Applying Arab Monitoring Framework at the National Level

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The data collection process

This framework is produced for countries, by countries

1. Collection from Intl’ sources
2. Input into draft
3. Share with countries for review
4. Receive feedback and reviewed data
5. Input into new database
6. Produce monitoring diagram and table
7. Analyze results
8. Provide recommendations
Using the data

Data is inserted in a dedicated worksheet...
Using the data

The worksheet is divided into the 4 dimensions of food security, by country (and sub-region), by indicator and by year (2010 and latest). Core indicators are there too.

Sub-regional averages are automatically calculated* by the database.
Calculations (including normalization) are automated, according to the rules in the user’s manual, and the results show on the sheet labeled “donut”, in two forms:
- Normalized and scaled on the diagram (score over 10), and
- Raw with values from 2010 and latest year, with progress indicator
From data to policy

- Progress is measured against 2010 for the same country
- Score is given over global minimum and maximum*
- Core indicators explain the overall situation
- Dimensions dissected and read indicator by indicator
- Outlook on general situation
From data to policy

• Analysis compiling the entire outlook and linking dimensions and indicators together

• Understanding why data changed the way it did, makes it easier to identify critical challenges (drought, flood, conflict, policy, displacement, force majeure, etc…)

• Areas for intervention identified

• Recommendations given are context specific and tailored to respond to identified needs
From data to policy

CO1 – Undernourishment (R)
CO2 – Food insecurity (R)
CO3 – Obesity (R)

AV1 – Yields
AV2 – Agricultural orientation
AV3 – Food loss (R)
AV4 – Dietary Energy Supply
AV5 – Import dependency (R)
AV6 – Agricultural water (R)

AC1 – Poverty (R)
AC2 – Food expenditure (R)
AC3 – Unemployment (R)
AC4 – Logistical performance
AC5 – Inflation (R)

ST1 – Climate change (R)
ST2 – Price anomalies (R)
ST3 – Political stability
ST4 – Production variability (R)
ST5 – Supply variability (R)

UT1 – Water access
UT2 – Sanitation access
UT3 – Child stunting (R)
UT4 – Child wasting (R)
UT5 – Women anemia (R)
From data to policy

- A single indicator cannot tell the entire story
- Data, translated into scores, indicates policy areas that need improvements
- Countries need to look at their own contexts before making decisions or policy recommendations based on the framework
- **A major setback:** all countries lack data for one or more indicators, challenging our monitoring capacity
Thank you