



FAO STATISTICAL PROGRAMME OF WORK

2012/13

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PART I

List of Acronyms

AGA	Livestock Division
AGAL	Livestock Information, Sector Analysis and Policy Branch
AGN	Nutrition Division
AGRHYMET	Centre Regional de Formation et d'Application en Agrométéorologie et Hydrologie Opérationnelle
AnGR	Animal Genetic Resources
APCC	Asian and Pacific Coconut Community
AOAD	Arab Organization for Agricultural Development
BARTH	German institute specialized in hops and beer
BEC	Broad Economic Categories
BFRI	Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute
CATIE	Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza
CCAMLR	Commission on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
CECAF	Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIO	Chief Information Officer Division
CIRAD	Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CISSTAT	Official Statistics of the Commonwealth of Independent States
COFI	FAO Committee on Fisheries
COFO	FAO Committee on Forestry
COMTRADE	UN Commodity Trade Statistics database
CountrySTAT	Web-based information technology system for food and agriculture statistics at the national and subnational levels
CPC	Central Product Classification
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPPS	Permanent Commission for the South Pacific
CRU	Climatic Research Unit
CSI	Coping Strategy Index
CWP	Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DAD-IS	Domestic Animal Diversity Information System
DAGRIS	Domestic Animal Genetic Resources Information System
DAP	Diammonium Phosphate
DCI	Dublin Core Initiative
DDI	Data Documentation Initiative
DES	Dietary Energy Supply
DWD	Deutscher Wetterdienst
EAC	East African Community
EBRD	The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECLAC	UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EGM	Expert Group Meeting
ERS	(USDA) Economic Research Service
ESCAP	UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESS	Statistics Division
ESSD	ESS Office of Director
ESSG	Global Statistics Service
ESSS	Country Statistics Service

EST	Trade and Markets Division
ESW	Gender, Equity and Rural Employment Division
EU	European Union
EUROSTAT	Statistical Office of the European Communities
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAOR	FAO Representative
FAO-SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
FAOSTAT	Corporate Database for Substantive Statistical Data (FAO)
FARMS	FAO Analysis and Regression Mapping System
FBS	Food Balance Sheet
FCL	FAOSTAT Commodity List
FCT	Food Composition Table
FEWSNet	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FI	FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department
FIA	Food Insecurity Assessment
FIDI	Fishery Information, Data and Statistics Unit (former)
FIES	Fisheries and Aquaculture Information and Statistics Service (former)
FIGIS	Fisheries Global Information System
FIPS	Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics and Information Service
FISHSTAT	Fisheries Statistical working system
FIVIMS	Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping Systems
FGD	Focused Group Discussions
FO	FAO Forestry Department
FOED	FOE Office of Director
FOIM	Forest Assessment and Reporting Service
FOMR	Forest Resources Development Service
FORIS	Forest Resources Information System
FRA	Forest Resource Assessment
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit- Somalia
FS	Food Security
FSS	Food Security Statistics
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
GAUL	FAO Global Administrative Unit Layers dataset
GDD	Gender Disaggregated Data
GFCM	General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GIEWS	Global Information and Early Warning System
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GLIMS	Global Livestock Impact Mapping System
GLIPHA	Global Livestock Production and Health Atlas
GLW	Gridded Livestock of the World
GNB	Gross Nutrient Balances
GPCC	Global Precipitation Climatology Centre
GPCP	Global Precipitation Climatology Project
GPS	Geo Positioning System
GTIS	Global Trade Information Services
HBS	Household Budget Surveys
HEA	Household Economy Approach
HH	Household
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HS	Harmonized System
IAEG	Inter-Agency and Expert Group
IATTC	Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
ICAC	International Cotton Advisory Committee
ICAS	International Conference on Agriculture Statistics
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas

ICIS	Integrated Catch Information System
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre
ICDAM	International Conference on Diet and Activity Methods
ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IDWG	Inter-Departmental Working Group
IEE	Independent External Evaluation of FAO
IES	Income and Expenditure Surveys
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
IFA	International Fertilizer Industry Association
IFDC	International Food Data Conference
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IGC	International Grain Council
IHSN	International Household Survey Network
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
IIASA	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMPHOS	Institut Mondial du Phosphate
INFOODS	International Network of Food Data Systems
INFOR	Instituto Forestal de Chile
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCCLA	International Partnership on Cooperation on Child Labour
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISI	International Statistical Institute
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
ISO	International Sugar Organization
ISRIC	International Soil Reference and Information Centre - World Soil Information
IT	Information Technology
ITC	International Tea Committee
ITMS	International Merchandise Trade Statistics
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWC	International Whaling Commission
IWG.AGRI	Inter-secretariat Working Group on Agriculture Statistics
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding practices
JRC	Joint Research Centre
KIDS-3g	The third generation Key Indicator Data System technology
LCCS	Land Cover Classification System
LCML	Land Cover Meta Language
LCU	Local Currency Units
LICHT	German institute specialized in sugar and sweeteners
LIFDC	Low-Income Food-Deficit Country
LoA	Letter of Agreement
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Study surveys
LULUCF	Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry
MAFAP	Monitoring African Food and Agricultural Policies
MAI	Mean annual increments
MDER	Minimum Dietary Energy Requirements
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDF	Multidisciplinary Funds
MIS	Market Information System
MMP	Main Urban Markets

MOP	Muriate Of Potash
MUAC	Mid Upper Arm Circumference
NACA	Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia and the Pacific
NAFO	Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NASS	USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service
n.e.s	not elsewhere specified
NFP	National Forest Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHS	National Household Surveys
NOOA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRC	Climate, Energy and Tenure Division (FAO)
NRL	Land and Water Division (FAO)
NRLA	Land Tenure and Management Unit (FAO)
NRLW	Water Development and Management Unit (FAO)
NSDS	National Strategic Development Plan
NSO	National Statistical Office
OCBS	Oilseed Complex Supply and Utilization Balance Sheets
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OIE	Office International des Epizooties
OILWORLD	German association which prepares reports and collect statistics on oilseeds, oil and oilmeals
OIV	Organisation Internationale du Vin
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century
PDA	Personal Digital Assistant
PIC	Prior Informed Consent
PS&D	Production, Supply and Distribution Online of the USDA
PSE	Producer Support Estimates
RAND	Research and Development Corporation
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
RIGA	Rural Income Generating Activities
RECOFI	Regional Commission for Fisheries
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organization
SCWG	Statistical Coordination Working Group
SDI	Spatial Data Infrastructure
SDMX	Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange
SEAFO	Southeast Atlantic Fisheries Organization
SEAFDEC	Southeast Asia Fisheries Development Centre
SEAGA	Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SLC	Standard Local Currency
SLIM	Rural Markets/ Rural Towns
SOFA	The State of Food and Agriculture
SOFI	The State of Food Insecurity
SOFIA	The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture
SOFO	The State of the World's Forests
SPRFMO	South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization
SPSC	Statistical Programme Steering Committee
SQL	Structured Query Language
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SUA	Supply/Utilization Accounts
TA	Technical Assistance
TCDC	Technical Cooperation between Developing Countries
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme

TERRASTAT	Soil and Terrain Database
TSP	Triple Superphosphate
UEMOA	Union Économique et Monétaire OuestAfricaine
UN	United Nations
UNCS	United Nations Cartographic Service
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNPD	United Nations Population Division
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WAHIS	World Animal Health Information System
WAICENT	World Agricultural Information Centre
WB	World Bank
WCA	World Programme for Census of Agriculture
WCO	World Customs Organization
WCPFC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
WDI	World Development Indicators (World Bank)
WFP	World Food Programme
WFP-INTERFAIS	Food Aid Information System
WFS	World Food Summit
WHO	World Health Organization
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO	World Trade Organization
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
XCBS	Commodity Balance Database
XML	eXtensible Markup Language

Preface

This is the second compilation of a consolidated FAO Statistical Programme of Work. It gives an overview of all ongoing main statistical activities as well as those planned for the biennium 2012/13 by the Statistics Division and all other FAO Divisions active in the field of statistics. The Programme provides detailed description of all the individual statistical activities classified into the following five categories of activities:

- (I) Data collection and dissemination
- (II) Statistical methodologies (including norms and standards)
- (III) Statistical capacity building and projects (including non regular budget)
- (IV) Statistical analysis
- (V) International meetings and workshops.

For each activity detailed characteristics are given concerning the main content and coverage of the activity, methods applied (e.g. for data collection), problems being addressed, main outputs and methods of dissemination as well as human resources and funding.

The Statistical Programme of Work also sets out the objectives and priorities which should be realized during the biennium, in particular as concerns implementing the recommendation of the 2008 Independent Evaluation of FAO's Work in Statistics as well as the priorities established by the Management Teams of FAO Departments in the area of statistics. To this end, important work will focus on reinforcing the internal FAO institutional and infrastructural setup for statistics with the view to getting more efficient tools to carry out statistical activities, improving the quality of FAO statistical products and their dissemination, increasing the availability of statistics on the website, developing new publications and databases, establishing better cooperation with other international organizations, and fostering a policy dialogue with national statistical authorities in member countries. In this context I wish to draw particular attention to the international programme the "Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics" which is led by FAO.

Among the tools for achieving the above is the creation of the Statistics Programme Steering Committee (SPSC) and the Statistical Coordination Working Group (SCWG) as was recommended by the Independent Evaluation. These bodies have already initiated important work for enhancing coordination and harmonization of FAO's decentralized statistical activities. In this context the continued work on creating a FAO Data Warehouse is at the forefront and the substantive achievement of this work is envisaged during the 2012/13 biennium.

The FAO Statistical Programme of Work has stakeholders worldwide, both as providers and users of its statistical data, and as clients of its technical services. It presents the organization's operational activities according to the different statistical categories and domains. For each programme area it can identify the various project directions and methods of work, project duration, expected outputs, resources and partners, and conferences and workshops planned. The Programme of Work is therefore an important tool for improving internal transparency and coordination, as well as external visibility of the total FAO Statistical System. As FAO extensively cooperates with other international organizations, it is also a useful instrument in order to achieve effective coordination, avoiding duplication in meetings, data collection and methodological work, and stimulating joint efforts among international organizations in many areas.

Pietro Gennari
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Statistics Division (ESS)

I. Introduction

FAO's mandate in statistics

FAO's work on the collection and dissemination of statistical information on food and agriculture represents a core element of the Organization's mandate. From its inception, the FAO has endeavored to maintain the best possible capacity to collect, process, validate, harmonize and analyse incoming data and generate accurate and timely information. Improving the quality, transparency and coverage of, as well as access to, FAO's statistical data has been an important priority. A second, and no less critical priority, has been to enhance the capacity of national governments to develop and strengthen their statistical systems. This represents a great challenge to the organization as many countries do not have a strong statistical infrastructure. FAO's work on statistical capacity building will therefore give, "*considerably greater priority to the provision of basic data and statistics*" as recommended by the Independent External Evaluation (IEE) of FAO, and at the same time, ensure that all statistical activities will heavily involve users.

Another area of priority for FAO is to develop Corporate Statistical Norms, Standards and Principles for its statistical systems, based on:

- The UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics as well as the specific recommendations by the UNSC;
- International agreed standards, e.g. SDMX, and international statistical classification schemes, including the processes of (i) mappings from old to new classification schemes, (ii) mappings from other standard classification schemes, and (iii) documented policies addressing how to re-classify existing time series in a consistent manner. It will also include a FAO Data Quality Framework which is in line with what other international organizations have implemented and a FAO metadata standard, based on SDMX.
- The principle of using official statistics from countries already collected by other international organizations, as far as possible;
- The principle that Official data supplied by countries must always be traceable whether they have been manipulated or not. Furthermore, that all imputations, estimations and transformations must be uniquely documented and visible to the user.
- The approach that every stone should be turned with the view of
 - a) reducing the response burden of countries,
 - b) improving the efficiency in data collection though web harvesting, exchange of data between international and national organizations,
 - c) critically review all the existing data series – are they relevant? are they user driven? are they of sufficiently good quality? if not can quality with reasonable resources be improved? – if the answers are no consider whether the data series should be deleted thereby freeing up resources for more urgent work and
 - d) reducing, when called for, the frequency of data collection - for stable data series which do not change much from one year to another data collection could be done possibly every three years instead of annually.

FAO departments and divisions active in statistics

FAO's work in the collection and dissemination of statistical information on food and agriculture covers almost all sectors from agriculture, livestock, forestry, fisheries to land and water. Major producers of statistical data are the Statistics Division (ESS); the Forest Assessment and Reporting Service (FOIM), the Statistics and Information Service (FIPS) of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, the Land Tenure and Management Unit (NRLA), the Water Development and Management Unit (NRLW), ESW for gender disaggregated data collection and analysis, NRCE for remote data gathering and AGAL for livestock data analysis. The Trade and Markets Division (EST) has a long tradition in statistical analysis of selected internationally traded commodities, the Livestock Division (AGA) maintains an extensive collection of livestock statistics in its Global Livestock Production and Health Atlas (GLIPHA), while the Nutrition Division (AGN) produces analytical statistics on nutritional indicators on a regular basis. The Information Technology Division (CIO) provides the necessary IT expertise and services for the FAO Statistical System.

FAO's role in providing data on food production, markets and risks of food insecurity for early warning and forecasting purposes at regional, national and sub-national levels is another area, with statistical data being collected, processed and disseminated by FAO programmes such as the Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS).

Issues such as agro-environmental degradation, climate change, biological diversity, rising food prices, and poverty and hunger alleviation, are not simply individual country issues, but global issues. Addressing these global issues will demand a much different approach to the way statistics are collected/generated, disseminated, and shared among international organizations, research institutes, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and national governments.

Regional FAO statisticians and FAO Country Representatives increasingly play an important role in the statistical development and reporting activities between FAO and member countries. This involves, among other things, communication and feedback with countries on statistical reporting and/or capacity building, channeling questionnaires to appropriate Ministries/NSOs and verifying full completion of the questionnaire prior to transmission to FAO Headquarters. At the regional level, the Regional Statisticians are a critical link in an environment of heightened priority for Statistics within the FAO Programme, and key players in the re-orientation of the ESS approach of offering increased services to member countries.

One of the major roles is to be that of facilitator, mobilizing knowledge and resources from within FAO and other organizations and channeling it to member countries. A second major role, for which more field presence will be needed, is to provide support for in-country capacity building, either through coordination of short term missions by experts in a particular field (e.g. agricultural censuses), or more long-term activities, funded through voluntary contributions, to assist the country in improving their national statistical system.

A recent development in some regional offices is the integration of statistical and analytical work in order to provide evidence-based advice on issues ranging from the impact of high food prices to monitoring food insecurity at the regional level.

FAO's global role

FAO is recognized as having a fundamental global role in providing food and agriculture statistics as well as technical assistance services. More than 90% of the respondents to a questionnaire to the national statistical offices (NSOs), undertaken by the 2008 Independent Evaluation of FAO's Statistical System, consider FAO the "best source of global statistics" for food and agriculture and the "organization with the best knowledge and experience to provide technical support and advice on matters relating to the collection of agricultural, forestry, and fisheries statistics". While at the same time maintaining the collection, processing and dissemination of existing data series, there are increasing demands for new statistics and for integration of data and information to bring a broader body of evidence to bear on issues such as agriculture and environment, climate change and bio-fuels.

Many institutions provide agricultural, forestry and fisheries data, including universities, the industry, private organizations and national governments. None, however, provide global statistics in such a wide range of areas as FAO. Heavy use is made of FAO databases internally to produce policy analysis, "state of the art" publications, and projections. FAO's global statistics are quoted continuously. They are also extensively used externally in global analysis by academics, research institutions, governments, International Organizations, the private sector and NGOs.

Coordination of FAOs statistical activities

A decentralized statistical system such as that of FAO requires a structured system of governance, management, and coordination focused on the development of a Corporate Strategy, a process for setting priorities across the Statistical System, and a coordinating mechanism for monitoring implementation of the Strategy. Again following the recommendations of the 2008 Independent Evaluation, a Statistics Programme Steering Committee (SPSC), as the overarching governing body for the FAO Statistics Programme has been established as well as a Statistics Coordination Working Group (SCWG). Details on the mandate and the responsibilities of the SPSC and SCWG are provided in annex 1 and annex 2.

The SCWG, with representation from each of the statistics and data systems units, meets on a regular basis to exchange information on statistical and data gathering activities across the Organization and to coordinate potential joint efforts in technical support, questionnaire development, and the harmonization of standards, classifications, methodology, and quality of information.

Coordination of Information System Development and Data Management activities

As highlighted in the Root and Branch Review and the Internal Audit reports on FAOSTAT and IT Governance, a major Organizational objective within the biennium is to set up the work on achieving a significant de-duplication and de-fragmentation of information system solutions and data among the various departmental systems. The development of an over-arching Information System and Data Architecture will provide the framework for developing systems and data sets that are better integrated, with improved flexibility and that are more sustainable.

Like other information systems initiatives all statistical information systems will be set up in accordance with the IT governance process which is distinct from the statistical governance process. In response to the Root and Branch Review, ODG Review and Internal Audit recommendations the IT governance process will be further strengthened in this biennium.

The following CapEx projects, coordinated by CIO and foreseen in the Medium Term Plan 2010-2013 and Programme of Work and Budget 2012-13 are extremely relevant:

- Corporate Data Repository for Technical Information - Improved data availability, sharing and integration of the interdisciplinary substantive quantitative data of the Organization and the rapid delivery of applications through the establishment of a reliable, robust, secure and scalable organizational corporate data repository and associated data.fao.org portal.
- FAO Statistics Data Warehouse - Improved availability, integration and quality of time series statistical information within the Organization through the establishment of a data warehouse for time series statistics within the corporate technical data repository which will greatly facilitate access for external users.
- Time Series Statistical Working System - Improve the collection and processing of national time series statistics by coordinating the development of a corporate quality frame work for agriculture, forestry and fisheries statistics; and implementation of a statistical working system for ESS that supports the framework. This project will also take over support of FAOSTAT Temporary in 2012.

Partnerships and cooperation with other international organizations

In the area of statistics, FAO collaborates and partners with many other organizations. For example, ESS made a significant contribution to the agricultural statistics community in the work it did to develop an expanded list of agriculture commodities for international production and trade classification system, which will form the basis for negotiations on new versions of CPC and HS classifications, endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission and WCO. As illustrated below there are several other examples of FAO's long-term collaboration and partnering in data collection, compilation, and dissemination activities, as well.

