



**Workshop on Monitoring Food Security
in the Context of 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda**
22-23 February 2017 Ankara, Turkey



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**Day 1
22 February 2017**

1. The Workshop on Monitoring Food Security in the Context of 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda was co-organised by Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and Subregional Office for Central Asia of the FAO (FAO-SEC) on 22-23 February 2017 in Ankara, Republic of Turkey.
2. The Workshop was attended by 21 delegates from the National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and institutes of agricultural and rural development support of 19 OIC Member Countries including Afghanistan, Albania, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Gambia, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mozambique, Pakistan, Palestine, Somalia, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Uganda and by 19 representatives from 7 international organisations including Economic Cooperation Organization Regional Coordination Centre for Food Security (ECO-RCC-FS), FAO, FAO-SEC, Islamic Organization for Food Security (IOFS), SESRIC, United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office in Turkey (UN), and World Food Programme (WFP).
3. The objective of the Workshop was to develop capacities of officials of the selected NSOs of OIC Member Countries to advocate with national government leaders for the inclusion of the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) and food consumption modules in national surveys for monitoring SDG target 2.1.
4. All documents of the Workshop, including all presentations and statements, are available online at <http://www.sesric.org/event-detail.php?id=1628> and shall be consulted for more detailed information.

OPENING SESSION

5. Following the recitation of verses from the Holy Quran, the Opening Session started with the welcome address of H.E. Ambassador Musa KULAKLIKAYA, Director General of SESRIC, and followed by opening remarks of Dr. Carlo CAFIERO, Senior Statistician, FAO Statistics Division, and Ms. Yuriko SHOJI, FAO Sub-Regional Coordinator for Central Asia and FAO Representative in Turkey.
6. In his welcome address, H.E. Amb. Musa KULAKLIKAYA stated that food insecurity is one of the most significant challenges facing humanity today and underlined the fact that the persistence of hunger is no longer simply a matter of food availability. He went on to say that if significant progress cannot be demonstrated, the zero hunger target could be largely missed by 2030. Amb. KULAKLIKAYA pointed out that the OIC member countries should exert more efforts in strengthening their statistical capacities by establishing linkages with international and regional organisations in order to produce high quality access to food data which will lead to better tracking of progress and guiding interventions to fight food insecurity and malnutrition.
7. In his opening remarks, Dr. Carlo CAFIERO reaffirmed that UN specialized agencies are ready to assist the NSOs to make sure that all reported indicators be informed by solid evidence, compiled using agreed international standards, and reported in a timely manner to monitor progress at national, regional and



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global levels. He highlighted that the real “data revolution” lies in the minds, knowledge and resources made available to professional statisticians. Dr. Cafiero also stated that the duty and responsibility not to waste whatever resources are given to official statisticians both at national and international levels and to make sure data collection and computation of indicators is done in the most cost effective and appropriate way.

8. In her opening remarks, Ms. Yuriko SHOJI underlined the national data collected by relevant national agencies form the foundation for monitoring food insecurity both at national and global level. Ms. Shoji pointed out that joint actions of the international and regional organisations are vital for food security monitoring in which FAO has been a pioneer since 1990. Ms. Shoji also said the Workshop will contribute to the knowledge of the participants on using alternative scales for measuring the severity of the food insecurity.

SESSION I: OVERVIEW and SDG TARGET 2.1

9. Presentation summarising the State of Food Security in OIC Member Countries was delivered by Mr. Mazhar HUSSAIN, Researcher at Economic and Social Research Department of SESRIC. This presentation was followed by that of Dr. Carlo CAFIERO.

10. In his presentation, Mr. Hussain informed the participants about the situation in OIC countries group concerning Food Insecurity Trends, Achievement of MDG targets, Food Production and Availability, Food Accessibility: Incidence of Poverty, Food Utilization: Nutritional Profile, and Agricultural Development for Food Security.

