



Summary Report

Virtual Trainings

SDG indicator 2.4.1.

“Proportion of Agricultural Area under Productive and Sustainable Agriculture”

3 Groups:

1. 08-09-10 September 2020

Afghanistan, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Nepal, Pakistan and Viet Nam

2. 22-23-24 September 2020

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela

3. 13-14-15 October 2020

Armenia, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Malawi, Mali, Oman, Russian Federation, South Africa, Uganda, Ukraine and United Arab Emirates

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Introduction



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

Target 2.4

By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

SDG Indicator 2.4.1

Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

$$SDG2.4.1 = \frac{\text{Area under productive and sustainable agriculture}}{\text{Agricultural land area}}$$

Tier

An internationally agreed methodology does exist; but very few data points are available

II

As custodian agency of 21 indicators, FAO is working closely with its member states to develop their capacity on data collection and monitoring, especially as it pertains to sustainable food and agriculture. In particular, several indicators have recently been reclassified as Tier II, which means that they now have an internationally recognized methodology and are ready for data collection for the first time. Given that the methodology of the Tier II indicators were newly developed, it was obvious at the outset that substantial capacity development efforts will be required by FAO to support member states in the adoption, implementation and reporting of these indicators. These Tier II indicators include SDG indicator 2.4.1 - Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture which is measured at a farm level using agricultural surveys.

In 2020, the unexpected COVID-19 pandemic engulfed the entire globe, hampering the normal statistical operations of the countries, given that regular data collection activities are no longer possible due to health reasons, budgetary constraints and shift in national priorities and thus focus to combat the pandemic. In addition to this, COVID has also challenged the traditional capacity development activities planned by FAO to support countries on the methodology and data collection of Tier II SDG indicators.

Given this context, the SDG 2.4.1 team of the Statistics Division of FAO improvised their capacity development strategy amid COVID-19 that has inhibited international travel and thus in person national and regional trainings and workshops. In this respect, in close coordination and collaboration with the Regional and Country Offices of FAO, three Virtual Trainings on SDG 2.4.1 were organized between September and October for member countries.

These first ever virtual trainings on SDG 2.4.1 that have now been conducted successfully, were attended by 29 countries from Asian, Latin American and Caribbean (LAC), African, European and Near East Regions. The ultimate aim of these trainings were to build capacity of the national staff on the methodology, data collection tools and reporting mechanism of SDG indicator 2.4.1. The trainings were of maximum impact, which is evident from the attendance of 298 participants. In addition, the training were cost effective in terms of its organization, as there were no expenses incurred on international travel of the participants, resource persons and on booking venues for the trainings. The virtual trainings accommodated even larger number of participants, which usually is not possible in normal in-person trainings due to budgetary constraints. These attendees had diverse backgrounds, including; National focal points of SDG 2.4.1 and other relevant staff of National Statistical Offices (NSOs), Ministries of Agriculture (MOA), Ministries of Environment and other agencies relevant to sustainable agriculture.

One distinguishing feature of these trainings were that apart from the English as a working language, simultaneous translations were provided in Spanish for the Latin American group of countries and in Russian for the Russian speaking countries. Availing this option made a huge difference in terms of participant engagement, improved understanding and thus uptake of these trainings by countries for which English was not the official language.

Objectives

The core objectives of these three virtual trainings were to:

- Provide technical training to build capacity of the national staff on SDG indicator 2.4.1 methodology, compilation and interpretation;
- Introduce the tools for data collection (including an overview of alternative data sources);
- Discuss available national and sub-national data useful to analyze sustainable food and agriculture;
- Understand the existing data gaps and discuss country plans to bridge it in the short/medium/long term;
- Introduce additional mechanisms/frameworks to measure and monitor sustainable agriculture.

The trainings also provided the national staff a platform to discuss and share their experiences, constraints and strategies to overcome potential challenges in data collection, analysis and reporting of SDG indicator 2.4.1.

Outputs

The virtual trainings helped the national counterparts in evaluating the availability of national and sub-national data needed to compute indicator 2.4.1, understanding its measurement challenges and introducing effective data collection and reporting mechanisms. The ultimate aim was to provide basis for designing improved data-driven policies and international reporting. Particularly, the following outputs have been achieved through the virtual trainings:

- Trained 29 countries (298 national staff) on the methodology and tools for SDG indicator 2.4.1, so that its adoption at the country level and its reporting to FAO can be supported;
- Several countries have submitted a brief action plan that summarize the current situation of data availability on the 11 sub-indicators of SDG 2.4.1 and how they plan to bridge the remaining data gaps;
- As a result of the training, some countries also requested further bespoke technical assistance from FAO to implement the indicator i.e. mapping of the data gaps, customization of existing agriculture surveys, sampling design, data collection and analysis to construct and finally report the indicator.

Agenda

The agenda of the virtual trainings is in Annex 1 (though it slightly varied from one group to another). The resource persons delivered presentations, steered and carried out discussions with the participants on data and capacity gaps and requirements for establishing a robust monitoring system for the SDG indicator 2.4.1. As highlighted earlier, the virtual trainings were organized for countries belonging to different regions, each training has been of a duration of 3 half-days, with two sessions per day of about 1 hour and 45 minutes each. The dates of the trainings and group of countries that participated were as follows:

Dates	Group of Countries	No. of participants
8-9-10 September 2020	Afghanistan, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Nepal, Pakistan and Viet Nam	64
22-23-24 September 2020	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela	168
13-14-15 October 2020	Armenia, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Malawi, Mali, Oman, Russian Federation, South Africa, Uganda, Ukraine and United Arab Emirates	66

The list of participants is in Annex 2.

Training proceedings:

Day 1

Opening

Mr Arbab Asfandiyar Khan, Economist, ESS, opened all three virtual trainings by welcoming the participants on behalf of ESS division of FAO. In his opening remarks, he emphasized the importance of the agenda 2030 and highlighted FAO capacity development support and technical assistance to countries for implementation and monitoring of the 21 SDG indicators under FAO's custodianship. He also underlined that the implementation of the SDG monitoring framework provides an opportunity for countries to improve their agricultural and rural statistical systems. He highlighted the universal nature of the SDGs, and the role of member countries, who are in the driving seat of the Agenda, and are shaping the process; along with the role of custodian agencies, such as FAO.

Ms Stefania Bacci, Statistician, ESS, then introduced the basic rules for carrying out smooth virtual training through the Zoom application.

Session 1: SDG indicators under FAO mandate

Mr Asfandiyar Khan presented briefly the 21 SDG indicators under FAO custodianship, highlighting their tier status, underlying rationale, data sources, current status in terms of data coverage and FAO strategy to support member states to bridge the capacity and data collection gaps. He underlined that these international methodologies were produced in consultation with national stakeholders, with a view to ensure cross country comparability and to support better national policies. He also introduced the background documents, websites and FAO's forward looking strategy to ensure a streamlined implementation and reporting of the 21 SDG indicators.

Session 2: Introduction on SDG indicator 2.4.1

Mr Asfandiyar Khan presented in detail the SDG indicator 2.4.1 "Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture". He described the process for development of the methodology and its fundamental building blocks at length, particularly explaining the scope, coverage, periodicity and themes and sub-indicators covered as part of the framework of SDG 2.4.1. He also gave the historical perspective and highlighted that in 2016, the FAO Strategic Program on Sustainable Agriculture and Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics (GSARS) joined forces to develop the pioneer methodology through a consultative and iterative process to reclassify the SDG indicator 2.4.1 to tier II in October 2018. He thereafter touched upon the process of further refinements carried out in the biodiversity sub-indicator that were re-endorsed by Inter Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals (IAEG-SDG) in November 2019. He acknowledged at the outset that defining and measuring sustainable agricultural, a multi-dimensional concept is challenging as it is complex and country specific and has never been done before and that SDG 2.4.1 methodology provides the first ever framework to do so. He emphasized that:

- The endorsed methodology is a groundbreaking effort of FAO and is a result of a long participatory and consultative process that involved the contributions of thematic/subject matter experts, statisticians, policy makers and researchers from country institutions i.e. NSOs and MOAs, international organizations, civil society, private sector and academia. It was stressed that the reason behind involving key stakeholders with diverse backgrounds was to make this indicator owned by everybody, specifically countries.

- The current methodology of 2.4.1. embody the fundamental principles i.e. its universal, policy relevant and practical.

He then elaborated the formula for calculation of the indicator i.e. the extent of land under productive and sustainable agriculture (numerator), as well as the agricultural land area (the denominator). Lastly he touched upon the approaches and strategy for data collection as well as the process and mechanism of reporting the indicator.

Session 3-4-5: Indicator's framework – Economic, Social and Environmental Dimensions

Mr. Asfandiyar Khan explained in detail the 11 sub-indicators that comprise the framework of indicator 2.4.1. It was highlighted that each sub-indicator is assessed at the level of the agricultural holding and thereafter the sustainability status is associated with the agricultural land area of that holding and the results aggregated at the national or sub-national level.

He also explained that in order to capture the concept of continuous progress towards sustainability, the 'Traffic Light' approach is used, in which three sustainability levels are considered for each sub-indicator:

- **Green:** 'desirable'- Meets desirable sustainability criteria.
- **Yellow:** 'acceptable' - The sub-indicator meets the minimum sustainability criteria, but still below desirable level: significant progress still possible.
- **Red:** 'unsustainable' - The sub-indicator doesn't meet the minimum sustainability criteria: major challenges must be overcome.

Mr. Asfandiyar Khan then reiterated that based on the threshold values for each sub-indicator, the farms and its agriculture areas are assigned sustainability status using the traffic light approach. Specifically, the sub-indicators by its sustainability status are expressed as percentage of total agricultural area at the national or sub-national levels. Finally the 11 themes/sub-indicators are reported separately in a dashboard. The dashboard is reported at national level for international reporting. However, for national policy purposes (if needed) the dashboard can be produced at sub-national or other administrative levels, different holdings types i.e. household or non-household sectors, crop/livestock/mixed systems and irrigated and or non- irrigated holdings.

Moreover, he exemplified the Bangladesh pilot testing results (carried out in 2018-19) while explaining the methodology of each sub-indicator. However, it was highlighted that the tests in Bangladesh were conducted based on an earlier version of the methodology and survey questionnaire and thus it doesn't reflect the latest version of the methodology reapproved by the IAEG-SDG in November 2019. It was highlighted that the STATA scripts developed back then were to analyse Bangladesh pilot data, hence countries were advised to carefully look into and revise the STATA scripts accordingly before applying it to their data.

The presentations were followed by Question and Answer (Q&A) sessions where participants asked several technical and process related questions to clarify the concepts, methodology, thresholds, data sources and its applicability for their respective countries.

Day 2

Session 1: SDG 2.4.1. Data collection tools (survey questionnaire and alternative data sources)

Mr. Asfandiyar Khan explained FAO strategy and the options that have been developed to enable data collection at the country level on SDG 2.4.1. Each option was then covered in detail, that include 1) standalone questionnaire module, 2) AGRISurvey programme and 50x2030 initiative and 3) the possibility of using existing or alternative data sources. In this session, he presented thoroughly the standalone questionnaire and the supplementary documents (including the Enumerators manual, data entry manual, calculation procedure and sampling guidance). Finally it was highlighted that countries can use existing/alternative data sources to report on sub-indicator 2.4.1 provided the data sources fulfil certain conditions recommended by the methodological note.

Session 2: SDG 2.4.1 in the context of AGRIS and 50x2030

In this session Mr. Flavio Bolliger (Senior Statistician of the Survey team at FAO HQ) introduced the Agriculture Integrated Survey (AGRIS) model (a 10 years survey programme developed by the GSARS). He then described the AGRISurvey programme and the way it operates by applying the AGRIS approach in selected countries to provide agriculture sector information at a reasonable cost. He also presented 50x2030 initiative, its integrated data collection model that includes both the AGRISurvey programme and the Living Standards Measurement Study – Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA) approach, to capture the economic, social and environmental aspects of the holding and the household associated with it.

He then explained the integration of SDG 2.4.1. with AGRISurvey programme and presented two choices: to integrate 2.4.1 questions in the CORE module and collect all the data in one year; or, allow more flexibility by integrating some of the questions within the CORE Module and other questions in the Production Methods and Environment (PME) Module, thus collecting data in two consecutive years. The pros and cons of each choice were presented. In addition, 2.4.1. integration in 50X2030 Initiative was also presented. Under this approach, countries have the flexibility to adopt the customized version of PME questionnaire with 2.4.1 questions to ensure its complete coverage.

Session 3: FAO SDG 2.4.1 data collection questionnaire

Ms Bacci showed the data collection questionnaire, the tool using which FAO collect data on SDG 2.4.1 from countries. This questionnaires was dispatched for the first time to all member countries on August 10, 2020. The questionnaire was addressed to SDG 2.4.1 national focal points, the general SDG focal points and to the Head of NSOs, with copy to FAO regional and country offices. The deadline set for this year was highlighted in the presentation that was set as 30 September, 2020. She also showed in detail the different parts of the questionnaires, the three Introductory sections i): cover page, – which asks country-specific information; ii): instructions - on how to complete the questionnaire and its structure; and iii): definitions - key concepts, terms and international standards used), the three data reporting sections (one for each dimension, economic, social and environmental), and two supplementary information sections (metadata – that collects information on the variables and data items, its coverage, source, unit of measurement, frequency etc.; and feedback – that includes a simple survey with 10 questions that helps FAO in further improving the questionnaire. She also emphasized the importance of filling the questionnaire in the correct way, especially the data reporting sections.

Session 4: Findings of the pilot tests of SDG 2.4.1 FAO data collection questionnaire

Ms Bacci presented the results of the pilot testing of FAO data collection Questionnaire that was carried out between December 2019 and April 2020. She illustrated the scope, objectives, and the selection criteria for choosing the 45 pilot countries. Then she presented salient results of the tests: 71% of the countries acknowledged receipt of the questionnaire; 53% sent the questionnaire back partially filled or completely filled; 44% filled either the survey section or the feedback section; 16% provided actual data; and 7% stated they don't have any data. She focused on the 7 countries that provided actual data and emphasized that they used both farm survey data as well as existing data from other sources, proxies and expert judgement. Moreover, she illustrated the situation of data availability by sub-indicator, presented results of the short survey section and the feedback section and concluded with next steps.

Session 5: SDG 2.4.1 data collection and reporting (Canada experience)

In this session, Mr Martin Beaulieu (from Statistics Canada), presented SDG 2.4.1 in their national context. He presented the challenges encountered in answering the FAO 2.4.1 questionnaire. One of the most important challenge was the representativity of some environmental sub-indicators as Canadian agriculture is much diversified by eco-regions and sub-national areas. Census of Agriculture data linked with post Census data on farm management was useful to provide answers. It would be difficult of introducing new surveys which could go against the importance of reducing the response burden to farmers. However, linking existing census, surveys and administrative data sources should help to improve reporting. With addition resources, some proxy measures (e.g. number of farms) could be eventually changed into reporting areas. Canada also recognizes the importance to follow the FAO 2.4.1 methodology to ensure cross country comparability.

Day 3

Session 1: Data reporting to FAO (with focus on FAOSTAT)

Ms Bacci presented FAOSTAT platform, an established FAO process for data collection and reporting on food and agriculture data. For each FAOSTAT domain, she requested the countries that participated in the training to take a look at the national Focal Points and as well the status of data reported in the last 3 years. It was stressed that the participants coordinate with the relevant institutions and concerned officials to reconfirm the focal points, and if a given country hasn't reported data in the last 3 years, then find out the underlying reasons for this situation so that the issues can be discussed and resolved.

Session 2: Introduction to additional mechanisms/frameworks to measure and monitor sustainable agriculture (PROSA framework)

In this presentation Mr Nathan introduced the FAO ongoing work on the report named, "Progress Towards Sustainable Agriculture" which is a joint-work of the FAO Statistics and Agri-food Economics divisions that has gone through internal and external peer-review. It was clarified upfront that the report is based on available national data taken from FAOSTAT and is conceived as an additional framework to monitor sustainable agriculture globally through national level proxies. The report focuses on progress over time of the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable agriculture. For the analysis, countries were grouped into 4 different food systems typologies based on factor productivities – Modern food systems, Land-intensive mixed food systems, Capital-intensive mixed food systems, and traditional food systems. The traffic-light approach applied in the paper allowed for the identification of sustainability hotspots for each of the different food systems typologies. The report also analyzed the

drivers of change with the analysis focusing on demographic dynamics, inequality, farm-size structure, the global integration of agriculture, and government support to agriculture. One of the messages conveyed in the report is that government support is one of the most important and direct mechanisms available to policy makers to encourage sustainable agricultural development.

