

SIAP

Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific

GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL STATISTICS

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Regional Training Course on Sampling Methods for Producing
Core Data Items for Agricultural and Rural Statistics

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OVERVIEW OF THE PRESENTATION

Why do we need a global strategy?

What is the global strategy?

Conceptual Framework for Agric. Stat

Key components of the strategy : Three pillars of the global strategy

The way forward

WHY DO WE NEED A GLOBAL STRATEGY?

Basic data requirements are not met, especially in developing countries

- Countries' capacity in agricultural statistics declined since early '80s
- Declining number of countries reporting basic production
- Declining resources allocated to agricultural statistics by countries and development partners (low priority)

Agricultural statistics not integrated in the National Statistical System

- Lack of coordination between NSO & Min. of Agriculture
- Duplicative efforts-conflicting numbers
- National Statistical Plan do not cover agricultural stat.

Emerging data needs (impact of agr. on environment; investment in agr.; biofuels; water and land use, etc.)

- Need of a new conceptual framework

➔ Lack of sound basis for Agri. Development, FS policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation

WHAT IS THE GLOBAL STRATEGY?

**An initiative of the United Nations Statistical Commission
Partnership between International Agencies, developed and
developing countries**

2 intergovernmental process for its adoption:

- **UNSC and National Statistical Offices**
- **FAO Governing Bodies and Ministries of Agriculture**

**Basis for a renewed initiative of capacity building in agricultural
statistics: mobilization of resources**

THE GLOBAL STRATEGY

The purpose of the GS is to provide a framework to enable national and international statistical systems to produce the basic information to guide decision-making in the 21st century

Feasible and sustainable for developing countries

The GS is based on 3 pillars:

- Establish a minimum set of score data
- Integration of agricultural statistic in National statistical system
- Sustainability of the agricultural system through good governance and capacity building

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

GS aims at rebuilding Agricultural statistic systems based on good understanding of the user requirements

The data needs analysis led to a comprehensive conceptual framework for agricultural statistics

Link between Economic, Social, Environment dimension of the agriculture

Provides a 'roadmap' for the development of Agr. statistics.

Facilitates the integration, and therefore the cost-effectiveness and analytical capability of statistics

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK: SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Scope: should cover not only **economic** but also **social** and **environmental** dimensions;

Data Items: linking items from different dimensions

Organization: SNA for the economic statistics; SEEA for environmental statistics; Social statistics? Wye Handbook?

Coverage: all activities within the scope of agricultural statistics without any cut-offs on the basis of size, importance, location etc.

Units: economic statistics = farm business; social statistics = household; environmental statistics = land parcel.

Classifications: ISIC = agricultural activities; CPC = agricultural commodities; ISCO = agricultural occupations; Classifications of land + forest cover and land use

THREE PILLARS OF THE GLOBAL STRATEGY

PILLAR ONE: MINIMUM SET OF CORE DATA

Start with Menu of Indicators (global donors forum, BM, FAO)

- Data requirements and sources (see annex A)

Data requirements for menu of indicators

- 149 crops, 28 livestock species, 1,000+ fishery, etc.
- Not all produced or important in every country

Choice of minimum set of core data items

- 15 commodities—95 percent of world production
- Key economic, environmental, social indicators
- Beginning point to implement global strategy

Evaluate national needs to select additional items, determine frequency

- Percent of land- water use / Value added, food security, productivity
- Percent of HH-enterprises producing / Distributions by size
- Scale—affect on environment, climate
- Permanent or temporary

