

THE 50x2030 INITIATIVE  
TO CLOSE THE AGRICULTURAL DATA GAP

# COUNTRY ENGAGEMENT PROTOCOL



**50x2030**  
DATA-SMART AGRICULTURE



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# SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

## ABOUT THE 50x2030 INITIATIVE

The 50x2030 Initiative to Close the Agricultural Data Gap aims to empower and support fifty low and lower-middle-income countries (L/LMICs) to build strong national data systems that produce and use high-quality, timely agricultural survey data. The Initiative supports L/LMICs that face constraints in terms of limited scope, quality, and frequency of agricultural data needed for effective planning, financing, and implementation of national agricultural policies, development programs, and investments. Specifically, it will roll out survey programs, develop capacity to use agricultural survey data, facilitate use of new data sources, and conduct relevant research to improve agricultural data in 50 countries between 2019 and 2030. These countries will receive five-to-eight years of support to conduct multiple rounds of surveys, make survey datasets publicly available, and apply the data in key decision processes.

In particular, the Initiative contributes to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) in the 50 partner countries joining the Initiative by producing the data necessary to monitor and report on SDG Indicators 2.3.1, 2.3.2, and 2.4.1, as well as 5.a.1. (a) and (b) on gender issues such as ownership of assets and decision-making process related to agricultural production. It also contributes to

achieving SDG target 17.18, which aims to “*enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing states, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data.*”

The value of the Initiative extends well beyond generating data for SDG indicators and other national and regional indicators. It will contribute to improving data use for decision making, development programming and investments in countries using survey data generated from the Initiative. It also enables the monitoring of other relevant national and regional indicators that may be important to countries, such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).

## PURPOSE, SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS DOCUMENT

This Country Engagement Protocol (herein referred to as the Protocol) serves as the official guide and system of procedures that will govern engagement with countries and implementation of activities under the Initiative. It is designed to ensure clarity in the operationalization of the Initiative at country level. The Protocol is structured to encompass the different phases of the Initiative (see Section 2 for details) from Partnering (Phase 0) to Taking Over (Phase 5). As of September 2020, this Protocol contains guidance related to onboarding

and, partially, to implementation. The development of the complete set of protocols for the other phases will be based on experiences of countries that have already implemented activities and are in the process of financially and technically taking over the country program. Forms and templates are provided as annexes to aid countries in preparing documents.

This Protocol will be updated every three years based on partner countries' experiences and lessons in implementing the Initiative. In addition, the Protocol is a framework that will be adapted to country specificities to ensure partner countries own and are accountable for the processes.

## PROTOCOL FORMAT AND CONTENT

This Protocol is organized into six sections:

**Section 1 Introduction:** provides background information about the Initiative and its objectives; the purpose and intended users of the document; and the scope and limitations of the document.

**Section 2 Country Engagement Phases:** provides an overview of the country engagement process, specifically the different phases and the general provisions in the Governance and Operations Framework (GOF) relating to country onboarding and engagement (i.e., eligibility and qualification requirements, financing).

**Section 3 Partnering and Section 4 Planning and Committing Phases:** detail the protocols which constitute the onboarding process for countries.

**Section 5 Implementing Phase:** presents the initial guide related to the implementation of the Initiative in partner countries.

**Section 6 Scaling Down and Taking Over Phases:** placeholder for the protocols which will be developed and elaborated at a later date.

## INTENDED USERS OF THIS DOCUMENT

The main users of this Protocol are countries joining the Initiative, specifically the government agencies involved in implementing the Initiative at the country level, such as National Statistics Offices (NSOs) and the Ministries of Agriculture (MoAs). It will also serve as a reference document for the Program Management Team (PMT) and Program Implementing Agencies (PIA), namely World Bank, FAO, and IFAD, in operationalizing the various steps of engagement with countries as well as in implementing activities of the Initiative. It may also serve as a reference for the Agriculture and Food Global Practice (AG GP) and Poverty and Equity Global Practice (POV GP) of the World Bank in their discussions with eligible and qualified countries about possible IDA/IBRD programs that the Initiative could build on.

# SECTION 2. COUNTRY ENGAGEMENT PHASES

Implementation of the 50x2030 Initiative in fifty partner countries entails six phases as illustrated in

Figure 1. [Annex 1](#) provides an overview of the interrelated steps in each phase.

**FIGURE 1. 50X2030 INITIATIVE COUNTRY ENGAGEMENT PHASES**



**Phase 0 - Partnering** refers to the stage in the engagement process where a country joins the Initiative. This constitutes either the submission of an expression of interest to join the Initiative (for new countries) or the start of the transition process (for pre-approved countries). The Partnership Council (PC), the decision-making body of the Initiative, is responsible for endorsing new countries joining the Initiative and will note pre-approved countries' formal agreement/commitment to the Initiative.

**Phase 1 - Planning** is the stage where new countries endorsed by the PC begin discussions to define how they will align with the objectives of the Initiative and implement activities in the country. This Phase involves each country deciding

on the survey program to be adopted, planning the data use and research activities, identifying target outputs and results of the country program, estimating the funding needed and the corresponding contributions of government and donors/partners, determining the length of support required of the Initiative, and agreeing on the timeline for taking over. This phase will require partner countries to prepare the Program Implementation Plan (PIP) and the country commitment/agreement. For countries accessing IDA funding, discussion will be undertaken by the PMT and the WB Task Team Leaders in-charge of the IDA process to include in the preparation of the concept note the 50x2030 Initiative. The PMT and relevant implementing partner (FAO, IFAD or WB) may join the WB TTL during scoping mission



to provide technical guidance to in the mainstreaming of 50x2030 in the IDA project.

**Phase 2 - Committing** refers to the point where the country formally commits to the Initiative, evidenced by the endorsement of the country commitment/agreement and PIP documents (including approval of the grant agreement for funding) by the country's relevant authority.

**Phase 3 - Implementing** is the stage where the Initiative becomes fully operational at the country level. It is defined by the implementation of activities based on the approved PIP. At this point, the country receives both financial and technical support from the Initiative.

**Phase 4 - Scaling Down** enters into effect within the period of two years before the end of the Initiative in the country as agreed in the country's program implementation plan.

**Phase 5 - Taking Over** refers to the country assuming full technical and financial responsibility for the continued implementation of the survey program and data use activities.

## PROVISIONS OF THE 50x2030 INITIATIVE

### PRECONDITIONS FOR IDENTIFICATION OF COUNTRIES

The 50x2030 Initiative will employ a systematic and objective process in evaluating new candidate countries to be part of the Initiative and ensuring

they uphold its key principles. A set of eligibility and qualification criteria are employed in assessing the potential of a country to join the Initiative. A country is deemed eligible if it meets the preconditions set out in the Initiative's Governance and Operations Framework (GOF), and qualified if it conforms to the standards and requirements of the Initiative, as defined below.

To be eligible, a country must meet three preconditions relating to:

- **Income classification.** At the time of application, the country belongs to the low or lower-middle income groups under the World Bank's annual [Country Classification](#) process
- **Regional affiliation.** The country belongs to one of the six [World Bank sub-regions](#) covered by the Initiative, i.e., East Asia and the Pacific (EAP); Central Asia (CA); South Asia (SA); Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC); Middle East and North Africa (MENA); and Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). The initial regional distribution envisages approximately 15 countries in EAP, CA, SA; 30 in MENA and SSA; and 5 in LAC.
- **Agricultural statistics capacity.** The country must be classified as either having medium, low, or very low capacity. See Table 1a for details. The Initiative aims to focus mostly on low and very low capacity countries, with 75% of countries expected to reflect this capacity.

To qualify, four criteria must be satisfied. These criteria will be analyzed using a scoring and prioritization system and results of the analysis will serve

as the basis for the final selection of countries to be endorsed by the PC. Section 3 provides details on the scoring and prioritization system. The criteria are:

- **Country commitment.** The country needs to demonstrate efforts to prioritize agricultural statistics.
- **Potential for impact.** The degree to which the implementation of the 50x2030 Initiative's Country Program will potentially contribute to achieving the country's national agriculture policy needs, SDG 2 and other related SDG indicators.
- **Funding availability from national resources.** Financial resources are available in the country and the government is committing funding to the Program as distinct from the funding that might be made available from a specific IDA/IBRD package.
- **Ability to leverage resources.** Funding can be made available for the Program through World Bank IDA/IBRD processes or from other donors and private sector investors.

## PRE-APPROVED AND NEW COUNTRY PREREQUISITES

Countries joining the Initiative are categorized into two groups: pre-approved and new countries.

**Pre-approved countries.** At the start of the 50x2030 Initiative in 2019, 15 pre-approved countries (Armenia, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda) were endorsed by the PC to join the Initiative. They are no longer required to submit an application as they are already scheduled to transition to an integrated survey within a two-year period. These countries are implementing either the World Bank's Living Standards Measurement Study-Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA)<sup>1</sup> or the FAO Agricultural Integrated Survey (AGRISurvey)<sup>2</sup> Program, which allows the Initiative to build on the implementation of integrated surveys and facilitate their transition to a self-sustaining process.

<sup>1</sup> The LSMS-ISA is a household-based survey program that conducts nationally representative panel surveys using a multi-topic approach, including agriculture, typically administered every three years. It is a country-led capacity-building approach to conduct the survey, with the National Statistical Office (NSO) taking the lead in survey implementation, while involving relevant line ministries. It is based on a general format with semi-standard content tailored to country needs. Originally designed to improve the understanding of the links between agriculture, poverty, and non-farm income activities, the approach has proven very useful in supporting data needs related to agriculture, socio-economics, livelihoods, demography, and more. The LSMS-ISA covers several SDG data needs beyond SDG 2 and can address many CAADP indicators.

<sup>2</sup> The AGRISurvey is a farm-based modular survey that operates over a 10-year cycle. AGRISurvey integrates one annual core module and four rotating modules administered periodically. It is designed to provide the critical data needed by the country to understand its agricultural sector, including production and various economic, environmental, and social factors. One of the main advantages of this survey program is its ability to provide holistic and complete data, representative of the full agricultural sector. Through its modular approach, it is particularly well-suited to gradually and consistently building statistical capacity in the agricultural sector at the country level. The AGRISurvey, while based on a standard model of questionnaires that meet common data needs of any country (e.g., SDG and CAADP indicators), is carefully adapted and tailored to suit individual country contexts, needs, and existing survey instruments.

**New countries.** Over the course of the Initiative, which will end in 2030, 35 new countries will be identified and proposed to the PC for endorsement to join the Initiative on a rolling annual basis. These countries will need to submit their expression of interest and have their application assessed based

on the above eligibility and qualification requirements before they are endorsed by the PC to become partner countries. In the Partnering Phase, a specific procedure following WB policies and processes will apply to new countries that will potentially access IDA/IBRD funding (see Section 3 for details).



## SECTION 3. PARTNERING PHASE

The Partnering Phase refers to the starting phase of the Initiative's country engagement where the country formally joins the Initiative. This phase is part of the onboarding process and will span one-to-three months depending on the country. The procedure for Partnering differs for new and pre-approved countries. As part of the preparatory activities in the Partnering Phase, the PMT will undertake outreach and advocacy activities to potential new countries to introduce the 50x2030 Initiative and inform them about the annual application process. The Task Team Leaders (TTL) at the World Bank

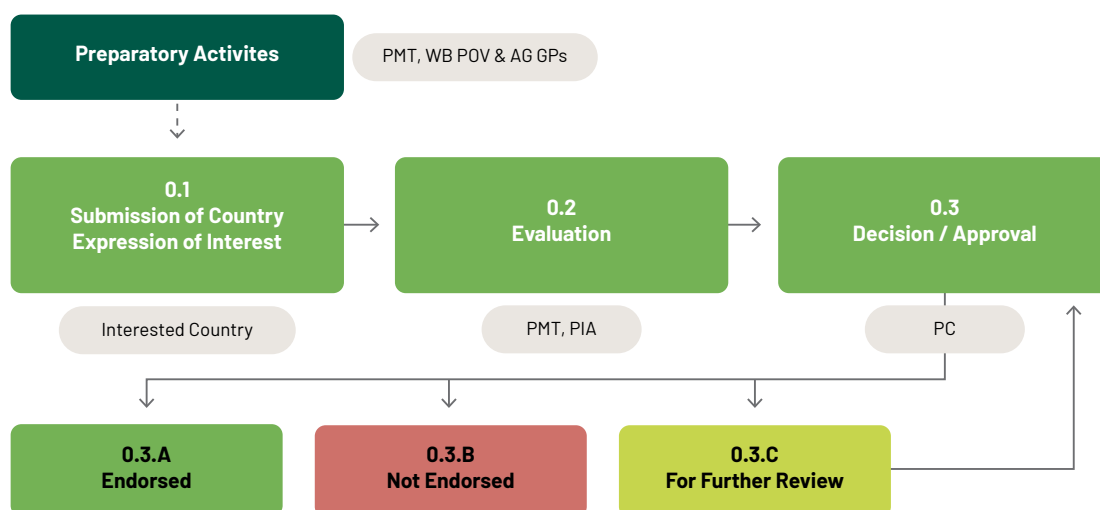
from either the AG GP or POV GP will lead in the outreach and advocacy of project design for countries potentially accessing IDA/IBRD funding.

