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# FAO REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR THE NEAR EAST

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**Corporate Outcome Assessment 2019 - Near East and North Africa  
Regional Results**

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## I. Introduction

1. This web annex presents the key results of the Corporate Outcome Assessment (COA) 2019 for the Near East and North Africa region. The global results form part of the Programme Implementation Report 2018-19 to be presented to the 164th Session of the FAO 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 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](#),<sup>2</sup> 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 seven belong to Near East and North Africa (Table 1). The sample is 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 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<sup>3</sup>. 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 participated in the COA 2019 (total number of sample countries in region/total number of sample countries)**

<b>Africa (27/69)</b>	<b>Asia and the Pacific (13/69)</b>	<b>Europe and Central Asia (9/69)</b>	<b>Latin America and the Caribbean (13/69)</b>	<b>Near East and North Africa (7/69)</b>
Angola	Afghanistan	Armenia	Argentina	Egypt
Burkina Faso	Bangladesh	Azerbaijan	Belize	Iraq

<sup>2</sup> 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>

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

Burundi	Cambodia	Georgia	Brazil	Jordan
Cabo Verde	India	North Macedonia	Colombia	Lebanon
Cameroon	Mongolia	Republic of Moldova	El Salvador	Morocco
Central African Republic	Myanmar	Tajikistan	Guatemala	Saudi Arabia
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 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) 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/meaningful work programme (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 countries 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 indicator<sup>4</sup>, 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 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, 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 Strategic Objective in the following sections.

## II. Overview

13. The Corporate Outcome Assessment included seven countries in the Near East and North Africa region.

**Table 2: List of COA countries in Near East and North Africa by Strategic Objective**

SO	Number of countries	Countries
SO1	1	the Sudan
SO2	4	Egypt, Morocco, Saudi Arabia and the Sudan

<sup>4</sup> 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.

SO3	4	Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco
SO4	3	Egypt, Lebanon and the Sudan
SO5	4	Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and the Sudan

14. Estimates of 17 Outcome indicators across five Strategic Objectives (out of 41 Outcome indicators in total) are reported to measure progress of FAO Outcomes at regional level in Near East and North 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 countries of the region record an improvement for 8 out of 17 Outcome indicators. For the remaining nine indicators, the majority of countries show no major change.
16. Among the eight indicators showing progress, the environment leading to a more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems (4.2.A) and disaster and crisis risk management for agriculture, food and nutrition (5.1.A) show improvement in all countries in the region (100 percent).
17. On the other hand, nine indicators show no major change for the majority of countries between 2015 and 2019. These indicators are: policies and associated investment programmes that foster sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries (2.2.A); statistics pertaining to agriculture, forestry and fisheries (2.4.A); strategies and capacities to improve access to resources by rural poor (3.1.A and 3.1.B); decent rural employment (3.2.A); social protection (3.3.A); technical and managerial capacities of value chain actors (4.3.A); information and timely actions against threats (5.2.A); and prevention and impact mitigation (5.3.A). The official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems situation (2.3.D) show improvement in most countries, but worsened in the remaining ones.
18. FAO's contribution to changes in performance is assessed by a set of 16 indicators, with good data quality for both 2015 and 2019. FAO's contribution is considered as moderate or significant by all countries for 12 out of 16 indicators. FAO's contribution is deemed particularly significant (in more than 50 percent of countries) for two indicators: drafting comprehensive, multisectoral development strategies directed towards rural poverty reduction (3.4.A) and policies and investment programmes fostering sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries (2.2.A).

### 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 and 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

<b>1.4.A*</b>	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
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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.

20. The data relevant to SO1 indicators is available only in one country (the Sudan) out of seven countries assessed in the Near East and North Africa region. Therefore, the regional aggregates for SO1 in this region are not available.

21. At country level, the Sudan has improved its performance status in three indicators (1.1.A, 1.2.A, 1.3.A) between 2015 and 2019 and showed no major change in one indicator (1.4.A) for SO1 area of work. Over the same period, FAO's contribution was perceived as moderate for all indicators assessed (1.2.A, 1.3.A, 1.4.A).