11. Dr. Cafiero’s presentation focused on the differences between Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), SDG monitoring framework, challenges and opportunities of the SDGs indicator framework, role of specialised agencies, and FAO’s current and future activities for the measurement of SDG2 indicators. Furthermore, Dr. Cafiero introduced briefly indicators of the prevalence of undernourishment (PoU) and the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity based on FIES.

DISCUSSIONS

- **Question from Turkey:** Is there any study about projection up to 2030 regarding the prevalence of undernourishment?
- **Answer from FAO:** Every year, FAO and OECD prepare the Agricultural Outlook in which the projections are based on assumptions. The most recent Outlook was launched in July 2016 and can be accessed on <http://www.agri-outlook.org/>. The report analyses world commodity market trends and medium term prospects for the main agricultural products. It shows how these markets are influenced by economic developments and government policies and highlights some of the risks and uncertainties that may influence market outcomes. In addition to OECD countries, the market projections in the report cover a large number of other countries and regions including India, China, Brazil and the Russian Federation, as well as Argentina, South Africa and other developing countries. The projections are presented at the global aggregates level as country level projections are problematic and challenging.



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- **Question from Kyrgyzstan:** FAO stated that there are 21 indicators relevant to their work. Which particular indicators are related to food security?
- **Answer from FAO:** The 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda includes 230 indicators under 17 goals. SDG 2.1 is directly specific to access to food which can be monitored through SDG indicator 2.1.1 and 2.1.2. SDG 2 also includes target 2.3 indicator on agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers. However, in order to measure “Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status”, the definition of “small-scale” is needed which brings the issue of differences in definition and availability of data from country to country. There are indicators with Tier 1, Tier 2, and Tier 3. For Tier 1, methodology is present and countries have ongoing efforts to collect data. Thus, countries should be ready to report Tier 1 indicators. For Tier 2, the methodology is available but countries do not collect data on a regular basis. FAO is jointly working with the World Bank with additional funds from the USAID for the related topics on agriculture. For this initiative, FAO together with the World Bank exert efforts for the integration of agricultural surveys into the AGRIS (International System for Agricultural Science and Technology) database. This is a global initiative that improves the access and exchange of agricultural information among developed and developing countries on a partnership basis. Target 2.a. (a Means of Implementation target) is done by FAO in coordination with the IMF and NSOs (public expenditure divisions). Target 2.1, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5 are the main goals for FAO. During these 2 days, we will discuss indicators 2.1.1 Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU) and 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES).
- **Comment from Albania:** It is difficult for us to gather information on these indicators.
- **Answer from FAO:** Household budget surveys collecting information on food consumption can be used to estimate the food availability and the inequality in access to food. These two information, together with demographic data on population structure and median height, can be then used to derive indicator 2.1.1.
- **Question from FAO – West Bank & Gaza:** How to advocate the FIES methodology at the national governments level?
- **Answer from FAO:** FAO’s experience with Indonesia could be used as an example. In September 2016, the Secretariat for SDG Coordination in Indonesia, created under BAPPENAS, asked FAO’s assistance on how to measure SDG 2.1.2 and they committed to include FIES into SUSENAS.
- **Comment from Indonesia:** BPS-Statistics Indonesia confirms that they already put questions from the FIES module into their survey in 2016 and they will report the result in coming months. For PoU, BPS-Statistics Indonesia may need more assistance from FAO to integrate relevant questions into their upcoming survey.
- **Answer from FAO:** FAO will have full availability to support on demand, and ready to give support to Indonesia. FAO also gave already technical support to other countries in this respect.
- **Question from Turkey:** There are three distinct groups within TurkStat that focus on SDGs, Indicators, and Household Budget. In Agricultural Statistics Department, TurkStat publishes food balance sheets and reports. Turkey agrees that every country should produce disaggregated data sets. As an observation about SDG 2, FAO adds one missing target namely related to food availability and quality. Can we change that missing target from “quality” into “safety”?