### PROCEDURE FOR NEW COUNTRIES

The Partnering process for new countries as shown in Figure 2 entails three steps: submission of a Country Expression of Interest (CEI) Form by eligible countries, evaluation of country qualification by the PMT and PIA, and final decision and endorsement by the PC.

**FIGURE 2. PARTNERING PROCESS FOR NEW COUNTRIES**

#### PHASE 0 PARTNERING



## COUNTRY EXPRESSION OF INTEREST

Applying to join the Initiative requires submission of the CEI Form (see [Annex 2](#)) by the government agency that has the mandate to conduct agriculture surveys in the country (e.g., NSO, MoA). Since it serves as the main basis for evaluating the country's qualification, countries are encouraged to provide all requested information and share supporting documents to facilitate a comprehensive review by the Initiative. The window for application will be open in January and July each year, from 2021 to 2027<sup>3</sup> to allow flexibility in terms of country readiness to submit. Countries are given one month to prepare and submit the CEI and all necessary supporting documents. Completed CEI Forms should be submitted via email to the PMT for the attention of the Program Manager. It will also be possible to submit an online form via the Initiative website once it is operational.

## EVALUATION

The PMT will lead in the assessment of eligibility and qualification of countries. It will conduct desk reviews to collect relevant country information that will aid evaluation and review the CEI Forms and supporting documents submitted. It will consult with the PIA and AG GP and POV GP on relevant points.

The recommended distribution of countries per region and agricultural statistical capacity will be the first consideration in assessing which L/LMICs will be eligible to join the Initiative. The criterion on agricultural statistics capacity is an important precondition as it serves as the basis for determining the extent of support to be provided to the country. Table 1a presents the parameters to consider in evaluating the agricultural statistics capacity of a country based on the GOF, which the PMT further refined to include the percentage share of government funding in an existing or previous agricultural production or rural survey. This additional parameter is consistent with the Initiative's Results Framework which considers countries' financial and technical capacity. Inclusion of this parameter also ensures justifiable categorization of countries' agricultural statistics capacity. The information on the percentage share of government funding will be based on the information already available in the CEI submitted by the country. The PMT, in consultation with FAO and/or WB will undertake the evaluation of agricultural statistics capacity and determine whether a country's capacity is classified as medium (Category 1), low (Category 2), or very low (Category 3). The proposed financial arrangements and recommended length of support to countries for each category is shown in Table 1b.

<sup>3</sup> The window for application may be permanently closed earlier than 2027 if the Initiative has already identified 35 new partner countries.

**TABLE 1A. PARAMETERS FOR ASSESSING AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS CAPACITY**

CATEGORY 1 MEDIUM CAPACITY COUNTRY (MCC)	CATEGORY 2 LOW CAPACITY COUNTRIES (LCC)	CATEGORY 3 VERY LOW CAPACITY COUNTRIES (VLCC)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Country has an existing regular agricultural production and/or rural survey that collects agricultural data but cannot currently produce SDG 2.3 indicators.</li> <li>Percent share of government funding in an agricultural production and/or rural survey is at least 50%.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Country conducted some agricultural production and/or rural surveys but not on a regular basis in the last 10 years and cannot currently produce SDG 2.3 indicators.</li> <li>Percent share of government funding in an agricultural production and/or rural survey is at least 25%.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Country does not have any agricultural production and/or rural survey or it has conducted at least 1 survey in the last 10 years and cannot currently produce SDG 2.3 indicators.</li> </ol>

**TABLE 1B. PROPOSED FUNDING ARRANGEMENT AND YEARS OF SUPPORT TO COUNTRIES**

REQUIREMENTS	CATEGORY 1 MEDIUM CAPACITY COUNTRY (MCC)	CATEGORY 2 LOW CAPACITY COUNTRIES (LCC)	CATEGORY 3 VERY LOW CAPACITY COUNTRIES (VLCC)
FUNDING ARRANGEMENT	<p>Country must provide <b>at least 75% of the total resources</b> over the life of the project (at least half from national program budget)</p> <p><b>Initiative funding 25%</b></p>	<p>Country must provide <b>at least 50% of the total resources</b> over the life of the project (at least half from national program budget)</p> <p><b>Initiative funding 50%</b></p>	<p>Country must provide <b>at least 50% of the total resources</b> over the life of the project (at least 1/4 from national program budget)</p> <p><b>Initiative funding 50-75%</b></p>
YEARS OF SURVEY SUPPORT BY THE INITIATIVE	<p><b>5-6 YEARS:</b> 1 year preparation 4 years active 1 year phase out</p>	<p><b>7 YEARS:</b> 1 or 2 years preparation 3 or 4 years active 2 years phase out</p>	<p><b>8 YEARS:</b> 2 years preparation 4 years active 2 years phase out</p>

Eligible countries are further assessed based on the qualification criteria. A scoring is designed to allocate points for each variable in the criteria. The PMT, in coordination with the PIA, will serve as the evaluation team and will conduct the review of the CEI and assessment of eligibility and qualification of countries. Evaluation will be an internal process of the PMT and PIA and countries will be informed of the results in due course.

**Scoring system.** The scoring system aims to objectively assess the qualification of new countries. It is designed to capture the different aspects of the criteria by elaborating on the variables and indicators used to measure them. The variables and indicators are verifiable and will be drawn from publicly available data as well as information provided by countries in their CEI Form. Validation procedures will be applied, where applicable.

[Table 2](#) presents the scoring system of three criteria and nine variables with their corresponding indicators and score allocations. The criteria on funding from national resources and ability to leverage resources are merged as both use the same indicators.

Each variable is allocated a maximum score of 1 point, with the exception of the variable on the large agriculture sector which is allocated a maximum of 3 points as it considers three important measures (contribution of the agriculture sector to GDP; employment in agriculture; and size of rural population). In total, the maximum score a country could receive for all criteria is 10 points.

The scoring system is straightforward, providing scores of 0 or 1 for each variable depending on whether or not the country conforms to the required indicators. Half a point may be given if there is an available indicator that could contribute towards compliance. The maximum score allocated to each criterion is then set. Countries that would yield the highest score among those qualified will be submitted to the Partnership Council for endorsement. In case of similar or tied scores between countries, a prioritization system will be employed to determine the priority ranking of countries. [Annex 3](#) provides further details on the scoring system, which includes information on how scores will be allocated, the sources of information/data, and the validation tool to use, if applicable.

**TABLE 2. SCORING SYSTEM**

CRITERIA/VARIABLES	INDICATORS	MAX. SCORE ALLOCATION
<b>CRITERIA 1 - COUNTRY COMMITMENT</b>		<b>3 POINTS</b>
1. Agricultural statistics is a priority, as evidenced by its inclusion in the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) or the existence of a Strategic Plan for Agricultural and Rural Statistics (SPARS)	a) NSDS (Agri stat chapter/section), SPARS - current or expired  b) Plans for preparing NSDS/SPARS as evidenced by an existing (or planned) technical assistance or currently part of program of donor/partner or own government plan  c) Statistics law or similar policy that provides for the preparation of NSDS or SPARS	<b>1 point</b>
2. Planning to produce required SDG 2 indicators and sex-disaggregated agricultural data	a) SDG 2 indicators are generated by NSO or Ministry of Agriculture or other related agency  b) Sex-disaggregated agricultural data generated by NSO or Ministry of Agriculture or other related agency  c) Existing or planned technical assistance in place to generate SDG 2 indicators and/or sex-disaggregated data	<b>1 point</b>
3. Basic practices on data dissemination and open data are adopted	a) At least 2 of the following are available: Advance release calendar (where agriculture statistics are included); Agricultural surveys included in National Data Archive (NADA); microdata sets for agricultural surveys; data portal for agriculture statistics; metadata; geospatial data  b) Policy/guidance document on data dissemination and/or open data practices are available (statistical law, etc.)	<b>1 point</b>
<b>CRITERIA 2 - POTENTIAL FOR IMPACT</b>		<b>5 POINTS</b>
4. 50x2030 will make a large contribution to achieving SDG 2 because the country has a large agricultural sector	<p><b><u>a) Share of agriculture, fishery and forestry value added as a % of GDP</u></b></p> <p>Proposed threshold for this indicator are the average values for low and lower middle income countries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low income (2018) - 23% of GDP</li> <li>2. Lower middle income (2019) - 15% of GDP</li> </ol> <p>Based on WB, OECD data as reported on the WB website</p> <p><b><u>b) Employment in agriculture as % of total employment</u></b></p> <p>Proposed threshold for this indicator:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low income (2019) - 59%</li> <li>2. Lower middle income (2019) - 39%</li> </ol> <p>ILO estimate as reported on the WB website</p>	<b>3 points</b>

CRITERIA/VARIABLES	INDICATORS	MAX. SCORE ALLOCATION
<b>CRITERIA 2 - POTENTIAL FOR IMPACT</b> (continued)		
4. (continued)	<p><b><u>c) % share of rural population to total population</u></b></p> <p>Proposed threshold for this indicator:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low income (2019) - 67%</li> <li>2. Lower middle income (2019) - 60%</li> </ol> <p>Data from WB website</p>	
5. The 50x2030 Initiative will make a large contribution to achieving SDG 2 because the country has a large malnourished population	<p><b><u>Prevalence of undernourishment as % of population</u></b></p> <p>Proposed threshold for this indicator:</p> <p>10% average for both low income and lower-middle income countries (2018)</p> <p>FAO as reported on the WB website</p>	<b>1 point</b>
6. Vulnerability to climate change	<p><b><u>Climate risk index score</u></b></p> <p>The Climate Risk Index (CRI) indicates a level of exposure and vulnerability to more frequent and/or more severe climatic events for which countries should prepare. It analyzes the extent to which countries have been affected by the impacts of weather-related loss events (storms, floods, heat waves, etc.). Data available is for 1999-2018 as reported in the Global Climate Change Risk Index 2020 briefing paper (<a href="https://germanwatch.org/en/cri">https://germanwatch.org/en/cri</a>)</p>	<b>1 point</b>
<b>CRITERIA 3 - FUNDING AVAILABILITY FROM NATIONAL RESOURCES AND ABILITY TO LEVERAGE RESOURCES</b>		<b>2 POINTS</b>
7. Financial resources are available in the country to fund agricultural and/or rural data collection	Level (or percentage share) of funding allocated to agricultural production and/or rural surveys	<b>1 point</b>
8. Possible funding may be sourced through World Bank IDA/IBRD processes (or from other donors, private sector investors)	<p>a) Possibility of tapping into an existing or planned IDA/IBRD program or project in the country</p> <p>b) Possibility of donor funding or private sector funding in the country</p>	<b>1 point</b>



PRIORITIZATION ELEMENTS		CONTRIBUTING TO OUTCOME/OUTPUT/OBJECTIVE
1.	POTENTIAL IMPACT	Development objective: Increased ability to measure improvements in food security, improved nutrition, less hunger, sustainable agriculture in support of SDG 2
2.	COUNTRY COMMITMENT	Output: Implementation of integrated surveys in line with recommendations of the Initiative Outcome: More sustainable and strategic agricultural data ecosystems
3.	FUNDING AVAILABILITY FROM NATIONAL RESOURCES AND ABILITY TO LEVERAGE RESOURCES	Output: Increased financing of agricultural surveys by partner countries
4.	COLLABORATIVE OPPORTUNITIES	Objective: Establish partnerships and build on relevant/existing programs in countries

**Prioritization system.** To identify the priority ranking of countries with similar scores, a prioritization system will be used. Based on the criteria in the scoring system, the criteria will be given weights according to their potential contribution to the Initiative's outcomes, outputs, or objectives as outlined in the matrix above.

The first three prioritization elements correspond to the criteria used in the scoring system, which are provided in the GOF. The element on potential for impact (i.e., contribution to achieving the country's national agriculture policy needs, SDG 2 and other related SDG indicators) contributes to the overall development outcome of the Initiative. A fourth element, collaborative opportunities, is added to give weight to countries that have existing programs or projects which the Initiative could further build on (e.g., agriculture-related support in statistics funded by a

PC member; preparation of SPARS; projects related to reporting on CAADP indicators, gender statistics, new data sources, NSDS, and/or strengthening of the national statistical system).

A graduated percentage weight (with a 10% difference) will be assigned to each criterion to total 100% (possible weights could be: 40% for Criteria 2 Potential for Impact; 30% for Criteria 3 Funding Availability, 20% for Criteria 1 Country Commitment; 10% for Criteria 4 Collaborative Opportunities). These weights aim to facilitate the selection of countries amidst limited Initiative resources. It may be revised at a later stage following implementation with the first set of new countries to be selected by the Initiative in early 2021. [Table 3](#) shows a sample percentage weight allocation for each prioritization element and their corresponding maximum weighted score.