Such collaboration and long-term partnerships are particularly important for fishery statistics for which FAO coordinates its statistical programme with the 14 regional and other fishery organizations. For forestry, FAO is involved in a long-term beneficial partnership with other organizations (DG-Eurostat, ITTO, UNECE) for the collection of statistics through a Joint Questionnaire. Another successful partnership in data collection in which FAO plays an important role concerns international agricultural (fisheries, forestry) product trade statistics for the COMTRADE database, produced jointly with UNSD, DG-Eurostat and OECD. These are examples of long-term beneficial partnerships where all parties gain, including reduced response burden for member countries. They are also examples of FAO visibility in the international statistics community, particularly at the working level.

FAO also has important partnerships with PARIS21, the African Development Bank as well as with advanced national statistical offices for joint efforts in statistical capacity building in developing countries.

Together with the World Bank and other partner organizations, the FAO has made a substantive contribution to the development and implementation of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics.

For each of the statistical activities described in the present FAO Statistical Programme of Work, details will be given in Part II on the type and coverage of cooperation and partnership established with other international organizations.

II. Structure of the presentation of the FAO Statistical Programme of Work in 2012-13

Part II of the present Statistical Programme of Work offers a more detailed description of the individual statistical activities, highlighting their purpose, objectives, outputs, publications and databases produced. The activities in Part II are arranged under the headings of the responsible departments and divisions. A further classification of the activities concerns the character of the particular activity with respect to the following five categories:

- (I) Data collection and dissemination;
- (II) Statistical methodologies (including norms and standards);
- (III) Statistical capacity building and projects (including non regular budget)¹;
- (IV) Statistical analysis ²; and
- (V) International meetings and workshops.

For each activity described in Part II, the above category numbering is indicated together with the title of the activity. It should of course be noted that one and the same activity could cover more than one of these categories although it is recorded only in the predominant one. The way it is eventually classified is decided upon by the responsible officer for the activity.

Statistical Coordination and Harmonization is another category of statistical activities, which is especially essential in a decentralized statistical system such as that of FAO. These activities are described under the heading Interdepartmental Statistical Activities.

The statistical activities are reported following a uniform format based on a questionnaire covering the above-mentioned five categories. This questionnaire was distributed to all relevant FAO divisions. For ease of reference, the individual questions of the questionnaires are shown (in bold text) in the recording of the statistical activities together with their answers. This approach facilitates the presentation of a wide range of activities but might not be optimal for each and every one of the activities. In many cases references are therefore given to internet addresses or reports where more detailed information can be found.

For each activity it is also indicated whether it is an ongoing activity or if it is a new activity planned for the biennium 2012/13. To this end it can be noted that the vast majority of the activities are on-going ones, often initiated a long time ago.

¹ Such as “Preparatory assistance to the Census of Agriculture” or “Technical Workshop on Linking Agriculture and Population Censuses”

² For example the “Analytical reports for the Nutrition country profiles” compiled by AGN or other analytical reports based on datasets in, for instance, FAOSTAT. Publications such as SOFI or the OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook, although extensively based on statistical data, are not within the scope of this questionnaire as they focus more on economic than statistical analysis.

III. Summary of FAO statistical activities by departments and divisions

Core statistical activities

FAO's statistical activities span over a very wide range of subject areas, not only in the obvious areas of agriculture, forestry and fisheries but also in land and water use, climate, environment, population, gender, nutrition, poverty, rural development, education, health (for both humans and animals) and many other areas.

FAO is recognized as a global leader in statistics on agriculture, fishery, aquaculture, forestry, land and water use and resources as well as in several related areas, providing competent and comprehensive statistical services to member countries.

Brief summary of activities by FAO Divisions and Departments

Each of FAO's main statistical activities is summarized below in one or two paragraphs. This will be followed by detailed descriptions of each activity in Part II of the present Statistical Programme of Work.

For the sake of ease of reference and overview, further summaries of the FAO statistical activities, with some of their main characteristics, are shown in table format as follows:

- Table 1 which lists activities relating to Data collection and Dissemination.
This table shows for each data collection activity:
 1. which type of data are collected (variable, time series or data set);
 2. method of data collection (among which data downloaded from other international organizations are recorded);
 3. partners in data collection activities;
 4. frequencies of data collection and data dissemination;
 5. dates for dispatch of questionnaires and when validated data are disseminated; and
 6. which classifications are used.

- Table 2 which lists activities relating to Statistical methodologies (including norms and standards).
For each activity in this category the following characteristics are summarized:
 1. main content;
 2. type of output; and
 3. funding and human resources.

- Table 3 which lists activities relating to Statistical capacity building and projects (including non regular budget).
The same type of information as in table 2 is recorded for each activity.

- Table 4 which lists activities relating to Statistical analysis.
The same type information as in table 2 is recorded for each activity.

- Table 5 which lists activities relating to International meetings and workshops.
The information recorded for each activity includes:
 1. when and where the meeting takes place;
 2. host organization;
 3. main problem to be addressed;
 4. expected output; and
 5. funding and human resources.

These tables are shown at the end of the present chapter.

Inter-departmental statistical activities

Based on the recommendations of the 2008 Independent Evaluation of FAO's Role and Work in Statistics, ESS has taken the lead for setting a participatory process to establish a governance mechanism to ensure the efficient functioning of the FAO statistical system.

A *Statistical Programme Steering Committee (SPSC)* and a *Statistics Coordination Working Group (SCWG)* were created at director level and at operational level, respectively, to promote inter-divisional cooperation and coordination, as well as consistency in statistical practices and development across FAO. ESS provides the Secretariat of the two groups which include 16 divisions from 8 different departments.

The SCWG implements strategic orientation and priorities through smaller Task Teams. Operational Task Teams in 2012-2013 will set up and monitor the FAO Statistics Program of Work, focusing on:

- developing, jointly with the CIO Division, a corporate Statistical Data Warehouse to give access to all FAO statistical databases and datasets from one source,
- implementing, jointly with the CIO Division, a new Working System for FAOSTAT datasets,
- developing a Metadata Template that divisions will progressively adopt in view of the necessary metadata standardization for the Data Warehouse;
- implementing the Statistical Standards endorsed by the SCWG;
- preparing additional sets of Statistical Standards;
- coordinating and harmonizing classifications used by FAO and aligning them with international classification systems; implementing CPC ver.2 in ESS;
- setting up pilot case-studies in order to identify overlapping activities or duplicated series and optimizing the related processes;
- from the inventory of FAO datasets identifying clusters of data cubes; and
- arranging for centralized and unique downloads of data from international organizations.

Agriculture and consumer protection department (AG)

ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND HEALTH DIVISION (AGA)

Domestic animal diversity. The Global Databank for Animal Genetic Resources builds the backbone of the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System - DAD-IS. It currently contains data from 182 countries and 37 species. The total number of mammalian national breed populations recorded in October 2010 was 10507. Currently data can be continuously entered into the system by 160 National Coordinators (March 2012). FAO encourages annual entry of population data of national breed populations.

Global livestock impact mapping system (GLIMS). With a view to making available reliable and detailed information on the livestock sector for planning, monitoring and impact assessment AGA has, over the last 5-6 years, developed the Global Livestock Impact Mapping System (GLIMS). It provides a repository for sub-national data pertaining to the livestock sector, and produces and distributes, through various channels and formats, a number of public products.

Statistical data cover the following topics: land, human demographics, poverty, livestock population, livestock products, health, trade, food supply and production indices. Data sets now include sub-national statistics on 125 countries dating from 1980 to the present.

Programme for the collection, analysis and dissemination of household-level agricultural data, with a focus on livestock. Limited household-related data are available at livestock level, which prevents understanding of the role of livestock in the household economy, and hence the formulation of efficient and equitable programmes in the sector. The project aims to enhance the quantity/quality of livestock-related data collected through living standard measurement surveys. The project will produce two major outputs. A sourcebook on livestock data collection and analysis and an advocacy document on livestock sector development.

The EMPRES Global Animal Disease Information System (EMPRES-i) is a specialized web-based application to support veterinary services and related organizations by access to regional and global disease information facilitating analysis. It aims to clarify disease events worldwide, receiving information from different sources: FAO Member Countries or regional project reports, field mission reports, partner Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), cooperating institutions, government Ministries of Agriculture and Health, FAO in-country representations or other United Nations parties, public domains, the media and web-based health surveillance systems. This wide breadth of information gathering ensures a constant high level of awareness regarding the presence or emergence of transboundary animal diseases and zoonoses globally. This detailed information on animal disease events is fed into the EMPRES-i database and presented, when confirmed or denied, in a structured and digested format to the public. Analysis of disease information takes place on a daily basis and, once threats have been identified, early warning messages are created and disseminated.

PLANT PRODUCTION AND PROTECTION DIVISION (AGP)

Compilation of major fertilizer prices. Compilation of major fertilizer prices (international f.o.b. price of Diammonium phosphate (DAP), Muriate of potash (MOP), Triple superphosphate (TSP) and urea fertilizers from data published in Fertilizer Market Bulletin and Fertilizer Week (as this is legally prohibited, these data are for internal use only).

Annual World Fertilizer Outlook. Contains 5-year forecast of global fertilizer N-P-K supply and demand; breakdown by continents and sub-continent.

NUTRITION & CONSUMER PROTECTION DIVISION (AGN)

Collection and compilation of compositional data of foods for the Analytical Food Composition Database and the Food Composition Database for Biodiversity. Collection and compilation of compositional data of foods (mainly nutrients and phyto-chemicals) from international scientific literature. The data are compiled according to international standards in an adapted version of the FAO/INFOODS Compilation Tool version 1.2.1. These analytical data are compiled into two databases: the *Analytical Food Composition Database* (not yet published) and the *Food Composition Database for Biodiversity* (published since 2010), which contains data for foods counting for biodiversity as defined in the Report of the Expert Consultation on Nutrition Indicators for Biodiversity.

Production of guidelines and standards for Food Composition Data. In 2012 three FAO/INFOODS Guidelines are to be published. This activity also includes methodology to attribute nutrient values to SUAs together with international default tables and regional tables. It aims to improve the quality of nutrient supply data from FAOSTAT and to allow ESS to take country-specific consumption and composition patterns into account.

Evaluation of food components. Evaluate the range of food components in certain food groups and in relation to each other. Results are to be published in scientific literature.

International Food Data Conference (IFDC) and International Conference on Diet and Activity Methods (ICDAM). The latter, which takes place at FAO in Rome in May 2012, deals with advances in methodologies in dietary data assessment and of physical activities. The International Food Data Conference (IFDC) takes place in Granada, Spain, in 2013 focusing on advances in food composition.

Information Technology Division (CIO)

KNOWLEDGE INFORMATION SYSTEMS (CIOK)

Statistical data warehouse project. The project will establish a sustainable statistical data warehouse to house all the published substantive statistics of the FAO in a convenient and easy to use format for data providers and consumers alike. By making statistical data more accessible, the data warehouse will facilitate improved governance, standardization, harmonization and compliance of statistics.

Statistical working system project. The project aims at improving the collection, processing and analysis of officially reported national time series statistics by (i) coordinating the development of relevant statistical guidelines and methods for dealing correctly and efficiently with officially reported national time series statistics and by delivering a statistical working system for ESS that supports the above guidelines and methods whilst minimizing development and support costs and maximizing synergy with other IS activities.

Economic and social development department (ES)

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS DIVISION (ESA)

Nutrition surveys. Nutrition surveys are conducted among the under five population as representatives of the whole population. A cluster sampling methodology is normally used in the data collection process to randomly select a sample. Analysis is then conducted on the sample to give an estimate of the malnutrition prevalence in the wider population.

Rural food security rapid assessments covering the agriculture and livestock sectors. Rapid Food Security Assessments are conducted in all rural districts in the country to assess seasonal sectoral performance. The household economy approach is normally used in the data collection process in which convergence of evidence from focused group discussions (FGDs) and other supportive data systems (for instance market prices) is the driving principle in estimating indicators. Analysis is conducted on the responses from the FGDs to give an estimate of food access and food gap needs in the wider population.

Urban and internally displaced persons (IDPs); food security surveys; urban Food security rapid assessments. Household IDP food security surveys and household urban food security surveys are conducted among urban population in major urban cities in Northern Somalia and Mogadishu. Analysis is then conducted on the sample to give an estimate of food access and food gap needs in the wider population.

Rapid urban food security assessments are conducted among 25 urban and semi-urban populations in major urban cities in South-Central Somalia, due to security reasons. The household economy approach (HEA) is normally used in the data collection process in which convergence of evidence from focused group discussions (FGDs) and other supportive data systems (for instance market prices) is the driving principle in estimating indicators.

Market price monitoring system. The FSNAU market information system primarily includes retail and wholesale market prices at two distinct levels; main urban markets and rural markets/ rural towns. Secondary data on fish, cereal and livestock exports and cereal other commodities imports through Mogadishu, Berbera and Bosaso Ports are also monitored on a monthly basis.

Rural income generating activities (RIGA) project. The RIGA project has developed a comprehensive methodology to produce cross-country comparable income aggregates and household characteristics variables, using multi-topic household surveys such as living standards measurement study (LSMS) surveys from developing countries.

The income aggregates are obtained from all the income information available in these surveys, such as: crop and livestock production and sales; income from self-employment and wage-employment activities; transfers such as remittances and social assistance; income from land rental; and other income sources. Income data is constructed at the household level for both farm and non-farm activities. At the individual level, income aggregates are generated for wage employment. Finally, the income data is supplemented with a comprehensive set of household and individual-level characteristics, also constructed in a methodologically consistent manner, that describe human, natural, physical, social and public capital ownership and which serve for both descriptive and empirical analyses of the income data.

Data analysis training (Statistics, SPSS, Excel). Equipping partner agencies/ Government focal points /FAO Somali field staffs with skills in (i) conducting statistical data analysis and management using different spreadsheets and programs e.g. EPI-Info, SPSS and Excel; (ii) conducting statistical analysis of food security data and using IPC for food security classification; and (iii) interpreting food security data and writing reports.

Infrastructure support to government ministries involved in food security and early warning systems is also provided (desktops provided to 18 focal points in line ministries both in Puntland and Somaliland).

SMART methodology data analysis training. Equipping partner agencies/university students/FAO Somali field staff with skills in (i) conducting nutrition surveys using SMART methodology; (ii) data analysis of nutrition data; and (iii) interpreting nutrition data and writing reports.

Market integration and food price index study. The study aims to use law of one price by examining the level of horizontal integration in cereal markets of Somalia, in order to determine how fast prices are transmitted in different markets; reviewing the current CPI (methodology) and revising accordingly.

Meta Analysis. This activity aims at providing empirical evidence through analysis and identification of associations between nutrition indicators other indicators relating to public health, care practices and food security. Meta analysis involves combining data sets collected in the period 2001-2010 and calculating effect sizes to determine and explain the relationships between nutrition indicators and its determinants e.g. morbidity, food security etc.

Global Perspective Studies. Construction of long range projections for agricultural commodity supply and demand for the purpose of strategic planning for the organization. National and geo-referenced data are collected from many sources and standardized and converted to conform to the commodity classification used in “World Agriculture: Towards 2050” (AT2050) models and studies. The data (including expert judgment) and projections are submitted to technical experts in nearly all technical divisions within FAO for validation.

STATISTICS DIVISION (ESS)

Agricultural production. Collection of production data for crops, livestock, livestock products and processed products. FAO classification and CPC. Area, production, stocks, feed and seed for the period 1961-2011. Collaboration with EUROSTAT on production data exchange was initiated in 2011.

International merchandise trade of food and agriculture products. Annual trade statistics, quantity and values, by HS 6,8,10,12 digit codes and by partners; dissemination of the trade data is done on the internal website by original country HS code, and on the external website the dissemination of the trade data is done by FCL code.

Exports and imports in quantity and values by commodities and trading partners for the FAOSTAT working system and other trade databases.

About 120 countries report annual trade data to FAO and UNSD; the reported data are exchanged via file transfer protocol (FTP) between both organizations. 27 countries are collected via FTP from EUROSTAT; SPC – Fiji and Arab Organization for Agriculture Development (AOAD) also share the collected trade data with FAO-ESS.

CountrySTAT. CountrySTAT is a web-based information technology system for food and agriculture statistics at the national and sub-national levels. It provides decision makers with access to statistics across thematic areas such as production, prices, trade and consumption. This supports analysis, informed policy making and monitoring with the goal of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger. Fertilizer statistics are among the 14 core databases maintained by CountrySTAT national programmes.

Data are collected for production, trade, prices, land use, population, labor, fertilizers, pesticides, machinery, forestry, fisheries and water.

Supply utilization accounts and food balance sheets. The statistical methodology adopted for the calculation is reported in the Food Balance Sheets Handbook, Rome, 2001, in the Interlinked Computer Storage and Processing System of Food and Agricultural Commodity Data: The ICS Users’ Manual, Rome, 1986, in the Supply Utilization Accounts, Food Balance Sheets and Commodity Balances Documentation, Rome 1998.

There is a continuing capacity building each year in ESS. The capacity building in each country depends on the Technical Cooperation Project (TCP) available for the country.

The analysis of statistical data is made by the Food Security team.

Agricultural investment: machinery and equipment. Collection of selected agricultural machinery equipment data on quantity in use, and imports and exports in values and quantities. Items are defined according to the International Harmonized Coding System (HS). The following pieces of equipment are covered: agricultural machinery n.e.s (trade); agricultural tractors, balers; combine harvesters – threshers; manure spreaders and fertilizer distributors; milking machines; pedestrian controlled tractors; other agricultural tractors; ploughs; root or tuber harvesting machines; seeders; soil machinery (trade); threshing machines (staking, forage, harvest); and track-laying tractors.

Capital stock in agriculture. The Capital Stock in Agriculture database is developed using the FAO Statistics Division physical data on livestock, machinery, irrigated land and land under permanent crops for assessing the total investment in agriculture by country. The average prices for the year 2005 have been used as a base to aggregate capital stock in agriculture. The source for the basic capital stock datasets are the annual questionnaires on livestock, machinery, and land and irrigation.

Gross and net capital stock, at constant 2005 prices, are measured for the following categories of capital: land development, livestock (fixed assets and inventory), machinery & equipment, plantation crops, structures for livestock, and total capital stock.

Land use. Collection of information on the different land use categories related to: (i) land use and irrigation (ii) land-use change (iii) land use – plantations – permanent crops and forest area (iv) land prices – for purchase and rental of land and irrigation charges and (v) related metadata. The target audience is researchers, academia, international organizations, private sector, farmers' organizations etc.

