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**Corporate Outcome Assessment 2019 Europe and Central Asia Regional
Results**

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Introduction

1. This web annex presents the key results of the Corporate Outcome Assessment (COA) 2019 for the Europe and Central Asia region. The global results are part of the Programme Implementation Report 2018-19 presented to the 164th Session of the Council.
2. Outcomes of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) measure whether countries have made the necessary changes and established the required capacities to achieve the Strategic Objectives (SOs), in the areas under FAO mandate. Moreover, they reflect the changes in the global enabling environment, for example, through the development of policy frameworks, international norms and standards. Changes in Outcome indicators are the result of policies and programmes implemented by all key stakeholders (FAO, Members and development partners). FAO is just one of the contributors to those changes and progress cannot be attributed only to its work. The information generated allows FAO to assess its contribution and increase the focus of its support where needed.
3. In the [FAO Results Framework 2018-19](#)², there are 41 Outcome Indicators which monitor 20 Outcomes across the five SOs; four indicators in SO1, nine in SO2, twelve in SO3, eight in SO4 and eight in SO5.
4. In order to measure progress in the Outcome Indicators, FAO conducts the COA at the end of each biennium. This is done by collecting primary (surveys) and secondary data (public databases), including the assessment of policy and legislation documents for a representative sample of countries where FAO delivers a meaningful programme of work.
5. Primary data is collected through a comprehensive questionnaire, i.e. the COA Survey, being filled-out by a large number of respondents from six key stakeholder groups (government line ministries; UN agencies; international donors and international financial institutions; research institutions/academia; civil society and the private sector). The COA 2019 is undertaken in 69 sample countries out of which nine belong to Europe and Central Asia (Table 1). The sample is selected based on FAO's delivery in countries and key indicators reflecting areas of work for each SO in order to draw conclusions at regional and global levels. The questionnaire is structured in five sections, one for each FAO SO, assessing key dimensions of the national enabling environment in both 2015 (as measured retrospectively) and 2019 (the end of the reporting period), as well as FAO's contribution to country progress for Outcomes.
6. Secondary data is compiled by gathering statistical information available in public databases (the UN Global SDG Database and FAOSTAT, among others), as well as by assessing the relevance of policy and legislative documents produced at country level³. Secondary data is not available for all years, when recent year's data are available, the latest year's data are used to construct indicators whose only data source is secondary data.

² This document presents brief descriptions of the indicators to facilitate the reading of the figures and numbers. The actual indicator labels are available in the CL 158/3 Web Annex 1: Results Framework 2018-19 Strategic and Functional Objectives; link: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-mu963e.pdf>

³ For more details on the COA 2019 methodological information, please contact the Office of Strategy, Planning and Resources Management

Table 1: List of countries by region participated in the COA 2019 (total number of sample countries in region/total number of sample countries)

Africa (27/69)	Asia and the Pacific (13/69)	Europe and Central Asia (9/69)	Latin America and the Caribbean (13/69)	Near East (7/69)
Angola	Afghanistan	Armenia	Argentina	Egypt
Burkina Faso	Bangladesh	Azerbaijan	Belize	Iraq
Burundi	Cambodia	Georgia	Brazil	Jordan
Cabo Verde	India	Republic of Moldova	Colombia	Lebanon
Cameroon	Mongolia	Tajikistan	El Salvador	Morocco
Central African Republic	Myanmar	North Macedonia	Guatemala	Saudi Arabia
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Nepal	Turkey	Haiti	Sudan
Ethiopia	Pakistan	Ukraine	Honduras	
Eswatini	Philippines	Uzbekistan	Mexico	
Ghana	Solomon Islands		Peru	
Guinea	Sri Lanka		Saint Lucia	
Kenya	Thailand		Suriname	
Madagascar	Viet Nam		Uruguay	
Malawi				
Mozambique				
Niger				
Nigeria				
Rwanda				
Sao Tome and Principe				
Senegal				
Sierra Leone				
Somalia				
South Sudan				
Uganda				
United Republic of Tanzania				
Zambia				
Zimbabwe				

7. Each Outcome Indicator is derived by combining a number of subindicators, based on data from both primary and/or secondary sources, including policy and legislation reviews. To ensure clarity of definitions and consistency of measurement across countries, each element is further underpinned, where meaningful, by specific ‘qualifiers/criteria’.

8. The qualitative information collected on each element of measure (subindicator and qualifiers/criteria) is coded using values ranging from zero to one. The scores of the Outcome Indicators are then obtained by averaging the values of the subindicators. Results at national level are obtained by aggregating within stakeholder groups first and after across stakeholders at country level. The estimates are subsequently coded into five performance classes of equal range: low (0.0-0.2); medium-low (0.2-0.4); medium (0.4-0.6); medium-high (0.6-0.8); high (0.8-1.0). As a final step, the scores of the Outcome Indicators for the COA 2019 countries are extrapolated to the total number of countries where FAO is active and has delivered a non-negligible/meaningful work program (153 countries at global level, unless indicated otherwise as in Outcome Indicator 4.1.A) to obtain regional and global results.

9. For each Outcome Indicator, the change in the country performance is measured by the difference between the scores of years 2019 (end of the reporting period) and 2015 (baseline year). The change in the country performance is coded in three categories: “Improved”, “No major change”, and “Worsened” based on the movement from one class of performance to another. This change is calculated only when both 2015 and 2019 data are available for the same country. The regional results are computed counting the total number of countries that moved from at least one class of performance to another, either higher or lower. These results are extrapolated to the total number of Members in the region where FAO is active, has delivered a non-negligible work programme and hence they are estimated on the basis of the weighted sample.

10. In order to help assess FAO’s contribution to changes in the country performance, the questionnaires include a direct question aimed at collecting the respondents’ perception on this matter. Each survey respondent is asked to assess whether FAO’s contribution to improving country performance had been significant, moderate or negligible. These results are extrapolated to the total population of countries where FAO is active based on the sampling weights.

11. The results are organized by SO and are described by Outcome Indicator⁴, considering:

- *Change in the country performance between 2015 and 2019* (i.e. the proportion of countries whose progress between years 2015 and 2019 falls in one of the three categories; “improved”, “no major change”, “worsened”).
- *FAO’s contribution to the change in the country performance* (i.e. the level of contribution of FAO to the change between years 2015 and 2019 as perceived by respondents of the COA survey; the results are available only for the Outcome Indicators whose data source is the COA survey)
- *Distribution of countries by performance class in 2015 and 2019* (i.e. the proportion of countries whose indicator scores fall in one of the five performance classes, low to high, in year 2015 and in year 2019).

12. For some indicators results are not reported, as the data required for estimating the indicators are either not available (not even for recent years) or of very low quality. Such indicators are indicated under the relevant SO in the following sections.

