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Corporate Outcome Assessment 2019 - Regional Results for Africa

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I. Introduction

1. This web annex presents the key results of the Corporate Outcome Assessment (COA) 2019 for the Africa region. The global results are presented in the Programme Implementation Report 2018-19, presented to the 164th Session of the Council in July 2020.
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. Outcomes also reflect whether the international community improved the global enabling environment, such as 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; thus, progress cannot be attributed solely to FAO 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 2018-19², there are 41 outcome indicators that 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 data (surveys) and secondary data (public databases, including that 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; United Nations [UN] agencies; international donors and international financial institutions; research institutions/academia; civil society and the private sector). The COA 2019 was undertaken in 69 sample countries out of which 27 belong to Africa (Table 1.1). The sample was selected based on FAO delivery in countries and key indicators reflecting area of work for each SO in order to draw conclusions at regional and global levels. The questionnaire was structured in five sections, one for each SO, and assessed key dimensions of the national enabling environment in both 2015 (as measured retrospectively) and 2019 (the end of the reporting period), and country progress for outcomes.
6. Secondary data is compiled by gathering statistical information available in public databases (the UN Global Sustainable Development Goal [SDG] Indicators 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, especially for the most recent years. In such cases, the latest available 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 Participating Countries 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 and North Africa (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
Cameroon	Mongolia	Republic of Moldova	El Salvador	Morocco
the Central African Republic	Myanmar	Tajikistan	Guatemala	Saudi Arabia
the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Nepal	Turkey	Haiti	the Sudan
Ethiopia	Pakistan	Ukraine	Honduras	
Ghana	Philippines	Uzbekistan	Mexico	
Guinea	Solomon Islands		Peru	
Kenya	Sri Lanka		Saint Lucia	
Madagascar	Thailand		Suriname	
Malawi	Viet Nam		Uruguay	
Mozambique				
the Niger				
Nigeria				
Rwanda				
Sao Tome and Principe				
Senegal				
Sierra Leone				
Somalia				
South Sudan				
Swaziland				
Uganda				
the 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 or criteria.
8. The qualitative information collected on each element of measure (subindicator and qualifiers and/or 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 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 and/or meaningful work programme (153 countries at the global level) 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, deteriorated, or remained the same. A country is considered to have improved if it moved from one class of performance to a higher class, deteriorated if it moved to a lower class, or remained the same if it stayed in the same class. 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 population of countries where FAO is active and estimated on the basis of the weighed sample.
10. In order to help assess FAO contribution to changes in the country performance, the matter. Each survey respondent was asked to assess whether FAO contribution to improving country performance had been significant, moderate or negligible. These results were then 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 indicator⁴, considering:
 - *Change in the country performance between 2015 and 2019* (i.e. the proportion of countries where progress between years 2015 and 2019 falls into one of the three categories; or
 - *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, ranging from 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 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.

II. Overview

13. The COA was undertaken in 27 countries in the Africa region.

Table 2: List of COA countries in Africa by Strategic Objective

SO	Number of countries	Countries
SO1	10	Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Senegal, Somalia, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia
SO2	11	Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe
SO3	4	the Central African Republic, the Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone
SO4	6	Angola, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Sao Tome and Principe, South Sudan, Uganda
SO5	11	Cabo Verde, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan

14. Estimates of 23 outcome indicators⁵ across five SOs (out of 41 outcome indicators in total) are reported to measure progress of FAO outcomes at regional level in Africa. 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. Most of the countries in the region record an improvement for 12 out of 23 outcome indicators. For the remaining ten indicators, the majority of countries shows no major change.

16. Among the 12 indicators showing progress, five indicators (3.2.A, 4.1.B, 4.3.A, 5.1.A, 5.3.A) show improvement in more than 80 percent of the countries in the region.

17. On the other hand, in more than 85 percent of the countries in the region, ten indicators show no major change between the years 2015 and 2019.

18.

either moderate or significant by

all countries for 19 indicators out of 20 by all countries.

A. Strategic Objective 1 – Contribute to the Eradication of Hunger, Food Insecurity and Malnutrition

19. 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 Includes 4.1.A, which has no graphic representation since the indicator is a binary indicator.

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 that in the majority of countries in the Africa region, there was no major change for three indicators (1.1.A, 1.3.A and 1.4.A) but improvement for indicator 1.2.A. However, specific contribution in fostering the achievement of SO1 during period 2015-2019 is mainly considered as significant for Africa (more than 85 percent of the countries) in three indicators.
21. For SO1 outcome indicators, the distribution of countries by change in their performance status between 2015 and 2019 in Africa is displayed in Figure 1.1. n 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 framework to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition, results show no major change in 56 percent of the countries, worsening of the situation in 40 percent of the countries, and improvement for 4 percent of African countries. In 2019, 69 percent of the countries scored medium-low or low, 26 percent scored medium and 4 percent scored medium-high. While, in 2015, 60 percent of the countries scored medium and 40 percent scored medium-low against the same indicator.

