

Appendix 3.a: Developing country list of indicators

Developing Country Context: Indicators by Category					
		Indicator	Source	Country Coverage	Units, calculations used & descriptions
1. Needs					
Access to Food					
Calorie Gap					
1	1	Lack of enough money to buy food	Gallup World Poll http://www.gallup.com/services/170945/world-poll.aspx	110	Percent. This indicator is based off the following survey question: "Have there been times in the past 12 months when you did not have enough money to buy food that you or your family needed?" National level.
1	2	Undernourishment	FAO Food Security Indicators http://faostat3.fao.org/home/E	97	Percent. The prevalence of undernourishment expresses the probability that a randomly selected individual from the population consumes an amount of calories that is insufficient to cover her/his energy requirement for an active and healthy life.
1	3	Average dietary energy supply adequacy	FAO Food Security Indicators http://faostat3.fao.org/home/E	108	Percent. This indicator expresses the dietary energy supply (the national average energy supply, calories/capita/day) as a percentage of the average dietary energy requirement (a reference for adequate nutrition in the population, calories/capita/day).
Rural Poverty					
1	4	Rural multidimensional poverty headcount	Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative http://www.ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/mpi-2015/	91	Percent. This indicator identifies multiple deprivations at the household and individual level in health, education and standard of living. This analysis uses data from the USAID Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), WHO World Health Surveys and national household surveys.
1	5	Rural poverty rate	World Bank World Development Indicators and own calculations http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators	78	Percent. This indicator is the rural poverty headcount ratio at \$1.25 per day (PPP), as a percentage of rural population. Calculated by using share of rural headcount in poverty at national poverty lines to approximate share of rural headcount in poverty at \$1.25/day. Original sources include United Nations, Census reports of national offices, Eurostat, US Census Bureau.
Malnutrition					
Lack of Dietary Diversity					
1	6	Food consumption score (FCS)	World Food Programme	31	Percent. This indicator measures the percentage of the national population that falls into a 'poor' FCS score category, and 'borderline' category. Double weight is given to the result in the 'poor' category. The FCS score system is a measure of the frequency of consumption of different food groups consumed by a household during the 7 days before the survey.
1	7	Average protein supply	FAO Food Security Indicators http://faostat3.fao.org/home/E	109	Grams/capita/day. This indicator provides information on the quality of the diet. The indicator is calculated in three year averages to reduce the impact of possible errors in estimated DES (see above), due to the difficulties in properly accounting of stock variations in major food.
1	8	Percent of calories from staples	FAO Food Security Indicators http://faostat3.fao.org/home/E	109	Percent. This indicator expresses the energy supply (kcal/caput/day) provided by cereals, roots and tubers as a percentage of the total dietary energy supply (kcal/caput/day, see above indicator) calculated from the corresponding countries in the FAOSTAT food balance sheets.
Child Malnutrition					
1	9	Under 5 wasting	FAO Food Security Indicators http://faostat3.fao.org/home/E	110	Percent. This indicator measures the percentage of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population for ages 0-59. Original source: WHO.
1	10	Under 5 stunting	FAO Food Security Indicators http://faostat3.fao.org/home/E	110	Percent. This indicator measures the percentage of stunting (height-for-age less than 2 standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median) among children aged 0-5 years. Original Source: WHO.
1	11	Anemia in children	World Bank World Development Indicators http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators	111	Percent. This indicator measures the percentage of children under 5 with hemoglobin levels of less than 110 grams per liter at sea level. Original Source: WHO.
Agricultural Productivity Gap					
Output Gap					
1	12	Cereal yield (kg per hectare)	World Bank World Development Indicators http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators	115	Kg/ha. This indicator measures the total yield per country for wheat, rice, maize, barley, oats, rye, millet, sorghum, buckwheat, and mixed grains. Cereal crops harvested for hay or harvested green for food, feed, or silage and those used for grazing are excluded. Qatar, Oman, Kuwait and UAE values are excluded due to extreme outliers. Original Source: FAO.
1	13	Agricultural value added per worker	World Bank World Development Indicators http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators	116	Constant 2005 USD, logged. This indicator measures the output of the agricultural sector (ISIC divisions 1-5), less the value of intermediate inputs. Original Source: WB National Accounts & FAO.
