Global Strategy
IMPROVING AG-STATISTICS

Minimum Core Data Set

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Regional Action Plan to Improve
Agricultural and Rural Statistics

Background

- The Global Strategy describes three pillars on which the strategy is built
- A minimum set of core data is the first pillar
  - Establish a minimum set of internationally comparable data that countries will disseminate on a regular basis to meet current and emerging demands

Why do we need a core set?

- Required by the global statistical system to monitor issues that go beyond national boundaries
- Core set defines the framework for the agricultural and rural components of the National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS).
- A building block to integrate agriculture and rural statistics into the national system.

Overview of the minimum set of core data

- Variable Types:

Economic	Social	Environmental	Geographic Location
• Output • Trade • Stocks • Inputs • Agro Processing • Prices • Expenditure on agriculture and Rural Development • Rural Infrastructure	• Demographics • Labor Status • Household Income • Housing condition	• Soil degradation • Water pollution due to agriculture • Air pollution due to agriculture	• GIS coordinates • Degree of Urbanization

Minimum set of core data

- It is not possible to meet every data requirement every year
  - Eg FAO database includes over 150 crop items
- Global Strategy defines a minimum set
  - 15 commodities – 95% of world production
    - Wheat, maize, barley, sorghum, rice, sugar cane, soybeans, cotton
    - Cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and poultry
    - Core aquaculture and fisheries commodity (country specific)
  - Key economic, environmental, social indicators

A Commodity is 'important' if:

- At the Global level it
  - contributes to agricultural production globally
  - contributes to any indicator needed to monitor and evaluate development policies, food security and progress towards meeting MDGs
  - is an input to the global balances of supply and demand for food and other agricultural products
- At the Country level it
  - accounts for a major proportion of land use
  - is an input to the national accounts and national food balance sheets
  - contributes significantly to farm and rural household well-being
  - has an effect on the environment and climate
  - is a staple food item in the country
  - is an export commodity for the country

Crops

- Core crop items are: wheat, maize, barley, sorghum, rice, sugar cane, soybeans and cotton
- Should all core crop items be included in the country minimum core data set?
  - YES, unless
    - they are not grown in the country, or
    - they are not an 'important' crop
- Other crop items should be added to the country minimum core data set if they are an 'important' crop in the country

Data required for crop items

- Area planted and harvested, yield and production
- Amounts in storage at beginning of harvest
- Area of cropland that is irrigated
- Producer and consumer prices
- Amounts utilized for own consumption, food, feed, seed, fiber, oil for food, bioenergy
- net trade or imports and exports
- Early warning indicators such as precipitation, wind-shield surveys of crop conditions, and vegetative indices provided by satellite observations

Livestock

- Core livestock items are: cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and poultry
- Should all core livestock items be included in the country minimum core data set?
  - Yes, unless
    - they are not relevant in the country, or
    - they are not an 'important' livestock commodity
- Other livestock items should be added to the country minimum core data set if they are 'important' to the country

Data required for livestock items

- Inventory and annual births
- Production of products such as meat, milk, eggs and wool
- net trade or imports and exports
- Producer and consumer prices

Aquaculture and fisheries products

- Main products to be determined at country level
- Data required
  - For aquaculture: Area cultured, production, prices and net trade or imports and exports
  - For fisheries: quantity landed and discarded, number of days fished, amounts processed for food and non-food uses, prices, and imports and exports

Core Forestry production

- Main products to be determined at country level
- Data required
  - Area in woodlands and forests, quantities removed, and their prices for land associated with agricultural holdings
  - Area in woodlands and forests, quantities removed, and their prices for products from non-agricultural holdings and respective utilizations

Core agricultural inputs

- Contribute to measures of productivity which are important to monitoring and evaluating steps to reduce poverty and hunger
  - Quantities of fertiliser and pesticides used
  - Water and energy consumed
  - Capital stocks such as machinery by purpose
  - Number of people of working age by sex
  - Number of workers hired by agricultural holders
  - Employment of household members on the agricultural holding

Core economic data

- Producer and consumer prices
- Public expenditures on subsidies
- Public expenditures on agriculture and rural development
- Rural infrastructure

