole population. A cluster sampling methodology is normally used in the data collection process to randomly select a sample. Analysis is conducted on the sample to give an estimate of the malnutrition prevalence in the large population.

Leading Division: ESA | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 0.2

Rural Food Security Rapid Assessments covering the agriculture and livestock sectors (FSNAU)

Rapid Food Security Assessments are conducted in all rural districts in the country to assess seasonal crop/livestock/climate performance. The Household Economy Approach is normally used in the data collection process in which convergence of evidence from Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) and other supportive data systems (for instance market prices, satellite imagery, etc.) is the driving principle in estimating indicators. Analysis is conducted on the responses from the FGDs to give an estimate on food access and food gap of different wealth groups in various livelihoods. Primary data on production and secondary data such as cereal imports through ports and cross-borders and food aid supplies (stocks, distributions, transit and pipeline) are used to produce Cereal Balance Sheets.

Leading Division: ESA | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 0.2

Urban and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs); urban food security surveys; urban food security rapid assessments (FSNAU)

Household urban food security surveys are conducted among the population in major urban cities in northern Somalia and Mogadishu. A cluster sampling methodology is normally used in the data collection process to randomly select a sample. Analysis is then conducted on the sample to give an estimate of food access and food gap needs in the wider population. Household IDP food security surveys are conducted among main IDP camps in northern Somalia and Mogadishu City. A cluster sampling methodology is normally used in the data collection process to randomly select a sample. Analysis is then conducted on the sample to give an estimate of food access and food gap needs among IDPs. Rapid urban food security assessments are conducted among 25 urban and semi-urban populations in major urban cities in south-central Somalia, due to security reasons. The Household Economy Approach (HEA) is normally used in the data collection process in which convergence of evidence from Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) and other supportive data systems (for instance market prices) is the driving principle in estimating indicators. Analysis is then conducted on the responses from the FGDs to give an estimate of food access and food gap needs in the wider population.

Nutrition and food composition

Leading Division: ESN | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 0.3

Collection and compilation of compositional data of foods

This is a collection and compilation of compositional data of foods (mainly nutrients and phytochemicals) from international scientific literature. The data are compiled according to international standards (mainly INFOODS) in an adapted version of the FAO/INFOODS Compilation Tool version 1.2.1.

Leading Division: ESN | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 0.3

Compilation of quantitative individual food consumption data from 24h-recalls

Quantitative individual food consumption data from 24h-recalls will be collected from data owners through an online questionnaire and will then be publicly shared through the FAO/WHO GIFT dissemination platform.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

Labour

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 1.2

Piloting the collection of decent work indicators in agriculture and rural areas

A questionnaire has been designed and implemented to collect data on a core set of indicators of decent work in agriculture and rural areas. Pilots were undertaken in Togo and Burkina Faso in partnership with statistical offices of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 1.2

Publication of indicators on labour market and decent work in FAOSTAT

A revised set of employment indicators for rural areas and agriculture are published in FAOSTAT. Most indicators were computed from existing sources, particularly the ILO and the World Bank. The average productivity of labour was computed by taking the Value Added in agriculture from the World Bank–World Development Indicators (in US Dollars) and dividing it by the total number of persons employed in agriculture obtained from the ILO. The Employment domain of FAOSTAT currently contains data on employment in agriculture, time-related underemployment in agriculture, wage employment distribution and the employment–to–population ratio in rural areas, as well as agriculture and the average productivity of labour in agriculture.

Leading Division: FIA | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 1.2

Global fisheries and aquaculture employment statistics

Annual update of the FAO Global Fisheries and Aquaculture Employment Statistics database. Data reported by countries are carefully checked and, when the figures are questionable, the national correspondent is consulted for clarifications. If a country does not report or those provided are considered as not reliable, FAO estimates the missing data and marks them in the database with an 'F'. Due to general low quality of reported information, data harvesting from additional sources, including national social and economic statistics, are vigorously searched.

Social Protection

Leading Division: ESP | Status: New | CSA: 1.6

Interagency Social Protection Assessment (ISPA) tool on food security and nutrition

The Interagency Social Protection Assessment (ISPA) tool on food security and nutrition is developed under an interagency initiative of the same name (ISPA), to develop a set of practical tools that help countries improve their social protection systems by analysing strengths and weaknesses and offering options for further action. This tool, led by FAO, aims to assess to what extent social protection programmes contribute to improving food security and nutrition outcomes. It is meant to be a guided self-assessment for countries and is made up of a guidance note outlining purpose and methodology, a questionnaire for technical level government and programme staff to fill out, an assessment matrix summarizing the results and a country report providing options for action. An initial inception mission with support from leading agencies involved in the tool's development will take one–two weeks, while the actual assessment is scheduled to take up to three months (excluding follow-up action from the government).

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Macroeconomic statistics and economic accounts

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 2.1

Macroeconomic indicators (data processing)

This database presents some major macroeconomic indicators that are deemed fundamental to set the context of any economic analysis at country or international level. The main aggregates in the database include Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) and Agriculture Gross Value Added. Analytical indicators such as annual per capita GDP (calculated using actual population or annual population estimates from the UN Population Division) and annual growth rates of GDP, GFCF and value added are also included as well as the investment ratio GFCF/GDP. All data originates from the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) which maintains and annually updates the National Accounts Main Aggregates database. It consists of a complete and consistent set of time series, from 1970 onwards, of the main National Accounts aggregates of all UN Members States and other territories in the world for which National Accounts information is available. Its contents are based on the official data reported to UNSD through the annual National Accounts Questionnaire, supplemented with data estimates for any years and countries with incomplete or inconsistent information. Estimates are made when no official data are available.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 2.1

Macroeconomic indicators (data dissemination)

This annual database presents some major macroeconomic indicators that are deemed fundamental to set the context of any economic analysis at country or international level. The main aggregates in the database include Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) and Gross Value Added. Analytical indicators such as annual per capita GDP (calculated using actual population or annual population estimates from the UN Population Division) and annual growth rates of GDP, GFCF and value added are also included, as well as the investment ratio GFCF/GDP. All data originates from the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) which maintains and annually updates the National Accounts Main Aggregates database. It consists of a complete and consistent set of time series, from 1970 onwards, of the main National Accounts aggregates of all UN Members States and other territories in the world for which National Accounts information is available. Its contents are based on the official data reported to UNSD through the annual National Accounts Questionnaire, supplemented with data estimates for any years and countries with incomplete or inconsistent information. Estimates are made when no official data are available.

Agriculture - Production and Trade

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 2.4

Agricultural production data compilation

Statistics on agricultural production are the most important building blocks for the formulation of development plans and policies. The global coverage and level of detail in collecting and disseminating production statistics is unmatched. A total of 633 crop and livestock commodities, primary and processed, covering aspects of productive activity such as area harvested, animal numbers, output and yields are housed in the division's statistical databases.

<http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-trade/en/>

Leading Division: ESS | Status: New | CSA: 2.4

Pilot data collection on new crops production

The activity aims at collecting information on crops that in the past were considered as minor at the international level and therefore were aggregated with other crops in the FAO commodity list (FCL) and subsequently in the Central Product Classification of the UN (CPC). As the production of these “minor” crops is becoming more relevant in many countries worldwide and as there is evidence that significant data is available on some of these products at the national level, this activity aims to make data visible through FAOSTAT and ensure that FAO Food Balance Sheets do not underestimate the contribution of these crops to diets in producing and importing countries. The activity would follow a step-wise approach, focusing on pilot crops; new crops will be included in the ESS production questionnaire, developing ad hoc codes if needed and then sent to the selected producing countries.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 2.4

International merchandise trade of food and agricultural products and mirror statistics

FAO collects, processes and publishes annual trade quantities, trade flows and trade values for more than 700 commodities for every country and region in the world and by trading partners. FAO’s trade data system constitutes the global benchmark for monitoring international product flows in agriculture and for the compilation of the Food Balance Sheets and other food security indicators. In order to reduce the duplication of the trade data collection activity as much as possible, the trade data exchange between FAO and other international organizations (mainly UNSD and Eurostat) have been implemented during the last decade. For non-reporting countries, FAO estimates trade flows using mirror data from trading partners.

Leading Division: EST | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 2.4

Commercial trade data for all LIFDCs and other African and Asian countries

This activity involves the collection of cereal trade data for all LIFD countries as well as other developing countries in Africa and Asia. Data is collected on an ongoing basis and feeds into another main EST data system - the CCBS.

Agriculture - Fertilizers

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 2.4

Fertilizer Resources Utilization Accounts (FRUA) and fertilizers by product

The activity starts with the Fertilizer Questionnaires data processing, analyzing the reliability and the consistence of the information received, then validate and integrate data with information from additional sources. The final country based analysis, the FRUA, is the result of the self-explanatory relation between variables such as: Production, Import, Export, Non-Fertilizer Use and Consumption.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 2.4

Fertilizer trade value - UN COMTRADE data harvesting automation

“Fertilizer trade value - UN COMTRADE data harvesting automation” is an activity aiming to support the FAOSTAT domain “Fertilizers - Trade values” with data needed for dissemination. In order to reduce pressure on the countries, COMTRADE was selected as a source of data for the fertilizer trade values and the process of data collection and processing and dissemination from COMTRADE has been automatized. The “Fertilizer–Trade values” domain contains trade data on fertilizers, classified by the Harmonised Coding System (HS) under code 31 (fertilizers) and 25.10 (Natural calcium

phosphates, natural aluminium calcium phosphates and phosphatic chalk). The trade values (imports and exports) contained in this domain are expressed in current 1 000 US\$. The time series extends from 1961 onwards.

Agriculture - Pesticides

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 2.4

Pesticides use

This dataset refers to the quantity of pesticides used in or sold to the agricultural sector for crops and seeds; data are expressed in metric tonnes of active ingredients. The dataset covers major pesticide types (insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, plant growth regulators, rodenticides and seed treatments) and relevant chemical groups for a total of 46 items. Geographical coverage is global and year coverage is from 1900 to 2013 (the next update will cover 2014 data). Due to poor response rate, the dataset presents gaps in terms of both data and years of coverage.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 2.4

Pesticides trade

This dataset refers to trade of major groups of pesticides (insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, plant growth regulators and rodenticides) put up in forms or packings including trade in hazardous pesticides (both in form of packings rather than pure substances) according to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade that have been banned or severely restricted for health or environmental reasons (excluding industrial chemicals). Geographical coverage is global. The time series for major groups of pesticides covers the period 1961-2014, whereas the time series for pesticide chemicals subject to PIC covers the period 2007–2014.

Agriculture – Commodity Balance Sheets

Leading Division: EST | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 2.4

Banana and citrus country balance sheets (BCBS) Tropical fruit country balance sheets (FCBS) Tea country balance sheets (TCBS) Hides and skins country balance sheets (HCBS) Jute and hard fibres country balance sheets (JCBS)

The XCBS system is mandated by the Committee on Commodity Problems, Committee on World Food Security as well as in the “FAO Basic Texts” to provide market assessments of the crops and products concerned. Balance sheet data are maintained on a constant basis, which are then used to provide global outlooks, market trends by way of analytical reports.

Leading Division: EST | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 2.4

Cereal country balance sheets (CCBS) Dairy country balance sheets (DCBS) Meat country balance sheets (MCBS) Oilseed complex supply and utilization balance sheets (OCBS) Sugar country balance sheets (SCBS)

The XCBS system is mandated by the Committee on Commodity Problems, Committee on World Food Security as well as in the “FAO Basic Texts” to provide market assessments of the crops and products concerned. Balance sheet data are maintained on a constant basis, which are then used to provide global outlooks, market trends by way of analytical reports.

Agriculture - Investment and capital stock

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 2.4

Agricultural investment: machinery and equipment

This is a collection of selected agricultural machinery equipment imported and exported, in values and quantities. Later methodology will be revised to obtain data on machinery produced and machinery life cycle, which together with machinery trade will help estimate the machinery component of agricultural capital stock. Annual data. Input data source: COMTRADE (data collection through data harvesting).

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 2.4

Agriculture capital stock database

This is a compilation of a national accounts-based analytical database on the industry “Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery (ISIC rev. 3:A+B)” covering gross fixed-capital formation, consumption of fixed capital and net and gross capital stock. Based on these variables, a number of indicators are constructed. The database covers over 200 countries/areas for the period 1970–2011. The main sources are: UNSD and OECD. A substantial amount of data are imputed or estimated by FAO, hence, the database is an analytical database.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 2.4

Country investment profiles

Country Investment Profiles provide a decomposition of the sources of investment financing used to finance gross capital formation in Agriculture (i.e. growth in capital stock), including domestic/foreign and public/private sources of financing, which include domestic Government Expenditures in Agriculture (GEA), Development Flows to Agriculture (DFA), Foreign Direct Investment, Credit to Agriculture and the residual savings, which includes foreign remittances, personal/family savings, and informal lending/borrowing. Country Investment Profiles will provide a comparison of the relative importance of various sources of investment financing across countries and help identify the relationship between high investment countries and the availability of formal financing.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 2.4

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in agriculture

FDI is defined as an investment which aims to acquire a lasting management influence (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in a foreign economy (International Monetary Fund’s Balance of Payments Manual 1993, Fifth Edition, and OECD’s Detailed Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment 1996, Third Edition). Data on FDI were obtained from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and supplement by data from the International Trade Centre (INTRACEN).

Agriculture – Public Expenditure

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 2.4

Government Expenditures in Agriculture (GEA)

FAO collects GEA data through annual questionnaires from over 150 countries. FAO began global data collection on government in agriculture in 2012, requesting countries to provide annual data from 2001 including the most recently available year. Data was collected through an FAO questionnaire jointly developed with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), using the International Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG). Data collection involved five weeks at the minimum: three weeks to submit data to FAO, one week for the first reminder and another week for the second reminder. For some countries, data are sourced directly from the IMF Government Finance Statistics database, or through official country websites and publications. Countries are requested by FAO to provide detailed breakdowns of government expenditure on the agriculture sector, agriculture (crops and husbandry), forestry and fishery, and R&D expenditures on agriculture, forestry and fishery, including the breakdown of recurrent and capital expenditures, where possible. The GEA database is further supplemented with government expenditures data on Environmental Protection.