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- **Answer from FAO:** I don't see food safety is different with food quality. In Europe, European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) collects data through food intake surveys conducted by EU members. However, this survey is too expensive.
- **Question from Maldives:** Maldives tried to follow the methodology to calculate data from UN website but some of the computations are very complicated. Is FAO going to provide technical assistance or organise workshops on calculation of these complicated indicators?
- **Answer from FAO:** Yes, FAO is committed to give full support. FAO is producing a set of e-learning courses and will make them available on its website.
- **Question from Kyrgyzstan:** Kyrgyzstan is monitoring SDG 2.2.1. Is it possible to provide us the methodology or tools to calculate data on children's growth?
- **Answer from FAO:** UNICEF and WHO are working on this indicator. FAO will connect them with Kyrgyzstan in order to get the required information and tools to measure the stunting.

SESSION II: FOCUS on the PoU and FIES

12. In this session, Dr. Cafiero briefed the participants about the PoU and FIES methodologies with the help of the presentation titled "Food Security Measurement in the Context of the SDG Monitoring Framework".

13. Firstly, the presentation started with the SDG monitoring framework where there is a need to ensure relevance, reliability, comparability and consistency of indicators used at national regional and global level. Dr. Cafiero focused on the indicators for food security, namely 2.1.1 Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU) and 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate and/or severe food insecurity using the FIES. As a conclusion, the activities and technical support modalities of FAO were mentioned in details.

14. As mentioned in the briefing of Dr. Cafiero, the Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU), is a long established method to estimate the percentage of the population with insufficient caloric intake, integrating information from different sources (food availability; food access; population's characteristics for dietary energy requirements – sex, age, body mass) and it is still the best available method for assessing the adequacy of food consumption in a comparable way across many different countries. PoU is the probability that a randomly chosen individual in the population is found to be consuming, on a regular basis, an amount of food that provides less than his or her own dietary energy requirements. It can be applied to any population for which there are sufficient data on the distribution of food consumption and on relevant characteristics of the population (sex, age, height and physical activity level).

COMMENTS

- **Comment from Malaysia:** For FIES, Malaysia has no such kind of platform. Malaysia may ask assistance for the indicators.
- **Comment from Kazakhstan:** Kazakhstan conducts household surveys and random surveys based on budget surveys. The relevant department provides 8 indicators to FAO. In November 2016, due to the



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data spike, Kazakhstan had restructured the data. In 2016, Kazakhstan asked about the methodology how to calculate, and learnt how to download and upload but we didn't know how to calculate it, and communicated with Ministry of Nutrition but they couldn't help sufficiently. Kazakhstan would like to receive this 'program' offered by FAO since the information couldn't be found on website.

- **Comment from Kyrgyzstan:** About food security, food supply is a priority for Kyrgyzstan. The country publishes a special bulletin once in 3 months on food security and poverty. The data is being collected from 516 Households throughout the country. Food consumption data is extracted from respondents. Kyrgyzstan has monitored SDG 2.1 and 2.2 but this has not been a regular exercise due to lack of materials.
- **Comment from Maldives:** Maldives conducts the household survey and enterprise level surveys. Goal 1, 2 and 10 are to be achieved.
- **Comment from Pakistan:** Pakistan will have a huge data collection at national level for FAO by 2018.
- **Comment from Tajikistan:** With the help of household budget survey, Tajikistan reports data on food and variety every 3 years and publishes bulletin on food security and needs.
- **Questions from FAO:** Have PoU related data been published by participating countries?
- **Answer from Tajikistan:** No data on undernourishment yet, still processing.
- **Answer from Turkey:** In 2002, sampling survey was conducted monthly. Food security related data is being prepared. TurkStat has a separate Department of Indicators. World Bank is investing in giving loans to the countries that are in need.
- **Comment from FAO:** FAO is working together with the World Bank to harmonize the household consumption module/questionnaire to measure poverty and food security so that we could have comparable data from all over the world. The World Bank is providing loans to the countries that want to improve their poverty statistics and increase the PoU. Minor amendment on the existing tools for poverty measurement might be necessary.
- **Comment from Somalia:** Somalia has received fund from the World Bank for Household Survey.
- **Answer from Uganda:** Uganda's main focus previously was about food supply. This year government funds UBOS on the agriculture survey and this survey will include the FIES. Department of Social Statistics carries out the survey every 5 years about the food security. Uganda has household budget survey which collects food consumption. UBOS also works with FAO, WFP and UNICEF.
- **Comment from FAO:** IPC is an analytic platform to analyse the current situation at sub-national level.
- **Answer from Iran:** Data was collected in household unit.
- **Answer from Indonesia:** BPS is currently preparing some SDG indicators reports. Indonesia will give voluntary report this July in 2017.
- **Answer from Gambia:** Gambia has published food assessment report already.
- **Answer from Bangladesh:** Food security and poverty are main concerns. Bangladesh is conducting food security survey at population level.
- **Comment from FAO:** Food security can be seen from food supply.
- **Answer from Azerbaijan:** Azerbaijan collects data on companies who produce agricultural products and publish the report.
- **Answer from Jordan:** Jordan processes and publishes the data on economic sector in agriculture.