**TABLE 3. PRIORITIZATION SYSTEM**

PRIORITIZATION ELEMENTS	MAXIMUM SCORE ALLOCATION	ALLOCATED WEIGHTS	MAXIMUM WEIGHTED SCORE
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,3</b>
<b>CRITERIA 1 - COUNTRY COMMITMENT</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>0,6</b>
1. Agricultural statistics is a priority, as evidenced by its inclusion in the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) or the existence of a Strategic Plan for Agricultural and Rural Statistics (SPARS)	1		
2. Planning to produce required SDG 2 indicators and sex-disaggregated agricultural data	1		
3. Basic practices on data dissemination and open data are adopted	1		
<b>CRITERIA 2 - POTENTIAL FOR IMPACT</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>2,0</b>
4. The 50x2030 Initiative will make a large contribution to achieving SDG 2 because the country has a large agricultural sector	3		
5. The 50x2030 Initiative will make a large contribution to achieving SDG 2 because the country has a large malnourished population	1		
6. Vulnerability to climate change	1		
<b>CRITERIA 3 - FUNDING AVAILABILITY FROM NATIONAL RESOURCES AND ABILITY TO LEVERAGE RESOURCES</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>0,6</b>
7. Financial resources are available in the country to fund agricultural and/or rural data collection	1		
8. Possible funding may be sourced through World Bank IDA/IBRD processes (or from other donors, private sector investors)	1		
<b>CRITERIA 4 - COLLABORATIVE OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>0,1</b>
9. Countries have any of the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PC member providing agriculture-related support to the country either in statistics or on other related areas</li> <li>• Preparing SPARS with support from the FAO</li> <li>• Have generated data and reporting on CAADP indicators</li> <li>• Have an existing statistics program that the 50x2030 Initiative could further build on (such as on gender statistics, new data sources, strengthening the national statistical system, NSDS)</li> </ul>			

## DECISION / APPROVAL

The PC makes the final decision on which countries will join the Initiative. The PMT, in consultation with the PIA, reviews the CEI applications and undertakes the

assessment and scoring, and prepares the proposed pool of priority countries to be submitted to the PC for decision. There are three possible decisions:

OUTCOME OF EVALUATION	DESCRIPTION	ACTION TO TAKE
<b>1. ACCEPTED</b>	Country fully complies with the eligibility and qualification criteria and is considered as a priority country to join the Initiative.	Country proceeds to Planning Phase
<b>2. FOR FURTHER REVIEW</b>	Country was assessed as eligible and qualified but quota for the region income classification and agricultural statistical capacity has already been met; decision to put on hold the acceptance of the country by the PC.	Country further reviewed to clarify issues
<b>3. NOT ENDORSED</b>	Country is considered to not meet the requirements of the Initiative based on the assessment conducted; does not belong to the L/LMIC category; does not meet the agricultural statistical capacity indicators of the Initiative; does not belong to any of the six regions of the WB.	Country informed of the decision

The PMT will communicate with countries to inform them of the final decision. For accepted countries, the PMT will coordinate with the NSO and MoA to start the Planning Phase of country engagement.

## TRANSITION PROCESS FOR PRE-APPROVED COUNTRIES

The Partnering Phase for the 15 pre-approved countries (Armenia, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda) entails a transition process in the data production activities of their existing LSMS-ISA or AGRISurvey program to the Initiative's integrated survey program.

Depending on the existing survey program in the country and the current grant agreement in place, the transition process may take up to two years to complete before the Initiative's survey program becomes fully operational. During the transition period, the country will continue to implement their existing survey program while also preparing for the new survey program. It will take approximately 18 months to conduct preparatory work for the new survey program. The FAO, as lead of the data production component and in coordination with the PMT, will spearhead the communication with AGRISurvey countries to assess their survey needs and initiate discussions to determine whether the Agricultural Survey<sup>4</sup> or the Integrated Agricultural

<sup>4</sup> The Agricultural Program, which is based on the AGRISurvey, is designed to provide complete, fully representative data on agriculture from both household and non-household (commercial) farms over a 10-year cycle.

and Rural Survey Program<sup>5</sup> would fit the needs of the country. On the other hand, for LSMS-ISA countries, the WB, in collaboration with the FAO and in coordination with PMT, will lead the discussions and preparations for the future survey program during the transition period. FAO will then take the lead in implementing the Initiative survey program after two years.

For AGRISurvey program countries, the Agricultural Survey Program adapted to the Initiative will be implemented by FAO at the start of the Initiative. However, further discussions will take place to assess whether the Integrated Agricultural and Rural Survey Program will be introduced in a second phase of the data production activities.

## LEVERAGING IDA/IBRD FUNDING

It is anticipated that countries joining the Initiative with low to very low agricultural statistical capacity and weak data systems will require considerable investment in the survey program which the national government may not be able to cover in full. As such, the Initiative will advocate for the mobilization of resources from the national budget and, through the WB, promote the use of IDA/IBRD resources in support of improved agricultural data in countries with approved and ongoing projects where agricultural statistics is key component, in line with

the objective of the Initiative. The WB's commitment to better data is evidenced in Pillar 4 of the IDA19 Governance and Institutions Special Theme "Building Better Data and Analytics". This aims to improve data for evidenced-based policy making by supporting institutions and building capacity in 10 IDA countries to reduce gaps in the availability of core data.<sup>6</sup> Further, the WB's Data for Policy (D4P) package targets a core set of economic, social, and sustainability statistics. These statistics are identified based on the data required for monitoring progress and evaluating the success of policies, National Development Plans, and the SDGs, and it aligns with the Initiative's target outputs. Specifically, the core products of the D4P package include household surveys (and population censuses when required), enterprise surveys (and establishment censuses if required), agricultural data, price data, and administrative records.

The IDA/IBRD allocations may provide complementary resources to fill the financing gap and support the launch or rapid scaling-up of the program but are not intended to completely substitute contributions from national budgets. The approach for accessing IDA/IBRD resources is to use Initiative funding for non-lending technical assistance on improving agriculture statistics as part of a wider IDA/IBRD country statistics portfolio. Thus, the Initiative will become part of a

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<sup>5</sup> The Integrated Program, which is based on the LSMS-ISA, will expand the scope of the Agricultural Model and align and harmonize a farm-based agricultural survey program with a household-based rural socio-economic survey program generating data on demographic topics like income, poverty, employment, and food security.

<sup>6</sup> IDA19 Special Theme: Governance and Institutions, May 2019.

statistical capacity building program in the country, managed either under the POV GP or the AG GP.<sup>7</sup> The procedure for joining the Initiative for countries accessing IDA/IBRD will follow the WB project preparation and approval process and operational rules and policies. [Annex 4](#) provides guidance on leveraging IDA/IBRD funding and was prepared by the PMT in consultation with the POV GP and AG GP. This will be further developed based on the experience of countries that would have IDA funding, particularly from the approved regional projects on Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West Africa, and Statistical Innovation and Capacity Building in the Pacific Islands, and in countries to be identified.

## TIMELINE FOR ONBOARDING

The onboarding process for the 50 countries to formally join the Initiative will begin in financial year (FY) 2021 and continue until FY2027. Table 4 shows the estimated timeline and number of partner countries to be onboarded. FY2027 will be the final year in which to onboard the remaining four countries, to allow them to receive at least three years of support before the end of the Initiative<sup>8</sup>. The countries to be considered in FY2027 will be onboarded with the understanding of this limited support. The actual number of new countries to be onboarded per year will depend on the available resources that can be committed for the duration of the Initiative's program in the country.

**TABLE 4. ESTIMATED TIMELINE FOR COUNTRY ONBOARDING**

COUNTRY TYPE	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	TOTAL
<b>Pre-Approved Countries (PAC)</b>	6	6	3	●	●	●	●	15
<b>New Countries (NC)</b>	2	5	6	6	6	6	4	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>50</b>

<sup>7</sup> Countries' requests for lending of IDA/IBRD resources constitute the most critical aspect of the World Bank's commitment to the Initiative. However, although early indications suggest that demand for improving countries' data systems is high and agriculture and rural data feature prominently in these requests, it is very difficult to anticipate the amount of country and Regional IDA resources that can be delivered, and no commitment can be made on behalf of the client countries without going through the country engagement process.

<sup>8</sup> The Multi-Donor Trust Fund ends in mid-2030.

## SECTION 4. PLANNING AND COMMITTING PHASES

New countries endorsed by the PC to join the Initiative and pre-approved countries that are in the transition process will continue with the Planning and Committing Phases of the Country Engagement Process.

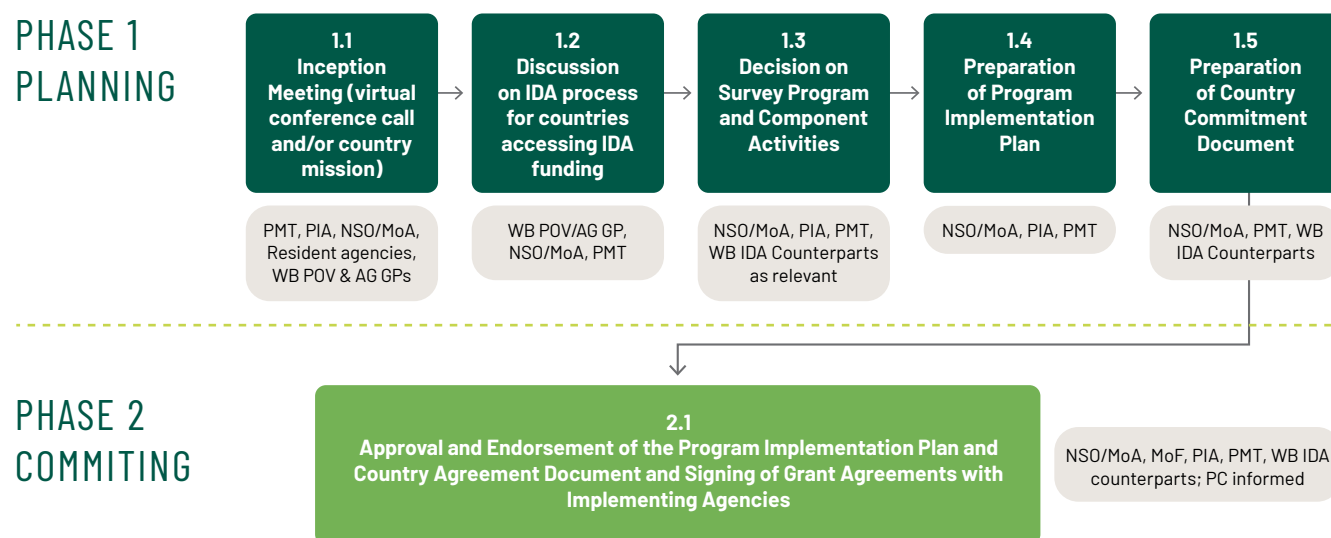
The Planning Phase is where new countries initiate discussions to define alignment with the objectives of the Initiative. Specifically, these will include discussion on accessing IDA funding should the country have the possibility of leveraging funds from agriculture and/or poverty-related projects of the WB and taking decisions on which survey program to adopt and on plans for data use and research activities. This phase will likewise outline the target outputs, results, and estimated cost of the country program; outline the funding arrangements and corresponding contributions of government and donors/partners; determine the length of support of

the Initiative; and agree the timeline for taking over. This phase will require partner countries to prepare the PIP and the Country Commitment/Agreement.

The Committing Phase will ensue once the country and the Initiative have agreed on the contents of the PIP and country commitment document. These will then undergo approval and endorsement by the country's government agency in charge of the national budget (e.g., Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, etc.). This phase also includes the signing of the grant agreement between the country and the respective PIA that will provide funding for the implementation of specific component activities. These are FAO and WB for data production, WB for methods and tools development, and IFAD for data use. The detailed steps in the Planning and Committing Phases are shown in Figure 3.



**FIGURE 3. PLANNING AND COMMITTING PHASES FOR PARTNER COUNTRIES**



## COMMUNICATION WITH COUNTRIES

At the start of the Planning Process, the PMT will lead in organizing a series of discussions with the country on the implementation plan. The PIA, WB (LSMS) and/or FAO Survey Team, AG GP and POV GP TTLs, and country resident offices of WB, FAO and IFAD will be engaged in the discussions. An inception meeting and follow-up discussions with government representatives including both NSO and MoA, either via virtual conference call or in-country mission, will be organized to decide on the survey program and other component activities to be implemented in the country. Decisions from these meetings will form part of the PIP including the country commitment/agreement document.

## COUNTRY COORDINATION GROUP

**Representation.** It is necessary to set up a coordination group in partner countries, composed of representatives from a) government agencies (i.e., NSO, MoA, Ministry of Planning, others); b) the PIA and their resident offices in countries; and c) the PMT. Interested PC members may also join the country coordination group. The group will serve as a collaborative body involved in the Planning and Implementing Phases.

The NSO and/or MoA will appoint at least one focal person from their agency who will be coordinating and liaising directly with the PMT and PIA. The NSO and/or MoA could likewise organize an internal group within their respective agencies, if needed, that would be involved in matters concerning the Initiative. Similarly, one designated focal

person will be appointed from each of the resident offices of FAO, WB and IFAD to coordinate their component activities in the partner country.<sup>9</sup> The designated focal person will communicate with their counterparts regarding planned meetings, activities, events, etc. and ensure communication is relayed to other stakeholders in their internal group.

**Role of the country coordination group.** The group will be expected to a) participate in the country onboarding process; b) provide assistance in the implementation of Initiative activities; c) review Initiative documents shared by the PMT and/or PIA, when requested; d) provide logistical support in the organization of and participation in Initiative activities in the country; e) facilitate dialogue with local stakeholders; f) provide inputs to the Initiative country reports; g) inform the PMT of relevant partner cooperation developments in the country.