**A. Table 4: Result for the Sudan**

Indicators / 2015 assessment				Indicators / 2019 assessment				DIFFERENCE 2019-2015 (class)				FAO's contribution		
1.1.A	1.2.A	1.3.A	1.4.A	1.1.A	1.2.A	1.3.A	1.4.A	1.1.A	1.2.A	1.3.A	1.4.A	1.2.A	1.3.A	1.4.A
0.08	0.39	0.36	0.11	0.22	0.40	0.46	0.19	1	1	1	0	0.5	0.5	0.5

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

22. 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 5: Brief description of SO2 Outcome indicators and source of data**

<b>2.1.A</b>	Adopted practices to increase agricultural productivity in a sustainable manner by producers	Primary data
<b>2.1.B</b>	COFI reporting on the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries implementation	Secondary data
<b>2.1.C*</b>	Progress towards sustainable forest management (SDG 15.2.1)	Secondary data
<b>2.2.A</b>	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
<b>2.3.A</b>	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

<b>2.3.B*</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
<b>2.3.C</b>	Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (SDG 14.6.1)	Secondary data
<b>2.3.D</b>	Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems (SDG15.A.1)	Secondary data
<b>2.4.A</b>	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 as the data required for estimating the indicator are not available or of very low quality.

23. Overall, the results indicate that the FAO Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa (RNE) showed improvement or no major change for all of the SO2 Outcome indicators during the period 2015-2019 except for indicator 2.3.D displaying a worsening performance in 39 percent of countries. FAO's contribution was rated as moderate or significant by all countries for both indicators reported and available (2.2.A and 2.4.A).

24. 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***

25. In 2015, results show that 28 percent of the RNE countries reached medium-high performance status in the adoption of practices to increase agricultural productivity in a sustainable manner by producers. The same year, 24 percent of the countries scored medium, 33 percent medium-low and 15 percent low.

26. Results for this indicator are not reported for 2019 because the data required for the estimation of the indicator is of low quality.

#### ***Outcome indicator 2.1.B***

27. Figure 2.3 shows that in 2019 the majority of the countries (54 percent) reached the high and medium-high categories in the implementation of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. The remaining countries (46 percent) scored medium-low.

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

#### ***Outcome indicator 2.2.A***

29. Over the past four years, 43 percent of the countries have enhanced their policies and associated investment programmes in SO2 areas of work and 57 percent showed no major change. In 2019, the majority of the countries (67 percent) rated high in relation to policies and associated investment programmes that foster SO2 area of work, which has improved since 2015 when 24 and 28 percent of countries scored high and medium-high respectively. In 2019, 33 percent of the countries rated

medium against 48 percent in 2015. In both 2015 and 2019, none of the countries rated low or medium-low.

**Outcome indicator 2.3.A**

30. In 2019, 15 percent of RNE countries scored high in the promulgation of Voluntary National Reports on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development covering SO2-relevant SDG indicators. The same year, 61 percent ranked medium-low and 24 percent low.

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

**Outcome indicator 2.3.C**

32. Regarding the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, 42 percent of the countries scored high and 58 percent scored medium-low in 2019.

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

**Outcome indicator 2.3.D**

34. During the period 2015-2019, 61 percent of the countries improved their performance in mobilizing official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems, while 39 percent of the countries worsened their performance status. The results show that in 2019, 28 percent of the countries were scoring high, 33 percent medium-high and 39 percent low. In 2015, 28 percent were classified as medium-high, 39 percent as medium-low and 33 percent of the countries were considered as low.

**Outcome indicator 2.4.A**

35. The availability, accessibility and use of data and information for decision-making processes improved for 24 percent of the countries and did not change for 76 percent of them between 2015 and 2019. In terms of performance status, in 2019, 67 percent were considered medium-high and 33 percent medium-low. In 2015, 43 percent of the countries scored medium-high, 24 percent medium and 33 percent of them rated in the medium-low category.

**FAO's contribution**

36. Data concerning FAO's contribution to the change in the period 2015-2019 for SO2 area of work are available for two indicators. In the area of policies and associated investment programmes relevant to SO2 scope of work (2.2.A), FAO's involvement was recognized as significant by the majority of the respondents (52 percent) and moderate by 48 percent of the remaining respondents for the period 2015-2019. Concerning the availability, use of data and analytical tools for decision-making processes (2.4.A), FAO's contribution was significant for 39 percent of the respondents and moderate for 61 percent of them.