Session 3: Indicator 2.4.1 Short/Medium/Long term expectations

In this session Mr Asfandiyar Khan covered the short, medium and long term expectations of FAO in terms of SDG 2.4.1 implementation and reporting. He highlighted that in short run countries may only be able to report on the sub-set of the 11 sub-indicators. He emphasized that collecting information on the remaining sub-indicators to report on the entire dashboard will be a gradual process i.e. as and when data and capacity gaps are bridged by the countries over time. In the same presentation participants were also informed about the FAO data collection plans and the upcoming activities on development of guidelines on use of alternative data sources to report on the indicator.

Session 4: Discussion on challenges in data collection and reporting on SDG indicator 2.4.1 and action plan to overcome it

In this session the lead representatives of each country discussed and elaborated on below questions:

- To what extent your country is ready to report on the SDG 2.4.1 based on the current farm survey approach?
- Do you think assessment of sustainable agriculture using 2.4.1 framework will support your national policy making?
- What are the constraints that inhibit your country to report on SDG 2.4.1 in the short term (given the current state of agriculture statistical system)? How are you planning on overcoming these challenges in the medium to long term?
- Are you currently using any framework to report on sustainable agriculture? If yes, can these ongoing processes help feed into 2.4.1?
- What alternative data sources do you envision that can be used to report on the respective 11 sub-indicators of SDG 2.4.1?
- What proxies can be used in the interim period for reporting on sustainable agriculture while countries are getting organized to implement and operationalize SDG 2.4.1 methodology?
- What do you expect from FAO in terms of further support to help you improve it reporting on 2.4.1?

Though preliminary feedback was received during discussions with country representatives, however, towards the end of the session, it was agreed with the participants that the stocktaking exercise for SDG 2.4.1 should be completed and sent back to FAO to assess the data gaps. As well it was decided that an action plan will be submitted by each country covering the potential future steps on implementation and reporting the indicator. In general, majority of countries requested further support i.e. tailored technical assistance and training to overcome the remaining challenges and resource constraints in integrating SDG 2.4.1 needs with agricultural surveys to produce required data and also data processing and analysis to compute the 11 sub-indicators. The participants were requested to approach FAO formally, by writing to the SDG 2.4.1 team at FAO HQ while keeping in the loop the FAO regional offices (RAP/RAF/RLC/REU/RNE) for requesting further technical assistance and support on the indicator in particular and improving the agricultural statistical systems in general.

Summary of country discussions

GROUP 1

The first group that were trained on the SDG 2.4.1 methodology through this new approach of virtual training comprised of 6 Asian countries with about 65 government officials. The open discussion held on the third day of the training underlined that almost all countries are interested and willing to implement concrete plans to implement SDG 2.4.1. Indonesia, Nepal, Afghanistan and Vietnam requested specific technical assistance from FAO in their efforts to overcome different set of issues covering the entire spectrum i.e. from mapping the data gaps, to customizing the surveys, to processing and analysis. The country also expressed keen interest in FAO proposed work on the use of about alternative data sources to report on the indicator.

1. Indonesia:

- a. The country is in the process of testing AGRIS in its 3 provinces, in this context it was highlighted that the information collected may be useful for estimation of some sub-indicators of SDG 2.4.1.
- b. The country will share the results of this testing exercise with FAO once completed.
- c. It was also highlighted that a full scale survey will be carried out in 2021, for which results will probably be available in 2022.
- d. Currently the country doesn't have a data collection system that can provide all information needed for all sub-indicators of SDG 2.4.1, which is the reason why they are testing the AGRIS survey. FAO was requested to provide a support in mapping of alternative data source that can be used to compute SDG 2.4.1 indicator.
- e. Asfandiyar Khan emphasized the importance of properly training the enumerators before administration of the survey. He also mentioned that a CAPI version will be made available for the SDG 2.4.1 survey questionnaire in the coming months. In addition it was highlighted that the stocktaking excel sheet is the very first step that will help country understand what is available or partially available and what is missing with regards to SDG 2.4.1.

2. Nepal:

- a. In 2019, with support from the AGRISurvey programme project team, the country has completed test data collection using the PME module (with SDG 2.4.1 questions integrated) in one district. In collaboration with SDG 2.4.1 team, the FAO Survey team is supporting the country in analyzing the pilot tests micro data. In 2022, the country has plans to conduct the full AGRISurvey covering the entire country there by enabling them collect national information on SDG 2.4.1.
- b. In 2021, Nepal is going to administer census and thus will not conduct any surveys, however, they will try to incorporate questions from SDG 2.4.1 questionnaire in the census.
- c. Hoping that the COVID-19 will come to an end soon, Nepal mentioned to carry out another round of the Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS), where they will try to collect some data on 2.4.1.
- d. The country representative requested FAO to look in to the possibility on the use of alternative data sources to report on SDG 2.4.1 and requested support in terms of mapping SDG 2.4.1 data needs vis-à-vis the existing alternative data sources.

- e. It was highlighted that possibly by 2023 the country will have a full reporting on SDG 2.4.1.
3. Afghanistan:
- a. It was highlighted that the country doesn't have any agricultural survey in place. The country has recently conducted Household Integrated Survey (first time through computer tablets). The country is in the data collection phase now and possibly will have some data by first quarter of 2021. Technical assistance and financial support from FAO and donors was requested to process and analyze the data collected.
 - b. The overall state of security situation in the country was highlighted as an area of concern, as it impedes administration and monitoring of the survey in the field in certain areas of the country that are inaccessible.
 - c. In terms of exploring possible synergies amongst different streams of work / projects that FAO is supporting country on, FAO highlighted that Global Environment Facility (GEF) project on land sustainability is in progress in Afghanistan in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture. Some possible linkages will be to assess if the GEF project outputs can be linked with SDG 2.4.1. work in term of integrating the geospatial information with survey data.
4. Vietnam:
- a. In continuation of the ongoing support to the Vietnamese NSO and MOA by FAO SDG 2.4.1 team that started in 2019, the country has recently conducted Mid-term Agriculture Survey (i.e. in July 2020) in which SDG indicator 2.4.1 data needs were integrated and thus data on SDG 2.4.1 was collected as a testing exercise.
 - b. The country requested further support from FAO in processing and analyzing the information collected. Once analyzed the results are planned for dissemination by the end of 2020.
 - c. In 2021, Vietnam will revise the existing agricultural surveys to integrate the data needs of 11 sub-indicators of SDGs 2.4.1. The intention is to collect information on economic and environmental dimensions annually, while social dimension every two years.
 - d. Report on the sub-indicators on social dimension will be (regularly) available from 2022. While for economic and social dimensions in 2023.
5. Pakistan:
- a. The country highlighted that potentially they may adapt the census of agriculture for adding some of the SDG 2.4.1 questions. However, Asfandiyar Khan explained that censuses are usually meant to collect structural information and thus it may certainly provide information on some but not all of the sub-indicators. It was also highlighted that in addition to census that may provide some useful information, in parallel it's better to adapt the agricultural surveys as well for SDG 2.4.1 data collection

GROUP 2

The countries from LAC region showed keen interest in the 3 days virtual training reflected through the voluntary participation of 12 countries by more than 160 government officials. Furthermore, following the training, FAO was contacted by several countries that have a regular agricultural survey program in place including Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Uruguay requesting additional support and reiterating their willingness to work towards reporting on 2.4.1. Additionally, Brazil expressed interest to collaborate with FAO on testing the prospective proposal for the measuring sub-indicators using alternative data sources (such as remote sensing and other sources) once it is developed. Due to the

massive interest, available capacity, and feasibility in leveraging existing agricultural survey programs, LAC has the right ingredients and thus potential for generating 2.4.1 data and gradually moving SDG 2.4.1 closer to a Tier 1 status over time.

1. Chile

- a. Chile does not have much progress with any of the sub-indicators of SDG 2.4.1 but they want to use it in the future as an instrument for policy decisions.
- b. They have a very old census (2007), its update is expected with the census survey that would begin in March 2021.
- c. They have budget limitations to include all the questions that are needed to address all sub-indicators but hope to include some of the questions in this process prior to the census survey.
- d. They asked FAO help in the best possible way to develop public policies through the 2.4.1 indicator.
- e. Asfandiyar Khan explained that they can proceed with compilation and reporting of the subset of sub-indicators (one or more) on which already data exists. This approach will ensure that Chile is able to establish a baseline at the outset to see what information is available and what is missing. Thereafter over time and as and when Chile integrates SDG 2.4.1. data needs with the data sources that are available at the national level, it will gradually progresses to report on the entire suite of 11 sub-indicators.

2. Peru

- a. The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the country economically, so including the SDG 2.4.1 questions in the agriculture survey would be challenging as it require additional funds.
- b. The national institutions i.e. the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics and the Ministry of Agriculture are working closely and in tandem. It was highlighted by the country representative that data exists through alternative sources for the following sub-indicators: land productivity, profitability, land tenure, and decent employment.
- c. In addition it was mentioned that, that the country has more than 172 crops / livestock products.
- d. In addition, agricultural workers (which are almost 4 million) are informal (with very low incomes received only in two planting / harvest seasons, complemented by other sources of income such as transportation and tourism).
- e. A concern was expressed that due to deficiencies in existing data sources, as data are either missing or partially available on the following sub-indicators i.e. soil health, water use, biodiversity, and food security
- f. An analysis was carried out to determine the availability of data for each of the sub-indicators based on the information available.
- g. They plan to update the sampling frame of the agricultural survey and unify it with the Household Survey for 2021, however, there is a budgetary issues.
- h. Asfandiyar Khan suggested to make a formal request to FAO i.e. both SDG 2.4.1 team and the FAO Regional Office to investigate the possibility on how FAO can support Peru moving forward. The next step is to fill in the SDG 2.4.1 stock taking exercise as this will help pin point and isolate the extent of missing data, the problems and impediments to the calculation of the SDG 2.4.1 and thus nature and extent of support required from FAO.

3. Argentina

- a. It was highlighted that Indicator 2.4.1 is very useful for public policies.
- b. It is difficult to maintain an up-to-date census sampling frame as it is done with great effort every 10 years.

- c. The country has 170 million registered agricultural hectares, which makes it highly complex, as well as a highly diverse in terms of production, with farms of more than 10 hectares, most of which are non-family farmers.
- d. They do not have an agricultural survey due to resource constraints.

4. Brazil

- a. The country is not able to calculate the sub-indicators as they only have old census and in the current agricultural survey only production data are available and thus nothing about the environmental dimension is collected.
- b. The indicator can support the country's political decisions, but it is an area that they leave to the Ministry of Agriculture, since IBGE does not have much inference in this regard.
- c. The main restrictions they face are budget, as well as time (even more than before due to COVID-19 pandemic) to be able to hire statistical professionals to work on producing this indicator.
- d. They have plans to process the use of probabilistic statistical sources of surveys (AGRIS type), using the census sampling frame as a base, but the problem is that the census is very old and they must update it first and its update does not have the necessary adjustments to include what the calculation of this indicator requires.
- e. The country requested FAO to provide further support on methodological aspects.
- f. Additionally, Brazil expressed interest to collaborate with FAO on testing the prospective proposal for the measuring sub-indicators using alternative data sources (such as remote sensing and other sources).
- g. Asfandiyar Khan mentioned that FAO is supporting the Low and Lower Middle Income Countries (L/LMIC) through an initiative called 50X2030 to improve agriculture.
- h. It was also highlighted if Brazil believes to have capacity for a pilot survey to test alternative data sources, a formal communication should be directed to FAO HQ and Regional Office with to see how FAO can support Brazil to advance on this front. Regarding the piloting that will possibly be undertaken next year as and when the proposal on alternative data sources is developed, FAO will then evaluate and select a few countries from across the world according to their data sources.

GROUP 3

The Virtual Training on SDG 2.4.1 for the 3rd and final group was held in October 2020. It was participated by 11 countries from Africa, Near East, Europe and Central Asia, and in total 64 participants with backgrounds, including representatives from National Statistical Offices, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and other institutions and organizations relevant to sustainability issues.

The open discussion held on the third day of the virtual training highlighted the huge interest and willingness to implement and report on SDG 2.4.1.

1. UAE:

- a. The Emirate of Abu Dhabi (ADAFSA - UAE) has developed an Agriculture Sustainability Index with 4 dimensions (i.e. governance, economic, social and environment) and included 46 sub-indicators. Thereafter they came to know about SDG 2.4.1 and requested a discussion with SDG 2.4.1 team, based on the discussions they aligned their index with SDG 2.4.1 framework.
- b. The data on SDG 2.4.1 has now been collected by Abu Dhabi in the context of the Agriculture sustainability index to build a baseline for the indicator this year.

- c. Furthermore, it was highlighted that in total there are 24,000 farms in Abu Dhabi of which they have selected a sample of 1,600 farms.
 - d. It was highlighted that they collected data on all sub-indicators except for the FIES sub-indicator, which is not relevant given that social safety nets and protection is working adequately in UAE.
 - e. In coming weeks, the data collected will be ready for analysis. In the analysis phase (in a month time) they may come back to FAO for further support.
 - f. Asfandiyar Khan suggested ADAFSA to contact the NSO in UAE, and share their experience on SDG 2.4.1. with them. It was also highlighted that the experience of ADAFSA will be beneficial for the rest of GCC countries (i.e. Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and Oman). ADAFSA willingly agreed to get in touch with the NSO from UAE and other countries in the region to share their experiences with them.
 - g. The NSO of UAE highlighted that collecting data on the use of pesticides and fertilizers is challenging. Further it was highlighted that data are dated or partial and are not a priority for the country. In reaction, Asfandiyar Khan mentioned that they need to integrate pesticides and fertilizers questions from SDG 2.4.1, if not so then it is not possible to report on 2.4.1 sub-indicators.
2. Malawi:
- a. The representative acknowledged that SDG indicator 2.4.1 is a key for adequate policy planning. It was also mentioned that the farm survey is not ready to report on SDG 2.4.1. and that coordination is needed between Ministry of Agriculture and NSO.
 - b. Technical support from FAO was requested, if and when funds are available. Asfandiyar Khan suggested to write officially to FAO for further support.
 - c. The country has just finished 2019-20 Integrated and Household survey (IHS) which is administered every 3 to 4 years and it is financed by World Bank. It was mentioned that in the context of HIS survey some other data comes from other ministries the country has collected some information relevant to SDG 2.4.1 (including FIES). Asfandiyar Khan wondered if the sub-set of agricultural households in the IHS is sufficient enough for it to be representative of the population of agricultural holdings at the national level.
 - d. It was highlighted by the country representative that IHS has a big sample size that represents well the country.
3. Uganda:
- a. The implementation of SDG 2.4.1 framework will support adequate national policy making. The government supports statistics (financially speaking) but they have own funds too. Quarterly they need to report to government on all SDGs
 - b. In 2017, the country carried out agricultural survey and in 2018 AGRIS, both of which collect some data for SDG 2.4.1.
 - c. The NSO is in process of finalizing analysis of 2019 data. This means that next year some sub-indicators on SDG 2.4.1 will be reported.
 - d. The issues with fertilizers data, as they do not have conversion factors.
 - e. As far as alternative data sources are concerned, they have the annual agricultural survey (AGRIS) and Uganda national panel survey and agricultural households are well represented in both.

Session 5: Wrap-up

Mr Asfandiyar Khan and Ms Bacci officially closed the virtual training.

They thanked and expressed their gratitude and profound appreciation to the participants and their country institutions and organizations for having supported the virtual training by making room in their busy work schedule to attend the training in these extraordinary circumstance.

They also thanked all the FAO colleagues from the Regional Offices for their contributions in supporting SDG 2.4.1 team with the organizational aspects of the training especially in making the last minute arrangements for Spanish/Russian simultaneous translations.

Before closing, the attendees were requested to evaluate the course (anonymously) by filling in an online evaluation forms. The results will help the SDG indicator 2.4.1 team improving the structure and organization of the course for future trainings. Results of the evaluation can be found in Annex 3. Recordings of all the sessions for each Group of countries can be found in Annex 4.