Core socioeconomic data

- Assist the measurement of economic well-being of rural households to guide policy decisions about development efforts to reduce poverty
  - Household income by source
  - Number of households and household composition
  - Population by age and sex
  - Labour force and employment status
  - Education levels
  - Housing conditions

Core environmental data

- If available, measures of the impact of agriculture would be desirable
  - Eg, soil degradation, water pollution and emissions due to agriculture
- In practice, the following are likely to be used as proxies
  - Land cover and use
  - Water use
  - Fertiliser and pesticide use

Core geographic location data

- Location of the statistical unit
- Degree of urbanization

Frequency of collection / reporting

- Not all items in the minimum core data set will be needed annually
- Basic production data items are required annually
- Annual data will also be required for
  - Items which can change significantly from year to year
- For other items, frequency, and geographic coverage, will be determined based on
  - Cost of producing the data
  - Available resources
  - Expected degree of change for the item over time

Determining National priorities

- Each country will need to
  - Select which core items to include in its national system
  - Add other items relevant to the country
  - Decide how frequently each item should be provided

What will be asked during the IdCA?

- Is the data item available in the country?
- Who is the responsible agency for producing it?
- When was it last collected and how frequent?
- What is the main source of data?
- What is the geographical coverage?
- Quality perception?
- Is it available online?
- Does it follow international classifications?

Sustainability

- Once the minimum core data set is agreed it needs to be collected and disseminated at the frequency and geographic detail specified
- Initially donor support may be needed to enable this
- Ultimately funding needs to be provided from within the country

Dimensions of Capacity Assessment Framework

- Institutional Infrastructure (Prerequisite of capacity)
- Resources – Financial and Human (Inputs)
- Statistical Methods and Practices (Throughputs)
- Availability of Statistical Information (Outputs)

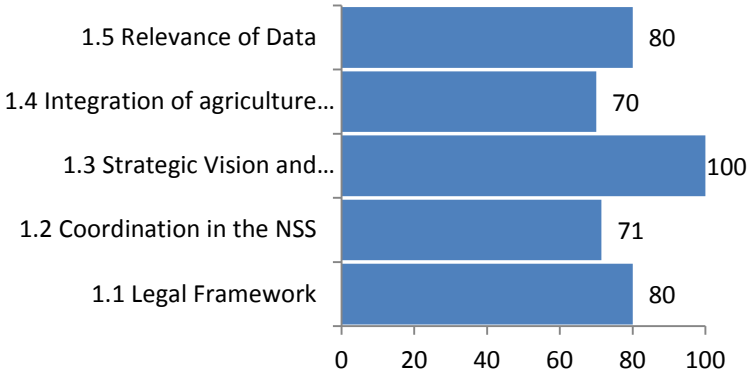
Capacity Assessment Framework

- **Asia Pacific**
  - Assessment made along 4 dimensions and 23 elements
  - Guidelines published by GO were used
  - CAQ canvassed during the assessment phase
  - Data scrutinized and referred back to NC for clarification, where necessary
  - CCIs for **Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Bhutan** and **Bangladesh** are presented here

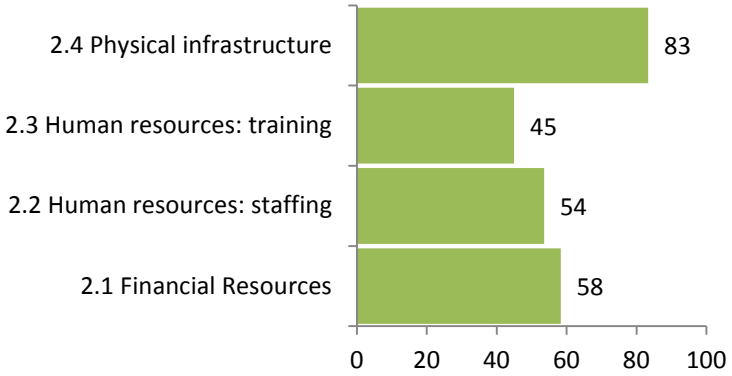
Agricultural and Rural Statistics Capacity Framework	
Capacity Dimensions	Elements
I. Institutional Infrastructure (PREREQUISITES)	1.1. Legal Framework
	1.2 Coordination in the Agricultural Statistical System
	1.3 Strategic Vision and Planning for Agricultural Statistics
	1.4 Integration of Agriculture in the National Statistics System
	1.5-Relevance of data (user interface)
II. Resources (INPUT DIMENSION)	2.1 Financial Resources
	2.2 Human Resources: Staffing
	2.3 Human Resources: Training
	2.4 Physical Infrastructure
III. Statistical Methods and Practices (THROUGHPUT DIMENSION)	3.1 Statistical Software Capability
	3.2 Data Collection Technology
	3.3 IT infrastructure
	3.4 General Statistical Infrastructure
	3.5 Adoption of International Standards
	3.6 General Statistical Activities
	3.7 Agricultural Market and Price Information
	3.8 Agricultural Surveys
	3.9 Analysis and Use of Data
	3.10 Quality of Surveys
IV. Availability of Statistical Information (OUTPUT DIMENSION)	4.1 Core Data Availability
	4.2 Timeliness
	4.3 Usability of data
	4.4 Data Accessibility