At the launch of the Initiative in the country during the Planning Phase, it is expected that there will be several representatives from the different agencies at headquarters and country offices who will be joining the country coordination group and participating in series of meetings/discussions to provide technical inputs or support. However, as the engagement progresses through to the Implementing Phase, the number of representatives in the coordination group may gradually

decrease to only those who will be directly involved in the implementation.

## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

A Program Implementation Plan (PIP), which serves as the major onboarding document, will need to be prepared by partner countries. It will contain the following information: a) a multi-year work plan and budget for the duration of the country program and a three-year detailed annual work and budget plan to be endorsed by the PC as an annex to the PIP; b) proposed sources of financing; c) a takeover strategy; d) a program management arrangement; and e) a monitoring and evaluation framework. The PIP template and guidance is included in [Annex 5](#) to aid countries in preparing the document.

The PMT and PIA will provide assistance in the preparation of the PIP and this would entail rounds of discussion to agree on the survey model to be implemented; timeline of data production, data use and research activities; length of the country program (i.e., the number of years of support the Initiative will provide); the government's share in financing activities; a timetable for scaling down and eventual takeover; and monitoring, reporting and management arrangements, among others.

Partner countries will submit an annual report on the status of the PIP to the

<sup>9</sup> The Component Leads from WB, FAO, and IFAD will coordinate, within their respective agency, the identification and designation of their focal person and other members of the country coordination group. The PMT will prepare a directory of country contacts to be updated regularly and shared with the country coordination group.

PMT. The report will contain some of the relevant country indicators identified in the 50x2030 Results Framework.

## COUNTRY COMMITMENT / AGREEMENT DOCUMENT

In addition to the PIP, countries are required to prepare a country commitment/agreement document. This expresses the country's commitment to being part of the Initiative and its agreement to deliver on the country's agricultural development objectives aligned with the goals of the Initiative. The document will also highlight the country's strategy for its eventual takeover of the financial and technical responsibility for the sustainable implementation of the Initiative, after five-to-eight years. This includes ensuring human resources and technical expertise are in place to continue with program implementation. The country's financial contribution is one of the most important conditions for joining the Initiative. It is required from the start that they contribute national resources from their planned program budget and increase those contributions over the period of implementation and fund and undertake the work independently after the five-to-eight year timeline. See Table 1b in Section 3 on the proposed funding arrangement.

This document will not replace the grant agreement with the implementing agencies and will not be legally binding. The document will take a form acceptable to all parties (e.g., letter of request from the government;

an *aide-memoire* prepared after an inception mission; etc.). The PMT will coordinate with the NSO and/or MoA in the preparation of the most appropriate document that would reflect the country's commitment to the Initiative. [Annex 6](#) provides further guidance on the preparation of the country commitment/agreement document.

The NSO and/or MoA, PMT and PIA would all need to agree on the final PIP and country commitment/ agreement document before seeking the approval and endorsement of the country's government agency in charge of the national budget (e.g. Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy). The signing of the country commitment/agreement document and the PIP is contingent upon funding being available from both the Initiative and the country. The PC will be informed of the signed country commitment/agreement including the PIP, which will reflect the targeted take-over strategy of the country.

## GRANT AGREEMENT

Once the PIP has been finalized and approved, and the country commitment/ agreement document has been signed, the implementing agencies will draft a grant agreement or project agreement between each PIA and the partner country, as relevant. The PIA will inform the PMT of the signing of the agreement. In case of non-agreement by the country or there is no commitment from the government, the country will be excluded from the Initiative and its slot will be given to a new country in the list of qualified ones.

## SECTION 5. IMPLEMENTING PHASE

In this Phase, the Initiative becomes fully operational at the country level as activities defined in the approved PIP are implemented by the NSO and/or MoA with technical support from the PIA. At this point, the partner country receives financial and programmatic support from the Initiative either through the Multi-donor Trust fund (MDTF) or other grant and financing streams.

For pre-approved countries with existing and continuing funding from grant agreements prior to the Initiative, complementary funding will be provided from other Initiative grants to support the implementation of Initiative activities. These countries will likewise implement Initiative activities in parallel with the preparation of the PIP as some of the ongoing activities are a continuation of the LSMS-ISA or AGRISurvey programs.

### ROLE OF PARTNER COUNTRIES, PMT AND PIA

Partner countries are the main implementers of the Initiative and, as such, are responsible for the design, implementation, and use of the surveys, with guidance and technical assistance from the PMT and PIA. The national lead agencies, NSO and/or MoA, will develop and implement the survey program, including related data use, data dissemination, and research activities with technical assistance and training from the PIA. Partner countries may also put in place their own internal project management

team that will provide guidance/direction and/or undertake decisions on technical assistance and implementation of the Initiative in the country. Should the country establish a project management team, a focal person from this team will be a member of the country coordination group.

The PMT is responsible for the overall coordination and monitoring of activities to ensure smooth implementation of the Initiative in partner countries. Communication between and among the PIA and with partner countries on operational aspects, including decisions and agreements on activities for implementation, should be copied to the PMT.

The PIA, in coordination with the PMT, provides leading technical support to partner countries in the implementation of activities under the Data Production, Data Use, and Methods and Tools Development Components. The PIA component managers are responsible for overseeing the implementation of their respective component activities and will coordinate with country counterparts and collaborate closely with the PMT. The component managers and their team will have the following responsibilities:

1. FAO Statistics Division. Leads the Data Production component and is responsible for assisting countries in the design, planning, management and implementation of data production activities.

2. World Bank Development Data Group. Leads the Methods and Tools Development component and is responsible for activities related to the following pillars of work: integration of survey approaches; integration of technology and updating of methodologies; and integration with other data sources. It will also support the FAO in providing technical assistance to countries for survey implementation of the Integrated Model.

for different users; and supporting capacity building activities to promote evidence-based decision-making practices.

The country coordination group will provide assistance and logistics support in the implementation of Initiative activities (see Section 4 for details).

## COLLABORATION BETWEEN COMPONENTS

3. IFAD Research and Impact Assessment Division. Leads the Data Use component, which is responsible for assisting countries in identifying and prioritizing the data to be collected; creating and promoting materials on survey data

The areas of collaboration between PIA have been defined in terms of the implementation of Initiative activities at country level to ensure a harmonized and coordinated approach. Collaboration among PIA at the country level will be ensured by the PMT.

### ACTIVITIES RELATING TO DATA PRODUCTION AND DATA USE

Some of the data production and data use activities will be directly linked. For instance, the results of the data ecosystem assessment may be used in the data production preparatory activities for the data needs assessment at the country level. Similarly, they will be linked on data dissemination activities, specifically collaboration around a) user management, consultations, and usage monitoring protocols; b) developing a communication strategy on the release/ dissemination of data and statistical products; and c) capacity building on communicating data. These may be done through joint activities, in-country missions, and/or producing outputs in coordination with the PMT.

### ACTIVITIES RELATING TO DATA PRODUCTION AND METHODS AND TOOLS DEVELOPMENT

The WB and FAO will work together on data production activities in some of the pre-approved countries that are transitioning to the Initiative. In particular, they will work together in providing assistance to LSMS-ISA countries in preparing for the integrated survey program (i.e., defining the survey program to be adopted; developing data collection tools, sampling approach and sampling frames; planning the timeline of survey program activities; and capacity building of the NSO and/or MoA).

### ACTIVITIES RELATING TO DATA USE AND METHODS AND TOOLS DEVELOPMENT

The WB and IFAD will collaborate on further improving and developing methods and/or tools for the data ecosystem assessment based on the results of the pilot implementation.

*This section will be further developed to provide practical guidance to countries, drawing on the experiences and lessons of countries that have implemented Initiative activities.*

## SECTION 6: SCALING DOWN AND TAKING OVER PHASES

The Scaling Down Phase enters into effect within the period of two years before the end of the Initiative in the country as agreed to in the country's program implementation plan. The funding share of the government to the country program is reflected in the country commitment/agreement document and the PIP, which is agreed to by both the country and the Initiative.

The Taking Over Phase is when the country assumes full technical and

financial responsibility for the continued implementation of the survey program and other Initiative activities, such as on data use.

*This section will be developed once the first batch of countries onboarded in FY2021 and FY2022 has already reached the stage of scaling down and take over. The practices and lessons from those countries will serve as the basis for developing the procedures and guidance for these Phases.*



# LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>AG GP</b>	Agriculture and Food Global Practice of the World Bank
<b>CAADP</b>	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
<b>CEI</b>	Country Expression of Interest
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>GOF</b>	Governance and Operations Framework
<b>IBRD</b>	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
<b>IDA</b>	International Development Association
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>L/LMICs</b>	Low and Lower-Middle-Income Countries
<b>LSMS-ISA</b>	Living Standards Measurement Study-Integrated Surveys on Agriculture
<b>MoA</b>	Ministry of Agriculture
<b>MoF</b>	Ministry of Finance
<b>NSO</b>	National Statistics Office
<b>PC</b>	Partnership Council
<b>POV GP</b>	Poverty and Equity Global Practice of the World Bank
<b>PIP</b>	Program Implementation Plan
<b>PIA</b>	Program Implementing Agencies (IFAD, FAO, and the World Bank)
<b>PMT</b>	Program Management Team
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>TTL</b>	Task Team Leaders at the World Bank
<b>WB</b>	World Bank

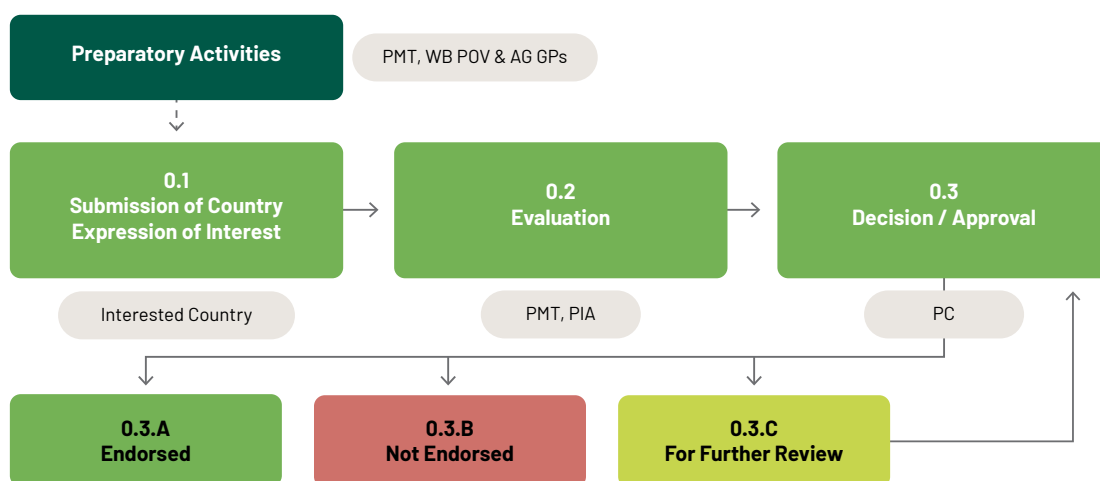


# ANNEXES

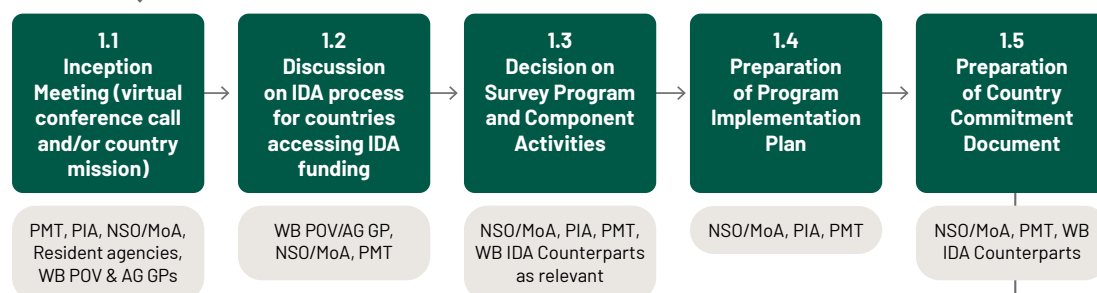
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# ANNEX 1. COUNTRY ENGAGEMENT PHASES AND STEPS

## PHASE 0 PARTNERING



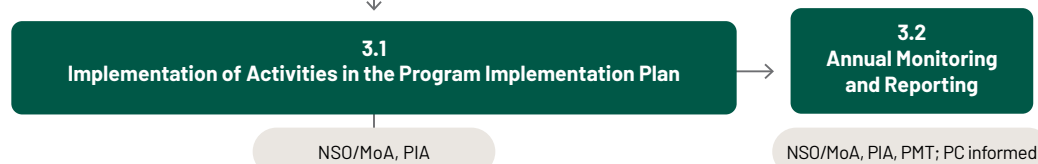
## PHASE 1 PLANNING



## PHASE 2 COMMITTING



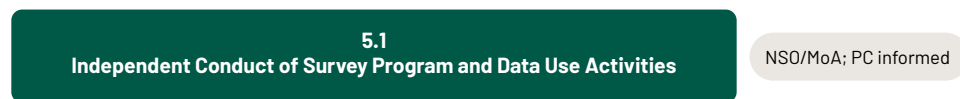
## PHASE 3 IMPLEMENTING



## PHASE 4 SCALING DOWN



## PHASE 5 TAKING OVER





## ANNEX 2. COUNTRY EXPRESSION OF INTEREST FORM

Countries interested in joining the 50x2030 Initiative are invited to apply using this **Country Expression of Interest (CEI) Form**. To facilitate the Initiative's review and approval process, countries should provide the requested information in the Form and submit supporting documents when available as this will aid the evaluation of their eligibility and qualification. The Form must be submitted by the National Statistics Office (NSO) and/or the Ministry of Agriculture, whichever has the mandate to conduct the agricultural and/or rural surveys in the country.