THE SECOND PILLAR : INTEGRATION OF AGRIC. INTO NATIONAL SYSTEM

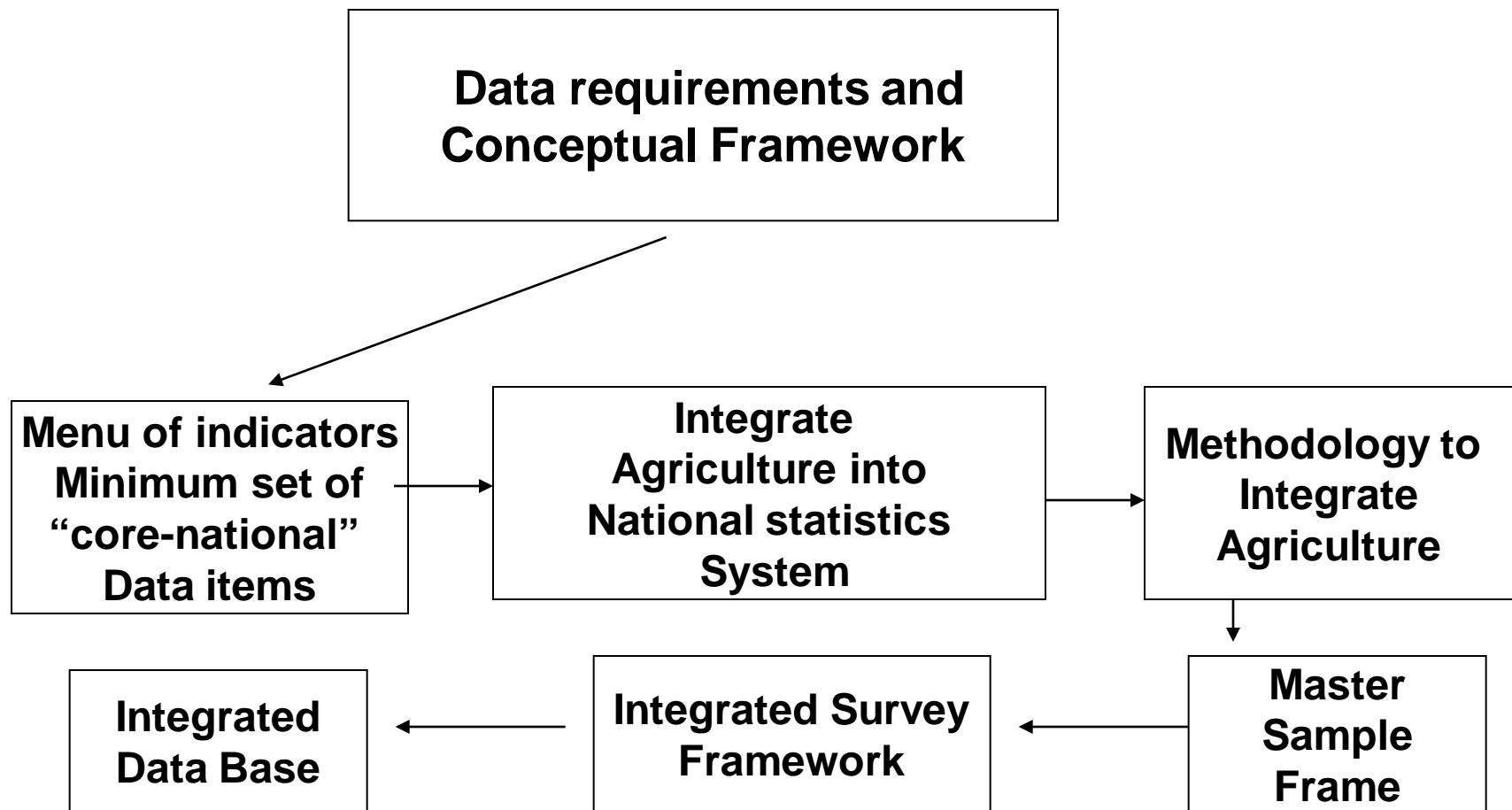
Coordinate data collections across sectors for agriculture, rural households, etc.