Results and main conclusions

- Almost 300 participants from 29 countries were technically trained on the conceptual and methodological issues, compilation and interpretation of the indicator through presentations, discussions, Q&A sessions and quizzes;
- FAO introduced tools for the indicator's data collection including standalone survey module, AGRISurvey program and 50x2030 Initiative and alternative data sources i.e. censuses, administrative records etc.;
- The activity triggered the process of assessment of the available national and sub-national data required to measure and report on the indicator through stock taking exercise and action plan to be submitted by the trainee countries.

Next steps

The below listed next steps were mutually agreed, where countries were requested to provide one official consolidated response per country to be sent to sdg241-indicator@fao.org:

The following next steps were agreed with the participants during the last session on Day 3:

- Fill in and send back to FAO 2020 data collection questionnaire using current available data (due date: 30 October 2020 for all groups).
- Fill in and send back to FAO the Stocktaking Excel Sheet to assess the data gaps vis-à-vis SDG 2.4.1 data requirements (due date: 20 Sept 2020 for group 1; 8 October 2020 for group 2; 30 October 2020 for group 3)
- Prepare a two to three pages action plan for implementation of and reporting on 2.4.1 (due date: 20 Sept 2020 for group 1; 8 October 2020 for group 2; 30 October 2020 for group 3): The action plan has to take into account the following questions:
 - Which sub-indicators can your country report immediately?

- Identify and highlight the constraints/issues that inhibit your country to report on the entire dashboard of SDG 2.4.1.
- What action will be taken and by when by your country to overcome these constraints and issues to be able to collect data on SDG 2.4.1 and report it to FAO?

Countries action plans can be found in Annex 6.



Annex 1: Agenda of the Virtual Trainings

SDG indicator 2.4.1			
Day 1			
Session	Description	Presenter/ Facilitator	Time Slot (in minutes)
Opening	Welcome address / Introduction / Objectives of the training	FAO/Asfandiyar Khan, Stefania Bacci	5
Session 1	SDG indicators under FAO mandate	FAO/Asfandiyar Khan	15
Session 2	SDG 2.4.1: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	FAO/Asfandiyar Khan	45
Session 3	Sub-indicators in the economic dimension	FAO/Asfandiyar Khan	40
Break			10
Session 4	Sub-indicators in the environmental dimension	FAO/Asfandiyar Khan	50
Session 5	Sub-indicators in social dimension	FAO/Asfandiyar Khan	30
Day 2			
Session 1	SDG 2.4.1. Data collection tools (survey questionnaire and alternative data sources)	FAO/Asfandiyar Khan	45
Session 2	SDG 2.4.1 in the context of AGRIS and 50x2030	FAO (AGRIS team)/Flavio Bolliger	35
Break			10
Session 3	FAO SDG 2.4.1 data collection questionnaire	FAO/Stefania Bacci	15
Session 4	Findings of the pilot tests of SDG 2.4.1 FAO data collection questionnaire	FAO/Stefania Bacci	25

Session 5	SDG 2.4.1 data collection and reporting (Canada experience)	STATCAN (Canada)/Martin Beaulieu	45
Session 6	Wrap-up	All	5
Day 3			
Session 1	Data reporting to FAO (with focus on FAOSTAT)	FAO/Stefania Bacci	15
Session 2	Introduction to additional mechanisms/frameworks to measure and monitor sustainable agriculture (PROSA framework)	FAO/Nathan Wanner	30
Session 3	Indicator 2.4.1 Short/Medium/Long term expectations	FAO/Asfandiyar Khan	40
Break			10
Session 4	Discussion on challenges in data collection and reporting on SDG indicator 2.4.1 and action plan to overcome it	All	75
Session 5	Wrap-up, next steps, evaluation and closing (group photo)	FAO/Asfandiyar Khan, Stefania Bacci	10

Annex 2: List of participants

Participants of Group 1 (08-09-10 September 2020)

Afghanistan, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Nepal, Pakistan and Viet Nam

Country	Name	Institution	1st day	2nd day	3rd day
Kazakhstan	Dossanova Ainur Seidgalikyzy	Committee on Statistics	X		
Kazakhstan	Abraeva Assemgul Umyrbayevna	Committee on Statistics	X	X	
Kazakhstan	Aubakirova Aigul Orazovna	Committee on Statistics	X		
Nepal	Shrijana Timilsina	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock development		X	X
Nepal	Padma Pokhrel	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock development	X	X	X
Nepal	Netra Prasad Bhatta	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock development	X	X	X
Nepal	Kiran Ghimire	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock development	X	X	X
Nepal	Bikash Poudel	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock development	X	X	X
Nepal	Salik Ram Poudel	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock development	X	X	X
Nepal	Binod Gnawali	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock development	X	X	X
Nepal	Nabin Bhandari	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock development	X	X	X
Nepal	Ram Krishna Regmi	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock development	X	X	X
Nepal	Chet Bahadur Roka	Central Bureau of Statistics of Nepal	X	X	X
Nepal	Ganesh Phuyal	Central Bureau of Statistics of Nepal	X	X	X
Nepal	Raju Pokhrel	Central Bureau of Statistics of Nepal	X	X	X
Nepal	Badri Kumar Karki	Central Bureau of Statistics of Nepal	X	X	X
Nepal	Mahesh Kumar Subedi	Central Bureau of Statistics of Nepal	X	X	X
Nepal	Shanker Lal Shrestha	Central Bureau of Statistics of Nepal	X	X	X

Country	Name	Institution	1st day	2nd day	3rd day
Nepal	Shanker Lal Shrestha	Central Bureau of Statistics of Nepal	X	X	X
Pakistan	Abdul Waheed Channa	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics	X		
Pakistan	Naveed Iqbal	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics		X	X
Viet Nam	Doan Thi Hong Hanh	General Statistics Office of Viet Nam	X	X	X
Viet Nam	Le Thi Tuyet Nhung	General Statistics Office of Viet Nam	X	X	X
Viet Nam	Nguyen Quynh Huong	General Statistics Office of Viet Nam	X	X	X
Viet Nam	Nguyen Thanh Tu	General Statistics Office of Viet Nam	X		
Viet Nam	Pham Xuan Luong	General Statistics Office of Viet Nam	X	X	X
Afghanistan	Hakim andishmand	National Statistics and Information Authority (NSIA)			X
Afghanistan	Ihsanullah	National Statistics and Information Authority (NSIA)	X	X	X
Afghanistan	Ramazan Haidry	National Statistics and Information Authority (NSIA)	X		X
Afghanistan	Zabiullah	National Statistics and Information Authority (NSIA)	X		
Afghanistan	Ahmad murid Noori	National Statistics and Information Authority (NSIA)	X	X	X
Afghanistan	Ahmad Shah Barin	National Statistics and Information Authority (NSIA)	X	X	X
Indonesia	Kadir	Subdirectorates of Food Crops Statistics	X	X	X
Indonesia	Rustam	Subdirectorates of Livestock Statistics	X		
Indonesia	Widyo Pura Buana	Subdirectorates of Food Crops Statistics	X		
Indonesia	Agung Setyo Wibowo	Subdirectorates of Horticulture Statistics	X	X	X
Indonesia	Amelia Dertta Irjayanti	Subdirectorates of Horticulture Statistics	X	X	X
Indonesia	Anik Pratiwi	Statistics Indonesia Regional Office	X	X	X
Indonesia	Aprilia Ira Pratiwi	Subdirectorates of Indicator Statistics	X	X	X
Indonesia	Aulia Dini Rafsanjani	Subdirectorates of Livestock Statistics	X	X	X
Indonesia	Bella Loveninda	Subdirectorates of Estate Crops Statistics	X	X	X

Indonesia	Charles Gigir Anidlah	Statistics Indonesia Regional Office	X		
Indonesia	Dina Prariesa	Statistics Indonesia Regional Office	X		
Indonesia	Eka Riezalita Pattinama	Bureau of Public Relations and Legal Affairs	X		X
Indonesia	Eka Rudiana	Subdirectorates of Forestry Statistics			X
Indonesia	Fitriana Nur Rachmah	Subdirectorates of Livestock Statistics	X	X	X
Indonesia	Hendi Sumantri	National Development Planning Agency-Bappenas	X	X	
Indonesia	Henri Asri Reagan	Subdirectorates of Indicator Statistics	X	X	
Indonesia	Kadarmanto	Directorate of Food Crops, Horticulture and Estate Crops Statistics-Statistics Indonesia (BPS)	X	X	X
Indonesia	Khairanis Rahmanda Iriana	National Development Planning Agency-Bappenas	X	X	X
Indonesia	Lasmini	Statistics Indonesia Regional Office			X
Indonesia	Lin Purwati	Statistics Indonesia Regional Office	X	X	X
Indonesia	Malik Faisal Aziz	Subdirectorates of Food Crops Statistics	X	X	X
Indonesia	Muhammad Adnan	Subdirectorates of Livestock Statistics	X	X	X
Indonesia	Nina Wulandari	Ministry of Agriculture		X	
Indonesia	Octavia Rizky Prasetyo	Subdirectorates of Food Crops Statistics	X	X	
Indonesia	Penny Wulandari	Subdirectorates of Fishery Statistics	X	X	
Indonesia	Putri Larasaty	Subdirectorates of Indicator Statistics	X	X	X
Indonesia	Ratna Rizki Amalia	Subdirectorates of Food Crops Statistics	X	X	X
Indonesia	Resty Puspa Perdana	Indonesian Center for Agricultural Socio Economic and Policy Studies, Ministry of Agriculture	X	X	X
Indonesia	Thas Salarah	National Development Planning Agency-Bappenas	X		X
Indonesia	Wartingsih	Subdirectorates of Livestock Statistics	X	X	X
Indonesia	Wieta B. Komalasari	Center for Agricultural Data and Information System (CADIS), Ministry of Agriculture	X	X	X

Indonesia	Wulan Metafurry	National Development Planning Agency-Bappenas	X	X	X
Indonesia	Zukha Latifah	Subdirectorate of Forestry Statistics	X	X	X



Participants of Group 2 (22-23-24 September 2020):

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela

Country	Name	Institution	1st day	2nd day	3rd day
Argentina	Carlos Cattaneo	Magyp		X	X
Argentina	Liliana Elizabeth Ochiuzzi	Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca	X	X	
Argentina	Pablo Gallo Mendoza	Instituto de Estadísticas y Censos	X	X	X
Argentina	Pablo Hasenbalg	Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INDEC)	X	X	X
Argentina	Rosana Kuravsky	Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca	X	X	X
Bolivia	Álvaro Nemo Baez Flores	Dirección General de Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas		X	X
Bolivia	Carla Argandoña	Ministry of Environment	X		
Bolivia	Oscar Pantoja	Ministry of Environment	X		
Bolivia	Eduardo Carvajal Rodríguez	Observatorio Agroambiental y Productivo		X	X
Bolivia	Edwin Juarez Donaire		X	X	X
Bolivia	Eliana Quiroga	MMAyA		X	X
Bolivia	German Diego Velasquez Torrico	ministry for hydraulic resources and irrigation	X	X	X
Bolivia	Iván Cristian Justo Chipana	ministry for hydraulic resources and irrigation	X	X	X
Bolivia	Jenny Apaza Condori	Dirección General de Gestión y Desarrollo Forestal	X	X	X
Bolivia	Juan Jose Choque	INE	X	X	X
Bolivia	Lic. Oscar Alejo Chino	Ministry of Environment		X	X
Bolivia	Luis Guizada	Dirección General de Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas	X		
Bolivia	María Rene Patino Paniagua	Dirección General de Medio Ambiente y Cambio Climático	X	X	
Bolivia	Martin Tola Sumi	Instituto Nacional de Estadística	X		X
Bolivia	Michelle Szucs Guzmán	Dirección General de Medio Ambiente y Cambio Climático	X	X	X
Bolivia	Miroslava Castellón	Programa Nacional de Contaminantes Orgánicos Persistentes (pronacops)	X	X	X
Bolivia	Oscar Angulo A.	Ministry of Environment		X	X
Bolivia	Paola Villaroel	Observatorio Agroambiental y Productivo	X	X	X

Bolivia	Silvia Julieta Fernandez Pacheco	UDAPE	X		X
Bolivia	Adhemar Esquivel	UDAPE			X
Bolivia	Carla Argandoña	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua	X		
Bolivia	Luis Alfred Guizada Duran	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua	X		
Brazil	Ênio Egon Sosinski Jr.	Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária (Embrapa)	X		
Brazil	Janaina Mitsue Kimpara	Embrapa Meio-Norte	X	X	
Brazil	Marcia Mascarenhas Grise	EMBRAPAPalmas/TO	X	X	X
Brazil	Adriana Mesquita Corrêa Bueno	Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária	X	X	X
Brazil	Adriano Lênin Cirilo de Carvalho	MAPA - Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply)	X	X	X
Brazil	Alba Leonor da Silva Martins	Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária	X	X	X
Brazil	Andre Cau		X	X	X
Brazil	Andre Eduardo Biscaia de Lacerda	Embrapa Florestas Embrapa Forestry	X	X	
Brazil	André Steffens Moraes	Embrapa Soja - Londrina - PR	X	X	
Brazil	Antonio Cesar Costa Zugaib	CEPLAC	X		
Brazil	Beata Eموke Madari	Embrapa Rice and Beans	X		
Brazil	Bernardo Souza de Mello Viscardi	IBGE	X	X	X
Brazil	Carlos Magri Ferreira	Setor de Negócios e Mercado - Transferência de Tecnologia -Embrapa Arroz e Feijão	X	X	X
Brazil	Carmem Priscila Bocchi	MAPA - Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply)	X	X	X
Brazil	Cristina M. Genro	Embrapa South Livestock	X	X	X
Brazil	Cristina Oliveira	Embrapa		X	
Brazil	Daniela Biaggioni Lopes	Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária (Embrapa)	X	X	X

Brazil	Demosthenes Lordello de Carvalho	CEPLAC		X	
Brazil	Divania Lima	Embrapa	X	X	X
Brazil	Fábio Homero Diniz	Embrapa Gado de Leite Juiz de Fora/MG	X	X	X
Brazil	Fabricio Santos	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply		X	
Brazil	Fernanda Araújo	MAPA - Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply)	X	X	X
Brazil	Filipe Keuper Pereira	IBGE	X	X	
Brazil	Flávio Tadeu Costa Silva	MAPA - Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply)	X	X	X
Brazil	Gustavo Goretti	MAPA - Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply)	X		
Brazil	Jefé Leão Ribeiro	MAPA - Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply)	X	X	X
Brazil	José Cleber Dias de Souza	MAPA - Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply)	X	X	X
Brazil	Julia Franco Stuchi	Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária	X	X	X
Brazil	Kleber Souza dos Santos	MAPA - Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply)	X	X	X
Brazil	Luciano Lourenço Nass	Embrapa Meio Ambiente	X	X	
Brazil	Lucieta Martorano	Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária - EMBRAPA	X	X	X
Brazil	Luis Eduardo Pacifici Rangel	MAPA - Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply)	X	X	
Brazil	Luis Gustavo Asp Pacheco	MAPA - Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply)	X	X	X
Brazil	Margareth Simões	Embrapa Solos	X	X	X
Brazil	Maria Cristina Bastos Oliveira	Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária (Embrapa)	X		
Brazil	Mariana dos Santos Sguilla de Oliveira	IBGE	X	X	X

Brazil	Mellissa A. Soler da Silva	Centro Nacional de Pesquisa de Arroz e Feijão	X	X	X
Brazil	Octávio Costa de Oliveira	IBGE	X	X	X
Brazil	Paola Cortez Bianchini	Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária (Embrapa)	X	X	X
Brazil	Paulo Eduardo de Melo	MAPA (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply)	X	X	X
Brazil	Rachel Pinton	IBGE	X	X	X
Brazil	Raul Renne Valle	MAPA - Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply)	X	X	X
Brazil	Rodrigo Ernesto Arnt	MAPA - Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply)	X	X	
Brazil	Rosa Lía Barbieri	Embrapa Recursos Genéticos e Biotecnologia	X		
Brazil	Rosângela Stralio	Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária - EMBRAPA	X	X	X
Brazil	SIBELLE DE ANDRADE SILVA	MAPA - Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply)	X	X	X
Brazil	Sonia Azevedo Nunes	MAPA - Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply)	X	X	X
Brazil	Tatiana Deane de Abreu Sá	Embrapa Amazônia Oriental	X	X	X
Brazil	Valéria Hammes	Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária (Embrapa)	X		X
Brazil	Vinício Bertazzo Rossato	MAPA - Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply)	X	X	X
Brazil	Yeda Maria Malheiros de Oliveira	Embrapa Florestas Embrapa Forestry	X	X	
Chile	Andrea Lagarini	Contacto Chile Traducción y Conferencia	X	X	X
Chile	Beatriz Castillo	National Statistical Office	X		
Chile	Daniela Acuña	Ministry of Agriculture	X	X	X
Chile	Gabriel Layseca	Ministry of Agriculture	X	X	X
Chile	Jazmin Silva	Contacto Chile	X	X	X
Chile	Leonardo Cáceres	Ministry of Agriculture	X	X	X
Chile	Pabla Amaya	INE	X	X	X
Chile	Sol Ruiz	FAO	X		
Chile	Teresa Agüero	Ministry of Agriculture	X	X	X

