

**Policy Analysis Workshop:**  
**Transition towards Sustainable Agriculture in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – Strategic Implementation, Follow Up and Review**  
**15-17 November 2016, Bogor, Indonesia**

**REPORT of Workshop**

**I. Organization of the workshop**

1. The Policy Analysis Workshop: Transition towards Sustainable Agriculture in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – Strategic Implementation, Follow Up and Review was organized by the United Nations Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture (CAPSA) and United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) at Bogor, Indonesia, from 15 to 17 November 2016.
2. The workshop conducted to respond emerging challenges of Asia-Pacific developing countries and to assist enhancing national capacities for effectively making relevant policy decisions.

The expected outcomes of the workshop were:

- a) to enhance the participants' capacity for engaging in designing, implementing and monitoring the progress in policies to accelerate transition to sustainable agriculture and contribute to attainment of sustainable development goals
  - b) to contribute to formulating national, subregional and regional strategy for intensifying capacity building efforts and strengthening of knowledge sharing and mutual learning for accelerating transition towards sustainable agriculture and contributing to attainment of sustainable development goals.
  - c) to strengthen regional networking for knowledge and experience sharing among policy makers, senior officials, statisticians and experts/ stakeholders working on promotion of sustainable agriculture.
3. The programme built on that of the previous workshop '*Monitoring and Evaluation of Policy Options for Sustainable Agriculture, Poverty Alleviation and Food Security in the Post-2015 Development Agenda*' organized by CAPSA and SIAP in in Bogor, Indonesia, in November 2014, and further reflects the latest and ongoing discussion at the global level on SDG implementation, as well as 'Follow up and review'. The programme highlighted some of the most pragmatic components required for critical decision-making for advancing national sustainable development agenda through promoting sustainable agriculture, as attached as Appendix 1.

**II. Attendance**

4. The Policy Analysis workshop was attended by total of twenty seven participants from fourteen countries representing high-level policy makers, senior officials, statisticians and experts/ stakeholders from agricultural ministry, agricultural research institutions, higher

- education institutions (universities), civil society organization including non-governmental organization, farmers organization, private sector and the UN and other international development agencies working on promotion of sustainable agriculture and its contribution to socio-economic and environmental sustainabilities.
5. Resource persons from the following entities attended the workshop: Center for Sustainable Development Goals Studies of the Pajajaran University (UNPAD), Bogor Agricultural University (IPB). United Nations University (UNU), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Organic Alliance Malaysia (OAM) Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL), Indonesian Center for Agricultural Socio-Economic and Policy Studies (ICASEPS), Indonesian Women Farmer and Rural Women Organization (Puantani), and the World Rural Forum (WRF).
  6. The list of participants is attached as Appendix 2.

### **III. Proceedings of the Sessions**

#### **A. Opening Session**

7. Mr. Stefanos Fotiou, Director, Economic Development Division, welcomed the participants on behalf of ESCAP, through video call from Bangkok, Mr. Fotiou highlighted that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, together with Sustainable Development Goals presents new opportunities and challenges for Asia-Pacific developing countries, and highlighted the importance of an integrated approach to address the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental in a synergetic way. He shared his hope that Asia and the Pacific region can play a key role in shaping the policy direction for the global sustainable future, by spearheading the transition towards sustainable agriculture.
8. Dr. Ir. Abdul Basit, Director, Indonesian Center for Agricultural Socio-Economic and Policy Studies (ICASEPS) also delivered a welcome speech on behalf of Dr. Hari Priyono, Secretary General Ministry of Agriculture of Indonesia. In his speech, he echoed on the enormous challenges faced by agricultural sector, in pursuing sustainable development at national level, and shared the ongoing approach of the Government of Indonesia in pursuing the effective implementation of SDGs through inter-sectoral and participatory approach with inter-ministerial coordination mechanism in place.

