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FAO REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Thirty-fifth Session

1-4 September 2020¹

Corporate Outcome Assessment 2019 Asia and the Pacific Regional Results

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¹ Rescheduled from 17-20 February 2020, Thimphu, Bhutan

I. Introduction

1. This web annex presents the key results of the Corporate Outcome Assessment (COA) 2019 for the Asia and the Pacific region. The global results form part of the Programme Implementation Report (PIR) 2018-19 to be presented to the 164th Session of the Council.
2. FAO Outcomes measure whether countries have made the necessary changes and established the required capacities to achieve the Strategic Objectives (SOs), in the areas under FAO's mandate. Moreover, they reflect 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, 12 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 a total of 69 sampled countries out of which 13 belong to the Asia and the Pacific region (Table 1). The sample is selected based on FAO delivery in countries and key indicators reflecting area of work for each Strategic Objective in order to draw conclusions at regional and global levels. The questionnaire is structured in five sections, one for each FAO Strategic Objective, 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 Indicators Database and FAOSTAT, among others), as well as by assessing the relevance of policy and legislative documents produced at country level,³ Secondary data is not available for all years, when recent years' data are available, the latest year's data are used to construct indicators whose only data source is secondary data.

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

RAF (27/69)	RAP (13/69)	REU (9/69)	RLC (13/69)	RNE (7/69)
Angola	Afghanistan	Armenia	Argentina	Egypt
Burkina Faso	Bangladesh	Azerbaijan	Belize	Iraq
Burundi	Cambodia	Georgia	Brazil	Jordan
Cabo Verde	India	North Macedonia	Colombia	Lebanon

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

Cameroon	Mongolia	Republic of Moldova	El Salvador	Morocco
Central African Republic	Myanmar	Tajikistan	Guatemala	Saudi Arabia
the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Nepal	Turkey	Haiti	the Sudan
Eswatini	Pakistan	Ukraine	Honduras	
Ethiopia	Philippines	Uzbekistan	Mexico	
Ghana	Solomon Islands		Peru	
Guinea	Sri Lanka		Saint Lucia	
Kenya	Thailand		Suriname	
Madagascar	Viet Nam		Uruguay	
Malawi				
Mozambique				
the Niger				
Nigeria				
Rwanda				
Sao Tome and Principe				
Senegal				
Sierra Leone				
Somalia				
South Sudan				
Uganda				
the United Republic of Tanzania				
Zambia				
Zimbabwe				

7. Each Outcome indicator is derived by combining a number of sub-indicators, 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 (sub-indicator and qualifiers/criteria) are coded using values ranging from zero to one. The scores of the Outcome indicators are then obtained by averaging the values of the sub-indicators. 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 programme (153 countries at global level, unless otherwise indicated 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 and has delivered a non-negligible work programme and 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 Strategic Objective 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 into 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 into one of the five performance classes –low to high– in year 2015 and in year 2019).

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

II. Overview

13. The COA included 13 countries in Asia and the Pacific region.

Table 2: List of COA countries in Asia and the Pacific region by Strategic Objective

SO	Number of countries	Countries
SO1	7	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Viet Nam
SO2	7	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam
SO3	5	Afghanistan, Cambodia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka
SO4	6	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Mongolia, Pakistan, Solomon Islands, Thailand
SO5	6	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Mongolia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines

14. Estimates of 23 Outcome indicators⁵ across five Strategic Objectives (out of 41 Outcome indicators in total) are reported to measure progress of FAO Outcomes at regional level in Asia and the Pacific region. The rest of the progress estimates are not reported because either data are not available or are of low quality (low geographical coverage and/or not comprehensive) in years 2015 and 2019.

15. The region shows an improvement for 17 out of 23 Outcome indicators.

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

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

16. Among the 17 indicators showing progress, five indicators show improvement in all (100%) of the countries in the region. Those indicators are 3.1.A, 3.3.C, 4.2.A, 4.3.A, 5.1.A.

17. On the other hand, in more than half of the countries in the region, four indicators show no major change (1.1.A, 3.1.B, 3.4.A, 4.4.A) and one indicator (2.3.D) shows that the situation worsened between 2015 and 2019.

18. FAO's contribution to changes in performance is assessed by a set of 20 indicators, with good data quality for both 2015 and 2019. FAO's contribution is considered either moderate or significant by all countries for 16 out of 20 indicators.

III. 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:

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
1.4A	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 improvement (except for indicator 1.1.A that displays no major change for most countries) and show the significant contribution of FAO in fostering the achievement of SO1, for the period 2015-2019.

21. For SO1 Outcome indicators, the distribution of countries by change in performance status between 2015 and 2019 in Asia and the Pacific region 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 Figure 1.3 and 1.4, respectively.

Outcome Indicator 1.1.A

22. No major change (93%) was observed in the adoption of policies and strategies and legal framework to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition. For both 2015 and 2019, 41% of the countries scored low against this indicator. Some improvement was observed in 2019; 25% of the countries were in the medium-low category and 34% in the medium category, against 32% and 27% of the countries in the respective categories for 2015.

23. This indicator is based on secondary data only (a policy and legislative review) and did not include an assessment of FAO's contribution.