1	14	Cold storage	Global Cold Chain Alliance	26	Cubic meters/agricultural value added. This indicator measures refrigerated warehouse capacity.
1	15	Family farm prevalence	FAO (Benjamin Graub) http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X15001217	47	Percent. This indicator measures the area of family farms (farms < 10ha, though based on individual criteria in certain cases, ha) as a percentage of total agricultural area (ha).

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Technology Gap					
1	16	Percent of area devoted to modern varieties	CGIAR DIIVA (Diffusion and Impact of Improved Varieties in Africa database) http://www.asti.cgiar.org/diiva	33	Percent. This indicator measures the percentage of agricultural area for crops that is devoted to improved varieties: bananas, barley, beans, cassava, chickpeas, cowpeas, durum wheat, faba beans, field pea, groundnuts, lentils, maize, pearl millet, pigeon-peas, potatoes, rice, sorghum, soybeans, spring bread wheat, sweet potatoes, yams.
1	17	Agricultural TFP growth	US Department of Agriculture (Keith Fuglie) http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/international-agricultural-productivity.aspx	112	Percent. This indicator measures the rate of growth of total factor productivity in agriculture between 1961 and 2010. Original Source: FAO.
Infrastructure Gap					
1	18	Account at a formal financial institution, rural	World Bank FINDEX http://datatopics.worldbank.org/financialinclusion/	101	Percent. This indicator denotes the percentage of rural respondents (age 15+) with an account (self or together with someone else) at a bank, credit union, another financial institution (e.g., cooperative, microfinance institution), or the post office (if applicable). Includes respondents who reported having a debit card. Original Source: Demircuc-Kunt and Klapper, 2012.
1	19	Access to financing for farmers	EIU Global Food Security Index http://foodsecurityindex.eiu.com/	81	Discrete 0-4. This is a qualitative indicator that measures the availability of financing to farmers from the government, multilateral, and private sectors. Score of 4 is the best value.
1	20	Access to agricultural input markets	IFAD Rural Sector Performance Assessments http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#-doc-sources	103	Discrete 1-6. 6: Good for three years 5: Government has substantially liberalized markets and removed rural market distorting policies and practices. 4: Government has made significant efforts to liberalize markets and reduce rural market distorting policies and practices. 3: Government has made efforts to commercialise agricultural inputs and produce markets and trading systems, but to a limited extent. 2: Government has not made efforts to liberalize agricultural markets and remove rural market distorting policies and practices. 1: Unsatisfactory for three years
1	21	Arable land equipped for irrigation	FAO Food Security Indicators http://faostat3.fao.org/home/E	118	Percent. This indicator is a three year average of the area of land equipped for irrigation as a share of total arable land.
1	22	Distance to fertilizer index	McArthur & McCord, 2014 http://www.brookings.edu/research/papers/2014/09/fertilizing-growth-economic-development-mcarthur-mccord	107	Index. This indicator is an indexed measure of transport costs to the nearest nitrogen fertilizer plant by measuring the average distance between the country's agricultural centroid to the closest fertilizer plant.
1	23	Road density	World Bank World Development Indicators http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators	116	Km of road per 100 sq km of land area, logged. This indicator is the ratio of the length of the country's total road network to the country's land area. The road network includes all roads in the country: motorways, highways, main or national roads, secondary or regional roads, and other urban and rural roads. Original Source: IRF Geneva.
Vulnerability					
Environmental Shocks					
1	24	Total renewable water resources per capita	FAO Aquastat http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/sets/index.stm	115	Cubic meters/year/capita. This indicator is the annual total of actual renewable water resources per inhabitant expressed as the sum of internal renewable water resources and external actual renewable water resources, divided by the rural population. It corresponds to the maximum theoretical annual amount of water actually available for a country at a given moment.
1	25	Projected change in runoff	ND-GAIN Index - University of Notre Dame and Global Adaptation Index http://index.gain.org/	116	Percent. This indicator is a proxy for what climate change implies for surface water resources. The projected change is the percent change of annual runoff from the baseline projection (1980-2009) to the future projection (2040-2069) using a specific emission scenario (RCP4.5).
