

SECTION 6.5

FIELD OPERATION

- PROPER IMPLEMENTATION OF SAMPLING DESIGN
- NON-SAMPLING ERRORS

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What is data for?

Providing a basis for management;
decision makings; monitoring and control; assessment and analyses

- Data on what? -- contents
- Where are we? -- current status
- How to improve? -- steps for improvement

Required data quality

Relative .vs. Absolute
Sample .vs. Census
Indirect measurement .vs. Direct measurement

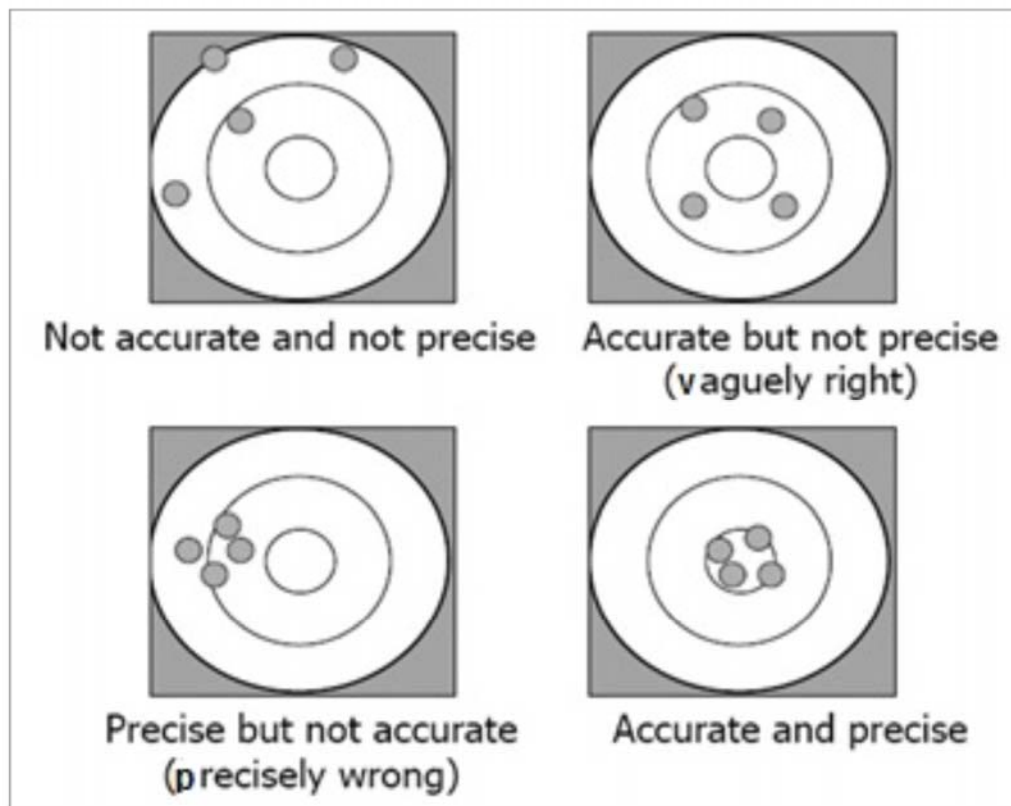
- Non-bias in terms of objective
- Understandings on underlying assumptions
- Assessment on uncertainties (errors and biases)

Keys toward better data

- Utilization
- Multiple view points / sources

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Accuracy and precision



What needed for actual implementation?

- Define priority areas to monitor
- Review and stock takings of data collection opportunities in comparison to relevant components of core data frame
 - > Define National central core data frame
- Adjust existing system to enable data link with national central core frame:
 - Enhancement of administrative
 - Direct use/ report of disaggregated raw data
 - Effective use of GIS, satellite imageries, etc

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Do not forget:

- Cost-accuracy balance
- Cost for long-term maintenance
- Balance between robustness and sensitiveness
- Storage of original data
- Maintenance of well-documented metadata
- Balance between self-reporting and objective enumeration
- Incentive/ benefits for respondents of providing accurate/ skewed information

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Group discussion:

- Discuss tips/ wisdom to ensure to design data collection and sampling to be representative for the targeted priority indicators.
- What will be an extent of acceptance for non-targeted indicators.