⁴ The percentages are rounded up to the closest integer for presentation purposes. The results in percentages all sum up to 100 percent when the decimals are considered.

Overview

13. The Corporate Outcome Assessment included nine countries in Europe and Central Asia.

Table 2: List of COA countries in Europe and Central Asia by Strategic Objective

SO	Number of countries	Countries
SO1	2	Tajikistan, Ukraine
SO2	4	Armenia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan
SO3	3	Armenia, North Macedonia, Tajikistan
SO4	4	Azerbaijan, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine
SO5	2	Turkey, Ukraine

14. Estimates of 22 Outcome Indicators⁵ across five SOs (out of 41 Outcome Indicators in total) are reported to measure progress of FAO's Outcomes at regional level in Europe and Central Asia. Those 22 Outcome Indicators are distributed across the five SOs as follows, four indicators in SO1, three in SO2, five in SO3, six in SO4 and four in SO5. The rest of the progress estimates are not reported because either data are not available or of low quality (low geographical coverage and/or not comprehensive) in years 2015 and 2019.

15. The region shows an improvement for 13 out of 22 Outcome indicators in more than 60 percent of the countries. Among the 13 indicators showing progress, six indicators show improvement in all (100 percent) of the countries in the region. Those indicators are 2.4.A, 4.2.A, 4.3.A, 4.3.B, 5.2.A, 5.3.A

16. On the other hand, for three indicators, 1.1.A, 1.3.A and 5.1.A, 50 percent of the countries show progress and the other 50 percent show no major change.

17. For the remaining six indicators, the majority of countries show no major change. Out of these, two indicators, 1.2.A and 1.4.A show no major change in all countries (100 percent) of the region.

18. FAO's contribution to changes in performance is assessed by a set of 21 indicators, with good data quality for both 2015 and 2019. FAO's contribution is considered either moderate or significant by all countries for all the 21 indicators.

Strategic Objective 1 – Contribute to the Eradication of Hunger, Food insecurity and Malnutrition

19. Strategic Objective 1 (SO1) focuses on the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition. In COA 2019, the contribution to this objective is measured through the following SO1 Outcome indicators:

⁵ Indicator 4.1.A, has no graphic representation since the indicator is a binary indicator.

Table 3: Brief description of SO1 Outcome indicators and source of data

1.1.A	Adoption of comprehensive sectoral and/or cross-sectoral policies, strategies and investment programmes to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition by 2030, that are supported by a legal framework	Secondary data
1.2.A	Inclusive governance, coordination and accountability mechanisms in place	Primary data
1.3.A	Use of evidence derived from comprehensive, cross-sectorial analysis to inform their policy and programming decisions for the response to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition	Primary data
1.4.A	Effective implementation of policies, strategies and investment programmes measured by adequacy of public expenditure in agriculture (SDG 2.A.1) and of government human resources	Primary and Secondary data

20. Overall, the results indicate no major change for most countries, however, FAO's contribution was valued as moderate and/or significant by all countries for the period 2015-2019 for 1.2.A, 1.3.A and 1.4.A.

21. For SO1 Outcome indicators, the distribution of countries by change in their performance status between 2015 and 2019 in Europe and Central Asia is displayed in Figure 1.1; FAO's contribution to changes in country performance is shown in Figure 1.2; the distribution of countries by performance status in 2019 and 2015 is presented in Figures 1.3 and 1.4, respectively.

Outcome Indicator 1.1.A

22. Regarding the adoption of policies and strategies and legal frameworks to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition results show improvement in performance status for 50 percent of the countries and no major change for the other half (50 percent) of the countries in the region, during the period 2015-2019. In 2019, half (50 percent) of the countries scored medium and the remaining 50 percent scored medium-low, while in 2015, all (100 percent) countries rated medium-low.

Outcome Indicator 1.2.A

23. Results show no major changes in the establishment of inclusive governance, coordination and accountability mechanisms in all (100 percent) countries in Europe and Central Asia for the assessed period. In 2019 as in 2015, half of the countries (50 percent) rated medium-high and the other half (50 percent) medium.

Outcome Indicator 1.3.A

24. The results show improvements in use of evidence derived from comprehensive, cross-sectorial analysis to inform policy and programming decisions in SO1 areas of work for half (50 percent) of the countries and no major changes for the other half (50 percent) of the countries in the region. In 2019, half of the countries (50 percent) rated medium-high and the other half (50 percent) medium. In 2015, 50 percent of the countries scored medium-high and the remaining 50 percent medium-low.

Outcome Indicator 1.4.A

25. All (100 percent) countries have showed no major changes in performance status regarding the effective implementation of policies, strategies and investment programmes during the period 2015-2019. For both years (2019 and 2015), half (50 percent) of the countries scored medium-low while the remaining half (50 percent) rated low under this indicator.

FAO’s contribution

26. FAO’s contribution over the last four-year period is assessed for three SO1 indicators (1.2.A, 1.3.A, 1.4.A) and the contribution for those indicators was well perceived (significant and moderate) by all of the countries. In particular, FAO’s contribution regarding inclusive governance, coordination and accountability mechanisms (1.2.A) and the use of evidence to inform policy and programming decisions (1.3.A) was rated as significant for all (100 percent) of the countries. Half (50 percent) of the countries also recognized the role of FAO as significant in establishing policies, strategies and investment programmes (1.4.A) while the other half (50 percent) rated FAO’s contribution moderate against this indicator.

Figure 1.1 Percentage of Europe and Central Asia countries with changes in performance status between 2015 and 2019 per SO1 indicator

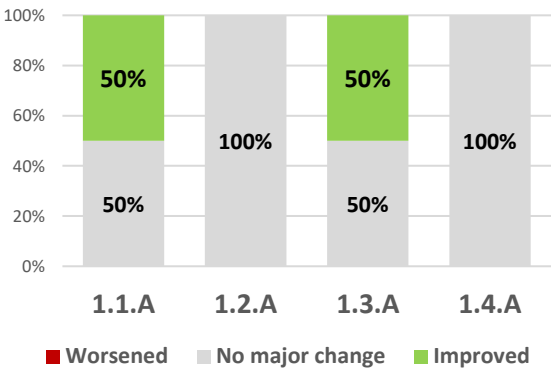


Figure 1.2 FAO’s contribution to the change between 2015 and 2019 (percent of Europe and Central Asia countries) per SO1 indicator

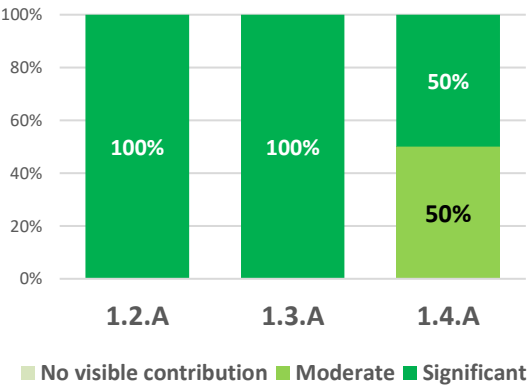


Figure 1.3 Percentage of Europe and Central Asia countries by performance status per SO1 indicator in 2019