This Form will serve as the basis for evaluating the country's eligibility and qualification to join the 50x2030 Initiative. It is divided into two parts with a total of three sections that correspond to the criteria set by the Initiative.

Each item of information requested in the Form has a space below it for the responses. If needed, the space provided may be expanded or additional sheets used. Any attachments should be sent in PDF format. If supporting information or documents are available online, please include links to these.

Some of the information requested may not be available from one agency only. Thus, it is necessary to coordinate

with and/or consult other relevant agencies/entities to ensure the required information is made available. Information made available in the Form, including attachments to be shared, will be used solely for evaluation purposes only to determine the country's eligibility and qualification to join the Initiative and will not be shared further. Only Forms with complete information and supporting documents will be considered for review.

The submission is made via email and does not require the documents to be sent by mail. The Program Management Team will acknowledge receipt of the completed form and attachments. Please visit the CEI web page <https://www.50x2030.org/resources/apply-50x2030>.

Please submit the completed CEI Form to the 50x2030 Initiative Program Management Team for the attention of the Program Manager:

Email to:  
[CEI\\_50x2030@worldbank.org](mailto:CEI_50x2030@worldbank.org)

With copy to:  
[mtejada@worldbank.org](mailto:mtejada@worldbank.org)

Please include in the subject line of the email: **"Submission of CEI Form"**.

# 50x2030 INITIATIVE COUNTRY EXPRESSION OF INTEREST FORM

## PART 1 – ELIGIBILITY

### SECTION 1 – COUNTRY PROFILE

1. COUNTRY NAME		2. COUNTRY ID (PMT TO FILL)	
		This will be filled by the Project Management Team.	
3. IMPLEMENTING GOVERNMENT AGENCIES			
Indicate the name of the agencies to implement the 50x2030 Initiative in the country.			
Lead agency			
Partner agency			
Partner agency			
Partner agency			
4. COUNTRY FOCAL PERSON/S			
Indicate the name and contact details of the country focal person/s who will serve as the main contact points for the Initiative and who could provide further details if required.			
Name		Name	
Organization		Organization	
Responsibility/title		Responsibility/title	
Email address		Email address	
Telephone number		Telephone number	
5. INCOME CLASSIFICATION		6. REGIONAL AFFILIATION	
Refers to the country's income classification as per WB. This will be filled by the PMT.		Refers to one of the WB subregions identified in the Initiative. This will be filled by the PMT.	

## 7. RATIONALE FOR JOINING THE INITIATIVE

Explain why the country is interested in joining the 50x2030 Initiative. Include the anticipated value-added the Initiative will bring to the country and the relevant current constraints it faces.

## SECTION 2 – AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS CAPACITY

### 8. AGRICULTURAL CENSUS CONDUCTED

Enumerate the years agricultural censuses were conducted in the last 20 years. If no census was conducted, indicate NONE.

Provide the link to the latest agricultural census information, reports and results if available online.

Attach latest agricultural census report if not available online. Provide the filename(s) here.



## 9. POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS CONDUCTED

Enumerate the years population and housing censuses were conducted in the last 20 years. If no census was conducted, indicate NONE.

Provide the link to the latest population census information, reports and results, if available online.

Attach latest population census reports if not available online. Provide the filename(s) here.

## 10. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SURVEYS CONDUCTED IN THE LAST 10 YEARS

List in the table the agricultural production survey/s conducted, the year/s in which they were conducted, and the kind of data collected (e.g. labor, farm production, machinery and methods of production, and demographic information, etc.). If no survey was ever conducted, indicate NONE in the first column.

TITLE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SURVEY/S CONDUCTED IN THE LAST 10 YEARS	YEAR/S CONDUCTED	DATA COLLECTED	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS (Provide hyperlink or filename if attached).

## 11. HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS THAT COLLECT INFORMATION ON AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND/OR RURAL AREAS

List in the table below the household survey/s conducted in the last 10 years. Indicate the year/s in which they were conducted, and main data collected. Provide supporting documents (hyperlink or attachment).

If no household survey has been conducted in the last 10 years, indicate NONE.

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY/S CONDUCTED IN THE LAST 10 YEARS	YEAR/S CONDUCTED	DATA COLLECTED	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS (Hyperlink or filename if attached).

## 12. COUNTRY HAS A NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS (NSDS) OR NATIONAL STATISTICAL PLAN AND/OR STRATEGIC PLAN FOR AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL STATISTICS (SPARS)

Indicate the title and period of coverage of NSDS/Statistical Plan/SPARS that is ongoing/currently being implemented. Provide hyperlink or attach files for supporting documents.

NSDS / STATISTICAL PLAN TITLE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give the title of the section or chapter on agricultural statistics. Indicate NONE otherwise.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting documents: provide hyperlink if available online OR attach files and indicate the filename(s).</li> </ul>	
SPARS TITLE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting documents: provide hyperlink if available online OR attach files and indicate the filename(s)</li> </ul>	

If NONE of the above,	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the country plan to prepare an NSDS and/or SPARS?</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» If yes, when?</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is technical assistance from a donor/partner planned?</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Indicate name of the donor/partner</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Timeline of assistance</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Supporting documents: provide hyperlink if available online OR attach files and indicate the filename(s)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is there a statistics law or related policy that mentions the need to prepare NSDS or SPARS?</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Supporting documents: provide hyperlink if available online OR attach files and indicate the filename(s)</li> </ul>	
<b>13. COUNTRY HAS AN EXISTING COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS IN THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM</b>	
Type of coordination mechanism in place (i.e., working group, steering committee, etc.)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicate last meeting of the group</li> </ul>	
Supporting document/s on the coordination mechanism (e.g., terms of reference of a working group/committee on agricultural statistics, list of members of an agricultural statistics working group, policy on coordination of agricultural statistic, etc.). Provide hyperlink to online documents or indicate filenames of attached files.	
<b>14. SUPPORT/ASSISTANCE ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS RECEIVED IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS</b>	
Provide details of any support or assistance (including training, consultancy, workshop, etc.) received on agricultural statistics in the past five years. Include the name of the project/program or title of the support/assistance received, the government implementing agency, the amount of support received, the year/s in which support/assistance was provided, the name of the organization(s) providing support, and the length of support/assistance. If the information is available online, please include hyperlink. Otherwise, submit as attachment (pdf, doc, docs, png, jpg, jpeg, gif).	

PROGRAM/PROJECT OR TITLE OF SUPPORT/ ASSISTANCE	GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TOTAL AMOUNT OF SUPPORT RECEIVED (in USD).	YEAR/S PROVIDED	NAME OF DONOR AGENCY	LENGTH OF ASSISTANCE (if consultancy or twinning <sup>1</sup> ).	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS (Hyperlink or filenames if attached).

### 15. AGRICULTURAL DATA COLLECTED TO COMPUTE SDG 2 INDICATORS (I.E., 2.3.1; 2.3.2; AND 2.4.1)

In the table below, provide information if any SDG 2 indicators have been computed, the source/s of data, and the frequency of collection. Provide supporting documents to access the estimates through hyperlinks or as attachments.

SDG INDICATORS	COMPUTED (if not computed give the name of the proxy indicator, if any).		SOURCE/S OF DATA	FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION (annual, every 3 or 5 years, one-time).	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS (Hyperlink or filenames if attached).
2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming / pastoral / forestry enterprise size					
	If NO, Proxy?				
2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status					
	If NO, Proxy?				
2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture					
	If NO, Proxy?				

<sup>1</sup> The World Bank defines twinning as a process that pairs an organizational entity in a developing country with a similar but more mature entity in another country. It represents the establishment of an institutional relationship between an organization seeking assistance or “the recipient” and an organization providing such assistance or “the supplier”. It aims to transfer relevant operational knowledge, including managerial, financial, and technical skills and systems, between two institutions as similar in function and structure as possible. Twinning is designed to facilitate the process through which the recipient organization improves its organizational efficiency and effectiveness by providing the recipient organization with an opportunity to learn through concrete examples and practical applications provided directly by its more experienced “twin” organization. See <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/717271468320671286/pdf/312970EG04185.pdf>.

Provide examples of sex-disaggregated agricultural data produced in the country in the last 10 years. Include link to supporting documents if available online, otherwise submit as attachment.

SEX DISAGGREGATED AGRICULTURAL DATA PRODUCED	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS (Hyperlink or filenames if attached).

If no data or only partial data has been collected on the SDG 2 indicators, explain whether the country is planning to produce the SDG 2 indicators and required sex-disaggregated data (i.e., provide information on any existing or planned technical assistance by a donor/partner to produce SDG 2 indicators and the timeline for doing so). Provide supporting documents if available.

PLANS TO PRODUCE SEX-DISAGGREGATED DATA	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS (Hyperlink or filenames if attached).

## 16. DATA DISSEMINATION AND OPEN DATA PRACTICES ADOPTED

Please provide details of at least three (3) data dissemination and/or open data practices in the country related to agricultural statistics and/or general statistics. Indicate if there's any strategy /plans for microdata dissemination, data archiving, availability of portals, and policy. If supporting documents are available online, provide link. Otherwise submit as attachment (pdf, doc, docx, png, jpg, jpeg, gif) and write the filename.

DATA DISSEMINATION AND/OR OPEN DATA PRACTICES	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS (Hyperlink or filenames if attached).

If NO current practices on data dissemination or open data, provide information on any measure in place that aim to establish data dissemination and/or open data practices in the country (e.g., a policy or guidance; an existing or planned project to develop microdata, national data archives, and/or website/portal to disseminate agricultural statistics). If supporting documents are available online, provide link. Otherwise submit as attachment (pdf, doc, docx, png, jpg, jpeg, gif) and write the filename.

MEASURES THAT AIM TO ESTABLISH DATA DISSEMINATION AND/OR OPEN DATA PRACTICES	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS (Hyperlink or filenames if attached).

### 17. REGIONAL AGREEMENTS ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Provide details of any regional program on agricultural statistics the country has adopted (e.g., Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme or CAADP; Asia-Pacific Regional Action Plan to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics, etc.) If supporting documents are available online, provide link. Otherwise submit as attachment (pdf, doc, docx, png, jpg, jpeg, gif) and write the filename.

REGIONAL PROGRAM ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS (Hyperlink or filenames if attached).

## PART 2 – QUALIFICATION

### SECTION 3 – COUNTRY COMMITMENT

#### 18. GOVERNMENT HAS AN ALLOCATED BUDGET TO CONDUCT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SURVEYS AND OTHER REGULAR AGRICULTURAL DATA COLLECTION WHICH IS INCLUDED IN THE BUDGET OF LINE MINISTRIES AND/OR THE NSO

Provide information on whether the government is allocating budget (in full or partly) for conducting agricultural production surveys and/or other agricultural statistics collection (e.g., administrative data) on a regular/annual basis. Specify the amount (in USD) of budget allocated to agricultural statistics in general in the last three years.

CLICK ON THE BOX TO SELECT:	Specify the amount of budget allocated to agricultural statistics in general:	Government agency responsible for managing the agriculture statistics budget:
Full government funding Some government funding	USD	

Provide information on whether there are other sources of funding for agricultural statistics aside from the government, and their percentage share.

OTHER SOURCES OF FUNDING ASIDE FROM GOVERNMENT	PERCENTAGE SHARE (%)

Provide supporting documents. If available online, indicate the hyperlink. Otherwise submit as attachment (pdf, doc, docx, png, jpg, jpeg, gif) and write the filename.

TITLE OF SUPPORTING DOCUMENT	HYPERLINK OF FILENAME

## 19. GOVERNMENT PROVIDES FUNDING TO CONDUCT REGULAR NATIONAL SURVEYS THAT CAPTURE INFORMATION ON RURAL AREAS

Indicate name of national survey on rural areas and agency that is responsible for conducting the survey. Indicate YES or NO on whether the agency receives funding. Provide information on whether the government fully or partially funds the national survey or if there are other sources of funding (include information on their percentage share). Provide links to supporting documents, if available.

Name of the national survey on rural areas	
Name of the agency responsible for conducting the survey	
Does the agency receive the funding for the survey?	
Percentage share of government funding for the survey	
Supporting documents (hyperlink of filename if attachment)	

## 20. EXTERNAL FUNDS RECEIVED ON AGRICULTURAL SURVEYS IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS

Provide details on external funding received in the table, indicating name of the donor/funder and amount contributed. Indicate NONE if otherwise.

NAME OF DONOR/FUNDER	ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF FUNDING (in USD).