*Figure 2.1 Percentage of Near East and North Africa 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 (percent of Near East and North Africa countries) per SO2 indicator*



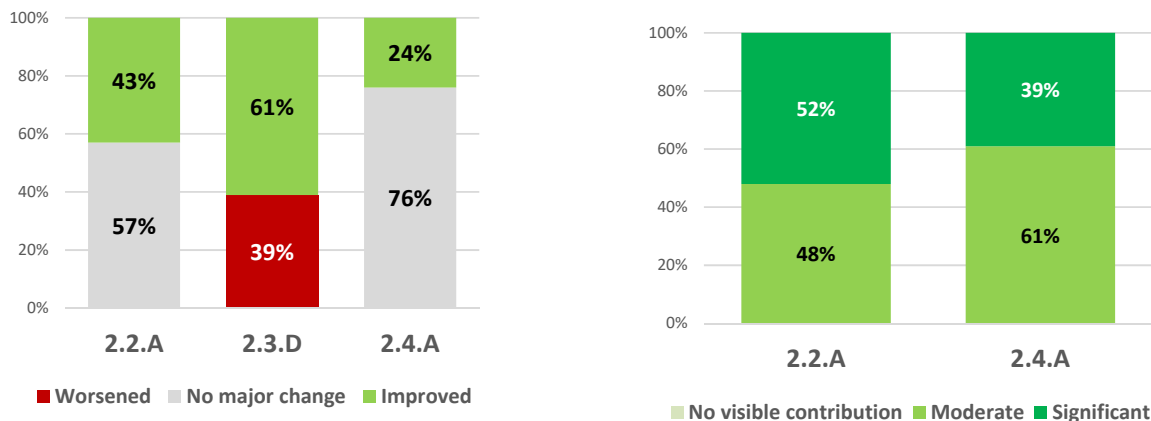


Figure 2.3 Percentage of Near East and North Africa countries by performance status per SO2 indicator in 2019

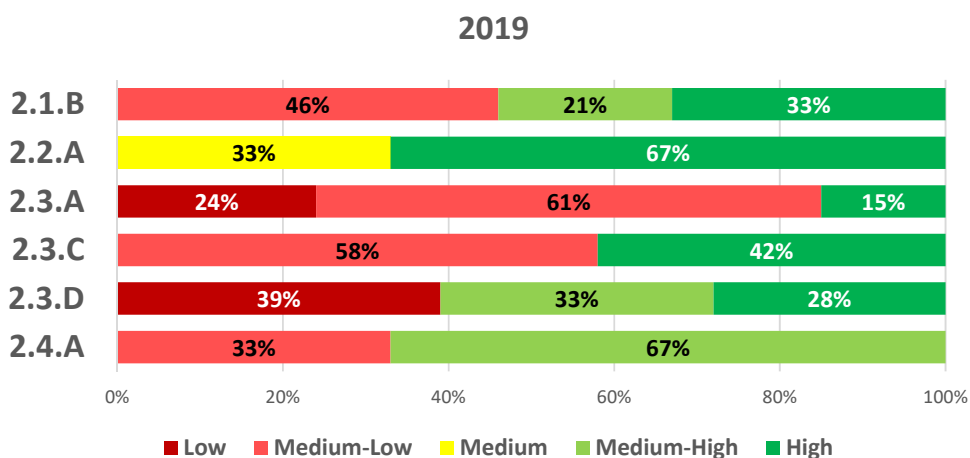
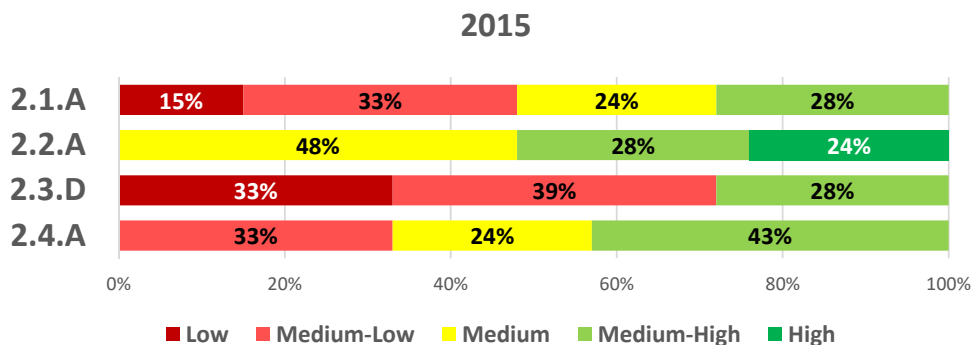