Outcome Indicator 1.2.A

24. Results show an improvement in the establishment of inclusive governance, coordination and

accountability mechanisms (1.2.A) in the selected countries. The majority of the countries (93%) have enhanced their performance status between 2015 and 2019. They all displayed a medium-high or high performance in 2019 compared to only 14% in 2015.

Outcome Indicator 1.3.A

25. Following a similar trend, the use of evidence derived from comprehensive, cross-sectorial analysis to inform policy and programming decisions in SO1 areas of work (1.3.A) has also been improved in 86% of the countries over the last four years. In particular, in 2019, 89% of the countries were part of the medium-high category against only 14% in 2015. Moreover, against the same indicator, none of the countries rated low or medium low in 2019 while 11% of the countries were classified in the medium-low category in 2015.

Outcome Indicator 1.4.A

26. More than half of the countries (56%) have improved their performance status regarding the effective implementation of policies, strategies and investment programmes (1.4.A) during the period 2015-2019. In 2019, almost half of the countries (48%) were part of the medium category and 51% part of the low and medium-low category, while in 2015 all countries scored low or medium-low against this indicator.

FAO's contributions

27. FAO's contribution to the change in Performance status for three of the four SO1 indicators (1.2.A, 1.3.A, 1.4.A) over the past four years has been considered significant by stakeholders in Asia and the Pacific countries. In particular, FAO's involvement in establishing policies, strategies and investment programmes (1.4.A) and for inclusive governance, coordination and accountability mechanisms (1.2.A) has been recognized as significant in 100% and 93% of the countries accordingly. In 82% of countries, FAO's support in the use of evidence to inform policy and programming decisions (1.3.A) was also rated as significant.

Figure 1.1: Percentage of Asia and the Pacific countries with **changes in performance status** between 2015 and 2019 per SO1 indicator

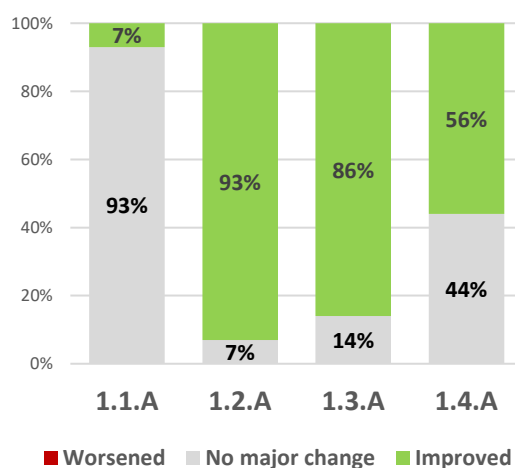


Figure 1.2: **FAO's contribution to the change** between 2015 and 2019 (% of Asia and the Pacific countries) per SO1 indicator

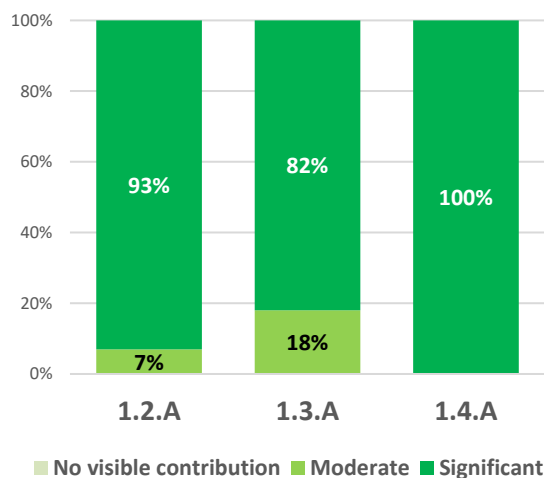


Figure 1.3: Percentage of Asia and the Pacific countries by performance status per SO1 indicator in 2019

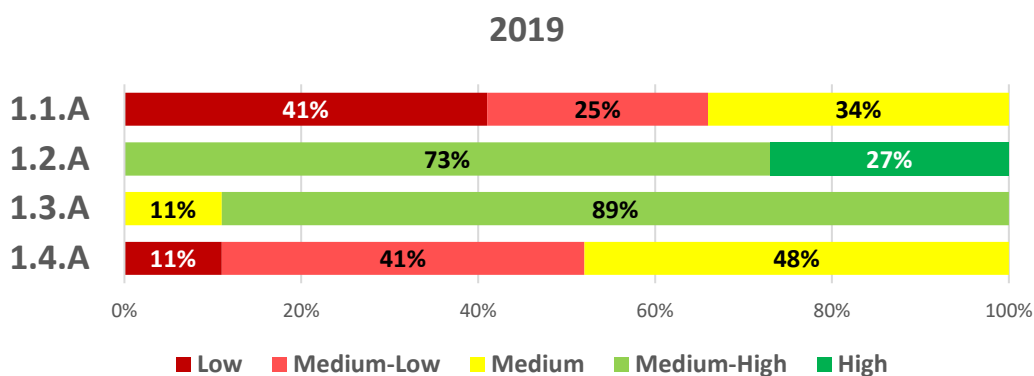
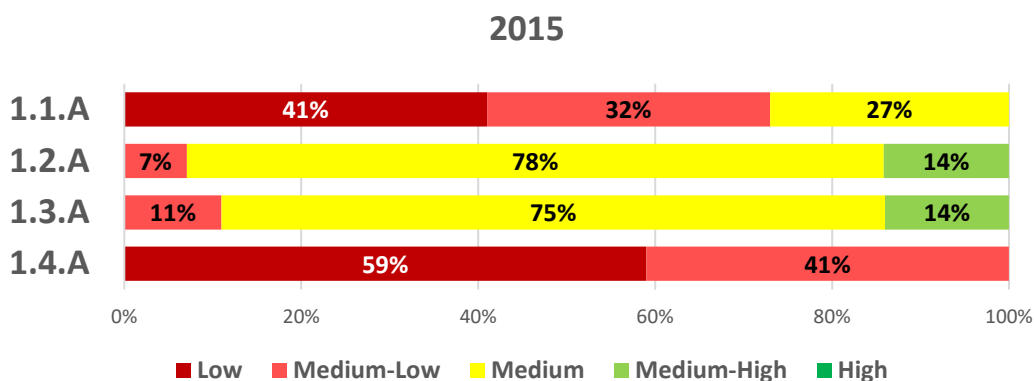


