



March 23 - 6pm Pietro Gennari

### Title **Overview of the FAO Statistical System, its governance and work programme**

The presentation will start by positioning the FAO in the UN System; then proceed with explaining the main functions undertaken by FAO Statistics and the main challenges we face, including in data collection/dissemination, in methodological development, in statistical capacity development and in data monitoring and analysis; then explain how the statistical activities are organized within FAO, in the context of a decentralized statistical system; we will then address the governance mechanisms established for ensuring that coherent statistics are published by FAO and the role played by the Office of the Chief Statistician in harmonizing the statistical methods and standards across the organization; finally, we will highlight the main areas of work of the Organization and the most popular global public goods.

In preparation for the workshop, students are requested to read the background documents referenced below and to download data from FAOSTAT and build a country profile compiling the key food and agriculture indicators.

#### References

FAO Statistical Programme of Work 2020–2021: <http://www.fao.org/3/ca9734en/CA9734EN.pdf>  
FAO Statistical Quality Assurance Framework: <http://www.fao.org/3/i3664e/i3664e.pdf>  
FAOSTAT (corporate statistical database): <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data>

March 30 - 6pm Pietro Gennari

### Title: **The Process of Global SDG monitoring and the key challenges faced by countries and International Organizations**

The presentation will start by explaining the distinction between the political and the monitoring process in the definition of the global SDG monitoring framework; the governance mechanisms and the key institutions involved in the selection and refinement of the global SDG indicators; the role of the international Organizations as custodian agencies; the key problems in the relationship between countries and International Organizations, including the issues of alignment of the national indicator framework to the global one; the use of non-official data sources and the issue of country ownership; the issue of data validation; the methodologies developed for producing more disaggregated data at sub-national level; the methodologies to aggregate data at regional and global levels; the methodologies developed to assess progress in the achievement of the SDG targets by 2030.

In preparation for the workshop, students are requested to read the background documents referenced below.

#### References

Gennari, P., Navarro, DK. Are We Serious About Achieving the SDGs? A Statistician's Perspective, IISD (2020): <https://sdg.iisd.org/commentary/guest-articles/are-we-serious-about-achieving-the-sdgs-a-statisticians-perspective/>



Gennari, P., Navarro, DK. A Bold Call for Action Needed on Measuring SDG Indicators, IISD (2020): <http://sdg.iisd.org/commentary/guest-articles/a-bold-call-for-action-needed-on-measuring-sdg-indicators/>

Gennari, P., Navarro, DK. The Challenge of Measuring Agricultural Sustainability in All Its Dimensions. J Sustain Res. (2019): [https://sustainability.hapres.com/htmls/JSR\\_1101\\_Detail.html](https://sustainability.hapres.com/htmls/JSR_1101_Detail.html)

Gennari, P., Navarro, DK. Validation of methods and data for SDG indicators, IOS Press (2019): <http://www.fao.org/3/ca7577en/ca7577en.pdf>

Gennari, P., D’Orazio, M. A statistical approach for assessing progress towards the SDG targets. IOS Press (2020) <http://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/CB2881EN/>

FAO, Guidelines on data disaggregation for SDG Indicators using survey data (2021) <http://www.fao.org/3/cb3253en/CB3253EN.pdf>

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April 13 6pm Ashley Steel

**Title: “Estimating the Informal: Thinking Statistically about Woodfuel”**

The Forest Products and Statistics Team of FAO’s Forestry Department aims to help countries achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by fostering the contribution of forest products. We request, compile, and produce data on forest products, including woodfuel. But, who cares about woodfuel? Everyone! An estimated 2.8 billion people around the world use woodfuel as a primary energy source. The use of woodfuel is a significant contributor to household air pollution and the third leading risk factor of global disease burden worldwide (Lim et al., 2012). Globally, woodfuel production may also be a driver of deforestation and forest degradation (Chidumayo & Gumbo, 2013). For statisticians, woodfuel data are a particular challenge because so much of woodfuel production and trade is informal and unregistered. What can we understand from the data that do exist? How can statistical models improve our estimates? And how can we communicate our level of certainty about global trends?

The teacher will include pre-work for students composed of background reading plus downloading, graphing, and interpreting FAOSTAT data on woodfuel. Statistical topics will include questions to ask when downloading data, using graphs to answer specific questions, using conceptual models as a foundation for strong statistical models, and quantifying uncertainty.

References

Sim S.S. et al.. 2021. A comparative risk assessment of burden of disease and injury attributable to 67 risk factors and risk factor clusters in 21 regions, 1990–2010: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010. *The Lancet*: 380: 2224-2260

Chidumayo E.N. and D.J. Gumbo. 2013. The environmental impacts of charcoal production in tropical ecosystems of the world: A synthesis. *Energy for Sustainable Development* 17: 86-94.

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April 20, 2021 6 pm

**Title: "Taking errors from the tree to the world: error propagation in the Land"**

The National Forest Monitoring team at FAO supports countries in regularly monitoring the status and resources of their forests. Area-based assessments of forests resources may seem like a no-brainer: get to the forest, count the trees in some spots and multiply by the area of your forest to calculate all the trees. However, you can incur in many errors along the process, and extrapolation at large-scales is likely to accumulate them all. Here we will see how this is important to climate change mitigation, discuss how we in FAO-Forestry help countries propagate their errors and provide some recipes to reduce them.

Javier Garcia-Perez (Gamarra)  
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April 27 6pm

**Using data to infer status; how are fisheries doing locally, region wide or globally?**

Rishi Sharma, Ph.D.,  
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May 4 - Dorian Navarro

**Title: A methodological snapshot of the SDG indicators under FAO custodianship**

For each of the 21 SDG indicators under FAO custodianship, the presentation will describe the definition and the relevance for the SDG target; the compilation methodology; the key data sources and the possibility of using new data sources; the main constraints faced by countries in data reporting and the current reporting rates at regional and global level.

In preparation for the workshop, students are requested to read the background documents referenced below and to download data from FAO SDG portal and assess whether a specific country/region is going to achieve one of the SDG targets by 2030.



## References

FAO, Factsheets on the 21 SDG Indicators under Fao Custodianship (2020):

<http://www.fao.org/3/ca8958en/CA8958EN.pdf>

FAO, Tracking progress on food and agriculture-related SDG indicators 2020:

<http://www.fao.org/sdg-progress-report/en/>

FAO SDG Portal: <http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/en/>

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May 11 6pm

## **How much food is lost globally? Conceptual, methodological and data collection challenges of monitor progress against SDG 12.3 with the Food Loss Index**

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## Zoom Link

<https://uniroma1.zoom.us/j/81561203087?pwd=MlpIZ2xaVk9HNXhrbU5IREFCRFF5UT09>

## Contacts:

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