Figure 2.4 Percentage of Near East and North Africa countries by performance status per SO2 indicator in 2015



### V. Strategic Objective 3 – Reduce Rural Poverty

37. 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:

**Table 6: Brief description of SO3 Outcome indicators and source of data**

<b>3.1.A</b>	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
<b>3.1.B</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
<b>3.1.C</b>	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
<b>3.1.D*</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
<b>3.1.E*</b>	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
<b>3.2.A</b>	Set of institutions and strategies aiming to generate decent rural employment, including for women and youth	Primary data
<b>3.3.A</b>	Social protection systems linking with rural poverty reduction, food security and nutrition, and sustainable management of natural resources	Primary data
<b>3.3.B*</b>	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems (SDG 1.3.1)	Secondary data
<b>3.3.C*</b>	Government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) (SDG 1.A.2)	Secondary data
<b>3.3.D*</b>	Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a proportion of the national budgets and GDP (SDG 8.B.1)	Secondary data
<b>3.4.A</b>	Comprehensive, multisectoral development strategies directed towards rural poverty reduction	Primary data
<b>3.4.B*</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.

38. During the period 2015-2019, countries showed improvement on SO3 Outcomes. Thirty-eight percent of countries improved on outcomes 3.1.A, 3.1.B, 3.2.A and 3.3.A. Sixty-two percent of countries improved on Outcome 3.4.A. On all SO3 Outcomes, 100 percent of countries rated FAO's contribution as moderate or significant, with the exception of 3.2.A, where 61 percent of countries rated FAO's contribution as moderate or significant. Outcome 3.4.A showed the most progress among SO3 indicators, and the majority of countries rated FAO's contribution to this area as significant.

39. 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**

40. Between 2015 and 2019, 38 percent of countries witnessed an improvement in strategies to improve access by poor men and women to productive resources, services, technologies and markets, while the remaining 62 percent stayed the same. The percentage of countries having a medium performance in 2019 was 77 percent, against 38 percent in 2015. The percentage of countries having a medium-low performance was 23 percent in 2019 compared to 62 percent in 2015.

**Outcome indicator 3.1.B**

41. Similarly, capacities to improve equitable access to productive resources, appropriate services, organizations and markets improved in 38 percent of the countries and remained stable in 62 percent for the period 2015-2019. In 2019, the percentage of countries having a medium performance was 77 percent, against 38 percent in 2015.

**Outcome indicator 3.1.C**

42. In the region, 62 percent of countries scored a high performance in recognizing and protecting access rights for small-scale fisheries through legal framework and 38 percent a medium performance in 2019.

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

**Outcome indicator 3.2.A**

44. In the reference period, 38 percent of countries showed improvement in their set of policies, institutions and interventions to generate decent rural employment, while the remaining 62 percent of countries did not record major changes. In 2019, 38 percent of countries reached a medium performance status while in 2015 all countries scored a medium-low or low performance.

**Outcome indicator 3.3.A**

45. In social protection, 38 percent of countries showed improvement in the region, while 62 percent reported no changes. The share of countries having a medium performance has increased from 62 percent in 2015 to 77 percent in 2019.

**Outcome indicator 3.4.A**

46. In the reference period, 62 percent of the countries reported an improvement in capacities to put in place policies directed towards rural poverty reduction and 38 percent mentioned no change. The percentage of countries in the medium-high category was 53 percent in 2019, the remaining 47 percent scored medium or medium-low. In 2015, 38 percent rated medium-high while the remaining majority (61 percent) were in the medium-low and low categories.

**FAO's contribution<sup>5</sup>**

47. The majority of countries recognized FAO's contribution to SO3 Outcomes as moderate or significant. All the countries recognized 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 61 percent of countries reported that FAO contributed to improvements in decent rural employment (3.2.A) while the remaining 38 percent considered FAO made no visible contribution. Finally, FAO's contribution to social protection systems (3.3.A) and the development of comprehensive, multisectoral development strategies directed towards rural poverty reduction (3.4.A) was considered moderate or significant by all countries (100 percent).

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<sup>5</sup> The FAO's contribution for Outcomes 3.1.A and 3.1.B are combined in Figure 3.2 because the survey question is asked for Outcome 3.1 and not specifically for each Outcome indicator; as for Outcome 4.3.