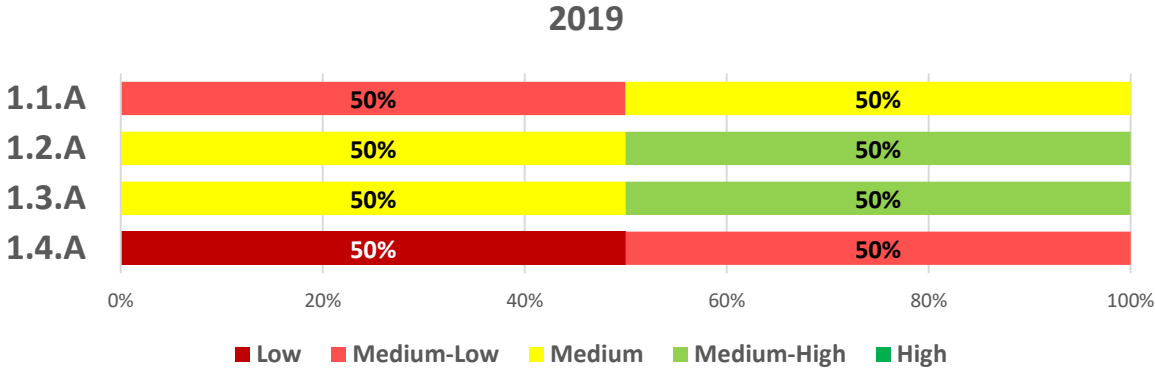
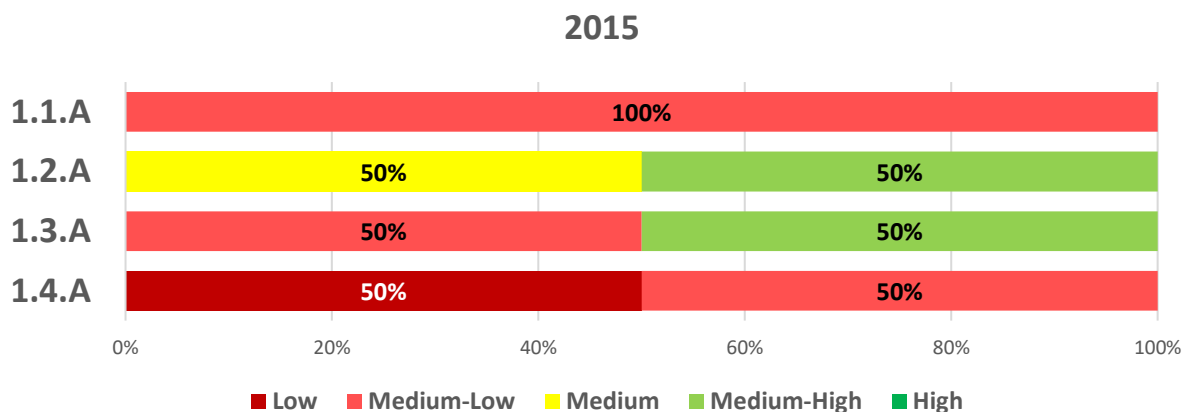


Figure 1.4 Percentage of Europe and Central Asia countries by performance status per SO1 indicator in 2015



Strategic Objective 2 – Make Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries more productive and sustainable

27. Strategic Objective 2 (SO2) focuses on making agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable. In COA 2019 the contribution to this objective is measured through the following SO2 Outcome Indicators:

Table 4: Brief description of SO2 Outcome Indicators and source of data

2.1.A	Adopted practices to increase agricultural productivity in a sustainable manner by producers	Primary data
2.1.B	COFI reporting on the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries implementation	Secondary data
2.1.C*	Progress towards sustainable forest management (SDG 15.2.1)	Secondary data
2.2.A	Policies and associated investment programmes that foster sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries and that explicitly address productivity and income, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and environmental conservation and foster cross-sectoral coordination	Primary data
2.3.A	National reports covering SO2 relevant SDG indicators on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, addressing sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries	Secondary data
2.3.B*	Communication of the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (SDG 13.2.1)	Secondary data
2.3.C*	Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (SDG 14.6.1)	Secondary data
2.3.D	Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems (SDG15.A.1)	Secondary data

2.4.A	Availability, accessibility, quality and usage of sector/cross-sectoral data and analytical tools/products that are used in decision-making processes pertaining to agriculture, forestry and fisheries	Primary data
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* The regional results are not reported for this indicator as the data required for estimating the indicator are not available or of very low quality.

28. Overall, the results indicate improvement for at least 90 percent of the countries in the three indicators in which the change in the country performance between 2015 and 2019 was assessed (2.2.A, 2.3.D, and 2.4.A). FAO's contribution was perceived as significant or moderate by all (100 percent) countries for the three indicators in which FAO's contribution was assessed (2.1.A, 2.2.A, and 2.4.A).

29. For SO2 Outcome Indicators, the distribution of countries by change in performance status between 2015 and 2019 is displayed in Figure 2.1; FAO's contribution to changes in country performance is shown in Figure 2.2; the distribution of countries by performance status in 2019 and 2015 is presented in Figures 2.3 and 2.4 respectively.

Outcome Indicator 2.1.A

30. In 2015, regarding performance status in the adoption of practices to increase agricultural productivity in a sustainable manner, 10 percent of the countries in the region scored medium-high, 49 percent scored medium and 41 percent medium-low.

31. Results for this COA survey-based indicator are not reported for 2019 because the data required for estimating the indicator is of very low quality.

Outcome Indicator 2.1.B

32. In 2019, 12 percent of the countries scored medium-high and 52 percent medium while the remaining 36 percent were in the low performance category regarding the implementation of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF).

33. Results for this indicator are not reported for 2015 because the basic statistical information is not fully comparable.

Outcome Indicator 2.2.A

34. Over the past four years, 90 percent of the countries have improved their policies and associated investment programmes in SO2 areas of work while 10 percent showed no major change in their performance status. In 2019, 30 percent of the countries reached the high category, 28 percent the medium-high and 41 percent of the countries scored medium. In 2015, 31 percent of the countries rated high or medium-high, 28 percent scored medium and 41 percent were in the low category, against the same indicator.

Outcome Indicator 2.3.A

35. In 2019, 10 percent of countries scored high in the promulgation of Voluntary National Reports (VNRs) on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development covering SO2 relevant SDG indicators. The same year, 41 percent ranked medium and 49 percent were in the low category.

