Workshop on Tracking and Monitoring Food Security for Palestine

Report preparation best practice

Sheraton Amman Al Nabil Hotel, 5th Circle, Amman, Jordan 19-21 July 2022



Report aim and importance

- Taking stock of and assessing progress or shortcomings on the implementation of policies, strategies and programmes
- Highlighting national ambitions for a food secure and well-nourished population through evidence-based information on the status & trend of national programmes & strategies to inform future policy and programmes
- Sharing experiences, including successes, challenges & lessons, with a view to accelerate the achievement of food security & nutrition
- Strengthening national & local policies & institutions and encouraging multi-stakeholder participation & partnerships for food security & nutrition
- Source of abundant useful information on lessons learned, data, and ideas for the future

Lessons from VNRs reporting

- Allocate sufficient time to the monitoring, tracking and evaluation exercise
- Conduct regular and inclusive monitoring & tracking at national & local/community level
- Collect disaggregate data to highlight trends across different groups to ensure no one is left behind as national averages lead to missed opportunities
- Ensure great participation of all stakeholders through widespread consultations of a wide-range of actors to ensure ownership, creativity and partnership
- Ensure high-level leadership and disseminate widely the assessment report

Process: Follow-up & Review

- Open
- Participatory
- Transparent
- Inclusive



- People-centered
- Gender-sensitive
- Human rights



- Existing platforms
- Evidence based
- Rigorous
- Support capacity building



Should include all people and encourage the participation and reporting by all relevant stakeholders



Should pay particular attention to the poorest, vulnerable and those left behind



Avoid duplication, minimize burden & sensitive to national/local circumstances

Emphasis (1/3): Coverage (geo, social, etc.)

- Ensure that all areas of the country and all population groups are reached
 - Country-wide coverage (district, provincial, cities, local communities, etc.), identify bottlenecks (unemployment, drought, hampered agricultural activities, social support, etc.)
- Report should detail the prevailing situation with emphasis on at risk geographic areas and groups
- Outline needed policies, allocation of resources, provision of social safety nets & assistance, etc.

Mongolia: Identified areas and groups at risks and outlined strategies to assist them including allocating specific budgets and dedicated programmes notably to support maternal and infant health

Emphasis (2/3): Data and Indicators

- Reliable, timely and detailed as the precursor to good policy design and resource mobilization
- Good monitoring should be key to data efforts as it will provide data and other information that will lead to strategy development, resource allocation, follow-up and review
- A well functioning national statistic system should be at the core of the data and monitoring system

Armenia: Established a dedicated national statistical platform solely dedicated to the SDGs. It is at the core of the entire planning and monitoring of the implementation of sustainable development activities

Emphasis (3/3): Stakeholder Engagement

Engagement:

Engage constituents in the decisions that concerned them for better governance, transparency and accountability

Australia:

Library integrated SDGs to communicate the 2030 Agenda to12 million users. A National Science & Tech Center promotes the SDGs to 430 thousand annual visitors. Volunteering & fundraising raised \$290 billion for projects on education, health, social service and emergency relief



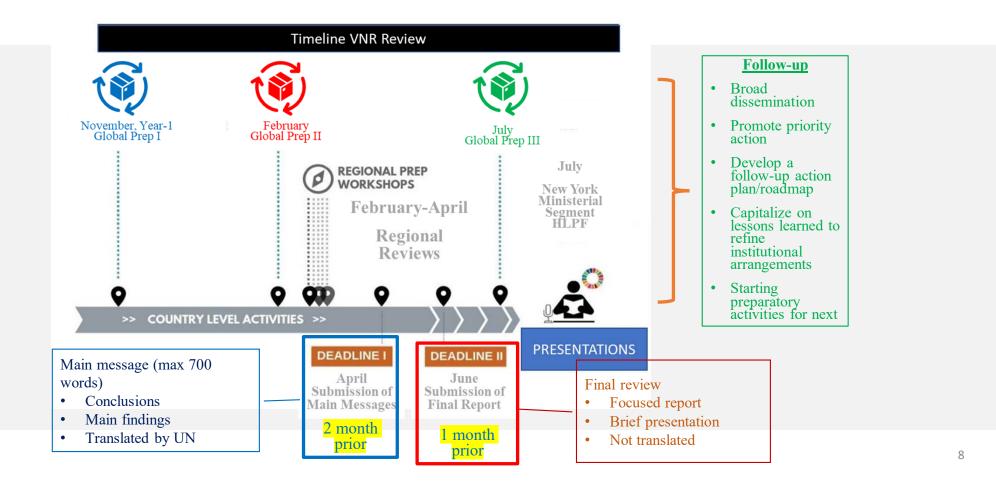
Partnerships:

Focus more on co-creation, shared risks and responsibilities, and interdependency to initiate the transformation needed to achieve the SDGs

Turkey:

In 2019, to make the 2nd VNR more comprehensive, consultations were made with stakeholder representatives. An online SDG best practices database was deployed on national budget with support of coordinating stakeholder institutions

Timeline (VNRs)



Country level activities: Phases



Planning: setting scope and structure of the reporting process and institutionalization



Data and information collection & analysis

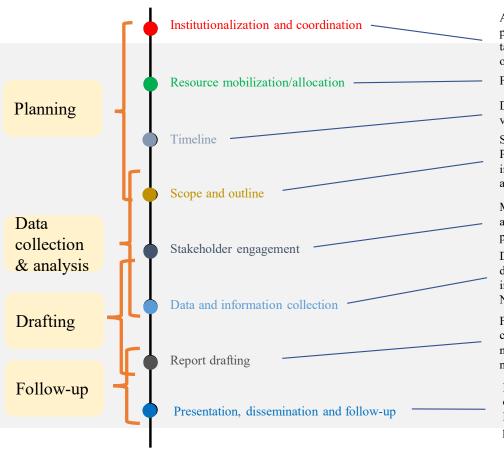


Report writing and review



Presentation and follow-up

Roadmap



An entity should be responsible for overall coordination of the process and take the lead in preparing the review (e.g., an existing body or an ad-hoc arrangements, an advisory group or task force). However, to increase ownership a governmental/official entity should take the overall lead

Financial, human and technical resources should be determined and secured

Decide on a timeline from beginning to end including presenting and incorporating feedback and validating the review

Set the scope of the review including the goals, targets and/or indicators to be reviewed (SDGs). Preferably all indicators should be covered but if there are national priorities these should be indicated. Agree on a preliminary outline including maximum length and structure of the report and identify actors and agencies that will provide contributions

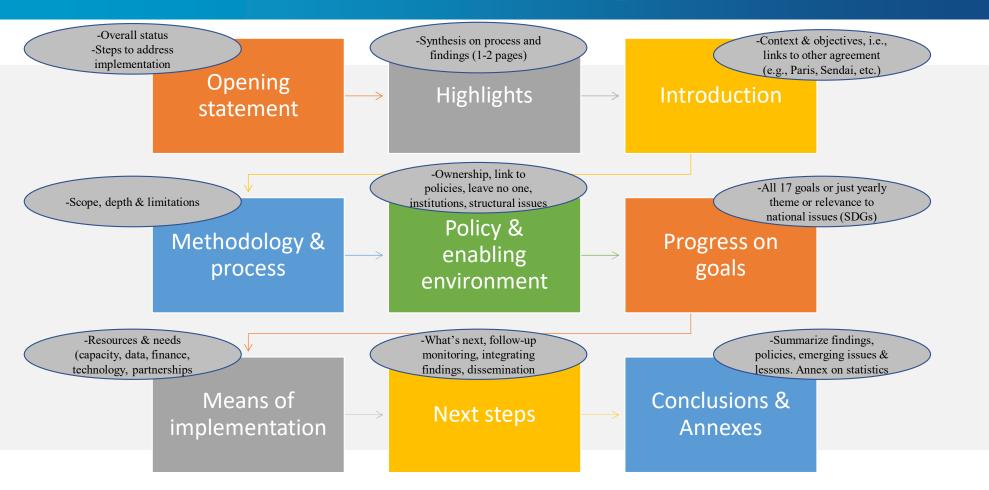
Map all the stakeholders that might be involved or called upon to contribute data and information and who will participate in the review process. Determine ways and techniques to ensure their participation including online engagement

Decide on the type of data and information to be collected. Use high quality, up-to-date and disaggregated data. National Statistical Office (NSO) should be involved. Make use of information and data already available in existing national reports, plans, UN country Teams, NGOs and others

Follow the overall guidelines of the VNR process to ease multi-national and multi-year comparisons. Frame the report around the 2030 Agenda (e.g., leaving no-one behind, universality, no-silos, multi-stakeholder inclusion, human rights and partnerships promotion), highlight national commitments (to any /all plans) and linkage to national reporting

Identify the main message (e.g., emerging conclusion, principal findings, etc.) to serve as basis of the presentation in an international fora. Share the final report at international/regional level. Ensure a follow up is conducted (broad dissemination, promote priority action, follow action plan, review the institutions based on lessons learned, identify emphasis in future reports)

Structure of Report





Thank you!