Colombia	Andrés Santiago Roa Ortiz	Agrosavia	X	X	X
Colombia	Fabián Martínez	Agrosavia	X		
Colombia	Luis Gabriel Bautista	Agrosavia	X	X	X
Colombia	Pilar Andrade Medina	Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística - DANE		X	
Colombia	Victoria Eugenia Arias Duarte	Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística - DANE	X	X	X
Colombia	Alexandra Barreto P	Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística - DANE	X	X	X
Colombia	Amanda Lucía Soto	Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística - DANE	X		X
Colombia	Anyela Patricia Masmela Rozo	Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística - DANE	X	X	X
Colombia	David Navas	FAO	X	X	X
Colombia	Diana Patricia Forero Rojas	Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística - DANE	X	X	X
Colombia	Jose Luis Sanabria Salazar	Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística - DANE	X	X	X
Colombia	Juan David Calderon Vargas	Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística - DANE	X	X	X
Colombia	Leydy Erika	FAO	X	X	X
Colombia	Liliana Rocío Álvarez	Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística - DANE	X	X	X
Colombia	Luz Dary Yepes	Unidad de Planificación Rural Agropecuaria, UPRA	X	X	X
Colombia	Margarita María Lopera Mesa	Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística - DANE	X	X	X
Colombia	Martha Liliana Marquez Torres	Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural	X	X	X
Colombia	Santiago Andrés Roa Ortiz	Corporación Colombiana de Investigación agropecuaria - AGROSAVIA	X	X	X
Colombia	Liliana MunozBernal	FAO-CO			X
Costa Rica	Albán Rosales Ibarra	Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria	X	X	
Costa Rica	Alexandra Ocampo Fonseca	Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía	X	X	X
Costa Rica	Armando Vargas Céspedes	Centro Nacional de Alta Tecnología	X	X	X
Costa Rica	Douglas Güell Vargas	Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos	X	X	X
Costa Rica	Eugenia Arguedas Montezuma	Sistema Nacional de Áreas de Conservación	X	X	X

Costa Rica	Francini Acuña Piedra	Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo	X		
Costa Rica	Guido Saborío Rodríguez	Sistema Nacional de Áreas de Conservación	X	X	X
Costa Rica	Iván Ávila Pérez	Centro Nacional de Alta Tecnología	X	X	X
Costa Rica	Katherine Gómez Víquez	Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos	X	X	X
Costa Rica	Marilyn Manrow Villalobos	Centro Nacional de Alta Tecnología	X	X	X
Costa Rica	Marilyn Ortega Rivera	Centro Nacional de Alta Tecnología	X	X	X
Costa Rica	Mauricio Vega Araya	Universidad Nacional de Costa Rica	X		
Costa Rica	Patricia Bolaños Chacón	Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía	X	X	X
Costa Rica	Ricardo Quesada Salas	Secretaría Ejecutiva de Planificación Sectorial Agropecuaria	X	X	X
Costa Rica	Rodolfo Méndez Chinchilla	Sistema de Monitoreo de Cobertura y Usos de la Tierra	X	X	X
Costa Rica	Sara Medina Mora	Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía	X	X	X
Costa Rica	Víctor Julio Vargas Gamboa	Instituto Costarricense del Café	X	X	X
Costa Rica	Xinia Soto Solano	FAO- CR	X	X	X
Ecuador	Adriano Molina	General Coordination of National Agricultural Information (CGINA) - Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG)	X	X	X
Ecuador	Aimar Rentería Jacome	General Coordination of National Agricultural Information (CGINA) - Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG)	X	X	X
Ecuador	Armando David Salazar	INEC Ecuador		X	X
Ecuador	Diego Orbe	INEC Ecuador			X
Ecuador	Jose Oñate	General Coordination of National Agricultural Information (CGINA) - Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG)	X	X	X
Ecuador	Julio Márquez	INEC Ecuador		X	X
Ecuador	Maritza Cuichán	INEC Ecuador		X	X
Ecuador	Víctor Lema	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG)	X	X	X
FAO-LATAM	Alda Diaz Cavallo	FAO-RLC	X	X	X

FAO-LATAM	Andrea Vite Vigo	FAOPE	X	X	X
FAO-LATAM	Careliz Moreno	FAOVE	X	X	X
FAO-LATAM	Carlos Felipe Arango Domínguez	FAO-CO	X	X	X
FAO-LATAM	Daniela Idárraga	FAO-CO	X	X	X
FAO-LATAM	Duvan Santos	FAO CO	X	X	X
FAO-LATAM	José Luis Castilla Palomino	FAO-CO	X	X	X
FAO-LATAM	Laura Arévalo	FAO-CO	X	X	X
FAO-LATAM	María Alicia De La Rosa Brachowicz	FAOPE	X	X	X
FAO-LATAM	Maria Rodriguez De Espana	FAO-SLM	X	X	
FAO-LATAM	Nubia Liliana Muñoz Bernal	FAO-CO	X	X	
FAO-LATAM	Olga Niño	FAO-CO	X	X	X
FAO-LATAM	Rosangela Lugo	FAOVE	X	X	X
FAO-LATAM	Teresa Ramírez Castañeda	FAO-CO	X	X	X
FAO-LATAM	Zohad Beltran	FAO-CO	X	X	X
Mexico	Ferando Alan Martinez Hernandez	INEGI	X	X	X
Mexico	Jose Hernandez	INEGI	X	X	X
Paraguay	Anselmo Maciel	Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería	X	X	X
Paraguay	Laura Reinoso	Dirección General de Estadística, Encuestas y Censos	X	X	
Paraguay	Lilian Ferreira	Dirección General de Estadística, Encuestas y Censos	X		
Paraguay	Natalia Inés Barreto Cáceres	Dirección General de Estadística, Encuestas y Censos	X	X	X
Peru	Alejandra Estefanía Huamán Tejo	Ministerio de Desarrollo e Inclusión Social	X	X	X
Peru	Beatriz Urquia Rojas	Ministerio de Desarrollo e Inclusión Social	X	X	X
Peru	Bertha Rodríguez Jara	Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática	X	X	X

Peru	Celia Bedoya Jimenez	Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego	X	X	X
Peru	Diana Ramírez Gamboa	Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática	X	X	X
Peru	Elar Sifuentes Montes	Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego	X	X	X
Peru	Gerardo Fernandez Sedano	Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego	X	X	X
Peru	Juan Santa Maria Aranda	Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego	X	X	X
Spain	Oscar Pantoja	MMYA	X	X	X
Uruguay	Daiana Martín	Ministerio de Ganadería Agricultura y Pesca	X	X	X
Uruguay	Enrico Benedetti	I.N.E	X	X	
Uruguay	Laura Piedrabuena	Ministerio de Ganadería Agricultura y Pesca	X	X	
Uruguay	Pablo Couto Martins	Ministerio de Ganadería Agricultura y Pesca		X	X
Venezuela	Heraclio Pernia	Ministerio del Poder Popular para Agricultura Productiva y Tierras (MPPAPT)	X	X	X
Venezuela	Jose Osorio	Ministerio del Poder Popular para Agricultura Productiva y Tierras (MPPAPT)	X	X	X

Participants of Group 3 (13-14-15 October 2020)

Armenia, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Malawi, Mali, Oman, Russian Federation, South Africa, Uganda, Ukraine and United Arab Emirates

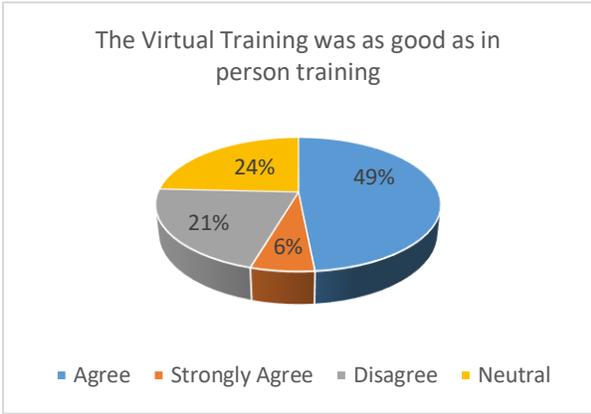
Country	Name	Institution	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3
UAE	Aisha Alshamsi	ADAFSA	X	X	x
UAE	Alaa Jomaa	ADAFSA	X	X	x
Russia	Aleksander Polesskiy	Federal State Statistic Service	X	X	x
Russia	Alexey Trifonov	ROSREESTR	X	X	x
Russia	Alfiya Akhmetkuzhina	Ministry of Agriculture	x	X	x
Mali	Ali KONE	Cellule de Planification et de Statistique du Secteur Développement Rural	X	X	x
UAE	Aliya AlMarzooqi	FCSA	X	X	x
South Africa	Aluwani Makuya	Statistics South Africa	x	x	x
Mali	Amadou KONE	Direction Nationale de l'Agriculture	X	X	
Russia	Amilina Kipkeeva	Rosstat	X	X	
Oman	Amina Abdullah Al Aghbaria	NCSI	X	X	x
Russia	Anastasia Penza	ROSSTAT	X	X	
Russia	Anna Abramova	Federal State Statistic Service	X	x	x
Oman	Anwar Nasser Said Alsaïdi	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	X	X	x
Armenia	Arsen Avagyan	Armstat	X	X	x
Malawi	Austin Bond	FAO Malawi	X	X	x
UAE	Badr Alshehhi	ADAFSA	X	X	x
WUR	Carter, Sarah	Wageningen University	X	x	x
Uganda	Diana Nabukalu	UBOS	X		x
Armenia	Edgar Hovhannisyan	Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Armenia	X		
Russia	Ekaterina Medvedeva	Ministry of Agriculture	X	X	x
Russia	Ekaterina Obychaiko	ROSSTAT	X	X	x
Oman	Fahad Suwaid Humaid AlRab'ani	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	X	X	x
Oman	Fatma Khalaf Al Aadi	NCSI	X	X	x
Oman	Fatma Nasser Omar Al Rlyami	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	X	X	
Uganda	Flavia Oumo	UBOS	x	x	x
Russia	Gennady Olgarenko	Ministry of Agriculture	X	X	x
Armenia	Hasmik Soghomonyan	Armstat	X	X	x
Burkina Faso	Hervé Jean-Louis GUENE	Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie (INSD)	X		

Armenia	Ira Panosyan	Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Armenia	X		
Armenia	Iren Melkonyan	Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Armenia	X	X	x
Russia	Irina Novikova	ROSSTAT	X	X	x
Russia	Kapustina Tatyana	Ministry of Agriculture	X	X	x
Oman	Khalfan Abdullah Mohammed al Balushi	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries		X	x
UAE	Khalid Omer	ADAFSA	X	X	x
UAE	Khamis Raddad	FCSA		X	
South Africa	Koketjo Lekoane	Agricultural Research Council	x	x	x
Russia	Kokryashkin	Омника	X	X	x
Armenia	Kristina Khanoyan	Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Armenia	X	X	x
Russia	Ksenia Panevkina	Translator	X	X	x
Armenia	Levon Ter-Isahakyan	Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Armenia	X	X	x
Armenia	Magda Hovhannesyan	Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Armenia	X	X	
Russia	Marina Shuvaeva	Ministry of Agriculture	X		
Russia	Maxim Lisovsky	Ministry of Agriculture	X	X	
Malawi	Misheck Fombe	FAO Malawi	X	X	x
UAE	Mohamed Abd lateef Almarzoqi	ADAFSA	X		
UAE	Mohamed Almuhairi	ADAFSA	X	X	x
Oman	Mohammed Salim Taeeb AlSenaidi	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	X	X	x
WUR	myke koopmans		x	x	x
Oman	Nasser Saif Al Riyami	NCSI		X	x
Russia	Olga Dylevskaya	Ministry of Agriculture	X	X	x
Ukraine	Olha SLIPENKO	Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade and Agriculture of Ukraine	X		
South Africa	Portia Molalagotla	Statistics South Africa	x	x	x
Oman	Raid Rashid Khalifa Ambo-Saidi	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	X	X	x
UAE	Rami Alqerem	ADAFSA	X	X	x
Oman	Ruqaiya Sulaiman Saleh AlShamsi	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	X	X	x
Burkina Faso	Sansan Bernard DOLY	Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Aménagements Hydroagricoles	X	X	x
Netherlands	Sarah Carter	Postdoctoral Researcher	X	X	x
Malawi	Sautso Wachepa	National Statistical Office	X	X	x
Mali	Seydou DOUMBIA	Institut National de la Statistique		X	
Oman	Shamsa Salim Al Hajri	NCSI	X		

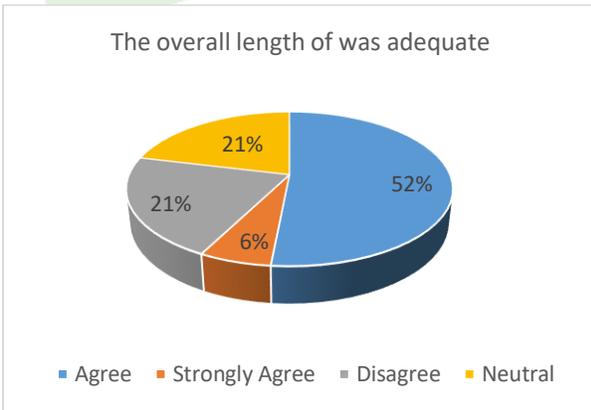
Belarus	Tatiana Yarmolovich	National Statistical Committee	X	X	x
Armenia	Varsik Martirosyan	Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Armenia	X	X	x
Ukraine	Viktor HAVRYSH	Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade and Agriculture of Ukraine	X	X	x
Burkina Faso	Zakaria KONCOBO	Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie (INSD)	X	X	x
Burkina Faso	Zakaria OUEDRAOGO	Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie (INSD)	X		



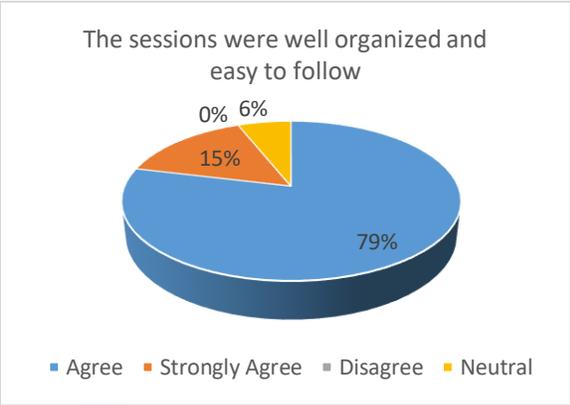
Q2. The Virtual Training was as good as in person training	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	○	○	○	○	○



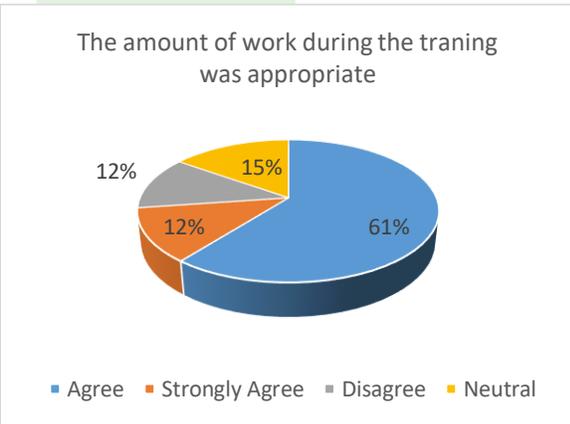
Q3. The overall length of the training was adequate	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	○	○	○	○	○