Outcome Indicator 1.2.A

23. Results show an improvement in the establishment of inclusive governance, coordination and accountability mechanisms in 67 percent of countries in Africa while the remaining countries (33 percent) display no major change for the period. In 2019, most of the countries (90 percent) rated medium-high and high and 10 percent scored medium-low. In 2015 half of the countries scored medium-high, 39 percent scored medium and 10 percent were in the low category.

Outcome Indicator 1.3.A

24. The results show no major change in use of evidence derived from comprehensive, cross-sectorial analysis to inform policy and programming decisions in SO1 areas of work for most of the countries (85 percent) while the remaining 15 percent improved their performance. In 2019, 69 percent of the countries scored medium-high, 21 percent medium and 10 percent medium-low. In 2015, however, 54 percent of the countries were in the medium-high category, 35 percent in the medium and 10 percent scored medium-low.

Outcome Indicator 1.4.A

25. Sixty-five percent of the countries have showed no major change while 35 percent of the countries improved their performance status regarding the effective implementation of policies, strategies and investment programmes during the period 2015-2019. In 2019, 33 percent of the countries rated medium while the remaining 66 percent were in the medium-low or low category. In 2015 only 4 percent of the countries scored in medium category, while the remaining 96 percent of the countries scored medium-low or low.

FAO's contribution

26. 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 perceived as significant by most of the countries. regarding the use of evidence to inform policy and programming decisions (1.3.A) and the inclusive governance, coordination and accountability mechanisms (1.2.A) were rated as significant in 96 percent and 90 percent of the countries, respectively. Eight-six percent of the countries also recognize the role of FAO as significant in establishing policies, strategies and investment programmes (1.4.A).

27. Indicator 1.1.A is based on secondary data only (a policy and legislative review), therefore does not

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

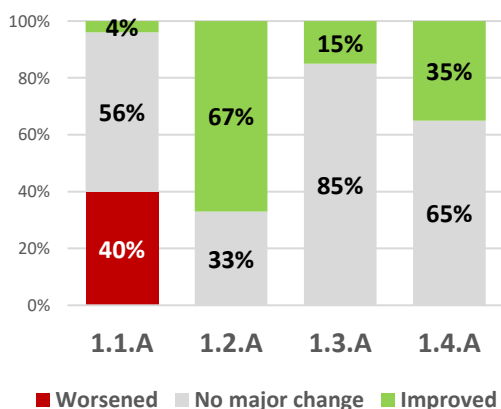


Figure 1.2 FAO's contribution to the change between 2015 and 2019 (% of countries) per SO1 indicator

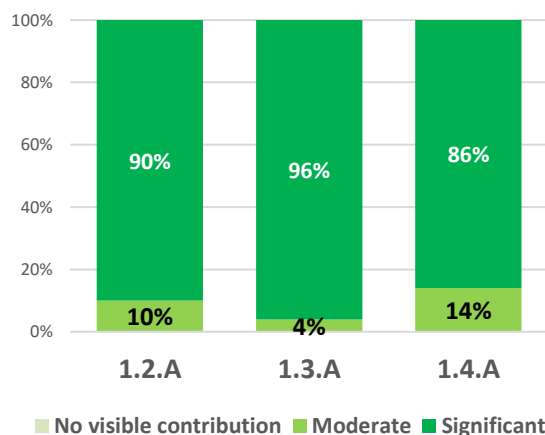


Figure 1.3 Percentage of countries by performance status per SO1 indicator in 2019

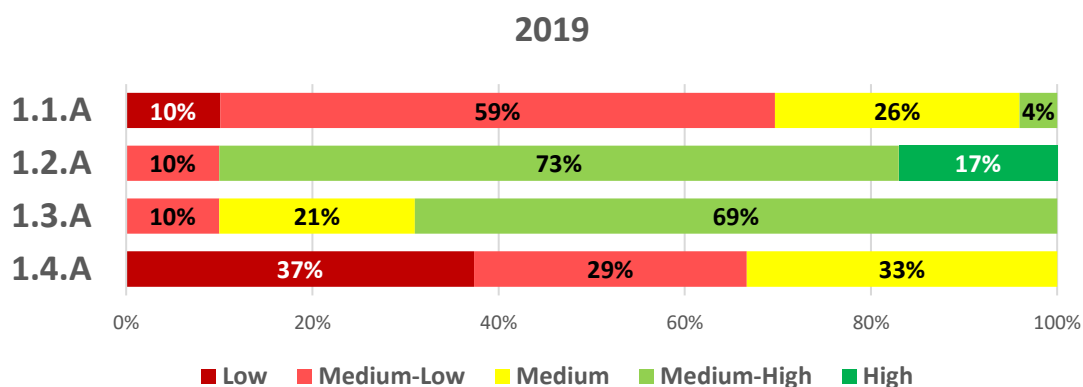
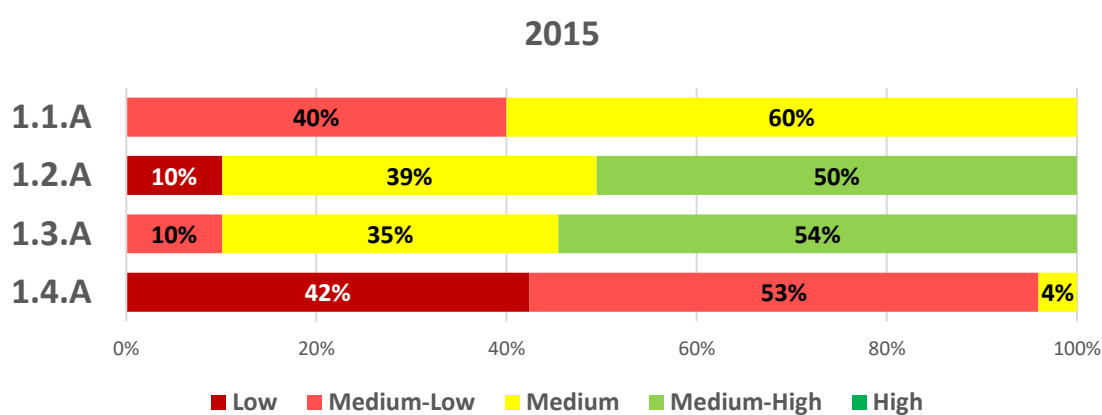