36. Results for this indicator in 2015 are not reported because the basic statistical information was not available, as the SDGs had only just been established that year and countries have been progressively publishing VNR from 2016.

Outcome Indicator 2.3.D

37. During the period 2015-2019, 90 percent of the countries improved their performance in mobilizing official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems while 10 percent of the countries worsened their performance status. The results show that in 2019, 41 percent of the countries scored medium, 38 percent medium-low and 21 percent of the

countries were in the low category. In 2015, 10 percent of the countries reached the high category while the remaining 90 percent rated low.

Outcome Indicator 2.4.A

38. The availability, accessibility and use of data and information for decision-making processes improved in all (100 percent) countries between 2015 and 2019. In terms of performance status, in 2019, 59 percent rated medium-high and 41 percent medium while in 2015, 59 percent of the countries rated medium and 41 percent medium-low.

FAO’s contribution

39. All countries recognized FAO’s contribution as significant or moderate to the change in the period 2015-2019 for SO2 area of work, for the three COA survey-based indicators available (2.1.A, 2.2.A, 2.4.A). Indeed, regarding practices adopted to increase agricultural productivity (2.1.A) as well as policies and investment programmes in SO2 areas of work (2.2.A), 49 percent of the countries considered FAO’s contribution significant and 51 percent of the countries moderate. For the same period, 90 percent of the countries in the region rated FAO’s contribution significant while the remaining 10 percent ranked FAO’s role as moderate for 2.4.A.

Figure 2.1 Percentage of Europe and Central Asia countries with changes in performance status between 2015 and 2019 per SO2 indicator



Figure 2.2 FAO’s contribution to the change between 2015 and 2019 (% of Europe and Central Asia countries) per SO2 indicator

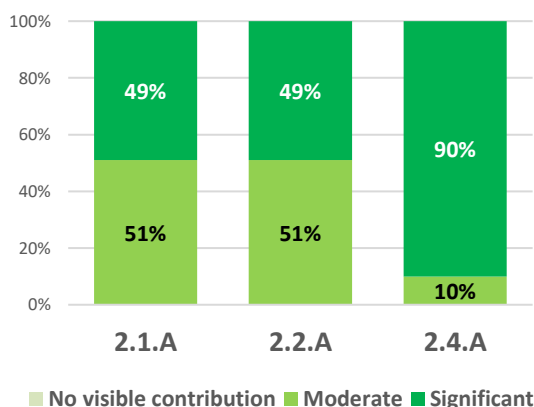


Figure 2.3 Percentage of Europe and Central Asia countries by performance status per SO2 indicator in 2019

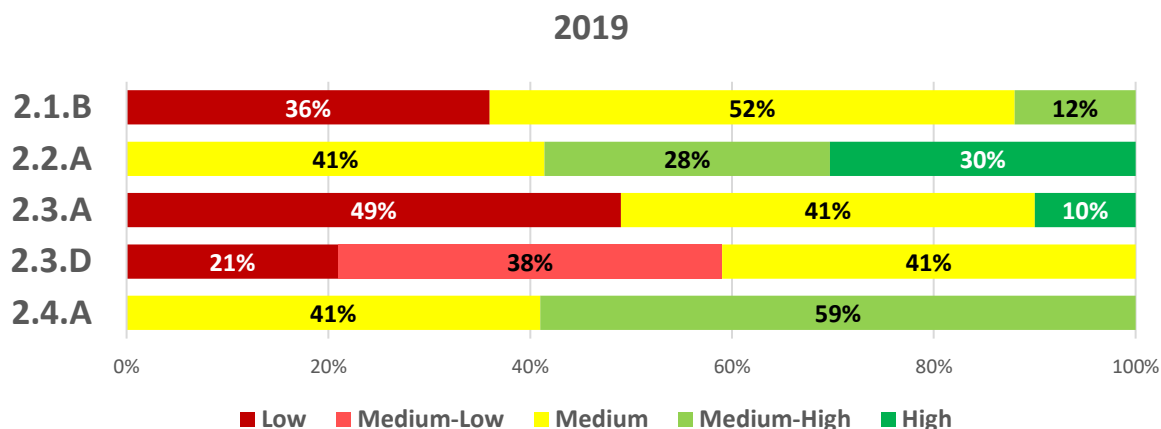
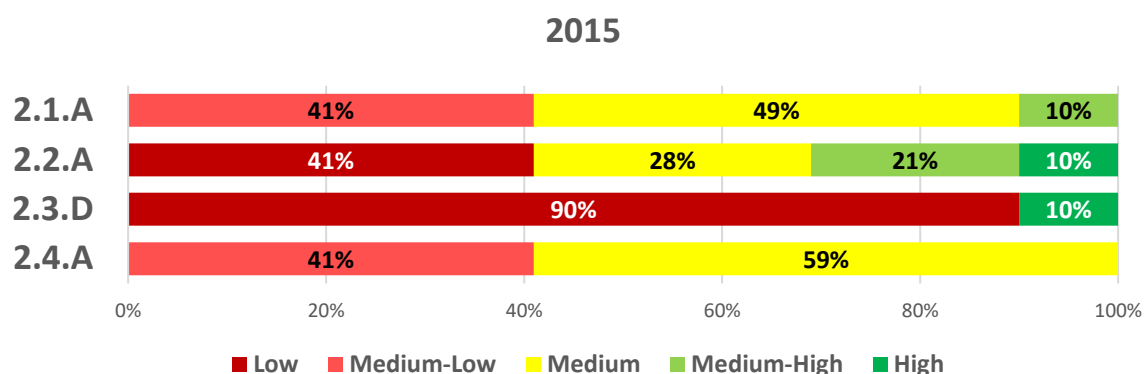


Figure 2.4 Percentage of Europe and Central Asia countries by performance status per SO3 indicator in 2015



Strategic Objective 3 – Reduce Rural Poverty

40. Strategic Objective 3 (SO3) focuses on reducing rural poverty and sustainable, multi-sectoral rural development. In COA 2019, the contribution to this objective is measured through the following SO3 Outcome Indicators:

Table 5: Brief description of SO3 Outcome Indicators and source of data

3.1.A	Strategies to empower the rural poor and remove barriers to access by poor men and women to productive resources, services, technologies and markets	Primary data
3.1.B	Capacities by rural organizations, government institutions and other relevant stakeholders to improve access by poor men and women to productive resources, services, technologies and markets	Primary data
3.1.C	Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries (SDG 14.B.1)	Secondary data
3.1.D*	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure (SDG 5.A.1)	Secondary data
3.1.E*	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control (SDG 5.A.2)	Secondary data
3.2.A	Set of institutions and strategies aiming to generate decent rural employment, including for women and youth	Primary data
3.3.A	Social protection systems linking with rural poverty reduction, food security and nutrition, and sustainable management of natural resources	Primary data
3.3.B*	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems (SDG 1.3.1)	Secondary data
3.3.C	Government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) (SDG 1.A.2)	Secondary data

3.3.D*	Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a proportion of the national budgets and GDP (SDG 8.B.1)	Secondary data
3.4.A	Comprehensive, multi-sectoral development strategies directed towards rural poverty reduction	Primary data
3.4.B*	Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes (SDG 1.A.1)	Secondary data

* The regional results are not reported for this indicator as the data required for estimating the indicator are not available or of very low quality.