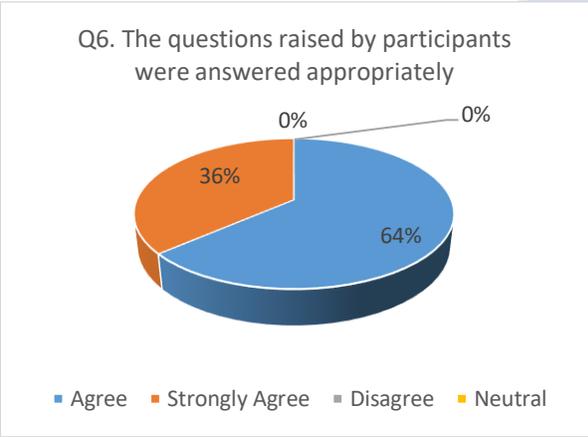
Q4. The sessions were well organized and easy to follow	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	○	○	○	○	○



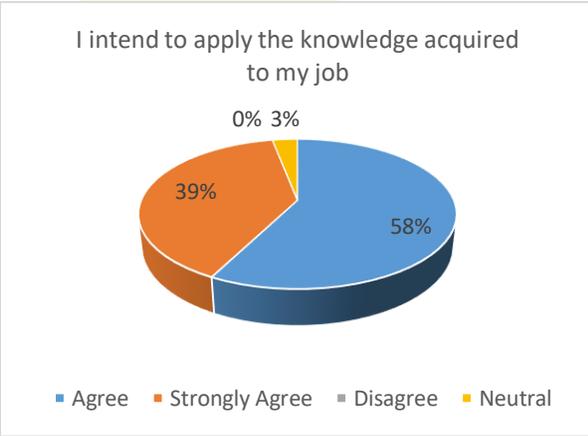
Q5. The amount of work during the training was appropriate	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	○	○	○	○	○



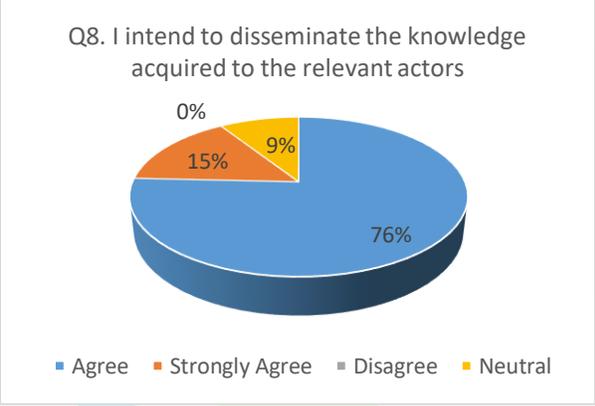
Q6. The questions raised by participants were answered appropriately	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	<input type="radio"/>				



Q7. I intend to apply the knowledge acquired to my job	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	<input type="radio"/>				



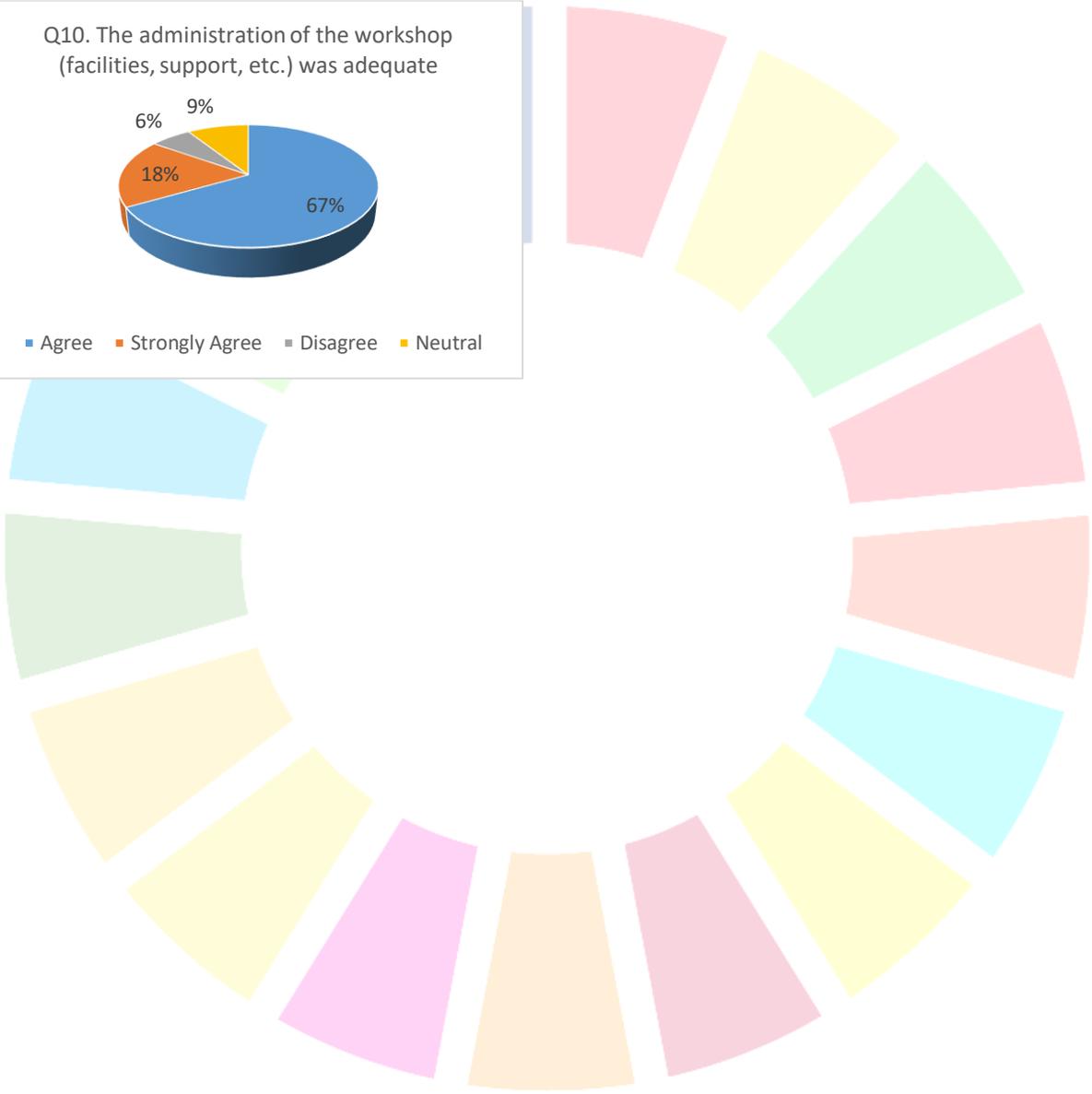
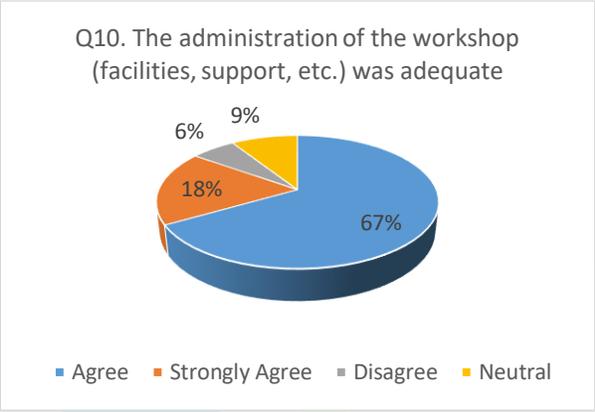
Q8. I intend to disseminate the knowledge acquired to the relevant actors	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	<input type="radio"/>				



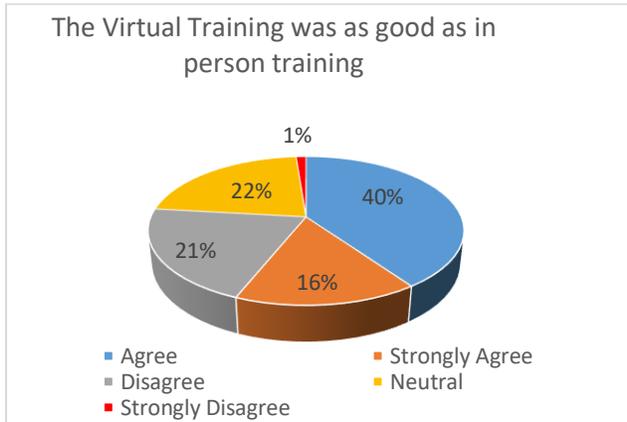
Q9. The quality of the facilitation by the team was good	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	<input type="radio"/>				



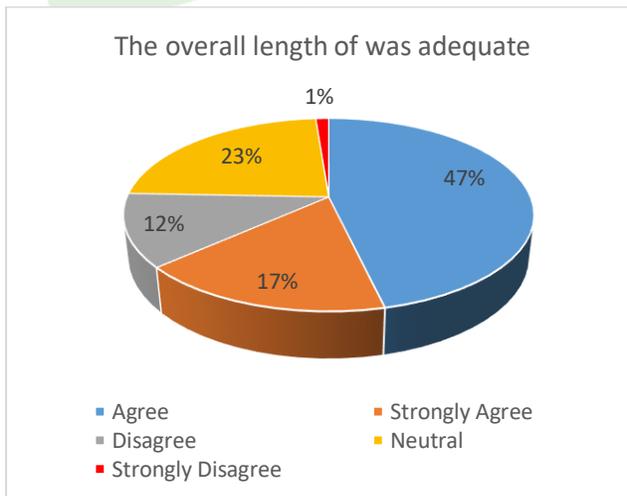
Q10. The administration of the workshop (facilities, support, etc.) was adequate	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	○	○	○	○	○



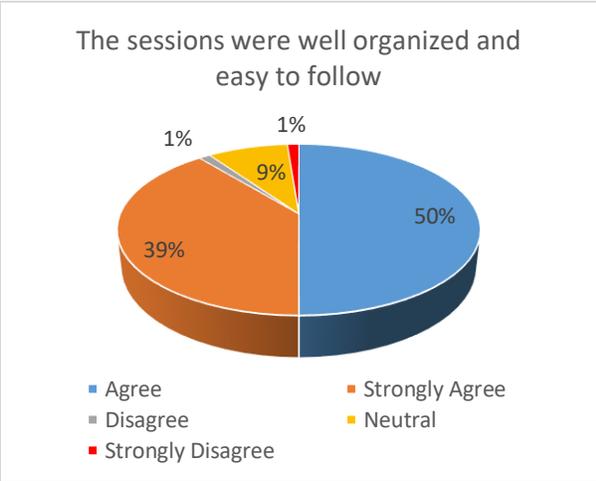
Q2. The Virtual Training was as good as in person training	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	<input type="radio"/>				



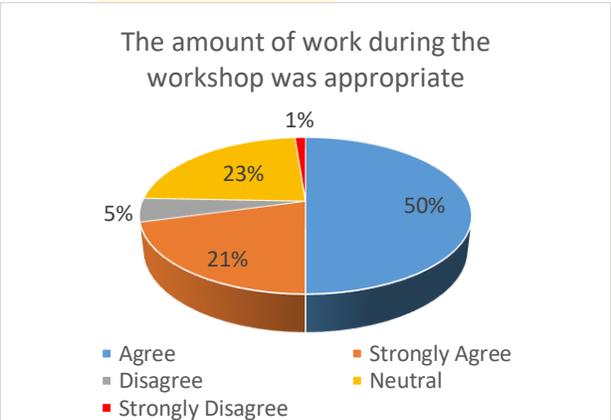
Q3. The overall length of the training was adequate	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	<input type="radio"/>				



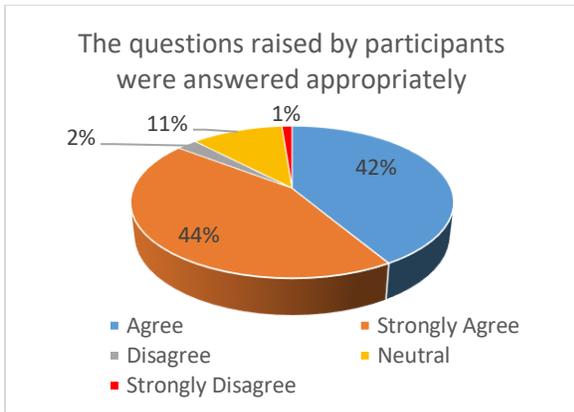
Q4. The sessions were well organized and easy to follow	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	○	○	○	○	○



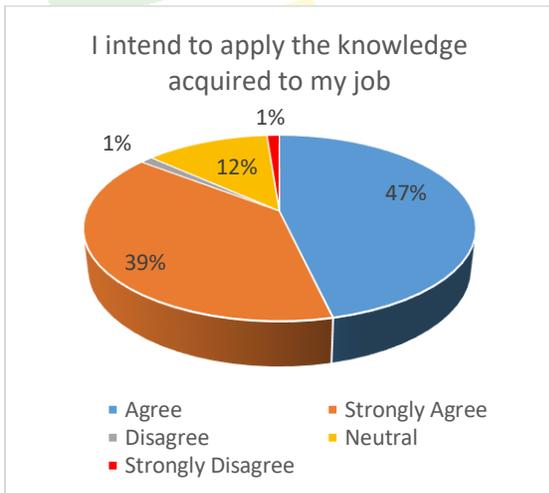
Q5. The amount of work during the workshop was appropriate	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	○	○	○	○	○



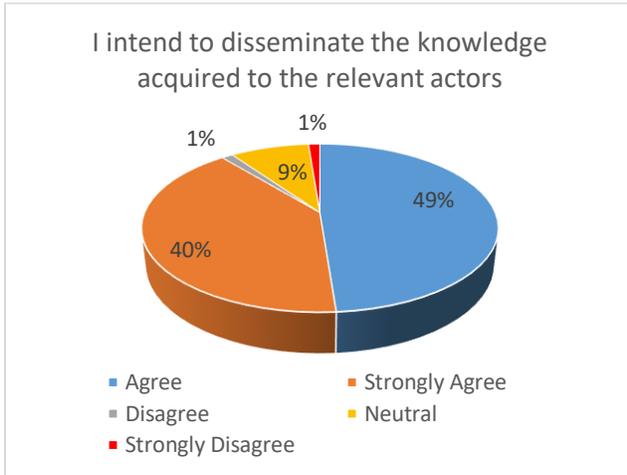
Q6. The questions raised by participants were answered appropriately	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	○	○	○	○	○



Q7. I intend to apply the knowledge acquired to my job	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	○	○	○	○	○