Figure 1.4 Percentage of countries by *performance status* per SO1 indicator in 2015



B. 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. In COA 2019 the contribution to this objective is measured through the following SO2 outcome indicators:

<i>Table 4: Brief Description of SO2 Outcome Indicators and Source of Data</i>		
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

<i>Table 4: Brief Description of SO2 Outcome Indicators and Source of Data</i>		
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	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

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

29. Overall, the results indicate improvement for about half of the countries in the four assessed indicators (2.1.A, 2.2.A, 2.3.D and 2.4.A) noting that for 2.3.D, the other 48 percent of the countries countries for the three indicators in wh 2.4.A).

30. For SO2 Outcome indicators, the distribution of countries by change in performance status between 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

31. Over the estimated period, results show that 44 percent improved their performance and 56 percent displayed no major change in the adoption of practices to increase agricultural productivity in a sustainable manner. In 2019, 87 percent of the countries scored medium-high and high, while 13 percent scored medium. In 2015, half of the countries rated medium-high while the remaining half were in the medium category.

Outcome indicator 2.1.B

32. In 2019, the majority of the countries (97 percent) scored medium in the implementation of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries while 3 percent were in the medium-high class.

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

Outcome indicator 2.2.A

34. Over the past four years, 55 percent of the countries have enhanced their policies and associated investment programmes in SO2 areas of work and 45 percent showed no major change. In 2019, 100 percent of the countries rated high in relation to policies and associated investment programmes

that foster SO2 area of work. However, in 2015, 45 percent scored high, 51 percent rated medium-high and the remaining 4 percent scored medium.

Outcome indicator 2.3.A

35. In 2019, 13 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, 64 percent ranked medium and 23 percent ranked medium-low or low.
36. Results for this indicator in 2015 are not reported because the basic statistical information is not available, as countries have been publishing VNRs only since 2016.

Outcome indicator 2.3.D

37. During the period 2015-2019, 52 percent of the countries improved their performance in mobilizing official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems, while 48 percent of the countries worsened their performance status. The results show that in 2019, 74 percent of the countries scored medium-high or high, 24 percent medium and 2 percent medium-low. In 2015, 67 percent were classified as medium-high or high while 33 percent of the remaining countries were considered as medium-low.

Outcome indicator 2.4.A

38. The availability, accessibility and use of data and information for decision-making processes improved between 2015 and 2019 in more than half of the countries (51 percent) and did not change for the other 49 percent. In terms of performance status, in 2019, 83 percent rated medium-high and 17 percent medium while in 2015, only 33 percent of the countries scored medium-high and 67 percent rated medium.

FAO's contribution

39. -2019 for SO2 area of work, for the three indicators available (2.1.A, 2.2.A and 2.4.A). Indeed, regarding availability and use of analytical tools in decision-making processes (2.4.A) 98 percent involvement significant and the remaining 2 percent practices adopted to increase agricultural productivity (2.1.A) and policies and investment programmes in SO2 areas of work (2.2.A), 96 percent of the countries significant and 4 percent moderate.

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

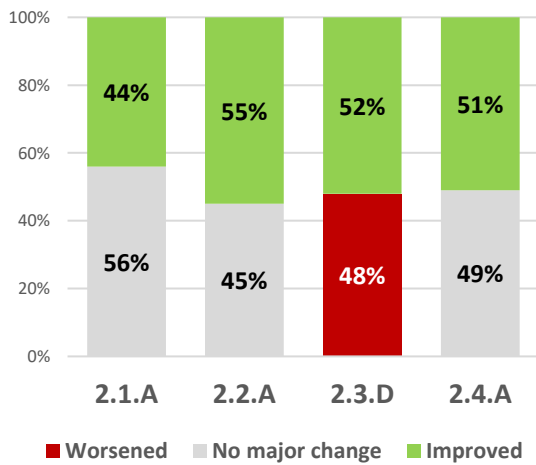


Figure 2.2 **FAO's contribution to the change** between 2015 and 2019 (% of countries) per SO2 indicator