Bangladesh

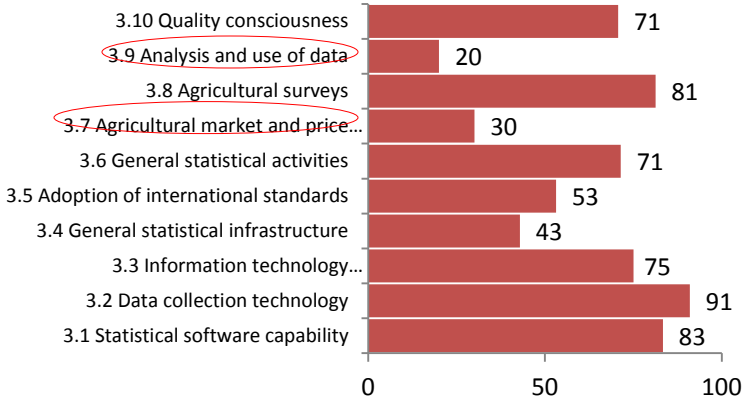
Institutional Infrastructure*



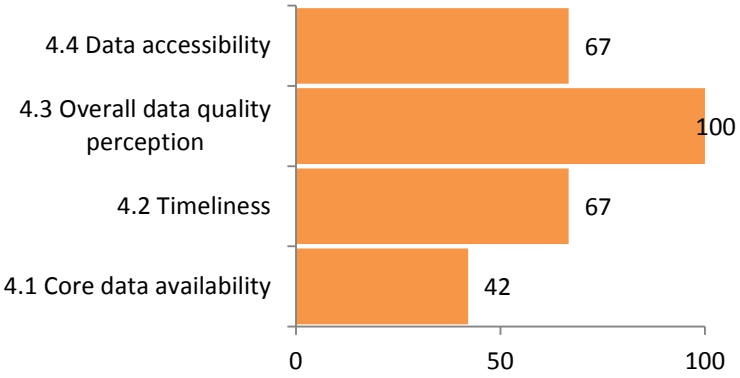
Resources*



Statistical Methods and Practices*



Availability of Statistical Information*



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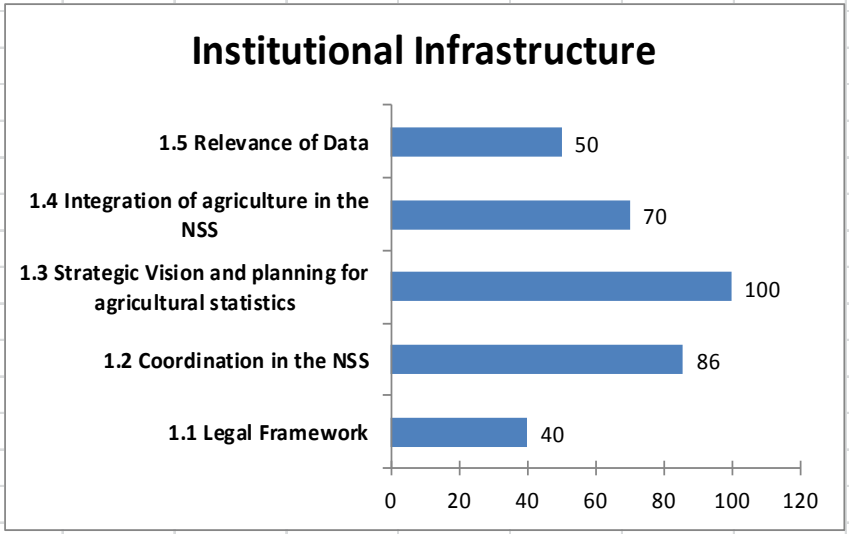
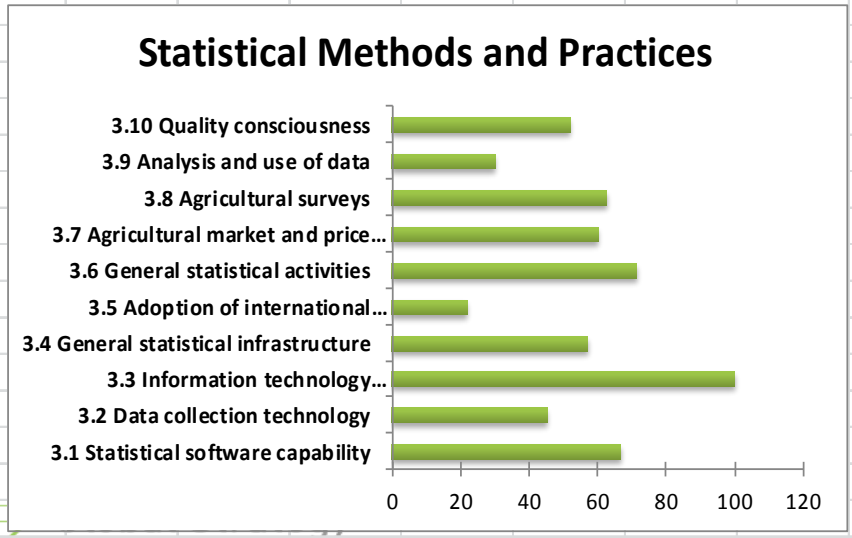