Agricultural population estimates. Estimation of agricultural population data sets and integration to other compiled population estimates from ILO and UN Population Division. The coverage is all the countries in the world and it is made available to the general public.

Population data are obtained from the UN population Division (long term series of population estimates and projects from 1961 to 2050). Data for the economically active population are obtained from the ILO (economically active population from the ILO and the data refers to the 5th edition, revision 2008; long term series estimates and projects from 1980 to 2020).

Production, trade, use and consumption of fertilizers. The dataset on Fertilizers covers production, trade, non fertilizer use, consumption and metadata for the major plant nutrients: nitrogen (N), phosphates (P₂O₅), potash (K₂O). The fertilizer statistics data are received from countries in fertilizer product format and are converted to nutrient format and summary totals calculated for: production, imports, exports, non-fertilizer use and consumption. The fertilizer dataset contains summary data from 2002 onwards.

Pesticides consumption. Information on the use in agriculture for major groups (insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, plant growth regulators and rodenticides). This classification is based on the cooperation between EUROSTAT and FAO (and other International Agencies dealing with plant protection products). The target audience is researchers, academia, international organizations, private sector, farmers' organizations etc.

Pesticides consumption covers the following major groups: insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, plant growth regulators and rodenticides. The information is provided on the use for 46 different categories of pesticides.

Pesticides trade. Pesticides trade: information on the use in agriculture for major groups (insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, plant growth regulators and rodenticides). This classification is based on the cooperation between EUROSTAT and FAO (and other international agencies dealing with plant protection products). In addition, the monitoring of trade in hazardous pesticides according to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in International Trade (excluding industrial chemicals) that have been banned or severely restricted for health or environmental reasons. The FAOSTAT database covers two types of information: (a) mixtures, preparations containing substance in value (1000 USD); (b) pure substance in quantity (netweight (kg)) and value (1000 USD).

Producer prices and indices. Producer prices or prices received by farmers for primary crops, live animal weight and livestock primary products as collected at the point of initial sale (prices paid at the farm-gate). Data are provided for over 130 countries and for some 200 commodities, representing over 97 percent of the world's value of gross agricultural production (at 2004-2006 International Dollar Prices).

Producer prices provides price data in three units: i) local currency units (LCU); ii) standard local currency (SLC); and, iii) US dollars. Although, both LCU and SLC denote prices in the local currency of a country, there is an important distinction between the two units.

Indices of agricultural producer prices (2004-2006=100) average annual change over time in the selling prices received by farmers (prices at the farm-gate or at the first point of sale). Annual data are provided for over 80 countries. The two categories of producer price indices available in FAOSTAT comprise: agriculture producer price index; and single item indices.

Consumer price indices and food price indices. Monthly and annual information on food and agricultural prices for better monitoring and analysis of market trends and the key value-chain from producers to end consumers.

The Statistics Division collects monthly (or quarterly) “food and non-alcoholic beverages consumer price indices”, labeled Consumer Prices, Food Indices (2000=100) that measure changes over time in the prices of food that households acquire, use or pay for consumption. These are sub-indices of “all items consumer price indices”, labeled Consumer Prices, General Indices (2000=100), which also disseminated on FAOSTAT.

The main source for the two CPI series published in FAOSTAT is data reported by individual countries to the International Labour Organization (ILO).

Government expenditure in agriculture: collection, validation and dissemination of updated, government expenditure statistics. Government expenditure in agriculture refers to all “non repayable payments” whether capital or current, required or not by governments. The Statistics Division of FAO has the responsibility to establish a tracking system for monitoring the allocation of 10% of the national budget to agriculture and rural development by African countries, as well as for assessing investments in agricultural and rural development. FAO and IMF undertake joint data collection.

Official Development Assistance (ODA) for Agriculture. The Official Development Assistance (ODA) covers information on commitments from the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), OPEC (bilateral and multilateral), the World Bank, the Asian Regional Development Bank, the African Regional Development Bank, UNDP, FAO, CGIAR and IFAD. The term “agriculture” is used in broad sense to cover agriculture, forestry, fisheries, land & water, agro-industries, environment, manufacturing of agricultural inputs & machineries, regional & river development and rural development.

Agriculture and environmental statistics: land use, pesticides consumption, fertilizers, agri-environmental indicators. This activity covers:

Land use: Collection of information on the different land use categories related to: (i) land use and irrigation (ii) land use – plantations – permanent crops and forest area (iii) land prices – for purchase and rental of land and irrigation charges and (iv) related metadata.

Pesticides consumption: Information on the use in agriculture for major groups (insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, plant growth regulators and rodenticides). This classification is based on the cooperation between EUROSTAT and FAO (and other international agencies dealing with plant protection products).

Fertilisers: Production, domestic availability, utilization, prices and metadata for the major plant nutrients: nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K).

Agri-Environmental Indicators: The FAO collaborates with OECD and Eurostat in the development, convergence and production of agri-environmental statistics and indicators for agriculture across countries in terms of environmental themes: soil, water, air, biodiversity, farm management and agricultural inputs.

Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions and Mitigation Potentials in Agriculture (MAGHG). Global database of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the agriculture and forestry sectors, within FAOSTAT. Data cover the period 1990-present for all FAOSTAT countries. The database is comprised of three major data components: (i) activity data (e.g., livestock numbers; fertilizer application; manure management; land use etc.); (ii) GHG emission factors; and (iii) GHG emission values. Activity data are derived from FAOSTAT; emission factors are derived from those specified by Guidelines of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Emissions are computed as the product of activity data times emission factor.

Collection, standardization, summarization of data and metadata from reports of agricultural censuses undertaken by countries. All countries having undertaken an agricultural census during a specific round of the World Census of Agriculture (WCA) are covered. Target users are agricultural census professionals and economists. Variables relate to structure of agriculture and change from country to country. For an exhaustive list of variable refer to Chapter 4 of document SDS 11 on the website <http://www.fao.org/docrep/009/a0135e/A0135E00.htm>

Dissemination of gender disaggregated food security statistics. The activity aims at reanalysing a number of national household surveys (NHS) to disaggregate a set of food security (FS) indicators by gender-sensitive grouping variables. The main goal is to develop and disseminate a database on FAOSTAT with standard gender disaggregated (GD) FS indicators, but the analysis can also contribute to country-specific studies.

The activity started at the end of 2011 with the identification of the available datasets; the definition of relevant gender-sensitive grouping variables; and the data analysis. The analysis will continue in 2012. The FAOSTAT food security (FS) domain will facilitate the dissemination of gender disaggregated FS statistics.

FAOSTAT (Database and Dissemination System). Preparation and dissemination of annual statistics and derived indicators on the situation of food and agriculture at national level with various aggregation forms in FAOSTAT. An enhanced dissemination platform with analytical information on charts and maps by first quartile 2012. Classifications used: FAO commodity classification, central product classification, M49 country classification. Targeted audience: stakeholders with interest on current and upcoming food and agriculture issues: high-level policy decision makers, media, research community, donor community at national, regional and global level.

FAO Statistics Division Website. Preparation and dissemination of international statistical references on food and agriculture. Targeted audience: stakeholders with interest in current and upcoming food and agriculture issues: high-level policy decision makers, media, research community, donor community at national, regional and global level.

Information on methods, classifications and standards, meetings and events as well as publications offered in three languages. The information is disaggregated by domains, i.e. agri-environmental, economic, food security, production and trade, world census of agriculture, capacity development.

FAO Global Statistical Yearbook. Preparation of the FAO Global Statistical Yearbook with data, metadata, derived indicators on the situation, prevailing conditions and upcoming issues of global and regional importance on food and agriculture (classifications: Central Product Classification, M49). Target audience: stakeholders with interest in current and upcoming food and agriculture issues: high-level policy decision makers, media, research community, donor community.

National and regional data and derived indicators on food and agriculture are based on FAOSTAT.

FAO Regional Statistical Yearbooks. Preparation of a suite of FAO Regional Statistical Yearbooks with data, metadata, derived indicators on the situation, prevailing conditions and upcoming issues on food and agriculture of importance for each region (classifications: Central Product Classification, M49). Target audience: stakeholders with regional interest in current and upcoming food and agriculture issues: high-level policy decision makers, media, research community, donor community.

Development and maintenance and updating of the food security statistics on the web. The Food Security Statistics webpage (FSS) includes a collection of data related to food security by country and by region using various grouping criteria. The collection relates to food deprivation (number and prevalence of undernourished, depth of undernourishment), food needs (minimum dietary energy requirements - MDER), food supply for humans (dietary energy supply-DES), and other indicators such as food production index numbers, Gini coefficient of income distribution, child malnutrition, child mortality, population by age/sex, etc. (see details below).

Data, which are extracted either from FAOSTAT or other international databanks (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank), cover food deprivation, food consumption, food production and trade, diet composition, access to food, food aid, nutritional status, health, poverty and population.

Concept note for the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020. Preparation of the concept note for the strategic vision on agricultural censuses during the 2020 round (2016-2025) of the World Census of Agriculture (WCA). The target clients will be the staff of agencies in countries responsible for conducting agricultural censuses and surveys.

Reconceptualization of SUA/FBS methodologies. Activities relate to the wholesale review of the approach and methods towards the preparation of food balance sheets, with particular emphasis on a rules-based framework for trade balancing, allocation of domestic supplies and measuring stock levels. The other area of intervention concerns data collection using data harvesting technologies.

A “blueprint” document has been produced and designed, testing and implementation is expected to commence imminently.

Definition of Gender Relevant classifications for agricultural and food security Statistics. National household surveys (NHS) are usually not meant to grasp the presence and magnitude of gender disparities in household food consumption/security. As a consequence, intra-household allocation of healthy and nutritious food is not measured, and survey samples are not designed to report on gender differences. Nonetheless, a partial repurposing of these surveys can be done and the definition of gender-sensitive grouping variables to be used during the analysis is instrumental from this perspective.

The definition of gender relevant classifications for agricultural and food security statistics started at the end of 2011, as groundwork for the survey reanalysis. A number of relevant standard gender-sensitive grouping variables have been identified. The current list will be revised and improved with the acquisition of the raw survey data from the World Bank and through a critical review of the first survey results.

Revision of the Harmonized System 2017. The work on the 5th HS Review Cycle commenced in November 2009 and is expected to be completed by June 2014. The revised version will enter into force on 1 January 2017. On the occasion of the forthcoming 42nd session of the Review Sub-Committee (21-24 November 2011), the FAO has renewed its willingness to cooperate with the WCO for the update and enhancement of the HS 2017. The submission of the FAO proposal is planned for the next session of the RSC, which will be held in May 2012. The proposal will be prepared at FAO corporate level. All Divisions have been informed and contribution will be coordinate through the SCWG.

The purpose of FAO contribution is to make major international schemes suitable for agriculture and food statistics, thus facilitating the harmonization and comparison of agriculture statistics across different countries and statistical domains.

Implementation of the CPC Expanded in the FAOSTAT system. Given the progress made for the integration of agriculture in the CPC, the decision was taken by the FAO Statistical Coordination Working Group (SCWG) to implement CPC Ver.2 (and subsequent versions) in the FAO statistical system as reference product classification. The implementation will start from the agricultural sub-domain, not yet including fishery and forestry.

By implementing a common global classification backed up with common and standardized item code, name and definition and a common and standardized way to group data, FAO aims at facilitating and enhancing the coordination and integration of official statistics and the comparability of statistical data over time and across sections and countries, thus promoting “communication” among datasets. The implementation of CPC is also expected to minimize countries’ burden in responding to our annual production questionnaires.

Due to the specialized nature of FAO and with the CPC being a general purpose scheme, detail is sometimes not sufficient in CPC at a five digit level. Therefore, when implementing CPC, FAO will use an expanded structure to allow further disaggregation if data is available. This structure will be based on the CPC Ver.2 (and subsequent versions) at five digits added with a sixth digit to accommodate more detailed data. In this way, FAO will use a classification fully based on CPC and, at the same time, as detailed as the FAOSTAT Commodity List (FCL) currently in use.

Survey on National Agriculture and Food Product Classifications and Classifications Registry. Survey on national agriculture and food product classifications: a global survey will be launched in 2012 to better understand the classifications used by countries for agriculture and food products and the extent to which the Central Product Classification of the United Nations (CPC), and other international product classifications, are implemented. By collecting information on the classifications used at national level for agriculture and food products (both primary and processed), the survey is aimed at assessing countries’ practices and the extent to which international standards are implemented, with a particular reference to the Central Product Classification (CPC) of the United Nations. The survey will also give better understanding how classifications are managed, i.e. stored, maintained and disseminated.

The activity also contains a classifications registry. The registry should store and manage all information collected through the questionnaire on national agriculture and food product classifications. The registry will also make information on FCL, CPC and HS (and potentially other classifications e.g. ISIC, COICOP) organized, stored and searchable.

SDMX based international workflows of food and agriculture statistics. Coordination and preparation of statistical data and metadata structure definitions (based on statistical data and metadata eXchange – ISO/CD 17369 Standard) in food and agriculture domains and facilitating SDMX registry based international workflows of food and agriculture statistics. Target audience is the data partners of FAO, i.e. data reporters and data users in statistical authorities at national, regional, international levels.

Revision of the FAO methodology for the estimation the prevalence of undernourishment. Since January 2011, the FAO methodology for the estimation on the prevalence and number of people at risk of food deprivation (undernourishment) has been subject to a comprehensive revision: a) to confirm its theoretical soundness, b) to assess the precision of the produced estimate; c) to explore potential improvements.

The revision involves all methodological aspects underpinning the complex procedures that allow us to obtain estimates of the prevalence of undernourished in more than 180 countries, in a way that allows international comparison despite the fact that the basic data is highly heterogeneous in terms of quality.

Definition of a core set of food security indicators at country level to be included of a suite of indicators that informs country level assessments (scorecards) of food insecurity. In responding to the mandate of monitoring food security throughout the World, FAO has typically relied on the estimate of the prevalence of undernourishment as the main indicator capturing the likely incidence of dietary energy deprivation in the population (see related activity). As caloric insufficiency is not the only relevant dimension of food insecurity, in recent years there has been growing recognition of the need to enlarge the set of indicators used.

This activity aims at: identifying a core set of food security indicators that can be compiled for all countries, capturing the various dimensions of food security (availability, access, utilization and stability), defining criteria for assigning a score to countries with reference to each of the selected indicators, and proposing ways to meaningfully aggregate the scores of the various dimensions.

FAO/Paris21 Guidelines on mainstreaming agricultural statistics into national strategy for development of statistics. The National Strategies for Development of Statistics (NSDS) provide countries with a strategy for developing statistical capacity across the entire national statistical system (NSS). The NSDS will provide a vision for where the NSS should be in five to ten years and will set milestones for getting there. It will present a comprehensive and unified framework for continual assessment of evolving user needs and priorities for statistics and for building the capacity needed to meet these needs in a more coordinated, synergistic and efficient manner. It will also provide a framework for mobilizing, harnessing, and leveraging resources (both national and international) and a basis for effective and results-oriented strategic management of the NSS. In the past agriculture (and other sector statistics) were not well incorporated into the NSDS and country strategic planning. The current Guidelines are being updated by Paris21 with one of the aims being to include more guidance on incorporating agriculture statistics.

Draft handbook on use of geo-positioning devices (GPS, PDAS) for measuring crop area (FAO/WFP/JRC/CIRAD). In the context of small subsistence farming with farmers not using standard units of measurement, the objective method recommended by FAO has been the use of tapes, compasses and programmable calculators to physically measure the plots in the field. This method has been used since the early 1980's but has proven to be, a costly and time-consuming undertaking. The investigators have to be well trained on surveying techniques and on the proper use of the necessary equipment. The shape of the fields, especially in developing countries is not always polygonal but often a curvilinear closed figure, which has to be reduced to a polygon, with a small number of sides (e.g. less than 20), of an equivalent area.

The purpose of this handbook is to provide a basis and practical guidance to agricultural survey statisticians on alternative use by new geo-positioning equipment (GPS/PDA equipments) in replacement of tapes and compasses.

Projects on supporting agricultural censuses in various countries. To provide technical guidance and quality assurance to prepare for and conduct agricultural censuses and surveys. The activity also includes assistance in preparation and carrying out of agricultural censuses; building technical capacity for conducting agricultural censuses and surveys, use of sampling methods and micro-data documentation.

Capacity development of national officers on food security assessments. The activity relates to the potential of using food consumption data as collected through national income and expenditure surveys HIES for food security assessment. The food consumption data have to be collected in sufficient detail of food items in terms of type and sources of acquisition, quantity and monetary values. The nature of HIES differs among countries in terms of survey period, which ranges from recall period of one week to daily diaries over a one-month period and one period survey to a yearly survey period. Adjusting for those problems is necessary to calculate harmonized food security indicators based on an assessment of habitual food consumption at household level over the relevant reference period (usually the year).

Objectives of the capacity building programme are to improve coordination and to establish linkages between all national institutions involved in the collection, processing and analysis of food and agriculture data and to improve the data collection and analytical capacity

Capacity building in CountrySTAT. The CountrySTAT project focuses on statistical capacity building. Working experience with countries has shown that the major problems that national statistical agencies (in agriculture and food) have to face are due to:

- fragmented data, coming from multiple structures responsible for producing statistics;
- production of the same kind of statistics by different structures;
- the incompleteness of statistics;
- the absence or incompleteness of national classifications;
- the difference between the national classifications and international classifications of products;
- the lack of correspondence between national and international nomenclatures;
- the lack of an organized national level for the validation and harmonization of data;
- the weakness of data organization;
- the lack of management tools and digital archiving of statistical data; and
- the weakness of the technical documentation, that has to accompany the production data (metadata).

The main aims are to obtain statistics on agriculture and food that support effective policy decisions for the elaboration of food balance sheets and statistics on food security.

Data collection, processing and dissemination of production, trade and SUA/FBS statistics. Regional workshops will focus on

- FAO methodology on food and agriculture statistics;
- Data collection of production and trade statistics;
- Data processing, validation and imputation of production and trade statistics;
- SUA/FBS methodology and compilation.

Expected output of the workshops are:

- Implementation of FAO methodology and other international standard at the country level;
- Increase the response rate to the production questionnaire and trade data requests;
- Increase the quality of production and trade statistics;
- Increase the country capacity on food and agriculture statistics.

Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions and Mitigation Potentials in Agriculture (MAGHG).