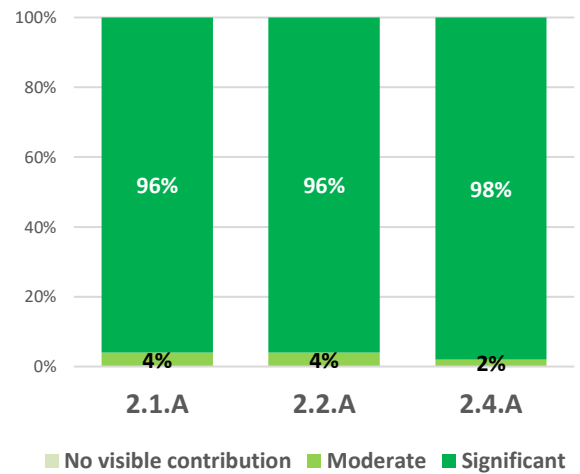


Figure 2.3 Percentage of countries by **performance status** per SO2 indicator in 2019

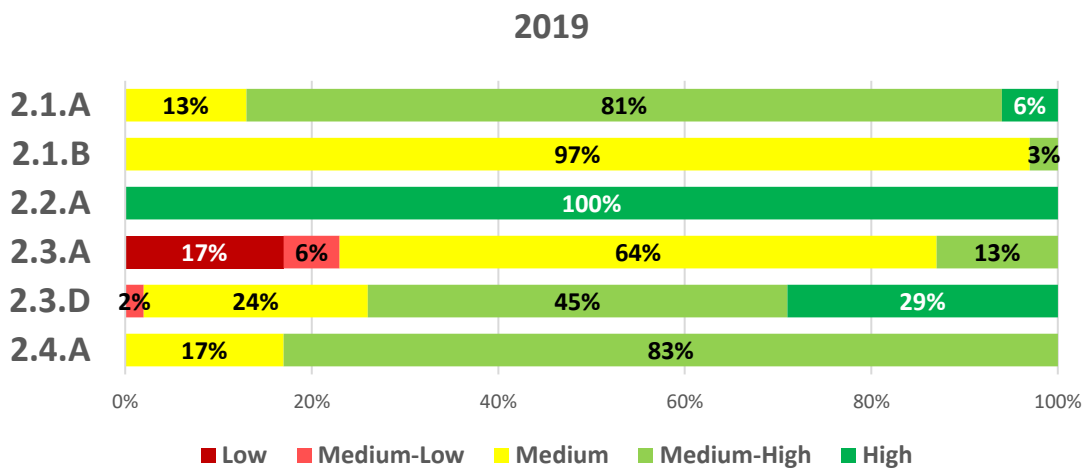
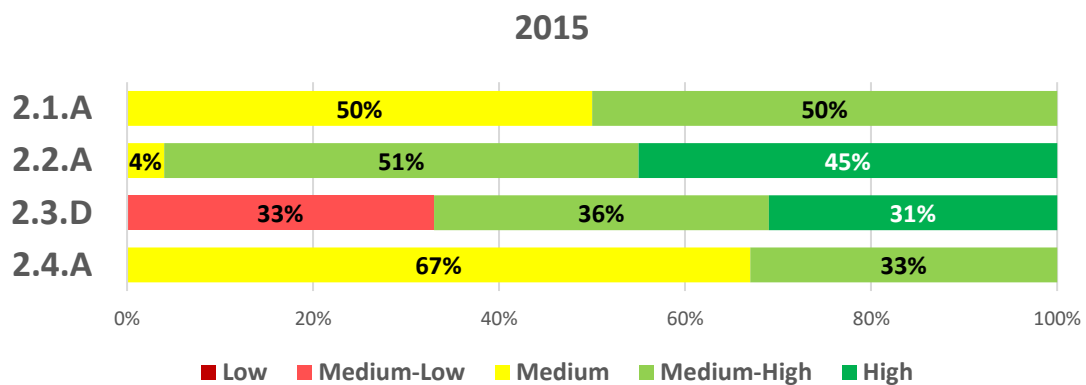


Figure 2.4 Percentage of countries by **performance status** per SO2 indicator in 2015



C. Strategic Objective 3 – Reduce Rural Poverty

40. Strategic Objective 3 (SO3) focuses on reducing rural poverty and sustainable, multisectoral rural development. In COA 2019, the contribution to this objective is measured through the following SO3 outcome indicators:

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 ship 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, multisectoral 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 since the data required for estimating the indicator are not available or of very low quality.

41. For SO3 Outcome indicators, the distribution of countries by change in performance status between 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.

42. Throughout the biennium, most countries showed improvement against indicators 3.2.A, 3.3.A and 3.4.A while for indicator 3.1.A and 3.1.B, the majority of the countries (more than 70 percent) displayed no major contribution for all assessed indicators except 3.3.A where 43 percent of the countries have observed no visible contribution.