## 21. TECHNICAL EXPERTISE ARE AVAILABLE TO IMPLEMENT THE ACTIVITIES UNDER THE 50x2030 INITIATIVE

Provide details of technical expertise in the agricultural sector that are available to implement the activities of the Initiative such as survey design, data collection, data analysis and dissemination, data ecosystem mapping, research, etc. and government agency responsible.

TECHNICAL EXPERTISE	GOVERNMENT AGENCY RESPONSIBLE

## 22. GOVERNMENT IS WILLING TO ASSUME TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY TO CONTINUE THE INTEGRATED SURVEYS AFTER A PERIOD OF FIVE-TO-EIGHT YEARS, IF THE COUNTRY QUALIFIES TO BE PART OF THE INITIATIVE

Explain how the country proposes to sustain funding of the agricultural production surveys after funding from the Initiative ends. Indicate the possible source/s of funding the country would use and whether there will be sufficient human resources to continue with the agricultural production surveys.

PREPARED BY:	
SIGNATURE:	
NAME:	
POSITION/DESIGNATION:	
AGENCY:	
DATE:	
EMAIL ADDRESS:	

Send your completed Expression of Interest Form along with supporting documentation to [CEI\\_50x2030@worldbank.org](mailto:CEI_50x2030@worldbank.org) with the name of your country in the Subject line.

Please note that there is a 30MB size limit per email. If your supporting documentation exceeds this limit, please feel free to send additional emails as needed, ensuring to include your country name in the Subject line on each message.

# ANNEX 3. SCORING SYSTEM FOR ASSESSING COUNTRY QUALIFICATION

**TOTAL MAXIMUM SCORE: 10 POINTS**

CRITERIA / VARIABLES	INDICATORS	SCORE ALLOCATION	VALIDATION	CEI FORM QUESTION (REFERENCE)
<b>CRITERIA 1 – COUNTRY COMMITMENT (MAX: 3 POINTS)</b>				
<b>1. Agricultural statistics is a priority as evidenced by its inclusion in the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) or the existence of a Strategic Plan for Agricultural and Rural Statistics (SPARS)</b>	a) NSDS (Agri stat chapter/ section), SPARS - current or expired  b) Plans for preparing NSDS/ SPARS as evidenced by an existing (or planned) technical assistance or currently part of program of donor/partner or own government plan  c) Statistics law or similar policy that provides for the preparation of NSDS or SPARS	<b>MAX ALLOCATION: 1 POINT</b>  <b>1 POINT</b> - if with NSDS (with agri sector) or SPARS or both, currently implemented  <b>0.5 POINT</b> - if with expired/no NSDS or SPARS but is already in the process of preparing one or has plans to develop one in the next 3 years OR if a statistics law or policy is available that provides for development of NSDS or SPARS  <b>0</b> - if no NSDS or SPARS and no plans to prepare any in the next 3 years	NSDS and SPARS were combined as one criterion as both are related.  Validation will be done using information from:  1. PARIS21 on NSDS status <a href="https://paris21.org/nsds-status">https://paris21.org/nsds-status</a>  2. FAO on SPARS status <a href="http://gsars.org/en/about/">http://gsars.org/en/about/</a>	#11
<b>2. Planning to produce required SDG 2 indicators and sex-disaggregated agriculture data</b>	a) SDG 2 indicators are generated by NSO or Ministry of Agriculture or other related agency  b) Sex-disaggregated agriculture data generated by NSO or Ministry of Agriculture or other related agency  c) Existing or planned technical assistance in place to generate SDG 2 indicators and/or sex-disaggregated data	<b>MAX ALLOCATION: 1 POINT</b>  <b>1 POINT</b> - if country is not generating SDG 2 indicators and sex-disaggregated data but in the process of producing them  <b>0.5 POINT</b> - if some SDG 2 indicators and sex-disaggregated data are already generated and/or in the process of generating more  <b>0</b> - if no plans to generate SDG 2 indicators and sex-disaggregated data	Country would need to provide proof that it is planning to generate SDG 2 indicators (e.g., ongoing program aimed at generating SDG 2 indicators and/or sex-disaggregated data; currently negotiating a program to include SDG 2 indicators). Timeline for the generation of SDG 2 should also be indicated.	#14

CRITERIA / VARIABLES	INDICATORS	SCORE ALLOCATION	VALIDATION	CEI FORM QUESTION (REFERENCE)
<b>3. Basic practices on data dissemination and open data are adopted</b>	<p>a) At least 2 of the following are available: Advance release calendar (where agriculture statistics are included); Agricultural surveys included in National Data Archive (NADA); microdata sets for agricultural surveys; data portal for agriculture statistics; metadata; geospatial data</p> <p>b) Policy/guidance document on data dissemination and/or open data practices are available (statistical law, etc.)</p>	<p><b>MAX ALLOCATION: 1 POINT</b></p> <p><b>1 POINT</b> - if data dissemination and/or open data practices are adopted/ implemented in the country</p> <p><b>0.5 POINT</b> - if no data dissemination or open data practices implemented but have an existing law or policy that has yet to be implemented</p> <p><b>0</b> - if there is no statistical law or policy nor any practices on data dissemination and/or open data</p>	<p>Country should provide proof of readiness/ openness to have data dissemination and/ or open data policy if there is a legal basis that would allow this.</p> <p>Validation of information in the CEI Form will be undertaken using:</p> <p>a) WB SCI Dimension 4 on Dissemination Practices and Openness <a href="http://data-topics.worldbank.org/statisticalcapacity/SCIdashboard.aspx">http://data-topics.worldbank.org/statisticalcapacity/SCIdashboard.aspx</a></p> <p>b) ODIN scores by Open Data Watch <a href="https://odin.opendata-watch.com/">https://odin.opendata-watch.com/</a></p>	#15

## CRITERIA 2 – POTENTIAL FOR IMPACT (MAX: 5 POINTS)

<b>4. The 50x2030 will make a large contribution to achieving SDG 2 because the country has a large agricultural sector</b>	<p>a) <u>Share of agriculture, fishery and forestry value added as % of GDP</u></p> <p>Proposed threshold for this indicator are the average values for low and lower middle income countries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low income (2018) - 23% of GDP</li> <li>2. Lower middle income (2019) - 15% of GDP</li> </ol> <p>Based on WB, OECD data as reported on the WB website</p>	<p><b>MAX ALLOCATION: 3 POINTS</b></p> <p><b>1 POINT</b> - if share of agriculture, forestry and fishing value added to country GDP is equal to or more than <b>23% for low-income</b> and <b>15% for lower- middle-income</b></p> <p><b>0.5 POINT</b> - if below threshold for low-income and lower-middle-income</p>	None	Not included in the CEI. This will be part of PMT's desk review.
	<p>b) <u>Employment in agriculture as % of total employment</u></p> <p>Proposed threshold for this indicator:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low income (2019) - 59%</li> <li>2. Lower middle income (2019) - 40%</li> </ol> <p>ILO estimate as reported on the WB website</p>	<p><b>1 POINT</b> - if share of agriculture employment to total employment is equal to or more than <b>59% for low-income</b> and <b>39% for lower-middle-income</b></p> <p><b>0.5 POINT</b> - if below threshold for low-income and lower-middle-income</p>		

CRITERIA / VARIABLES	INDICATORS	SCORE ALLOCATION	VALIDATION	CEI FORM QUESTION (REFERENCE)
4. (continued)	<p>c) <u>% share of rural population to total population</u></p> <p>Proposed threshold for this indicator:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low income (2019) - 67%</li> <li>2. Lower middle income (2019) - 60%</li> </ol> <p>Data from WB website</p>	<p><b>1 POINT</b> - if percentage of rural population to total population is equal or higher than <b>67% for low-income</b> and <b>60% for lower-middle-income</b></p> <p><b>0.5 POINT</b> - if below threshold for low-income and lower-middle-income</p>	None	Not included in the CEI. This will be part of PMT's desk review.
5. 50x2030 will make a large contribution to achieving SDG 2 because the country has a large malnourished population	<p><u>Prevalence of undernourishment as a % of population</u></p> <p>Proposed threshold for this indicator:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low income (2017) - 28%</li> <li>2. Lower middle income (2017) - 15%</li> </ol> <p>FAO as reported on the WB website</p>	<p><b>MAX ALLOCATION: 1 POINT</b></p> <p><b>1 POINT</b> - if prevalence of undernourishment is equal or above 10% average for low-income and lower-middle-income countries</p> <p><b>0.5 POINT</b> - if below threshold for low-income and lower-middle-income</p>	None	Not included in the CEI. This will be part of PMT's desk review.
6. Vulnerability to climate change	<p><u>Climate risk index score</u></p> <p>The Climate Risk Index (CRI) indicates a level of exposure and vulnerability to more frequent and/or more severe climatic events for which countries should prepare. It analyzes the extent to which countries have been affected by the impacts of weather-related loss events (storms, floods, heat waves, etc.). Data available is for 1999-2018 as reported in the Global Climate Change Risk Index 2020 briefing paper (<a href="https://germanwatch.org/en/cri">https://germanwatch.org/en/cri</a>)</p>	<p><b>MAX ALLOCATION: 1 POINT</b></p> <p><b>1 POINT</b> - if country ranks 1-50 in the (long-term) CRI for 1999-2018</p> <p><b>0.5 POINT</b> - if country ranks 51 and above in the (long-term) CRI</p> <p><b>0</b> - if country has no data</p>	None	Not included in the CEI. This will be part of PMT's desk review.

CRITERIA /  
VARIABLES

## INDICATORS

## SCORE ALLOCATION

## VALIDATION

CEI FORM  
QUESTION  
(REFERENCE)
**CRITERIA 3 - FUNDING AVAILABILITY FROM NATIONAL RESOURCES AND ABILITY TO LEVERAGE RESOURCES  
(MAX: 2 POINTS)**

<b>7. Financial resources are available in the country to fund agricultural and/or rural data collection</b>	Level (or percentage share) of funding allocated to agricultural production and/or rural surveys	<p><b>MAX ALLOCATION: 1 POINT</b></p> <p><b>1 POINT</b> - if country has funded/is currently funding (in part or in full) an agricultural production survey/ census and/or HH survey with rural information (in the last 10 years) using domestic resources</p> <p><b>0.5 POINT</b> - if country has sought funding from donors to conduct agricultural production survey/ census (either in part or in full) in the last 5 years</p> <p><b>0</b> - if no funding was made available to conduct agricultural survey/ census and/or HH survey with rural information</p>	Further discussion with the country to establish availability of financial resources or history of funding agriculture surveys	#17, #18
<b>8. Possible funding may be sourced through World Bank IDA/ IBRD processes (or from other donors, private sector investors)</b>	a) Possibility of tapping into an existing or planned IDA/IBRD program or project in the country  b) Possibility of donor funding or private sector funding in the country	<p><b>MAX ALLOCATION: 1 POINT</b></p> <p><b>1 POINT</b> - if there is an existing (or currently in discussion) IDA/IBRD program or other donor funding (including private sector funding) on agriculture statistics either as a component or a stand-alone program</p> <p><b>0.5 POINT</b> - if country benefitted from donor funding of agriculture statistics program or had a cooperation agreement that included agriculture statistics in the last 5 years</p> <p><b>0</b> - if no program (current or in the past) related to agriculture statistics was implemented that was funded from IDA/IBRD or other donors</p>	Will draw from discussions with AG and POV GPs and/or country representatives and national government counterparts.  To be included in PMT's desk research.	#19, #21

# ANNEX 4. LEVERAGING IDA FUNDING WITHIN THE 50x2030 INITIATIVE

## MULTIPLE PARTNERS, MULTIPLE DONORS

The 50x2030 Initiative on data-smart agriculture is a multi-partner effort that seeks to bridge the global agricultural data gap by transforming country data systems across 50 countries in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America and the Caribbean by 2030. The Initiative focuses on improving country-level data by building strong nationally-representative survey programs, and building on the experiences of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)'s Agricultural Integrated Survey (AGRISurvey) Program and the World Bank's Living Standards Measurement Study-Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA), which produce high-quality and timely agricultural data and make evidence-based decision-making in agriculture the norm. The Initiative will build on new methods and tools to ensure better and new data is produced sustainably using the newest technologies.

The Initiative joins the strategic influence, vision, and resources of development agencies - the United States Agency for International Development, the Bill & Melinda

Gates Foundation, Germany's Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and Italy's Agency for Development Cooperation - with the technical and operational capabilities of key implementing agencies - FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the World Bank (WB).

## A SUSTAINABLE SYSTEM

The central tenet of the Initiative is the commitment and financial contribution of governments in partner countries. The Initiative will set in place a phased roll-out of survey programs up to 2030. Countries will receive five-to-eight years of project support to conduct multiple rounds of surveys, make survey datasets publicly available and open, and apply the data in key decision processes. The Initiative is global in scope, with participating low and lower-middle-income countries (L/LMICs) across Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and North Africa, East Asia and the Pacific, Central and South Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

The exact configuration of national institutional partners will vary in each



country, although it will typically involve the National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), and Ministry of Finance. In most cases, the NSO or MoA will develop and implement the survey program, including related data use and data dissemination activities, with technical assistance and training from staff at one of the Program Implementing Agencies (FAO, IFAD, World Bank).