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- **Answer from Albania:** Household of budget survey was conducted in 2014.
- **Comment from FAO:** FAO has concerns about data bias, for instance, in Indonesia, FAO asked for food consumption. The wife who is producing food can answer the question for only food consumed at home. She could not report what her family is eating outside especially during the workday.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

- **Question from Indonesia:** Does the threshold differ for each individual?
- **Question from Afghanistan:** How can we estimate the PoU correctly without involving individual food consumption data?
- **Answer from FAO:** FAO doesn't need food consumption information at individual level. What you need is the household survey which gathers data on the weight and height of the individual. From household budget surveys collecting information on food consumption we can derive the average food consumption (in kcal/cap/day) and the inequality in access to food parameter (CV). Then, if representative anthropometric surveys collecting individual information on body weight and height are available, we can use these to estimate the average body weight and the median height by sex-age class. Otherwise, this information can be derived from international demographic health surveys.
- **Question from Jordan:** How can we match two different samples from different households?
- **Answer from FAO:** Different units should not be ever merged. We can only merge the same units.
- **Question from FAO-West Bank & Gaza:** Can you explain further about Physical Activity Level (PAL) data?
- **Answer from FAO:** PAL is associated with the life style, which is the life style of people who engage in the trade, manual construction, etc. PAL tells the data needs to be incremented 1.5 for sedentary, moderate, and high life styles.
- **Question from Jordan:** Is it possible to use PoU from the survey combined with the census?
- **Answer from FAO:** Yes, but sampling weight must be used then.
- **Question from Malaysia:** Can the information received from Supply Account be used to calculate PoU?
- **Answer from FAO:** This function is representing the entire population. Use log normal module to measure the habitual food consumption distribution of the population with standard deviation. We also need to estimate Minimum Dietary Energy Requirement (MDER). It establishes a cut-off point, or threshold, to estimate the prevalence (percentage) of the undernourished population in a country. Dietary energy requirements differ by gender and age, and for different levels of physical activity. Accordingly, MDER, the amount of energy needed for light activity and minimum acceptable weight for attained-height, vary by country, and from year to year depending on the gender and age structure of the population. For an entire population, the minimum energy requirement is the weighted average of the minimum energy requirements of the different gender-age groups in the population. If food consumption is below the MDER, we can conclude that there is undernourishment.
- **Question from Indonesia:** How do we take into consideration the differences in data?



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- **Answer from FAO:** In 2001, FAO and WHO discussed how to calculate human energy requirement. It includes size of population, composition of population by gender, parameter to predict pregnancy and fertility rate, pregnancy and lactation, etc. PoU is not an indicator of food availability. However, the information on food availability is helpful to calculate the PoU. PoU is not based on a headcount of households who report food consumption below a certain threshold. The cut-off point used does not imply that we only allow low physical activity levels. In any population of healthy individuals, there will be variability in dietary energy requirements. Between 40-60% of the individuals, irrespective of whether or not there is undernourishment, will report consumption below average. An allowance must be made for the range of normal variability in energy requirements and the threshold used for assessment must be lower than the average. Such variability may be up to 20% of the average, depending on how narrowly defined the population is. To establish whether somebody is consuming an adequate amount of dietary energy, we need data on habitual food consumption levels. Food consumption data collected over short reference periods can be used as a proxy, but it will always contain significant measurement error. The estimation of PoU using data from household budget surveys is an exercise that usually requires one. So, the PoU calculation will not be discussed in this workshop. Calculation needed to compute PoU are mean, standard deviation, and MDER.