Outcome indicator 3.1.A

43. Between 2015 and 2019, 29 percent of countries improved rural poor empowerment and access to productive resources while the remaining 71 percent of the countries did not show major change. In 2019, all countries performed medium-high and high while in 2015, 5 percent were in the medium-low category, 10 percent in the medium one and 86 percent in the medium-high and high.

Outcome indicator 3.1.B

44. Similarly, capacities to improve equitable access to productive resources, appropriate services, organizations and markets improved in 14 percent of the countries and remained stable in 86 percent for the period 2015-2019. In 2019, all countries scored medium against this indicator while in 2015, 86 percent rated medium and 14 percent of the countries were in the medium-low category.

Outcome indicator 3.2.A

45. In the reference period, 85 percent of countries showed improvement in their set of policies, institutions and interventions to generate decent rural employment, while the remaining 15 percent of countries did not record major changes. In 2019, 13 percent of countries reached a medium-high performance status, 72 percent a medium performance status and 15 percent rated medium-low. Against the same indicator, in 2015, 87 percent of the countries rated medium-low and 13 percent medium.

Outcome indicator 3.3.A

46. In social protection, 62 percent of countries showed improvement in Africa, while 38 percent reported no changes during the estimated period. In 2019, 17 percent of the countries scored medium-high and 83 percent scored medium while in 2015, the majority of the countries (58 percent) were in the medium-low category, 29 percent in the medium one and 13 percent scored medium-high.

Outcome indicator 3.3.C

47. Regarding the spending of the government in essential services, in 2019, 51 percent of the countries scored medium-high. The same year, 26 percent of countries were rated medium-low and 22 percent low.

48. Results for this indicator are not reported for 2015 because the data required for estimating the indicator are of very low quality.

Outcome indicator 3.4.A

49. In the reference period, 75 percent of the countries improved their capacities to put in place policies directed towards rural poverty reduction and 25 percent did not change. The percentage of countries in the medium-high and high performance classes was 76 percent in 2019, the remaining 25 percent scored medium. However, in 2015, 13 percent rated medium-high while the remaining majority (87 percent) were in the medium performance status.

FAO's contribution

50. The majority of countries recognized significant and moderate contributions to rural poor empowerment and access 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). Significant contributions were also observed in decent rural employment (3.2.A) and the development of strategies directed towards rural poverty reduction (3.4.A).

Regarding social protection systems (3.3.A) 32 percent significant, 25 percent moderate and 43 percent did not perceive a visible contribution.

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

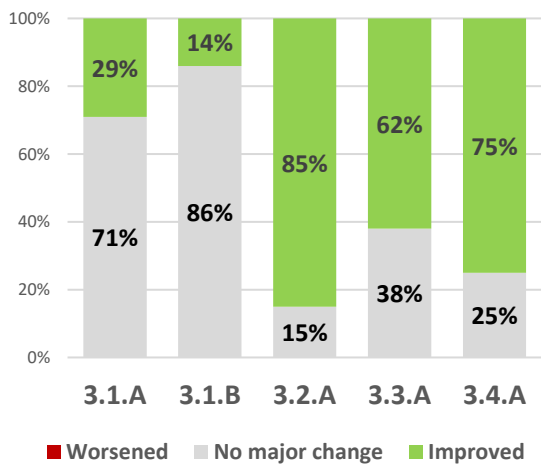


Figure 3.2 **FAO's contribution to the change** between 2015 and 2019 (% of countries) per SO3 indicator

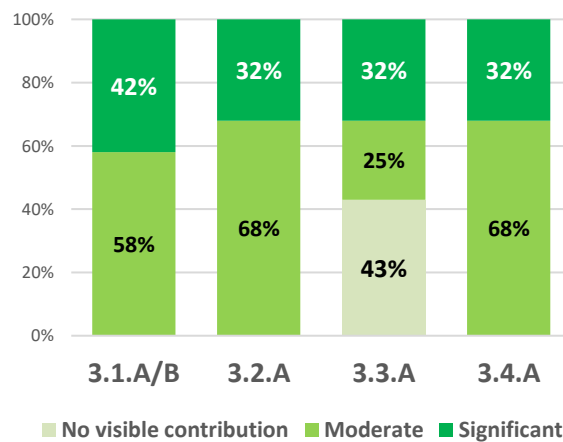


Figure 3.3 Percentage of countries by **performance status** per SO3 indicator in 2019