Partner countries will be required to contribute financial resources to the survey programs in their respective countries from the start and increase those contributions every survey round, with the objective of taking over the survey program and implementing it independently within five-to-eight years.

## IDA: AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE INITIATIVE

For countries with weaker data systems, the substantial investments required may not be fully absorbed by the regular government budget in the short term. In such instances, the required funding could be provided by the 50x2030 Initiative, and/or come from other sources, such as the IDA/IBRD resources that the World Bank makes available to countries that request them.

Following the World Bank's commitment to building capacity to reduce gaps

in the availability of core data for evidence-based policy making<sup>1</sup>, a specific focus of the Initiative will be to identify potential IDA projects that will include a 50x2030 component.

Leveraging IDA funds for activities under the 50x2030 Initiative can occur through two different channels:

1

IDA core allocations or non core IDA regional envelope-supported poverty reduction or statistical capacity building projects, with agricultural statistics components managed by the World Bank's Poverty and Equity Global Practice

2

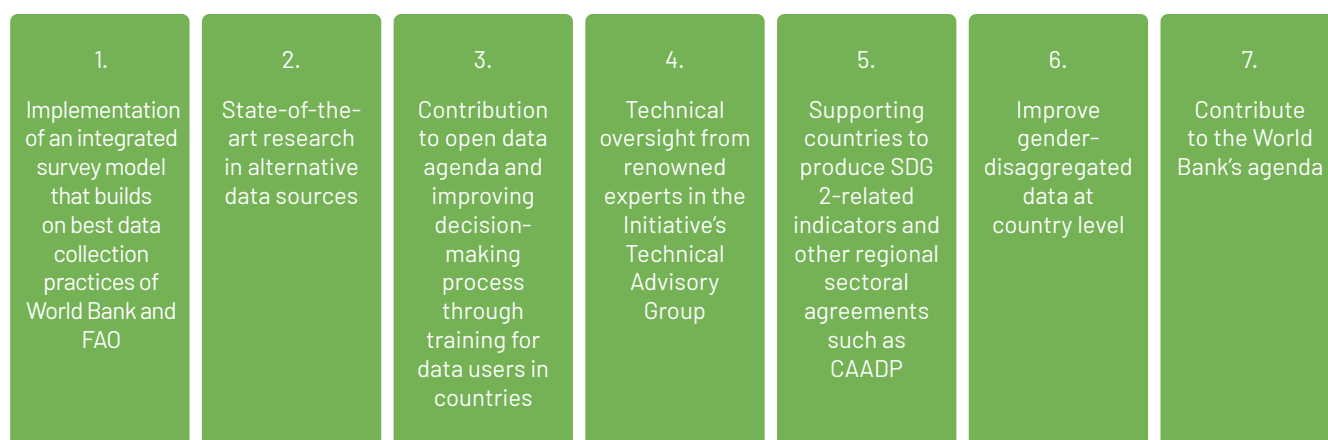
Core IDA or non core regional IDA supported agriculture productivity or other projects in the agriculture sector, with agricultural statistics components, managed by the World Bank's Agriculture and Food Global Practice

In both cases, agriculture surveys supported by Initiative funds can yield important results in terms of updated quality data, either within the Data for Policy package of the POV GP or within programs implemented by the AG GP.

<sup>1</sup> Report from the Executive Directors of the International Development Association to the Board of Governors.

Additions to IDA Resources: Nineteenth Replenishment. IDA19: Ten Years to 2030: Growth, People, Resilience. Approved by the Executive Directors of IDA on February 11, 2020.

## 7 REASONS GPS SHOULD COLLABORATE WITH THE INITIATIVE



### 1. Implementation of an integrated survey program that builds on best data collection practices of World Bank and FAO

The Initiative will scale up and adapt the two existing agricultural survey programs mentioned above (FAO's AGRISurvey Programme, and the WB's LSMS-ISA) and will support countries to build and implement an Integrated Agricultural and Rural Survey Program, or an Agricultural Survey Program, depending on the country's needs, wishes, capacity, and the potential for technical and financial take-over by the respective governments.

### 2. State-of-the-art research in alternative data sources

Methodological research within the 50x2030 Initiative is aimed at improving the measurement and understanding of agricultural productivity and rural livelihoods and SDG monitoring, with a specific focus on agricultural and rural statistics. It aims to go beyond indicators, to produce actionable, analytical research that can inform policy and programming.

The operational relevance of the methodological work of the component will be ensured via the direct involvement of participating countries through their NSOs and their MoAs, and of the operational staff of the main implementing agencies. These are the Development Economics Data Group (DEDG) and POV GP of the World Bank, the Statistics Division of FAO and the Strategy and Knowledge Department of IFAD.

Activities will focus on the integration of survey approaches (through sampling and alternative thematic coverage), on the integration of technology, updating of methodologies (not only CAPI/CATI, but sensors for objective measurement, new or more in-depth analysis of key thematic areas) and on the integration with alternative data sources (in particular satellite imagery, administrative data). The overall objective is to develop and promote new cost-effective, high-quality tools for national survey programs.

### 3. Contribution to the open data agenda and improving decision-making processes through training for data users in countries

Supporting all of the components of the data cycle is essential to ensure the data systems develop in ways that are statistically sound and self-sustaining. While all aspects of the data cycle are key to the production of quality and timely data, additional attention will be devoted to the adoption of best practices on data dissemination and open data.

Within the overall set of activities envisioned to reinforce the capacity of key user groups, specific activities will be organized to explain the strategic benefit of open data and evidence-informed decision making in agriculture and to promote data use. Support will also target improved policies, including open data requirements to ensure microdata and reports are made publicly available and can be reused widely.

### 4. Technical oversight from renowned experts in the Initiative's Technical Advisory Group

The Initiative has established a Technical Advisory Group (TAG) to provide technical advice and peer review services for the consideration of the Initiative's Partnership Council. The TAG will have a key advisory role to ensure the

strategic direction and implementation of Initiative activities are grounded in sound technical decisions and will help ensure the Initiative pursues the highest quality standards in the delivery of its data collection, methods and tools development and data use activities. The TAG members have been selected among internationally-renowned experts with strong experience and technical expertise in agricultural or rural statistics, including survey methodologies, data management, and data analysis.

### 5. Supporting countries to produce SDG 2-related indicators and other regional sectoral agreements such as CAADP

The ultimate goal of the Initiative is to promote evidence-informed decision-making, in particular, to achieve Sustainable Development (SDG) Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) in the project countries.

While the Initiative was designed with an eye for collecting data on SDG indicators 2.3.1 and 2.3.2, the scope of the program now extends beyond these. Through the Initiative's standard survey instruments, data related to SDG indicators 2.4.1<sup>2</sup>, 5.a.1.a<sup>3</sup> and 5.a.1.b<sup>4</sup>. are collected every three years. SDG indicators 1.4.2<sup>5</sup> and 12.3.1<sup>6</sup> can also be collected using the Initiative's standard survey instruments every three years, should some

2 Indicator 2.4.1: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

3 Indicator 5.a.1.a: Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex

4 Indicator 5.a.1.b: Share of women among owners or rights bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

5 Indicator 1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure

6 Indicator 12.3.1 – Global Food Loss and Waste

additional characteristics be in place. Methodology is under development for the computation of SDG indicator 1.5.2<sup>7</sup>.

Additionally, the Initiative's survey instruments allow for the monitoring of nine indicators established by the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP). These indicators will be used to track progress toward achieving the goals of the Malabo Declaration on agriculture and food security as provided for in the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA). The Initiative will collect data for the annual monitoring of CAADP indicators 3.1i<sup>8</sup>, 3.1ii<sup>9</sup>, 3.2i<sup>10</sup>, 3.2ii<sup>11</sup>, 3.2iii<sup>12</sup> and 4.1i<sup>13</sup>, while CAADP indicators 2.4<sup>14</sup>, 3.1iv<sup>15</sup> and 3.1vi will be monitored every three years.

## 6. Improve gender-disaggregated data at country level

The Initiative will require or promote key practices related to gender-relevant data in survey program design in all participating countries. It will require survey programs to produce certain sex-disaggregated data considered crucial for understanding gender dynamics and women's engagement in a country's agricultural sector. These can include, for example: (i) land rights to compute SDG indicators 5.a.1 and 1.4.2; (ii) ownership information on major asset categories; (iii) access to and use of financial resources; (iv) participation in agricultural advisory services, trainings, and producer groups; (v) intra-household decision making about agricultural production; and (vi) labor participation on the holding (household members and hired labor).

Also, the Initiative will collaborate with external partners for the development of a national-level measure of women's empowerment in agriculture that, if successful, will be promoted within the Initiative's national survey programs.

7 Indicator 1.5.2: Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

8 Indicator 3.1.i: Fertilizer consumption (kg of nutrients / hectare of arable land)

9 Indicator 3.1.ii: Growth rate of the size of irrigated areas from its value in the year 2000

10 Indicator 3.2.i: Growth rate of agriculture value added (in constant US dollars) per agricultural worker

11 Indicator 3.2.ii: Growth rate of agriculture value added (in constant US dollars) per hectare of agricultural arable land

12 Indicator 3.2.iii: Growth rate of yields for the five national priority commodities, and possibly for the 11 African Union (AU) agriculture priority commodities

13 Indicator 4.1i: Growth rate of agriculture value added (in constant US dollars)

14 Indicator 2.4: Proportion of men and women engaged in agriculture with access to financial services

15 Indicator 3.1iv: Proportion of farm households with ownership or secure land rights

Finally, activities on gender-disaggregated data will also benefit from the WB's ongoing Living Standard Measurement Study – Plus (LSMS+) program, which is implemented in six countries as part of the IDA18 commitment.

## 7. Contribute to the World Bank's data agenda

The World Bank has committed to supporting national statistical systems within IDA19.

During the IDA19 replenishment discussions, IDA Deputies and Borrowers Representatives urged the World Bank management to “strengthen data collection and statistical capacity at the country level and help improve country statistical systems which are critical for producing quality data for domestic policy formulation, as well as monitoring and measuring results. These systems also support the broader global need for data to measure progress towards the SDGs. They supported the Strategic Action Program for Addressing Development Data Gaps including its priority areas, i.e., (i) household surveys; (ii) price statistics; and (iii) Civil Registration and Vital Statistics including infant and maternal mortality data.”<sup>16</sup>

Under IDA19, the pledge to support institutions and build capacity in countries to reduce gaps in the availability of core data for evidence-based policy making is resulting

in the launch of the Data for Policy (D4P) package with household surveys as the first of five core data systems to be supported. The D4P package will target a core set of economic, social, and sustainability statistics. These were identified based on the data required for monitoring progress and evaluating the success of policies, as well as for monitoring the progress of National Development Plans and the SDGs, rather than attempting to provide an exhaustive compilation of datasets. The core products in the D4P package include household surveys (and population censuses, if required), enterprise surveys (and establishment censuses, if required), agricultural data, price data, and administrative records<sup>17</sup>.

## HOW CAN IDA WORK WITH THE 50X2030 INITIATIVE?

Two entry points:

With early engagement with the Program Management Team, the



Initiative can:

- Advocate for the Initiative with NSO and/or Ministries of Finance and Ministries of Agriculture at the country level, through the Initiative's Implementing Partners (World Bank

<sup>16</sup> Indicator 3.1iv: Proportion of farm households with ownership or secure land rights

<sup>17</sup> IDA19. Special Theme: Governance and Institutions, 2019

DECDG, FAO and IFAD), in coordination with the Country Management Units and project teams;

- participate in project scoping missions, through the Initiative's Project Management Team (PMT) and implementing agencies and/or provide inputs to the Task Team Leaders at the World Bank (TTLs);
- contribute to the drafting of Concept Notes, where representatives of the Initiative's PMT provide inputs to the TTLs;
- provide technical assistance at the stage of project preparation, from FAO and other implementing partners to help develop and cost agricultural data components within the broader package, in line with the objectives of the Initiative; and
- provide free non-lending technical assistance from implementing partners to the countries at the project implementation stage.

The TTL may apply for Initiative resources for project preparation. Such resources are available in the Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) used to pool the contributions of donors and can be used as bank-executed activities, managed by the Initiative's PMT.

There are also resources for technical assistance, available either from the MDTF or other sources, for example, in the case of direct grants to FAO or IFAD.



## KEEP IN MIND

- In all the above cases when IDA/IBRD funds are involved, the TTL remains fully responsible for the operation, including reporting via World Bank internal systems and for which the TTL will request inputs from the implementing agencies through the PMT. The TTL would also be providing reporting on any funds received (i.e. for project preparation and implementation) from the Initiative back to the PMT.
- Government (Ministry of Finance or Government Department that is involved in 50x2030 Initiative) must express interest and commitment to the Initiative (in terms of financial or in-kind contributions) and this should be communicated to the WB Country Management Unit.
- The earlier the PMT is involved, the more robust the program will be with regard to the choice of survey program and the implementation modalities. It is crucial that discussions happen during project negotiations.
- TTL can access resources for project preparation.
- During project negotiation, the counterpart for the TTL will be the PMT, which will then ask for technical support from the implementing agencies.
- The PMT is available to meet with TTL, individually or in groups, as well as with regional teams to explain the Initiative and its process, and to identify candidate projects/countries.
- IDA emergency projects may take 8 months to prepare (fastest IDA), the standard IDA project preparation time is 1 to 1.5 years (sometimes up to 2 years).

