



Clinic #2: FAO indicators in depth

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FOCUS ON 3 SDG INDICATORS UNDER FAO CUSTODIANSHIP

2 ZERO
HUNGER



2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity

INDONESIA CASE STUDY

2.a.1 Government expenditure in agriculture

MALAYSIA CASE STUDY

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



5.a.1 Women's ownership of agricultural land

PHILLIPPINES CASE STUDY

EXAMPLES OF 2 DIFFERENT APPROACHES OF GLOBAL DATA COLLECTION

1. Introduction of a module with a limited number of questions in the questionnaire of a nationally representative survey (nationally funded or internationally-led)

2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity

5.a.1 Women's ownership of agricultural land

2. Traditional data collection from a government agency through a macro questionnaire. FAO in charge of the compilation and dissemination of comparable data

2.a.1 Government expenditure in agriculture

SDG 2.1.2 — **PREVALENCE OF MODERATE OR SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY**

TARGET 2.1 = By 2030, end hunger and ensure **access by all people**, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, **to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round**.

INDICATOR 2.1.2 = Proportion of the adult population facing difficulties in accessing food of sufficient quality and quantity, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale, FIES

FIES = Set of 8 yes/no questions, to be added to nationally representative HH surveys, which assess the problems experienced in accessing food, either at the individual or household level, and the resulting coping strategies

THE **FOOD INSECURITY EXPERIENCE SCALE – FIES**

- ✓ **New indicator** of food access for global and national monitoring **fully aligned with Target 2.1**. No other indicator of food access is available at international level.
- ✓ Building on **similar experience-based scales applied for more than 20 years** in countries US, Canada, Brazil, Mexico, Guatemala
- ✓ **Global standard** for producing food insecurity statistics comparable across countries: common thresholds for defining moderate and severe FI based on data from 150 countries
- ✓ Distinguishes **moderate and severe** levels of food insecurity: Indicator valid for both developed & developing countries
- ✓ **Simple** to apply at **low cost** – easily included in national surveys
- ✓ Metric for both households and individuals: allows analysis of **gender related food insecurity disparities**
- ✓ Produces **timely**, reliable and actionable information: useful for early warning and long-term policy measures

COUNTRY'S SUPPORT ON THE FIES

- **Advocacy package** for national decision-makers to explain the added value & policy relevance of the FIES
- **Tools**
 - Translations/cultural adaptation in more than 200 languages
 - Software for data processing & data analysis
- **Training** workshops at regional, sub-regional & country-level
- **Technical assistance** (remote and on-site) to:
 - Help include the FIES survey module in national surveys
 - Conduct data analysis and produce FS monitoring reports
- **Technical advisers** in regional offices and **South-south technical cooperation**

COUNTRY'S IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FIES

Using a similar tool:

Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Israel, Mexico and USA

FIES already included in national surveys:

Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritania, Swaziland, Rwanda, the Seychelles, Pakistan, Indonesia, St. Lucia, El Salvador, the Dominican Republic, Marshall Islands

FIES to be adopted in the near future:

Laos, the Philippines, Palestine Territories, Jordan, North Sudan, Dem. Rep. Congo, Zanzibar, Morocco, Spain, Nicaragua, Kiribati, Samoa, UEMOA countries.

Partners engaged in implementing the FIES:

World Bank (LSMS, GAFSP), GIZ, USAID, IPC, WFP, UEMOA, ESCWA, CILSS, SESRIC, CEPAL, EUROSTAT

FIES – GLOBAL DATA COLLECTION

- ✓ Up to now, FIES applied in an insufficient number of countries. Global Monitoring cannot be based on national sources in the short-term
- ✓ For the 1st time FAO has launched a global data collection (Voices of the Hungry Project) to ensure global monitoring of food access
- ✓ Since 2014 annual FIES estimates for about 150 countries, through the Gallup World Poll
 - Definition of global standards to ensure international comparability
 - Establishment of the baseline for 2015
 - Monitoring progress at regional and global levels.
- ✓ National estimates published for 57 countries which have validated the FAO data. New round of country validations started for the publication of 2017 data (annual data at global level; 3-year averages at national level).