#### **B. Session 1: Keynote presentations - *Sustainable Development, the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals***

9. This session comprised of two keynote presentations by guest speakers, Prof. Armida Alisjahbana, Director of SDGs Center, Padjajaran University and Dr. Ir. Abdul Basit, Director of ICASEPS, on behalf of Mr. Hari Priyono, Secretary General, Ministry of Agriculture.
10. Prof. Armida Alisjahbana outlined the process for transition from MDGs to SDGs, and distinctive features of the latter. She presented that 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has been developed through fully participatory bottom-up process, as a new and ambitious plan of global action for people, planet, prosperity and peace, with 17

goals and 169 targets of universal, indivisible and interlinked nature; and highlighted that its achievement would require a holistic approach with emphasis on balanced integration of three dimensions, i.e. economic social and environmental, through inter alia a revitalized and enhanced global partnership among all stakeholders. She also emphasized the importance of governance, institution and human capacity enhancement at all levels, and eventually the macroeconomic stability is the pre-condition for SDGs implementations.

11. Dr. Ir. Abdul Basit presented that sustainable agriculture would be redefined as an important policy tool for socio-economic and environmental sustainability and resilience, addressing multiple objectives. Highlighting the enhanced role and potentials of sustainable agricultural development, that could contribute to the attainment of many SD goals and targets beyond SDG #2 on ending hunger alone, he proposed an alternative definition of sustainable agriculture as “use of farming systems and practices which maintain or enhance (a) the economic viability of agricultural production; (b) the natural resource base (agro-ecosystem); and (c) socio-ecological systems which are influenced by agricultural activities.
12. While discussing the opportunities and challenges posed by the new agenda for developing countries in Asia and the Pacific, the participants exchanged information and discussed on emerging national responses for implementing the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. The discussion identified tangible progress in many countries in terms of institutional development, including, for example, the establishment of inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms and progress monitoring frameworks. Also identified were key challenges in soliciting high level commitments and political supports for adopting new holistic policy approaches, effective conduct of inter-ministerial coordination and collaboration, etc. The participants also noted significant challenges in promoting public participation and awareness raising.

### **C. Session 2: Sustainable Agriculture - Economic, Social and Environmental Implications and beyond**

13. This session comprised of four presentations by resource persons; Dr. Akira Nagata, United Nation University; Dr. Suryo Wiyono, Bogor Agricultural University; Mr. Thawatchai Dechachete, Office of Agricultural Economics, Thailand; Ms. Lani Eugenia, Indonesian Women Farmer and Rural Women Organization; as well as interactive discussion by the Participants.
14. In follow-up to Session 1 discussion, this session further elaborated the multiple benefits of promoting sustainable agriculture, and its potentials to contribute to attainment of different sustainable development goals, including not only SDG#2 on food and nutrition, but also #1 on poverty, #3 on health, #5 on gender, #6 on water, #7 on energy, #8 on employment, #9 on disaster resilience, #10 and 11 on rural and urban inequality, #12 on sustainable consumption and production, #13 on climate change mitigation and adaptation, #15 on ecosystems and natural resources. Participants highlighted far-reaching interlinks of agricultural development with broader components of sustainable development, such as a driver for economic development, a basis for social stability, cultural heritage and peace. Understanding broad implications of sustainable agriculture, better capturing its multiple values, and sharing among stakeholders would constitute a basis for evident based and participatory process to support formulation of holistic policy responses.

#### **D. Session 3: Emerging Policy Choices for Promoting Sustainable Agriculture**

15. This session comprised of seven presentations by invited resource persons; Dr. Ir. Abdul Basit, ICASEPS; Prof. Dr. Damayanti Buchori, Bogor Agricultural University; Ms. Soojin Kim, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Dr. Suryo Wiyono, Bogor Agricultural University; Dr. SVRK Prabhakar, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES); Mr. Ong Kung Wai, Organic Alliance Malaysia (OAM) and Dr. Akira Nagata, United Nations University: as well as interactive discussion by the Participants.
16. The session reviewed a wide variety of available and emerging policy tools that would support the achievement of SDGs, including technological innovation, agro-ecology, climate smart agriculture, disaster resilient agriculture, economic and market based policy tools, enabling policy and financial supports to facilitate farmer's decisions to maximize multiple benefits of sustainable agriculture. While recognizing integrated and holistic approach required to maximally explore the advantages of sustainable agriculture, the participants discussed that choices of applicable policies, practices, and technological options could be made on case-by-case basis, based on localized situation, and taking into account long-term sustainability. The importance of meaningful stakeholder engagement, appropriate use of top-down and bottom up approaches, and awareness raising at all levels, was underscored. The role of scientific and research community was specifically highlighted to support evidence-based decision making. It was further emphasized that, for effective implementation, a much more comprehensive means of implementation needs to be mobilized beyond finance.

