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**INDICATORS FOR  
FOOD SECURITY &  
SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE- SDG2**

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# FAO's contribution to SDG indicators

- **Goals 2,14,15** associated with FAO vision & mandate - **FAO leadership recognized**
- **For other Goals (1, 5, 6, 12, 13) - FAO could make important contributions**
- In 2014-15, FAO identified core set of indicators on the basis of **broad technical consultation**
  - Sound definition & Relevance for specific TARGET
  - Availability in national statistical system
  - Reliability, Coverage, International Comparability, Granularity
  - Baseline for 2015? Quantitative target for 2030?
- **For Goal 2, a draft proposal with WFP & IFAD:**  
14 indicators to monitor progress towards 8 Targets (Tier 1 and additional)

Target 2.1	
Ind. 2.1.1:	Prevalence of Undernourishment ( <b>PoU</b> )
Ind. 2.1.2:	Prevalence of population with moderate or severe food insecurity, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale - <b>FIES</b>
Target 2.2	
Ind. 2.2.1:	Prevalence of Stunting (low height-for-age) in children < 5 yrs
Ind. 2.2.2:	Prevalence of overweight children under 5 years of age
Ind. 2.2.3:	Women Dietary Diversity Score
Target 2.3	
Ind. 2.3.1:	Value of agricultural production per labour unit by farm size
Target 2.4	
Ind. 2.4.1:	% of agricultural area under sustainable agricultural practices
Target 2.5	
Ind. 2.5.1	Ex-situ crop collections indicator
Ind. 2.5.2	Number/percentage of local breeds classified as being at-risk, not-at risk, and unknown-levels of risk of extinction

## Target 2.a

Ind. 2.a.1:

Ratio of the agriculture share of government expenditure, over the agriculture contribution to the economy (agriculture orientation index)

## Target 2.b

Ind. 2.b.1:

Evolution of potentially restrictive and distortive trade measures in agriculture

## Target 2.c

Ind. 2.c.1:

Indicator of Anomalies in Food Commodity Prices

# **Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)**

# Problems with current FS indicators

- **Prevalence of Undernourishment:**
  - Complex methodology and low quality of basic data
  - Impossible to obtain sub-national estimates (essential for designing & monitoring national policies)
  - 2-3 years time lag
- **Indicators based on Food consumption/nutritional outcomes:**
  - Indirect measurement of food insecurity, reflecting not only changes in the target variable (health, water & sanitation access, etc.)
  - Sporadic surveys with incomplete country coverage
  - 3-5 years time lag
  - Data collection difficult and costly

# Main benefits of the FIES

- People's access to adequate food is **measured directly**
- Enables assessment of the **depth of food insecurity** (mild, moderate, or severe) => **can be used in developed countries**
- A **sound methodology** (Item-Response Theory) allows assessment of reliability and precision of the measures
- A new metric for both **households and individuals**, thus proper analysis of gender related food insecurity disparities
- **Rapid and low cost – enables timely global monitoring**
- **Ideal indicator for the Post-2015 Development agenda** (food access target)



# Expected Results

- **Establish a global standard (FIES)** for measuring the severity of Food Insecurity:
  - 8 simple yes/no questions to reveal food-related behaviors associated with increasing difficulties in accessing food
- **Provide estimates the prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity in 150 countries** in 2014 and 2015 (baseline to monitor SDG progress)
- **Make available the linguistic and cultural adaptation of the questionnaire** in more than 200 languages.
- **Promote adoption of the FIES in national food security monitoring** systems, by including the module in national household surveys

# **Agricultural and Rural Integrated Survey (AGRIS)**

# AGRIS Rationale

- **No regular system of farm surveys** in place between two censuses
- **Admin data/extension workers main data source** (“eye estimates”)
- **Old/expensive/inefficient methods in agr. statistics**
- **Agricultural data often collected in institutional isolation** (different statistical units & survey instruments; little coordination between MoA and NSO and with other sectors; Agriculture not mainstreamed into the NSDS)
- **Specialization of surveys** often conducted on ad hoc basis
- **Limited policy relevance of the available data** (no linkage with socio-economic dimensions; no link with non-farm activities; poor timeliness; limited access)

# What is AGRIS?

- **Standardized multipurpose survey** on Agricultural Farms
- **10 yr programme with rotating modules** = collection of a large number of variables with reduced costs & burden (1-2 modules per year)
  - Core Module with socio-demographic variables = every year
  - Additional Modules (Type of employment, Cost of production and prices, Use of Machinery, Production methods, etc.) = each module every 3 yrs
- **Integrated approach:**
  - **Economic data** (production, inputs, farm-gate prices, production cost, farming practices, etc.)
  - **Social data** (sex, age, education, type of employment, income)
  - **Environmental data** (land use, water use, pesticides, etc.)
- **Data collection = use of new technologies**, including GPS, CAPI, RS

# Expected Results

- Provide countries with an **integrated programme of agricultural surveys**
  - for collecting annual and structural agricultural data
  - for collecting data on the economic, social and environmental dimensions of the farms
- Provide a **tool for testing new cost-effective methodologies for agricultural statistics** developed under the Global Strategy
- **Build country capacity to collect the minimum set of core data**
- Provide **estimates on the productivity of small holders** and other SDG indicators at national & international levels
- Make available **standard modules for collecting agricultural & data in national farm surveys**

# Modality of Implementation

- **Dependent on countries' statistical programme**
- On-going **annual agricultural survey**: likely that the annual survey collects only part of the minimum set of core data:
  - AGRIS modules could be added to the annual survey to cover missing data and survey design could be improved using GS guidelines
- On-going **LSMS-ISA survey** (data collected only every 3 years and to cover only part of the minimum set of core data)
  - AGRIS could complement annual data
- **No LSMS or annual agricultural survey**:
  - AGRIS will be the vehicle for collecting the minimum set of core data
  - AGRIS could build on the Agricultural Census result to introduce a regular annual survey

# Agricultural and Rural Integrated Survey

Modular Structure	<p><b>Core Module:</b> yearly data collection on <i>current</i> agricultural production <b>integrated</b> with economic and socio-demographic statistics</p> <p><b>Module on Specific Topics</b> <i>structural</i> data to collect every 3 years (sub-samples can also be used)</p>
Statistical Units	<p><b>Agricultural Holdings</b> : household sector (<b>with associated households</b>) and non-household sector</p>
Frames	<p><b>Non-Household sector:</b> sampling based on the most appropriate list frame (agricultural census or administrative registers)</p> <p><b>Household sector:</b> sampling based on area frame (segments or points) or the Enumeration Areas derived from the Censuses (Agriculture or Population).</p>
Sample design	<p>Design fitted to the specific frame (use of MSF and ISF guidelines).</p>
Data collection process	<p>Use of new data collection methods, including GPS, CAPI, Remote Sensing</p>