Provide developing countries with the ability to more easily compile and report the annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of their agriculture sectors, in compliance with IPCC guidelines and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) climate policy requirements. Currently, developing countries report their GHG emissions within their UNFCCC National Communications, at irregular intervals. A few countries have never reported, while most developing countries have reported typically two-three times since 1990. As a result, there is currently no coherent, regularly updated, global database of GHG emissions from agriculture for all countries and years since 1990. Using annual data from FAOSTAT, this project will build a database and update it yearly, which will be used for global, regional and country level analysis. Information on GHG emissions from agriculture can inform developing countries about options for climate change mitigation, helping to identify appropriate international climate financing needs.

The output of the activity is technical workshops on identification, monitoring and reporting of GHG emissions from the agricultural sectors (see also analytical reports below).

Implementation of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics. The Global Strategy will enable countries to produce accurate and reliable agricultural and rural data on a sustainable basis, and comparable over time and across countries. These data will be used by decision makers for the formulation and monitoring of evidence-based policies contributing to greater food security, improved income and well being of rural populations, reduced food price volatility, and sustainable use of land and water resources.

A multi donor trust fund has been established at FAO, and FAO will act as administrator of the fund. The architecture and the legal framework for receiving funds from the donors have been defined. Some aspects of the governance and the modalities of disbursement to other participating partners still need some adjustments; the main difficulty is identifying rules which can be applied to all actors, since each resource partner and each participating partner has to follow its own rules.

The main resource partners are the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF).

Analysis of the quality of trade statistics, trade aggregates and trade indices calculation. Various analytical tools are used to identify the outliers, validity of reported and estimated data etc. Main result expected is increased quality of data disseminated.

FAO Statistical Yearbooks. A “one stop shop” for statistical indicators related to the many dimensions of food and agriculture is needed. This new suite of publications provides a thematic analysis of sectoral trends accompanied by text covering the issues.

The publication draws from a host of datasets: FAOSTAT, World Bank, other UN agencies, to produce a visual synthesis of trends in food and agriculture. The yearbook houses some 350 statistical indicators based on these datasets. A derivative pocketbook contains country profiles based on these indicators. A novel feature is that the products have been generated from script using R and LaTeX.

Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions and Mitigation Potentials in Agriculture (MAGHG). Analytical reports for countries’ GHG emission profiles, including trends, based on datasets in FAOSTAT. For description of the activity, see above.

Processing and analysis of household income and expenditure survey data for the assessment of household food security. In its mandate to monitor hunger worldwide, FAO is facing the challenge to produce yearly estimates of the prevalence of undernourishment and of the number of undernourished in more than 180 countries. These estimates are based on available information on food availability and on how food access is distributed in the country, used to estimate a distribution of dietary energy consumption for a representative individual in the population to be compared with the same representative individual’s dietary energy requirement.

For most countries, the only source of information on how the available supply of food is distributed across the population is the food consumption data recorded in household income and expenditure surveys (HIES) data.

A large number of nationally representative HIES are available worldwide, but not all of them include information on actual types and quantities of food consumed. Moreover, as the primary objective of these surveys has not been the collection of habitual food consumption in the household, the data collected on food acquisitions need to be carefully processed before obtaining the needed estimates.

With this activity ESS aims to consolidate the repository of HIES micro data available in ESS, development of proper statistical procedures and to control for noise present in the food consumption. Food consumption data extracted from HIES will also be used to update and revise the parameters used by FAO to estimate number of undernourished and to calculate food security indicators at national and sub national levels to inform policy makers.

Interagency and Expert Group on Agricultural and Rural Statistics. The Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Agricultural and Rural Statistics will be comprised of high-level experts in statistics for food security, sustainable agriculture and rural development from national governments and international organizations. The Secretariat of the IAEG will be held at FAO. The membership will ensure regional representation and a broad range of experience drawn from countries, international agencies, academia, and other subject matter experts. The IAEG may consider establishing task teams on specific topics. The IAEG will meet at least once a year.

The Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Agricultural and Rural Statistics will guide methodological developments in statistics for food security, sustainable agriculture, and rural development. Its overall objectives are a) to facilitate the coordination and integration of statistics on food security, sustainable agriculture, and rural development with related international statistical standards from other statistical domains b) to provide guidance to the global governing bodies during implementation of the Action Plan of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics; c) to advance the implementation of the Global Strategy in countries and regions.

Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions and Mitigation Potentials in Agriculture (MAGHG).

Asia and Pacific Commission on Agriculture Statistics (APCAS), October 2012, Dalat, Vietnam. Hosted by FAO Training workshop on GHG data collection/ reporting prior and attached to the APCAS meeting in September in Vietnam. For general description of the activity see text above.

The expected output from the workshops are improved GHG emission reporting for specific categories, including emissions from fertilizer use (inorganic and manure); livestock (enteric fermentation and waste management); and land use change.

Workshops on IHSN-Census and Micro data Toolkit. Two regional workshops on international household survey network (IHSN)-census:

- Caribbean: Port of Spain, Trinidad 5-9 March 2012; 22 participants in 10 countries.
- Latin America: 2012, participants, countries and location to be decided.

Workshops which will be hosted by Paris21/IHSN and FAO will provide participants with training on the documentation, archiving and dissemination of agriculture census and survey (micro)data, based on the data documentation initiative (DDI) and Dublin Core Initiative (DCI) standards for documentation.

TRADE AND MARKET DIVISION (EST)

Banana country balance sheets (BCBS). Data are collected for bananas for the following variables and the time series starts from 1973: imports, exports. About 2 to 4 major disseminations per year and ad hoc reports at any time.

Citrus country balance sheets (BCBS). Data are collected for citrus fresh and processed (in fresh fruit equivalent) for the following variables and the time series starts from 1970: production quantity, imports, exports, manufactured and waste. About 2 to 4 major disseminations per year and ad hoc reports at any time.

Country cereal balance sheets (CCBS). Maintenance of annual country cereal supply and utilization balance sheets through collection of reported data from official and unofficial sources and/or estimation/forecasting of own values where necessary. The balances are the backbone of the GIEWS food security monitoring and early warning activities as well as the EST global cereal monitoring work in general. Although use of the full database is generally restricted to internal FAO only, selected key data is regularly published (tables and charts) for the international community at large, via hardcopy and electronic web-based products. About 4 to 6 major disseminations per year but ad hoc reports can be requested/required at any time.

Dairy country balance sheets (DCBS). Maintenance of annual country dairy supply and utilization balance sheets through collection of reported data from official and unofficial sources and/or estimation/forecasting of own values where necessary. The balances are the backbone of EST global market monitoring work in general. Although use of the full database is generally restricted to internal FAO only, selected key data is regularly published (tables and charts) for the international community at large, via hardcopy and electronic web-based products.

Data are collected for the following variables and the time series starts from 1980: dairy animal inventories, production quantity, imports, and exports. About 2 to 4 major disseminations per year but ad hoc reports can be requested/required at any time.

Hides and skins, data collection and processing(HCBS). Data are collected at the world level for hides and skins (commodities included are: bovine hides, sheepskins, goatskins, heavy leather, light leather from bovine, light leather from sheep and goats, footwear) on imports, exports, export values, prices. Data are collected for calendar year from 1970 and are disseminated once a year.

Meat country balance sheets (MCBS). Maintenance of annual country meat supply and utilization balance sheets through collection of reported data from official and unofficial sources and/or estimation/forecasting of own values where necessary. The balances are the backbone of EST global market monitoring work in general. Although use of the full database is generally restricted to internal FAO only, selected key data is regularly published (tables and charts) for the international community at large, via hardcopy and electronic web-based products.

Data are collected for the following variables and the time series starts from 1980: inventories, slaughtering, live imports, live exports, production quantity, imports, exports, and closing stocks. About 2 to 4 major disseminations per year but ad hoc reports can be requested/required at any time.

Sugar country balance sheets (SCBS). Maintenance of annual country sugar supply and utilization balance sheets through collection of reported data from official and unofficial sources and/or estimation/forecasting of own values where necessary. The balances are the backbone of EST global market monitoring work in general. Although use of the full database is generally restricted to internal FAO only, selected key data is regularly published (tables and charts) for the international community at large, via hardcopy and electronic web-based products.

Data are collected for the following variables and the time series starts from 1980: area harvested, yield, production quantity, imports, exports, and closing stocks. About 2 major disseminations per year but ad hoc reports can be requested/required at any time.

Tropical fruit country balance sheets (FCBS). Maintenance of annual country tropical fruit supply and utilization balance sheets through collection of reported data from official and unofficial sources and/or estimation/forecasting of own values where necessary. The balances are the backbone of EST global market monitoring work in general. Although use of the full database is generally restricted to internal FAO only, selected key data is regularly published (tables and charts) for the international community at large, via hardcopy and electronic web-based products.

Data are collected for the following variables and the time series starts from 1980: area harvested, yield, production quantity, imports, exports, and closing stocks. About 1 to 2 major dissemination per year but ad hoc reports can be requested/required at any time.

Collection and processing of data on jute, kenaf and hard fibres. Data are collected at the world level for jute and kenaf, and for hard fibres (abaca, sisal and coir) on production, trade, stocks, consumption, and prices. Data sets are available from 1970/1980. Data are disseminated once a year.

Collection and processing of data on tea. We cover information on tea (black tea, green tea, instant tea and other teas). The classification used is based on the Harmonized System codes. Data are collected for the world on tea production, trade, stocks, consumption, and prices. Data sets are available from 1970. Data are disseminated once a year.

Research, collection and analysis of the oilseeds complex. Maintenance of oilseed complex supply and utilization balance sheets (OCBS) through collection of reported data from official and unofficial sources and/or estimation/forecasting of own values where necessary. Although use of the full database is generally restricted to FAO, selected key data is regularly published (tables and charts) for the international community at large, via hardcopy, publications and electronic web-based products including for AMIS. Coverage is for all countries, using FAO and internal classification.

Maintenance of a price database for individual oilseeds, oils and meals. Calculation of a price index for oilseeds oils and meals linked to the main price database. Data are disseminated via hardcopy and electronic web-based products.

OCBS data are collected for the following variables: area harvested, yield, production, imports (quantity), exports (quantity), closing stocks, seed crushing rates, oil and meal extraction rates for trade and domestic use. Time series start from 1980.

Prices collected are selected import prices reported by Oil World. Price dataset starts in 1970.

Collection of monthly series on international prices of selected food commodities. Collection of monthly series on international prices of selected commodities, in order to compute the FAO Food Price Index and FAO Commodity Price Indices.

International (export) price series for wheat, maize, rice, SMP, WMP, cheese, oils and fats, oil meals, poultry/pig/bovine/ovine meat and sugar.

FAO Food price index and FAO Commodity price indices. Calculation of monthly food price indices to measure the change in international prices of a basket of food commodities. The FAO Food Commodity Price Indices: depicting changes in monthly international prices of major food commodities.

International agricultural commodity prices. Collection of export prices of the major agricultural commodities traded internationally to provide a reference database including latest prices required for EST global/regional food situation monitoring and trade and market studies. Prices are also published on the web as a useful “one-stop” resource for governments and the international community at large.

The dataset contains daily and weekly prices of major internationally traded commodities (about 40). Time series starts from 1980 but varies greatly according to commodity.

Global information and early warning system (GIEWS) national food prices database. Collection of basic food commodity prices in selected markets for selected countries (mostly LIFDC). This activity is primarily being undertaken to allow analysis of latest basic food prices and short to medium-term price trends to be included in GIEWS food security monitoring and early warning activities. The price data system offers the possibility to convert values to USD/tonne or kg or to convert nominal prices to real prices.

Monthly price values are collected. As of February 2012, 83 countries were included in the dataset (mostly LIFDC), 20 different food commodity categories and 28 international cereal export price series were included in the dataset. but coverage varies greatly according to country.

Time series spans from 1990 to current month but the start date varies greatly according to country/commodity.

Global information and early warning system (GIEWS) food aid shipments/deliveries database. Monitoring of food aid shipments/deliveries and commercial trade data in the Low-Income Food-Deficit countries. The food aid data comes direct from the World Food Programme (WFP) INTERFAIS database. We do not modify it but put it in our own database for the purpose of reporting according to our own specific needs i.e. by individual country market year when necessary and with all products in grain equivalent. The INTERFAIS data is complimented with commercial trade data from the CCBS database to permit the analysis of the LIFDC countries’ actual import positions in the current year (i.e. total import requirements vis-à-vis commercial purchases and food aid).

Quantities of food aid shipped/delivered are measured. Series runs from 1988 onwards.

Intergovernmental Group (IGG) on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres, and Intergovernmental Group (IGG) on Hard Fibres. The IGG takes place every second year, the year that it doesn’t take place, an Inter-sessional Meeting is usually organized.

Intergovernmental Group (IGG) on Tea. The IGG takes place every second year, the year that it doesn’t take place an Inter-sessional Meeting is organized with over 100 participants.

GENDER, EQUITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION (ESW)

Gender and land rights database. Country level information on social, economic, political and cultural issues related to the gender inequalities embedded in those rights is disseminated. No data collection is being performed at the moment, and statistics are collected from the World Bank and ESS (FAO).

The only statistical data provided by the dataset is the following: total number of holders, women holders, number of holdings under co-ownership, common property, number of rural households headed by women, GINI concentration index.

Development and pilot testing of a rural employment module in Cambodia as part of the Agriculture Census 2013. Methodology to collect data on rural employment on sex, age, occupation, type of activity, intensity of activity (full time/part time; full year/part year) and time use. Included in the module on rural employment.

Capacity development workshops for National Statistics Offices (NSOs) on gender-disaggregated data (GDD). The aim is to improve the availability of GDD and the limited capacities of NSOs on generating and analyzing GDD, as well as on the significance of using GDD as the evidence base for equitable agricultural policies.

Assistance in generating GDD through upcoming agricultural census or household surveys or special surveys that follow an agricultural census.

Topics include; the rationale for GDD (i.e. relevance for closing the gender gap in agricultural productivity, for ensuring equitable access to production resources and services, and for equitable policy formulation), identification of region-specific gender gaps and general gender disparities, methodological issues related to the collection and analysis of GDD, communication issues in the process of collecting GDD (that may interfere with accuracy and the representativeness of the data), and the linkages between GDD and policy.

Guidelines on generating and analyzing gender-disaggregated data. Inadequate reporting by Member country National Statistical Offices (NSOs) on gender gaps in agricultural production due to little or no collection of gender-disaggregated data on one hand, and even when such data is collected, insufficient or poor analysis of the data to highlight the main gender issues.

This activity will provide a set of guidelines, including additional indicators to be included in the design of agriculture census, national household surveys or special surveys by National Statistical Offices and other survey designers, and guidelines on analyzing such data to improve gender statistics in agriculture, by FAO or through other organizations.

Guidance note of the International Partnership on Cooperation on Child Labour (IPCCLA) on child labour in agriculture sensitive survey design. Poor understanding of rural employment issues due to the lack of or insufficient data on child labour, and age and sex disaggregated data on rural employment in agriculture surveys, censuses and programme monitoring. A methodological note will provide guidance on the main indicators, questions and related issues that should be included in the design of such instruments.

This activity will provide model questions, indicators and further considerations to be taken into account when designing, collecting and analyzing data relevant to child labour in agriculture to National Statistical Offices and other survey designers.

Fisheries and aquaculture department

PRODUCTS, TRADE AND MARKETING (FIPM)

Globefish commodity analysis for all major commercial species. Data extraction from national trade statistics, tables prepared by major commodities and major trading partners, information (monthly) on fish price information, construction of price series, analysis of information, forecast of trends. Target audience is governments and private industry.

Trade matrix by commodities and countries and price series for major commodities are included.

STATISTICS AND INFORMATION (FIPS)

Global capture production statistics and partnerships for data exchange and comparison. FIPS takes care of annually updating the capture production databases. In addition, FIPS has established partnerships for capture data exchange and comparison with non-FAO Regional Fishery Bodies and other international organizations in various degrees of collaboration (e.g. service of questionnaire dispatch, data sharing, and regular data exchange and comparisons).

Capture production by country, fishing area and species item are recorded. The statistics collected by specialized regional organizations (e.g. tunas and sharks, catch by tuna RFBs, catch in the Southern Ocean by CCAMLR, whales by IWC, etc) are evaluated by experts and considered to be generally more reliable than those provided by the national correspondents. Therefore, in a case of discrepancy, the statistics reported from national correspondences are in principle replaced with those provided from specialized regional organizations.

Global aquaculture production statistics. Annual update of aquaculture production statistics. Aquaculture production in value and quantity by country, area, species item and culturing environment.

Global production and trade of fisheries commodities statistics. Annual update of global statistics on trade and on preserved and processed production of fisheries commodities through collection of reported data from official sources and/or estimation/ of own values where necessary, including estimation and imputation of the missing trade data using the mirror data application (from FAO FI working system/trading partners database). Both times series start from 1976. Data are regularly published (tables and charts) for the international community at large, via hardcopy and electronic web-based products.

The statistical methodology used for trade is the International Merchandise Trade Statistics (ITMS) and ITMS's compiler manuals'.

For production of preserved and processed fisheries commodities the following variables are measured: net weight quantity; unit of measurement: tonne. For trade of fisheries commodities: net weight quantity, unit of measurement: tonne and USD 1 000; trade flow: import, export, re-export.

Updating global fisheries and aquaculture employment statistics. Update global fisheries and aquaculture employment statistics. The variables covered are the number of people directly employed in the fisheries and aquaculture sector, by gender, countries, type of employment (full-time, part-time, occasional) and separation among sectors (aquaculture, inland fishery, marine coastal fishery, marine deep-sea fishery, and subsistence fishing).

Preparation of annual capture statistics on behalf of FAO Fishery Regional Bodies (RFBs). FIPS takes care of annually updating the capture production databases on behalf of two FAO Regional Fishery Bodies (i.e. CECAF and RECOFI) and for the Southeast Atlantic fishing area in collaboration with SEAFO. Capture production by country, fishing area and species item.

Upgrading FishStat (FAO Fisheries Statistics Dissemination Software). Upgrading the existing standalone dissemination software of fishery and aquaculture statistics to be functional without the constraints of a platform. Activity started in 2008 and the revised software (FishStatJ) was released to the public in 2011. Further improvement and enhancement will be incorporated in 2012/13.

All fishery and aquaculture statistics are maintained by FIPS. The first targeted release includes production as well as trade and commodities statistics. Food balance sheet information will be the target for the second phase.

Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP). Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP) is a statutory coordination mechanism under Article VI-2 and is responsible for i) continually reviewing fishery statistics requirements for research, policy-making and management; ii) agreeing on standard concepts, definitions, classifications and methodologies for the collection and collation of fishery statistics; and iii) making proposals for the coordination and streamlining of statistical activities among relevant intergovernmental organizations.