# ANNEX 5. PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION PLAN TEMPLATE

(50x2030 AND COUNTRY LOGOS)

50x2030 INITIATIVE: DATA SMART AGRICULTURE

(COUNTRY NAME)

## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

COUNTRY ID	To be filled by PMT
COUNTRY PROGRAM OBJECTIVE <sup>1</sup>	Define here the specific program objective of the country under the 50x2030 Initiative. The country objective would need to align with the overall development and program objectives of the Initiative as reflected in the footnote.
EXPECTED OUTPUTS <sup>2</sup>	List down all outputs and/or deliverables the country commits to achieve at the end of the program. The outputs/deliverables should be in line with expected deliverables under 50x2030 as indicated in the footnote.
LEAD COUNTRY IMPLEMENTING AGENCY(IES)	Indicate name(s) of lead implementing agency(ies) in the country in-charge of the 50x2030 Initiative (e.g., NSO, MoA, others specify).
NAME AND CONTACT DETAILS OF COUNTRY FOCAL PERSON(S)	Provide name(s) and contact details (email, tel. no.) of focal person in charge of the program
PARTNER IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food and Agriculture Organization</li> <li>International Fund for Agricultural Development</li> <li>World Bank</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> The 50x2030 Initiative's overall development objective is anchored on increasing food security, improving nutrition, addressing hunger, and promoting sustainable agriculture in support of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2. The success of 50x2030 Initiative as a program is to ensure countries would have increased and sustained their evidence-based decision-making in agriculture in support of their national and regional policy objectives.

<sup>2</sup> The expected deliverables of the countries under the 50x2030 Initiative include: several rounds of integrated agricultural and rural surveys using new methods; SDG 2 indicators, CAADP Indicators, gender indicators (i.e., SDG 5.1.a.1 and 5.1.b.1), and sex disaggregated data; data ecosystems mapping report and capacity building on data use; survey data sets disseminated and made publicly available; use of agriculture data in policies and decisions of the government; alternative data sources integrated with survey data; and relevant research activities.



## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM

INDICATE IN THIS SPACE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

1. Type of survey program to be implemented in the country and the specified duration (in years);	Details on the survey program to be implemented will be discussed by the country and the FAO and World Bank as part of the transition process.
2. Data use and any research activities to be conducted, such as piloting use of alternative data sources;	Details on data use and research activities will be discussed by the country and IFAD and World Bank, respectively.
3. Intended outcomes (e.g., dissemination of data sets, SDG indicators/other national and regional indicators to be generated; adherence to open data standards; how survey data will likely be used in key decision processes of the government and other entities).	Details on this will be discussed by the country and the implementing partner agencies (FAO, IFAD, and World Bank). The intended outcomes should be consistent with the country expected deliverables in the first page of this document.

PROGRAM DURATION	In years (e.g., 2021-2025)	TOTAL RESOURCE REQUIREMENT (IN USD)	Amount in USD
START DATE	Month and year	TOTAL RESOURCE ALLOCATION (IN USD)	Amount in USD
END DATE	Month and year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50x2030 MDTF</li> </ul>	Amount in USD (this amount will be the combined funding of the different components)
PIP APPROVAL DATE	Date agreed by country and Program Management Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government</li> </ul>	Amount in USD
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Others (specify)<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>	Amount in USD

PREPARED BY:

NAME AND SIGNATURE:

<sup>3</sup> Other sources of funding may include: 50x2030 funding coursed through other mechanisms (through WB GPs); IDA program, twinning arrangement; direct contribution from other partners, private sector entities, etc., either in cash or in kind.

## I. INTRODUCTION

This section provides a brief background on the following:

- The current state of agriculture statistics in the country – include information on existing agricultural and/or rural survey activities, if any (*if the country submitted a Country Expression of Interest, information provided therein could be copied here*); include any challenges/issues relating to agricultural statistics.
- Objective of the country in joining the Initiative – highlight what would be the value-added of the Initiative in the agriculture sector in the country).
- Elaboration on the agreed objectives and expected outputs of the country program.
- Purpose of the Program Implementation Plan (*initial text to be drafted by the PMT*).

## II. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN AND BUDGET

The partner country, in coordination with the Program Management Team (PMT) and the Program Implementing Agencies (PIA), will prepare a multi-year work plan and budget covering all activities to be implemented for the duration of the country program using the table format below. A general overview of the scope of the activities to be conducted and key deliverables (major outputs, targets, indicators) for the duration of the country program should be clearly defined in the work plans. Should there be need to provide more details on the planned activities and implementation modalities, a narrative subsection may be included herein. Alternatively, detailed plans or supporting documents may be included as annex. A detailed annual work plan and budget for the first three years should likewise be prepared as an Annex (see table formats below). The annual work plan and budget will be submitted to the PC for endorsement.

## MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN AND BUDGET FY2021-2028

MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN AND BUDGET FY 2021-2028														
OUTPUT	PLANNED ACTIVITES	TIMELINE (FY)								NATIONAL LEAD AGENCY	IMPLE-MENTING PARTNERS	BUDGET		
TARGETS / INDICATORS	RESULTS / ACTIONS	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028			AMOUNT (USD)	DESCRIP-TION	FUNDING SOURCE
<b>Output 1</b>	Activity 1													
	Activity 2													
Targets:	Activity 3													
	Activity 4													
Indicators:														
<b>Output 2</b>	Activity 1													
	Activity 2													
Targets:	Activity 3													
	Activity 4													
Indicators:														
<b>Output 3</b>	Activity 1													
	Activity 2													
Targets:	Activity 3													
	Activity 4													
Indicators:														
<b>TOTAL</b>														

## PIP ANNEX 1 – DETAILED ANNUAL WORK PLAN AND BUDGET, FY 2021 TO FY 2023

DETAILED ANNUAL WORK PLAN AND BUDGET, FY 2021 TO FY 2023											
OUTPUT / DETAILED ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE (FY)						NATIONAL LEAD AGENCY	IMPLE-MENTING PARTNERS	BUDGET		
	JULY-DEC 2020	JAN-JUNE 2021	JULY-DEC 2021	JAN-JUNE 2022	JULY-DEC 2022	JAN-JUNE 2023			DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT (USD)	FUNDING SOURCE
<b>Output 1</b>											
Major Activity 1											
Actions											
Major Activity 2											
Actions											
Major Activity 3											
Actions											
Major Activity 4											
Actions											
<b>Output 2</b>											
Major Activity 1											
Actions											
Major Activity 2											
Actions											
Major Activity 3											
Actions											
Major Activity 4											
Actions											
<b>Output 3</b>											
Major Activity 1											
Actions											
Major Activity 2											
Actions											
Major Activity 3											
Actions											

Major Activity 4											
Actions											
<b>Output 4</b>											
Major Activity 1											
Actions											
Major Activity 2											
Actions											
Major Activity 3											
Actions											
Major Activity 4											
Actions											

### III. COUNTRY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

This section provides information on the organization of the program at country level. Specifically, it includes:

1. Description of the roles and responsibilities of the parties involved in the management and implementation of the program, for example the a) project team in the country (or steering committee to be organized for purposes of the 50x2030 Initiative) that will be in charge of the implementation, management and provision of guidance to the country program; and b) country coordination group that will be tasked with facilitating collaboration between government and partners at the country level.
2. Organizational chart, implementation diagram and/or graphics to illustrate the management/ coordination structure of the country program.
3. General description of the support to be provided by PIA in charge of the different components (FAO, IFAD, WB) and the PMT.
4. Any planned collaboration with other related projects in the country or at the regional/global level.

### IV. TAKE-OVER STRATEGY

Countries will be required to contribute resources to their chosen survey program from the start of the Initiative and to increase their funding share each year, with the objective of assuming full financial and technical responsibility for the survey program in five-to-eight years. This section will provide information on the country's proposed strategy to financially and technically assume responsibility in continuing

and sustaining the Initiative. Specifically, this section will contain information on the following (which are summarized in Table 2, below):

1. Proposed financing share of the country (as a percentage) over the period of implementation of program activities under the Initiative – the activities to be funded by the government should be clearly specified (e.g., data collection activities, data processing, etc.).
2. Sources of funding – specify the funding source for the implementation of the activities (e.g., multi-donor trust fund of the 50x2030 Initiative; partners/donors; private sector; IDA/IBRD program; government resources; etc.); include information on any in-kind or technical assistance that will be provided outside of the Initiative.
3. Timetable – the starting year when the country will contribute to the financing of activities should be clearly reflected, including information on gradual increases in the government share over the of implementation period. It should also reflect the country's intended date to fully take over financially and technically.

### SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TO COUNTRY PROGRAM

IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE (YEAR)	TOTAL ANNUAL COST/ BUDGET (IN USD)	SHARE OF GOVERNMENT (IN PERCENT)	MAJOR ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED BY GOVERNMENT
2021			
2022			
...			
...			

## V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

This section will define the metrics (measurement framework and tools) to monitor and evaluate the country program over the course of the Initiative's implementation. It is important that the monitoring and evaluation framework to be adopted in the PIP is anchored in the Initiative's Results Framework (*revised version forthcoming, this will be shared with the country when final*) and is linked with the monitoring and evaluation framework of the 50x2030 Initiative. The risk factors identified in the implementing the Initiative in the country and proposed mitigation measures should also be included in this section.

The country is expected to submit an annual progress report by the end of June each year<sup>4</sup> to the Partnership Council through the PMT. It will contain a summary of

<sup>4</sup> The annual report to be submitted should cover the fiscal year period (e.g., July 2020–June 2021). For the first year of implementation the report may cover only portion of the fiscal year.

the results achieved vis-à-vis annual targets and expected outputs; major activities conducted; and challenges/issues arising from the implementation of activities. The country shall coordinate with the PIAs and PMT in the preparation of the annual progress report.

A program review shall be conducted annually to evaluate performance and achievement of targets and expected outputs; appraise the multi-year work plan and budget; and make adjustments as needed. End-term evaluation will be conducted one year before the end of the country program to assess the outputs and if Initiative objectives have been achieved.

## VI. PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION PLAN APPROVAL

This section is to acknowledge and confirm that the information presented in this Program Implementation Plan of the country has been reviewed and agreed to by the signatories to be identified below. Further, any changes to this document will be coordinated with and approved by the undersigned or their representatives.

The proposed signatories would include the Head of the National Statistics Office and/or Minister in charge of Statistics; Minister of Agriculture or their designated representative; Program Manager of the PMT; Component Managers of the PIA, or their agencies' resident counterparts.

Below is the proposed text for this section which could be revised by the country as needed.

"We, the undersigned, acknowledge that the information presented in this 50x2030 Initiative Program Implementation Plan of (country name) is accurate and has been reviewed and agreed to by all signatories. The dates and costs are estimates and any modifications made to this would need to be coordinated with and approved by all the undersigned or their representatives."

PRINTED NAME, TITLE/ROLE	SIGNATURE	DATE



# ANNEX 6. GUIDANCE ON COUNTRY COMMITMENT/AGREEMENT

The elements below constitute commitment of the country to the activities of the 50x2030 Initiative. The contents of a standard Country Commitment/Agreement are as follows:

- Country agrees to assume technical oversight of the agriculture survey program within the multi-year period of the Initiative. It will indicate the country governance and/or coordination mechanism to be put in place that will have oversight of the survey program. Technical oversight entails assumption of the data production activities such as conducting the annual survey by the Government's survey team.
- Country commits to produce the required SDG 2 indicators, gender (SDG 5) and sex-disaggregated data, specifically the following:
  - » SDG 2.3.1 – Volume of production per labor unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size;
  - » SDG 2.3.2 – Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status;
  - » SDG 2.4.1 – Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture;
  - » SDG 5.a.1(a) – Percentage of people with ownership or secure rights over agricultural
- land (out of total agricultural population) by sex;
- » SDG 5.a.1(b) – Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure.
- Country will adopt basic data dissemination, open data and data use practices as part of Initiative activities
- Country shall include a section or chapter on agricultural statistics in the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) in its next preparation and/or will prepare a Strategic Plan for Agriculture and Rural Statistics (SPARS), such as within the FAO program on Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics (GSARS).

The country commitment/agreement may be in the form of a letter of request from the government or an aide-memoire prepared after an inception mission (when travel is allowed in the country):

- Letter from NSO or MOA to the World Bank Country Director/Manager informing willingness to be a part of the proposed activities, detailing their commitment to deliver on the country's agricultural development objectives that are aligned with the

goals of the Initiative. Content of the letter would include the points above.

- Aide-memoire prepared by the 50x2030 Initiative Program Management Team on the proposed program that will include proceedings of the discussion with the government on the objectives to be met and scope of activities and indicative timeframe of engagement under the program. The aide-memoire would be drafted with guidance from the World Bank Country Office, after a joint mission of the World Bank and implementing

partners, FAO and IFAD (virtual or in-country visit).

- Section in the Program Implementation Plan (PIP) that provides information on the country's plans to achieve its agricultural development objectives aligned with the goals of the 50x2030 Initiative. The PIP contains the multi-year work plan; multi-year budget and indicative source of funding; and a proposal/strategy for taking over (financially and technically) after the Initiative's lifespan in the country, among others.



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