#### **E. Session 4: Measuring the Policy Effectiveness, Impacts and Progress**

17. This session comprised of three presentations by invited resource persons; Ms. Amy Heyman, FAO Rome; Mr. Mohammed Moslehuddin, SIAP and Dr. Henk Westhoek, Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (video presentation) as well as interactive discussion by the Participants.
18. The session recognized that the 2030 Agenda and SDGs have been established with a built-in mechanism for monitoring and reporting of progress in implementation, called 'follow up and review' (FUR). The Governments have the primary responsibility for this FUR in relation to the progress made in implementing the Goals and targets, firstly at the national level, for further aggregation at regional and global levels. The discussion highlighted that FUR constitutes a robust foundation for evidence-based policy-making for effective attainment of SDGs and is essential for ensuring 'no one left behind'. Relevant methodologies (including the one for the indicator 2.4.1 on sustainable agriculture) are being developed at the global level with support from FAO, efforts to comprehensively capture the environmental and resource externality of agriculture are spearheaded by the International Resource Panel, supported by UNEP. As such methodologies should be eventually adapted at national level, availability of quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data would be a challenge. With recognition that improvement of national statistical capacity would hold the key to successful FUR, various initiatives at regional and global levels, are under way for supporting national capacity-building in developing countries.

#### **F. Session 5: Measuring the Policy Effectiveness, Impacts and Progress**

19. This session comprised of three presentations by invited resource persons; Mr. Masakazu Ichimura, CAPSA; Dr Akira Nagata, UNU and Dr. Daniel Ruiz de Garibay Ponce, World Rural Forum, followed by small group discussion by the participants, and presentation of the outcomes by each of groups.
20. The session reaffirmed that further and stronger regional cooperation is critical to boost the national efforts to improve capacities of various stakeholders to engage in effective formulation and implementation of holistic policy interventions to accelerate transition towards sustainable agriculture, as well as in participatory FUR process. The session agreed such efforts should fully benefit from existing regional and global initiatives, such as, for example, SATNET Asia-Pacific, Satoyama Initiative, Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Sights (GIAHS) and Family Farming Initiative.
21. Small group discussion by the participants focused on the analysis on necessary national actions, recommended priorities, opportunities and constraints, and commitments on immediate actions. The presentations by three groups are attached as Appendix 3

#### **G. Site Visit**

22. With cooperation of the Indonesian Agency of Agricultural Research and Development, participants and resource persons of the workshop were invited to visit Agriculture Technology Park (TTP) and Agriculture Science Park (TSP) in Cimanggu, Bogor, on Thursday, 17 November 2016, to expose them to latest practices in Indonesia's programme for agricultural technological development.

### **IV. Selected highlights and recommendations**

23. Based on the presentations, interactive discussions with resource persons, group discussions and other deliberations, the Workshop successfully facilitated the exchanges of relevant information and additional learnings, and effectively contributed to the improvement of knowledge coverage by the target participants, i.e. senior officials from Asia-Pacific developing countries, on the subject matters.
24. Key learning included the distinctive features of SDGs (vis-a-vis MDG), far-reaching potentials of multiple benefits of sustainable agriculture, available policy options to promote sustainable agriculture, importance and methodologies for monitoring of progress in SDG implementation, opportunities of further regional cooperation,
25. Participant's feedbacks indicated that more than 95% of the participants stated that the workshop has equipped them with the right knowledge to improve the way they work. Session 3 of Emerging Policy Choices for Promoting Sustainable Agriculture has been valued as the excellent topic for participants. The session considered as most useful and high quality of content was session 5; A Way forward for strengthening Regional Cooperation (Appendix 5).
26. The interactions indicated high expectations for similar capacity building efforts to be continued at the regional level, with strengthened focus on applications of selected policy options and necessary institutional supports. Also expressed were demands for

international support for development of national capacity building programmes, based on nationally-specific needs, and their implementations. Pilot projects may be considered in some volunteer countries, especially to demonstrate the multiple benefits of sustainable agriculture.