**Day 2
23 February 2017**

SESSION III: FIES and PoU

15. The session was the continuation of the last session of the first day. The focus was food insecurity experience scale (FIES). The session started with a video about the food insecurity experience scale which is also accessible at: <http://www.fao.org/in-action/voices-of-the-hungry/en/#.WK5-wPmSxJI>

16. In his presentation titled “The Food Insecurity Experience Scale: The new tool to measure food access. Merits and challenges in monitoring SDG-2”, Dr. Cafiero concentrated on the context of food security within the transition from the MDGs to the SDGs. Second point was the definition of the FIES. In conclusion, Dr. Cafiero outlined successes and challenges ahead.

DISCUSSION

- **Question from Maldives:** Does the survey consist of Yes / No questions? How do we identify the scale?
- **Answer from FAO:** Yes, the survey includes Yes / No questions.
- **Question from Somalia:** How do we ask people about healthy food?
- **Answer from FAO:** There are two questions in the FIES survey module that refer to diet quality: Q2 - Thinking about the last 12 months, was there a time when you were unable to eat health and nutrition food because of a lack of money or other resources? And Q3 – Was there a time when you ate only a few



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kinds of foods because of lack of money or other resources? The question can be adapted, but the important thing is to preserve the point of the question. Q2 is intended to capture **respondents' own perspectives** regarding the adequacy of their food consumption rather than that of nutritionists or economists; it is not intended to measure nutritional adequacy of the diet.

- **Question from Kyrgyzstan:** Whether it is counted as healthy to eat fast food like once or twice a month, but healthy food rest of the year.
- **Answer from FAO:** Because of the lack of money or other resources, it is fundamental. Answer would be yes, but if it is because what he likes, it is no. Answer to this question is addressed to its qualifier and concept. Whether or not there is a constraint that prevents them to eat the food they like.
- **Question from Maldives:** What are the other resources?
- **Answer from FAO:** There is no restricted definition because it may differ from one context to the other. It is up to us to identify the relevant ones.
- **Question from Maldives:** Does it include rough sea (transportation/ logistics)?
- **Answer from FAO:** Absolutely. When interpreting the result use this excuse, lack of the transportation means.
- **Question from Pakistan:** Forced to change your food because of lack of money or other resources?
- **Answer from FAO:** Still it is because of lack of money or other resources. People may be poor but not food insecure if there are other sources to get food.
- **Question from Kyrgyzstan:** For FIES integrated into food dietary survey, should we consider one member or several people in a household?
- **Answer from FAO:** FIES module should not be put very close to food consumption or dietary surveys. When survey interviews with individual people are conducted, we recommend using the individual-referenced FIES survey module. If it is at the household level, we recommend using the household-referenced version of the FIES survey module, and selecting one person to represent the entire family, by asking “you or any other member of the household”. So there are 2 different versions, individual and household.
- **Question from Kazakhstan:** How fast should we adopt this scale and publish?
- **Answer from FAO:** The sooner countries start to verify translations and adapt the FIES survey module, the better. The results from GWP show that in general the scale is valid for every country. But it is better that every country run its own survey, also to test the scale functioning on national data. FAO stands ready to provide technical support to any countries that are interested in including the FIES survey module in an upcoming national survey. So if a national population is planned in the near future for your country, we recommend you begin as soon as possible. The FIES survey module has been translated into over 150 languages and dialects.