Figure 1.4: Percentage of Asia and the Pacific countries by performance status per SO1 indicator in 2015



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

28. Strategic Objective 2 (SO2) focuses on making agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive

and sustainable and 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 and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems (SDG 15.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 (SDG 15.A.1)	Primary data

*For these indicators results are not reported, because the basic statistical information was not available and/or was of very low quality

29. Overall, the results for SO2 show that most countries have improved their performance in the period 2015-2019 for three indicators, but one indicator displays a worsening performance in the majority of countries. FAO's contribution was positively rated as moderate or significant by all countries for the three indicators available.

30. 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 Figure 2.3 and 2.4 respectively.

Outcome Indicator 2.1.A

31. Between 2015 and 2019, in the majority of the countries in the region (80%), producers adopted improved practices to increase agricultural productivity in a sustainable manner. In 2019, 64% of the countries were rated medium-high against this indicator and 36% were rated medium. In 2015, the adoption of improved practices by producers was considered as medium-low in 31% of the countries and medium in 69% of these.

Outcome Indicator 2.1.B

32. Figure 2.3 shows that about half of the countries (51%) reached the medium-high and high categories in the implementation of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. The remaining countries scored medium against this indicator.

33. Results are not reported for 2015 because the basic statistical information was not available.

Outcome Indicator 2.2.A

34. Over the past four years, 80% of the countries have enhanced their policies and associated investment programmes in SO2 areas of work. In 2019, most countries (about 80%) were rated medium-high and high in relation to policies and associated investment programmes that foster SO2 area of work, against 16% in 2015. Moreover, in 2019 none of the countries were in the medium-low and low categories while in 2015, 31% of the countries were classified in the medium-low performance category.

Outcome Indicator 2.3.A

35. At the end of the reporting period, 16% of the countries scored medium-high in the promulgation of national reports covering SO2-relevant SDG indicators on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The same year, 37% were ranked low, 36% medium-low and 10% medium.

36. Results for this indicator in 2015 are not reported because the basic statistical information was not available, since the SDGs had only just been established that year.

Outcome Indicator 2.3.C

37. Regarding the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, 43% of the countries scored medium-high and high and 57% scored medium in 2019.

38. Results for this indicator in 2015 are not reported because the basic statistical information was not available or/and was of very low quality.

Outcome Indicator 2.3.D

39. During the period 2015-2019, 47% of the countries improved their performance in official development assistance and public expenditure for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems, while 53% of the countries worsened their performance. The results show that the percentage of countries in the medium-high and high categories has increased in 2019 compared to 2015 (67% against 51%). The percentage of countries in the medium category was 10% in 2019 against 38% in 2015 while 22% of the countries scored medium-low in 2019 against 11% in 2015.

Outcome Indicator 2.4.A

40. The availability, accessibility and use of data and information for decision-making processes improved for the majority of the countries (54%), did not change for 26% of them and worsened for the remaining 20% between 2015 and 2019. In terms of performance status, in 2019, 54% was considered medium-high; 26% medium and 20% medium-low whereas 100% was ranked as medium in 2015.

FAO's contribution

41. Data concerning FAO's contribution to the change in the period 2015-2019 for SO2 area of work are available for three indicators. For these three areas, policies and associated investment programmes relevant to the SO2 scope of work (2.2.A), adoption of practices to increase agricultural productivity in a sustainable manner (2.1.A) and the availability, use of data and information for decision-making process (2.4.A), all countries considered FAO's contribution moderate or significant.