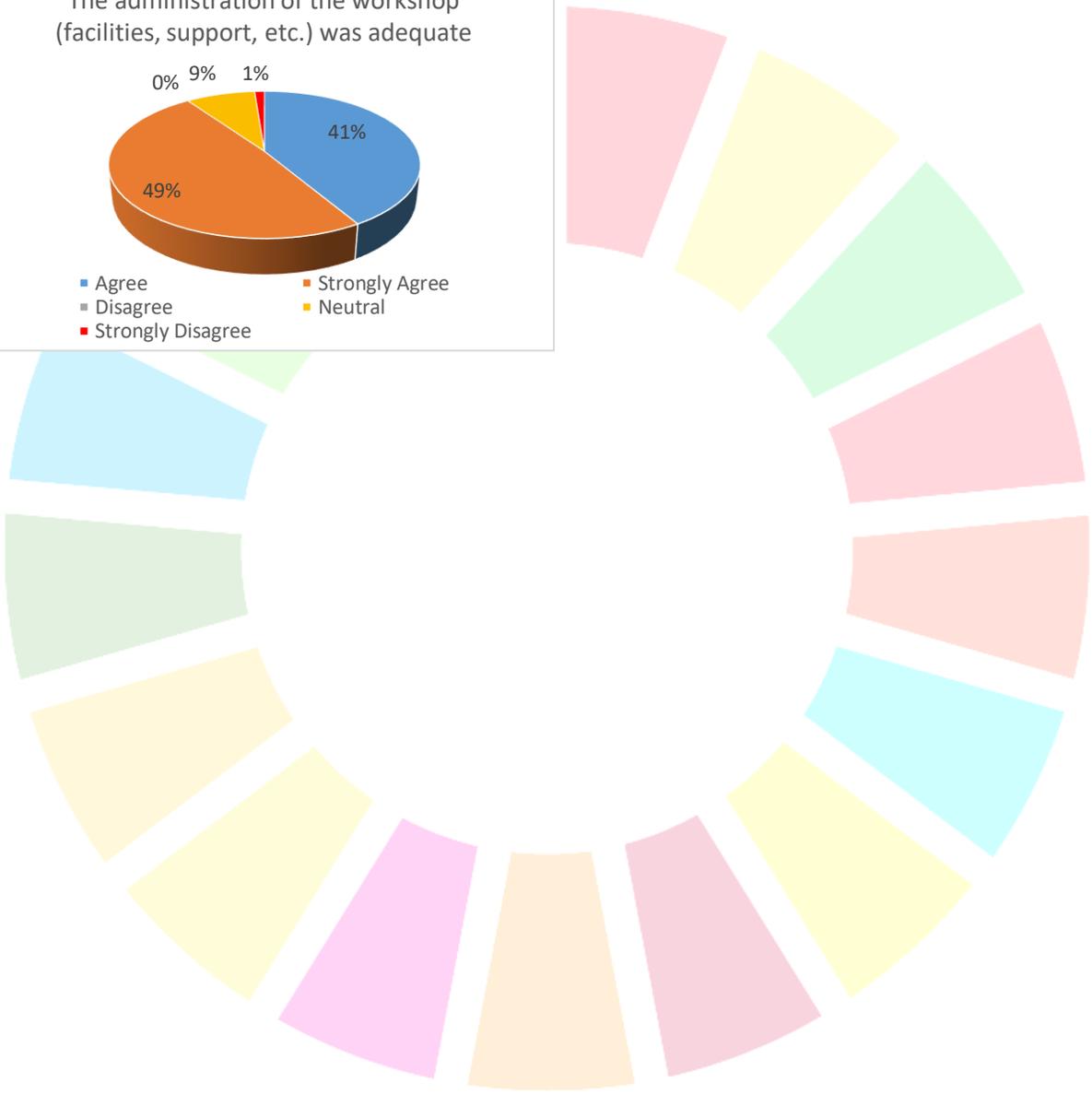
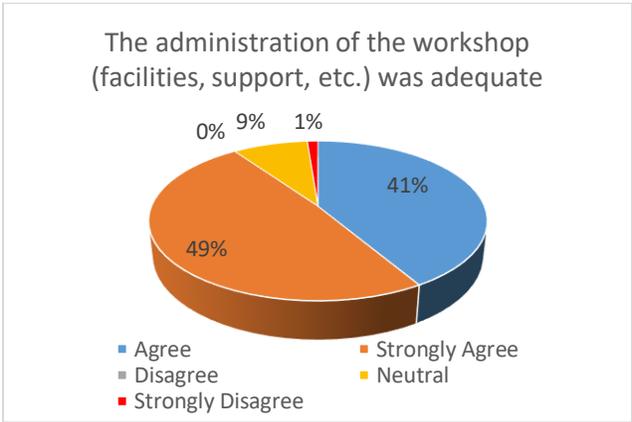
Q8. I intend to disseminate the knowledge acquired to the relevant actors	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	<input type="radio"/>				



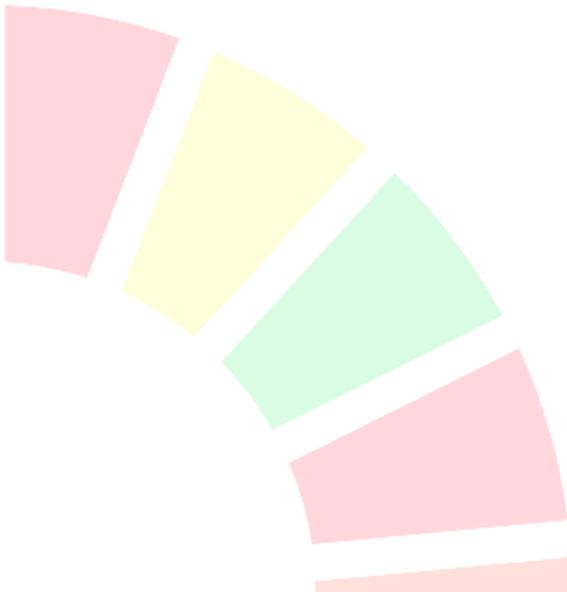
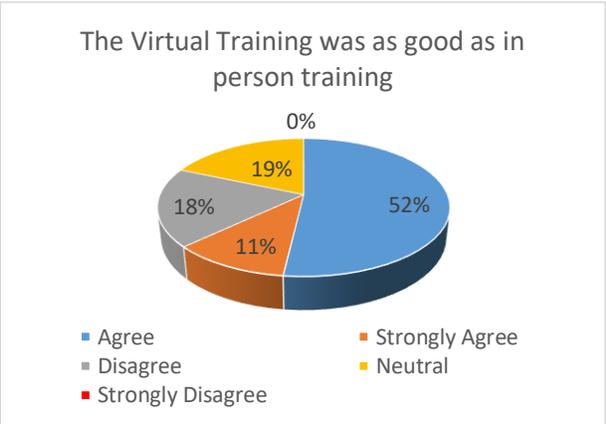
Q9. The quality of the facilitation by the team was good	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>



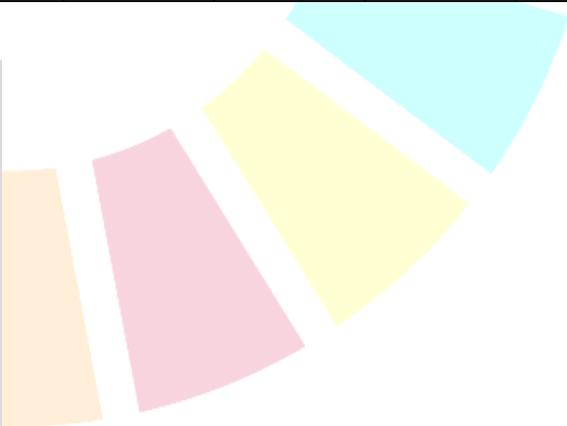
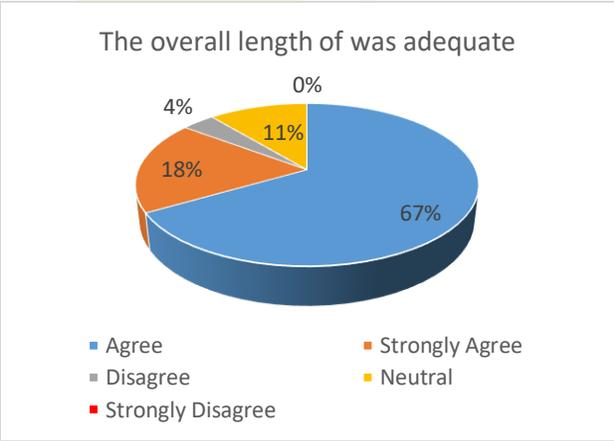
Q10. The administration of the workshop (facilities, support, etc.) was adequate	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	○	○	○	○	○



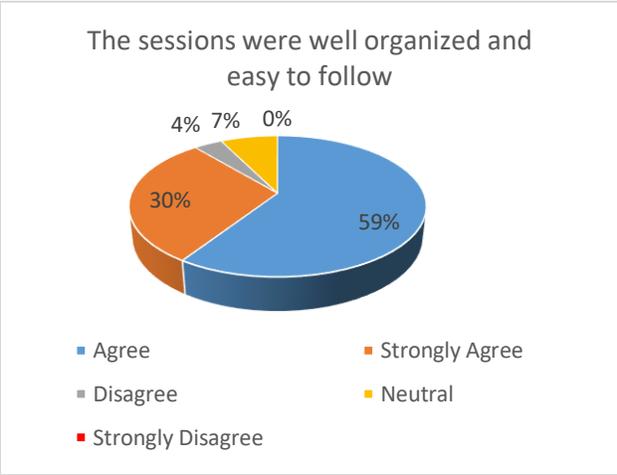
Q2. The Virtual Training was as good as in person training	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	○	○	○	○	○



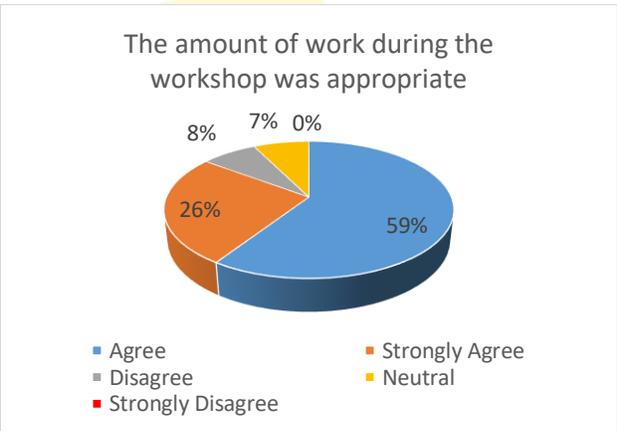
Q3. The overall length of the training was adequate	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	○	○	○	○	○



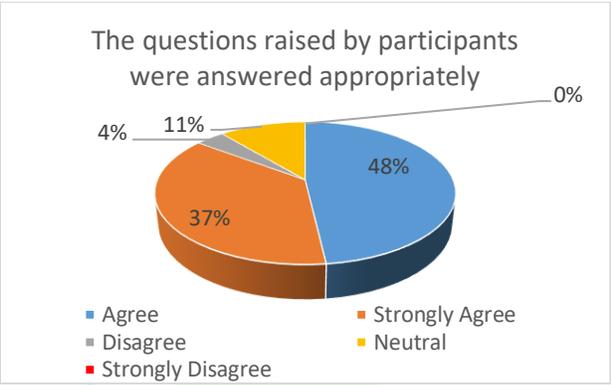
Q4. The sessions were well organized and easy to follow	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	<input type="radio"/>				



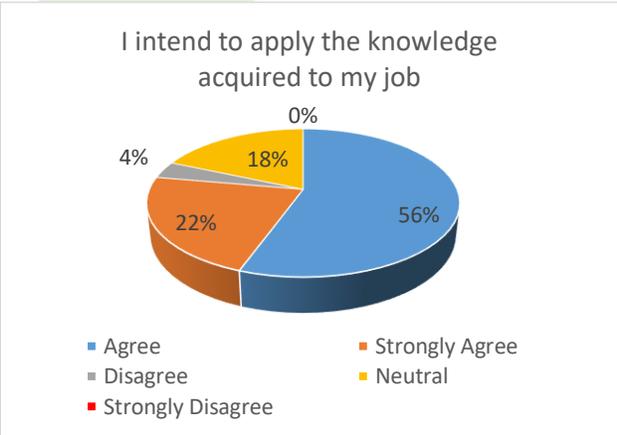
Q5. The amount of work during the workshop was appropriate	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	<input type="radio"/>				



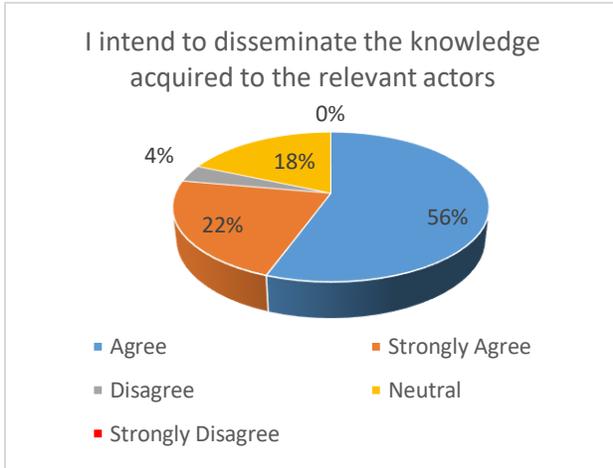
Q6. The questions raised by participants were answered appropriately	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	○	○	○	○	○



Q7. I intend to apply the knowledge acquired to my job	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	○	○	○	○	○



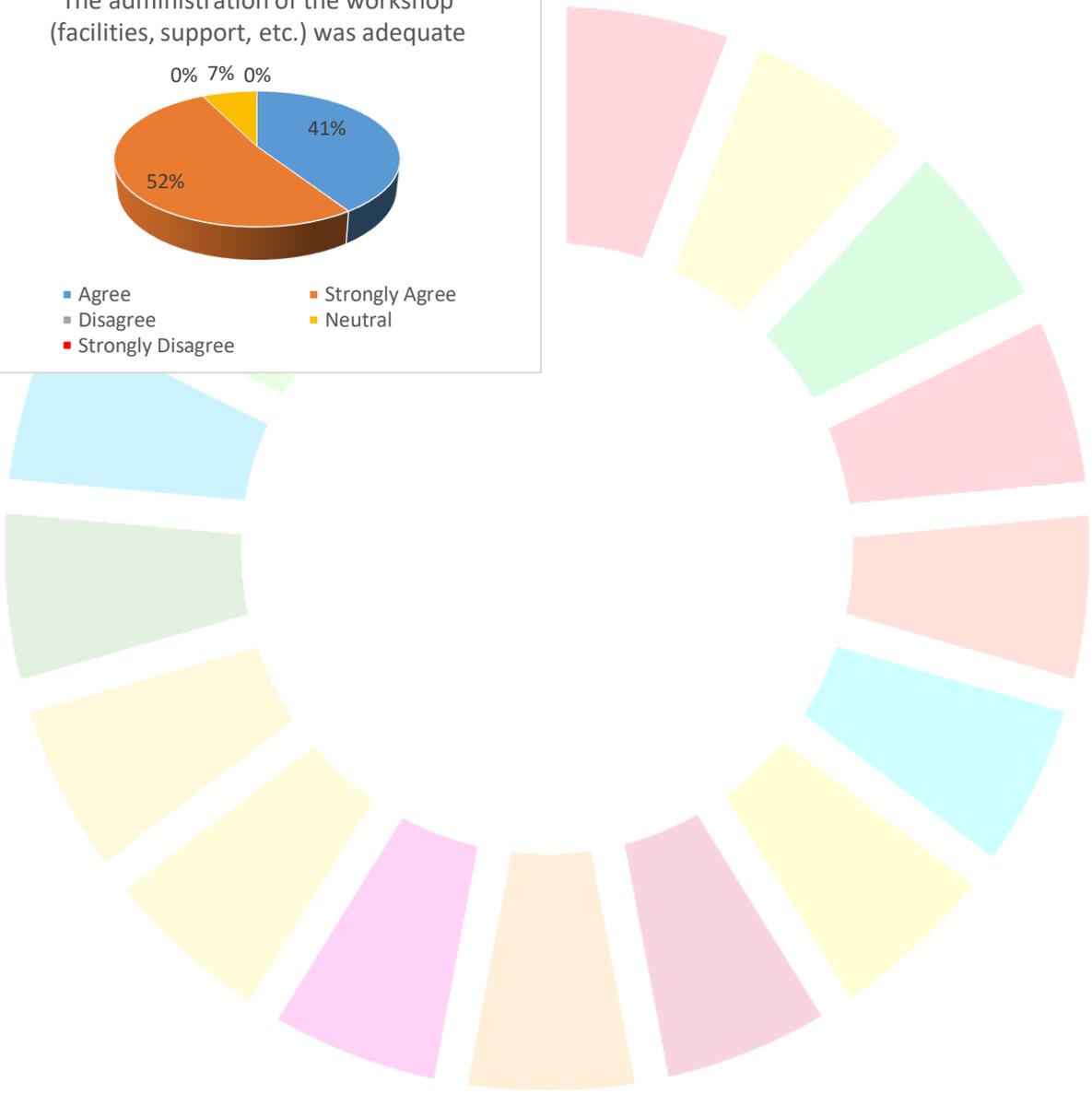
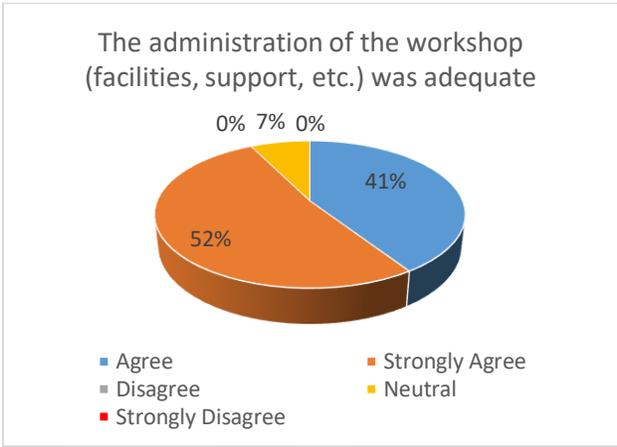
Q8. I intend to disseminate the knowledge acquired to the relevant actors	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	<input type="radio"/>				