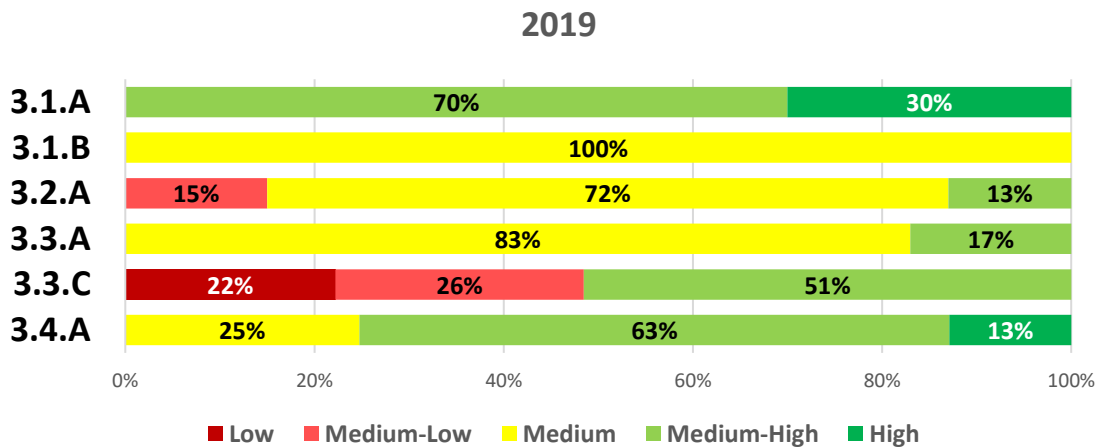
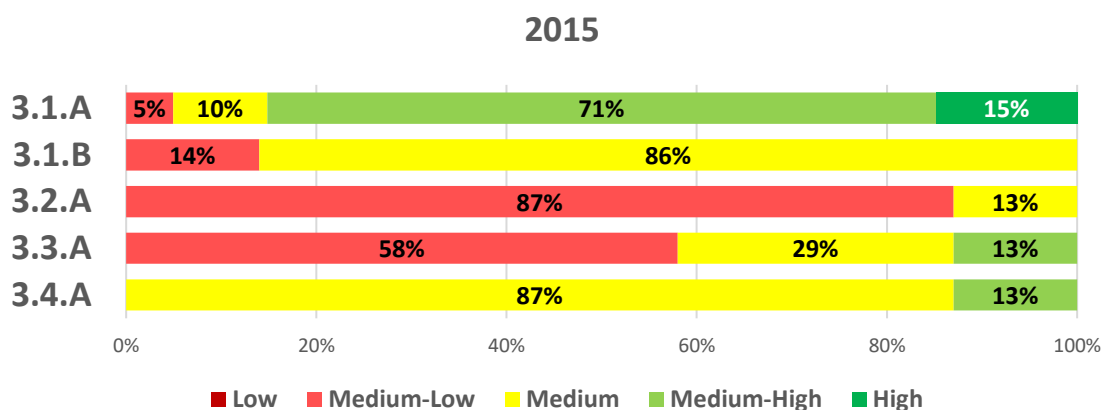


Figure 3.4 Percentage of countries by **performance status** per SO3 indicator in 2015



D. Strategic Objective 4 – Enable More Inclusive and Efficient Agricultural and Food Systems

51. 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:

<i>Table 6: Brief Description of SO4 Outcome Indicators and Source of Data</i>		
4.1.A	Participation in international standard setting (<i>Codex Alimentarius</i> 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 (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 since the data required for estimating the indicator are not available or of very low quality.

52. For SO4 Outcome indicators, the distribution of countries by change in performance status between 2015 and 2019 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.

53. Most of the countries in Africa (90 percent and 92 percent) have improved their performance status during the four-year period for two indicators (4.1.B and 4.3.A respectively). The majority of the countries showed no major change for indicators 4.2.A, 4.3.B and 4.4.A. The region perceived (4.2.A, 4.3.A/B, 4.4.A).

Outcome indicator 4.1.A

54. In 2019, 28 out of 40 low and lower-middle-income countries, participated in the international standard setting under the auspices of Codex and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).⁶
55. Results for this indicator in 2015 are not reported because the basic statistical information is not available (Figure 4.4.)

Outcome indicator 4.1.B

56. Between 2015 and 2019, 90 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 10 percent of the countries showed no major change. In 2019, 28 percent of the countries scored high or medium-high, 64 percent were in the medium performance category while 8 percent scored medium-low against this indicator. In 2015, in the same area of work, 19 percent of the countries rated medium-high, 8 percent medium and 72 percent of them were classified in the medium-low or low performance class.

Outcome indicator 4.2.A

57. The enabling environment for more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems development has improved in 19 percent of the countries and showed no major change in the rest of the region. In 2019, 45 percent of the countries scored high and medium-high, and 55 percent scored medium. In 2015, 36 percent rated medium-high while the remaining 64 percent rated medium.

Outcome indicator 4.2.B

58. In 2019, the whole region scored medium performance status in implementing international instruments to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.
59. Results for this indicator in 2015 are not reported because the basic statistical information was not available.

Outcome indicator 4.3.A

60. Technical and managerial capacities of value chain actors improved for most of the countries in the region (92 percent) and showed no major change for the remaining 8 percent in the reference period. In 2019, 91 percent of the countries rated medium-high or high and 8 percent scored medium. Against the same indicator, in 2015, 92 percent of the countries were rated medium and 8 percent medium-low.

Outcome indicator 4.3.B

61. For the period 2015-2019, 73 percent of countries in Africa showed no major change in the improvement of financial instruments, services and risk management mechanisms for agriculture and food chain development while 27 percent of the countries improved their performance status. In 2019, 19 percent of the countries reached the medium-high category and 8 percent the medium while 73 percent scored medium-low or low. However, in 2015, all countries ranked medium-low or low against the same indicator.