Figure 2.1: Percentage of Asia and the Pacific countries with **changes in performance status** between 2015 and 2019 per SO2 indicator

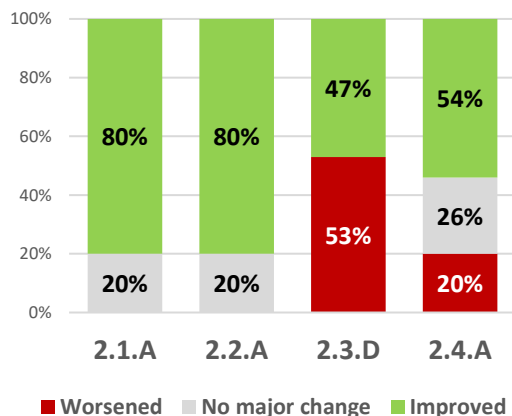


Figure 2.2: FAO’s contribution to the change between 2015 and 2019 (% of Asia and the Pacific countries) per SO2 indicator

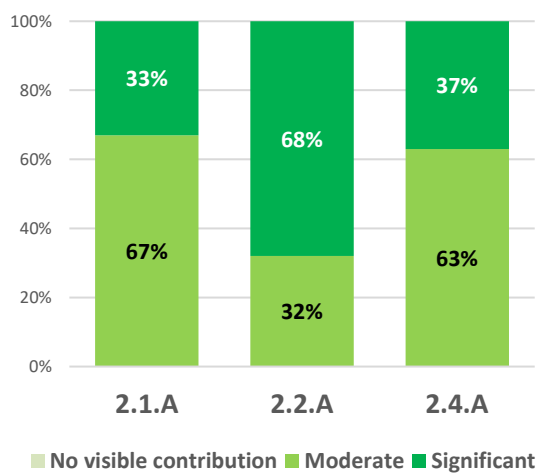


Figure 2.3: Percentage of Asia and the Pacific countries by performance status per SO2 indicator in 2019

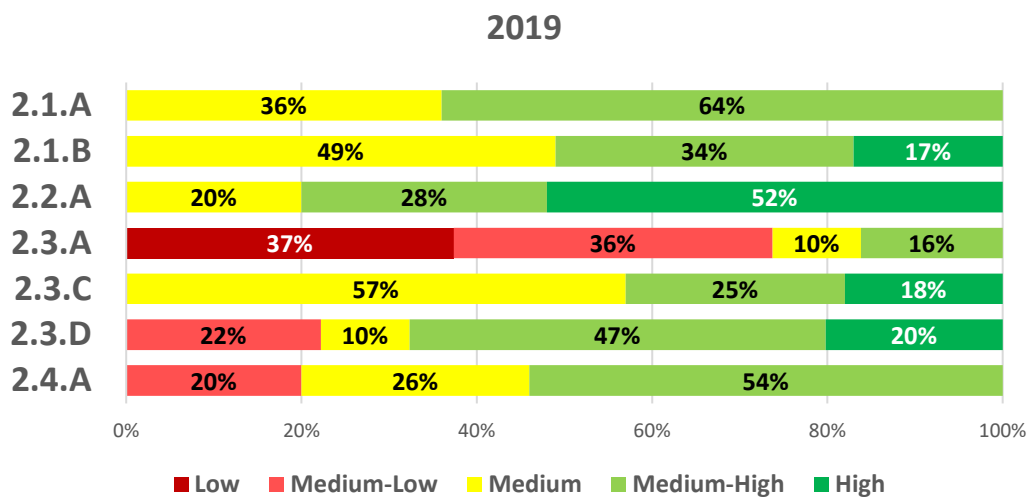
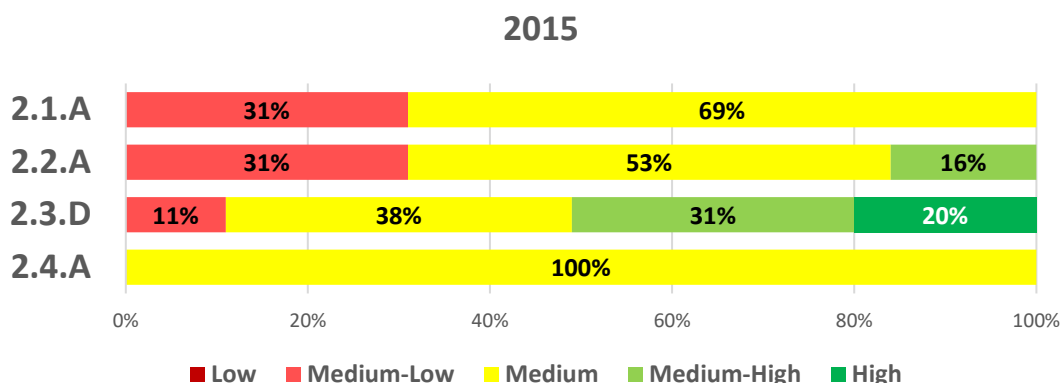


Figure 2.4: Percentage of Asia and the Pacific countries by **performance status** per SO2 indicator in **2015**

V. Strategic Objective 3 – Reduce Rural Poverty

42. 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

*For these indicators results are not reported, because the basic statistical information was not available and/or was of very low quality

43. Overall, all countries (100%) in the region improved their performance for indicators 3.1.A and 3.3.C; and 75% of countries show improvement for 3.3.A, as well as 56% for 3.2.A. Sixty-three percent of the countries show no major changes for indicators 3.1.B and 3.4.A. FAO's contribution to change during the period is perceived as significant or moderate for most of the countries in the region.

44. 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 Figure 3.3 and 3.4 respectively.

Outcome Indicator 3.1.A

45. By the end of 2019, the whole region improved its performance. In particular 38% of countries scored medium or medium high in providing a set of strategies to improve access by poor men and women to productive resources, services, technologies and markets (0% in 2015). The percentage of countries having a low and medium-low performance dropped from 62% to 19 % during the four-year period.