Leading Division: ESA | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 2.4

Price incentives and public expenditures monitoring indicators

MAFAP uses a wide set of policy-relevant data to deliver high-quality policy analyses. This includes data as varied as prices (at farmgate, wholesale, retail and border levels), access costs (such as costs of transport, storage, levies, margins etc.), public expenditure and key food and agricultural policy decisions.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 2.4

Development flows to agriculture, formerly called Official Development Assistance (ODA) to agriculture

The Development Flows to Agriculture (DFA) dataset is one of the components of Agricultural Investment Financing statistics. The DFA dataset is harvested on the OECD's Creditor Reporting System (CRS), which also includes DFA from FAO. The CRS database provides the most comprehensive coverage of development flows by donor and recipient country. The DFA dataset covers flows recorded in both commitment and disbursement bases from 1973 to 2013 and provides analytical indicators specifically designed to support research and analysis of food and agriculture assistance. Coverage of private donors is still very limited, covering only one of the many foundations and charities that provide development assistance. Use of CRS in compiling the DFA dataset capitalizes on the expertise of the OECD and minimizes respondent burden and duplication of work.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 2.4

Development Flows to Agriculture

Credit to Agriculture measures loans to agriculture producers provided by commercial banks. This dataset is built by compiling official country data published online by national central banks in their monetary and financial statistics publications, either through annual or quarterly reports. As a new series, the data covers 1991 to 2013 inclusive. However, data for some years and some countries may be missing because information was not readily found online. Currency measures were standardized to millions of units, provided both in terms of local national currency and US Dollars, using exchange rates published by the International Monetary Fund. Given the lack of international

guidelines on publication of industry-level financial sector credit statistics, not all central banks use or publish statistics using the same industry classifications, while many do not publish these statistics at the industry-level.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 2.4

Credit to Agriculture

Official data is harvested from Central Bank financial statistics and reports on commercial financial institution credit to economic sectors, including agriculture, forestry and fishing. This is designed to monitor trends in loans to agricultural producers across time and countries, as well as trends in the share of credit to the sector relative to the entire economy, to assess relative access to investment financing by sector producers.

Leading Division: EST | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 2.4

Food aid shipments/deliveries database

The data comes directly from the World Food Programme (WFP) INTERFAIS database. Data taken from INTERFAIS is not edited but inserted in the GIEWS database for the purpose of reporting according to our own specific needs, i.e. by individual country market years when necessary and with all products in grain equivalent. The INTERFAIS data is then complimented with commercial trade data from the CCBS database to permit the analysis of LIFDC countries' actual import positions in the current year (i.e. total import requirements *vis-à-vis* commercial purchases and food aid).

Forestry - Production and Trade

Leading Division: FOA | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 2.4

Global forest products statistics on production and trade

Since 1999, global statistics have been collected through the Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire by FAO in partnership with the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the Statistical Office of the European Union (DG - Eurostat). In the cases where countries have not provided information through the questionnaire, FAO estimates annual production and trade data based on statistical yearbooks, UN Comtrade database, trade journal reports or other sources.

Leading Division: FOA | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 2.4

Survey on installed pulp and paper production capacities

The purpose of this survey is to obtain pulp and paper production capacity and short-term forecast estimates from main producing countries that account for the bulk of global production. This information feeds into the discussions of the Advisory Committee on Sustainable Forest-based Industries (FAO statutory body) that meets twice a year. The survey is conducted annually and questionnaires are sent out in March (response deadline April). Compiled results are disseminated in May or June through the annual Pulp and Paper Capacities survey publication (printed and available for download online).

Leading Division: FOA | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 2.4

Recovered paper data survey

The main purpose of the survey is to obtain more detailed statistics on collection, utilization and trade of recovered paper.

Fisheries and Aquaculture - Production and trade

Leading Division: FIA | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 2.4

FAO global capture database

The database includes catch data since 1950 by three variables: country, species item, and FAO major fishing area. It is largely used for studies on catch production trends. Data reported by countries are carefully checked and, when the figures are questionable, the national correspondent is consulted for clarifications. If a country does not report its catches or those provided are considered as not reliable, FAO estimates the missing data and marks them in the database with an 'F'. Official data can sometimes be complemented or replaced if better data of other origins are available (e.g. those compiled by the tuna regional fishery bodies).

Leading Division: FIA | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 2.4

FAO global aquaculture production quantity and value database

Annual update of the FAO Global Aquaculture Production quantity and value database. Data on aquaculture production quantity and first-sale price by species by culture environment and reported by national reporting offices are carefully checked and, when the figures are questionable, the national correspondent is consulted for clarifications. If a country does not report its aquaculture production or those provided are considered as not reliable, FAO estimates the missing data and marks them in the database with an 'F'. Official data can sometimes be complemented or replaced if better data of other sources are available.

Leading Division: FIA | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 2.4

Global Fishery Production

The global production is generated by merging the global capture and global aquaculture data-sets. Global production is disseminated in the the FAO Yearbook of Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics, FishStatJ and the FIGIS query panels.

Leading Division: FIA | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 2.4

Regional capture production databases

This is an annual update of the capture production databases on behalf of two FAO Regional Fisheries Bodies (CECAF and RECOFI) and for the fishing area "47-Southeast Atlantic" in collaboration with SEAFO.

Leading Division: FIA | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 2.4

Fisheries and Resources Monitoring System (FIRMS)

The primary aim of the Fisheries and Resources Monitoring System (FIRMS) is to provide access to a wide range of high-quality information on the global monitoring and management of fishery marine resources.

Leading Division: FIA | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 2.4

Atlas of tuna and billfish catches

Global distribution of catches by gear from 1950 to 2012, at 5° latitude by 5° longitude resolution, of those tuna and tuna-like species for which this distribution is generally well-known on the global scale. These species consist of the so-called principal market tunas and some billfishes.

Leading Division: FIA | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 2.4

Global tuna catches by stock

Regular update of catch statistics collated from the Tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations and other international institutions for dissemination through the web-query.

Leading Division: FIA | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 2.4

Global production and trade of fisheries commodities statistics

This database presents global statistics on trade and production of fisheries commodities since 1976. It is updated annually and covers data for more than 200 countries and 1 000 fisheries commodities. Trade data are structured by flows (imports, exports, re-exports) and are expressed in tonnes and USD 1 000. Production of prepared and preserved commodities are only in tonnes. Data are collected by countries and commodities, mainly from other international organizations (i.e. UNSD and Eurostat). For non-reporting countries, FAO estimates trade statistics using mirror data from trading partners. In the dissemination process, statistics are presented in a different array of formats and aggregates, with the users having the possibility of selecting FAO standard classifications or international standard ones.

Leading Division: FIA | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 2.4

Disposition of fishery and aquaculture production

Data included in this database refer to the utilization of fisheries and aquaculture production in live weight equivalent, by food and non-food items and by type of processing (fresh/chilled, frozen, cured and prepared and preserved). This database is for internal purposes only and it is composed of statistics provided by the countries who responded to the questionnaire on disposition of fisheries and aquaculture production (DNC). Data return is rather low and this is the main reason why data are not disseminated, but the information collected is still very useful. Data are used for the calculation of SUAs/FBS and for estimation of global trends of the utilization of production and for monitoring the main trends in the sector.

Leading Division: FIA | Status: New | CSA: 2.4

Conversion factors to live weight equivalent of fish and fishery products

The collection will be done on ad-hoc basis. Its main objective is to verify and eventually improve the conversion factors FIA is currently using to convert fishery products, from product weight into live-weight equivalent, in view of the technological improvements being occurred in the latest years. The main goal is to improve the quality of the Food Balance Sheets of Fish and Fishery products.

Fisheries and Aquaculture - Fishing fleet, fishing efforts

Leading Division: FIA | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 2.4

Global fleet statistics

Annual update of the FAO Global Fleet Statistics database. Data reported by countries are carefully checked and, when the figures are questionable, the national correspondent is consulted for clarifications. If a country does not report or those provided are considered as not reliable, FAO estimates the missing data and marks them in the database with an 'F'. Due to general low quality of reported information and suspension of continuity introduced in 1998, it also requires collection and compilation of existing information; review, analysis and evaluation; redefining the target statistics; development of new methodology with additional data sources; and re-estimation of historical data.

Agro-industry

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 2.4

Agro-industry measurement

The objective of this measurement, in collaboration with UNIDO, is the production of a database on agro-industry measurement in an attempt to provide information on the linkages between agriculture and other agro-industrial sectors at a macroeconomic level. In its first round, the project focused on two sectors: Agriculture and Food and Beverage and Tobacco (FBT) manufacturing. So far, the variables included in the database are sectoral value added and production and the project has focused on a selection of 46 countries. For cross-country consistency, the methodology aligns on the UN System of National Accounts.

Banking, insurance, financial statistics

Leading Division: ESS | Status: New | CSA: 2.4

Annual and monthly exchange rates

EXRate will improve coherence of FAO economic statistics with other international organizations. EXRate covers yearly and monthly average exchange rates of local currencies of more than 200 countries to US dollar from 1970.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 2.4

Deflators

This is an annual database which presents time series of country deflators for some major macroeconomic indicators that are deemed fundamental to set the context of any economic analysis at country or international level (deflators for Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) and Agriculture Gross Value Added). The deflators' series enable users to transform current price series into constant or real price series. All data originates from the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) which maintains and updates on an annual basis the National Accounts Main Aggregates database. It consists of a complete and consistent set of time series from 1970 onwards, of the main National Accounts aggregates of all UN Member States and other territories in the world for which National Accounts information is available. Its contents are based

on the official data reported to UNSD through the annual National Accounts Questionnaire, supplemented with data estimates for any years and countries with incomplete or inconsistent information. Estimates are made when no official data are available.

PRICES

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 2.7

Producer prices and indices of agricultural commodities

Agricultural producer prices (APP), or prices received by farmers for primary crops and livestock, are the average price or unit value received by farmers in a domestic market for a specific agricultural commodity produced within a specified period (12 months for annual prices; one month for monthly prices). These are also known as farmgate prices, as they refer to the price received by farmers for commodity production and exclude any additional revenues farmers may earn in transporting commodities to market, or for their wholesaling, retailing or marketing activities. FAO Member countries are requested to report their APPs to FAO through a FAO questionnaire. For countries that do not collect agricultural producer prices, but collect wholesale or retail prices instead, these latter prices often include the costs of transportation from the farm to the market and warehousing, as well as profit margins earned by traders in instances where traders purchase products from farmers and sell them in markets. The ESS Division conducts annual data collection on Producer prices once every year. Producer prices reported by countries may require adjustment to a common unit of measure (e.g. tonnes for wheat) when reported in non-standard units, or conversion to a common commodity (e.g. live weight to carcass weight for livestock). This is complemented by the estimation and imputation of missing data to compile Agricultural Producer Price Indexes (APPI) and Value of Production. The annual APPI produced by FAO, which measures the year-over-year change in agricultural producer prices, is a Laspeyre's-type index whose current base year is the average 2004 to 2006 revenues received by farmers.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 2.7

Consumer price indices and food price indices of agricultural commodities

FAO's Global and Regional Food Consumer Price Indices (CPI) measure food inflation for a group of countries at different geographical scales: subregional (e.g. South America), regional (e.g. Americas) and global (all countries). The Global Food CPI covers approximately 150 countries worldwide representing more than 90 percent of the world population in 2014–2015. Aggregation uses population weights, which may better reflect the impact of food inflation on consumers than Gross Domestic Product (GDP) weights. The use of GDP weights also gives higher to countries less exposed to food insecurity, as consumers in countries with higher GDP tend to be richer, spend a lower proportion of their income on food and benefit from an economic environment characterized by lower and less volatile consumer price inflation. In 2015, the IMF took over the responsibility for compiling an international database of official national CPIs from the International Labour Organization (ILO), as per an agreement between the IMF, the ILO and FAO. Before 2015, the sources of official country CPIs included the ILO, the UN Statistics Division and Web sites of national statistical offices or central banks. Global and regional food CPIs should be interpreted with caution due to conceptual and methodological differences across countries in the compilation of their official CPIs.

Leading Division: EST | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 2.7

FAO Food Price Index and FAO Commodity Price Indices

The FAO Food Price Index is a measure of the monthly change in international prices of a basket of food commodities. It consists of the average of five commodity group price indices mentioned below, weighted with the average export shares of each of the groups for 2002–2004. In total, 73 price quotations considered by FAO commodity specialists as representing the international prices of the food commodities are included in the overall index. Each subindex is a weighted average of the price relatives of the commodities included in the group, with the base period price consisting of the averages for the years 2002–2004. The Meat Price Index is computed from average prices of four types of meat, weighted by world average export trade shares for 2002–2004. Commodities include two poultry products, three bovine meat products, three pig meat products and one ovine meat product. The Dairy Price Index consists of butter, SMP, WMP and cheese price quotations; the average is weighted by world average export trade shares for 2002–2004. The Cereals Price Index is compiled using the International Grains Council (IGC) wheat price index (itself an average of ten different wheat price quotations), one maize export quotation and 16 rice quotations. The rice quotations are combined into three groups consisting of Indica, Japonica and Aromatic rice varieties. Within each variety, a simple average of the relative prices of appropriate quotations is calculated, then the average relative prices of each of the three varieties are combined by weighting them with their assumed (fixed) trade shares. Subsequently, the IGC wheat price index, after converting it to base 2002–2004, the relative prices of maize and the average relative prices calculated for the rice group as a whole are combined by weighting each commodity with its average export trade share for 2002–2004. The Vegetable Oil Price Index consists of an average of ten different oils, weighted with average export trade shares of each oil product for 2002–2004. The Sugar Price Index is in the form of the International Sugar Agreement prices with 2002–2004 as base.

Leading Division: EST | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 2.7

Food Price Monitoring and Analysis (FPMA) Database

This database is a compilation of up-to-date international food and non-food prices, and of retail and/or wholesale prices of staple food commodities in selected markets of 95 countries. Single price series on a monthly basis and on a weekly basis (for selected international food prices only). Price series have an historical length (longer or shorter depending on the commodity) and are continuously updated. Data is categorized as Domestic/International Monthly/International weekly.