⁶ The indicator concerning the participation in international standard setting under the auspices of Codex and the IPPC is not presented in Figures 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 because it is a binary indicator and does not permit distribution by categories.

Outcome indicator 4.4.A

62. Seventy-two percent of the countries showed no major change in the availability and use of statistics in policy-making processes pertaining to SO4 area of work. Twenty-eight percent improved their performance over the period 2015-2019. In 2019, 28 percent of the countries rated medium-high and 72 percent medium, while in 2015 the all countries were in the medium category.

FAO’s contribution

63. area of work was considered as significant for 75 percent of the countries in the promotion of an enabling environment for more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems (4.2.A) and moderate for the remaining countries. The majority of the countries (more than 80 percent) ra
 access to international markets improved through
 voluntary guidelines and trade-related agreements (4.1.B), in technical and managerial capacities (4.3.A) and financial instruments (4.3.B) and about the availability and use of data and analytical tools in the area (4.4.A).

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

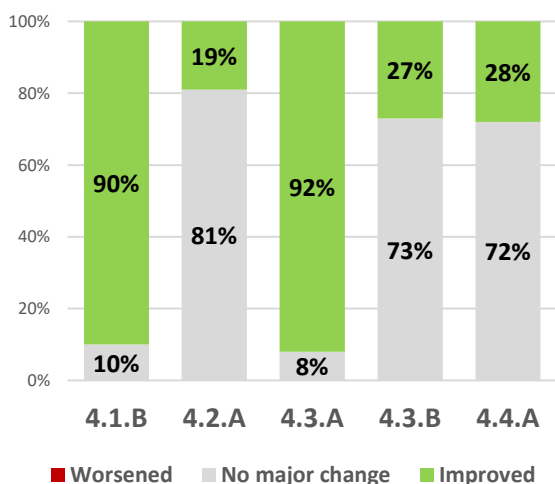


Figure 4.2 FAO’s contribution to the change between 2015 and 2019 (% of countries) per SO4 indicator

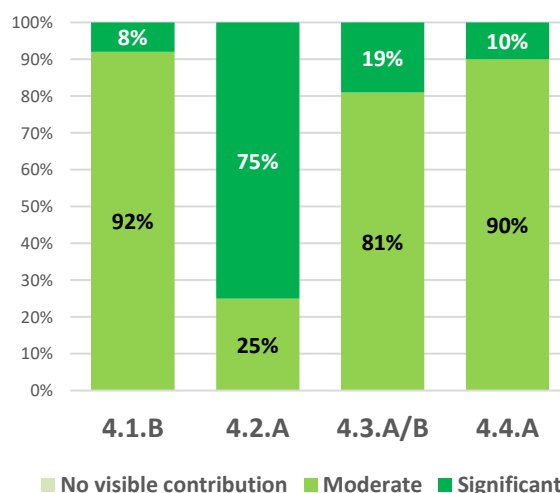


Figure 4.3 Percentage of countries by performance status per SO4 indicator in 2019

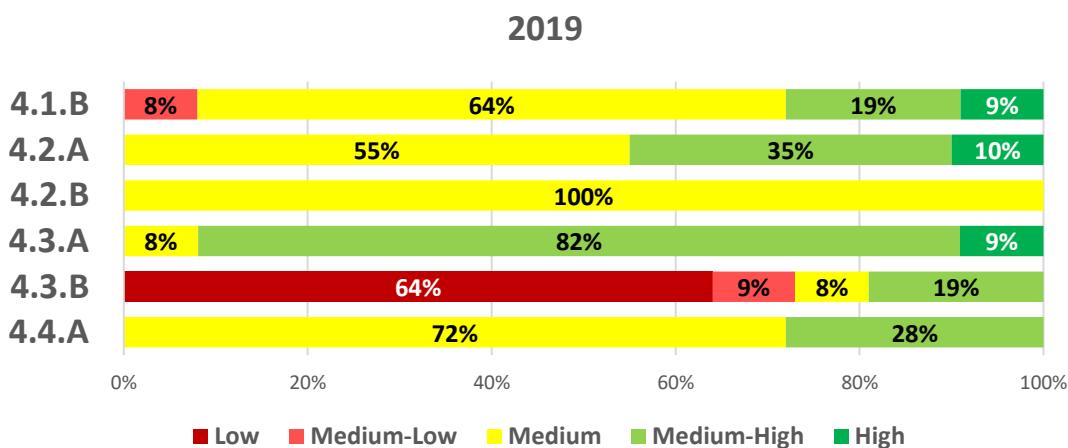
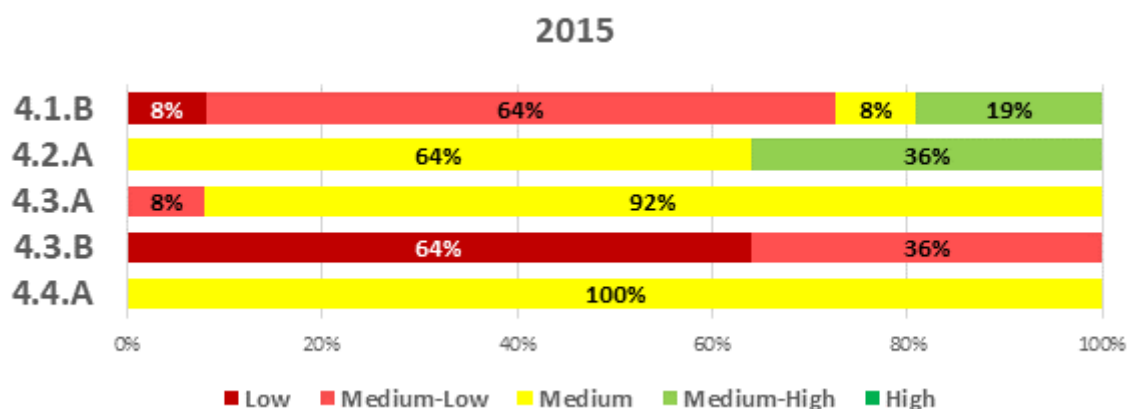