Outcome Indicator 3.1.B

46. Rural organizations, government institutions and other stakeholders enhanced their capacities to improve equitable access to productive resources, appropriate services, organizations and markets, and to promote the sustainable management of natural resources in 37% of countries; no major changes for 63% of the remaining countries. In 2019, 19% of the countries rated medium-high while in 2015, all countries (100%) were in the low or medium-low category.

Outcome Indicator 3.1.C

47. In 2019, 60% of countries scored a medium-high performance in recognizing and protecting access rights for small-scale fisheries through legal framework while the remaining 40% rated medium-low.

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

Outcome Indicator 3.2.A

49. In 2019, 56% of countries improved their set of policies, institutions and interventions to generate decent rural employment, including for women and youth compared to 2015, and 44% of the countries reports no major change. In 2019, 19% of countries reached a medium performance status while in 2015 all countries scored low or medium-low.

Outcome Indicator 3.3.A

50. In the reference period, 75% of the countries improved their social protection systems while the remaining 25% remained stable. In 2019, 19% of the countries reached medium-high, 63% medium and only 19% were classified in the medium-low category. In 2015, 25% of the countries in Asia and the Pacific rated medium while the remaining 75% rated low or medium-low.

Outcome Indicator 3.3.C

51. The whole region (100% of the countries) show improvement in the “Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)”. In 2019, 46% of the countries scored medium while in 2015 all countries (100%) rated medium-low or low.

Outcome Indicator 3.4.A

52. In the reference period, 37% of the countries have enhanced their capacities to put in place comprehensive, multi-sectoral development policies, strategies and programmes directed towards rural poverty reduction, while the remaining 63% did not show major changes. In 2019, 19% of the countries rated medium-high while the other 82% scored medium or medium-low. In 2015, all countries (100%) in Asia and the Pacific region scored medium or medium-low.

FAO’s contributions⁶

53. FAO’s contribution to SO3 outcomes is generally recognized as positive (moderate or significant). All countries in the region (100%) 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). Approximately 80% of countries reported that FAO contributed to improvements in decent rural employment, including for women and youth (3.2.A); social protection systems linking 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 Asia and the Pacific countries with **changes in performance status** between 2015 and 2019 per SO3 indicator

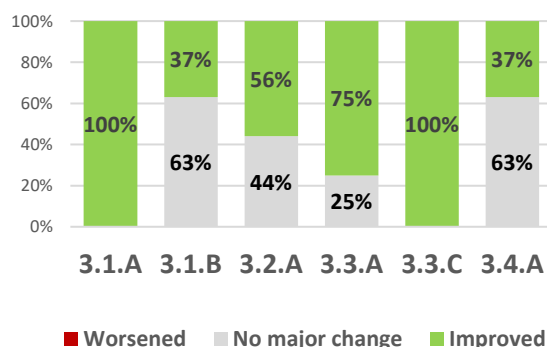


Figure 3.2: ***FAO’s contribution to the change** between 2015 and 2019 (% of Asia and the Pacific countries) per SO3 indicator

⁶ *3.1.A 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.

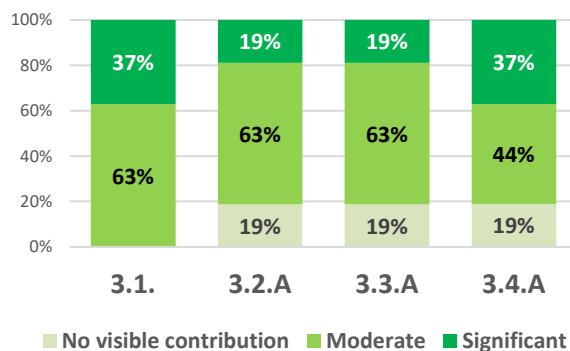


Figure 3.3: Percentage of Asia and the Pacific countries by performance status per SO3 indicator in 2019