Leading Division: EST | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 2.7

Food Price Monitoring and Analysis (FPMA) Bulletin - Monthly Report on Food Price Trends

The Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Bulletin report on recent food price developments at world, regional and country level with focus on developing countries. Price data is analysed in relation to its short and long-term trends, in order to identify any potential changes that may be of concern for food security. In order to understand the causes of the observed trends, a range of factors affecting food prices are assessed, building on the team's extensive knowledge of national and international dynamics. These include observations and forecasts regarding production, demand, trade, government policies, currency fluctuations and oil prices. The bulletin also provides an in-depth analysis of abnormally high prices (issued on the basis of a combination of quantitative and qualitative considerations) at country level of selected commodities.

Leading Division: EST | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 2.7

Food Price Monitoring and Analysis (FPMA) tool

The Food Price Monitoring and Analysis tool is a web-based tool and provides an advanced technical solution for dissemination and analysis of price information. The tool was developed in 2010 as part of FAO's initiatives to address the soaring food prices. It is linked to the FPMA database and includes monthly and weekly retail and/or wholesale prices for several food commodities in selected markets of each country. For each price series, supplementary information is included about the commodity and the market. The tool provides an easy way to access the large amounts of data present in the database. It allows users to create comparisons between multiple series, create and download charts and also generates basic statistics such as averages, coefficients of variation and percentage changes.

Leading Division: EST | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 2.7

Food Price Monitoring and Analysis: Indicator of Food Price Anomalies (IFPA)

The purpose of the indicator of food price anomalies is to identify positive price changes that can be considered abnormally high. This indicator is used by FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System to identify country/commodity/markets where high food prices could affect access to food of the most vulnerable populations in developing and middle income countries.

Leading Division: ESA | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 2.7

Market price monitoring system

The FSNAU market information system (MIS) primarily includes retail and wholesale market prices at two distinct levels: 50 main urban markets (MMPs) and 53 SLIM nodes (rural markets/rural towns). Secondary data on exports of fish, cereal and livestock and imports of cereal and other commodities through Mogadishu, Berbera and Bossasso ports are also monitored on a monthly basis.

ENVIRONMENT

Land

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 3.1

Land use statistics

Data on land use are valuable for conducting studies on various perspectives concerning agricultural production, food security and for deriving cropping intensity among other uses. Indicators derived from the land use categories can also elucidate the environmental sustainability of countries' agricultural practices. FAOSTAT land use dataset contains: (i) area data in thousand hectares for 33 variables out of 65 collected and (ii) data on carbon stock in living biomass in million tonnes for the variable Forest. Geographical coverage is the world; year coverage is 1961 to 2013 (the next update will cover 2014). Data collection is annual. The primary source is the annual FAO land use and irrigation questionnaire; secondary sources are Web sites of national ministries, national publications and country data reported by international organizations. Source of Forest data is the Global Forest Resource Assessment (FRA 2015).

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 3.1

FAOSTAT greenhouse gas emissions database for agriculture and land use

The FAOSTAT Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Database is available online and provides annual time series of GHG emissions from Agriculture (from 1961, plus projections for 2030 and 2050) and land use (from 1990), by FAOSTAT country. GHG emissions are computed at Tier 1 following the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Activity data are derived mainly from FAOSTAT and FRA, with the additional support of other global datasets. The aim of the FAOSTAT GHG Emissions Database is to provide reference data in support of country reporting requirements, to facilitate data gap-filling, QA/QC procedures, regional comparisons and trend analyses, as well as to develop useful indicators for policy support. This activity includes the update of the data as well as the update and refinement of the methodology and the integration of new input sources for geospatial analyses. Extensive work is being done on further developing the quality control components of the process and on automating the generation of emission estimates.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 3.1

Land cover datasets for SEEA land cover, land cover change accounts and quality assessment

Land cover data is harvested from available global datasets, mostly satellite-derived information. The activity includes downloading of appropriate datasets (matching criteria for global coverage, spatial and temporal resolution) from relevant data platforms and the geospatial processing to derive country aggregates from the pixel-based information. Gathering land cover country data for multiple dates serves two main objectives: a) it is used to fill land cover accounting tables and land cover change matrixes under the System of Environment-Economic Accounting for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (SEEA AFF) and b) it is used as a source for gap filling and QA/QC under the data collection activities of the Inputs/Land domain.

Leading Division: DDN | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 3.1

High resolution, remote sensing based land cover database of Pakistan

The Agriculture Information System project focuses on enhancing and improving current systems for the integral use of remotely-sensed data into existing data collection, analysis and dissemination systems, as well as the development of complementary systems to enable the integration of satellite remotely-sensed data and improved field estimates for area and yield forecasting and estimation in addition to continuous crop status monitoring. These goals will be obtained through (i) the development of sustainable methods and tools which improve the quality of Pakistan's agricultural statistics based on the integral use of geospatial information; (ii) building human and technical capacity in integral use of remote sensing and GIS and statistics; and (iii) creating a knowledge base for scaling methods, tools and capacities to other departments and ministries within Pakistan. A detailed, remote sensing-based, land cover database, harmonized and standardized based on LCML/LCCS ISO standard in land classification, is the essential baseline to improve monitoring of agriculture use and area estimates/yield forecast of main crops in Pakistan. Currently, three provinces have been completed: Punjab, Sindh and KP. The next province will be Balochistan.

Leading Division: DDN | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 3.1

High resolution, remote sensing based crop mask of Punjab and Sindh Provinces (Pakistan), 2013–15

Agricultural land use information plays a key role in formulating food security policies. With the increase of population pressure throughout the world, there is a need for an improved system to

manage the world's agricultural resources. To make this happen, it is necessary to first obtain reliable data, not only about the agricultural areas, but also about specific crops locations. Recent understanding of climate change issues has also produced more interest in accurate information about agricultural land use at local, regional and global scales. In collaboration with FAO and USDA, SUPARCO is developing standard procedures and producing national crop masks for rabi and kharif crops using high resolution multi-date satellite imagery. Rabi (wheat and potato) and kharif (sugar cane, cotton and rice) crops are being mapped.

Leading Division: DDN | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 3.1

New National Land Cover database of Lesotho

The new National Land Cover database of Lesotho is a fundamental component of the humanitarian aid action “Building Lesotho resilience through the upscale of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and functional Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Land Resources Information, which aims at increasing the resilience of Lesotho food and nutrition security through the upscaling of CSA and functional Land Resources Database (LRD). A functional LRD and evidence-based decision-making tools are essential for management and sustainable use of Natural Resources. The land cover database will be developed from up-to-date, very high resolution remotely sensed data, satellite images and aerial photographs.

Leading Division: DDN | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 3.1

FAO’s GeoNetwork Metadata Catalogue for geospatial data dissemination. Upgrade version 3.

FAO’s GeoNetwork is a metadata catalogue publishing a large number of Geographic Information System (GIS) datasets for monitoring, assessment and analysis of environmental and socio-economic factors causing poverty and food insecurity. It is a web-based platform and is derived from a customized version of GeoNetwork open source software. In terms of content, particular relevance is given to malnutrition, farming systems and crops, livestock production systems, fishery and forestry sectors, agro-ecological zoning, land and water resources management and climate-related issues. The GeoNetwork purpose is to: enable access to spatial data and information through descriptive ISO metadata and interactive Web Map Services; enhance understanding of the benefits of geographic information to support decision-making; and promote multidisciplinary approaches to sustainable development. The system has been running for almost a decade, contains thousands of local and harvested records and is undergoing a substantial upgrade to the latest stable version of the open source software.

Water

Leading Division: AGL | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 3.1

AQUASTAT - FAO's global water information system (data collection and processing)

AQUASTAT collects, analyses and disseminates data and information by country, by region and for the world, concentrating on water resources, water use and agricultural water management. AQUASTAT was responsible for MDG Indicator 7.5 “Proportion on renewable water resources used” and provided updated information on this on a yearly basis, by country, by region and for the world. AQUASTAT is now responsible for SDG 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”, which has two indicators. AQUASTAT does not take measurements in the field but, if resources are available, gathers information from statistical offices and technical departments in the country, as

well as through the Internet. A questionnaire for the detailed country survey is used, accompanied by guidelines, with definitions of each term. Most data asked are national-level and for a few items, also subnational-level data. In addition to filling in the questionnaire, a country profile following a pre-defined table of contents is prepared, to describe the particularities in each country, problems encountered in water management and irrigation and the prospects in agricultural water management. Modelling of data by means of GIS and water balance models is done for estimating unavailable data and for providing spatial data. GIS and remote sensing data are important input data, but the core remains data acquired through country surveys, which are also used for calibration. The query in the Main Database allows to select (i) a country, a number of countries, a region or a continent for (ii) one variable, a group of variables, or selected variables, for (iii) one five-year time period or several five-year time periods or latest value. Data-point metadata, if available, can be accessed through the query results page. Standardized tables holding key data are included in all country profiles and fact sheets containing key data are available online for each country. Regional overviews provide analysis by a grouping of countries which are similar in terms of geographic and socio-economic conditions. Transboundary river basin overviews are available for a selected number of transboundary river basins, including tables and maps. Spatial datasets prepared by AQUASTAT can easily be imported to a GIS and be downloaded from the Web site, such as: the global map of irrigation areas, the geo-referenced database on dams and a selection of global, continental, regional, country, major river basins, hydrological basins, and river and climate maps, which can all be downloaded in PDF format or consulted interactively online. Most geo-spatial information produced by AQUASTAT is also available on FAO's GeoNetwork website. Spatial information can also be found on AQUASTAT's AquaMaps web page. The global digital map of irrigation areas, showing the percentage of areas equipped for irrigation by source of water has been created in cooperation with the University of Bonn, Germany. AQUASTAT is responsible for the UN-Water Federated Water Monitoring System and Key Water Indicator Portal and for the UN-Water Country Briefs.

Leading Division: AGL | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 3.1

AQUASTAT - FAO's global water information system (data dissemination)

AQUASTAT collects, analyses and disseminates data and information by country, by region and for the world, concentrating on water resources, water use and agricultural water management. AQUASTAT was responsible for MDG Indicator 7.5 "Proportion on renewable water resources used" and provided updated information on this on a yearly basis, by country, by region and for the world. AQUASTAT is now responsible for SDG 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", which has two indicators. AQUASTAT does not take measurements in the field but, if resources available, gathers information from statistical offices and technical departments in the country, as well as through the Internet. A questionnaire for the detailed country survey is used, accompanied by guidelines, with definitions of each term. Most data asked are national-level and for a few items, also subnational-level. In addition to filling in the questionnaire, a country profile following a pre-defined table of contents is prepared to describe the particularities in each country, problems encountered in water management and irrigation and the prospects in agricultural water management. Modelling of data by means of GIS and water balance models is done for estimating unavailable data and for providing spatial data. GIS and remote sensing data are important input data, but the core remains data acquired through country surveys, which are also used for calibration. The query in the Main Database allows to select (i) a country, a number of countries, a region or a continent; for (ii) one variable, a group of variables, or selected variables; for (iii) one five-year time period or several five-year time periods or latest value. Data-point metadata, if available, can be accessed through the query results page. Standardized tables holding key data are included in all country profiles and fact

sheets containing key data are available online for each country. Regional overviews provide analysis by a grouping of countries which are similar in terms of geographic and socio-economic conditions. Transboundary river basin overviews are available for a selected number of transboundary river basins, including tables and maps. Spatial datasets prepared by AQUASTAT can easily be imported to a GIS and be downloaded from the Web site in PDF format or consulted interactively online, such as: the global map of irrigation areas, the geo-referenced database on dams and a selection of global, continental, regional, country, major river basins, hydrological basins, river and climate maps . Most geo-spatial information produced by AQUASTAT is also available on FAO's GeoNetwork website. Spatial information can also be found on AQUASTAT's AquaMaps web page. The global digital map of irrigation areas, showing the percentage of areas equipped for irrigation by source of water has been created in cooperation with the University of Bonn, Germany. AQUASTAT is responsible for the UN-Water Federated Water Monitoring System and Key Water Indicator Portal and for the UN-Water Country Briefs.

Climate

Leading Division: NRC | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 3.1

FAO Mitigating Agriculture GHG Towards Wider Opportunities Project (MAGHG-2)

The project impact is "Climate change mitigation policies in member countries under new climate agreements and financing mechanisms are explicitly linked to adaptation and sustainable rural development addressing reducing hunger and extreme poverty." The project outcome is "Developing countries are able to identify, assess and report GHG emissions and mitigation strategies, allowing them to successfully access new climate finance for agriculture." In collaboration with member states and other national and international entities the project outcome will be achieved through the following outputs: 1. Alternative production systems and management practices that deliver emissions reduction/sinks enhancement are identified and abatement costs assessed, with expanded GHG mitigation database established and running 2. Decision Support Tools for Mitigation Analysis developed and made available to member countries and international partners 3. Framework for cross-agency cooperation established 4. Capacity of member countries to submit BURs and NAMAs improved.

Leading Division: EST | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 3.1

Agrometeorology/Remote Sensing Database (Seasonal vegetation Indicators, Vegetation Indices, Precipitation)

FAO GIEWS monitors the condition of major food crops across the globe to assess production prospects. To support the analysis and supplement ground-based information, GIEWS utilizes remote sensing data that can provide a valuable insight on water availability and vegetation health during cropping seasons. In addition to rainfall estimates and the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), GIEWS and the NRC Division also developed the Agricultural Stress Index (ASI) during 2013–2014: a quick-look indicator for early identification of agricultural areas probably affected by dry spells, or drought in extreme cases. FAO ASIS (Agricultural Stress Index System) won the 2016 Geospatial World Excellence Award.

Leading Division: EST | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 3.1

Agrometeorology/Remote Sensing Data/Map Visualization Tool (GIEWS Earth Observation for Crop Monitoring website)

FAO GIEWS monitors the condition of major foodcrops across the globe to assess production prospects. To support the analysis and supplement ground-based information, GIEWS utilizes remote

sensing data that can provide a valuable insight on water availability and vegetation health during cropping seasons. In addition to rainfall estimates and the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), GIEWS and NRC Division developed the Agricultural Stress Index (ASI) in 2013-2014, a quick-look indicator for early identification of agricultural areas probably affected by dry spells, or drought in extreme cases. FAO ASIS won 2016 Geospatial World Excellence Award.