- Eliminate duplication of work, conflicting estimates

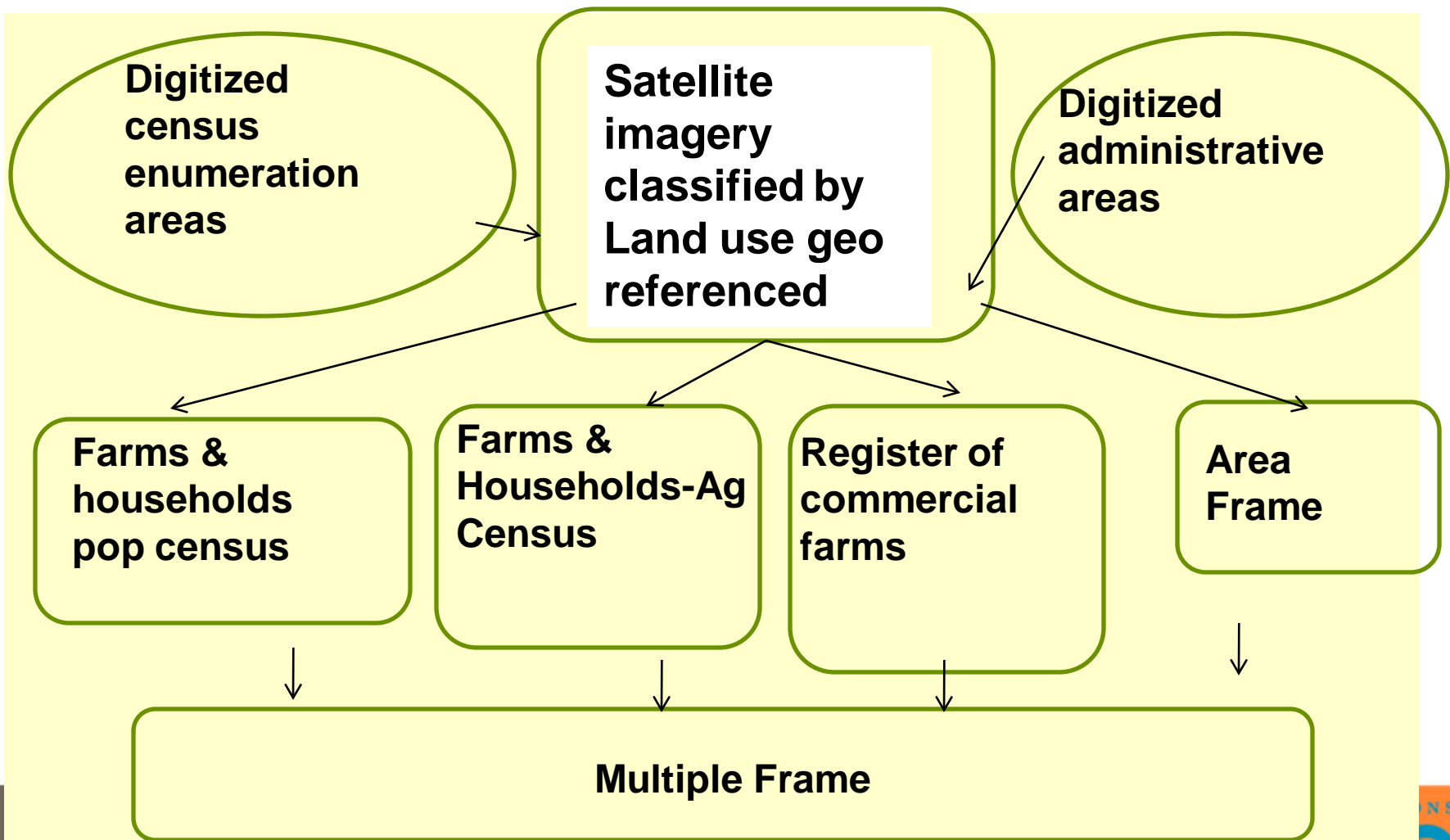
To achieve integration: technical integration

- Develop Master Sample Frame for agriculture
- Implement Integrated Survey Framework
- Provide data management system for census, survey, administrative, and other data

The second pillar : Integration into national system



THE SECOND PILLAR : MASTER SAMPLE FRAME OVERVIEW



The second pillar : Integrated Survey Framework

Master Sample Frame
Farms and households Geo-referenced to land cover/use

Annual-periodic surveys

Supply, utilization, Income & environmental accounts, food balances, other indicators

Int. Data Management system

Administrative data

Remote Sensing

Agri - Business

Expert Judgment

Community Surveys

THE SECOND PILLAR : INTEGRATED DATA BASES

Data Warehouse of Official Macro Statistics

- Harmonized definitions and classifications
- Each item appear one time; i.e. one official number for everything from population, GDP, to maize forecast or production.

Micro data—long term view

- Connect across surveys & over time
- Increase analytical capabilities

THE THIRD PILLAR : SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH GOVERNANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

How coordinate efforts of Ministries of Agriculture, National Statistical Offices, and others?

Who does what—Master sample frame, Integrated Survey Framework, Integrated data base?

Starting point—Establish governance structure to coordinate national statistical systems

Build off strengths of each stakeholder (Technical expertise; subject matter knowledge)

Form national statistics council to:

- Determine national set of core data
- Develop master sample frame
- Coordinate integrated survey system
- Coordinate data management activities

THE THIRD PILLAR : SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH GOVERNANCE

Role of national organizations

- Add agriculture (forestry and fisheries) to National Strategies for Development of Statistics
- Focus fund raising on national statistical system

Role of international organizations

- Focus capacity building and support for statistics on overall national statistical system
- Centers of excellence-statistics (e.g. remote sensing)

Role of Donors

- Work with Statistical Council instead of separate sectors

THE THIRD PILLAR : SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH CAPACITY BUILDING

Building the basic statistical infrastructure (frames; master samples; etc.)

Education and training on statistical methodology, technology (GPS), remote sensing

Data analysis—how to use the data to answer policy questions?

Research

Build a sustainable system

THE WAY FORWARD

Regional Implementation plan

- Africa
- Asia and Pacific
- Latin America
- Europe-CIS

Global implementation plan

Resources mobilization