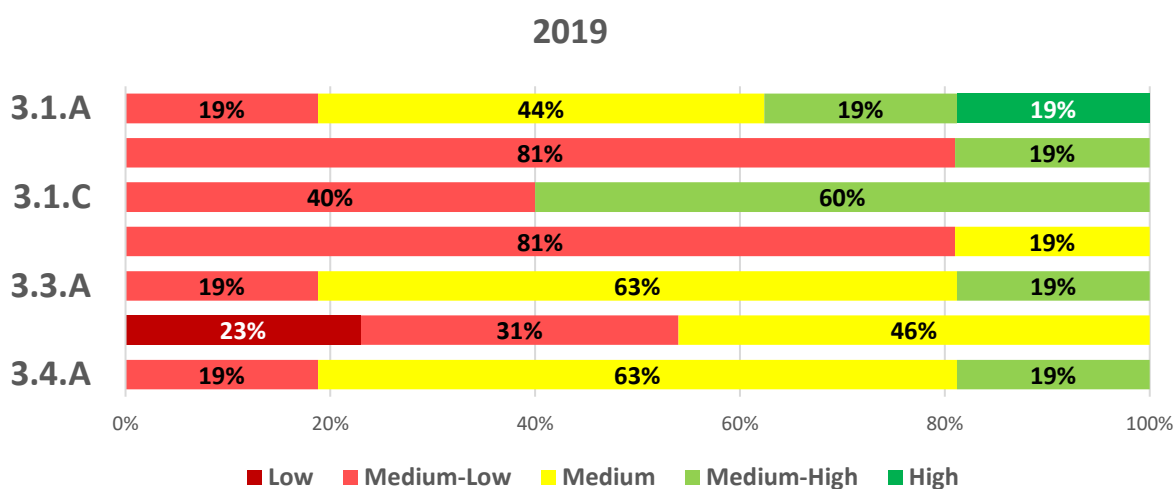
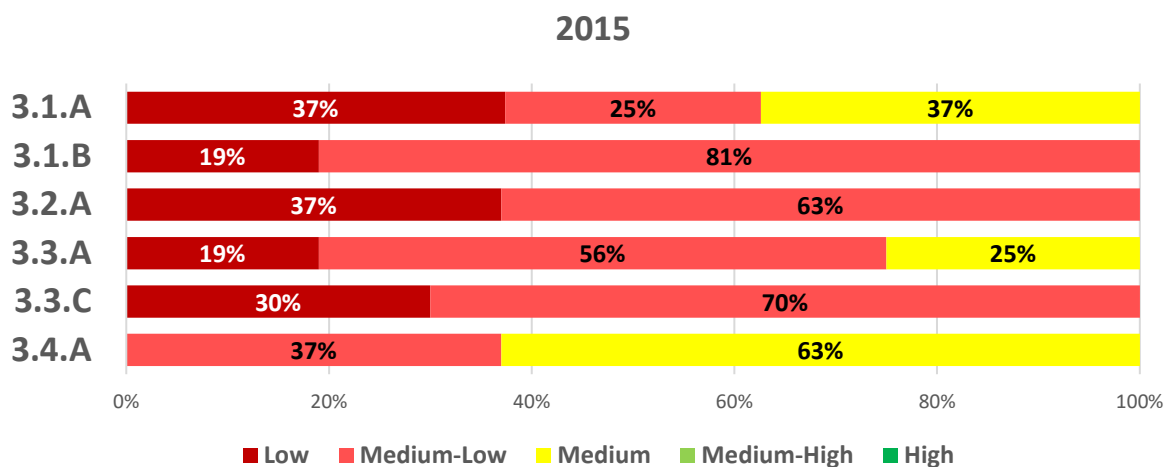


Figure 3.4: Percentage of Asia and the Pacific countries by performance status per SO3 indicator in 2015



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

54. 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 (SDG 8.A.1)	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 by also using the proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit (SDG 9.3.2)	Primary data
4.3.C	Investment in the agricultural and food systems sector has increased measured by also using the agriculture orientation index for government expenditure (SDG 2.A.1) and total official flows to the agricultural sector (SDG 2.A.2)	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

55. Performances have improved for four indicators during the four-year period. The improvement has taken place in the whole region (100% of the countries) for indicators 4.2.A and 4.3.A and in more than two thirds of the countries for 4.1.B and 4.3.B. No major changes are shown in 67% of the countries in relation to indicator 4.4.A. FAO's contribution was positively rated as moderate or significant by all countries across all assessed indicators.

56. 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 Figure 4.3 and 4.4 respectively.

Outcome Indicator 4.1.A

57. In 2019, seventy percent of low and lower-middle income countries of the region participated in international standard setting under the auspices of Codex and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) (4.1.A)⁷.

Outcome Indicator 4.1.B

58. Between 2015 and 2019, 69% of countries in the region improved their performance status in market access by adopting international voluntary guidelines and participating in trade-related agreements (4.1.B). In 2019, 78% of the countries scored a high performance against 31% in 2015.

Outcome Indicator 4.2.A

59. The enabling environment for more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems

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.

development (4.2.A) has improved in the whole region, with 42% of countries showing a high performance in 2019 (0% in 2015).

Outcome Indicator 4.2.B

60. In 2019, over two thirds of countries performed well (high and medium-high categories) in implementing international instruments to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. Less than a third had a medium performance. Results for this indicator in 2015 are not reported because the basic statistical information was not available or/and was of very low quality.

Outcome Indicator 4.3.A

61. Technical and managerial capacities of value chain actors have improved across the region in the reference period, with 78% of countries scoring a medium high performance in 2019 and 22% a medium one. In 2015, no country had a medium high performance (26% low; 33% medium-low and 42% medium).

Outcome Indicator 4.3.B

62. In terms of financing instruments and services for agriculture and food chain development, in 2019, 69% of the selected countries improved their performance in improved financial agricultural and food chain development as compared to 2015. In 2019, 78% of the countries belong to the medium-high performing range against 31% in 2015.

Outcome Indicator 4.3.C

63. In terms of investment in the agri-food sector, reliable data is available only for 2015 and shows that 47% of countries in the region belonged to the medium low performance category; 22% to the medium category; and 31% to the high performance category.