27. In further promoting transition to sustainable agriculture at the regional scale, exchange of national experiences and lessons learned would be beneficial, and thus should be further promoted. CAPSA should continue playing the role of regional knowledge hub with strengthened focus on sustainable agriculture policies, programmes, initiatives and institutions that continue to emerge from member states.

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Appendix 1

**Workshop Programme**  
**Policy Analysis Workshop: Transition towards Sustainable Agriculture in the**  
**context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development –**  
**Strategic Implementation, Follow Up and Review**

**Tuesday, 15 November 2016**

	08.30 – 09.00	<b>Registration</b>
	09.00 – 09.30	<b>Opening Ceremony</b> Opening Remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Mr. Stefanos Fotiou, Director, Economic Development Division, ESCAP (through video call)</li><li>- Dr. Ir. Abdul Basit, M.S, Director, Indonesian Center for Agricultural Socio-Economic and Policy Studies (ICASEPS), <i>on behalf of</i> Dr. Hari Priyono, Secretary General, Ministry of Agriculture</li></ul>
		Course Orientation
<b>Coffee break</b>	<b>09.30 – 10.00</b>	- Photo Session
<b>Session 1</b>		<b>Sustainable Development, the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals</b>
	10.00 – 10.45	Sustainable Development, 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals <i>Prof Armida Alisjahbana, SDGs Center Padjajaran University (UNPAD)</i>
	10.45 – 11.00	Q & A
	11.00 – 11.45	Agriculture's Role in Achieving SDGs <i>Dr. Ir. Abdul Basit, M.S, Director, Indonesian Center for Agricultural Socio-Economic and Policy Studies (ICASEPS), on behalf of Dr. Hari Priyono, Secretary General, Ministry of Agriculture</i>
	11.45 – 12.00	Q & A
	12.00 – 12.30	Discussions
<b>Lunch</b>	<b>12.30 – 13.30</b>	
<b>Session 2</b>		<b>Sustainable Agriculture - Economic, Social and Environmental Implications and beyond</b>
	13.30 – 13.45	Overview/ Introduction - Sustainable Agriculture
	13.45 – 14.10	Multi-disciplinary Review - Multiple Functions of Agriculture <i>Dr. Akira Nagata, United Nations University</i>
	14.15 – 14.40	Agriculture and Environmental Sustainability <i>Dr. Suryo Wiyono, Bogor Agricultural University (IPB)</i>
	14.45 – 15.10	Economic Aspects of Agriculture and Sustainability <i>Mr. Thawatchai Dechachete, Office of Agricultural Economics (OAE), Thailand</i>

15.15 – 15.40 Agriculture, Rural Development and Stakeholder Perspectives  
*Ms. Lani Eugenia, General Secretary, Puantani (Indonesian Women Farmer and Rural Women Organization))*

**Coffee break 15.45 – 16.00**

16.00 – 16.45 Discussions

16.45 – 17.00 Highlight from Day 1 Discussion

**18.00 – 20.00 Welcome Dinner Reception**

**Wednesday, 16 November 2016**

**Session 3 Emerging Policy Choices for Promoting Sustainable Agriculture**

**08.30 – 08.40** Recap of Day 1 – Introduction towards Overview on Policy Tools

08.45 – 09.10 Role of Technological Innovation  
*Dr. Ir. Abdul Basit, M.S, Director, Indonesian Center for Agricultural Socio-Economic and Policy Studies (ICASEPS), on behalf of Dr. Muhammad Syakir, Director General, Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Research and Development (IAARD)*

09.15 – 09.40 Agro-ecology as key approach to improve agriculture's sustainability  
*Prof. Dr. Damayanti Buchori, Bogor Agricultural University (IPB)*