Figure 4.4 Percentage of countries by performance status per SO4 indicator in 2015



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

64. 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:

<i>Table 7: Brief description of SO5 Outcome Indicators and Source of Data</i>		
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 of 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	Secondary data
5.4.A	Preparedness and response management capacity	Primary data

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

65. For SO5 Outcome indicators, the distribution of countries by change in performance status between 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.

66. Disaster and crisis risk management (5.1.A), actions against threats to agriculture (5.2.A) and mitigation to reduce risks in SO5 area of work (5.3.A) have improved in the majority of countries in Africa (more than 75 percent) between 2015 and 2019. Preparedness and response management

capacity (5.4.A) showed no major change for more than half of the countries; but improved in the against the four assessed indicators.

Outcome indicator 5.1.A

67. For the period, 85 percent of countries improved their performance in institutional and policy capacities in terms of disaster risk reduction and management. In 2019, 13 percent of countries reached high performance status, 72 percent scored medium-high, 8 percent medium and 7 percent medium-low. However, in 2015, only 4 percent reached the medium-high status while 85 percent scored medium and the remaining 11 percent rated medium-low.

Outcome indicator 5.2.A

68. In the reference period, 76 percent of countries improved their capacities to deliver early warnings and trigger timely actions, while there was no major change in the other countries (24 percent). In terms of performance, 47 percent of the countries rated medium-high and 53 percent medium in 2019. In 2015, 71 percent scored medium while the remaining 29 percent of the countries were in the medium-low category.

Outcome indicator 5.3.A

69. Between 2015 and 2019, 82 percent of countries improved their capacities to apply prevention and mitigation measures while the remaining 18 percent did not show major change. In 2019, 72 percent of the countries were in the medium-high category, 24 percent in the medium and 4 percent in the medium-low. In 2015, against the same indicator, 14 percent reached the medium-high category, 58 percent the medium and 28 percent the medium-low.

Outcome indicator 5.4.A

70. For the period, 42 percent of countries improved their preparedness and response management capacity while 58 percent showed no major change in performance status. In 2019, 47 percent of the countries scored medium-high or high, 46 percent medium and 7 percent medium-low. However, in 2015, only 8 percent were in the medium-high category, 80 percent scored medium and 11 percent medium-low.

FAO's contribution

71. across the four SO5 outcomes was considered as significant or moderate for all African countries actions against threats to agriculture (5.2.A) was considered significant for 89 percent of the countries. Eighty-five (85) percent of the countries perceived FAO contribution as significant regarding preparedness and response management capacity (5.4.A) and 63 percent of the countries concerning mitigation to reduce risk (5.3.A).

Figure 5.1 Percentage of 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 countries) per SO5 indicator



Figure 5.3 Percentage of countries by performance status per SO5 indicator in 2019

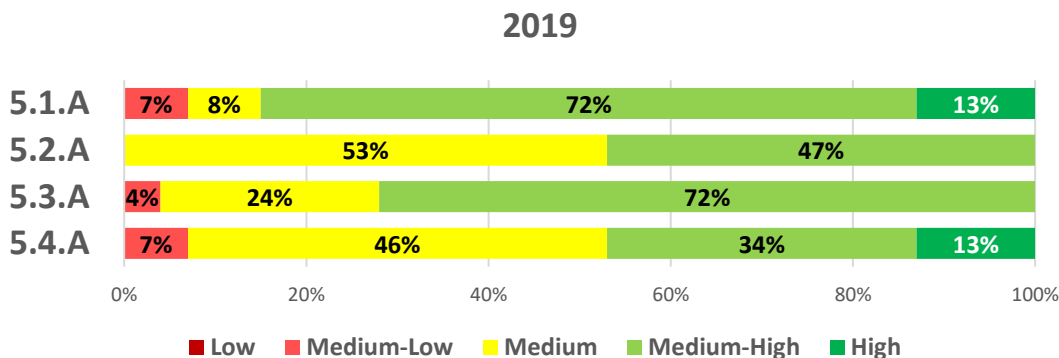


Figure 5.4 Percentage of countries by performance status per SO5 indicator in 2015