64. Results are not available for 2019 due to low quality/coverage.

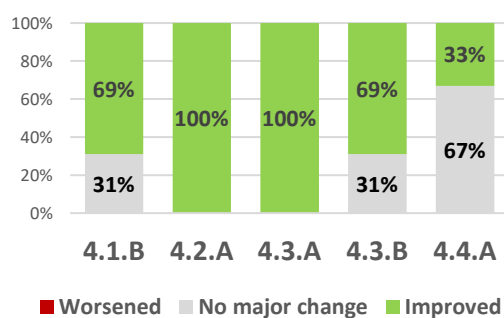
Outcome Indicator 4.4.A

65. No major change has been recorded for the use of statistics for about two thirds of the countries. The percentage of countries scoring a medium-high performance has doubled between 2015 and 2019 (from 31% to 63%).

FAO's contribution⁸

66. FAO's contribution is considered significant or moderate by all the countries (100%) for SO4-assessed indicators during the period 2015-2019. Specifically, 53% of countries considered FAO's contribution significant in connection to the adoption of international voluntary guidelines and participation in trade-related agreements (4.1.B). FAO's contribution was considered as moderate for most of the countries (more than 58%) in the region for indicators 4.2.A, 4.3.A, 4.3.B, 4.4.A.

Figure 4.1: Percentage of Asia and the Pacific countries with **changes in performance status** between 2015 and 2019 per SO4 indicator



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 4.2: *FAO's contribution to the change between 2015 and 2019 (% of Asia and the Pacific countries) per SO4 indicator

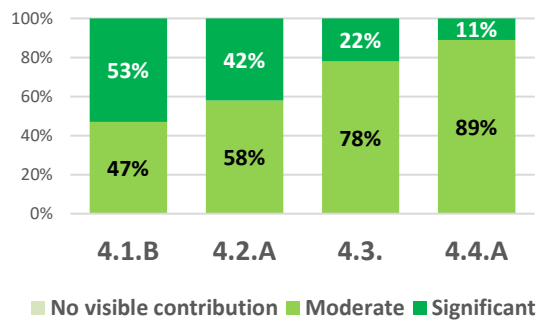


Figure 4.3: Percentage of Asia and the Pacific countries by performance status per SO4 indicator in 2019

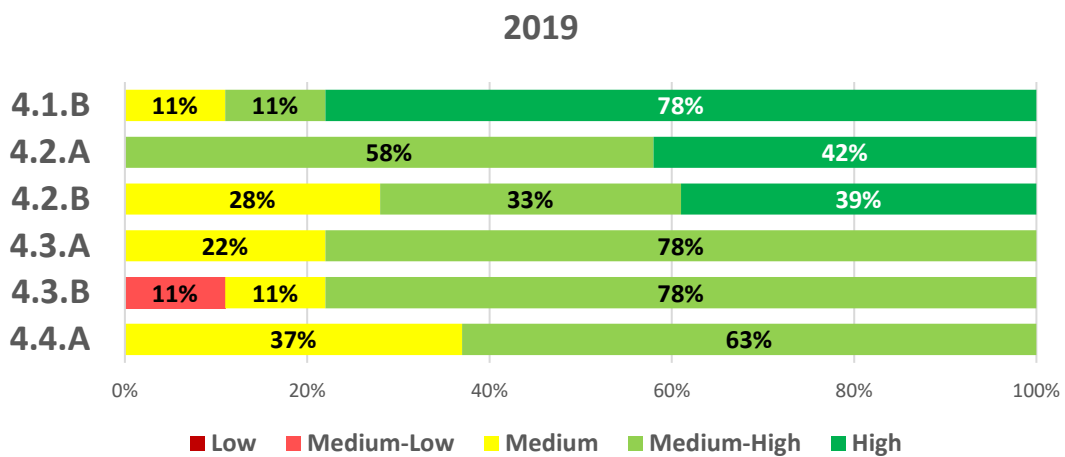
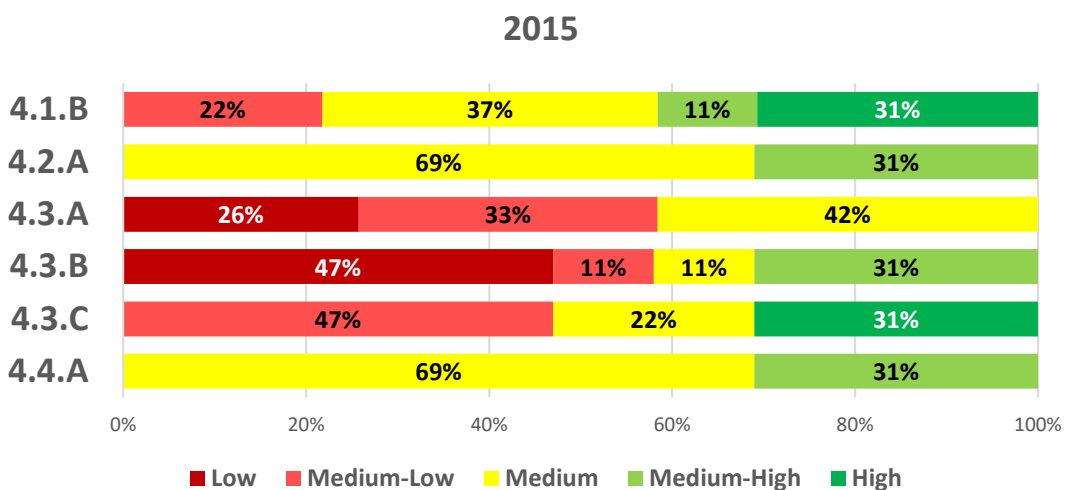


Figure 4.4: Percentage of Asia and the Pacific countries by performance status per SO4 indicator in 2015



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

67. 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

*For these indicators results are not reported, because the basic statistical information was not available and/or was of very low quality

68. The performance status has improved for all Outcome indicators assessed between 2015 and 2019. The COA survey shows that all countries appreciate FAO's contribution to SO5 areas of work in the region.