During 2012/2013, CWP plans to complete the revision of its Handbook, including the new release of the Handbook of Aquaculture Statistics.

Maintenance of Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System (ASFIS) List for Fishery Statistics Purposes. The ASFIS List includes about 12,000 species items selected according to their interest or relation to fisheries and aquaculture. The List provides codes, scientific and FAO names, and the availability of fishery production statistics in the FAO databases to an increasing community of users. During recent years, besides national and international offices dealing with fishery statistics, the reference classification system for aquatic species has also been adopted by other institutions. Users often request additions of new species items which are carefully verified against scientific literature and other species compilations before being entered in the list.

Improvement of Food Balance Sheet (FBS) Estimation for fish and fishery products. There are two main targets:

- Revise the species groupings of the Food Balance Sheets for fish and fishery products, separating the present group “pelagics” into “tunas/tuna like species” and “other pelagics” and the present “freshwater and diadromous fish” into “freshwater” and “diadromous”;
- Implement the above mentioned amendments in the FAO FI working system for the calculation of Food Balance Sheets for fish and fishery products.

The expected output is revised FBS estimates for fish and fishery products. Due to the constraints of current resource availability, the expected time for completion has been deferred to 2014/15.

Establishing Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) for fishery and aquaculture component.

During the 2010-11 biennium, FIPS, in close collaboration / joint funding with CIO and ESS, developed a fisheries SDMX registry and repository served by OpenSDMX. 10 Fisheries statistical datasets are now available at <http://www.fao.org/figis/sdmx/> including data structures (DSD's) for capture, regional Ccapture, aquaculture, production and trade, 24 Code lists of interest to fisheries (species, area's, vessels, units etc), and 2 concept schemes. Open SDMX, the enabling tool, has been co-developed with CIOK in order to extend this capacity to other FAOSTAT datasets.

During the current biennium, the development of Open SDMX will be continued. Under the coordination of CIO, it will aim at enhanced capacity for dissemination of FAO statistical datasets, as well as to import SDMX data. This latest objective is shared with FI and with the iMarine project, and a single supervision will drive these joint efforts.

Development of the iMarine Integrated Statistical System. During the 2010-11 biennium under the D4ScienceII project, FI drove the development of the Integrated Catch Information System (ICIS) Virtual Research Environment on the grid-based D4Science Data Infrastructure. This development is pursued through the iMarine project and extended as a generic capacity to support workflow for the exchange, upload, curation, validation, harmonization and joint analysis/visualization and product elaboration/dissemination of any type of statistical dataset.

The data exchange capacity is envisaged through SDMX as described in the previous fact sheet.

Following the same spirit and in order to support the harmonization process, a code lists manager/code list mapper facility is being developed. It is expected that this development will occur in close consultation with FAO's corporate needs regarding a master data management system, in ways foreseeing reusability of software solutions and/or services.

The first operational version of a code list manager /mapper system will be completed by the end of 2012, and will be available for further joint development with partner agencies such as FAO or Bank of Italy.

Integration of fishery and aquaculture component into global standards, strategies and policy for food security and monitoring. Continuous efforts are made to have the data requirements of the fishery and aquaculture sector better reflected in international classifications, methodologies, standard concepts and strategies. Main components of 2012/13 activities include:

- Development of a proposal for the revision of codes of fish and fishery products included in the Harmonized System (HS) in view of HS 2017.
- Modification of United Nations Central Product Classification (CPC) by improved details comparable to HS2012 and by separating aquaculture and capture origins for primary products.
- Incorporating fishery and aquaculture components into various food security projections including OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook publication and modeling system.
- Ensuring concepts and procedures used in UN SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Account.
- Incorporation of questions to identify the people who are engaged in fishery and aquaculture sector, separately from agriculture, in the population census.

FAO Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries/ Strategy and Outline Plan for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Aquaculture. Small scale fisheries is the major contributor to total global fish production. Due to the characteristics of small scale fisheries, information can only be obtained through sample based surveys. Major issues are; i) the limited human capacity and sound knowledge on sample based surveys, ii) lack of appropriate sampling frames, iii) cost of sampling frames.

Rehabilitation of historical series of production and trade of fisheries commodities (i.e. 1950-1975). Currently the statistics on production and trade of fisheries commodities only contain statistics starting from 1976, while capture and aquaculture production statistics are available from 1950. This activity tries to rebuild the statistics for the years 1950-1975 based on existing information.

Data are collected from a variety of sources, including historical yearbooks, questionnaires, internet, official sources and/or estimation/ of own values where necessary. Statistics are collected and inserted in a separate database to be then incorporated into the Fisheries Commodities Production and Trade database available in the FAO FI working system.

Rehabilitation of global fleet statistics. Dissemination of global fleet statistics has been suspended since 1998 due to data consistency and reliability problems. This activity is trying to rebuild a revised series of fleet statistics.

Collection and compilation of existing information; review, analysis and evaluation; re-defining the target statistics; development of new methodology with additional data sources; and re-estimation of historical data.

A Statistical Circular containing statistics of major fishing nations for reference years will be disseminated in July 2012. After that, regular annual updates of disseminated statistics, as well as continuous improvement of coverage on both countries and time frame, will be carried out.

Preparation of Food Balance Sheets for fish and fishery products. Regular update of food balance sheets for fish and fishery products. Estimates of production, non-food uses, exports, imports, total food supply for fish and fishery products by country. Using data (population and total/animal proteins) provided through FAOSTAT, estimates of apparent per capita fish supply and contribution of fish proteins to total protein intake as well as to animal protein are calculated. Estimated statistics will be also incorporated into FAOSTAT.

The output includes statistical tables of food balance sheets and fish contribution to protein supply by world, continent and economic groups as well as by countries; and food balance sheets by main groups of fish species and fish nutritional factors for selected countries. In addition, delivery of estimates corresponding to the in-house requests (e.g. FAOSTAT, SOFA, SOFIA).

Compilation of hatchery production and aquaculture growing facility data. Although FAO has collected hatchery production and aquaculture growing facility data through questionnaires for long time, due to lack of global standards and clear guidance on measuring and monitoring such information, the collected information were a mixture of data with different concepts and qualities. Due to a low response rate, those pieces of information were left unanalysed until recently. This activity tried to consolidate this information together with other survey results, records and other statistics available to establish comparable statistics for major aquaculture producing countries.

Compilation of all available information, evaluation of data taking into account qualitative information available on aquaculture operations, and re-defining suitable statistics for future data collection.

Compilation of fish resource accounts of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounts (SEEA) for selected countries. SEEA has good potential as a powerful monitoring tool of sustainability of natural resource utilization and evaluating impacts of climate change. Sustainability and effective use of fish and water resources are specific concerns for the fishery and aquaculture sector. By experimentally compiling fish resource accounts for a limited number of major fish producing countries, the usability of SEEA as standard monitoring measure would be evaluated.

Compilation of fish resource accounts for a limited number of major fish producing countries with available information, identification of gaps in the data collection system and the strengths and difficulties for actual implementation, and exploration of the usage of the results.

Establish standard concepts and indicators to measure the water usage and constrains in inland capture fisheries and aquaculture. Compile a set of indicators that can describe the status of the two sectors (inland capture fisheries and aquaculture) according to an environmental, social, economic and nutritional dimension.

The activity is aimed at a global assessment (60 countries) through the analysis of different indicators. Indicators will be computed on the basis of basic information related to:

- Water surface related to inland water bodies, rivers, wetland and floodplains within a country.
- Economic value related to the tonnes of fish produced by inland capture fisheries and aquaculture.
- Social benefit related to the people employed in inland capture fisheries and aquaculture sectors.
- Nutritional value related to amount of proteins produced and consumed within each country and the protein produced by available water surface.

Data will be compiled using information already collected by FAO such as production data (Fishstat), employment (FIPS division), consumption (FIPS division) as well as other data sources to compute country water surface (GIS derived).

CWP session and its intersessional Subject Group meetings. The following are regular meetings under CWP, organized by CWP (FAO), with participation of CWP member organizations and invited experts:

- CWP 24th session: February 2013, venue and hosting organization, to be determined, with about 25 participants expected.
- CWP Agriculture Subject Group meeting: July 2012 in Rome with about 15 participants expected.

The issues to be addressed are: Standard classifications, methodologies and concepts for aquaculture and fishery statistics. The main subject in 2012/13 is the revision of the CWP Handbook that is expected to be finalized at the 24th session and then disseminated through the internet.

Regional Workshop on capacity building needs for improving aquaculture statistics and data collection (STA Regional WS). This is an ad hoc event organized by FAO to establish the regional plan for the implementation of the STA Strategy. Africa, the Pacific and Latin America are identified as the areas of priority but when and where each of those meetings can be held depends on the availability of funds and the hosting organization in the individual region. Each meeting is expected to have 30-40 participants; those who are working on aquaculture statistics at national and regional levels.

The meeting will review the current data collection system and identify problems, and then develop a regional plan of capacity building with priority setting.

AQUACULTURE (FIRA)

National Aquaculture Sector Overview (NASO) map collection. The NASO map collection is an inventory and monitor for aquaculture facilities. The NASO map Excel form can generate Google maps showing the location of aquaculture sites and their characteristics at an administrative level (state, province, district, etc.) and in some cases even at an individual farm level.

The information can be collected either at administrative level (state, province, district, etc) or individual farm level. The following information is collected:

- Name, geographic coordinates and administrative location of farms;
- Cultured species, technologies used (e.g. pond, barrage, cage, tank, etc.), culture system (e.g. extensive, semi-extensive, intensive), environment (e.g. freshwater, brackish water, marine water);
- Farm characteristics including number of employees, surface area, number of rearing units, source of water, and land tenure;
- Production in quantity and ex-farm price;
- Seed input quantity and type of inputs;
- Main issue and free comment.

MARINE AND INLAND FISHERIES (FIRF)

Atlas of tuna and billfish catches. Regular update of catch statistics collated from Tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations and other International Institutions for dissemination through the web-based Atlas. Target customers are visitors to the FI web site including the scientific community, the general public, the international press and fisheries managers.

Catches in tonnes of major tunas and billfishes at 5x5 degree resolution, by species, year, quarter and fishing gear are recorded.

Global nominal catches for major tuna stocks. Regular update of catch statistics collated from Tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations and other International Institutions for dissemination through the web-based Atlas. Target customers are visitors to the FI web site including the scientific community, the general public, the international press and fisheries managers.

The data set covers nominal catches in tonnes by tuna stocks, year and fishing country.

Forestry department

FOREST ECONOMICS, POLICY AND PRODUCTS DIVISION (FOE)

Forest products statistics. Since 1999 the global statistics have been collected through the Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire by FAO in partnership with the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the Statistical Office of the European Communities (DG - Eurostat). In the cases where countries have not provided information through the questionnaire, FAO estimates annual production and trade data based on statistical yearbooks, UN Comtrade database, trade journal reports or other sources.

Statistical capacity building is mainly done through regular regional and national workshops (1-2 workshops every year) organized jointly with partner organizations (ITTO/UNECE/Eurostat).

The target audience: both internal and external users (FAOSTAT-Forestry user surveys were conducted in 1998 and 2006 and the results are available upon request).

Time series on forest products in FAOSTAT-ForesSTAT (from 1961 onwards): production quantity (cubic meters or tonnes); import quantity (cubic meters or tonnes); import value (1000 US\$); export quantity (cubic meters or tonnes); export value (1000 US\$).

Global forest resources assessment. The most recent global assessment (FRA 2010) covered 233 countries and territories where information is compiled in standardized country reports.

Information is collected on more than 90 broad variables for four points in time (1990, 2000, 2005 and 2010). The information collected is structured according to 7 themes, the so called seven thematic elements of sustainable forest management: the extent of forest resources, biological diversity, forest health and vitality, productive; protective; and socio-economic functions of forests and the legal and institutional framework that guides their management and use.

Planted forest dataset. The Forest Assessment team is now responsible for the data collection of the planted forest area while the other parameters are not being collected anymore. Whilst the planted forest area needs to be monitored in the short term, as it varies according to the policies of forestation and reforestation, all the growing parameters collected by the planted forest database do not change in the short term. Therefore the planted forest dataset can be still be considered valid and a useful tool for forest users.

Variables recorded are total area of planted forest and distribution by species, age classes, type of ownership and end uses; mean annual increments of standing volume of tress; rotation length and harvested volumes.

Annual meetings of the Intersecretariat Working Group (IWG) on Forest Sector Statistics. 14-15 February 2012, Geneva (hosted by UNECE, attended by FAO Forestry Department, Eurostat and ITTO). Early 2013 – date and venue to be decided. Participants: 4 persons from FAO, Eurostat, ITTO and UNECE. Every annual meeting has two main items: (1) review of data collection/sharing results in the past year and (2) preparation of statistical cycle for the current year.

Development of the joint proposal for changes in HS2017 was an additional agenda Item in 2012 meeting.

FOREST ASSESSMENT, MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION DIVISION (FOM)

Support to national forest monitoring and assessment. This activity includes:

- Statistics from National Forest Monitoring and Assessments (NFMAs) in “selected” countries are targeting decision makers at national level in the corresponding country, as well as social, research and international societies;
- National staff collect data through field surveys and remote sensing surveys, and carry out corresponding data analysis and reporting;
- They are also trained and supervised by national/international experts and FAO experts in all related areas;
- Most statistics prepared from the NFMAs are derived from ratio estimations.

Data on more than 200 variables are collected, representing all kinds of forestry related data related to food security, poverty reduction, forest productivity, environment, biodiversity, socio-economy, forest health, forest protective functions, goods and services from forests and trees, etc. The aim is that countries monitor these variables/resources by repeated assessments every 5-10 years.

Statistical methodologies for providing support to national forest monitoring and assessment. This activity includes:

- Methods for systematic sampling (with possible pre-stratification based on stable strata) of countries' whole territory for field surveys are developed in collaboration with international experts. The conclusions/recommendations are continuously published in the NFMA field manual for integrated field data collection, and a special study NFMA study on sampling design, published in a NFMA paper in December 2012.
- Methods for quality control and quality assurance related to data collection and data management are developed in collaboration with international and national experts. The conclusions/recommendations are continuously published in the NFMA field manual for integrated field data collection.
- Methods and tools for statistical data analysis (mostly ratio estimations) are developed in collaboration with international experts. The conclusions /recommendations are continuously published in NFMA papers and will be published in a NFMA manual for data analysis during 2012.
- Methodology development is targeting NFMA designers in developing countries, as well as at international organizations and agencies.

Statistical capacity building for national forest monitoring and assessment. Develop country capacities in processing and analysing data that have been collected in their national forest monitoring and assessments / integrated land use assessments, as existing country capacity in this area is lacking, or very weak.

Applied training in validating, sorting, processing and analysing data from the countries' national forest monitoring and assessment / integrated land use assessment.

This will lead to strengthened country capacity in validating, sorting, processing and analysing data from their national forest monitoring and assessments / integrated land use assessments, to be achieved within the period of NFMA country projects (2-5 years).Continuing output.

Statistical analysis for the support to national forest monitoring and assessment. The main issues to be addressed are:

- lack of accurate and updated statistics on countries' natural resources, their uses and users, and
- provide relevant and timely information for national policy formulations/evaluations.

The main content of the activity is:

- Analysis of country data to generate statistics on all kinds of forestry related data related to food security, poverty reduction, forest productivity, environment, biodiversity, socio-economy, forest health, forest protective functions, goods and services from forests and trees, etc, from National Forest Monitoring and Assessments (NFMAs) in "selected" countries.
- The statistics are targeting decision makers at national level in the corresponding country, as well as social, research and international societies.

The analyses are reported in country publications with NFMA findings at the end of each NFMA cycle (country project).

Meetings for the support to national forest monitoring and assessment. They will take place at FAO HQ in November 2012, hosted by FAO/NFMA. Some 10 international experts in sampling and field plot design and 10 national experts will attend. The main issues to be addressed are:

- NFMA field plot design for optimization of costs/time/capacities/value and
- provide a clear context in how to decide the NFMA field plot design, taking into consideration the different country capacities, conditions and objectives.

Natural resources management and environment department

CLIMATE, ENERGY AND TENURE DIVISION (NRC)

FAO Clim-NET. Global, climatic data at weather stations. Researchers and practitioners in international organizations, countries, universities, research institutes, and civil-societies, etc.

The climatic data follows climatic data standards. The target customers are: researchers and practitioners in international organizations, countries, universities, research institutes, and civil-societies, etc.

The following variables are recorded: temperature (daily average), temperature (daily maximum), temperature (daily minimum), rainfall, dew point temperature, surface pressure, snowfall, wind speed.

LAND AND WATER DIVISION (NRL)

AgroMAPS. Global coverage; compilation of published ‘georeferenced’ sub national crop statistics on area harvested, yields and production (aggregated by administrative districts and following FAO definitions) and related analyses (e.g. derived information on locally important crops; current centres of crop production, etc) to support specialized applications (e.g. mapping of global land use systems).

The dataset covers area harvested, yields and production and administrative boundary information (shape files) – collected for multiple years (dictated by data availability).

AQUASTAT - FAO’s global information system on water and agriculture. It collects, analyses and disseminates data and information by country and by region, concentrating on water resources, water use and agricultural water management, with emphasis on countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. The information provided by AQUASTAT relies to a great extent on national capacities and expertise.

Around 160 variables and indicators can be queried online and the data can be downloaded as CSV files. They are classified in the following categories: land use and population (15); water resources (45); water use, by sector and by source (30); irrigation and drainage development (60); environment and health (10). The query allows for multiple selection options, where the user can select a) a country, a number of countries, a region or a continent, for b) one variable, a group of variables, or selected variables, for c) one five-year time period or several five-year time periods or latest value. In addition country profiles are prepared to describe the particularities in each country, problems encountered in rural water management and irrigation, and to summarize the perspectives in agricultural water management. Standardized tables holding key data are included in all country profiles and fact sheets containing key data are available online for each country. Regional overviews provide analysis by a grouping of countries which are similar in terms of geographic and socio-economic conditions, and transboundary river basin overviews, including tables and maps.

Spatial datasets prepared by AQUASTAT can easily be imported to a GIS and be downloaded from the website, such as: the global map of irrigation areas, the atlas of water resources and irrigation for Africa, and a selection of global maps, which can be downloaded in PDF format or consulted interactively online. Most geo-spatial information produced by AQUASTAT is also available on FAO’s GeoNetwork website. The global digital map of irrigation areas, showing the percentage of areas equipped for irrigation around 2007, has been created in cooperation with the University of Bonn, Germany.