5.A.1 WOMEN'S OWNERSHIP OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



TARGET
5.A

INDICATOR
5.a.1

GOAL 5

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Undertake **reforms** to give **women equal rights** to **economic resources** as well as **access** to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

“Percentage of **people with ownership or secure rights** over agricultural land (out of total agricultural population), **by sex**; and share of **women among owners** or rights-bearers of agricultural land, **by type of tenure**”

PROCESS AND MAIN ACTORS

SELECTION of the INDICATOR

First endorsed by the 47th Session of the UN Statistical Commission in March 2016

Custodianship

FAO
UNSD and UNWOMEN as contributing agencies

Methodological work

Led by the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) project, joint initiative of UNSD and UN Women, in collaboration with the ADB, FAO and WB.

Classification

Upgraded to Tier II at the 5th IAEG-SDG (March, 2017).
Now data collection can start.

PILOT COUNTRIES

7 pilot countries (in order of timing): **Uganda, Mexico, Georgia, Philippines, Mongolia, Maldives, South Africa**

The analysis of the 7 pilot studies helped to:

- **Provide clear suggestions on the respond setting** – eg., importance to collect self-reported data
- **Eliminate some redundant questions & Identify the minimum set of questions** – eg., the ‘right to control the proceeds of the agricultural production’ was found strongly correlated with the other questions, therefore eliminated.
- **Refine phrasing and sequence of the questions**
- **Adapt to different survey designs / questionnaires**

DEFINITION OF LAND OWNERSHIP

LAND OWNERSHIP

&

LAND TENURE RIGHTS

Challenging to define and operationalize ownership and land tenure rights in a way that provides reliable and comparable figures across countries.

Focusing on legally recognized documents not sufficient, especially in **low and middle income countries**

Need to consider **additional characteristics which can indicate land ownership or tenure rights.**



An individual is an owner of tenure rights over agr. land if:

- has a legally recognized document in his name

OR

- has the right to sell

OR

- has the right to bequeath

Data Collection Strategies



Minimum Set of Questions at individual level

Recommended when:

- countries are only interested in estimating SDG 5.a.1.
- 5 questions appended to a national household survey
- Unit of observation is individual

Parcel-level Module

• Recommended when:

- ✓ Countries want to collect more data items for fuller understanding of land tenure rights from a gender perspective

OR:

- ✓ Survey already includes a parcel level module



Individual level: minimum set of questions

QUESTIONS	FUNCTION
Q1. Do you own or hold any agricultural land, either alone or jointly with someone else? (Y/N)	Respondent's self-perception
Q2. what legally recognized documents do you have for any of the agricultural land you own or hold? <i>[tick all that apply]</i> <i>(country specific list including legally recognized documents and not. Only legally recognized documents shall be considered for the computation of 5.a.1.)</i>	Respondent has legally recognized document
Q3. (for each selected document) Is your name is listed as an owner or use right holder on [SELECTED DOCUMENT]? (Y/N)	Respondent's name is listed in the document
Q4. Do you have the right to sell or give away permanently any of the agricultural land you own or hold, either alone or jointly with someone else? (Y/N)	Respondent has alienation rights: sell
Q5. Do you have the right to bequeath any of the agricultural land you own or hold, either alone or jointly with someone else? (Y/N)	Respondent has alienation rights: bequeath

Recommended Data Sources



Household Surveys (National or Internationally-led)

Screening of agr. HHs necessary

Oversampling might be needed

- Living Standard Measurement Surveys (LSMS)
- Living Conditions Surveys
- Multipurpose Surveys
- Household Budget Surveys (HBS)
- Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
- Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)

Alternatively, **AGRIS** (integrated agricultural survey which also collects information on the livelihoods of the farms) can be used

HARMONIZATION BETWEEN 5.A.1 AND 1.4.2

SDG 1.4.2 = “Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with (i) legally recognized documentation and (ii) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure”

How are the two indicators similar? And where do they differ?