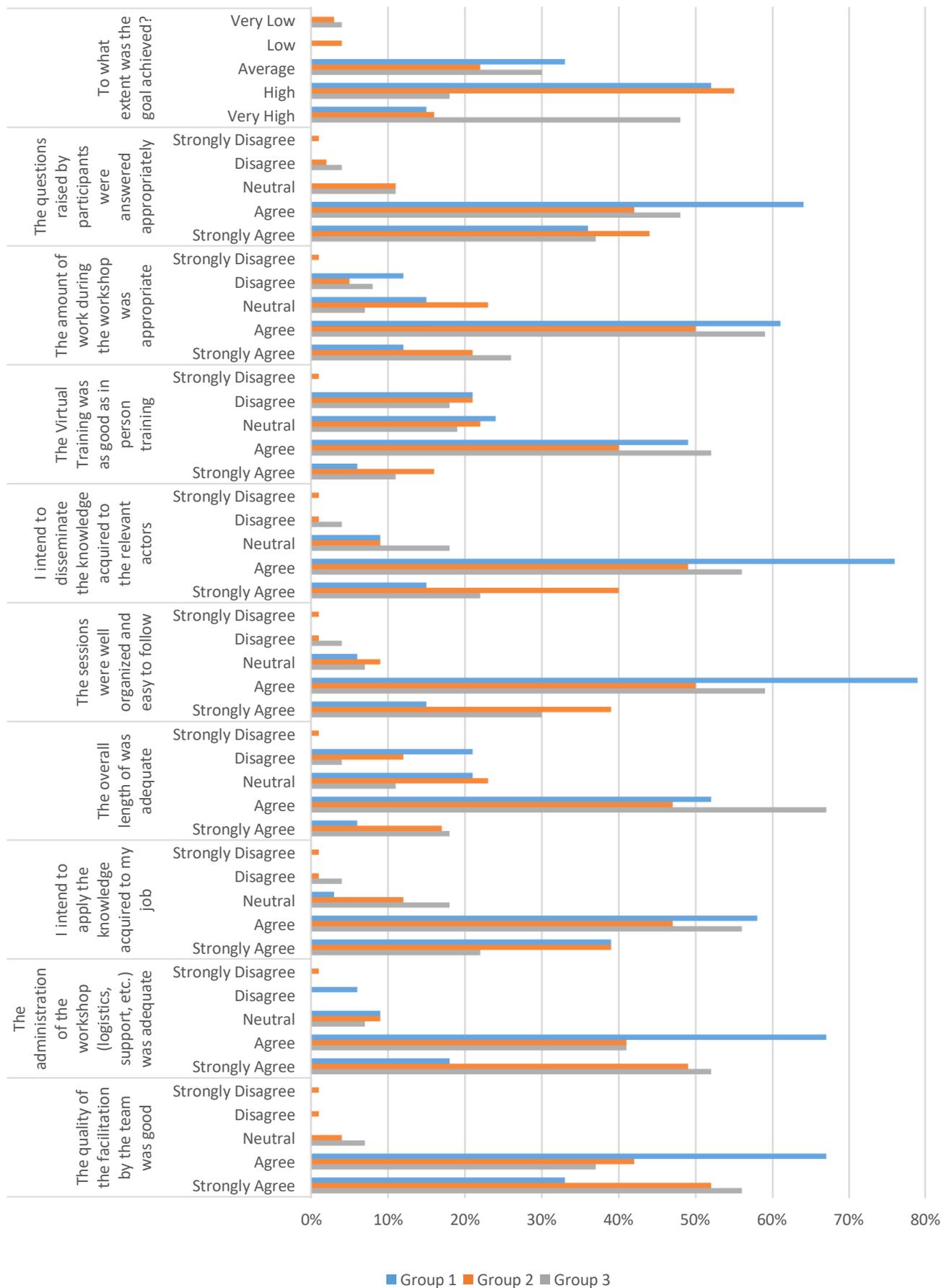
Q9. The quality of the facilitation by the team was good	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	<input type="radio"/>				



Q10. The administration of the workshop (facilities, support, etc.) was adequate	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	○	○	○	○	○



SDG 2.4.1 Virtual Trainings - September/October 2020



Annex 4: Recordings

VIRTUAL TRAINING GROUP 1

08-09-10 September 2020

Afghanistan, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Nepal, Pakistan and Viet Nam

- Day 1:
https://fao.zoom.us/rec/share/q4Y1oe9z2k0EOhTpXqnTkclvjAmkqtt_twe2_QTLcnz4Sz5Mtk_uQU3VMIM_tjkwV.g6jtuZs3kRI_dCWs
- Day 2:
<https://fao.zoom.us/rec/share/d-ccrmsCmjFzcNNUI2O2-w1BmeCD1t9-crVvxo0He58ZJjqaugX6S64qEH9-rWGr.DsnYjMG6LA4xmoXk>
- Day 3:
https://fao.zoom.us/rec/share/8MUJ09xDP6B99HBpc_NC3ySXX-DGnyv4VyEx2QCIRYvD18Cf61LitV45q7DB0a4J.ybm-61996IYQc_jz

VIRTUAL TRAINING GROUP 2

22-23-24 September 2020

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela

- Day 1:
English
https://fao.zoom.us/rec/share/dL_au1XVnA_iDi59fWXPdp7XpxY0C_DpkzTqiWynUoOm6sP_AMg2jWxsfeYt5wD8.gzB1e_C9vVlbPXFx
Spanish Version <https://youtu.be/J2L6XwsWdBA>
- Day 2:
English Version <https://fao.zoom.us/rec/share/b7q0d7FSN-pYg9OnrDikfLNpixZ7nXruVwDRKtsxSyK1PPDOVA2FzfVfvr7vxlGk.GeUgxOKQo2XDnD1V>
Spanish Version <https://youtu.be/4imEY3C58As>
- Day 3:
English Version <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c7Y7BJYHv9c>
Spanish Version (first 3 minutes in English by mistake) <https://youtu.be/RJ4RKwa0Qvw>

VIRTUAL TRAINING GROUP 3

13-14-15 October 2020

Armenia, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Malawi, Mali, Oman, Russian Federation, South Africa, Uganda, Ukraine and United Arab Emirates



- Day 1:
English Version
https://fao.zoom.us/rec/share/Wk-ATyP-doPIYnoS6RIhEVYJ0v5IkDD0zEUDVnhLk9KLoJh49NNkGXC_aGnskw.1LeExp30kWF091yT

Russian Version <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ecrHdFb0VS0&feature=youtu.be>

- Day 2:
English Version
<https://fao.zoom.us/rec/share/Mo7XiqPH8oO6MvzfzIvidWllmunNeBXZDT23di43WbhxZC3maAy7PeK0u2DsHHX.jCvKZoVQRKyc9b0D>

Russian Version <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CGIFcS8-Se8&feature=youtu.be>

- Day 3:
English Version
https://fao.zoom.us/rec/share/s_i6YbCIQW7ozXv9L7UBedaN0J2ZrKPXiGDRykKFyLgy2UgvcE3lwNZLtpBM577J.oEU0mfikdsXfUUjy

Russian Version <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hBATxVxZnig>

Annex 5: Background Material

All materials (in English and several in Arabic, French and Spanish) have been shared before and after the Virtual Trainings through links/mail attachments/WeTransfer. The materials shared included:

- All material available at the following link <http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/241/en/>
 - o Methodology
 - Methodological Note (Arabic, English, French and Spanish)
 - o Data collection and reporting
 - SDG 2.4.1 Survey Questionnaire (Arabic, English, French and Spanish)
 - SDG 2.4.1 FAO data collection questionnaire (Arabic, English, French and Spanish)
 - Sampling Guidance for SDG Indicator 2.4.1 (draft)
 - Enumerators Manual (draft)
 - Instructions Manual on Data Entry Operations (draft)
 - Guidelines on Data Analysis and Reporting (draft)
- Final versions of presentations that were presented during the three days;
- Stocktaking Excel file;
- SDG 2.4.1 survey questionnaire (Arabic, English, French and Spanish);
- Quizzes that were administered during the three days training along with the solution;
- SDG 2.4.1 communication brochure;
- STATCAN methodology to calculate the Net Farm Income;
- WHO Pesticides Classification 2019;
- Group screenshot photos taken on day three during the wrap-up session on each Virtual Training;
- Cost of Production Handbook published by Global Strategy to improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics (GSARS). Additional resources published by GSARS i.e. guidelines, technical reports and working papers on a range of topics related to agriculture and rural statistics (at this link <https://gsars.org/en/resource-center/>);
- Bangladesh test report and the STATA scripts;
- SDG indicator 2.4.1 e-learning course (following this link <https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=503> currently available in English).

Annex 6: Countries Action Plans

VIRTUAL TRAINING GROUP 1 (08-09-10 September 2020)

INDONESIA

Action Plans

1. 2.4.1 indicator data collection carried out and integrated with Pilot Agricultural Integrated Survey (AGRIS)/ Survei Pertanian Terintegrasi (SITASI) 2020, covers only 3 provinces out of 34 provinces in Indonesia, reporting on December 2020
2. Several adjustments in the 2.4.1 questionnaire have been made, adjusting to conditions in Indonesia
3. The results of the Pilot Agricultural Integrated Survey (AGRIS)/ Survei Pertanian Terintegrasi (SITASI) 2020 will determine whether re-adjustment is necessary
4. 241 indicator data collection carried out and integrated with Agricultural Integrated Survey/ Survei Pertanian Terintegrasi (SITASI) 2021, covers all 34 provinces in Indonesia, reporting on December 2021
5. Conduct Agricultural Integrated Survey/ Survei Pertanian Terintegrasi (SITASI), with rotation modul every 3 years

Constrains

1. Still findings a number of problems related to Computer Assisted Personal Interviewed (CAPI) system used
2. Budget constraints result in inadequate honorarium for field enumerators
3. Due to the integration with Agricultural Integrated Survey (AGRIS/SITASI) questionnaires, the material in each questionnaire becomes more complex and over-burdened for respondents
4. The concept and definition of indicator 2.4.1 is still a bit unfamiliar to our enumerators because the enumerator rarely collects environmental data. More intense training of enumerators is needed so that the enumerators have better knowledge and understanding. Note, the training carried out during the pandemic through virtual

meetings resulted in the absorption of understanding by enumerators being less than optimal, thus requiring a special strategy.

NEPAL

Action Plan for Implementation and Reporting on 2.4.1

1. Nepal is one of the member countries of the AGRIS program since 2019. It has recently conducted a Pilot AGRISurvey 2019 in one of the districts of Nepal using the CORE and PME modules. The Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), Nepal in collaboration with ESS, FAO has been calculating the SDG indicators 2.3.1, 2.3.2 and 2.4.1 (sub-indicators 1 to 6). It is hope that the final results of the analysis will be available soon in coming months for internal use of CBS and FAO.
2. After the successful completion of the Pilot AGRISurvey in 2019, Nepal has planned to conduct a full-scale AGRIS survey in 2022, after its Agriculture Census in 2021/22. In the proposed full scale AGRISurvey in 2022, a full version of the Survey Module for SDG indicator 2.4.1 questionnaire will be implemented to get a complete estimate of the indicator 2.4.1.
3. The CBS has begun to conduct a Nepal Living Standards Measurement Survey (NLSMS) in 2019. Unfortunately it was stopped in middle of its field work due to the COVID19 problem. It has the FIES module in the survey questionnaire and also collects many agriculture related information for some of the SDG 2.4.1 sub-indicators. It is hope that the NLSMS will be resume soon once the COVID19 problem is normalized in the country.
4. Nepal has preparing to conduct its 7th Agriculture Census in 2021/22. It will provide the data necessary for some of the farm survey-based SDG indicators including 2.4.1 (at least for some sub-indicators). The year 2023 will be a year of data-boom in Nepal for many SDG indicators including the SDG 2.4.1, with downpour of data from Population Census 2021, Agriculture Census 2021/22, Nepal Living Standards Survey 2020 (?), combined with other ad-hoc surveys and administrative records.

Plan for Testing the indicators in the midterm survey 2020.

Output 1: Pilot survey of sub-indicators of SDG indicators 2.4.1 in two provinces

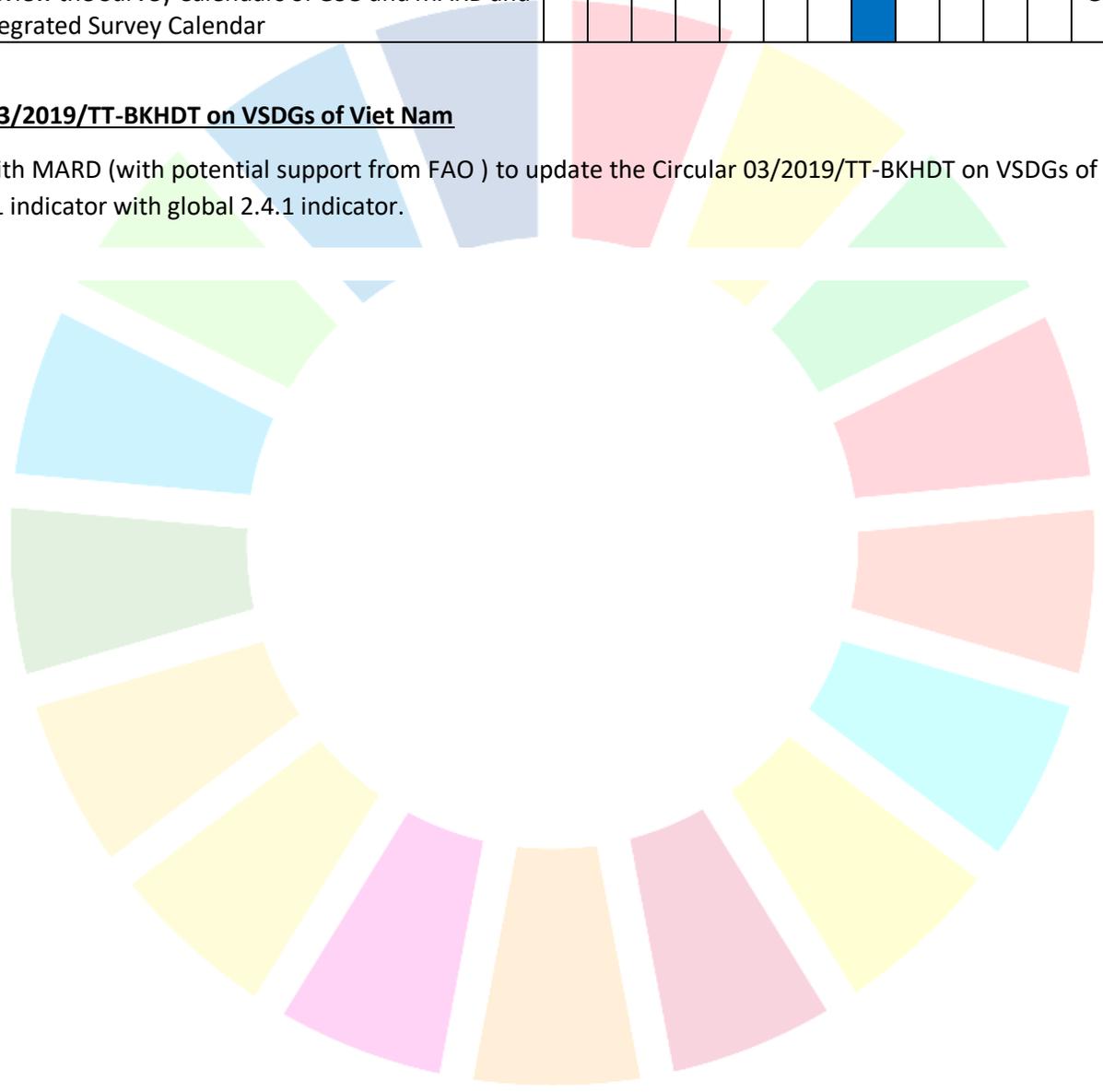
Output 2: Data collection and dissemination of sub-indicators based on Mid-term Rural and Agricultural survey

Items		2019	2020				Responsibility
		QIV	QI	QII	QIII	QIV	
Output 1	Activity 1.1. Prepare draft contents of the mid-term Rural and Agricultural survey, in which some sub-indicators of SDG indicator 2.4.1 would be set up						GSO
	Activity 1.2. Organize workshops with stakeholders on the draft contents of the mid-term survey						GSO, MARD
Output 2	Activity 2.1. Develop methodology and questionnaire forms of the midterm survey, in which SDG indicator 2.4.1 would be integrated						GSO
	Activity 2.2. Organize workshops with stakeholders on the methodology and questionnaire forms						GSO, MARD
	Activity 2.3. Complete the methodology and questionnaire forms						GSO
	Activity 2.3. Estimate budget for the mid-term census						GSO
	Activity 2.4. Design sampling						GSO, with potential technical support from FAO
	Activity 2.5. Training						with potential technical support from FAO
	Activity 2.6. Collect information of the SDG indicator 2.4.1 (field work)						GSO
	Activity 2.7. Enter data of the SDG indicator 2.4.1.						GSO, with potential technical support from FAO
Activity 2.8. Revise and process data of the SDG indicator 2.4.1						GSO, with potential technical support from FAO	

	Activity 8.2. Review the Survey Calendars of GSO and MARD and prepare an integrated Survey Calendar															GSO and MARD
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Update the Circular 03/2019/TT-BKHDT on VSDGs of Viet Nam

Coordinate with MARD (with potential support from FAO) to update the Circular 03/2019/TT-BKHDT on VSDGs of Viet Nam: replace the localized 2.4.1 indicator with global 2.4.1 indicator.