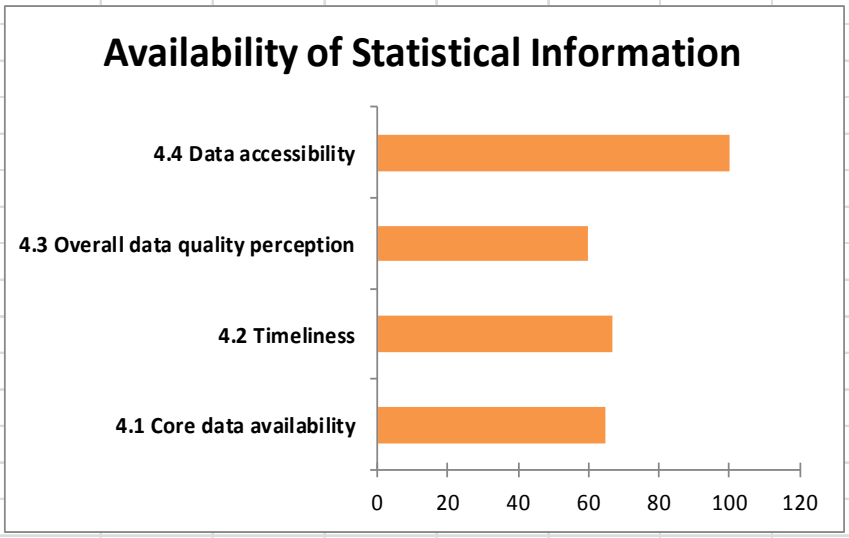
*Representative of National Statistics Office (BBS)

Bhutan


Institutional Infrastructure
1.5 Relevance of Data
50
1.4 Integration of agriculture in the NSS
70
1.3 Strategic Vision and planning for agricultural statistics
100
1.2 Coordination in the NSS
86
1.1 Legal Framework
40
0
20
40
60
80
100
120