1	26	Projected change in agricultural yield	ND-GAIN Index - University of Notre Dame and Global Adaptation Index http://index.gain.org/	116	Percent. This indicator is a proxy for what climate change implies for agricultural yield. The projected change is the percent change of annual yield from the baseline projection (1980-2009) to the future projection (2040-2069)
1	27	Land degradation risk	World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), CGIAR	104	Percent. This indicator measures the percent area for each country where soil organic content (SOC) is low (<15 g kg ⁻¹) and soil erosion is higher than 50%. SOC shows the percentage of area area with < 15 g C kg ⁻¹ , while soil erosion shows the percentage of area with >50% erosion prevalence.
Production Shocks					
1	28	Volatility of agricultural production	USDA (Keith Fuglie) and own calculations http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/international-agricultural-productivity.aspx	111	Tonnes. This indicator is the coefficient of variation of agricultural production over the period 2000-2013 on detrended series per country (using 1970-2013 series). Original Source: FAO gross agricultural output.
1	29	Variation in cereal crop yields	World Bank World Development Indicators and own calculations http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators	116	Tonnes/ha. This indicator is the coefficient of variation of cereal crop yields over the period 2000-2013 on detrended series per country (using 1970-2013 series). Original Source: FAO.
1	30	Food production variability	FAO Food Security Indicators and own calculations http://faostat3.fao.org/home/E	110	USD/person. This indicator is the coefficient of variation of food production over the period 2000-2013 on detrended series per country (using 1970-2013 series).

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Consumption Shocks					
1	31	Household exposure to food price shocks	EIU Global Food Security Index, FAO Food Security Indicators, and own calculations http://faostat3.fao.org/home/E	69	Index. This indicator is the product of the percentage of household expenditure that is spent on food at a national level (from EIU) and the Domestic food price volatility index (from FAO). Original Data for Percentage of Household Expenditure on Food: FAO, UN Original data for Volatility Index: FAO, ILO, World Bank ICP
1	32	Country in receipt of emergency food aid for 8–10 years	OECD Creditor Reporting System https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1	100	Binary 0/1. This indicator counts whether a country has been receiving food aid for at least 8 years during the 10-year period of 2004–2013 based on Creditor Reporting System (CRS) info and thereby highlights chronic food aid recipients.
2. Policies					
Agricultural Economic Policy					
Rural Investment Climate					
2	1	Investment climate for rural businesses	IFAD Rural Sector Performance Assessments http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#-doc-sources	103	Discrete 1–6. 6: Good for three years 5: Government has made major efforts to encourage private traders to open a business 4: Government is making efforts to encourage private traders to open a business 3: Government efforts to encourage private traders to open a business are weak 2: The policy and institutional framework effectively discourages the emergence of rural private businesses with legal status. 1: Unsatisfactory for three years
2	2	Policy framework for rural organizations	IFAD Rural Sector Performance Assessments http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#-doc-sources	103	Discrete 1–6. 6: Good for three years 5: Government is pro-active in its political and legal support for the establishment of conditions conducive to the development of organizations of the rural poor. 4: Government may make efforts to create the conditions conducive to the establishment of organizations of rural poor people 3: While the government may not be officially opposed to the existence of organizations of the rural poor, it makes no effort to create the conditions that facilitate their development. 2: The government opposes efforts of the rural poor to organize or to strengthen their representation. 1: Unsatisfactory for three years
2	3	Accountability in rural areas	IFAD Rural Sector Performance Assessments http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#-doc-sources	103	Discrete 1–6. 6: Good for three years 5: Government has fully decentralized administrative and fiscal authority to the local level 4: Government has done much to decentralize administrative and fiscal authority to the local level 3: Government has a policy of decentralizing limited administrative authority to the local level, but this is not accompanied by fiscal decentralization or the institutional reforms and safeguards necessary to enhance transparency and accountability and to eliminate local corruption. 2: Government has no effective policy for decentralizing administrative or fiscal authority. 1: Unsatisfactory for three years
2	4	Access to land	IFAD Rural Sector Performance Assessments http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#-doc-sources	103	Discrete 1–6. 6: Good for three years 5: A range of land access mechanisms is available to rural poor households, including women, indigenous populations and other vulnerable groups, and their land access is generally secure. 4: A majority of rural poor households, including women, indigenous populations and other vulnerable groups, have access to land. 3: A majority of rural poor households have access to some land, though this access is often insecure. 2: Rural poor households typically have either no access, or at best insecure access, to land. 1: Unsatisfactory for three years