17. In the next presentation of Dr. Cafiero which is titled as “Voices of the Hungry: FAO Innovations in Survey Methods for Estimating Comparable Rates of the Prevalence of Food Insecurity Worldwide”, the first topic was foundations of measurement theory with a focus on item response theory based estimation models. Dr. Cafiero emphasized also on experience-based scales to measure the severity of food insecurity (and the genesis of Voices of the Hungry (VoH)). The innovations produced by VoH were also mentioned during the presentation as defining a global scale and developing the methods to calibrate measures and to



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equate thresholds and results of the application through the Gallup World Poll in 2014. Use of the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) to monitor Target 2.1 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was the last topic that Dr. Cafiero enlightened the participants.

DISCUSSIONS

- **Question from FAO-West Bank & Gaza:** Is it possible for two different populations to respond to the survey in different ways?
- **Answer from FAO:** Yes, it is possible, but the FIES methodology accounts for these differences. West Bank and Gaza should be statistically treated as different territories, and then the result should be calibrated to the same global reference scale, using the same threshold of classification. Local measurement is to be calibrated to global one. PPP is a measure of price that is supposed to be comparable among countries. The same thing is valid for FIES in terms of severity of food security; it should also be internationally comparable.
- **Question from FAO-West Bank & Gaza:** Is there a single number for the result?
- **Answer from FAO:** The FIES produces two indicators: the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity (the sum of moderate and severe) and the prevalence of severe food insecurity only. Countries can choose their own thresholds, but if they are interested in results that can be compared to those of other countries, they must be calibrated to the global reference scale and thresholds. Or in another case, first conduct the local survey, and then compile them at national level if the tool is comparable.
- **Question from Kazakhstan:** If household survey is conducted every 3 years, should we conduct FIES also every three years?
- **Answer from FAO:** Yes.
- **Question from FAO-West Bank & Gaza:** Before-after survey. What parameters should be in the individual module?
- **Answer from FAO:** Before-after survey should split samples. If you don't have enough observations, we cannot maintain the scale. At least 5 questions should be maintained in the scale (so you will have 5 item parameters plus 6 raw score parameters).
- **Question from Somalia:** Do you think that the 12 month reference period is too long?
- **Answer from FAO:** We are not measuring the frequency of current or certain experience. We are measuring the severity. Experience food insecurity during the year is more important.
- **Kazakhstan:** How can we have the means to measure the height of children?
- **Answer from FAO:** Collection of anthropometric data (e.g. heights and weights of children) is very important but also very costly, making it difficult to do on frequent basis in national surveys. Special equipment and training is needed.

SESSION IV: DEMONSTRATION OF FIES DATA ANALYSIS

18. The demonstration of FIES data analysis was completed by the hands-on exercises. RStudio – a graphical user interface for the R open source statistical computing language – was used. R is a freely



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available environment for statistical computing, works with a command-line interface. RStudio is an interface for using R, which can be accessed online at: <http://www.rstudio.com/>. Live demonstration of how data collected from FIES integrated surveys could be analysed on computer for sound decision making concerning food security policies was made.

CLOSING and WRAP-UP SESSION

- **Question from Kazakhstan:** Will FAO send official letters to management of our institutions in order for us to start the survey? What is the official position of FAO?
- **Answer from FAO:** It is not a mandate of FAO to impose NSOs to include FIES in their relevant surveys. What FAO offers is a methodology that can be used by everyone. However, this tool is a useful tool and it might be interesting for NSOs to adopt FIES. Interested member country could ask FAO to assist to analyse food consumption data for PoU. FAO will continue promoting tools and producing e-learning. There will be service responding to a need.

20. The session and overall workshop was concluded with the closing remarks of Dr. Carlo CAFIERO, Senior Statistician, Statistics Division of FAO, and Ms. Zehra Zümürüt SELCUK, Director of Statistics and Information Department of SESRIC.



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RESULTS OF THE PARTICIPANTS' EVALUATION OF THE WORKSHOP

At the end of the Workshop, the participants were circulated a form to evaluate the Workshop in overall. The following analysis has been based on the input provided by 16 participants. The feedbacks received were presented in this section for the improvement of the upcoming joint activities of SESRIC and FAO.