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

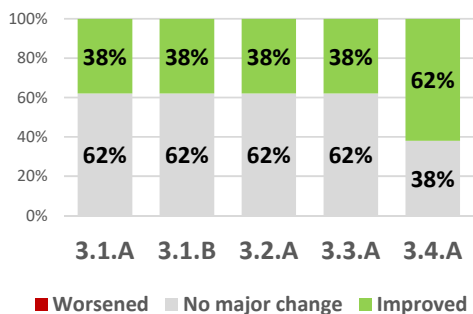


Figure 3.2 **FAO's contribution to the change** between 2015 and 2019 (percent of Near East and North Africa countries) per SO3 indicator

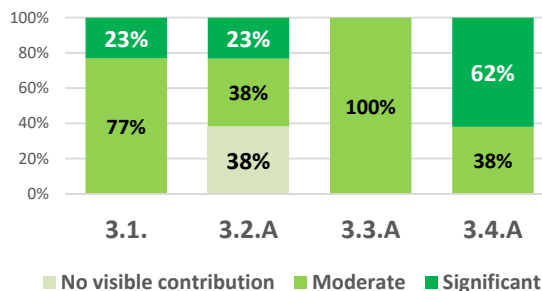


Figure 3.3 Percentage of Near East and North Africa countries by **performance status** per SO3 indicator in 2019

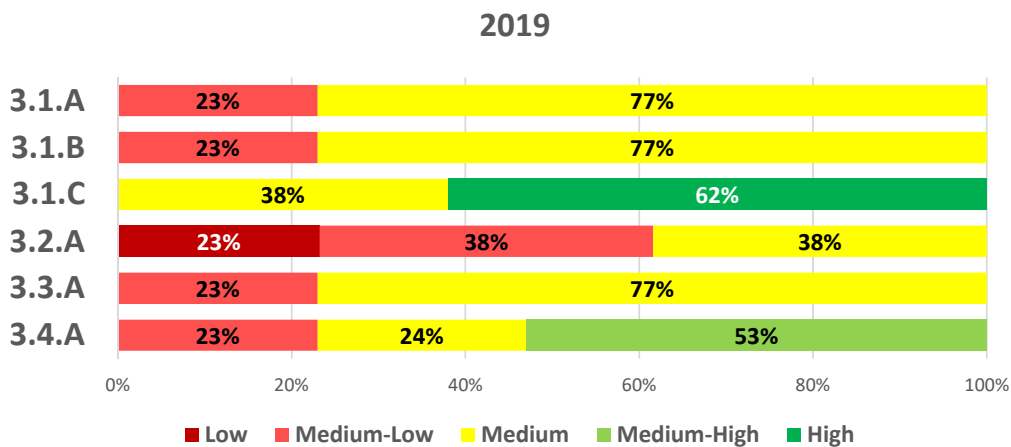
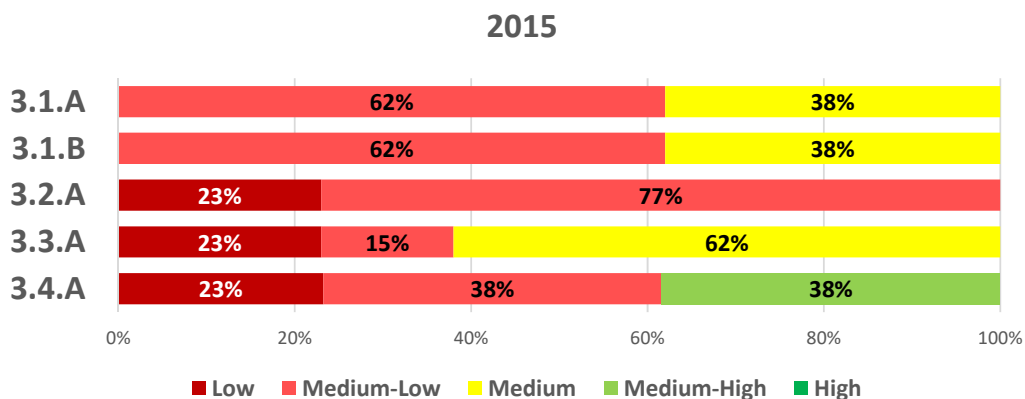


Figure 3.4 Percentage of Near East and North Africa countries by **performance status** per SO3 indicator in 2015



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

48. 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 7: 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 (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.