2	5	Access to water for agriculture	IFAD Rural Sector Performance Assessments http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#-doc-sources	103	Discrete 1–6. 6: Good for three years 5: Government is actively pursuing a clear and equitable strategy for water resources management that recognizes the imperatives of agricultural water use 4: Government has a water resources management strategy that provides an integrated framework for equitable water resources allocation 3: Government may have a water resources management strategy, but does not use it effectively to manage the allocation of water resources. 2: Government policy (or PRSP where it exists) does not highlight the need for an equitable allocation of water resources for agriculture. 1: Unsatisfactory for three years
2	6	Enabling conditions for rural financial services	IFAD Rural Sector Performance Assessments http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#-doc-sources	103	Discrete 1–6. 6: Good for three years 5: Government development plans (including PRSPs) fully recognize the importance of a well-functioning rural finance subsector 4: Development plans recognize the important role of financial services in the rural development process 3: Government development plans make general supportive comments on the importance of rural finance and access for the rural poor 2: The role of rural finance (including but not restricted to credit) and access for the rural poor is not adequately recognized in government policies 1: Unsatisfactory for three years

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2	7	Dialogue with rural organizations	IFAD Rural Sector Performance Assessments http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#-doc-sources	103	Discrete 1–6. 6: Good for three years 5: There are well-established political processes for rural organizations to enter into dialogue with government at all levels 4: There is a process for rural organizations to enter into dialogue with government or to lobby government 3: There is no direct or transparent process for rural organizations to enter into dialogue with government 2: There is no process or opportunity for rural organizations to enter into dialogue with government. 1: Unsatisfactory for three years
2	8	Corruption	Worldwide Governance Indicators http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home	117	Index. This indicator captures perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as “capture” of the state by elites and private interests. Original Source: 22 individual sources.
2	9	Political stability	Worldwide Governance Indicators http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home	117	Index. This indicator captures perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically-motivated violence, including terrorism. Original Source: 9 individual sources.
2	10	Rule of law	Worldwide Governance Indicators http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home	117	Index. This indicator captures perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, and in particular, the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence. Original Source: 23 individual sources.
2	11	Doing business index	World Bank http://www.doingbusiness.org/data	114	Index. This indicator uses a similar distance-to-frontier methodology in order to rank countries based on their ease of doing business. Higher rankings (a low numerical value) indicate better, usually simpler, regulations for businesses and stronger protections of property rights. Original Source: Mailed questionnaires to business and other stakeholders.
Agricultural Pricing and Trade Distortions					
2	12	Nominal rate of assistance	World Bank (Anderson et. al.) www.worldbank.org/agdistortions	46	Percent. This indicator measures to what extent the domestic producer prices exceeds the border price. This domestic-to-border-price-ratio is set up to be negative if farmers receive less than the price at the country's border for a similar product and positive if the opposite is the case. Original Source: OECD, FAO, World Bank. We have taken the absolute value of these values in order to be able to capture market distortions in either direction of support.
2	13	Relative rate of assistance	World Bank (Anderson et. al.) www.worldbank.org/agdistortions	41	Percent. This indicator is the ratio of protection of agricultural tradables in comparison to non-agricultural tradables. We have taken the absolute value of these values in order to be able to capture market distortions in either direction of support. Original Source: OECD, FAO, World Bank.
2	14	Consumer tax equivalent of farmer support	World Bank (Anderson et. al.) www.worldbank.org/agdistortions	47	Percent. This indicator measures consumer protection similar to NRA above. It differs from the NRA if there are government interventions in place other than border interventions, i.e. domestic taxes and subsidies, exchange rate interventions. Original Source: OECD, FAO, World Bank. We have taken the absolute value of these values in order to be able to capture market distortions in either direction of support.
2	15	Welfare reduction index	World Bank (Anderson et. al.) www.worldbank.org/agdistortions	47	Percent. This indicator measures the global welfare effects of government interventions in the markets for traded products, by taking into account the fact that the welfare cost of a price distortion is proportional to the square of the tax or subsidy rate: the larger the variance in assistance levels within a sector, the greater the potential for resources to be used in activities which do not maximize economic welfare. Original Source: OECD, FAO, World Bank.