• Background of the Participants

The 16 participants that provided feedbacks on the workshop have different years of experience in their careers. Seven of them have more than 5 years of experience in their current careers, two of them were between 3 and 5 years of experience, five of them were between 1 and 3 years of experience, and only two of them have less than one year experience in their current job. The majority of the participants in the workshop have long term experiences in their current careers.

• The Workshop and the Facilitator

The Evaluation Form circulated at the end of the workshop to the participants asking their feedback concerning the Workshop and the facilitation included Yes / No questions, open-ended questions and statements to be evaluated by participants based on the following 5-point Likert-scale (5: Strongly agree; 4: Agree; 3: Neither agree nor disagree; 2: Disagree; and 1: Strongly disagree). The participants were also given a sixth point “Not applicable” should they think the statement asked not be relevant to their case. The following average scores were obtained for the below statements:

	The Workshop	Average Score
1.	The objectives of the workshop were well-informed and clear.	4.5
2.	The material was presented in organised manners.	4.4
3.	The workshop activities gave sufficient practice and feedback.	3.9
4.	The duration of the workshop was sufficient.	3.2
5.	Physical facilities were suitable for activities.	4.4
6.	The pace of the workshop was proper.	4.3
7.	The workshop provided you with the tools and capacity you need to advocate with national government leaders for the inclusion of SDG 2.1 indicators in national surveys.	4.2
<i>Overall Assessment for the Workshop</i>		4.5

Based on feedback received through the Workshop Evaluation Form, participants were to a major extent satisfied with statements 1-2 and 5-7. The participants’ feedback concerning the sufficient amount of practice on the Workshop content and the duration of the workshop are to be taken into consideration for the upcoming joint activities of SESRIC and FAO.



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	The Facilitator	Average Score
8.	The facilitator was knowledgeable on the subject matter.	4.6
9.	The facilitator used effective presentation methods.	4.4
10.	The facilitator was well-prepared and helpful.	4.8
11.	The facilitator answered the questions raised by participants thoroughly.	4.8
12.	The facilitator gave opportunity for interaction among participants.	4.5
Overall Assessment for the Facilitator		4.7

The participants gave high scores to the statements concerning the facilitator of the Workshop which indicates a high satisfaction towards the knowledge of the facilitator and other features.

• **The Improvement of the Workshop**

The 16 respondents indicated the following items for the improvement of the Workshop:

13. How could the organiser(s) improve this workshop?	Out of 16 respondents, chosen by:
a. By providing more information about the workshop in the concept note.	3
b. By clarifying the workshop objectives.	3
c. By reducing the content covered in the Workshop.	0
d. By increasing the content covered in the Workshop.	6
e. By improving the instructional methods.	12
f. By making the workshop activities more stimulating.	5
g. By improving the workshop organisation.	3
h. By allotting more time for the Workshop.	12
i. By shortening the time for the Workshop.	2
j. By improving the hands-on exercises used in the Workshop.	13

The above results underlined that improvement of the hand-on exercises used in the Workshop, improvement of the instructional methods, and allotting more time for the Workshop are needed for the upcoming joint activities of SESRIC and FAO on FIES methodology.

• **Possible Usage of the Knowledge Acquired by the Participants after the Workshop**

Out of 16 respondents, 11 of them stated “Yes” for using the knowledge acquired in the Workshop in the next six months. The comments received from the participants in regards to how the knowledge will be used showed a great level on inclination for the inclusion of FIES questions in relevant nationwide surveys in the near future and the need for cooperation with FAO on the capacity building of the staff of national statistical offices for the better implementation of the survey design and data analysis



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• **Additional Comments of the Participants**

Among the additional suggestions on further improvement of the Workshop, the participants commented that it would be appropriate to:

- Invite the statistical units of the related ministries/agencies to attend to the Workshop together with NSOs;
- Start with a 2-day more in-depth introductory course on R first the followed 3-day Workshop including by sample/real case studies with more hands-on exercises during the Workshop; and
- Conduct a brief tour of the SESRIC and FAO offices after the Workshop.