Leading Division: ESA | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 3.1

Analyses of technology adoption and impact within a CSA (Climate Smart Agriculture) framework for Zambia & Malawi

Publication will use nationally-representative household data together with satellite data on weather variables to analyse the barriers to the adoption of practices/strategies to improve food security under climate change, and the impact of these on food security and adaptation to climate change in ZM & MW.

Plants

Leading Division: AGP | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 3.1

World Information Sharing Mechanism for the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFA)

Following the adoption of the Second Global Plan of Action (GPA2) for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) by the FAO Council in November 2011, member countries agreed that progress on the GPA2 implementation will be monitored and guided by FAO Members through the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. They adopted a set of indicators, reporting format (<http://www.fao.org/3/a-mm294e.pdf>) and timeline to report to the Commission on each of the 18 priority activities of the GPA2. One of the adopted indicators provides also for the plant component of indicator 2.5.1 proposed for monitoring the target 2.5 in the SDG context.

Leading Division: FOA | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 3.1

Database on planted forests

The database on planted forests was created in 2005 within the framework of the global Forest Resources Assessment 2005. It was the first attempt to produce reliable information on area, species, growth parameters, ownership and end uses of planted forests. It has not been replicated again, due to lack of resources.

Leading Division: DDN | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 3.1

Crop Information Portal of Pakistan

The Crop Information Portal serves the purpose to support local/national crop reporting services in data and information dissemination on major crops and agrometeorological conditions affecting crop growth. The need to develop the capacity to share information efficiently and consistently for improved access by all interested stakeholders is recognized widely. The Crop Information Portal allows web users to see the historical archive and the latest produced crop and agrometeorological data aggregated at district/province scale and integrated with satellite-based information into a GIS-like environment. The system is web-based, built upon open-source technologies and international standards. The client interface is separated from the server applications which administrate users, manage data and perform processing. The system development was initiated in late 2013 and was delivered in the field, after two iterations of development in January 2016. It is now being maintained and updated in the field with the technical support of SUPARCO.

Leading Division: FOA | Status: New | CSA: 3.1

Monitoring the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Development of Forest Genetic Resources

This activity will invite (in March 2017) the members of the CGRFA to prepare Country Progress Reports on the implementation of the GPA-FGR and submit these reports to FAO by December 2017. The data that will be collected is based on targets and indicators for Forest Genetic Resources; these were finalized by the 4th Session of the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on FGR in May 2016 and are expected to be adopted by the 16th Regular Session of the CGRFA in January 2017. A detailed questionnaire and reporting guidelines for the countries will be prepared by the end of 2016. The data will be processed between January-September 2018 and the First Implementation Report of the GPA-FGR will be presented to CGRFA-17 in January 2019. Additionally, regional networks on Forest Genetic Resources and relevant international organizations will be invited to provide brief reports on their activities supporting the implementation of the GPA-FGR.

Animals

Leading Division: AGA | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 3.1

Global Livestock Impact Mapping System (GLIMS)

The GLIMS data warehouse, hosted at FAO headquarters in Rome, provides a repository and the tools to edit, explore, search and retrieve the collated data for subnational data pertaining to the livestock sector which are then processed and distributed through various channels and in numerous formats. A module has been specifically developed in GLIMS to extract data for a specified livestock species and aggregation of countries, which are then offered as training data, in the form of a geospatial polygon vector file containing livestock numbers, to the modelling procedures. GLIMS produces and distributes a number of global public products through various channels and formats, namely: the Gridded Livestock of the World (GLW), mapping the spatial distribution of the main livestock species, the Global Livestock Production and Health Atlas (GLiPHA), disseminating subnational geo-referenced statistics and the AGA Livestock Sector Briefs, which are concise national reports on the livestock sector. These products have a variety of applications. GLiPHA is an interactive, electronic atlas containing global animal production and health statistics. Subnational statistics relating to the livestock sector can be viewed cartographically, against a back-drop of selected maps, such as livestock densities, land use and topography. Data may also be displayed and exported as tables and charts. The objectives of GLiPHA are to facilitate access to livestock sector information for analysis and informed decision-making and to increase awareness of sector-related social, health and environmental issues. GLiPHA uses KIDS-3g technology the third generation of the Key Indicator Data System. Data available Biophysical Livestock population and production Social and economic Animal health Trade Key features Flexible queries selectable by region and by theme Dynamic views include maps, charts and tables Tabular data can be exported to Excel files Compatible with Web Mapping Service (WMS) Accommodates administrative boundaries that change over time Interface GLiPHAs interface comprises a series of expandable panels that allow access to numerous features. The query panel is used to browse and select data, either by theme or by region. Specific data types, topics and time periods are chosen to fine-tune the search. In the global view, national data are presented and in country views, data are generally presented at the first administrative level (e.g. province). The main data display and control panels show the selected data as a map, table or chart. The reference panel below the display can be enlarged to reveal metadata for the selected statistics and associated geographic layers. The appearance and available options in the control panel, to the left, vary depending on the selected display type. When data are displayed in map format, the control panel lists a variety of spatial data and corresponding legends: the statistical data selected in the query panel; decorative layers such as administrative boundaries,

roads and rivers; and raster back-drops such as elevation and land use. Other GIS datasets can also be accessed through web-mapping-services (WMS), e.g. from GeoNetwork. In the table and chart views, the control panel allows users to choose among various display formats and to export the data.

Leading Division: AGA | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 3.1

Gridded Livestock of the World (GLW)

FAO's Animal Production and Health Division developed the "Gridded Livestock of the World" (GLW) in 2007. The GLW's main objective is to produce and distribute contemporary global distribution maps for the main species of livestock. The database relies on a downscaling methodology whereby census counts of animals in subnational administrative units are redistributed at the level of grid cells as a function of a series of spatial covariates. These maps are created through the spatial disaggregation of subnational statistical data based on empirical relationships with environmental variables in similar agro-ecological zones. The data are produced in ESRI grid format: the first version was at a spatial resolution of three minutes of arc (roughly 5 km at the equator) for cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry/chickens; the recent upgrade of GLW1 to GLW2 involved automating the processing, improvement of input data Downscaling at a spatial resolution of 1 km per cell Future GLW runs (GLW 3.0) will apply a new Random Forest methodology with optimized modelling options. The outputs are freely available for download via FAO's GeoNetwork data repository and through Geowiki. Several FAO publications and scientific papers are available that describe the datasets, methodology and selected applications in detail.

Leading Division: AGA | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 3.1

Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS)

The Global Databank for Animal Genetic Resources builds the backbone of the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS) and has been developed to document and monitor animal genetic resources worldwide. Data (alpha numeric and numeric) are entered into the system by officially-nominated national coordinators for the Management of Animal Genetic Resources and countries take full responsibility for data quality and completeness. The Global Databank for Animal Genetic Resources currently contains data from 182 countries and 37 species. The total number of mammalian national breed populations recorded in October 2010 was 10 507 as compared to 10 550 in 2008 and 10 512 in 2006. The total number of avian national breed populations recorded in 2010 was 3 414, compared to 3 450 in 2008 and 3 505 in 2006. Reports on the status and trends of animal genetic resources are requested by the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture every two years. A status report is prepared in 2016.

Leading Division: AGA | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 3.1

Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model (GLEAM)

The Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model (GLEAM) is a modelling framework that simulates the environmental impacts of the livestock sector. It represents the biophysical processes and activities along livestock production chains under a life cycle assessment approach. The aim is to identify harmful undesired environmental side effects and to contribute to the assessment of adaptation and mitigation scenarios to move towards a more sustainable livestock sector. GLEAM simulates the interaction of activities and processes involved in livestock production and the environment. The model is developed to assess livestock's impacts, adaptation and mitigation options at (sub)national, regional and global scale. GLEAM differentiates key stages along livestock supply chains such as feed production, processing and transport; herd dynamics, animal feeding and manure management; and animal products processing and transport. The model captures the specific impacts of each stage, offering a comprehensive and disaggregated picture of livestock

production negative side effects and a valuable information for intervention. Features GLEAM is designed to analyse multiple environmental impact categories, such as greenhouse gas emissions, land use and land degradation, nutrient and water use and interaction with biodiversity. The main features of the current version of GLEAM are:

- Systematic, global coverage of six livestock species and their edible products: meat and milk from cattle, buffalo, sheep and goats; meat from pigs and meat and eggs from chicken.
- Spatially explicit modelling of livestock distribution, climatic data and feed yields that allows the capture of local production drivers and/or constraints, environmental impacts and identification of intervention measures.
- Estimation of greenhouse gas emissions from each stage of production. The model covers emissions of methane (CH₄), carbon dioxide (CO₂) and nitrous oxide (N₂O).
- Use of Tier 2 methodology in animal-derived emissions from enteric fermentation and manure management that provides more accurate information on how animal feeding and manure management options can help in mitigation.

Outputs A complete simulation of GLEAM produces multiple outputs which can be either final indicators and maps or intermediate calculations for subsequent operations. In its current version, GLEAM 1.0 outputs include:

- livestock animal numbers and their spatial distribution;
- production of manure and its management;
- animal feed rations composition and quality;
- livestock commodities production; and
- emissions arising from each stage of production.

System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) and Agri-Environmental Indicators

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 3.1

SEEA Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (SEEA AFF)

The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting-Central Framework (SEEA-CF) was adopted as an international standard by the United Nations Statistical Commission at its 43rd Session in 2012. It is the first international statistical standard for environmental-economic accounting. The SEEA-CF is a multipurpose conceptual framework for understanding the interactions between the economy and the environment and for describing stocks and changes in stocks of environmental assets. It brings statistics on the environment and its relationship to the economy into the core of official statistics, using physical supply and use tables and functional and asset accounts to understand the interactions between the economy and the environment. The SEEA-CF applies the accounting concepts, structures, rules and principles of the System of National Accounts (SNA). In June 2013 FAO launched the SEEA for Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries initiative (SEEA AFF). SEEA Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (SEEA AFF) is a subsystem of the SEEA Central Framework (SEEA CF) and aims to apply the SEEA CF to Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, pointing out linkages among and between these sectors, the environment and the economy and also highlighting the connections between underlying physical data in these areas and the conceptual framework of the SEEA. The feasibility of compiling the accounts and the relevance of the information was tested in four pilot countries (Australia, Canada, Guatemala and Indonesia) and a first SEEA AFF draft was elaborated and discussed internally within FAO. Two global consultation processes have been held: the initial consultation took place in late 2014, and the final consultation between December 2015 and January 2016. The final consultation process showed broad endorsement of the content of the draft. An updated manual taking into consideration the most substantive comments was submitted to the Statistical Commission. The Commission discussed the manual at its 47th Session in March 2016 as part of the agenda item on environmental economic accounts. During the discussions, there was a broad welcoming of the SEEA AFF despite more testing being required. The updated text was submitted to the UNCEEA in June 2016. SEEA AFF includes physical flows and asset accounts and

reference-combined presentations as tools of environmental economic accounting. In particular the reference combined presentation has been designed to provide a focal point for discussion on the description and implementation of SEEA Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries. This combined presentation is based on consideration of those types of information that are considered to be available to form Tier 1 accounts, based on international databases and mainly FAOSTAT. The reference combined presentation provides a cross-cutting perspective on a set of environmental and economic variables including, land, biological resources, outputs, intermediate and natural inputs, trade flows and residual flows.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 3.1

Agri-Environmental Indicators (AEI)

Agri-Environmental Indicators (AEI) are indicators able to describe and assess the state and trends in the environmental performance of agriculture. They suit the needs of scientists and policy-makers providing information about the state of the environment, about the effects of different policies, as well as about efficiency in the use of budgets in terms of the environmental outcomes. This activity covers the following domains in FAOSTAT, grouped under the label "Agri-Environmental Indicators": Air and climate change, Energy, Fertilizers, Land, Livestock, Pesticides, Soils, Water, Emission by sector (planned to be created in 2016) and Organic fertilizers (planned to be created in 2016). Updating the AEIs database involves collecting or calculating new data, updating the methodologies for existing domains and designing the methodologies for the estimation of new domains, and disseminating the updated data and metadata. The Agri-Environmental Indicators dataset available in FAOSTAT has been produced in line with the frameworks developed by OECD and Eurostat during the last 20 years and each indicator is described by different data series.

MULTI-DOMAIN STATISTICS AND INDICATORS

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 3.3

Dissemination of gender disaggregated food security statistics

The main goal of this activity is to develop a database on FAOSTAT. The database, called "Indicators for Household Surveys", falls under the "Food Security" FAOSTAT Domain and disseminates a set of food security statistics derived from National Household Surveys (NHS) for 43 countries.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 3.3

Rural Livelihoods Information System (data)

FAO, the World Bank and IFAD have started a joint initiative aimed at constructing a coherent information base on rural livelihoods. RuLIS will be an information product, freely available on the web and will include four different sections plus a landing page. It is conceived as a portal including both data and a set of ordered research papers and materials. Concerning the data, RuLIS will include: (i) a wide set of ready-made indicators of rural livelihoods at the national and subnational levels, from a broad range of domains, including: (a) income, productivity and inequality; (b) inputs and technology; (c) land and natural resources; (d) infrastructure and services; (e) employment, health and education; (f) social protection; and (g) other households and community characteristics. This information will be qualified by gender, income quantiles, size of the operation, degree of participation in agriculture, rural and urban areas, geographic locations and other characteristics; (ii) a section allowing users to compute customized indicators, starting from household level data, without accessing them. This would offer the considerable advantage for expert users, to be able to

extract customized information from confidential microdata, without violating the existing access constraints; and (iii) access to bulk download of indicators and available microdata. RuLIS will provide data for a large number of countries. Before being publicly released, RuLIS will have to reach a minimum critical mass of coherent data for about 50 countries from all regions of the world.