2	16	Non-tariff barriers, agriculture	WTO https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/status_e/itip_e.htm	71	Percent. This indicator measures the total number of non-tariff measures (Anti dumping, Countervailing, Safeguards, Sanitary and Phytosanitary [Regular], Special Safeguards, and Technical Barriers to Trade) initiated by a country between 01/01/2009 to 31/12/2013 on agricultural products as a percentage of total measures initiated by all countries on agricultural products for this time period.
2	17	Average applied MFN tariff, agriculture	WTO https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/status_e/itip_e.htm	104	Percent. This indicator represents the simple, average applied most-favored-nation (MFN) tariff for agricultural products.
2	18	Trade bias index	World Bank (Anderson et. al.) www.worldbank.org/agdistortions	44	Percent. This indicator measures the support to the importing-competing agricultural sector compared to the exporting agricultural sector. Original Source: OECD, FAO, World Bank. We have taken the absolute value of these values in order to be able to capture market distortions in either direction of support.
2	19	Trade reduction index	World Bank (Anderson et. al.) www.worldbank.org/agdistortions	47	Percent. This indicator captures the aggregate trade- and welfare-reducing effects of all policies that affect consumer and producer prices of farm products from all price-distorting policy measures in place. The trade reduction index (TRI) offers an indication of the world trade effects of government interventions in the markets for traded products, by properly accommodating trade subsidies alongside trade taxes. Original Source: OECD, FAO, World Bank.
2	20	Time to export	World Bank World Development Indicators http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators	114	Days. This indicator measures the length of time needed to export a given good. The time calculation for a procedure starts from the moment it is initiated and runs until it is completed. Original Source: Doing Business.
2	21	Logistics performance index, transport	World Bank World Development Indicators http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators	112	Index. This indicator is logistics professionals' perceptions of a country's quality of trade and transport related infrastructure (e.g. ports, railroads, roads, information technology). Scores are averaged across all respondents
2	22	Peak tariffs	WTO and own calculations https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/status_e/itip_e.htm	100	Percent. This indicator measures the share of agricultural tariff lines (at the 6 digit Harmonized System code level) which have an average ad valorem duty for MFN applied tariffs of >15%.

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Research, Skills, Extension					
2	23	Agricultural R&D as percent of agricultural GDP	Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators (ASTI) – IFPRI http://www.asti.cgiar.org/globaloverview	54	Percent. This indicator measures public (government, higher education and non-profit) spending on agricultural research and development as a share of agricultural GDP.
2	24	Access to agricultural extension services	Institute of Development Studies (IDS) Hunger And Nutrition Commitment Index http://www.hancindex.org/the-index/	45	Discrete 1–6. 6: Good for three years 5: Government encourages the development of complementary pluralistic research and extension services... 4: Public agricultural research and extension have made major efforts to improve the participation of poor farmers in setting priorities 3: The agricultural research and extension system is weak and does not address the needs of poor farmers. 2: Extension services are the exclusive preserve of government, and poor farmers have no say in setting priorities or in controlling funds for agricultural research and extension 1: Unsatisfactory for three years Original Source: IFAD Rural Sector Performance Assessments.
2	25	Share of researchers with PHD	ASTI, IFPRI http://www.asti.cgiar.org/globaloverview	53	Number/rural capita. This indicator measures the number of PhD-qualified agricultural researchers per rural capita in a given country.
2	26	Share of female researchers	ASTI, IFPRI http://www.asti.cgiar.org/globaloverview	53	Number/rural capita. This indicator represents the number of female agricultural researchers per rural capita in a given country.
Political Prioritization					
Agriculture					
2	27	Agricultural spending intensity	IFPRI Statistics of Public Expenditure for Economic Development (SPEED) http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/19525	83	Percent. This indicator is government national agriculture expenditure as a percentage of agricultural GDP. Original Source: IMF, World Bank, national accounts.
2	28	Degree to which FNS features in citizen priorities	MyWorld http://peoplesvoiceschallenge.org/data/	117	Percent. This indicator measures the share of a country's total responses that listed priority 109 = "Affordable and nutritious food" as one of the six priorities in the MyWorld survey for a given year.