Situación actual

El sistema estadístico silvoagropecuario chileno en la actualidad considera las siguientes dimensiones:

- **Dimensión Económica.** Esta dimensión es la que cuenta con el mayor nivel de cobertura en la actualidad. Se refiere principalmente a la producción de cultivos y animales, productividad de las unidades de producción agropecuaria (UPAs), información estructural esencial sobre las UPAs; sin embargo, en el sistema estadístico actual solo se encuentra ligada a la superficie/existencias y cosecha en algunos de los rubros o actividades principales.
- **Dimensión Medioambiental.** Actualmente existe una falta de información de indicadores medioambientales relacionados con la interacción de la agricultura con el medioambiente. Por tanto, es indispensable recopilar información para así realizar seguimiento del impacto que tienen los sistemas agropecuarios en el medioambiente y en último término, el diseño de sistemas agropecuarios sostenibles, que permanezcan productivos a lo largo del tiempo. La interacción entre la producción y el medioambiente, en primer lugar, ocurre a diferentes escalas productivas; y, en segundo lugar, con efectos dinámicos en el tiempo.
- **Dimensión Social.** La dualidad de la economía del hogar agrícola hace que éste sea un elemento fundamental para observar en la política agrícola. De hecho, gran parte de la intervención del Minagri atiende este universo. Por tanto, es necesario obtener indicadores sociodemográficos del sector silvoagropecuario, como son empleo, indicadores de calidad de vida rural, rangos etarios, estratos por sexo, entre otros; que permitan generar estudios a través de la estructura de los distintos sistemas de producción y niveles sociodemográficos de las UPAs y los hogares agrícolas. Actualmente esta dimensión se encuentra capturada desde el ámbito de las unidades económicas de producción agropecuaria, sin embargo, no desde el hogar como unidad de análisis (e.g. empleo).

Es importante señalar que el último Censo Silvoagropecuario se desarrolló en 2007. Su actualización estaba prevista para 2017, pero por diversos motivos ha debido ser pospuesto, quedando planificada para 2021.

En la actualidad no se cuenta con información para reportar ninguno de los subindicadores del Indicador del ODS 2.4.1, dado que no existe información a nivel predial.

Las limitaciones que impiden informar sobre este indicador se deben principalmente a que no se ha contado con los recursos financieros suficientes para incorporar las preguntas de este indicador en las encuestas a nivel predial.

Próximos pasos

Se tiene programada la realización del VIII Censo Silvoagropecuario en 2021, que servirá de base para definir el marco muestral de las encuestas prediales para los próximos 10 años. Durante ese período intercensal, se considerarán variables para construir el indicador del ODS 2.4.1.

La implementación del Indicador ODS 2.4.1 “Proporción de superficie agrícola con agricultura productiva y sostenible”, se ha convertido en un reto estadístico mensurable de como el sector agrario se encuentra de manera objetiva en nuestro País.

La evaluación sobre la disponibilidad de información para el cálculo de los 11 subindicadores, nos refleja que aún no contamos con datos que nos limitan estimar y calcular algunos aspectos del sector agrícola que son necesarios para su construcción.

Las reuniones que se han llevado a cabo con los expertos, han demandado como precedente recurrir a todas las fuentes de información que cuenta el país, asimismo, se ha analizado y revisado una serie de investigaciones como Censos, Registros Administrativos o Encuestas, en la cual, describimos a continuación:

Fuentes de información

a) IV Censo Nacional Agropecuario – CENAGRO 2012

Censo Nacional Agropecuario ejecutado el año 2012, mediante el cual se investigó las principales variables estructurales, no incluye la acuicultura ni la actividad forestal. En algunos de los capítulos se consideran algunas de las variables solicitadas, con respecto al año 2012; el V CENAGRO se debería ejecutar el año 2022, pero por las razones de la pandemia, esto es relativo, sin embargo, se coordinará con el Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego - MINAGRI, entidad que gestiona el presupuesto requerido, a fin de actualizar la data sectorial.

b) Encuesta Nacional Agropecuaria - ENA

Es una encuesta que tiene como marco muestral a los resultados de IV CENAGRO - 2012 y consta de una muestra de 30 806 unidades agropecuarias divididas en los Pequeños y Medianos Productores/as Agropecuarios/as (29 218) y los Grandes Productores Agropecuarios (1 588).

También contamos con Programas de Presupuestos por Resultados en donde se calculan 56 indicadores, este estudio no incluye a las Comunidades Indígenas o Campesinas.

c) Registros Administrativos.

Datos e información generada fundamentalmente por el MINAGRI, como es la información sobre certificación orgánica, seguros agrarios, entre otros.

Situación actual

En líneas generales, presentamos el siguiente cuadro, como un balance sobre la disponibilidad de la información de los 11 subindicadores:

Disponibilidad de información para el Indicador ODS 2.4.1

N°	Disponibilidad	N° subindicadores	Fuentes de datos
1	Con posible inmediatez	Seguridad de los derechos de tenencia de la tierra	Encuesta Nacional Agropecuaria (ENA - INEI) y el Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego (MINAGRI) PERÚ
2	Con limitaciones técnicas	Valor de la producción agrícola por hectárea	
		Ingresos agrícolas netos	
		Mecanismos de mitigación de riesgos	
		Variación en la disponibilidad de agua	
		Gestión de fertilizantes	
		Gestión de plaguicidas	
3	Sin precedentes de datos	Uso de prácticas de apoyo a la biodiversidad agrícola	
		Magnitud de la degradación del suelo	
		Salarios en la agricultura	
		Escala de experiencia de inseguridad alimentaria (FIES)	

Resultado del Diagnostico

De las diversas fuentes evaluadas, la mayoría de subindicadores se encuentran en la posición de **“con limitaciones técnicas”**, porque si bien es cierto, contamos con algunas variables, pero no con todo lo solicitado por subindicador, mientras que, en la posición **“sin precedentes de datos”**, es decir, no tenemos las variables para el cálculo.

El subindicador **“Seguridad de los derechos de tenencia de la tierra”**, ya se está presentando como el indicador ODS 5.a.1 **“Proporción del total de la población agrícola con derechos de propiedad o derechos seguros sobre las tierras agrícolas”**, como es una adaptación de este último, la posibilidad de inmediatez es más segura.

Sin embargo, todo lo anterior se enfoca al tema técnico – metodológico, existen limitaciones presupuestarias, para la incorporación de las variables faltantes, que incrementaría el tiempo de entrevista, la complejidad del cuestionario, que por defecto sería razonable; la pandemia por el COVID-19, está alterando en cada unidad del organigrama del estado peruano el presupuesto asignado, para dar prioridad a la salud y por ende a la vida de millones de peruanos.

Debido a todas estas incidencias mencionadas, se requiere asistencia de la FAO, para poder aplicar este indicador de acuerdo al contexto, que el asesoramiento metodológico - financiero, nos permita aplicar de manera óptima el indicador ODS 2.4.1.

Acciones inmediatas a ejecutar

Los lineamientos estratégicos iniciales, especifican la ejecución del V CENAGRO y robustecer a la Encuesta Nacional Agropecuaria tanto en cobertura como en la metodología, para ello, se precisa que para los años 2021-2022, se apliquen estas medidas que detallan con mejor énfasis en el Plan Estratégico Nacional para el Desarrollo Estadístico – PENDES (2018-2022).

Conformar un equipo de trabajo a fin de coordinar acciones conjuntas con las dependencias del Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego - MINAGRI para involucrarlas en el desarrollo de este indicador. Analizando la confiabilidad de la data que genera en especial de los registros administrativos.

Se espera con mucho optimismo, que estas medidas se mantengan con el paso del tiempo, para contar con el total de las variables faltantes para el cálculo.



URUGUAY

PARA: FAO Grupo de trabajo indicador SDG 2.4.1

DE: Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca (MGAP) Estadísticas Agropecuarias (DIEA).

ASUNTO: Plan de acción para la implementación y presentación de informes sobre ODS 2.4.1 de Uruguay.

FECHA: Octubre 2020.

En base a tres preguntas que fueron enviadas vía correo electrónico de fecha 25 setiembre 2020 enviamos desde Uruguay una propuesta de Plan de Acción para el cumplimiento del ODS 2.4.1

1- Qué subindicadores puede informar su país inmediatamente?

El país actualmente no cuenta con datos estadísticos para el reporte de los 11 subindicadores tal cual están desarrollados en la metodología de referencia. En algunos casos se cuentan con proxys o datos generados a partir de registros administrativos focalizados hacia algunos rubros agropecuarios, no siendo posible de esta forma cubrir los requerimientos de información del indicador. Actualmente, de los 11 sub indicadores, el país puede informar las siguientes variables:

Denominador

Superficie de tierra agrícola de la explotación: *en base al Censo General Agropecuario (CGA) 2011.*

Numerador

Dimensión ambiental

Variación en la disponibilidad de agua:

Superficie de regadío de la explotación: *lo estamos preguntando en alguna de nuestras encuestas (agrícola, citrus y arroz).*

Uso de prácticas de apoyo a la biodiversidad agrícola:

La explotación elabora productos agrícolas que cuentan con la certificación orgánica o que están en proceso de obtenerla (solo es aplicable a los países con certificación): *en el CGA 2011 se incluyó una pregunta: realizó producción orgánica o certificó algún producto. La certificación incluye lo orgánico y lo no orgánico. Tenemos en Uruguay la Asociación Certificadora de la Agricultura Ecológica del Uruguay, que posiblemente cuente con registros de certificación orgánica pero no están disponibles en la oficina, para lo que habría que hacer gestiones.*

Dimensión social

Sueldos en la agricultura:

Retribución media en efectivo que se paga a un trabajador no calificado contratado por día (de ocho horas) y Salario mínimo en el sector agrícola (si existe) o salario mínimo nacional: *en Uruguay los sueldos se establecen a través de consejos de salarios y existe el laudo. Cuando un empleador no remunera a un trabajador como corresponde el mismo tiene el derecho de presentarse en el ministerio de trabajo y reclamar por el salario que le corresponde.*

Seguridad de los derechos de tenencia de la tierra:

Tipo de documento oficial emitido por la Oficina de registro de tierras o la Administración catastral referente a alguna de las tierras agrícolas del titular o de la explotación de la que es titular (opcionalmente “poseedor”, “usuario” u “ocupante”): *menos los ocupantes (que en porcentaje es muy bajo) todos las demás formas de tenencia tienen un documento de tenencia que avala el vínculo del productor con la tierra.*

El nombre de algún miembro de la explotación aparece como propietario o titular de los derechos de uso en alguno de los documentos reconocidos legalmente. *Sí, todas las tierras de Uruguay tienen un título de propiedad y a través de un número de padrón se sabe claramente cuáles son las tierras que le corresponden*

El titular o la explotación tienen el derecho de vender cualquiera de las parcelas de la explotación. *Sí, existen leyes y decretos que aseguran esto*

El titular o la explotación tienen el derecho de transmitir por herencia cualquiera de las parcelas de la explotación. *Sí, existen leyes y decretos que aseguran esto*

2- Identifique y señale las limitaciones / problemas que inhiben a su país para informar sobre todo el tablero de control del ODS 2.4.1.

Actualmente el país no cuenta con la información necesaria para reportar el indicador completo. Dada la complejidad de su construcción y su amplitud en cuanto a los temas de referencia creemos necesaria la aplicación de una encuesta específica, para lo cual será necesario contar recursos extras. Los recursos financieros y humanos para una encuesta de este tipo son limitados en virtud de las actividades futuras que implicarán el nuevo Censo General Agropecuario. Un aspecto favorable para la construcción del indicador es que el país con información de encuestas y registros administrativos que pueden ser utilizados como información para el control de calidad y chequeo con el encuestado en varios de los temas que considera este indicador.

Nos gustaría cuanto antes poder comenzar a trabajar con este indicador. Todos nuestros técnicos actualmente en la oficina de DIEA trabajan a full time en tareas de preparación de encuestas, publicaciones y en el CGA 2022.

En este momento nos encontramos desarrollando el formulario digital del censo con SUSO y el formulario AGRIS. Este último lo estamos diseñando y desarrollando en SUSO junto con Franck Cachia de FAO.

Aprovechar esta oportunidad y ver el modo de poder incorporar este indicador y otros dentro de nuestras estadísticas, a la brevedad, sería de gran utilidad para evaluar la viabilidad de su incorporación, ver necesidad de recursos humanos, tecnológicos y costos.

3- Qué medidas tomará su país y cuándo lo hará para superar estas limitaciones y problemas para poder recopilar datos sobre el ODS 2.4.1 e informar a la FAO?

El país se encuentra formulando un piloto para la aplicación de AGRIS -con apoyo de FAO- a realizarse antes de finalizar el presente año. Creemos que esta puede ser una buena oportunidad para formular un módulo adjunto que contemple las necesidades de información para este indicador al menos en las dimensiones económicas y ambientales. En cuanto a la social quedaría pendiente el subindicador de inseguridad alimentaria, para el cual debe construirse un instrumento específico para hogares rurales.

Por lo cual , solicitamos si fuera posible contar a la brevedad con un facilitador o técnico contratado a través de FAO para trabajar en el análisis de los registros administrativos existentes que pueden ser utilizados en este indicador como datos de control, analizar la inserción de un módulo para este indicador en el AGRIS y/o en otros instrumentos, elaborar proxys, cálculos o metodologías que nos permitan contar con la información que nos falta para poder reportar este indicador en tiempo y forma.

Correos electrónicos de DIEA

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Punto focal ODS 2.4.1 Daiana Martin dmartin@mgap.gub.uy

Secretaria de DIEA dieas@mgap.gub.uy

The following sub-indicators will be reported immediately using the available information:

A. Economic dimension

- 1: Farm output value per hectare (All farm types)
- 2: Net Farm Income (All farm types)
- 3: Risk Mitigation Mechanisms (All farm types)

B. Environmental Dimension

- 3: Management of fertilizers (All farm types)
- 4: Management of pesticides (All Households)
- 5: Use of agro-biodiversity supportive practices (All farm types)

C. Social Dimension

- 1: Wage rate in agriculture (Not applicable to farms that employ only family labor)
- 2: Food Insecurity Experience Scale (Only Household Farms)
- 3: Secure tenure rights to land (All farm types)

constraints/issues

The following are the constraints/issues that inhibit Malawi to report on the entire dashboard of SDG 2.4.1.

1. Non availability of raw data for some sub-indicators: Under Environmental dimension, sub-indicators 1 and 2 were not addressed due to non-availability of raw data.
2. Partial availability of data on some indicators affected the reporting requirements: Sub-indicator 2 under Social dimension was partially addressed since no data on land size was collected.
3. Inadequate data to comprehensively address some sub-indicators: Only data for one growing season is available for sub-indicator 2 under Economic dimension hence not able to address the indicator which require data for three seasons.

Action to be taken

The following actions will be taken and to overcome these constraints and issues to be able to collect data on SDG 2.4.1 and report it to FAO:

- Work with all the relevant Ministries and departments to review and discuss the findings and map the way forward by December 2020/January 2021.
- Work closely with the Ministry of Agriculture's Department of Agriculture Planning Services (DAPS) and the National Statistical Office (on-going).
- Incorporate part of or the whole SDG2.4.1 questionnaire into the current Emergency Agriculture and Food Security Surveillance System (EmA-FSS) to collect and report data by March 2020.
- Incorporate part of or the whole SDG2.4.1 questionnaire into other National Evaluations supported by FAO by June 2020.