09.45 – 10.10 Climate Smart Agriculture  
*Ms. Soojin Kim, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific*

10.15 – 10.40 Disaster Resilient Agriculture  
*Dr. Suryo Wiyono, Bogor Agricultural University (IPB)*

**Coffee break 10.45 – 11.00**

11.00 – 11.25 Economic Policy Instruments to promote Sustainable Agriculture  
*Dr. SVRK Prabhakar, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)*

11.30 – 11.55 Promotion of Organic Agriculture and Regional Approach  
*Mr. Ong Kung Wai, Organic Alliance Malaysia (OAM)*

12.00 – 12.25 Policies to support multiple functions of Agriculture  
*Dr. Akira Nagata, United Nations University*

**Lunch 12.30 – 13.30**

13.30 – 14.15 Discussions

**Session 4 Measuring the Policy Effectiveness, Impacts and Progress**

14.15 – 14.30 Introduction and Overview - SDGs, Data and FUR

14.30 – 14.55 Global Process to set a sustainable agriculture Indicator  
*Ms. Amy Heyman, FAO Rome*

15.00 – 15.25 Strengthening Rural and Agricultural Statistics  
*Mr. Mohammed Moslehuddin, United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP)*

**Coffee break 15.30 – 15.45**



- 15.45 – 16.10 Agricultural Sustainability from Resource Perspective.  
*Dr. Henk Westhoek, Programme Manager for Agriculture and Food  
PBL - Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency*  
**(video presentation)**
- 16.15 – 17.00 Discussions  
Highlights from Day 2 Discussion

**Thursday, 17 November 2016**

- Session 5      A Way Forward for Strengthening Regional Cooperation**
- 08.30 – 08.40** Recap of Day 2
- 08.40 – 08.50 Session Overview / CAPSA Knowledge Sharing and SATNET  
*Mr. Masakazu Ichimura, Director, CAPSA*
- 08.50 – 09.00 United Nations University and Satoyama Initiative  
*Dr. Akira Nagata, United Nations University*
- 09.00 – 09.15 Family Farming Initiative of WRF  
*Dr. Daniel Ruiz de Garibay Ponce, Coordinator for Asia-Pacific  
World Rural Forum*
- 09.00 – 10.30 Small Group Discussions
- Coffee break      10.30 – 10.45**
- 10.45 – 11.30 Group Presentation
- Closing      11.30 – 12.00** Conclusions and closing remarks  
*Mr. Masakazu Ichimura, Director, CAPSA*  
Presenting Certificates / Evaluation
- Lunch      12.30 – 13.30**
- Site Visit      13.00 -** National Agricultural Science and Technology Park, Cimanggu, Bogor.

## Appendix 2

## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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## Group Presentations

### GROUP 1

Azerbaijan  
Bangladesh  
Cambodia  
Fiji

1

### Opportunities and Constraints

- Lack of efficiency in existing human resources for the implementation and monitoring of SDGs.
- Lack of reliable agriculture data for evaluating the SDG targets.
- Lack of capacity and funding.

4

### Necessary National Actions (implementation, monitoring)

- Mainstreaming and aligning SDGs into the National Development Plan.
- Increasing SDG awareness at all levels (national and community) to allow greater participation.
- Strengthening institutional capacity within the implementing and monitoring agency.
- Strengthening partnership through multi-sectoral approach.
- Setting up of SDG taskforce for reporting and monitoring of SDGs

2

### What would you do after this workshop? (Institutional and individual)

- Review our organizational annual Action Plan with SDG goals and targets.
- SDG goals, targets and indicators have to be incorporated into the National Development Plan.
- We can share our knowledge from this workshop with our colleagues back in our office.

5

### Recommended Priorities

- More support is required from international partners/organizations such as SIAP for development of agricultural and rural statistics for the implementation and monitoring of SDG indicators.
- Establishment of an independent institute for the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs.
- Indicators need to be modified when and as required.
- Specific organization/unit should be created for collecting SDG related data.