41. Overall, 60 percent or more of countries in the region improved their performance for indicators 3.1.A, 3.2.A and 3.4.A. Seventy-eight percent of the countries showed no major changes for indicator 3.1.B. All countries (100 percent) reported no major change for indicator 3.3.A. FAO's contribution to change during the period is perceived as moderate for all the countries (100 percent) in the region for all SO3 indicators.

42. For SO3 Outcome Indicators, the distribution of countries by change in performance status between 2015 and 2019 is displayed in Figure 3.1; FAO's contribution to changes in country performance is shown in Figure 3.2; the distribution of countries by performance status in 2019 and 2015 is presented in Figures 3.3 and 3.4 respectively.

Outcome Indicator 3.1.A

43. By the end of 2019, 60 percent of the countries improved their performance in providing a set of strategies to improve access by poor men and women to productive resources, services, technologies and markets, while the remaining 40 percent remained stable. In 2015, 22 percent of countries rated medium-low and 78 percent rated medium; by 2019, 100 percent of countries rated at least medium, with 37 percent rating medium high.

Outcome Indicator 3.1.B

44. Twenty-two percent of countries improved their capacities to improve equitable access to productive resources, appropriate services, organizations and markets, and to promote the sustainable management of natural resources, while the remaining 78 percent of countries remained stable. In 2019, 40 percent of the countries performance was rated medium and 60 percent as medium-low, compared to 2015, when 40 percent of countries were in the medium category, 37 percent in the medium-low category and 22 percent in the low category.

Outcome Indicator 3.1.C

45. In 2019, 64 percent of countries scored a medium-high performance in recognizing and protecting access rights for small-scale fisheries through legal framework while the remaining 36 percent was rated medium-low.

46. Results for 3.1.C are based on secondary data only available for 2019.

Outcome Indicator 3.2.A

47. In 2019, 60 percent of countries improved their set of policies, institutions and interventions to generate decent rural employment, including for women and youth compared to 2015 while 40 percent of the countries reported no major change. In 2015, 40 percent of countries rated medium and 60 percent rated medium low, while in 2019 100 percent of countries rated medium.

Outcome Indicator 3.3.A

48. In the reference period, no major change was reported by all countries (100 percent) with reference to social protection systems. In 2019 and 2015, all countries were classified in the medium category in terms of performance.

Outcome Indicator 3.3.C

49. In 2015, 64 percent of countries reported a medium performance and 36 percent a low one in the proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection).

50. Results for this indicator in 2019 are not reported because the basic statistical information is of very low quality.

Outcome Indicator 3.4.A

51. In the reference period, 63 percent of the countries enhanced their capacities to put in place comprehensive, multi-sectoral development policies, strategies and programmes directed towards rural poverty reduction, while the remaining 37 percent did not show major changes. By 2019, the percentage of countries rating medium low dropped from 60 percent to 37 percent, and the percentage of countries rating medium high increased from 0 percent to 40 percent.

FAO’s contribution⁶

52. Hundred percent of countries recognized FAO’s contribution as positive on all SO3 Outcomes. All countries in the region (100 percent) acknowledged FAO’s support in improving access by the rural poor to productive resources, services, technologies and markets (3.1.A) and in enhancing capacities by rural organizations, government institutions and other relevant stakeholders (3.1.B). Similarly, all countries reported that FAO contributed to improvements in decent rural employment, including for women and youth (3.2.A); social protection systems linked with rural poverty reduction, food security and nutrition, and sustainable management of natural resources (3.3.A); and in developing comprehensive, multi-sectoral development strategies directed towards rural poverty reduction (3.4.B).

Figure 3.1 Percentage of Europe and Central Asia countries with changes in performance status between 2015 and 2019 per SO3 indicator

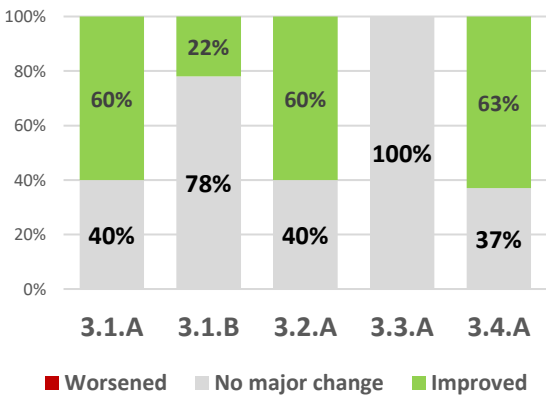


Figure 3.2 FAO’s contribution to the change between 2015 and 2019 (% of Europe and Central Asia countries) per SO3 indicator

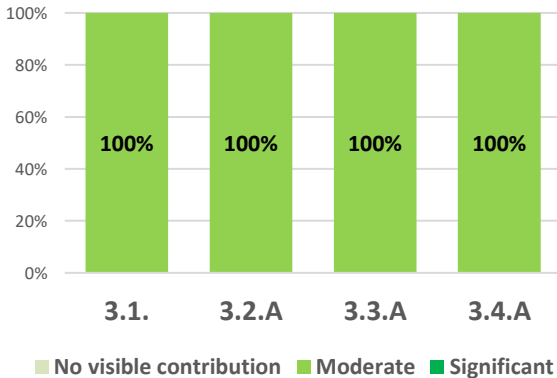


Figure 3.3 Percentage of Europe and Central Asia countries by performance status per SO3 indicator in 2019

⁶ 3.1A and 3.1.B are combined in figure 3.2 because the survey question on FAO’s contribution is asked for the Outcome 3.1 and not specifically for each Outcome Indicator; as for 4.3 A/B.