49. Most of the countries in RNE have improved their performance status during the four-year period for four indicators (4.1.B, 4.2.A, 4.3.B, 4.4.A). Regarding 4.3.A, the majority of the countries (91 percent), showed no major change, but the remaining countries (9 percent) also indicated an improvement. FAO's contribution was mainly considered as moderate across the region for all indicators.

50. 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**

51. In 2019, 38 percent of low and lower-middle income countries, participated in the international standard setting under the auspices of Codex Alimentarius and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> 4.1.A is not represented in Figures 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 because the indicator is a binary one (yes, no) and does not allow for distribution in categories.

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

***Outcome indicator 4.1.B***

53. Between 2015 and 2019, 68 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 32 percent of the countries showed no major change. In 2019, 68 percent of the countries scored high and medium-high and 32 percent were in the medium-low performance status against this indicator. In 2015, in the same area of work, 9 percent of the countries were rated medium-high, 59 percent medium and 32 percent of them were classified in the medium-low performance class.

***Outcome indicator 4.2.A***

54. The enabling environment for more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems development has improved for all countries (100 percent) in the region. Indeed, in 2019, 68 percent of the countries scored high and medium-high against 9 percent in 2015. Moreover, the remaining 32 percent rated medium in 2019 while in 2015, 59 percent scored as medium and 32 percent of the countries as medium-low.

***Outcome indicator 4.2.B***

55. In 2019, 65 percent of the countries in the region had medium-low performance status in implementing international instruments to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing while the remaining 35 percent scored low.

56. Results for this indicator in 2015 are not reported because the basic statistical information was not available.

***Outcome indicator 4.3.A***

57. Technical and managerial capacities of value chain actors showed no major change for most of the countries in the region (91 percent) and improved for the remaining 9 percent in the reference period. In 2019, 68 percent of the countries were considered medium and 32 percent medium-low. Against the same indicator, 59 percent of the countries were rated medium and 41 percent medium-low, in 2015.

***Outcome indicator 4.3.B***

58. For the period 2015-2019, 68 percent of RNE countries improved financial instruments, services and risk management mechanisms for agriculture and food chain development while 32 percent of the remaining countries showed no major changes. In 2019, all countries (100 percent) were classified medium in performance status while in 2015, 32 percent of the countries rated medium, 9 percent rated medium-low and 59 percent were in the low category.

***Outcome indicator 4.4.A***

59. Sixty-eight percent of the countries improved the availability and use of statistics in policy-making processes pertaining to SO4 area of work while 32 percent showed no major change over the period 2015-2019. Indeed, in 2019 the majority of the countries (91 percent) were classified as medium and the remaining 9 percent as medium-high while in 2015, 41 percent of the countries were considered as medium and 59 percent scored medium-low against this indicator.

**FAO’s contribution<sup>7</sup>**

60. FAO’s contribution to SO4 area of work was considered as moderate across the region for international voluntary guidelines and participation in trade-related agreements (4.1.B), the promotion of an enabling environment for more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems (4.2.A), on technical and managerial capacities (4.3.A) and financial instruments (4.3.B). Regarding the availability and use of data and analytical tools in the area (4.4.A), FAO’s contribution was considered significant for 32 percent of the respondents and moderate for 68 percent of the remaining respondents.

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

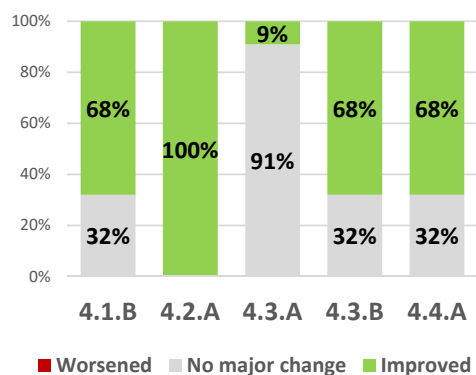


Figure 4.2 FAO’s contribution to the change between 2015 and 2019 (percent of Near East and North Africa countries) per SO4 indicator