Leading Division: FOA | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 3.3

Global Forest Resources Assessment

FAO has been collecting and analysing data on forest areas since 1947. This is done at intervals of five–ten years as part of the Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA). FRA 2015 contains information for 234 countries and territories on more than 100 variables related to the extent of forests, characteristics, management, uses and values for five points in time: 1990, 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015. All data are provided to FAO by countries in the form of a country report following a standard format, which includes the original data and reference sources and descriptions of how these have been used to estimate values for different points in time. (For definitions, reporting guidelines and format in English, French and Spanish see <http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/current-assessment/en/>.) Officially-nominated national correspondents and their teams prepare the country reports for the assessment. Some prepare more than one report as they also report on dependent territories. For the remaining countries and territories where no information is provided, a report is prepared by FAO using existing information and a literature search. Once received, the country reports undergo a rigorous review process to ensure correct use of definitions and methodology as well as internal consistency. A comparison is made with past assessments and other existing data sources. Regular contacts between national correspondents and FAO staff by e-mail and regional/subregional review workshops form part of this review process. All country reports (including those prepared by FAO) are sent to the respective heads of forestry for validation before finalization. The data are then aggregated at subregional, regional and global levels by the FRA team at FAO.

DATA DISSEMINATION, YEARBOOKS AND SIMILAR COMPENDIA

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 3.4

FAO Global Statistical Yearbook and Pocketbook

This publication presents a visual synthesis of the major trends and factors shaping the global food and agricultural landscape and their interplay with broader environmental, social and economic dimensions. In doing so, it strives to serve as a unique reference point on world food and agriculture for policy-makers, donor agencies, researchers and analysts as well as the general public. This new suite of publication provides a thematic analysis of sectoral trends accompanied by text covering the issues. Based on key resources, such as FAO flagship publications and others, the FAO Statistical Pocketbook is the result of a global collaborative effort among countries, international organizations and resource partners. Most of the data can be accessed electronically through the FAOSTAT data platform.

Leading Division: FAOREU | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 3.4

REU Statistical Pocketbook 2016

This publication presents selected key indicators for Europe and Central Asia related to agriculture and food security that the international community, governments, the private sector and civil society can use to assess current trends and prioritize their actions. It is divided into two main sections: one

thematic and one country-specific. It presents a variety of dimensions of agriculture and food security along four main focus areas: The Setting, Hunger Dimensions, Food Supply and Environment.

Leading Division: ESS; FAORNE | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 3.4

RNE Statistical Pocketbook 2016

The pocketbook is a regional statistical publication in lieu of the Statistical Yearbook.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 3.4

Processing of data to be disseminated on the FAOSTAT website

Processing of data to be disseminated on FAOSTAT website

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 3.4

Dissemination of statistical data through the FAOSTAT Web site

Dissemination of statistical data through FAOSTAT website

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 3.4

FAO ESS divisional website

Online presence for ESS is to share information about: (i) Statistical domains and methodologies; (ii) World Census of Agriculture; (iii) ESS meetings; and (iv) Commodity classifications database. Ongoing.

Leading Division: FIA | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 3.4

FAO Yearbook of Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics

The FAO Yearbook of Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics is a compilation of data on capture and aquaculture production, fleet, number of fishers, food balance sheets of fish and fishery products and fisheries commodities production and trade. The complete yearbook package for each of these categories – all the key information and statistical tables – is contained on one CD-ROM. An accompanying booklet includes general notes, concepts and classifications, and summary tables as well as a pull-out map of FAO major fishing areas. The booklet contains as well notes on the major trends and issues relating to the individual statistical sets.

Leading Division: FIA | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 3.4

Publishing of key statistics in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Country Profiles (FACP)

The FAO Fishery and Aquaculture Country Profiles provide a comprehensive overview of the fisheries and aquaculture sector for each country (or areas/territories recognized by the Organization and with important fishery sectors). Prepared by the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, the information presented in a Fact Sheet integrates a number of country-related sources, including: data compiled, analysed and regularly-updated by FAO such as Fishery statistics, Country briefs (Part 1), a general summary specifically prepared from national sources (Part 2 - the "narrative") and additional maps and fishery knowledge systems (Part 3)".

Leading Division: FIA | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 3.4

Dissemination of fisheries and aquaculture statistics using FishStatJ

FishStatJ is a desktop software. It allows users access to full level of details and perform advanced queries (filtering and aggregation according to multiple hierarchies). Through Fishstatj the users can

access several fisheries and aquaculture statistics structured into different workspaces. The workspaces currently available at <http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en> are: Global (Global Production by production source, Capture Production, Aquaculture Production (Quantities and values), Fisheries Commodities Production and Trade), Regional (CECAF (Eastern Central Atlantic) capture production, GFCM (Mediterranean and Black Sea) capture production, RECOFI capture production, Southeast Atlantic Capture Production) and Food balance sheets for fish and fishery products (Food balance, Total population)

Leading Division: FIA | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 3.4

FIGIS query panels

This is a web-based query panel with access to all groupings/hierarchies used for filtering and aggregation. Through it, the users can extract fisheries and aquaculture data at global and regional level. The datasets currently available are: Global production statistics, Global aquaculture production, Global capture production, Global Fisheries Commodities production and trade, Global tuna catches by stock, Atlas of tuna and billfish catches, CECAF (Eastern Central Atlantic) capture production, GFCM (Mediterranean and Black Sea) capture production, RECOFI capture production, Southeast Atlantic Capture Production).

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 3.4

Harmonization and dissemination of official statistics using CountrySTAT

CountrySTAT aims at establishing an integrated network of national and international agencies for sharing knowledge and data, primarily on food security, nutrition and agriculture. CountrySTAT provides continued assistance to the countries to improve data quality, ensure data reliability and strengthen their statistical data dissemination systems. In parallel, CountrySTAT works to expand the network of partners and further develop the IT infrastructure to offer integrated, cross-institutional support to countries and develop tools to make the system more responsive to specific data management and analytical needs of the focal point institutions. The key objectives of the actual project include: (i) strengthening the CountrySTAT systems established in the 17 sub-Saharan countries⁹ and promoting the use of data: updating and strengthening the technical capacity of national staff, promoting high level Government commitment, strengthening technical and coordination institutions; improving data quality and improving the relevance and use of data through partnership with key data users; (ii) development of new IT tools and functions for CountrySTAT for easy maintenance and updating by CountrySTAT technical staff and for user-friendly access by users: developing new standards tools, including distance learning tools, improving the functionalities of existing systems; and (iii) strengthening the partnerships with relevant regional organizations in order to ensure the long term sustainability of the systems by building capacity of a pool of regional and national experts and competent trainers able to provide technical support on continuous basis through regional institutions (UEMOA and EAC) or as South-South cooperation. Project Duration : 43 months

⁹ Angola, Bénin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sénégal, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 3.4

Harmonization and dissemination of official statistics using CountrySTAT-ECO countries¹⁰

The aim is to strengthen the technical capacity of national staff of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) headquarters and in Member countries on the principles of using CountrySTAT; the implementation and development of the CountrySTAT system in Afghanistan will serve as the pilot country and resource basis for expansion to other countries. Duration: 22 December 2015–31 August 2016

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 3.4

Harmonization and dissemination of official statistics using CountrySTAT-Madagascar

The CountrySTAT system should enable the data and metadata organization, centralization, validation, harmonization and standardization coming from multiple sources, integrating them into a common platform through a unique combination of statistics and information technology. Duration: 20 October 2014–30 June 2016

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 3.4

Harmonization and dissemination of official statistics using CountrySTAT-Congo

CountrySTAT-Congo, a one-stop shop with quick and easily accessibility on the web has been established and developed as a modern system for disseminating and archiving statistical data. Duration: 22 January 2014–19 May 2017

Leading Division: OCC | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 3.4

FAO Country Profiles

FAO has always highlighted information and knowledge sharing as a priority area in fighting hunger and in achieving food security. In this context, FAO has identified that countries could improve their national programmes on agriculture and food security if they could access FAO's information through a cross-sectoral country-based approach. The FAO Country Profiles portal (FCP) (<http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles>) was launched in 2002 as a response to FAO's need to provide its Web site's users with an easy-to-use mechanism to find and retrieve FAO country-specific information without the need to search individual FAO Web sites, databases or systems. FCP only disseminates data from other sources and is not a statistical database; it holds no data.

¹⁰ Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Republic of Azerbaijan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Tajikistan, Republic of Turkey, Turkmenistan and Republic of Uzbekistan.

METHODOLOGY & ANALYSIS

Statistical standards and classifications

Leading Division: FIA | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 4.2

ASFIS list of species for fishery statistics purposes

The ASFIS List includes about 12 700 species items selected according to their interest or relation to fisheries and aquaculture. The list provides codes, scientific and FAO names in six languages and the availability of fishery production statistics in the FAO databases. Users often request additions of new species items which are carefully verified against scientific literature and other species compilations before being entered in the list.

Leading Division: FOA | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 4.2

Classification and definitions of forest products

This classification is designed to cover wood and wood-based products for which the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) collect statistics on a regular basis. Included is wood taken from forests or from trees outside the forest, bark and cork; charcoal; wood and wood-based materials resulting from the first processing of the wood available from forest operations (including sawnwood, railway sleepers, veneer sheets, wood pulp and wood residues); and materials resulting from further processing of some of these materials (e.g. wood-based panels, paper and paperboard); recovered paper and recoverable wood products.

Leading Division: OSP | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 4.2

Classification of cooperatives

In collaboration with FAO OPC, the ILO and the International Cooperatives Alliance, produce an international classification of cooperatives that can serve as a basis for collecting data on several aspects of the cooperatives so to improve the quality and harmonize statistics on cooperatives at the international level. The classification will be proposed for endorsement to the ILO International Conference of Labour Statisticians.

Methodology for data sources and subject matters

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 4.3

Monitoring, documentation and dissemination of methodologies used by countries in agricultural censuses and surveys in the WCA 2010 and 2020 rounds

These are monitoring and documenting methodologies used by countries in agricultural censuses and surveys in the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture (WCA) 2010 round and the WCA 2020. The FAO Agricultural census and surveys team gathers the reports of their agricultural censuses from Member countries. These reports serve as a basis for the preparation of internationally comparable data and the methodological studies related to the conduct of agricultural censuses worldwide. The Statistics Division disseminates the methodologies and related metadata obtained through the country census reports through its Web site.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 4.3

Development of the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020 (WCA 2020), Volume 1-Programme, Concepts and Definitions and Volume 2, Operational Guidelines on Implementing the Census of Agriculture

The WCA 2020 provides updated guidelines and standards to countries for the conduct of agricultural censuses in the 2020 census round, which covers the period between 2016 and 2025. It is the tenth round in the decennial programme of agricultural censuses, which started in 1930. The use of the standards, concepts and definitions proposed by these guidelines will ensure the international comparability of the data collected and the possibility for countries to benchmark their performance against other countries. Adopting the guidelines will also help countries to develop an integrated census and survey programme, use innovative and cost-effective methodologies and broaden the dissemination of census data for informed strategic decisions. The preparation of the WCA 2020 has involved a review of experiences and lessons learnt by countries in the 2010 census round, as well as consultations with stakeholders and development partners, which resulted in establishing a strengthened approach and improved census methodologies. The WCA 2020 consists of two volumes to clearly separate two distinct aspects of the census:

- Volume 1 “Programme, Definitions and Concepts” deals with the methodological and conceptual aspects of the census of agriculture. This volume is being made available in all FAO official languages at <http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-wca/wca-2020/en/>
- Volume 2 “Operational Aspects”, under preparation, will include the practical details on the steps involved in actually conducting an agricultural census. The WCA 2020 Volume 1 was developed during the period 2014–2015, and is being translated into French Spanish, Russian, Arabic and Chinese. Volume 2 of the WCA 2020, which will focus on the operational aspects for conducting a census of agriculture and will deal with the practical details on the steps involved in actually conducting an agricultural census, is expected to be finalized by 2017.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 4.3

Develop and implement methodological innovations in the domains of production, trade and Food Balance Sheets for the new Statistical Working System (SWS)

Activities relate to the development and introduction of new methodologies in the preparation of Food Balance Sheets. Particular emphasis is made on a rules-based framework for production imputation (using an ensemble approach), trade data processing (and possible extension to trade data balancing using flow imputation and reliability indices), allocation of domestic supplies to domestic utilization, as well as estimating elements of expected utilization, e.g. food, animal feed,

seed, losses (using linear and non-linear parametric models). The classification scheme used by the Food Balance Sheets has also changed, from the FAO Commodity List (FCL) to the Central Product Classification (CPC 2.1) for production and the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) for trade. Another major area of intervention concerns data collection using data harvesting technologies, including web services and linkages to other databases.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 4.3

Identification and validation of methodology for monitoring SDG indicators 2.3.1 and 2.3.2

FAO has been identified as custodian of SDG indicators 2.3.1 (Volume of production per labour unit by classes of arming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size) and 2.3.2 (Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status). This requires: (i) the identification and adoption of an internationally-harmonized definition of smallholder food producers; (ii) the identification, validation and adoption of a methodology for computing income; and (iii) the identification, validation and adoption of a methodology for computing labour productivity. The FAO Statistics Division will work in collaboration with national, regional and international partners to promote a set of expert consultations aimed at building consensus on the three points. Furthermore, FAO will take the lead on drafting a proposal in collaboration with key partners on identifying classes of farming, pastoral and forestry enterprise sizes, and measuring their productivity and income. The proposal will be submitted to the UN Statistical Commission.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 4.3

Establishing the FIES global reference standard

This activity will define an international standard for measurement of household/individual food insecurity (inability to access food).

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 4.3

Methodology for the measurement of damages and losses in agriculture from natural hazards and international harmonized information system on natural disaster impact

The activities include the development of a methodology for the measurement of damages and losses in agriculture from natural hazards, including the planning and management of two case studies to measure damages and losses in agriculture from natural hazards, and the development and setting up of an international harmonized information system on natural disaster impact. The main objectives of these activities are to: (i) develop a methodology that would integrate existing efforts and practices and improve the measurement of damage and losses in crops, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture and forestry; and (ii) develop and set up an international harmonized information system on natural disaster impact.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 4.3

Rural Livelihoods Information System (methodology)

FAO, the World Bank and IFAD have begun a joint initiative aimed at constructing a coherent information base on rural livelihoods. RuLIS will be an information product, freely available on the web, which will include four different sections plus a landing page. It is conceived as a portal including both data and a set of ordered research papers and materials. With regard to the data, RuLIS will include: (i) a wide set of ready-made indicators of rural livelihoods at the national and subnational levels, from a broad range of domains, including: Income, productivity and inequality; Inputs and technology; Land and natural resources; Infrastructure and services; Employment, health and education; Social protection; and Other household and community characteristics. This information will be qualified by gender, income quantiles, size of the operation, degree of

participation in agriculture, rural and urban areas, geographic locations and other characteristics; (ii) a section allowing users to compute customized indicators, starting from household level data, without accessing them. This would offer the considerable advantage for expert users, to be able to extract customized information from confidential microdata, without violating the existing access constraints; and (iii) access to bulk-download of indicators and available microdata. RuLIS will provide data for a large number of countries. Before being publicly released, RuLIS will have to reach a minimum critical mass of coherent data for about 50 countries from all regions of the world.