2	29	Allocation and management of resources for rural development	IFAD Rural Sector Performance Assessments http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#-doc-sources	103	Discrete 1–6. 6: Good for three years 5: The national development plan (or PRSP) and budget document emphasize the important role that the agricultural and rural development sector must play in poverty reduction and economic growth; sector policy/policies are consistent with that analysis and advocate an appropriate approach for reducing rural poverty and promoting broad-based growth. 4: The national development plan (or PRSP) and budget document emphasizes the important role that the agricultural and rural development sector must play in poverty reduction and economic growth. 3: The national development plan (or PRSP) and budget document give some emphasis to agriculture and rural development; but the sectoral policy/policies do not provide a strong basis for reducing rural poverty and promoting broad-based growth. 2: The national development plan (or PRSP, where there is one) and budget document give little emphasis to agriculture and rural development; and the sector policy/policies are not appropriate as a basis for reducing rural poverty and promoting broad-based growth. 1: Unsatisfactory for three years
Nutrition					
2	30	National dietary guidelines	EIU Global Food Security Index http://foodsecurityindex.eiu.com/	81	Binary 0/1. This indicator measures whether the government has established guidelines for a balanced and nutritious diet. Original Source: qualitative scoring by EIU analysts based on WHO, FAO, and national health ministry documents.
2	31	Time bound nutrition targets	IDS Hunger And Nutrition Commitment Index http://www.hancindex.org/the-index/	45	Binary 0/1. This indicator measures whether governments identify time bound nutrition targets in public policy documents. Original source: Save the Children.
2	32	Governments promote complementary feeding	IDS Hunger And Nutrition Commitment Index http://www.hancindex.org/the-index/	45	Binary 0/1. This indicator measures whether governments promote complementary feeding practices of children aged 6–9 months and continued breastfeeding of children at ages 12–15 and 20–23 months. Original source: Sun Reports/World Breast Feeding Trends Initiative.
2	33	Food safety score	World Health Organisation http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.imr.IHR11?lang=en	99	Percent. This indicator measures the percentage of the WHO's recommended International Health Regulations related to food safety that have been attained.
Rural Social Assistance					
2	34	Food safety net programs	EIU Global Food Security Index http://foodsecurityindex.eiu.com/	81	Score. This qualitative indicator (scoring by EIU analysts) measures the variety of public incentives to protect the poor from food-related shocks. This indicator considers food safety net programmes, which include in-kind food transfers (ie food vouchers), and the existence of school feeding programmes by the government, NGOs, or multilateral sector.
2	35	Social safety net Coverage	World Bank ASPIRE http://datatopics.worldbank.org/aspire/home	78	Percent. This indicator measures the percentage of the poorest 20% of rural population participating in social assistance programs (includes direct and indirect beneficiaries). Original Source: Household Surveys.
2	36	Social safety net benefit incidence	World Bank ASPIRE http://datatopics.worldbank.org/aspire/home	78	Percent. This indicator measures the percentage of benefits going to the poorest quintile(rural) of the post-transfer (or pre-transfer) welfare distribution relative to the total benefits going to the population, for social assistance programs. Original Source: Household Surveys.
2	37	Social safety net adequacy	World Bank ASPIRE http://datatopics.worldbank.org/aspire/home	65	Percent. This indicator measures the percentage of the total transfer amount received by all beneficiaries in poorest quintile (rural) as a share of the total welfare of beneficiaries in that quintile, for social assistance programs. Original Source: Household Surveys.

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Women's Enabling Environment					
2	38	Secure access to land	OECD Social Institutions and Gender Index http://genderindex.org/	109	Index 0-1. This indicator measures whether women and men have equal and secure access to land use, control and ownership. 0: The law guarantees the same rights to own, use and control land to both women and men 0.5: The law guarantees the same rights to own, use and control land to women and men, but there are some customary, traditional or religious practices that discriminate against women 1: The law does not guarantee the same rights to own, use and control land to women and men, or women have no legal rights to own, use and control land. Original Source: Reports, surveys from specific country or region.
2	39	Access to financial services	OECD Social Institutions and Gender Index http://genderindex.org/	109	Index 0-1. This indicator measures whether women and men have equal access to financial services. 0: The law guarantees the same rights to access formal financial services (e.g. credit, bank account and bank loans) to both women and men 0.5: The law guarantees the same rights to access formal financial services to both women and men, but there are some customary, traditional or religious practices that discriminate against women 1: The law does not guarantee the same rights to access formal financial services to women and men, or women have no legal rights to access financial services. Original Source: Reports, surveys from specific country or region.