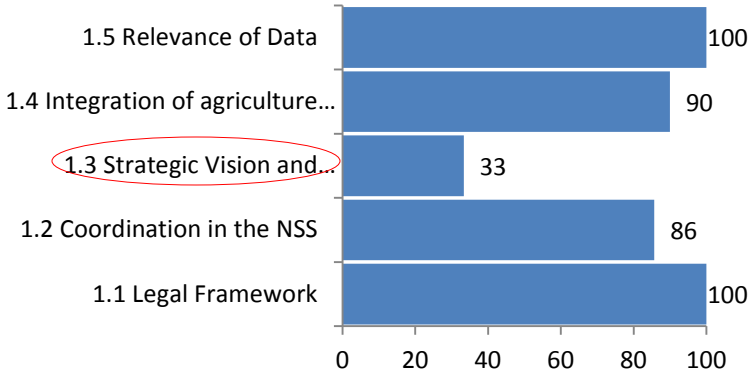

Resources
2.4 Physical infrastructure
2.3 Human resources: training
2.2 Human resources: staffing
2.1 Financial Resources
0
20
40
60
80
100
120


Statistical Methods and Practices
3.10 Quality consciousness
3.9 Analysis and use of data
3.8 Agricultural surveys
3.7 Agricultural market and price...
3.6 General statistical activities
3.5 Adoption of international...
3.4 General statistical infrastructure
3.3 Information technology...
3.2 Data collection technology
3.1 Statistical software capability
0
20
40
60
80
100
120

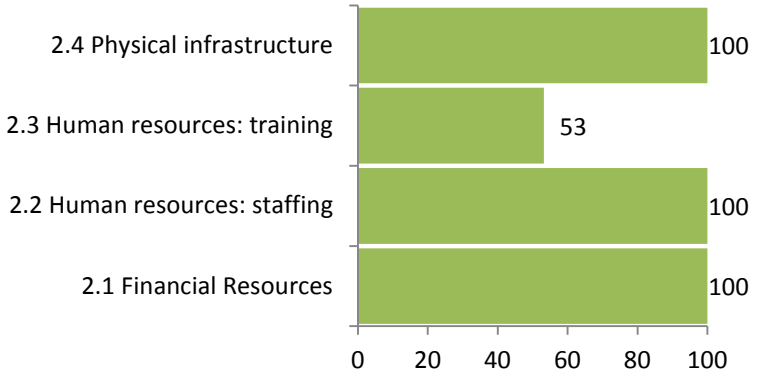

Availability of Statistical Information
4.4 Data accessibility
4.3 Overall data quality perception
4.2 Timeliness
4.1 Core data availability
0
20
40
60
80
100
120