Leading Division: ESS: FIA | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 4.3

Development of improved data collection framework for small-scale fisheries

This is the development of a framework and methodologies to improve data collection and monitoring of social, economic and food security contributions of small-scale operations of the fisheries and aquaculture sector and its impacts on natural environments including water, land and biological resources. Special emphasis is given on the development of: the overall strategy and framework of integrating multiple sources of information effectively; aquaculture and capture fishery census modules and corresponding general guidelines; revised guidelines of data collection in aquaculture; the effective use of satellite imageries and GIS in estimation of inland capture fishery and aquaculture frame information and production; and instruments to support identification of necessary information and their collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination, required for effective and easy implementation of the Ecosystem Approach of fishery and aquaculture management, in particular at community, subnational and national level.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 4.3

SEEA Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (SEEA AFF)

The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting - Central Framework (SEEA CF), was adopted as an international standard by the United Nations Statistical Commission at its 43rd Session in 2012. It is the first international statistical standard for environmental-economic accounting. The SEEA CF is a multipurpose conceptual framework for understanding the interactions between the economy and the environment and for describing stocks and changes in stocks of environmental assets. It brings statistics on the environment and its relationship to the economy into the core of official statistics using physical supply and use tables and functional and asset accounts to understand the interactions between the economy and the environment. The SEEA CF applies the accounting concepts, structures, rules and principles of the System of National Accounts (SNA). FAO launched the SEEA for Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries initiative (SEEA AFF) in June 2013. SEEA AFF is a sub-system of the SEEA Central Framework (SEEA CF) and aims at applying the SEEA CF to Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, pointing out linkages among and between these sectors, the environment and the economy and also highlighting the connections between underlying physical data in these areas and the conceptual framework of the SEEA. The feasibility of compiling the accounts and the relevance of the information was tested in four pilot countries (Australia, Canada, Guatemala and Indonesia) and a first SEEA AFF draft was elaborated and discussed internally within FAO. Two global consultation processes have been held – the initial consultation took place in late 2014 and the final consultation between December 2015 and January 2016. The final consultation process showed broad endorsement of the content of the draft. An updated manual taking into consideration the most substantive comments was submitted to the Statistical Commission. The Commission discussed the manual at its 47th Session in March 2016 as part of the agenda item on environmental-economic accounts. During the discussions, there was a broad welcoming of the SEEA AFF despite more testing being required. The updated text was submitted to the UNCEEA in June 2016. This standard will be

further specified in the Implementation Guidelines, where specific information for the implementation of SEEA AFF in countries will be supplied.

Leading Division: ESN | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 4.3

Production of guidelines and standards for food composition data

We publish food composition related guidelines to assist others produce, collect and use food composition data in conjunction with INFOODS. In 2016 we are working on guidelines, checking data quality of already published FCT; guidelines on database compilation; and guidelines on collecting samples for food composition analysis.

Leading Division: FOA | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 4.3

National socio-economic surveys in forestry: Guidance and survey modules for measuring the multiple roles of forests in household welfare and livelihoods

Forests play important provisioning and supporting roles in the livelihoods of rural households. So the collection of data on household living standards for policy development and evaluation should include questions regarding households' reliance on forest and wild products and the nature of this reliance. In the last decade, there has been an increasing awareness of the importance of forest income in the livelihoods of poor people, but systematic comparisons of human dependence on forests and environmental resources have been challenging as research to date has been comprised primarily of case studies using varying methodologies. The availability of such data at the national level is often limited. Undertaking such surveys at an aggregate scale is thus one important way forward (FAO, 2014). Improved specificity of data at national levels can greatly improve the knowledge base around the role of forests and natural environments in rural poverty alleviation and better inform policy debates, programming and related decision-making. However, to develop nationally representative figures on the role of forest and wild products in households across countries requires a more systematic approach across forest types, ecoregions and across different factors influencing the levels of resource use (e.g. population density, ethnicity, forest cover and proximity to roads). As a result FAO, along with CIFOR, IFRI (International Forestry Resources and Institutions), PROFOR, and the LSMS-ISA team (Living Standards Measurement Study – Integrated Surveys on Agriculture) of the World Bank, came together with the objective to develop specialized modules on forest and wild products to fill current information gaps concerning the relationship of forest and wild products with household well-being. The work involved two phases. In phase one, which ended in January 2014, three reports were produced and in phase two that ended in April 2016, standard and expanded survey modules on forest and wild products were developed. Field testing of these modules was done in three different country contexts, including testing of the tablet version (Nepal, Tanzania and Indonesia) and this sourcebook and an enumerator manual were developed for potential users of the modules. This sourcebook primarily caters for national-level data collection in LSMS-type surveys. It provides guidance on how to employ the various components of the Forestry Modules, as well as an overview of the current state-of-play in forest-related surveys and literature on the various dimensions filled by forests and wild products in household livelihoods and welfare. It also provides recommendations on how to customize the modules according to policy and research needs of other interested users. The sourcebook and forestry modules are targeted mainly at national statistical offices (NSOs). Other intended users include research organizations, donors, other government agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The sourcebook is structured as follows: Section 1 conveys the rationale and scope; Section 2 gives the background of forest-related questions in household surveys and Section 3 gives an overview on how to measure the contributions and roles of forests and wild products to the household. Operationalization of the surveys is covered in Section 4 and Section 5 concludes the publication.

Leading Division: FOA | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 4.3

Global Forest Resources Assessment

FAO has been collecting and analysing data on forest areas since 1947. This is done at intervals of five–ten years as part of the Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA). FRA 2015 contains information for 234 countries and territories in more than 100 variables related to the extent of forests, characteristics, management, uses and values for five points in time: 1990, 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015. All data are provided to FAO by countries in the form of a country report following a standard format, which includes the original data and reference sources and descriptions of how these have been used to estimate values for different points in time. (For definitions, reporting guidelines and format in English, French and Spanish see <http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/current-assessment/en/>.) Officially-nominated national correspondents and their teams prepare the country reports for the assessment. Some prepare more than one report as they also report on dependent territories. For the remaining countries and territories where no information is provided, a report is prepared by FAO using existing information and a literature search. Once received, the country reports undergo a rigorous review process to ensure correct use of definitions and methodology as well as internal consistency. A comparison is made with past assessments and other existing data sources. Regular contacts between national correspondents and FAO staff by e-mail and regional/subregional review workshops form part of this review process. All country reports (including those prepared by FAO) are sent to the respective heads of forestry for validation before finalization. The data are then aggregated at subregional, regional and global levels by the FRA team at FAO.

Analytical publications

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 4.7

The State of Food Insecurity in the World (SOFI)

This FAO Flagship publication reports on the progress against WFS and MDG hunger targets.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 4.7

Quality analysis of Food Balance Sheet statistics, including trade, production and utilizations, and the calculation of related aggregates and indices. Analysis of the Dietary Energy Supply (DES) in relation to the SOFI publication and SDG 2.1.

This activity focuses on quality analysis of data on production, trade and utilizations in support of deriving aggregates and indices from the FBS data to produce indicators such as the DES. These indicators are used by various teams in different publications around the Organization, but the DES in particular supports work on the SOFI publication.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 4.7

Provision and analysis of trade, including mirror statistics, production and utilization data tables, graphs, and maps for the book of the International Year of Pulses (IYP) “Pulses, nutritious seeds for a sustainable future”

The publication is the output of the International Year of Pulses. The book begins by giving an overview of pulses and explains why they are an important food for the future. It also has more than 30 recipes prepared by some of the most prestigious chefs in the world and is peppered with infographics. Part I gives an overview of pulses and gives a brief guide to the main varieties in the

world. Part II gives step-by-step instructions on how to cook them, what to keep in mind and what condiments and instruments to use. Part III underscores the five messages that FAO conveys to the world about the impact pulses have on nutrition, health, climate change, biodiversity and food security. Part IV illustrates how pulses can be grown in a garden patch with easy gardening instructions and how they are grown in the world, highlighting major world producers, importers and exporters. Part V takes the reader on a journey around the world showing how pulses fit a region's history and culture and visits ten internationally acclaimed chefs as they go to the market to buy pulses.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 4.7

Provision and analysis of trade, including mirror statistics, production and utilization data tables, graphs and maps for a joint publication with the international Organization of Wine and Vine on the Non fermented products of the Grape economy

The focus is conducted by the International Organization of Vine and Wine (OIV) and the Food and the Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and analyses the global market of grapes and non-fermented products. It presents the latest data on the market size and consumption, the production, the export and import as well as price dynamics since 2000

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 4.7

Processing and Analysis of household income and expenditure survey data for the assessment of household food security

Methods for the analysis of household survey data to derive food security statistics, using the ADePT Food Security Module.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 4.7

Voices of the Hungry Technical Reports

Development of food security statistics methods.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 4.7

Processing and analysis of loss (incl. food loss) data and estimations and the Global Food Loss Index (GFLI), in relation to SDG 12.3

This activity includes the compilation of a dataset on food loss, in addition to the production of a publication in the short term for the ICAS VII conference. The main aim of the publication is to clarify the concept of Loss and Waste in the Food Balance Sheets (FBS). It discusses the current status of efforts around data collection of loss and waste and recommended methods for imputation of missing data.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 4.7

Analysis of the statistical relation between labour productivity and decent rural employment

The paper aims to contribute evidence on the relation between decent work and productivity in agriculture and rural areas. The hypothesis is tested that an increase in productivity has a positive effect on the probability for rural and urban dwellers to find jobs of better quality, both in agriculture and in other activities.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 4.7

Development of indicators of decent work in agriculture and rural areas and methodology to produce statistics on decent work in agriculture and rural areas

The paper has three objectives. First, assessing the relevance of concepts and indicators of Decent Work (DW) for rural areas and employment in agriculture, especially in low-income countries, where coverage, data availability and reliability are particularly problematic. Second, examining the reasons for lack of data on DW for rural areas and agriculture, particularly with reference to problems with data collection, such as: the scarcity of employment-focused surveys; sampling challenges that lead to some categories of the working poor to be missed out or under-represented; questionnaire design issues; and challenges in survey implementation from selection to training to supervision of interviewers. Third, proposing a selection of more relevant indicators as well as some ways to improve data collection and their quality to better capture the realities of DW, especially in low-income countries (LICs). In this regard the paper presents options for the integration of DW indicators in existing national agricultural surveys, noting the main practical challenges and possible solutions.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 4.7

Monitoring social protection systems and their impact on rural poverty reduction

This assesses the role of social protection systems in improving food security on agricultural households using panel data from household budget surveys. The publication assesses the combined impact of a number of social protection interventions, including social assistance, social insurance and non-formal contributions. It analyses the impact of a set of combined interventions *vis-à-vis* that of single programmes and provides a cross-country comparison of social protection systems.

Leading Division: FIA | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 4.7

SOFIA Part 1 “World review”, based on fishery and aquaculture statistics status and trends analysis

This flagship document is published every two years and provides an informed, balanced and comprehensive analysis of global fisheries and aquaculture data and related issues. Part 1 of SOFIA includes key statistics on capture and aquaculture production, status of the fisheries stocks, fleet, employment, trade, prices and consumption of fish and fishery products.

Leading Division: AGP | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 4.7

World fertilizer trends and outlook to 2020

The report presents the world nitrogen, phosphate and potassium fertilizer medium-term supply and demand projections for the period 2016-2020. The FAO/Fertilizer Organizations Working Group will meet at FAO, Rome in June 2016 to review fertilizer demand and supply data and prepare the forecasts.

Leading Division: FOA | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 4.7

Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA)

The Global Forest Resources Assessment is a comprehensive analysis of data reported by countries and key findings related to status and trends on the extent and use of forest resources.

Leading Division: EST | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 4.7

OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook

This is an annual assessment of the prospects for the coming decade of national, regional and global agricultural commodities.

Leading Division: EST | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 4.7

Crop Prospects and Food Situation – quarterly publication

The CPFS intends to provide policy-makers and analysts with the most up-to-date and accurate information on food supply and demand, food security and vulnerability to crises, to allow prompt and appropriate action and avoid human suffering. It focuses particularly on developments affecting the food situation of developing countries and Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries (LIFDCs). The report provides a review of the food situation by geographic region, a section dedicated to the LIFDCs and a list of countries requiring external assistance for food, as well as a global perspective of the cereal supply and demand conditions.

Leading Division: AGL | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 4.7

AQUASTAT publications - FAO's global water information system

A number of AQUASTAT publications and abstracts are available through this page <http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/catalogues/index.stm>. They are linked to methodological reviews, clarifications, data analysis, metadata, etc.

Leading Division: AGA | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 4.7

Global assessments of animal genetic resources

Coordinating international efforts to improve the management of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture requires periodic assessments of the global state of these resources, of countries' capacities to manage them and of the state of art in their management. The Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture has established a cycle of global assessments involving the preparation of "State of the World" reports. The first of these reports was published in 2007 and a second in 2015, after which the intention is to publish a further report every ten years. Reports on the status and trends of animal genetic resources are requested by the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture every two years.