GeoNetwork Geospatial Information Catalogue. The GeoNetwork catalogue publishes a large number of Geographic Information System (GIS) datasets for monitoring, assessment and analysis of environmental and socio-economic factors causing poverty and food insecurity. Particular relevance is given to malnutrition, farming systems and crops, livestock production systems, fishery and forestry sectors, agro-ecological zoning, land and water resources management and climate related issues.

The activity includes:

- Definition of natural resources and socio-economic indicators, FAO geospatial core datasets, essential climate variables
- Collection and validation of land cover and land cover change datasets, population, environmental conditions, land use patterns, food insecurity, poverty and environment Global GIS database, FAO UN core datasets
- Distribution of natural resources, socio-economic, land cover, environment indicators per administrative unit, per pixel, or per area.

The following variables are covered:

- Land cover, (Global 1990, 2000, 2005), regional and national level at various resolution
- Land cover change (2009, 2011 planned)
- Active fire by land cover type (daily updates on active fires)
- Global above ground biomass and carbon estimate
- Actual and potential soil carbon sequestration
- Fragile ecosystems (coastal deltas, mangroves, and mountains)
- Core geospatial datasets – multiple FAO Divisions through GeoNetwork
 - Administrative and Political Boundaries
 - Agriculture - Farming
 - Agriculture – Livestock
 - Agriculture - Agroclimatology
 - Applied Ecology
 - Biological and Ecological Resources
 - Climate
 - Fisheries and Aquaculture
 - Forestry
 - Hydrology and Water Resources
 - Land Cover and Land Use
 - Population and Socio-Economic Indicators
 - Soils and Soil Resources
 - Topography

Land cover classification system (LCCS) and LCML. (land cover meta language). Efficient and consistent assessment of land cover and its changes over time is one of the fundamental inputs to sustainable management of natural resources and food security. Despite the critical need for consistent and harmonized assessment of land cover, the proliferation of different type of land cover classifications/legends made it difficult or sometimes impossible to compare and harmonize various datasets collected using various classification systems. Since the early 90s, FAO has been participating and leading numerous initiatives for improving the reliability and comparability of land cover data sets.

The Land Cover Classification System (LCCS) is a classification system developed by FAO to address the need for improved access to reliable and standardized information on land cover. LCCS is a comprehensive, standardized classification system designed to meet specific user requirements. It enables the comparison of land cover classes regardless of data source, thematic discipline or country. LCCS acts also as bridging tool to inter-compare land cover classes originated from different classifications/legends.

Office of knowledge exchange, research and extension

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING SERVICES (OEKMI)

Publishing of key statistics in the FAO Country Profiles portal. Datasets disseminated are:

From FAOSTAT: Country area, land area, agriculture area, population.

From World Bank: GDP.

From UNDP-HDRO: Human development index.

From IFPRI: Global hunger index.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR STANDARDS, SERVICES AND TOOLS (OEKCS)

SWS Statistical Standards Team: Within the context of the *Statistical working system project*, OEKCS leads the Statistical Standards team that contains representatives from AGN, FO, FI and ES. The team coordinates the development of relevant statistical guidelines and methods for dealing correctly and efficiently with officially reported national time series.

Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX): definition of metadata and data structure definitions for support to the Statistical Working System.

Metadata Support to TechCDR (data.fao.org): linking across statistical classifications using the AGROVOC concept scheme to associate statistics with other types of information resources.

Linking with Fisheries Statistics: linking between fisheries statistics and bibliographic data using the AGROVOC concept scheme, in 2011 as part of Multi-Disciplinary Fund activities and now in the context of project cooperation between AgInfra and Imarine EC projects.

Technical cooperation department

INVESTMENT CENTRE DIVISION (TCID)

TCI database development.

During their missions and desk work, the TCI professionals collect information regarding countries which might have an importance for other professionals. These data are normally used just for one project and not utilized by either other TCI professionals or by other FAO professionals working in the same countries. In order to optimize the use of this information, TCI is launching the process of merging data from the individual projects/missions into one database and establishing permissions to access and disseminate this data base. The database is built to support the work of professionals in the countries.

The system should be available to all TCI professionals and TCI staff to download and upload data following the identified procedures. Data can be partially distributed to other authorized users. All uploaded data should meet minimum standard requirements and the procedures of uploading should be usable enough so that it is not necessary to dedicate a staff member to running this database.

Table 1. DATA COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION

= New activity in 2012-13												
Contact persons	Division	Title of the activity	Type of data collections (variables, time series or data sets)	Method of data collection			Partners in the data collection (not counting member countries), e.g. World Bank, Eurostat, OECD	Frequency of data collection. monthly, annual, continuous	Date when questionnaire res are dispatched: month and day	Frequency of data dissemination: once a year, twice a year, monthly etc.	Date when validated data are released: Month and day	Classifications used: FAO Commodity List (CL), CPC, HS, ISIC etc.
Roswitha Baumung	AGAG	Domestic Animal Diversity		X (web based)			CGIAR	Continuous	Continuous	Bi-annual	Bi-annual	FAO-CGRFA
Julio Pinto	AGAH	EMPRES Global Animal Disease Information System (EMPRES-i)	Regional and global disease information	Electronic		X	Regional Org., OIE	Continuous	Continuous	Continuous	Continuous	
Timothy Robinson, Joachim Otte	AGAL	Global Livestock Impact Mapping System (GLIMS)	Land, Human Demographics, Poverty, Livestock Population, Livestock Products, Health, Trade, Food Supply, Production Indices		FAOSTAT, FAOSTAT (UNPD), WAHIS	X		Yearly		Infrequent, once a year		FAO-CL, GLIMS internal code, GAUL
Ruth Charrondiere	AGNDA	Collection and compilation of compositional data of foods for the Analytical Food Composition Database and the Food Composition Database for Biodiversity	280 components			X		Continuous		Yearly		INFOODS
Christian Nolte, Christina Vella Tomlin	AGP	Compilation of major fertilizer prices				X		Monthly		For in-house use only		FAO-CL
Christian Nolte	AGP	Annual World Fertilizer Outlook	Supply, demand and capacity	X	FAOSTAT, IFA, IFDC, IMPHOS, TFI		FAOSTAT, IFA, IFDC, IMPHOS, TFI	Annual		Annual	September/October	FAO-CL
Josh Dewbre, Benjamin Davis	ESA	Rural Income Generating Activities (RIGA) Project	Contains Living Standards Measurement Studies (LSMS) from the World Bank. Two datasets: household-level income aggregate and the individual wage employment data		World Bank (LSMS), NSOs, RAND	X		Irregular				World Bank, LSMS, ISIC, ISCO
Kamau Wanjohi	ESA	Nutrition surveys	Anthropometrics, Infant and Young Child Feeding practices (IYCF), Morbidity variables, Vaccination and supplementation, Maternal data, Food consumption and dietary diversity, Access to protected water source, latrine.	X			UN	Biannual	May-July, Sept.-Dec.	Biannual	Jan. - Febr.; Aug. - Sept.	
Kamau Wanjohi	ESA	Urban and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs); Food Security Surveys; Urban Food Security Rapid Assessments	Demographics, Livelihood assets, Livelihood strategies (sources of income, sources of food, food and non-food ratios), Constraints (access to services, food and income), Other (gender and conflict information)	X (paper and electronic)			UN	Biannual	May-July, Sept.-Dec.	Biannual	Jan. - Febr.; Aug. - Sept.	
Kamau Wanjohi	ESA	Rural Food Security Rapid Assessments covering the Agriculture and Livestock Sectors	Crop production estimates, crop yields, planted area, harvested area, Rainfall information, Agricultural inputs and planting, Crop condition, Agricultural activities, Labour opportunities, Crop production constraints. Cereal imports through ports and cross-border, food aid supplies, Cereal balance sheet, Livestock conditions, Livestock activities, Livestock trade, Livestock Herd Dynamics, Seasonal Performance and Impact, Livestock exports, Migration Pattern.	X (paper)			UN	Biannual	May-July, Sept.-Dec.	Biannual	Jan. - Febr.; Aug. - Sept.	
Kamau Wanjohi	ESA	Market Price Monitoring System	Selection of agriculture commodities, labour rates in and Rural Markets. In Rural Markets: Casual labour rates (agriculture), Transport costs, School attendance, Remittance and local credit received, Migration estimates, Civil Insecurity incidences, Local rice	X (paper and electronic)				Weekly and monthly		Monthly	Monthly or bi-weekly	

Table 1. DATA COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION - continued

= New activity in 2012-13												
Contact persons	Division	Title of the activity	Type of data collections (variables, time series or data sets)	Method of data collection			Partners in the data collection (not counting member countries), e.g. World Bank, Eurostat, OECD	Frequency of data collection. monthly, annual, continuous	Date when questionnaires are dispatched: month and day	Frequency of data dissemination: once a year, twice a year, monthly etc.	Date when validated data are released: Month and day	Classifications used: FAO Commodity List (CL), CPC, HS, ISIC etc.
				FAO questionnaire to member countries (paper, electronic or web based)	from International Organizations, including FAO	Other sources: data harvesting, yearbooks, national rapporteurs, trade journals						
Nicolas Sakoff	ESS	Agricultural Production	Area, production, stocks, feed and seed	X	Eurostat	X	Eurostat	Annual	15 May (early June reminder)	Annual	July (preliminary) December (final)	FAO-CL, Switch to CPC
Mariana Campeanu	ESS	International Merchandise Trade of Food and Agriculture Products	Exports and imports in quantity and values by commodities and trading partners	X	UNSD, Eurostat	X	UNSD, Eurostat	Annual		Twice a year	April - May, June - July (follow-up)	FAO-CL, HS
D. Ballayan, C. Fabi	ESS	Producer Prices and Indices	Price data in three units: i) Local Currency Units (LCU); ii) Standard Local Currency (SLC); and, iii) US Dollars for items in the categories: primary food crops, primary non-food products, livestock and derived agricultural commodities	X	Eurostat	X		Annual	30 July	Annual	30 June - 15 July	FAO-CL, HS
D. Ballayan, C. Fabi	ESS	Consumer Price Indices and Food Price Indices	"Food and non-alcoholic beverages consumer price indices", labelled <i>Consumer Prices, Food Indices (2000=100)</i> and "All items consumer price indices", labelled <i>Consumer Prices, General Indices (2000=100)</i>		ILO			Monthly		Monthly	5th each month	COICOP
D. Ballayan, C. Fabi	ESS	Agricultural Investment: Machinery and Equipment	Quantity in use and Imports and Exports, in values and quantities, of selected agricultural machinery equipment (17 items)	X	UNSD	X		Annual	30 Sept.	Annual	30 Dec.	HS
D. Ballayan, C. Fabi	ESS	Capital Stock in Agriculture	Gross and Net Capital Stock, at constant 2005 prices, are measured for five categories of capital stock plus total capital stock	X		X		Annual	30 Sept.	Annual	30 Dec.	
Carola Fabi	ESS	Land Use	Various types of land areas and land use	X	Eurostat, AFRISTAT, OECD	X		Annual	1 Dec.	Annual	31 May	
D. Ballayan, C. Fabi	ESS	Government Expenditure in Agriculture: Collection, validation and dissemination of updated government expenditure statistics	Government expenditure in agriculture	X	IMF	X	IMF	Annual	30 April	Annual	30 June	
Carola Fabi	ESS	Official Development Assistance (ODA) for Agriculture	Total external assistance to agriculture from bilateral and multilateral donors		OECD	X		Annual		Annual	30 June	
Carola Fabi	ESS	Production, trade, use and consumption of fertilisers	Production, trade, use and consumption, in quantities and nutrients, of selected items	X	UNSD	X		Annual	30 August	Annual	30 July	
Carola Fabi	ESS	Pesticides consumption	Quantities of pesticides applied to crops and seeds in the agriculture sector. Figures are expressed in metric tons of active ingredients	X	Eurostat, OECD	X		Annual	1 October	Annual	31 March	
Carola Fabi	ESS	Pesticides trade	Imports and exports, in values and quantities, of major pesticides' groups		UNSD (Comtrade)	X	UNSD (Comtrade)	Annual		Annual	31 July	
Gladys Moreno Garcia	ESS	Supply Utilization Accounts and Food Balance Sheet	Production (area/production of crops, livestock products); Trade; Consumption; Utilization (feed, seed, waste, other utilization, food).		FAOSTAT			Annual		Annual	July	FAO-CL
Mukesh Srivastava	ESS	Collection, Standardization, Summarization of Data and Metadata From Reports of Agricultural Censuses Undertaken by Countries	Variables relate to structure of agriculture and change from country to country			Publications and web searches		Decadal	Reports sent to FAO upon completion of the census	Decadal reports	Data are disseminated after the end of each round of WCA	

Table 1. DATA COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION - continued

= New activity in 2012-13												
Contact persons	Division	Title of the activity	Type of data collections (variables, time series or data sets)	Method of data collection			Partners in the data collection (not counting member countries), e.g. World Bank, Eurostat, OECD	Frequency of data collection	Date when questionnaires are dispatched: month and day	Frequency of data dissemination: once a year, twice a year, monthly etc.	Date when validated data are released: Month and day	Classifications used; FAO Commodity List (CL), CPC, HS, ISIC etc.
S. Ramasawmy	ESS	Agricultural Population Estimates	Total population and data of economically active population	FAO questionnaire to member countries (paper, electronic or web based)	from International Organizations, including FAO	Other sources: data harvesting, yearbooks, national rapporteurs, trade journals		Yearly		Yearly	July	
Chiara Brunelli	ESS	Dissemination of gender disaggregated food security statistics	Data from National Household Surveys (NHS), such as Household Budget Surveys (HBS) and Income and Expenditure Surveys (IES)			Country questionnaires		Depending on country	Depending on country	15 surveys in April 2012 in FAOSTAT	15 surveys in April 2012 in FAOSTAT	
Carlo Cafiero	ESS	Development and Maintenance and Updating of the Food Security Statistics on The Web	Food consumption, food production and trade, diet composition, access to food, food aid, nutritional status, health, poverty and population		FAOSTAT, World Bank, ILO, UNICEF, WHO	USDA for conversion factors		Yearly		Yearly		FAO country codes
Kafkas Caprazli	ESS	FAOSTAT (Database and Dissemination System)	National and regional data and derived indicators on food, agriculture, fishery and forestry are based on data reports received from the national, regional and international sources					Continuous		Continuous	Continuous	
Kafkas Caprazli	ESS	FAO Statistics Division Website	Information on methods, classifications and standards, meetings and events as well as publications offered in three languages. The information is disaggregated by domains		FAOSTAT			Continuous		Continuous	Continuous	
Kafkas Caprazli	ESS	FAO Global Statistical Yearbook	National and regional data and derived indicators on food and agriculture are based on FAOSTAT		FAOSTAT			Mainly annual data		Annual publications		
Kafkas Caprazli	ESS	FAO Regional Statistical Yearbooks	National and regional data and derived indicators on food and agriculture are based on FAOSTAT		FAOSTAT			Mainly annual data		Bi-annual		
P. Gennari, N. Keita, P. Ngoma-Kimbatsa	ESS	CountrySTAT	Production, Trade, Prices, Land Use, Population, Labor, Fertilizers, Pesticides, Machinery, Forestry, Fisheries, Water	X (Internet)				As and when countries are able to collect	Countries do the data collection	As and when countries are able to disseminate		FAO-CL, SITC, ISIC, FAO country codes
M. Tapio-Bistrom, F. N Tubiello, R. Mayo, C. Fabi	ESS / NRC	Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions and Mitigation Potentials in Agriculture (MAGHG)	Activity data (e.g., livestock numbers; fertilizer application; manure management; land use; etc. from FAOSTAT); GHG Emission factors; GHG emission values	X	FAOSTAT			Annual	Variable	Annual	not yet decided	
Kaison Chang	EST	Banana Country Balance Sheets (BCBS)	Imports, exports, export values and prices	X (1)	COMTRADE, IMF, UNPD, FAOSTAT	X (2)		Continuous	June	2 - 4		FAO-CL + in-house additions
Shui Shangan	EST	Citrus Country Balance Sheets	Production quantity, Imports, Exports, Manufactured goods, Waste	X (1)	COMTRADE, IMF, UNPD, FAOSTAT	X (2)		Continuous	June	2 - 4		FAO-CL + in-house additions
Balbi, Ahmed, Racionzer, Calpe	EST	Country Cereal Balance Sheets (CCBS)	Production quantity, MY Imports, MY Commercial Imports, MY Food Aid, JJ Imports, Food Use, Feed Use, Other Uses, MY Exports, JJ Exports, Closing Stocks, Government stocks, Population [MY = Market Year, JJ = July/June]	X (2)	COMTRADE, IMF, UNPD	X (1)		Continuous	Continuous	4 - 6		FAO-CL + in-house additions
Calpe, C.	EST	Dairy Country Balance Sheets (DCBS)	Dairy Animal Inventories, Production Quantity, imports, and Exports		COMTRADE, UNPD, FAOSTAT, GTIS	X		Continuous	n/a	2 - 4	2/year, May/Nov	FAO-CL + in-house additions
Kaison Chang	EST	Tropical Fruit Country Balance Sheets (FCBS)	Area harvested, Yield, Production Quantity, Imports, Exports and Closing Stocks.		COMTRADE, IMF, UNPD, FAOSTAT	X		Continuous		1 - 2 major diissem.		FAO-CL + in-house additions

Table 1. DATA COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION - continued