CCIs for Indonesia

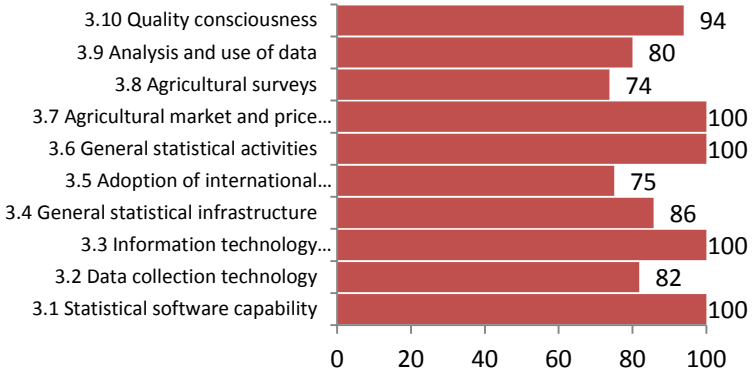
Institutional Infrastructure*



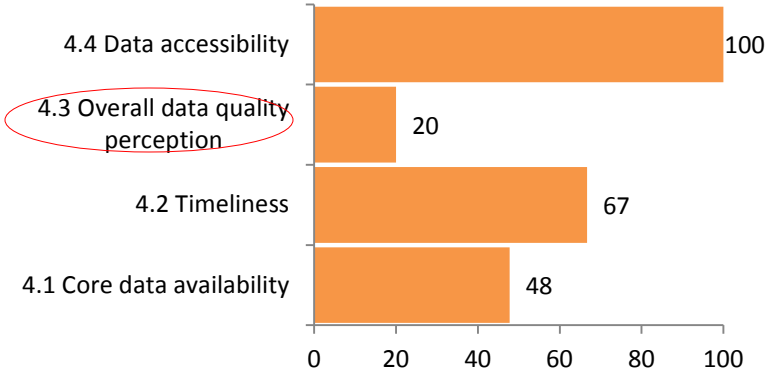
Resources*



Statistical Methods and Practices*



Availability of Statistical Information*



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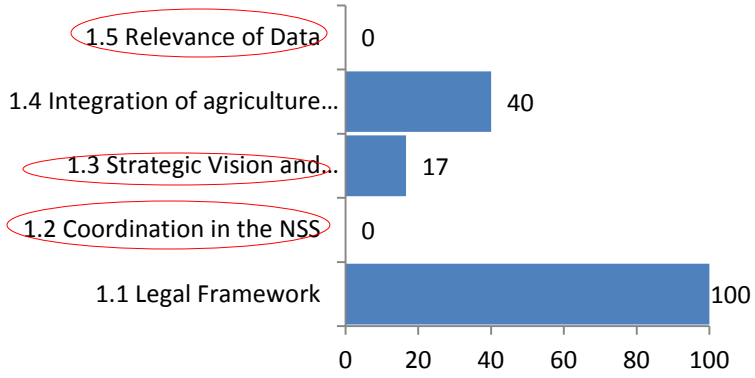
*Representative of complete NSS

CCIs for Sri Lanka

Institutional Infrastructure*



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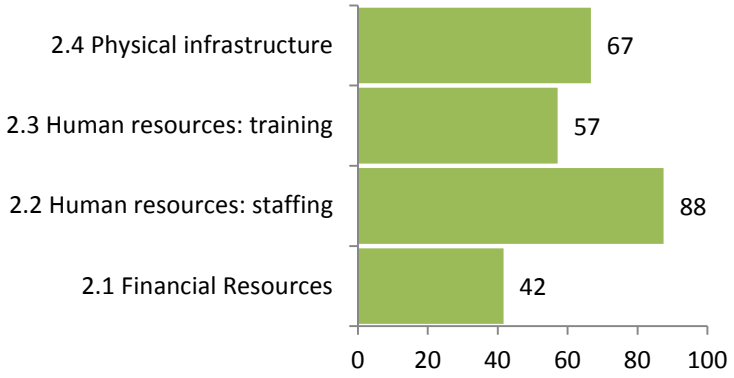

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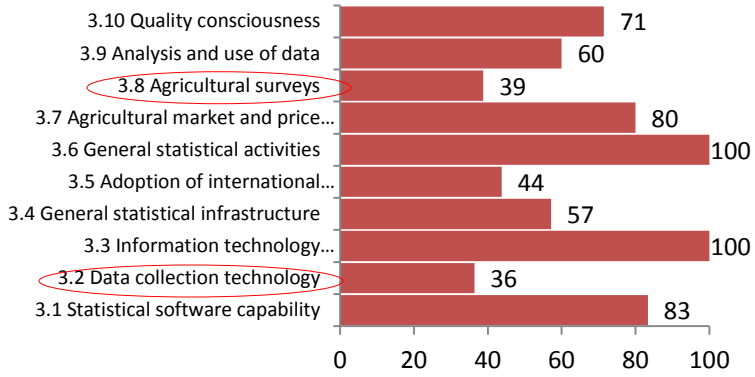

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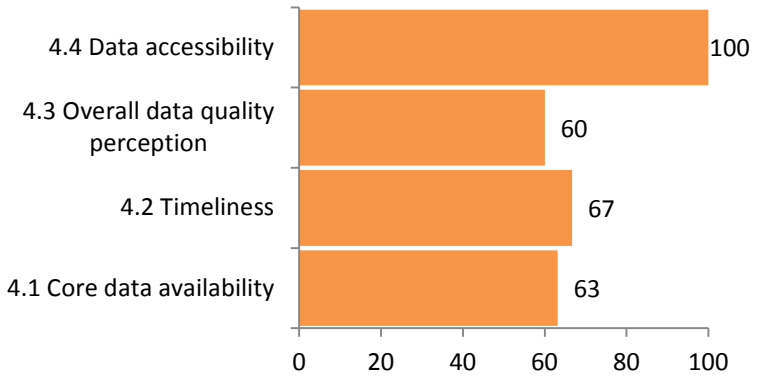

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*Representative of Department of Census and Statistics (DCS)

Framework for Assessing Country Capacity to Produce Agricultural and Rural Statistics

- Questions??