

Global Strategy

IMPROVING AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL STATISTICS
IN ASIA PACIFIC



Module 1: Sampling in the Context of the Global Minimum Set of Core Data Items

Session 1.2: Minimum Set of Core Data Items

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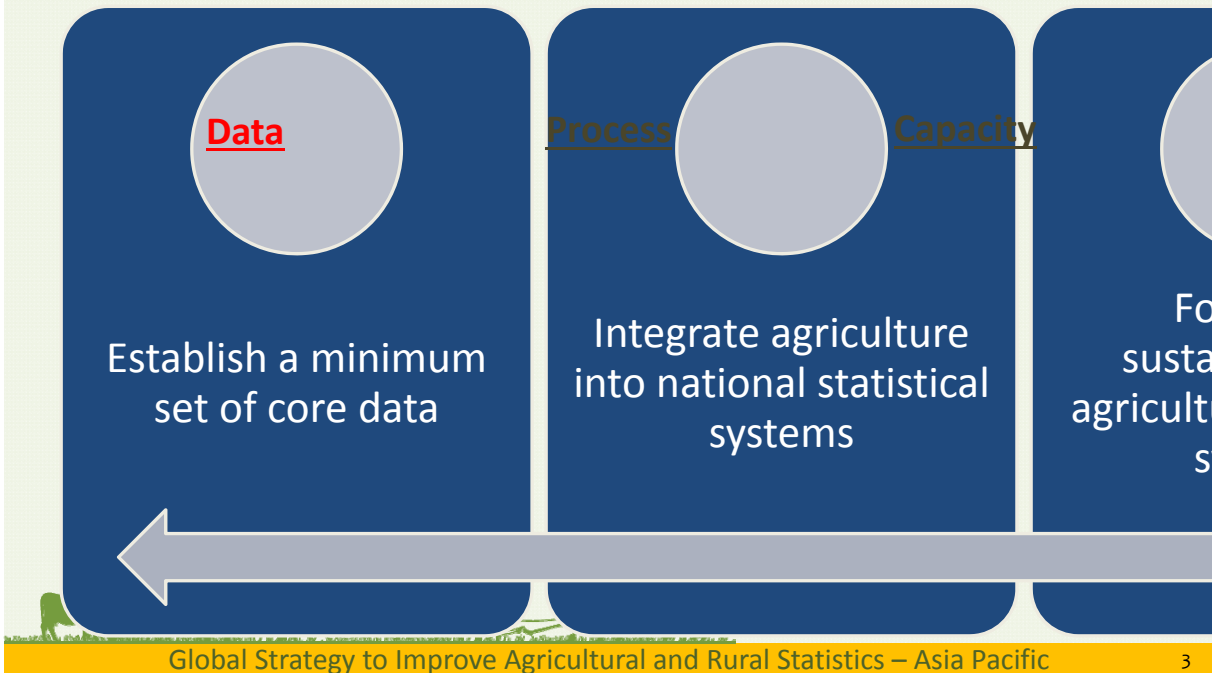
Background

- 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 core data** that countries will disseminate on a regular basis to meet current and emerging demands



Background

The Global Strategy describes three pillars on which the strategy is built



Why do we need a core data set?

- Required by the global statistical systems to monitor issues that go beyond national boundaries
- Core set defines the framework for the agricultural and rural components of the National Strategy 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Output, Trade, Stocks, Inputs, Agro processing, Prices, Expenditure, Rural infrastructure
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demographics, Labour, HH income, Housing conditions
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Soil degradation, Land Use, Water and Air pollution
Geographic Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• GIS coordinates, Degree of urbanization



Minimum set of core data

- It is not possible to meet every data requirement every year
 - Eg FAOSTAT, the 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 forestry, 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 and now SDGs
 - 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 a key input to the **national accounts** and **national food balance sheets**
 - contributes significantly to farm and rural **household well-being**
 - has a significant effect on the **environment and climate**
 - is a **staple food item** in the country
 - is a **key 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, 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, split by whether
 - From land associated with agricultural holdings
 - From non-agricultural holdings



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 (including fuel)
 - 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
 - Fertilizer 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 of the Global core items should not be included in its national core set
 - Add other items relevant to the country
 - Eg there are no fruit or vegetables in the global core set
 - Decide how frequently each item should be provided





Country Commitment

- When you define a minimum core dataset you make a commitment to
 - Provide good quality data
 - At the required frequency (usually annual)
 - Using internationally accepted classifications, definitions and methodologies
 - Disseminate widely (don't keep for own use only!)



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



Group activity

No.	Variable	Data Source	Frequency	Data Requirements
I	Crops			
	1.			
II	Livestock			
	1.			
III	Forestry			
	1.			
IV	Fishery and aquaculture			
	1.			
V	Horticulture			
	1.			



Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics – Asia Pacific

Thank You