= New activity in 2012-13												
Contact persons	Division	Title of the activity	Type of data collections (variables, time series or data sets)	Method of data collection			Partners in the data collection (not counting member countries), e.g. World Bank, Eurostat, OECD	Frequency of data collection: monthly, annual, continuous	Date when questionnaires are dispatched: month and day	Frequency of data dissemination: once a year, twice a year, monthly etc.	Date when validated data are released: Month and day	Classifications used; FAO Commodity List (CL), CPC, HS, ISIC etc.
				FAO questionnaire to member countries (paper, electronic or web based)	from International Organizations, including FAO	Other sources: data harvesting, yearbooks, national rapporteurs, trade journals						
Kaison Chang	EST	Hides and Skins, data collection and processing	Imports, exports, export values and prices		COMTRADE			Continuous		once a year	December	HS
Kaison Chang	EST	Collection and Processing of Data on Jute, Kenaf and Hard Fibres	Production, trade, stocks, consumption and prices	X	COMTRADE, IMF,	X		Continuous	March	once a year	December	HS
Calpe, C.	EST	Meat Country Balance Sheets (MCBS)	Inventories, Slaughtering, Live Imports, Live Exports, Production Quantity, Imports, Exports, and Closing Stocks.		COMTRADE, UNPD, FAOSTAT, GTIS	X		Continuous	n/a	2 - 4	2/year, May/Nov	FAO-CL + in-house additions
Thoenes, Peter	EST	Research, collection and analysis of the oilseeds complex	Area harvested, Yield, Production, Imports (quantity), Exports (quantity), Closing Stocks, Seed Crushing Rates, Oil and Meal Extraction Rates for trade and domestic use. Selected import prices	X (2)	COMTRADE, IMF, UNPD, WB, IOC, OECD, APCC	X (1)		Continuous	n/a	Monthly	Monthly	FAO-CL + in-house additions
El Mamoun Amrouk	EST	Sugar Country Balance Sheets (SCBS)	Area harvested, Yield, Production Quantity, Imports, Exports and Closing Stocks.		COMTRADE, IMF, UNPD, FAOSTAT	X		Continuous		2 major dissem.	June/Nov.	FAO-CL + in-house additions
Kaison Chang	EST	Collection and Processing of Data on Tea	Production, trade, stocks, consumption and prices	X (2)	COMTRADE, IMF, Int. Tea Committee (ITC)	X (1)		Continuous	May	once a year	December	HS
A. Abbassian, S. Mustafa	EST	FAO Food Price Index and FAO Commodity Price Indices	Monthly change in international prices of a basket of food commodities.		IGC, WB, EC, ISO	X (publications)	only in-house	Monthly		Monthly	1st Thursday/month	HS
A. Abbassian	EST	Collection of monthly series on international prices of selected food commodities	International (export) price series for wheat, maize, rice, SMP, WMP, cheese, oils and fats, oil meals, poultry/pig/bovine/ovine meat and sugar		IGC, WB, EC, ISO	X	only in-house	Monthly		Monthly	1st Thursday/month	HS
Pedro Arias	EST	International Agricultural Commodity Prices	Export prices of the major agricultural commodities (about 40) traded internationally. Daily and weekly prices		USDA, IGC	X		Continuous		Continuous		
Liliana Balbi	EST	Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) National Food Prices Database	Monthly prices for 20 different food commodity categories. 28 international cereal export price series		WFP	X	WPF, FEWSNet	Continuous		Continuous		
Balbi, Ahmed, Racionzer	EST	Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) Food Aid Shipments/Deliveries Database	Quantities food aid shipped/delivered		WFP		WFP	6 - 8 times/year		6 - 8 times/year		
Ana Paula de la O Campos	ESW	Gender and Land Rights Database			World Bank, FAOSTAT	X		when funding available		Ongoing		
Lem, Audun	FIPM	Globefish commodity analysis for all major commercial species	Trade matrix by commodities and countries, price series for major commodities		National trade statistics, network of correspondence, FISHINFONetwork	X		Monthly, quarterly and yearly		Monthly and continuously	15th European prices and continuously	See 2012 FAO Dataset Inventory
Luca Garibaldi	FIPS	Global capture production statistics and partnerships for data exchange and comparison	Capture production by country, fishing area and species item	X	A large number of partner IO's	X	Partner IOs more detailed statistics	Annual	end April-mid May	Annual	Febr. following year	See 2012 FAO Dataset Inventory
Stefania Vannuccini	FIPS	Global production and trade of fisheries commodities statistics	Production in tonne and trade in tonne and USD	X	UNSD (Comtrade), Eurostat, FAO ESS	X	FAO ESS, Eurostat, SPC, AOAD	Annual	end April-mid May	Annual	April/May following year	See 2012 FAO Dataset Inventory

Table 1. DATA COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION - continued

= New activity in 2012-13												
Contact persons	Division	Title of the activity	Type of data collections (variables, time series or data sets)	Method of data collection			Partners in the data collection (not counting member countries), e.g. World Bank, Eurostat, OECD	Frequency of data collection, monthly, annual, continuous	Date when questionnaires are dispatched, month and day	Frequency of data dissemination, once a year, twice a year, monthly etc.	Date when validated data are released, Month and day	Classifications used: FAO Commodity List (CL), CPC, HS, ISIC etc.
				FAO questionnaire to member countries (paper, electronic or web based)	from International Organizations, including FAO	Other sources: data harvesting, yearbooks, national rapporteurs, trade journals						
Fernando Jara	FIPS	Updating global fisheries and aquaculture employment statistics	Number of people directly employed in fisheries and aquaculture sector, by gender, countries, type of employment and separation among sectors	X		X		Annual	end April-mid May	Due to low quality no dissemin.	Stat. Circular for major countries in 2013	
Luca Garibaldi	FIPS	Preparation of annual capture statistics on behalf of FAO Fishery Regional Bodies (RFBs)	Capture production by country, fishing area and species item	X		X	CECAF, RECOFI, SEAFO	Annual	end April-mid May	Annual	April - June the following year	See 2012 FAO Dataset Inventory
Marc Taconet	FIPS	Upgrading Fish Stat (FAO Fisheries Statistics Dissemination Software)	All fishery and aquaculture statistics maintained by FIPS							In general annual	Continuous	See 2012 FAO Dataset Inventory
Xiaowei Zhou	FIPS	Global aquaculture production statistics	Aquaculture production in value and quantity by country, area, species item and culturing environment	X	Eurostat plus others	X		Annual	end April - mid May	Annual	Febr the following year	See 2012 FAO Dataset Inventory
Jose Aguilar	FIRA	National Aquaculture Sector Overview (NASO) map collection	Data at administrative level or individual farm level: Name, geographic coordinates and administrative location of farms; Cultured species, technologies used; Farm characteristics; Production in quantity and ex-farm price; Seed input quantity and type of inputs;	(X)				No specific frequency	No regular dispatch	Continuous	Continuous	See 2012 FAO Dataset Inventory
F. Carocci and J. Majkowski	FIRF	Global Nominal Catches for Major Tuna Stocks	Nominal catches in tonnes by tuna stocks, year and fishing country			data harvesting, individual contacts		Annual		Annual	Annual	See 2012 FAO Dataset Inventory
F. Carocci and J. Majkowski	FIRF	Atlas of Tunas and Billfish Catches	Catches in tonnes of major tunas and billfishes at 5x5 degree resolution, by species, year, quarter and fishing gear.			data harvesting, individual contacts		Annual		Annual	Annual	See 2012 FAO Dataset Inventory
Anydias Lebedys	FOE	Forest Products Statistics		X	Eurostat, UNECE, ITTO, UN-Comtrade	data harvesting	Eurostat, UNECE, ITTO	Yearly	May	Yearly	July (prel.), Dec. (final)	FAO Forestry-CL, HS
Walter Kollert, Alberto Del Lungo	FOI	Planted Forest Dataset	The Forest Assessment team is now responsible for the data collection of the planted forest area. Other parameters are not been collected anymore do not change in the short term.	X				Follows FRA		Follows FRA		FRA
Kenneth MacDicken	FOIM	Global Forest Resources Assessment	More than 90 broad variables for four points in time (1990, 2000, 2005 and 2010). 7 themes: the extent of forest resources, biological diversity, forest health and vitality, productive; protective; and socio-economic functions of forests and the legal and institutional framework that guides their management and use.	X	FAOSTAT (population, land and country area), World Bank (GDP)	National correspondents		every 5 years	2008, 2013	every 5 years	2010, 2015	FRA
D. Morales, D. Altrell, A.Branthomme, R. Tavani	FOM	Support to National Forest Monitoring and Assessment	Data on more than 200 variables are collected, representing all kinds of forestry related data related to food security, poverty reduction, forest productivity, environment, biodiversity, socio-economy, forest health, forest protective functions, goods and services from forests and trees			National Forest Inventory; Remote sensing survey	FAO (NR, AG, ES, OE)	every 5-10 years	n/a	As soon as country NFMA reports are finalized	Continuous	

Table 1. DATA COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION - concluded

= New activity in 2012-13												
Contact persons	Division	Title of the activity	Type of data collections (variables, time series or data sets)	Method of data collection			Partners in the data collection (not counting member countries), e.g. World Bank, Eurostat, OECD	Frequency of data collection	Date when questionnaires are dispatched: month and day	Frequency of data dissemination: once a year, twice a year, monthly etc.	Date when validated data are released: Month and day	Classifications used: FAO Commodity List (CL), CPC, HS, ISIC etc.
				FAO questionnaire to member countries (paper, electronic or web based)	from International Organizations, including FAO	Other sources: data harvesting, yearbooks, national rapporteurs, trade journals						
Gillan Allard	FOMR	Global Information System on the Impact of Major Insects and Diseases on Natural and Planted Forests, Trees Outside Forests and Other Wooded Lands	No further collection of data or updates have been made - this activity has effectively ceased due to lack of staff and budgetary resources.	X		field projects		infrequent		continuous		
Hideki Kanamaru	NRC	FAOclim-NET	Temperature (daily average), Temperature (daily maximum), Temperature (daily minimum), Rainfall, Dew point temperature, Surface pressure, Snowfall, Windspeed	National Meteorological Institutes				daily and monthly		As soon as possible on Internet		
Karen Frenken	NRL	AQUASTAT	Around 160 variables and indicators: Land use and population (15); water resources (45); water use, by sector and by source (30); irrigation and drainage development (60); environment and health (10).	X	FAOSTAT, FAO Agromet., UNSD, UNDP, UNPD, World Bank, WMO, CRU, Eurostat, OECD	X		yearly and every 5 - 10 years		when new data have been validated		FAO-CL, FAO country codes, UNDP, World Bank, WMO, UNICEF, WHO, FAO-Aquastat
Hubert George	NRL	AGROMAPS	Area harvested, yields and production and administrative boundary information			X		Annual - ongoing		ongoing		
Joan Latham	NRL	GeoNetwork Geospatial Information Catalogue	Administrative and Political Boundaries, Agriculture – Farming, Agriculture – Livestock, Agriculture – Agroclimatology, Applied Ecology, Biological and Ecological Resources, Climate, Fisheries and Aquaculture, Forestry, Hydrology and Water Resources, Land Cover and Land Use, Population and Socio-Economic Indicators, Soils and Soil Resources, Topography	X	UNESCO, IIASA, UNEP, NASA, NOAA, World BANK, ISIRC, UNICEF, WHO and several others	data harvesting, field survey, satellite imagery		real time to 5 year update	March 2012	Continuous		Depending on which variable

Classifications used in Fishery

FAO - ASFIS list of species for fishery statistics purposes (ISSCAAP group, taxonomic and 3-alpha codes); FAO list of major fishing areas; UNSD Standard country or area codes and geographical regions for statistical use.

FAO ISSCFC (International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishery Commodities) classification; FAO ISSCAAP (International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants) classification; HS (Harmonized System) classification; CN (Combined Nomenclature) classification; UNSD Standard country or area codes and geographical regions for statistical use.

FAO - ASFIS list of species for fishery statistics purposes (ISSCAAP group, taxonomic and 3-alpha codes); CECAF statistical divisions; UNSD Standard country or area codes and geographical regions for statistical use.

FAO - ASFIS list of species for fishery statistics purposes (ISSCAAP group, taxonomic and 3-alpha codes); RECOFI statistical divisions; UNSD Standard country or area codes and geographical regions for statistical use.

FAO ISSCFC (International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishery Commodities) classification; FAO ISSCAAP (International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants) classification; HS (Harmonized System) classification; CN.

Table 2. STATISTICAL METHODOLOGIES (including norms and standards)

= New activity in 2012-13						
Contact person	Division	Title of the activity	Main content	Type of output	Funding	Human resources
Ruth Charrondiere	AGNDA	Production of guidelines and standards for Food Composition Data	Guidelines for checking, converting and presenting data, Methodology to attribute nutrient values to SUAs. INFOODS Guidelines for Food Matching	Guidelines appear on INFOODS website	Regular budget. MDF as from 2011	
Adam Prakash	ESS	Reconceptualization of SUA/FBS methodologies	The wholesale review of the approach and methods towards the preparation of food balance sheets	A "blueprint" document for the implementation imminently	CapEx, regular budget	Consultants
Mukesh Srivastava	ESS	Concept Note for the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020	Concept note for strategic vision on agricultural censuses during the 2020 round (2016-2025)	Concept note for strategic vision on agricultural censuses during the 2020 round (2016-2025)	Regular budget	In-house and consultants
Chiara Brunelli	ESS	Definition of Gender Relevant classifications for agricultural and food security Statistics	The definition of gender relevant classifications for agricultural and food security statistics started at the end of 2011, as groundwork for the survey reanalysis. A number of relevant standard gender-sensitive grouping variables have been identified	List of relevant gender-sensitive groupings variables to be used in a gender-sensitive food security analysis. Guidelines on the processing of household surveys for gender sensitive food security analysis.	Regular budget	In-house in cooperation with ESW
Kafkas Caprazli	ESS	SDMX based international workflows of food and agriculture statistics	Coordination and preparation of Statistical Data and Metadata Structure Definitions (based on SDMX) in food and agriculture domains and facilitating SDMX Registry based international workflows of food and agriculture statistics	Implementation of SDMX based statistics workflow (pilot by Sept 2012, final by Sept. 2013)	Regular budget	In-house in cooperation with selected NSOs
Carlo Cafiero	ESS	Revision of the FAO methodology for the estimation the prevalence of undernourishment	Methodology for the estimation on the prevalence and number of people at risk of food deprivation (undernourishment)	Presentations and technical papers published and discussed in various forums	Regular budget	In-house and consultants
Carlo Cafiero	ESS	Definition of a core set of Food Security Indicators at country level to be included of a suite of indicators that informs country level assessments (scorecards) of Food Insecurity	Identifying a core set of food security indicators that can be compiled for all countries, capturing the various dimensions of food security, criteria for assigning a score to countries and ways to aggregate the scores	Preliminary version of the food insecurity scorecard will be presented as a table in the technical annex of SOFI 2012	Regular budget	In-house and consultants
Naman Keita	ESS	FAO/Paris21 Guidelines on Mainstreaming Agricultural Statistics into National Strategy for Development of Statistics	Provide countries with a strategy for developing statistical capacity across the entire national statistical system	Guidelines to be completed by December 2012	In cooperation with Paris21	Consultants
Naman Keita	ESS	Draft handbook on use of geo-positioning devices (GPS, PDAS) for measuring crop area (FAO/WFP/JRC/CIRAD)	Provide a basis and practical guidance to agricultural survey statisticians on alternative use by new geo-positioning equipment	Guidelines to be completed by December 2012	In cooperation with WFP, JRC, CIRAD	Partly consultants
V. Ramaschiello + several others	ESS +	Revision of the Harmonized System 2017	FAO contribution is to make major international schemes suitable for agriculture and food statistics	Finalization of the HS 2017 edition and end of the process: 2014	regular budget	In-house staff, 1 consultant, partnership with the World Customs Organization (WCO), EUROSTAT, ITTO, UNECE

Table 2. STATISTICAL METHODOLOGIES (including norms and standards) - concluded

= New activity in 2012-13						
Contact person	Division	Title of the activity	Main content	Type of output	Funding	Human resources
V. Ramaschiello + several others	ESS +	Survey on National Agriculture and Food Product Classifications and Classifications Registry	A tool for appraising and enhancing the harmonization of data on agriculture and food production at the international level and for assistance to the implementation at the country level.	Database on Commodity Classifications	CapEx, regular budget	in-house + 1 consultant
V. Ramaschiello + several others	ESS +	Implementation of the CPC Expanded in the FAOSTAT system	when implementing CPC, FAO will use an expanded structure to allow further disaggregation if data is available. This structure will be based on the CPC Ver.2	List of agriculture commodities expressed in CPC Ver.2 and an extended list with conversion keys to FAOSTAT Commodity List.	Regular budget	In-house and cooperation with UNSD
Elisenda Estruch, Bernd Seiffert and Peter Wobst	ESW and ESS	Development and pilot testing of a rural employment module in Cambodia as part of the Agriculture Census 2013	Methodology to collect data on rural employment on sex, age, occupation, type of activity, intensity of activity and time use	Module on Rural Employment.	ESS and Cambodia FAOR and NSO.	ESS and Cambodia FAOR and NSO.
Sachiko Tsuji	FIPS	Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP)	standard concepts, definitions, classifications and methodologies for the collection and collation of fishery statistics	Revision of Handbook, including a new release of Handbook of Aquaculture Statistics	FAO + 19 organizations	FAO + 19 organizations
Luca Garibaldi	FIPS	Maintenance of Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System (ASFIS) List for Fishery Statistics Purposes	The ASFIS List provides codes, scientific and FAO names, and the availability of fishery production statistics in the FAO databases	Annual update of the ASFIS List	Regular budget	In-house
Stefania Vannuccini	FIPS	Improvement of Food Balance Sheet (FBS) Estimation for fish and fishery products	Revise the species groupings of the Food Balance Sheets	Revised FBS estimates for fish and fishery products	Regular budget	In-house
Marc Taconet	FIPS	Establishing Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) for fishery and aquaculture component	FIPS in close collaboration / joint funding with CIO and ESS, has developed a fisheries SDMX registry and repository served by OpenSDMX	A capacity to import SDMX data streams	Fi+iMarine+CIOK+ possibly external	In-house and consultants
Marc Taconet	FIPS	Development of the iMarine Integrated Statistical System	Support workflow for the exchange, upload, curation, validation, harmonization and joint analysis/visualization and products elaboration/dissemination of any type of statistical dataset	Operational version of a Code list manager /mapper system by end of 2012	Fi+iMarine+CIOK+O EKW+ possibly external	In-house and consultants
S.Tsuji, S.Vannuccini	FIPS	Integration of fishery and aquaculture component into global standards, strategies and policy for food security and monitoring	Data requirement of the fishery and aquaculture sector better reflected in international classifications, methodologies, standard concepts and strategies	Revision of international classifications, methodologies, standard concepts	Regular budget	In-house and consultants
D. Morales, D. Altrel, A.Branthomme, R. Tavani	FOM	Statistical Methodologies for Providing Support to National Forest Monitoring and Assessment	Methods for systematic sampling of countries' whole territory for field surveys: Methods for Quality Control and Quality; Methods and tools for statistical data analysis; Methodology development is targeting NFMA designers	NFMA field manuals for integrated field data collection and for data analysis (in 2012); NFMA paper on sampling design	In-house and trust fund	In-house and international experts
John Latham	NRL	Land cover classification system (LCCS) and LCML (land cover meta language)	LCCS enables the comparison of land cover classes regardless of data source, thematic discipline or country	World wide diffusion	In house staff plus consultants.	In house staff plus consultants.

