

# Global Strategy

IMPROVING AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL STATISTICS  
IN ASIA PACIFIC



## Lessons Learnt in Integrating Agriculture and Rural Statistics in the National Statistical System

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Mukesh Srivastava, Senior Statistician

FAO, Bangkok



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



## Changing Landscape for the NSS

- The expectation from NSS has shifted from measuring sectoral and macro-economic performance and demographic change to monitoring development.
- Addition of sustainability dimension has made the development inter-disciplinary
  - Inter-linkage between sectoral indicators is more prominent than before
  - Thematic monitoring needs suite of indicators which need a variety of data sources e.g. for monitoring Food and Nutrition Security we will need data from agricultural productions surveys, HIES and Health and Nutrition Surveys, Population Census
  - For monitoring the sustainability of agricultural production practices we need data on environmental aspects of agricultural production, and not just the area and yield.



# Strategy to collect data for SDG

- No single agency can provide all data
- Greater reliance on partnerships at national level is needed.
- Integration of data collection efforts will allow:
  - Greater scope of analysis on social, economic and environmental dimensions of human activities
  - Resource use efficiency
- Data Revolution to include:
  - Official Statistics
  - Administrative data
  - Bid data (probate sector)



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# Expanded Role of NSOs

- To ensure quality, reliability and comparability of data we need
  - Use of common, concepts, definitions, classifications and standards
  - Greater coordination in NSS, horizontally and vertically
  - NSO should now play a more leadership and facilitation role, rather just the main agency for official data collection



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## Experience of IdCA 1/2

- In-depth Assessment of Country Capacity done under the Global Strategy to improve Agriculture and Rural Statistics in this region has indicated
  - Data gaps and multiplicity of data sources co-exist
  - System wide Strategic Planning is missing; many NSDSs are NSO centric
    - Myanmar is a good example of bottom-up approach to making NSDS



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## Experience of IdCA 2/2

- A lot of administrative data is used as a substitute for official statistics
- In many countries components of NSS are working in isolation, and the potential synergies have not been explored and established
  - System wide consideration of statistical work planning may lead to optimal solution for a country; possibility to do more with less.



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## Strategic Plan for Agriculture and Rural Statistics (SPARS)

- Full synergy with NSDS and the National Development Plan (based on SDG)
- A shared vision and mission of data collection
- National Survey Calendar based in integrated survey planning
- Resource sharing plan for IT, Human & Financial resources
- Promoting activity based partnerships based on Comparative Advantage of agencies.



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# •Thank You!



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