69. 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 Figure 5.3 and 5.4 respectively.

Outcome Indicator 5.1.A

70. Compared to 2015, the whole region (100% of the countries) increased its institutional and policy capacities in terms of disaster risk reduction and management (5.1.A). In particular, in 2019, 47% of countries show a medium-high performance (none in 2015) and the remaining 53% a medium one. This is a meaningful improvement since 2015 when 70% had a medium low status and 30% a medium one.

Outcome Indicator 5.2.A

71. In the reference period, 75% of countries have increased their capacities to deliver early warnings and trigger timely actions (5.2.A). In terms of performance, 90% of them rank medium high against 20% in 2015.

Outcome Indicator 5.3.A

72. Seventy five percent of countries have improved their capacities to apply prevention and mitigation measures (5.3.A). The percentage of countries in the medium high category has more than doubled in four years (from 20% to 42%), leaving only 5% of countries in medium-low category in 2019.

Outcome Indicator 5.4.A

73. Eighty percent of countries have improved their preparedness and response management capacity (5.4.A). Ninety five percent of countries display a medium high and high performance in 2019, against only 25% in 2015.

FAO’s contribution

74. FAO’s impact across the four SO5 outcomes is well recognized in all countries of the region. FAO’s contribution to indicators 5.1.A and 5.4.A is considered significant in 95% of countries.

Figure 5.1: Percentage of Asia and the Pacific countries with **changes in performance status** between 2015 and 2019 per SO5 indicator

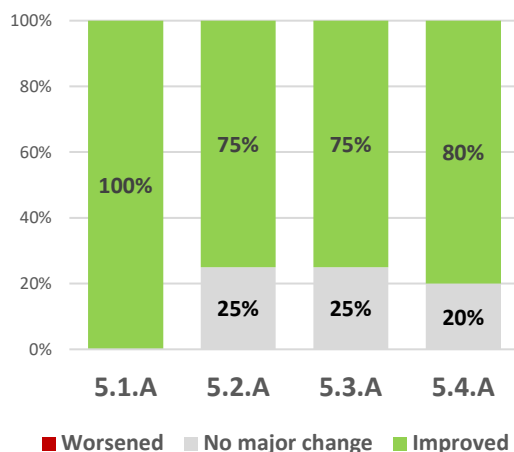


Figure 5.2: **FAO’s contribution to the change** between 2015 and 2019 (% of Asia and the Pacific countries) per SO5 indicator

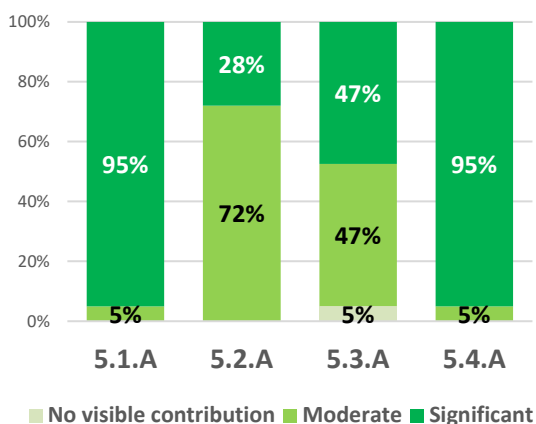
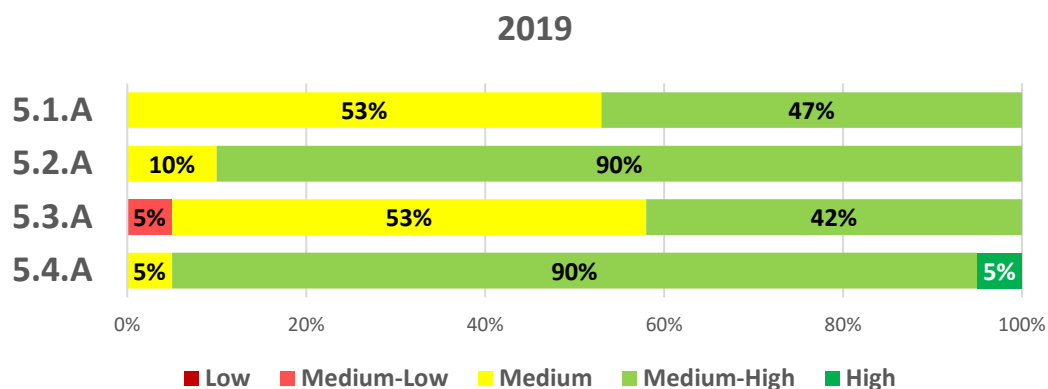


Figure 5.3: Percentage of Asia and the Pacific countries by **performance status** per SO5 indicator in **2019**Figure 5.4: Percentage of Asia and the Pacific countries by **performance status** per SO5 indicator in **2015**