5.a.1

Both focus on land tenure

Both focus on individual rights

Both require sex disaggregated data

1.4.2

agricultural land

Type of land

all types of land (i.e. also residential)

Individuals in agricultural households

Reference population

whole adult population in the country

de facto ownership & tenure rights (*legal documentation and/or alienation rights*). A holder is an individual presenting **at least one** of the proxies

Tenure rights/security

(i) *legally recognized* documents and (ii) *perception* on tenure security

HARMONIZATION BETWEEN 5.A.1 AND 1.4.2

FAO, UN-HABITAT, the World Bank, GDWGL and GLII are collaborating on the alignment of *concepts, definitions and data collection tools*, to facilitate the work of statistical offices for the generation of these indicators.

A Joint FAO/ WB / UN-HABITAT publication is planned for the second half of 2018

- One **common ‘land tenure module’** has been developed for reporting on both indicator 5.a.1 and 1.4.2.
- 5 versions of the same module are available, to facilitate integration in the range of existing national household surveys.
- Advocacy to include the common module in upcoming LSMS survey (WB) and other internationally-led HH surveys

SDG INDICATOR 2.A.1 – AGRICULTURAL ORIENTATION INDEX

$$= \frac{\text{Agriculture Share of Central Government Expenditure}}{\text{Agriculture Share of GDP}}$$

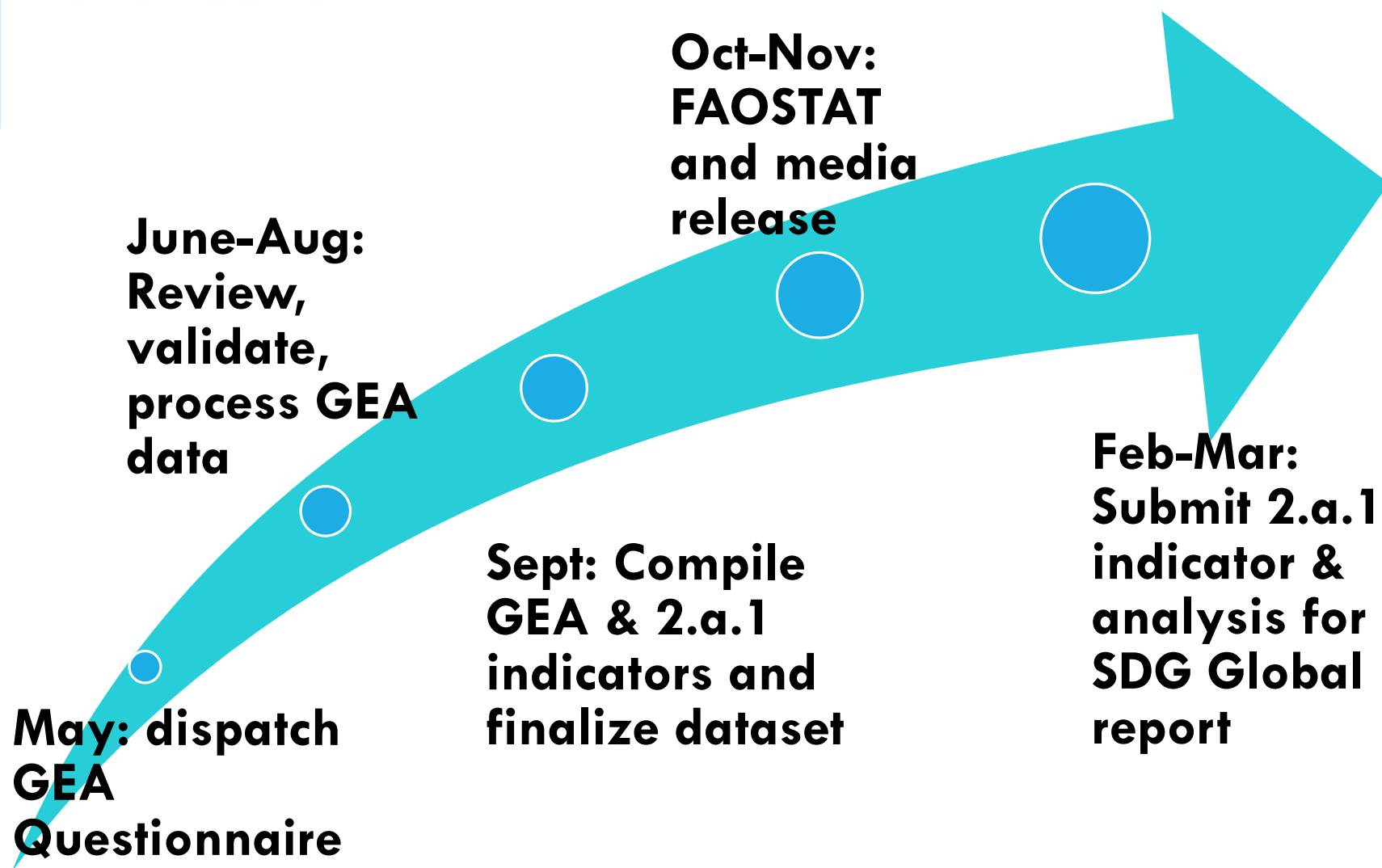
$$= \frac{\left(\frac{\text{Central Government Expenditure on Agriculture}}{\text{Total Central Government Expenditure}} * 100 \right)}{\left(\frac{\text{Agriculture Value Added}}{\text{GDP}} * 100 \right)}$$