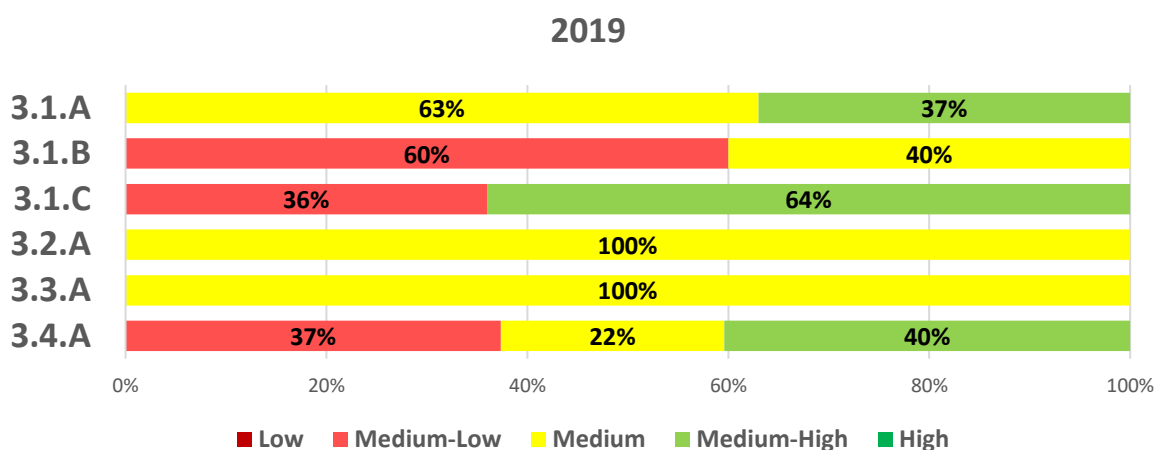
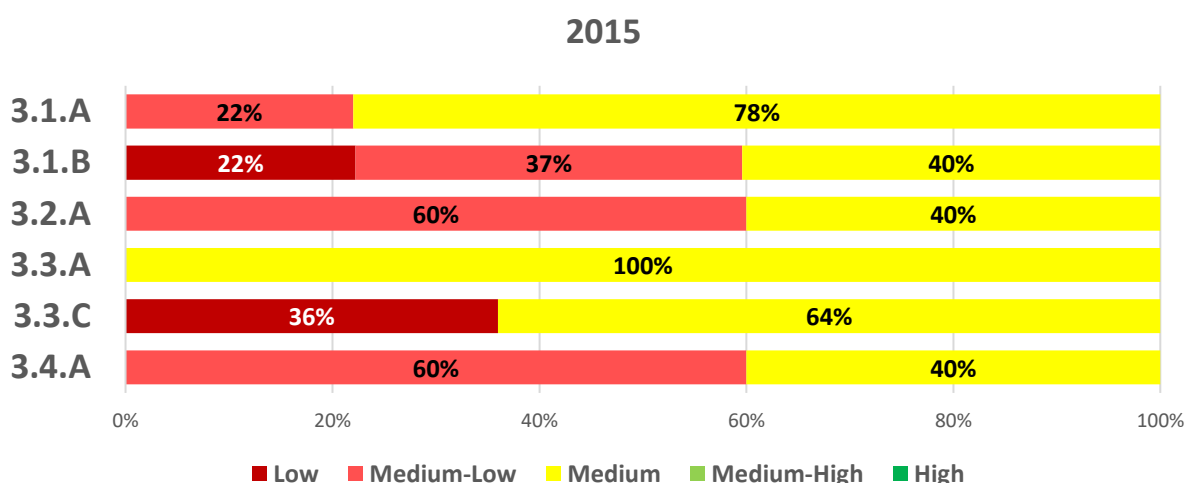


Figure 3.4 Percentage of Europe and Central Asia countries by *performance status* per SO3 indicator in 2015



Strategic Objective 4 – Enable more inclusive and efficient Agricultural and Food Systems

53. Strategic Objective 4 (SO4) focuses on enabling more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems. In COA 2019, the contribution to this objective is measured through the following SO4 Outcome Indicators:

Table 6: Brief description of SO4 Outcome Indicators and source of data

4.1.A	Participation in international standard setting (Codex Alimentarius and IPPC) by low and lower middle income countries	Secondary data
4.1.B	Access to international markets improved through voluntary guidelines and trade related agreements	Primary data

4.2.A	Enabling environment for more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems	Primary data
4.2.B*	Implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (SDG 14.6.1)	Secondary data
4.3.A	Technical and managerial capacities of value chain actors	Primary data
4.3.B	Financial instruments and services and risk management mechanisms for agricultural and food chain development	Primary data
4.3.C	Investment in the agricultural and food systems sector (SDG 2.A.1)	Primary and Secondary data
4.4.A	Availability, accessibility, quality and usage of data and analytical tools/products in policy making processes pertaining to inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems	Primary data

* The regional results are not reported for this indicator as the data required for estimating the indicator are not available or of very low quality.

54. Performance has improved for five indicators in the majority of countries during the four-year period. The improvement has taken place in all countries (100 percent) for indicators 4.2.A, 4.3.A and 4.3.B, in 93 percent of countries for 4.1.B and 81 percent for 4.4.A. No major changes are shown in 92 percent of the countries for 4.3.C. FAO's contribution was positively rated as moderate or significant by all countries across all assessed indicators.

55. For SO4 Outcome Indicators, the distribution of countries by change in performance status between 2015 and 2019 is displayed in Figure 4.1; FAO's contribution to changes in country performance is shown in Figure 4.2; distribution of countries by performance status in 2019 and 2015 is presented in Figures 4.3 and 4.4 respectively.

Outcome Indicator 4.1.A

56. In 2019, thirty percent of low and lower-middle income countries of the region participated in international standard setting under the auspices of Codex and the IPPC (4.1.A)⁷.

57. Results for this indicator in 2015 are not reported because the basic statistical information was not available (available only from year 2018 onwards).

⁷ 4.1.A is not represented in figure 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 because the indicator is a binary one (yes, no) and does not allow for distribution in categories.

Outcome Indicator 4.1.B

Between 2015 and 2019, 93 percent of countries in the region improved their performance status in market access by adopting international voluntary guidelines and participating in trade related agreements while performance in 7 percent of the countries worsened. . In 2019, 81 percent of the countries scored a medium high performance, 12 percent a medium one and 7 percent a medium low one. In 2015, 88 percent of countries reported a medium performance and 12 percent a medium low one.

Outcome Indicator 4.2.A

58. The enabling environment for more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems development has improved in all countries (100 percent), with 14 percent of countries showing a high performance in 2019, 73 percent a medium-high one and 12 percent a medium one. In 2015, 7 percent were in the medium-high category, 81 percent in the medium one and 12 percent in the medium-low one.

Outcome Indicator 4.3.A

59. Technical and managerial capacities of value chain actors have improved in all countries (100 percent) in the reference period, with 14 percent of countries showing a high performance in 2019, 73 percent a medium-high and 12 percent a medium low. In 2015, 81 percent of countries scored a medium performance, 7 percent medium-low and 12 percent low.

Outcome Indicator 4.3.B

60. In 2019, all countries (100 percent) improved their performance in improving financial agricultural and food chain development as compared to 2015. In 2019, 7 percent of the countries belonged to the high performing range, 7 percent to the medium-high one and 86 percent to the medium one. In 2015, only 14 percent reported a medium performance while 86 percent reported a medium low one.