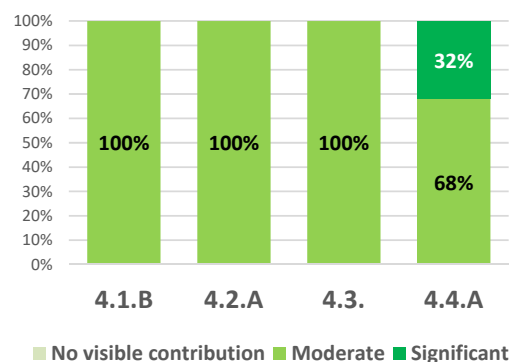
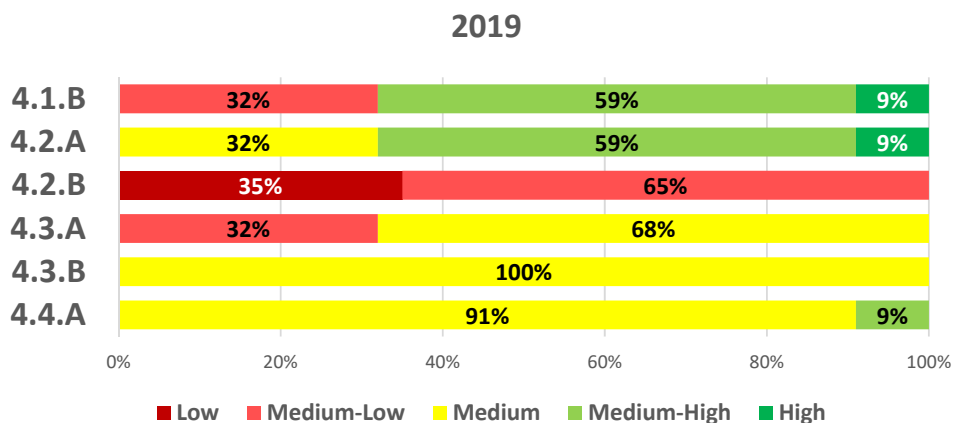
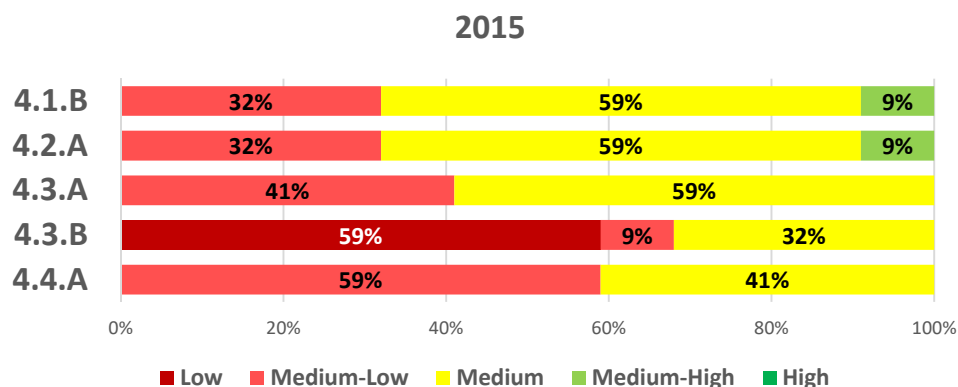


Figure 4.3 Percentage of Near East and North Africa countries by performance status per SO4 indicator in 2019



<sup>7</sup> The FAO’s contribution for Outcomes 4.3.A and 4.3.B are combined in Figure 4.2 because the survey question is asked for Outcome 4.3 and not specifically for each Outcome indicator; as for outcome 3.1.

Figure 4.4 Percentage of Near East and North Africa countries by *performance status* per SO4 indicator in 2015



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

61. 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 8: Brief description of SO5 Outcome indicators and source of data**

<b>5.1.A</b>	Disaster and crisis risk management for agriculture, food and nutrition in the form of policies, legislation and institutional systems	Primary data
<b>5.1.B*</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
<b>5.1.C*</b>	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
<b>5.2.A</b>	Regular information and trigger timely actions against potential, known and emerging threats to agriculture	Primary data
<b>5.3.A</b>	Prevention and impact mitigation measures that reduce risks for agriculture, food and nutrition	Primary data
<b>5.3.B*</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
<b>5.3.C*</b>	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
<b>5.4.A</b>	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.

62. Disaster and crisis risk management (5.1.A) improved for all the countries (100 percent) in the region between 2015 and 2019. Preparedness and response management capacity (5.4.A) improved



in 59 percent of countries. Regarding actions against threats to agriculture (5.2.A) and mitigation to reduce risks in SO5 area of work (5.3.A), the majority of the countries showed no major change. The COA survey shows that respondents appreciate FAO's support to SO5 Outcomes, particularly in disaster and crisis risk management.