Leading Division: AGA | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 4.7

Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model (GLEAM)

"Tackling Climate Change Through Livestock" presents an evidence-based picture of emissions with data broken down by species, agro-ecological zones, regions and production systems. The breadth of information provided by this report and the two complementary technical reports reflect the vast diversity of the livestock sector. The report identifies ways of reducing emissions by assessing the mitigation potential of sets of technologies. Such analysis provides guidance for local and system-specific solutions, as sector actors seek to improve sustainability and viability, but also for more targeted pro-poor livestock development. The work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in assessing the environmental impact of livestock production (of which this report forms part), has triggered the interest and support of multiple partners engaging with FAO to improve data and analysis. The Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance (LEAP) Partnership focuses on the development of broadly recognized sector-specific guidelines and metrics for assessing and monitoring the environmental performance of the sector. Increasingly, sector actors realize that the growing scarcity of natural resources may well shape the sector's future and

they have started to address its environmental impact. Reflecting these concerns, a wide range of partners have engaged in a global policy dialogue with FAO. The Global Agenda of Action in support of Sustainable Livestock Sector Development aims to catalyse and guide stakeholder action towards the improvement of practices for a more efficient use of natural resources. The report shows that the potential to significantly reduce emissions exists and is within reach. Options are available for all species, systems and regions. A detailed understanding of the magnitude, sources and pathways of emissions is essential to inform policy dialogue and avoid oversimplifications. It will help us to make more informed choices about livestock policies in support of sustainable food production, economic growth and poverty alleviation.

Leading Division: AGA | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 4.7

Gridded Livestock of the World (GLW)

"FAO's Animal Production and Health Division developed the "Gridded Livestock of the World" (GLW) in 2007. The GLW's main objective is to produce and distribute contemporary global distribution maps for the main species of livestock. The database relies on a downscaling methodology whereby census counts of animals in subnational administrative units are redistributed at the level of grid cells as a function of a series of spatial covariates. These maps are created through the spatial disaggregation of subnational statistical data based on empirical relationships with environmental variables in similar agro-ecological zones. The data are produced in ESRI grid format: the first version was at a spatial resolution of three minutes of arc (roughly 5 km at the equator) for cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry/chickens; the recent upgrade of GLW1 to GLW2 involved automating the processing, improvement of input data, and downscaling at a spatial resolution of 1 km per cell. Future GLW runs (GLW 3.0) will apply a new Random Forest methodology with optimized modelling options. The outputs are freely available for download via FAO's GeoNetwork data repository and through Geowiki. Several FAO publications and scientific papers are available that describe the datasets, methodology and selected applications in detail.

Leading Division: ESN | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 4.7

Evaluation of food components

We publish food composition component identifiers, called TAGNAMES. These are unique identifiers for components found in food such as vitamins, minerals, fats, protein and carbohydrates. Many components have multiple modes of expression and methods of analysis, which can make data exchange difficult. TAGNAMES systematize these modes of expression and methods of analysis to make exchange of food composition data easier. We continuously review and revise these tag names to ensure their currency and accuracy. We are currently developing a document that matches accredited analytical methods with TAGNAMES.

Leading Division: ESN | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 4.7

Production of food-based nutrition and food safety indicators from quantitative individual food consumption data

Food-based nutrition and food safety indicators will be produced and made available through the FAO/WHO GIFT web dissemination platform.

COORDINATION, GOVERNANCE & CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

COORDINATION AND GOVERNANCE

Coordination within FAO

Leading Division: OCS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 5.2

Implementation of Administrative Circular 2015/22

Administrative Circular 2015/22 sets out a new accountability framework for FAO's statistical activities and gives the Chief Statistician responsibility for ensuring consistency, reducing duplication of efforts and guaranteeing the quality of FAO data. The Accountability Framework includes the review and approval of FAO's statistical activities and of consultants' Terms of References and vacancy announcements for FAO Statisticians. These responsibilities are carried out by the Chief Statistician with significant support from the IDWG on Statistics. The new framework applies to all divisions across the Organization whose activities include statistics or statistical components. The framework concerns both ongoing and new activities. In order to implement the Administrative Circular, divisions will be asked to provide details about their statistical activities via an annual online questionnaire called the Quality Assessment and Planning Survey (QAPS). The information collected will be used to develop the Statistical Programme of Work and surveys will also be analysed by the subgroups of the IDWG on Statistics Technical Task Force with the aim of identifying best practices and indicating areas for improvement in meeting quality assurance principles.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 5.2

Coordination of the Interdepartmental Working Group on Statistics and the Technical Task Force

The IDWG on Statistics promotes interdivisional coordination and cooperation on statistical programmes and ensures corporate consistency and alignment in statistical practices. It also endorses methodologies, common conceptual frameworks and innovations and ensures the

implementation of corporate standards. Furthermore it oversees and coordinates corporate statistical work and provides guidance on the implementation of the statistical components of FAO projects. It is composed of members of FAO technical divisions, ESS and Regional Offices. The IDWG is chaired by the Chief Statistician and the Technical Task Force by the Senior Coordinator (Statistics Governance). There are currently 19 members of the IDWG and 23 members of the Technical Task Force.

Leading Division: OCS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 5.2

IDWG Technical Subgroup on Data Collection

The subgroup acts as the FAO “hub” for data collection activities. The goal is to provide a network where information is shared, discussed and coordinated with the aim of ensuring coordination and efficiency of data collection activities at FAO, sustainability of response on countries and quality of the data collected and of the processes in place. The subgroup reports to the IDWG technical task force. It mainly communicates via e-mail and meets anytime needed and at least once every two months. Experts from other FAO departments (also if non-members), international or national organizations, can be consulted and involved in the activities on specific subject matters as needed. Membership is opened to all FAO staff and non staff. All staff/non staff in FAO responsible for data collection activities should be a member of the technical subgroup.

Leading Division: OoCS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 5.2

IDWG Technical Subgroup on Standards and Methods

The subgroup acts as coordinator in FAO for what concerns statistical standards and methods. The aim is to improve efficiency and save resources; to harmonize standards and methods in use in FAO and improve data comparability and integration; and to strengthen the FAO governance model on standards and methods. The subgroup reports to the IDWG Technical Task Force and mostly communicates via e-mail, meets anytime needed and at least once every two months.

Leading Division: OoCS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 5.2

IDWG Technical Subgroup on Classifications

The subgroup acts as coordinator in FAO for what concerns statistical classification. The aim is to improve efficiency and save resources; to harmonize schemes in use in FAO and improve data comparability and integration; and to strengthen the FAO governance model on classifications and standards. The subgroup reports to the IDWG Technical Task Force and mostly communicates via e-mail, meets anytime needed and at least once every two months. The subgroup’s tasks are: (i) develop and implement harmonized classification schemes and related information management systems in FAO to improve data integration (mainly through the new Statistical Working System– Capex project); (ii) contribute to the review of international statistical classifications for agricultural statistics. In particular work consists of: -monitoring update and uptake of international standards for agricultural statistics; developing proposals for their review; ensuring continued communication and follow-up actions with international counterparts as requested, including participation in relevant meetings; (iii) liaise with international partners; (iv) prepare technical documents on FAO work on classifications for international events and communication platforms; (v) develop capacity development material for countries (e.g. guidelines and training materials); and (vi) maintain the FAO corporate web page on classifications and standards.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 5.2

Coordination of statistical activities related to SDG indicators

The activity aims to coordinate the activities of different groups working on SDG indicators and advancing the harmonization of data collection tools and standards for methodological development. The activity embodied a formal structure in February 2016 with the establishment of the IDWG on Statistics subgroup on FAO-relevant SDG indicators. This activity has a foreseen duration of 15 years, covering the timespan of the 2030 Agenda. The key objective is to constitute a streamlined network where information is shared, discussed and coordinated with the aim of ensuring a coherent and effective tutelage of the SDG indicators under FAO custodianship.

Leading Division: OCS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 5.2

Quality Assessment and Planning Survey (QAPS)

The Quality Assessment and Planning Survey (QAPS) collects information on statistical activities conducted in FAO and on whether and how divisions are meeting quality principles. It aims to improve interdepartmental cooperation on statistics and assess how activities are being carried out with a view to increasing compliance with the FAO Statistics Quality Assurance Framework (SQAF), documenting good practices and providing assistance for improvement where necessary. The QAPS is part of the implementation of the new accountability framework for statistics at FAO (Administrative Circular 2015/22), which aims to ensure consistency and reduce duplication in statistical activities as well as guarantee the quality of FAO data. The QAPS is an annual survey that will be carried out at the beginning of each year. Only new or substantially changed activities will need to be added the following year. The first QAPS survey will help build a comprehensive overview of FAO's statistical activities and provide a baseline for assessing the extent to which quality standards are already being met. Starting from 2016, it is designed as an online tool, structured in a way to balance comprehensiveness of the information collection with minimizing the burden on respondents. It replaces the survey that was used in past years to develop the FAO Statistical Programme of Work. There are six separate QAPS Surveys, which address key statistical functions: (i) Data Collection and Processing; (ii) Data Dissemination; (iii) Data Analysis (Publications); (iv) Statistical Standards; (v) Statistical Capacity Development; and (vi) Statistics Coordination and Governance. Each survey begins by gathering general information about the activity including the name, a description, the number and type of staff involved, targeted users, whether it is carried out with internal or external cooperation, etc. The remainder of each survey includes detailed questions related to the specific function..

Leading Division: OoCS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 5.2

Statistics Technical Network

The objective of the FAO Statistics Technical Network is to connect statistics colleagues from across the organization, enabling members to: discuss important topics in the discipline; contact each other with questions and concerns; share good practices on emerging concepts, approaches and technologies in statistics; and participate in training and other professional development opportunities. The Network will facilitate quality assurance in statistics as well as the adoption of methodologies, guidelines and standards. Specific activities will include online, facilitated discussions including thematic, peer-facilitated subgroups and the ability to post questions and receive answers from colleagues in realtime face-to-face meetings to encourage informal discussions on important topics. These may include brown bag lunches, informal coffee talks, seminars, peer-to-peer presentation training, seminars, webinars to provide professional development opportunities to members and collaborative workspace where members can generate, cocreate and share documents and resources. The Network will also include a virtual resource centre where members can access data sets, tools, guidelines and other resources that are essential for their work. Membership will be

open to any FAO staff dealing with the collection, processing and/or dissemination of food and agriculture statistics as well as those providing technical assistance in these areas to countries. The Network has a part-time coordinator/facilitator and will have an advisory group to guide decisions about the technical content and resources available through the platform.

Management and development of technological resources (including standards for electronic data exchange and data sharing)

Leading Division: ESS | Status: New | CSA: 5.5

FAO SDMX repository

The activity aims to eliminate the many and varied formats in which data and reference data are collected/published. To effectively load data into a database so that it can be viewed in a meaningful way to assist the validation and cleaning stage. To build a web dissemination service that can support any type of data and reference metadata.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 5.7

Statistical Working System (SWS) Project

Support statistical quality management by allowing the definition and calculation of quality indicators and trends in the quality indicators supporting the Plan, Run, Evaluate, Improve quality management cycle of the Generic Statistical Business Process Model; provide managers with a view of the status of the statistical collection, processing and finalization for different datasets.

Coordination of international statistical work

Leading Division: OoCS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 5.6

International Advisory Group on FAO Statistics (IAGFS)

The mandate of the IAGFS is to advise FAO on statistical priorities, on best practices in data compilation, analysis and dissemination and on the design and implementation of major FAO statistical projects and capacity development programmes. It also provides a valuable opportunity for gathering input on the FAO Statistical Programme of Work from countries and international organizations, thereby improving FAO's influence and accountability and at the same time, ensuring stronger effectiveness of statistical processes.

Leading Division: ESS; FAORAP | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 5.6

Holding of session of Asia Pacific Commission on Agriculture Statistics

This is a Statutory Body meeting.

Leading Division: FAORLC | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 5.6

Participate in representing FAO at the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC

FAO is represented in the coordination of the Regional statistical work in the Regional forum of the SCA-ECLAC.

Leading Division: FAORLC | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 5.6

FAO/OEA-CIE/IICA Working Group on Agricultural and Livestock Statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean

The objective of the meeting is to review the state of food and agricultural statistics in the region and to advise Member nations on the new technological and methodological advances for the improvement and development of the national programmes on food and agricultural statistics.

Leading Division: FOA | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 5.6

Annual meetings of the Intersecretariat Working Group (IWG) on Forest Sector Statistics

Members: FAO Forestry Department, Eurostat, ITTO, UNECE and OECD (observer). It is a one–two day meeting with two main goals: (1) Review of joint data collection and results achieved during the previous year and (2) Preparation of the statistical cycle for the current year.

Leading Division: FIA | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 5.6

Coordinating Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP)

The Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP) provides a mechanism to coordinate fishery statistical programmes of regional fishery bodies and other inter-governmental organizations with a remit for fishery statistics¹¹.

Leading Division: ESN | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 5.6

International Food Data Conference (IFDC) and Coordination of INFOODS

INFOODS is the International Network of Food Data Systems. It was established in 1984 and is a worldwide network of food composition experts aiming to improve the quality, availability, reliability and use of food composition data. INFOODS is also a forum through which international harmonization and support for food composition activities can be achieved and advocated. INFOODS is organized into several regional data centers with a global coordinator. In this context, INFOODS and FAO provide guidelines, standards, compilation tools, databases, capacity development tools, policy advice, advocacy tools and technical assistance at country level; and they represent a fora to link agriculture, biodiversity, food systems, health and nutrition to achieve better nutrition worldwide. INFOODS is ongoing. INFOODS assists in organizing the International Food Data Conference every two years.

Technical cooperation and capacity development

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 5.7

Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) project

Global component implemented by ESS (and previously EST) to develop methodologies for food grain crop forecasting, stocks measurement, and market prices. Baby projects in Bangladesh, India and Nigeria.