Outcome Indicator 4.3.C

61. No major changes were reported in terms of investment in the agri-food sector for 92 percent of the countries, only 8 percent showed improvement. In 2019, 87 percent of the countries were in the medium-high category and 13 percent in the medium-low. In 2015, 81 percent of countries were in the medium-high category, 7 percent in the medium one and 12 percent in the medium-low.

Outcome Indicator 4.4.A

62. The use of statistics improved for 81 percent of the countries and showed no major changes for 19 percent of them. In 2019, the percentage of countries scoring a high performance was 7 percent, a medium-high performance 81 percent and a medium one 12 percent. In 2015, only 14 percent belonged to the medium-high category and 86 percent to the medium one.

FAO's contribution

63. FAO's contribution is considered significant or moderate by all the countries (100 percent) for SO4 assessed indicators during the period 2015-2019. Specifically, 81 percent of countries considered FAO's contribution moderate and 19 percent significant for 4.1.B, 4.2.A, 4.3.A, 4.3.B⁸ and 4.4.A

⁸ 4.3.A and 4.3.B are combined in figure 4.2 because the survey question on FAO's contribution is asked for the Outcome 4.3 and not specifically for each Outcome Indicator; as for 3.1 A/B.

Figure 4.1 Percentage of Europe and Central Asia countries with changes in performance status between 2015 and 2019 per SO4 indicator

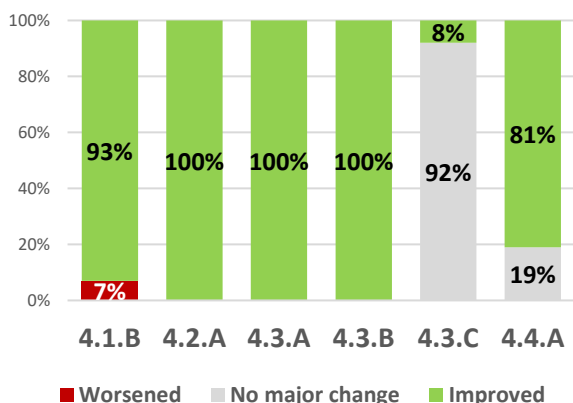


Figure 4.2 FAO's contribution to the change between 2015 and 2019 (% of Europe and Central Asia countries) per SO4 indicator

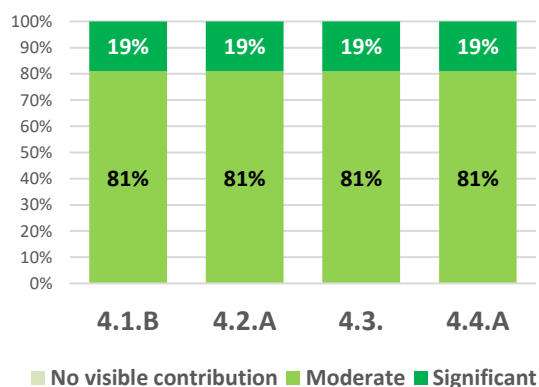


Figure 4.3 Percentage of Europe and Central Asia countries by performance status per SO4 indicator in 2019

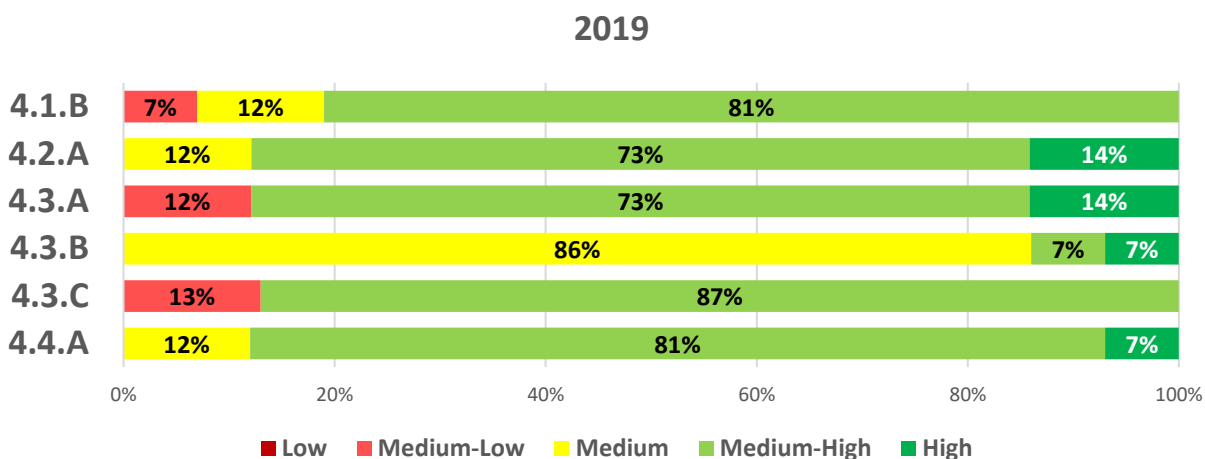
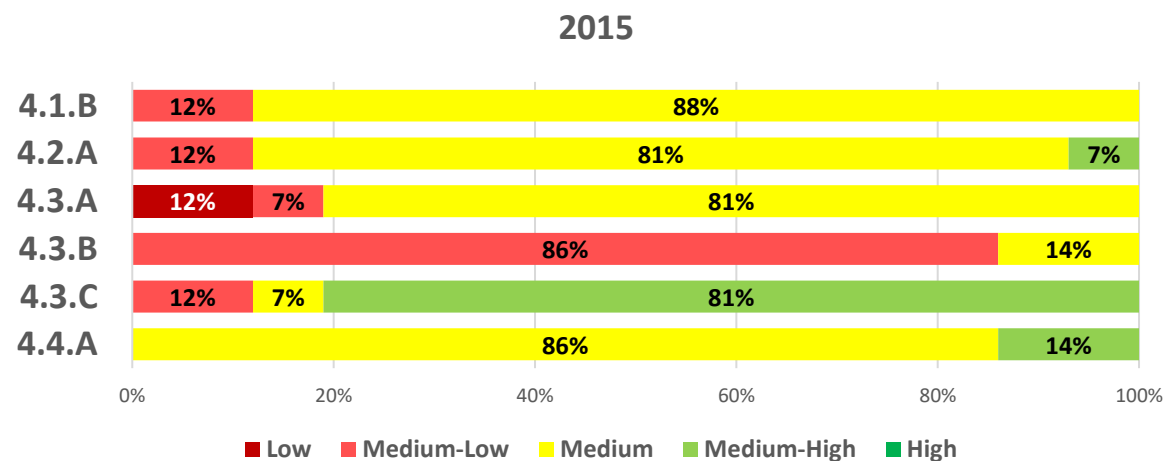