63. 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**

64. For the period assessed, the whole region increased its institutional and policy capacities in terms of disaster risk reduction and management. In particular, in 2019, 54 percent of countries scored a medium performance and the remaining 46 percent scored medium-low, while in 2015, 54 percent of countries reported a medium-low performance and 46 percent a low one.

#### **Outcome indicator 5.2.A**

65. In the reference period, it is observed that 31 percent of countries increased their capacities to deliver early warnings and trigger timely actions, while there was no major change in the other countries (69 percent). In terms of performance, 41 percent were ranked medium and 59 percent medium-low in 2019. In 2015, only 10 percent were ranked medium and 90 percent low.

#### **Outcome indicator 5.3.A**

66. Between 2015 and 2019, 44 percent of countries improved their capacities to apply prevention and mitigation measures. The percentage of countries in the medium category reached 54 percent in 2019 against 10 percent in 2015. The percentage of countries in the low category decreased to 46 percent in 2019 from 90 percent in 2015.

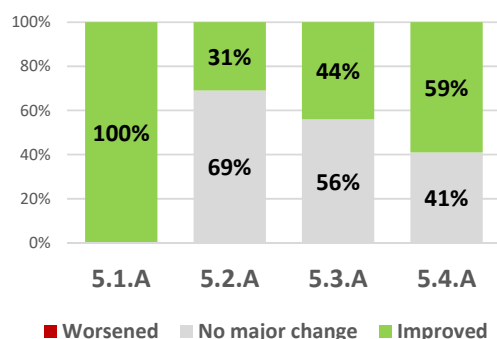
#### **Outcome indicator 5.4.A**

67. The majority (59 percent) of countries improved their preparedness and response management capacity. In 2019, 54 percent displayed a medium performance against 10 percent in 2015, and 46 percent a medium-low one against 75 percent medium-low and 15 percent low in 2015.

#### **FAO's contribution**

68. FAO's contribution across the four SO5 outcomes was mostly recognized as moderate in the Near East and North Africa region. In particular, FAO's support to disaster and crisis risk management (5.1.A) was considered as moderate by all the countries according to COA's respondents. For the remaining three indicators (5.2.A, 5.3.A, 5.4.A), 85 percent of countries also rated FAO's contribution as moderate.

*Figure 5.1 Percentage of Near East and North Africa 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 (percent of Near East and North Africa countries) per SO5 indicator*

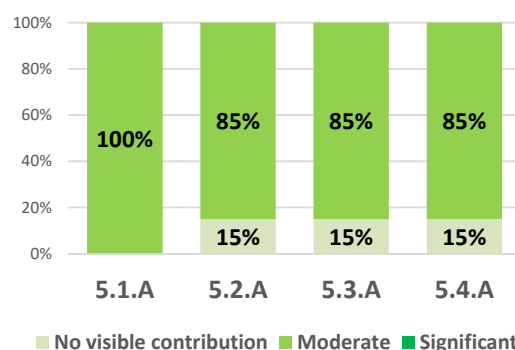


Figure 5.3 Percentage of Near East and North Africa countries by *performance status* per SO5 indicator in 2019

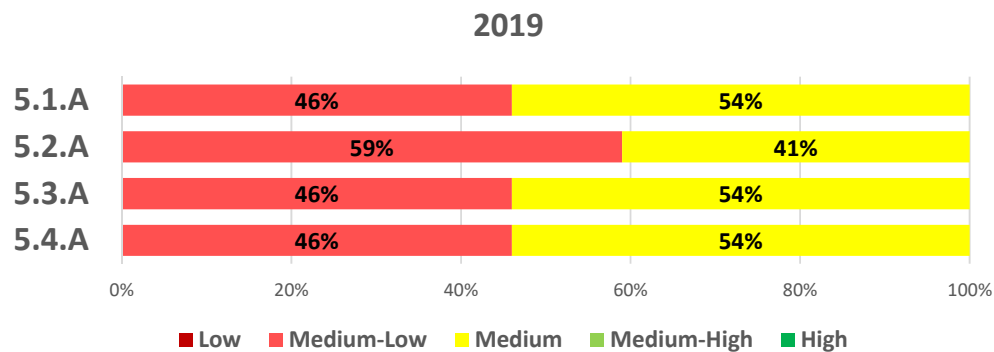


Figure 5.4 Percentage of Near East and North Africa countries by *performance status* per SO5 indicator in 2015