Agriculture includes forestry, fishing and hunting.

FAO-GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON AGRICULTURE (GEA) QUESTIONNAIRE & INDICATOR 2.a.1

[illegible]

GEA QUESTIONNAIRE & INDICATOR 2.A.1- FAO CALENDAR



GEA QUESTIONNAIRE – DATA COLLECTION PROCESS (1)



**GEA Questionnaire
dispatch**



Every year in May, the FAO Statistics Division (ESS) sends the GEA questionnaire to member countries together with two other FAO questionnaires (Agriculture Production, Prices Received by Farmers) in a harmonized exercise.

GEA QUESTIONNAIRE – DATA COLLECTION PROCESS (2)

Data validation and processing

Between June and August, FAO:

- validates the data of the questionnaires received,
- supplement data for non-respondent countries with IMF GFS data or national online publications
- converts the data collected in USD current prices and USD 2005 constant prices.

GEA QUESTIONNAIRE – DATA COLLECTION PROCESS (3)



**Compilation of
Indicator 2.a.1**



In September, the Agriculture Share of Government Expenditure and Indicator 2.a.1 are compiled and embedded in the final GEA dataset

GEA QUESTIONNAIRE – DATA COLLECTION PROCESS (4)



Data release



November

- Final GEA dataset released on FAOSTAT,
- Press release published on the FAO website,
- SDG Indicator 2.a.1 data published on the FAO SDG data and information portal

February

- Contribution to the Global SDG report

GEA QUESTIONNAIRE – REPORTING COUNTRIES

SDG Region	2015	2016	2017
Australia and New Zealand	1	2	2
Central Asia and Southern Asia	3	4	7
Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia	9	10	9
Latin America and the Caribbean	10	13	17
Northern America and Europe	30	34	35
Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand	1	3	4
Sub-Saharan Africa	8	12	16
Western Asia and Northern Africa	8	10	7
TOTAL	70	88	97

INDICATOR 2.A.1- COMPILATION CHALLENGES

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graph LR; A[Challenges compiling GEA data & Indicator 2.a.1:] --- B[LEGAL FRAMEWORK]; A --- C[INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION]; A --- D[METHODOLOGY/ CLASSIFICATION];
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The diagram illustrates the challenges of compiling GEA data for Indicator 2.a.1. A central box on the left lists the challenges, and a large curly bracket on the right groups three specific challenge areas: Legal Framework, Institutional Coordination, and Methodology/Classification.

**Challenges
compiling
GEA data
&**

Indicator 2.a.1:

**LEGAL
FRAMEWORK**

**INSTITUTIONAL
COORDINATION**

**METHODOLOGY/
CLASSIFICATION**