Figure 4.4 Percentage of Europe and Central Asia countries by performance status per SO4 indicator in 2015



Strategic Objective 5 – Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises

64. Strategic Objective 5 (SO5) focuses on increasing the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises. The contribution to this objective is measured through the following SO5 Outcome Indicators:

Table 7: Brief description of SO5 Outcome Indicators and source of data

5.1.A	Disaster and crisis risk management for agriculture, food and nutrition in the form of policies, legislation and institutional systems	Primary data
5.1.B*	Establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (SDG 13.2.1)	Secondary data
5.1.C*	Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula (SDG 13.3.1)	Secondary data
5.2.A	Regular information and trigger timely actions against potential, known and emerging threats to agriculture	Primary data
5.3.A	Prevention and impact mitigation measures that reduce risks for agriculture, food and nutrition	Primary data
5.3.B*	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure (SDG 5.A.1)	Secondary data
5.3.C*	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control (SDG 5.A.2)	Secondary data
5.4.A	Preparedness and response management capacity	Primary data

* The regional results are not reported for this indicator as the data required for estimating the indicator are not available or of very low quality.

65. The performance status has improved in all countries (100 percent) for two Outcome Indicators (5.2.A and 5.3.A), has improved for 50 percent of the countries and remained stable for the other 50 percent for one indicator (5.1.A) and has no major changes for 5.4.A. FAO's contribution was positively rated as moderate or significant by all countries across all assessed indicators.

66. For SO5 Outcome Indicators, the distribution of countries by change in performance status between 2015 and 2019 is displayed in Figure 5.1; FAO's contribution to changes in country performance is shown in Figure 5.2; the distribution of countries by performance status in 2019 and 2015 is presented in Figures 5.3 and 5.4 respectively.

Outcome Indicator 5.1.A

67. Compared to 2015, 50 percent of countries increased their institutional and policy capacities for disaster risk reduction and management, the others did not show major changes. In particular, in 2019, 50 percent of countries showed a medium-high performance and the remaining 50 percent a medium one. In 2015, 50 percent of countries showed a medium-high performance and the other half a low one.

Outcome Indicator 5.2.A

68. In the reference period, all countries (100 percent) increased their capacities to deliver early warnings to trigger timely actions and undertake vulnerability and resilience assessments. In terms of

performance, 50 percent scored medium-high and 50 percent medium in 2019, while in 2015, 50 percent were ranked as medium and 50 percent as medium-low.

Outcome Indicator 5.3.A

69. All countries (100 percent) have improved their capacities to apply prevention and mitigation measures. In 2019, 50 percent of countries belong to the high category and 50 percent to the medium one. In 2015, 50 percent of the countries scored medium-high and 50 percent medium low.

Outcome Indicator 5.4.A

70. No major change was reported by all countries (100 percent) in terms of preparedness and response management capacity. In both 2019 and 2015, 50 percent of countries belonged to the medium-high category and 50 percent to the medium low one.

FAO’s contribution

71. FAO’s impact across the four SO5 Outcomes is well recognized (rated as significant or moderate) in all countries (100 percent) of the region. FAO’s contribution to indicators 5.1.A, 5.2.A and 5.4.A is considered significant by 50 percent of countries.

Figure 5.1 Percentage of Europe and Central Asia countries with changes in performance status between 2015 and 2019 per SO5 indicator

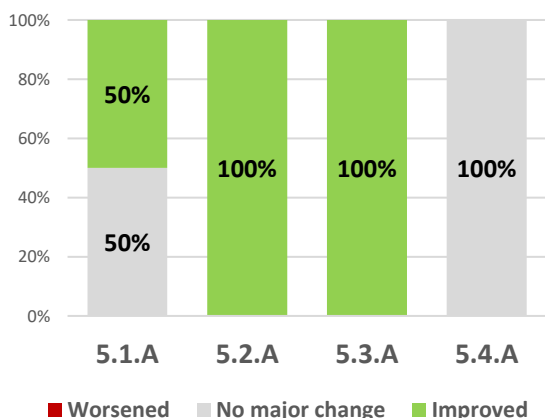


Figure 5.2 FAO’s contribution to the change between 2015 and 2019 (% of Europe and Central Asia countries) per SO5 indicator

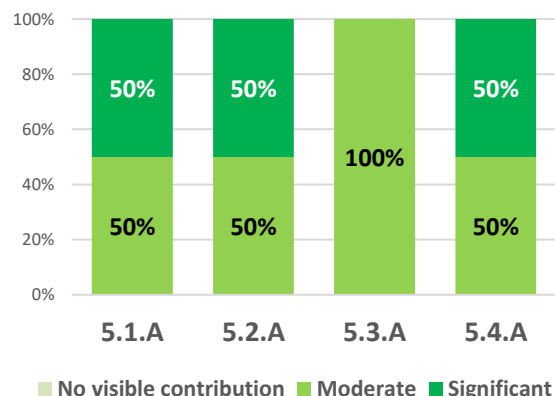


Figure 5.3 Percentage of Europe and Central Asia countries by performance status per SO5 indicator in 2019

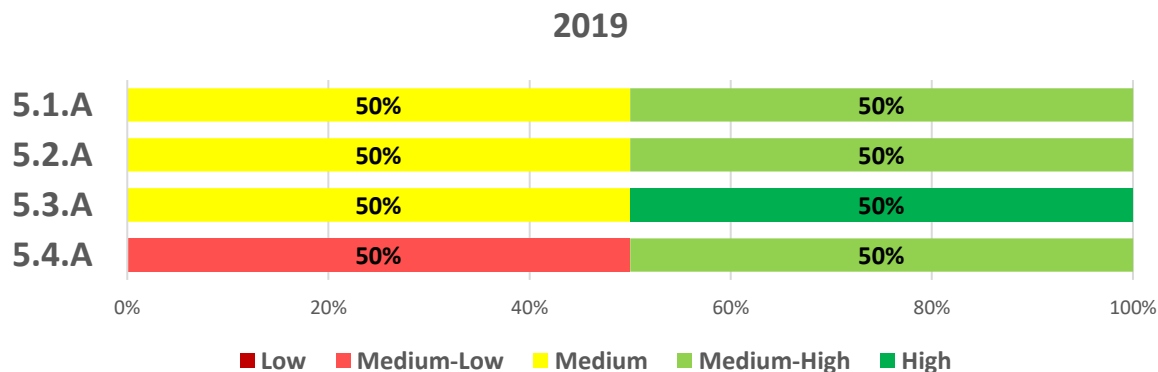


Figure 5.4 Percentage of Europe and Central Asia countries by performance status per SO5 indicator in 2015