¹¹ <http://www.fao.org/fishery/cwp/en>

Leading Division: ESS | Status: New | CSA: 5.7

Country support in concepts/definitions and imputations of loss in relation to SDG 12.3

This is support to countries to improve their estimation and imputation of losses in order to facilitate their measurement of progress on SDG 12.3.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 5.7

SEEA Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (SEEA AFF)

The aim is to increase knowledge on SEEA Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (SEEA AFF) as a tool for environmental-economic accounting and support member countries with the compilation of SEEA AFF Physical flows and Asset Accounts Tables. Training on SEEA AFF has already taken place in Uganda and further training and capacity development activities are planned in Kenya, Costa Rica, Mexico, Kyrgyzstan, The Netherlands and Australia. Capacity development activities are planned in collaboration with UNSD.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 5.7

SEEA Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries Implementation Guidelines

The SEEA Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries supports the organization and integration of information from multiple domains based on the accounting principles of the SEEA Central Framework and the SNA 2008 and hence provides a structure in which compilation exercises may be undertaken. Its connections to the SNA and the SEEA and various activity specific data collections, also support its implementation as part of a broader national statistical architecture within the context of each country's national statistical system. As with all areas of environmental-economic accounting, a combination of agencies and disciplines is required for implementation of the SEEA AFF guidelines, with integrated planning and full coordination as fundamental principles. To ensure appropriate targeting, producers and owners of information and users of information must be involved from the outset. The SEEA AFF implementation guidelines describe three levels of tier for implementation: the first tier involves the compilation of accounts using data that are globally available; the second tier uses these data and also additional national data that might be sourced following discussion with relevant national agencies; and the third tier involves introducing new or expanded data collections to provide accounts that have additional detail or, perhaps, incorporated subnational level data.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 5.7

Assistance to users and data providers on Land Use, Fertilizers, Pesticides, Agri-Environmental Indicators, GHG emissions statistics and associated spatial datasets

Assistance is given to users and data providers on Land Use, Fertilizers, Pesticides, Agri-Environmental Indicators, GHG emissions statistics and associated spatial datasets if applicable. Ongoing assistance is given to countries and users on datasets under FAOSTAT Fertilizer domains; Pesticides, Land use; Agri-environmental; GHG emissions statistics and associate spatial information when applicable. Related statistical processes will be strengthened in countries, including increasing local capacity on GHG emission estimates under the UNFCCC process; data reporting will be facilitated with increasing awareness of data availability in FAOSTAT.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: New | CSA: 5.7

Capacity development to support national institutions in collecting, analyzing and disseminating data on social protection in agriculture and rural areas

A questionnaire for collecting key social protection data will be piloted in two countries before the end of 2017. The possibility to reconcile microdata on social protection with administrative sources

at national level will be explored. This activity will be coordinated with the AGRIS project and the FSN-ISPA tool.

Leading Division: ESP | Status: New | CSA: 5.7

The Interagency Social Protection Assessment (ISPA) tool on food security and nutrition

-The tool will help countries improve their social protection systems by analysing strengths and weaknesses and offering options for further action. It will assess to what extent social protection programmes contribute to improving food security and nutrition outcomes.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 5.7

Rolling out of the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020 (WCA) through regional roundtables

The objective is to disseminate the new WCA 2020, covering the period 2016–2025, among the selected member countries of FAO in all regions.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: New | CSA: 5.7

Building countries' capacity to monitor SDGs 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 on the basis of agreed internationally-harmonized methodologies

1. This is the preparation of training material on the computation and monitoring of SDG indicators 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 2. with the organization of eight regional and subregional workshops. These will gather high-level technical officers (tentatively two for each country involved) for one week. The workshops will expose participants to the implementation of the integrated surveys of agriculture and the computation of the SDG indicators 2.3.1 and 2.3.2.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 5.7

Support to the development of statistics on cooperatives in agriculture

Reliable and comparable statistics on cooperatives are missing in most countries of the world. The ILO recommendation No.193 (2002) and subsequent ILO resolution concerning further work on statistics on cooperatives adopted at the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLC), held in Geneva in October 2013, encourages governments to ensure that national policies seek to improve national statistics on cooperatives with a view to the formulation and implementation of development policies. FAO and ILO are working to improve information and statistics on cooperatives.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 5.7

Rural Livelihoods Information System (capacity development)

FAO, the World Bank and IFAD have started a joint initiative aimed at constructing a coherent information base on rural livelihoods. RuLIS will be an information product, freely available on the web, which will include four different sections plus a landing page. It is conceived as a portal including both data and a set of ordered research papers and materials. Concerning the data, RuLIS will include: (i) a wide set of ready-made indicators of rural livelihoods at the national and sub-national levels, from a broad range of domains, including: a) income, productivity and inequality; b) inputs and technology; c) land and natural resources; d) infrastructure and services; e) employment, health and education; f) social protection; and g) other households and community characteristics. This information will be qualified by gender, income quantiles, size of the operation, degree of participation in agriculture, rural and urban areas, geographic locations and other

characteristics; (ii) a section allowing users to compute customized indicators, starting from household level data, without accessing them. This would offer the considerable advantage for expert users, to be able to extract customized information from confidential microdata, without violating the existing access constraints and (iii) access to bulk-download of indicators and available microdata. RuLIS will provide data for a large number of countries. Before being publicly released, RuLIS will have to reach a minimum critical mass of coherent data for about 50 countries from all regions of the world.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 5.7

Capacity building to national staff for the harmonization and dissemination of official statistics using CountrySTAT

The key objectives of the project relate to the capacity building component including: (i) strengthening the CountrySTAT systems established in the 17 Sub-Saharan countries and promoting the use of data: updating and strengthening the technical capacity of national staff, promoting high level Government commitment, strengthening technical and coordination institutions; improving data quality and improving the relevance and use of data through partnership with key data users; and (ii) strengthening the partnerships with relevant regional organizations in order to ensure the long-term sustainability of the systems by building capacity of a pool of regional and national experts and competent trainers able to provide technical support on a continuous basis through regional institutions (UEMOA and EAC) or as South-South cooperation.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 5.7

Capacity building to national staff for the harmonization and dissemination of official statistics using CountrySTAT -Congo

CountrySTAT-Congo, a one stop shop with quick and easy accessibility on the web has been Established and developed as a modern system for disseminating and archiving statistical data.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 5.7

Capacity building to national staff for the harmonization and dissemination of official statistics using CountrySTAT-ECO

The objective is to strengthen the technical capacity of national staff of ECO headquarters and in Member countries on the principles of using CountrySTAT; Implementation and development of the CountrySTAT system in Afghanistan will serve as the pilot country and resource basis for expansion to other countries.

Leading Division: ESS | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 5.7

Capacity building to national staff for the harmonization and dissemination of official statistics using CountrySTAT -Madagascar

The CountrySTAT system should enable the data and metadata organization, centralization, validation, harmonization and standardization coming from multiple sources, integrating them into a common platform through a unique combination of statistics and information technology.

Leading Division: FAORAF, FAORNE | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 5.7

Capacity development of national institutions responsible for carrying out of the agricultural censuses in various countries

The aim is to give assistance in the preparation and carrying out of agricultural censuses; building technical capacity for conducting agricultural censuses and surveys, tabulation and dissemination of census results.

Leading Division: FAORNE | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 5.7

Support to the Ministry of Agriculture of Lebanon in Strengthening and Modernization of the Agricultural Statistics System

This aims to strengthen the statistical capacity and systems of the country.

Leading Division: FAODO | Status: New | CSA: 5.7

Support program to Dominican Republic to improve its Agricultural and Food Security Statistical System

To improve the quality of Agricultural and Food Security Statistics, at the basis of evidence-based decision making, increasing the national capacity to monitor and analyse information and improving the quality of SDG indicators and of the based data used in FAO reports, SOFI and Panorama.

Leading Division: FAOGT | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 5.7

Support programme to Guatemala to improve its Agricultural and Food Security Statistical System

The objective is to improve the quality of Agricultural and Food Security Statistics used to make evidence-based decisions by increasing national capacity to better monitor and analyse information and to assist in improving the estimation of indicators used to monitor the SDGs and of the based data used in the FAO SOFI and Panorama reports.

Leading Division: FAORLC | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 5.7

Development of Methodology for the Implementation of Agricultural Statistical Systems in Latin America and the Caribbean

The objective of the project is to produce basic common resources for the development of agricultural statistical systems in Latin American and Caribbean countries.

Leading Division: FAONI | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 5.7

Support programme to Nicaragua to improve its Agricultural and Food Security Statistical System

The aim is to improve the quality of Agricultural and Food Security Statistics used to make evidence-based decisions by increasing national capacity to better monitor and analyse information and to assist in improving the estimation of indicators used to monitor the SDGs and of the based data used in the FAO SOFI and Panorama reports.

Leading Division: FAOSLM | Status: New | CSA: 5.7

Subregional TCP SLM: “Meso American countries NSOs Capacity Strengthen to measure and report progress on the Sustainable Development Goal 2 “End of hunger, achieve food security and nutrition improvement and promote sustainable agriculture””.

The aim of the TCP is to increase country capacity to monitor and report progress towards the achievement of the SDGs.

Leading Division: FAOREU | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 5.7

Capacity building of Sector for Statistics of Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration of Albania (MARDWA)

The aim is to build statistical capacity of the newly established Sector for Statistics of MARDWA.

Leading Division: FAOREU | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 5.7

Output 3 of the project: Support to the rollout of a general agricultural census as well as support to better agriculture statistics

The project will assist the National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia in conducting an agricultural census.

Leading Division: FAOREU | Status: Ongoing, reported for the first time | CSA: 5.7

Support to Ministry of Agriculture of Georgia (MoA) and GEOSTAT to improve agricultural statistics in order to ensure that they follow methodologies according to FAO standards

The aim is to support the MoA and GEOSTAT in improving agricultural statistics in order to ensure that they follow methodologies according to FAO standards. Technical assistance will be provided to support the MoA and GEOSTAT in designing and implementing a country-wide agricultural census to be conducted according to FAO standards.

Leading Division: AGL | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 5.7

The Integrated Monitoring initiative (GEMI): monitoring SDG 6.4

Project refers to monitoring SDG 6.4. The Integrated Monitoring initiative (GEMI) was established as an inter-agency initiative composed of FAO, UNEP, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, WHO and WMO, operating under the UN-Water umbrella, to monitor several targets of SDG6. As a partner of the GEMI initiative, FAO is the custodian agency for the monitoring of SDG 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". Two indicators will be used to monitor this target: 6.4.1: Change in water-use efficiency over time; 6.4.2: Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal in percentage of available freshwater resources. The monitoring of Target 6.4 will rely to a large extent on the data, the guidelines and the methodologies developed and provided by AQUASTAT. For more information see: <http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/projects/index.stm>.

Monitoring the two indicators of SDG 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". Indicator 6.4.1: "Change in water-use efficiency over time". Indicator 6.4.2: "Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal in percentage of available freshwater resources".

Leading Division: AGL | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 5.7

AQUASTAT - FAO's global water information system (capacity development)

AQUASTAT collects, analyses and disseminates data and information by country, by region and for the world, concentrating on water resources, water use and agricultural water management. AQUASTAT was responsible for MDG Indicator 7.5 "Proportion on renewable water resources used" and provided updated information on this on a yearly basis, by country, by region and for the world.

AQUASTAT is now responsible for SDG 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”, which has two indicators. AQUASTAT does not take measurements in the field but, if resources are available, gathers information from statistical offices and technical departments in the country, as well as through the Internet. A questionnaire for the detailed country survey is used, accompanied by guidelines, with definitions of each term. Most data asked are national-level and for a few items, also subnational-level data. In addition to filling in the questionnaire, a country profile following a pre-defined table of contents is prepared, to describe the particularities in each country, problems encountered in water management and irrigation and the prospects in agricultural water management. Modelling of data by means of GIS and water balance models is done for estimating unavailable data and for providing spatial data. GIS and remote sensing data are important input data, but the core remains data acquired through country surveys, which are also used for calibration. The query in the Main Database allows to select (i) a country, a number of countries, a region or a continent; for (ii) one variable, a group of variables, or selected variables; and for (iii) one five-year time period or several five-year time periods or latest value. Data-point metadata, if available, can be accessed through the query results page. Standardized tables holding key data are included in all country profiles and fact sheets containing key data are available online for each country. Regional overviews provide analysis by a grouping of countries which are similar in terms of geographic and socio-economic conditions. Transboundary river basin overviews are available for a selected number of transboundary river basins, including tables and maps. Spatial datasets prepared by AQUASTAT can easily be imported to a GIS and be downloaded from the Web site, such as: the global map of irrigation areas, the geo-referenced database on dams and a selection of global, continental, regional, country, major river basins, hydrological basins, river and climate maps, which can all be downloaded in PDF format or consulted interactively online. Most geo-spatial information produced by AQUASTAT is also available on FAO’s GeoNetwork Web site. Spatial information can also be found on AQUASTAT’s AquaMaps web page. The global digital map of irrigation areas, showing the percentage of areas equipped for irrigation by source of water has been created in cooperation with the University of Bonn, Germany. AQUASTAT is responsible for the UN-Water Federated Water Monitoring System and Key Water Indicator Portal and for the UN-Water Country Briefs.

Leading Division: AGA | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 5.7

Analysis and dissemination of household-level agricultural data, with a focus on livestock

The aim is to assist the governments in Tanzania and Uganda to review the newly-collected household level data and assess their quality from a statistical and a livestock perspective; to improve the survey tools (the questionnaires); and to provide inputs to the ministries responsible for livestock for improving the livestock content of selected policy documents (tbd).

Leading Division: FOA | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 5.7

Global Forest Resources Assessment

FAO has been collecting and analysing data on forest areas since 1947. This is done at intervals of five–ten years as part of the Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA). FRA 2015 contains information for 234 countries and territories on more than 100 variables related to the extent of forests, characteristics, management, uses and values for five points in time: 1990, 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015. All data are provided to FAO by countries in the form of a country report following a standard format, which includes the original data and reference sources and descriptions of how these have been used to estimate values for different points in time. (For definitions, reporting guidelines and format in English, French and Spanish see <http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/current-assessment/en/>.) Officially-nominated national correspondents and their teams prepare the country reports for the assessment. Some prepare more than one report as they also

report on dependent territories. For the remaining countries and territories where no information is provided, a report is prepared by FAO using existing information and a literature search. Once received, the country reports undergo a rigorous review process to ensure correct use of definitions and methodology as well as internal consistency. A comparison is made with past assessments and other existing data sources. Regular contacts between national correspondents and FAO staff by e-mail and regional/subregional review workshops form part of this review process. All country reports (including those prepared by FAO) are sent to the respective heads of forestry for validation before finalization. The data are then aggregated at subregional, regional and global levels by the FRA team at FAO.

Leading Division: ESN | Status: Ongoing | CSA: 5.7

FAO/INFOODS e-Learning Course on Food Composition Data

The aim is to improve the global production, collection and use of data related to food composition.