3. Resources					
Public Investment					
Domestic Public Investment					
3	1	Government spending on agriculture	IFPRI SPEED, World Bank World Development Indicators, World Bank BOOST database and World Bank Public Expenditure Reviews http://wbi.worldbank.org/boost/	118	Constant 2013 USD/rural capita. This indicator measures government national agriculture expenditure (disbursements). Qatar and Kuwait values are excluded due to extreme outliers in public spending. Original Source: IMF, World Bank, national accounts
Official Development Assistance					
3	2	ODA to FNS	OECD Creditor Reporting System https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1	118	Constant 2013 USD/rural capita. This indicator measures official development assistance received by developing countries via all channels minus Other Official Flows. Qatar and Kuwait values are excluded due to extreme outliers in public spending. Values are from gross disbursements, for purposecodes identified as being agriculture and food security relevant.
3	3	ODA to FNS - China	AidData http://china.aiddata.org/	118	Constant 2013 USD/rural capita. This indicator measures the estimated Chinese aid to the agriculture sector by country, based on a JICA-RI paper, China MOFCOM 2009 and 2011 foreign assistance White Papers, and AidData China-Africa dataset. Qatar and Kuwait values are excluded due to extreme outliers in public spending. The values represent disbursements for all projects in the database whose status is either completed or in implementation.
Other Official Flows					
3	4	Official flows to FNS - India	AidData http://aiddata.org/	118	Constant 2013 USD/rural capita. This indicator represents the sum of amounts committed for purposecodes identified as being agriculture and food security relevant in AidData's main dataset for India. This indicator is expressed as a three-year moving average of the original data, to correct for the lumpiness of the data. Qatar and Kuwait values are excluded due to extreme outliers in public spending. Original Source: Ministry of External Affairs, India and Exim Bank of India.
3	5	Official flows to FNS - Brazil	AidData http://aiddata.org/	118	Constant 2013 USD/rural capita. This indicator measures the sum of amounts committed for purposecodes identified as being agriculture and food security relevant in AidData main dataset for Brazil. This indicator is expressed as a three-year moving average of the original data, to correct for the lumpiness of the data. Qatar and Kuwait values are excluded due to extreme outliers in public spending. Original Source: Agência Brasileira de Cooperação (ABC) of Brazil.
3	6	Other official flows (DAC)	AidData http://aiddata.org/	118	Constant 2013 USD/rural capita. Qatar and Kuwait values are excluded due to extreme outliers in public spending. This indicator captures the transactions by the official sector with aid recipient countries which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as Official Development Assistance or Official Aid, either because they are not primarily aimed at development, or because they have a Grant Element of less than 25 per cent.
Private External Investment					
Foreign Direct Investment					
3	7	FDI to agriculture	Financial Times FDI Markets http://www.fdimarkets.com/	118	Constant 2013 USD/rural capita. This indicator measures the FDI inflows (commitments) to the following subsectors from all source countries in the Financial Times database: all other food, animal food, animal production, animal slaughtering and processing, coffee and tea, crop production, dairy products, fishing hunting and trapping, food and vegetables and specialist foods, grains and oilseed, sugar and confectionary products. Qatar and Kuwait values are excluded due to extreme outliers in public spending. This indicator is expressed as a three-year moving average of the original data, to correct for the lumpiness of the data.
US NGOs and Philanthropy					
3	8	Philanthropy	AidData http://aiddata.org/	118	Constant 2013 USD/rural capita. This indicator measures the sum of amounts committed to ag/forestry/fishing and dev aid/food security in AidData aggregate search. Qatar and Kuwait values are excluded due to extreme outliers in public spending. Original Source: US Foundations.
3	9	NGO	InterAction http://ngoaidmap.org/	118	Constant 2013 USD/rural capita. This indicator measures the sum of incoming project budgets (commitments) in the InterAction Food Security database. Qatar and Kuwait values are excluded due to extreme outliers in public spending. This indicator is expressed as a three-year moving average of the original data, to correct for the lumpiness of the data.