3

**SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL  
DEVELOPMENT: WITH SPECIAL  
REFERENCE TO WHERE DO WE GO  
FROM HERE QUESTIONS?**

**GROUP 2**

Nepal  
Malaysia  
Myanmar  
Indonesia  
Lao PDR

1

**Recommended Priorities**

- Focus on Good Agriculture Practices (GAP)
- Piloting GAP in farmers field for demonstration
- Focus on integrated crop management practice
- Focus on organic agriculture
- Sustainable land and water management
- Focus on biodiversity conservation.

4

**Necessary National Actions**

**Climate smart agriculture**

- Education
- Awareness
- Exhibition
- Stakeholder consultation
- Incentives
- Early warning system
- Networking

2

**Opportunities**

- Rich in biodiversity
- Regional and international collaboration
- Technology
- Market linkages

5

**Monitoring Mechanism**

- Establish consultative stakeholder monitoring mechanism at all levels
- Participatory monitoring
- Formulation of standard operating procedure
- Result based monitoring is focused
- The focused areas are input, process and output monitoring, setting the different indicators.

3

**Constraints**

- Farmer attitude
- Regional and international collaboration
- Strengthening Governance and Service Delivery
- Poor commitments on plan implementation
- Poor functional coordination
- Financial limitations

6

**What would you do after this  
workshop?**

- Knowledge sharing
- Setting priorities in line with SDGs
- Advocate for proper resource allocation

7

# Moving Ahead

Small Group Discussion  
Policy Analysis Workshop  
15-17 November 2016

1

➤ STEP 1. To report and hold a discussion with the committee or the national office (i.e. Ministry of Agriculture or Ministry of Planning) assigned with the spearheading of the SDGs or the collection of agriculture-related data and indicators. Discussions will be on the recommendations generated from this policy analysis workshop with particular emphasis on how agriculture and sustainable agriculture practices will contribute effectively and significantly to the achievement of SDGs with particular emphasis on Goal 2.

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## Group Members

Sri Lanka – Mr. Mudiyansele Herath Rasnayaka  
Thailand – Mr. Thitthipong Srisombut  
Pakistan – Dr. Ahmad Backhsh Mahar  
India – Dr. SVRK Prabhakar  
Bangladesh – Mr. Mohammed Moslehuddin  
Philippines – Ms. Cynthia Remedios Villegas de Guia

2

➤ STEP 2. Convene for a country assessment to have more in-depth understanding on the availability, timeliness, reliability, accuracy, feasibility and where each of the countries stand for all 17 goals with special emphasis on SDG 2 as a follow up of this workshop. From this assessment (baseline), an action plan will be prepared for the diversification of the agricultural system and have this plan mainstreamed or factored into national integrated agricultural policies for implementation and consequently to monitor country-level progress for SDG's, targets and indicators. The comprehensive plan should focus on the diversification of agricultural system, conservation of natural resources, enhancement of ecosystem services among many others.

5

## Guide points/questions

Where do we go from here?

- Necessary national actions (implementation, monitoring)
- Recommended priorities
- Opportunities and constraints
- What would you do after this workshop? (Institutional and individual).

3

➤ STEP 3. Discussion on the workplan identified involving line institutions/ ministries, the scientific community and universities in order to decide about the methodologies for the implementation of the plan of action. There should be an active network among these institutions/ ministries. For doing all these, there should be proper resource allocation must be provided.

6



➤ STEP 4. Identification of the indicators for the implementation of Goal 2 and come up with methodologies (i.e. what to collect, who to collect, how to collect, the frequency of collection and processing and how to monitor the progress). Reliability, timeliness, quality of the country-specific indicators and methodologies will be imperative in the whole process.

7

➤ STEP 6. Initiate and Implement awareness campaigns for the respective agencies in order to proactively promote sustainable agriculture and the importance of pursuing compliance of the SDGs at a regular interval.

9

➤ STEP 5. Identify the availability of the data at the national level. For those available, delegation of the methodology to those agencies who regularly collect the identified information will be done. For those data not available or no official statistics regularly collected, then methodologies and standards have to be developed (everything mentioned in Step 4).

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**Thank you so much for  
your kind attention.**

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