Table 3. STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING AND PROJECTS (including non regular budget activities)

= New activity in 2012-13						
Contact person	Division	Title of the activity	Main content	Type of output	Funding	Human resources
Ugo Pica-Ciamarra	AGAL	Programme for the collection, analysis and dissemination of household-level agricultural data through LSMS, with a focus on livestock	The project includes a data collection component, which comprises the administration of LSMS-type surveys in Niger, Tanzania and Uganda as well as methodological work to generate 'best practice' in data collection	(1) A sourcebook on livestock data collection and analysis, which provides a summary of methods and best practices to collect livestock-related data, and (2) an advocacy document on livestock sector development	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, with a total budget of US\$ 2.5 million	Jointly implemented by the FAO, the World Bank and the International Livestock Research Institute
Karl Morteo	CIOK	Statistical Data Warehouse Project	A data warehouse with easy to use format for data providers and consumers	Statistical Working System Project	Statistical Working System Project	Statistical Working System Project
Richard Hoad	CIOK	Statistical Working System Project	Improve the collection, processing and analysis of officially reported national time series	Statistical Working System Project	Statistical Working System Project	Statistical Working System Project
Kamau Wanjohi	ESA	SMART methodology Data analysis training	Equipping partner agencies/university students/FAO Somali field staffs with skills in conducting nutrition surveys using SMART methodology; data analysis and report writing	The trainees are equipped with the rights skills in conducting food security surveys, data analysis, interpretation, presentation and report writing.	In-house staff	In-house staff
	ESA	Data analysis training (Statistics, SPSS, Excel)	Equipping partner agencies/ Government focal points /FAO Somali field staffs with skills in conducting statistical data analysis and management using different spreadsheets and programs	The trainees are equipped with the rights skills in conducting food security surveys, data analysis, interpretation, presentation and report writing.	In-house staff	In-house staff
Naman Keita and domain officers	ESS	Data collection, processing and dissemination of production, trade and SUA/FBS statistics	Provide guidance on FAO methodology on food and agriculture statistics; data collection; data processing, validation and imputation and of SUA/FBS methodology and compilation.	Implementation of FAO methodology and other international standard at the country level, increase the response rate to questionnaires and increase the quality of production and trade statistics.	In-house staff	In-house staff
Pietro Gennari, Naman Keita	ESS	Implementation of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistic	a substantial increase in the number of countries with the capability to (i) produce the minimum set of core data, provide analysis and disseminate the results to meet the current and emerging statistical demands of national and international stakeholders (ii) develop a sustainable agricultural statistics system through the coordination and integration of agriculture in the national statistical systems (iii) have appropriate skills resulting from training and technical assistance.	(i) Advocacy materials and technical tools (ii) systems for easy access and dissemination of national and subnational statistics (iii) methodological guidelines, norms and statistical standards, handbooks and documentation of good practices (iv) new cost-effective methodologies (v) a living data base (vi) technical assistance procedures (vii) a network of agricultural (vii) training material.	The main resource partners are the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and Bill and Melinda Gated Foundation (BMGF).	In-house, international experts and consultants
P. Gennari, N. Keita, P. Ngoma-Kimbatsa	ESS	CountrySTAT	Statistics on agriculture and food that support effective policy decisions for the elaboration of food balance sheets and statistics on food security: (i) generate statistics that meet international quality criteria (ii) making data accessible at national, regional and international level (iii) accelerate the process dissemination and publishing data.	Disseminated data on the web site, validated and harmonised according to international standards	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Regional Economic Communities (East African Community, Union Économique et Monétaire Ouest - Africaine), Monitoring African Food and Agricultural Policies, the World Food Programme	
Naman Keita	ESS	Projects on supporting agricultural censuses in various countries	To provide technical guidance and quality assurance to prepare for and conduct agricultural censuses and surveys	Output will be technical assistance provided	Regular budget	In-house and consultants
M. Tapio-Bistrom, F. N Tubiello, R. Mayo, C. Fabi	ESS / NRC	Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions and Mitigation Potentials in Agriculture (MAGHG)	Technical Workshops on Identification, Monitoring and Reporting of GHG emissions from the Agricultural Sectors.	Country level GHG emission reporting strengthened; improved harmonization of data collection and reporting across Agricultural Ministries, Statistical Offices and Environmental Ministries	Trust Fund Projects Funded by Germany and Norway	In-house staff and some collaboration with IPCC and UNFCCC
Nandini Gunewardena	ESW	Capacity Development Workshops for National Statistics Offices (NSOs) on Gender-disaggregated data (GDD)	Assistance in GDD for Agriculture Census	Regional workshops	In-house, Regional offices	In-house + consultants

Table 3. STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING AND PROJECTS (including non regular budget activities) - concluded

= New activity in 2012-13						
Contact person	Division	Title of the activity	Main content	Type of output	Funding	Human resources
Nandini Gunewardena	ESW and ESS	Guidelines on generating and analyzing gender-disaggregated data	In agricultural production, little or no collection of gender-disaggregated data and insufficient or poor analysis of the data.	Guidance note	In-house with ESS	In-house with ESS
Elisenda Estruch, Bernd Seiffert and Peter Wobst	ESW and ESS	Guidance note of the International Partnership on Cooperation on Child Labour (IPCCLA) on child labour in agriculture sensitive survey design	Insufficient data on child labour, and age and sex disaggregated data on rural employment. A methodological note will provide guidance.	Guidance note	In-house with ESS and IPCCLA	In-house with ESS and IPCCLA
Gertjan de Graaf	FIPS	FAO Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries/ Strategy and Outline Plan for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Aquaculture	Development of training material; Training of national and regional staff; Strengthening of the institutional linkage; alternative cost effective data collection approaches.	Improved data collection system at national level	Extra budgetary funds	Project staff and consultants
D. Morales, D. Altrell, A.Branthomme, R. Tavani	FOM	Statistical Capacity Building for National Forest Monitoring and Assessment	Applied training in validating, sorting, processing and analysing data from the countries' national forest monitoring and assessment / integrated land use assessment	Strengthened country capacity in validating, sorting, processing and analysing data from their national forest monitoring and assessments	In-house and trust fund	In-house and international experts
Eugenia Serova	TCID	TCI database development	Merging data from individual projects and missions into one database	Pilot project	In-house	In-house

Table 4. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

= New activity in 2012-13						
Contact person	Division	Title of the activity	Main content	Type of output	Funding	Human resources
Ruth Charrondiere	AGNDA	Evaluations of food components	Results are to be published in scientific literature	Articles in scientific literature	In-house	In-house
Kamau Wanjohi	ESA	Meta analysis	Provide empirical evidence through analysis and identification of associations between nutrition indicators other indicator relating to public health, care practices and food security	Reference documents in 2012	In-house	In-house
Dominique Van Der Mensbrugge	ESA	Global Perspective Studies	National and geo-referenced data are collected from many sources and standardized and converted to conform to the commodity classification used in "World Agriculture: Towards 2050" (AT2050) models and studies	Continuous reporting with regular updates to underlying data and projections. With new systems in development, a systematic release of baseline projections are likely to be scheduled, potentially biennially, with periodic scenario analysis conducted off those baselines in the intervening period.	In-house	In-house
	ESA	Market integration and food price index study	Cleaning cereal prices, Correlation Analysis of prices, Calculating ADF Test for Unit Roots, determining Optimal Lag Choice, Doing Engel-Granger Two Step Co-integration Procedures and Johansen Co-integration Tests, Report writing, Presentation to staff and stakeholders	Reference documents in 2012	In-house	In-house and consultant

Table 4. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS - concluded

= New activity in 2012-13						
Contact person	Division	Title of the activity	Main content	Type of output	Funding	Human resources
Adam Prakash	ESS	FAO Statistical Yearbooks	Country profiles with some 350 indicators	Main Yearbook, pocketbook, regional editions	In-house	In-house and consultants
Marianna Campeanu	ESS	Analysis of the quality of trade statistics, trade aggregates and trade indices calculation	Various activities, tables and techniques	Increased quality of data disseminated	In-house	Team B and C members and consultants
Nathalie Troubat	ESS	Processing and Analysis of Household Income and Expenditure Survey data for the assessment of Household Food Security	Yearly estimates of the prevalence of undernourishment and of the number of undernourished in more than 180 countries	To date, 79 surveys referring to countries representative of all regions of the world	In-house	In-house and NSOs
M. Tapio-Bistrom, F. N Tubiello, R. Mayo, C. Fabi	ESS / NRC	Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions and Mitigation Potentials in Agriculture (MAGHG)	Analytical reports for countries' GHG emission profiles, including trends, based on datasets in FAOSTAT	Database of GHG emissions by country since 1990, with country and regional level analysis of contribution by activity data, regional comparisons and contribution to global emissions by gas	Trust Fund Projects Funded by Germany and Norway	In-house staff and some collaboration with IPCC and UNFCCC
Stefania Vannuccini	FIPS	Rehabilitation of historical series of production and trade of fisheries commodities (i.e. 1950-1975)	Rebuild the statistics for the years 1950-1975 based on existing information	Data for 1950-1975 to be disseminated together with the statistics as from 1976 and onwards	Regular budget	In-house and consultants
Fernando Jara	FIPS	Rehabilitation of global fleet statistics	Re-defining the target statistics; development of new methodology with additional data sources; and re-estimation of historical data.	Statistical Circular containing statistics of major fishing nations	Regular budget	In-house
S.Vannuccini, G.Laurenti	FIPS	Preparation of Food Balance Sheets for fish and fishery products	Estimates of production, non-food uses, exports, imports, total food supply for fish and fishery products by country	Statistical tables of food balance sheets and fish contribution	Regular budget	In-house
Xiaowei Zhou	FIPS	Compilation of hatchery production and aquaculture growing facility data	Lack of global standards and clear guidance; low response rate, those pieces of information were left unanalyzed until recently. Compilation of all available information and re-defining the suitable statistics for future data collection.	Statistical circular containing hatchery production in 2013	Regular budget	In-house and consultants
Sachiko Tsuji	FIPS	Compilation of fish resource account of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounts (SEEA) for selected countries	Compilation of fish resource account for a limited number of major fish producing countries	Case study analysis	Regular budget	In-house and consultants
Sachiko Tsuji	FIPS	Establish standard concepts and indicators to measure the water usage and constrains in inland capture fisheries and aquaculture	Global assessment (60 countries) through the analysis of different indicators related to: Water surface, Economic value related to the tonnes of fish produced, Social benefit related to the employed people and Nutritional value related to amount of proteins produced and consumed	Report	External funding	In-house and consultants
D. Morales, D. Altrell, A.Branthomme, R. Tavani	FOM	Statistical Analysis for the Support to National Forest Monitoring and Assessment	Analysis of country data to generate statistics on all kinds of forestry related data related to food security, poverty reduction, forest productivity, environment, biodiversity, socio-economy, forest health, forest protective functions, goods and services from forests and trees, etc	The analyses are reported in country publications with NFMA findings at the end of each NFMA cycle (country project)	In-house and trust fund	In-house and international experts

Table 5. INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS (organized or co-hosted by FAO)

= New activity in 2012-13								
Contact person	Division	Title of the activity	When and where	Host organizations	Main problems to be addressed	Expected output	Funding	Human resources
Barbara Burlingame/Janice Albert	AGND	International Conference on Diet and Activity Methods (ICDAM)	Granada, Spain, in 2013		Advance in methodologies in dietary data assessment and of physical activities	Advances communicated; scientific articles	Regular and extra-budgetary funds	Staff, consultants and in partnership
Ruth Charrondiere	AGNDA	International Food Data Conference (IFDC)	May 2012 in FAO, Rome	FAO	Advance in food composition	Advances communicated; scientific articles	Regular and extra-budgetary funds	Staff, consultants and in partnership
Seevalingum Ramasawmy	ESS	Regional Workshops on Food Security Assessments	Bangkok, Thailand, 23-27 July	Thailand National Statistics Office	To train nationals in using the food security analytical tool to derive food security indicators at national and sub national levels	Food security indicators at national and sub national levels	Regular budget	In-house
Seevalingum Ramasawmy	ESS	International meeting (Side Event) of the ICAS VI	Brazil, 2013	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE)	The ICAS side event is an opportunity for countries which have produced outputs through our statistical capacity development to present and discuss the respective country's reports with international agricultural statisticians	provide countries' officials with feedback on their food security analytical capacity	Regular budget	In-house
Pietro Gennari	ESS	Interagency and Expert Group on Agricultural and Rural Statistics	Secretariat at FAO. Meetings once a year. Dates to be decided	To be decided. Probably FAO	Guide methodological developments in statistics for food security, sustainable agriculture, and rural development	To be decided	To be decided	To be decided
Mukesh Srivastava	ESS	Workshops on IHSN-Census and Microdata Toolkit	In the Caribbean: Port of Spain, Trinidad 5-9 March 2012; in Latin America: in 2012		Provide participants with training on the documentation, archiving and dissemination of agriculture census and survey (micro)data	Agriculture census microdata documented	Partnership and funding with Paris21/IHSN	Partnership and funding with Paris21/IHSN
Giorgi Kvinikadze	ESS	The 6 th International Conference on Agricultural Statistics (ICAS IV)	24-25 October 2013 in Brazil	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE)	Contribute to further advances in agricultural statistics throughout the world and to the Global Strategy for Improving Agricultural and Rural Statistics	Publication of Abstract and conference papers	A multitude of IOs and NSOs	IBGE and IOs

Table 5. INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS (organized or co-hosted by FAO) - concluded

= New activity in 2012-13								
Contact person	Division	Title of the activity	When and where	Host organizations	Main problems to be addressed	Expected output	Funding	Human resources
Giorgi Kvinikadze	ESS	Regional Workshop on Linking Agricultural and Population Censuses for Near East	Morocco in June 2012		Linking population and agricultural censuses; guidance on methods of linking and enhance collaboration between population and agricultural census	Workshop report and materials	Regular budget	In-house and consultants
Mukesh Srivastava	ESS	Regional Workshop on Sampling for Agricultural Surveys and Censuses for Asia and Pacific	Bangkok, Thailand, in May 2012		Training of staff from NSOs and ministries of agriculture in sampling methods in agricultural surveys and censuses and in basic concepts of statistics	Workshop report, reference materials and built-up human capacity	Regular budget	In-house and consultants
M. Tapio-Bistrom, F. N Tubiello, R. Mayo, C. Fabi	ESS / NRC	Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions and Mitigation Potentials in Agriculture (MAGHG)	Asia and Pacific Commission on Agriculture Statistics (APCAS), October 2012, Dalat, Vietnam	FAO	Provide developing countries participants with the ability to more easily compile and report their annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of their agriculture sectors, in compliance with IPCC guidelines and UNFCCC climate policy requirements	Improved GHG emission reporting for specific categories, including emissions from fertilizer use ; livestock ; and land use change	Trust Fund Projects Funded by Germany and Norway	In-house staff and some collaboration with IPCC and UNFCCC
Kaison Chang	EST	Intergovernmental Group (IGG) on Tea	Every second year					In-house and partner organizations
Kaison Chang	EST	Intergovernmental Group (IGG) on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres, and Intergovernmental Group (IGG) on Hard Fibres	Every second year					In-house and partner organizations
Sachiko Tsuji	FIPS	CWP session and its intersessional Subject Group meetings	CWP 24 th session: February 2013. CWP Agriculture Subject Group meeting: July 2012 in Rome	Venue and hosting organization, to be determined for the 2013 meeting	Standard classifications, methodologies and concept for aquaculture and fishery statistics	Revised CWP Handbook; CWP Handbook on aquaculture statistics		
X. Zhou, S.Tsuji	FIPS	Regional Workshop on capacity building needs for improving aquaculture statistics and data collection (STA Regional WS)	To be decided	To be decided	Review the current data collection system and identify problems, and then develop a regional plan of capacity building	Meeting and country reports	External funds are sought	FAO and partner organizations
Anvydas Lebedys	FOE	Annual meetings of the Intersecretariat Working Group (IWG) on Forest Sector Statistics	14-15 Febr. 2012, Geneva, attended by FAO Forestry Department, Eurostat and ITTO.	UNECE	Review joint data collection	Agreement on questionnaires and follow-up actions	In-house	In-house and partner organizations
Anvydas Lebedys	FOE	Annual meetings of the Intersecretariat Working Group (IWG) on Forest Sector Statistics	Early 2013 – date and venue to be decided	To be decided	Review joint data collection	Agreement on questionnaires and follow-up actions	In-house	In-house and partner organizations
D. Morales, D. Altrel, A.Branthomme, R. Tavani	FOM	Meetings for the Support to National Forest Monitoring and Assessment	FAO HQ, Rome, November 2012	FAO	NFMA field plot design for optimization of costs/time/capacities/val ue and taking into consideration the different country capacities, conditions and objectives	Workshop proceedings/paper on NFMA field plot design	In-house and trust fund	In-house and international experts

IV. Challenges for FAO Statistics in the biennium 2012/13

Capacity building

Nowadays many countries do not have the capacity to collect and disseminate the most basic production statistics, although that capacity existed in the 1970s. The quantity and quality of data coming from national official sources has been steadily declining since the early 1980s. Official data submissions from groups of countries are at their lowest level since before 1961. This inevitably has major consequences for the quality of data found in the FAO global statistical system.

The end result is that FAO, in order to achieve the global coverage that users have come to expect, has to estimate production data for an increasing number of countries. Favourable user perceptions of the high value of FAO statistics aside, the large number of FAO “estimates” has obvious implications for the quality of data in the FAO Statistical System.

On the other hand, this somewhat gloomy picture is partly offset by the fact that there are other countries which in recent years have substantially improved their statistical systems and are now able to produce detailed high quality agriculture statistics.

The most pressing “emerging” data need is therefore a “re-emerging” need, to improve the capacity for collection and dissemination of country data of member countries in order to make available the best analytic and decision support tools, with priority on the poorest countries, particularly those in Africa.

In order to face this challenge the FAO and the World Bank has developed an Action Plan to implement the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics, which was endorsed by the thirty-seventh session of the FAO Conference and by the 41st Session of the UN Statistical Commission. The Global Strategy aims at enabling countries to produce on a sustainable basis accurate and reliable agricultural and rural data, comparable over time and across countries, which will be used by decision makers for the formulation and monitoring of evidence-based policies contributing to greater food security, improved income and well being of rural populations, reduced food price volatility, and sustainable use of land and water resources. A multi-donor trust fund has been established at FAO and for which FAO will act as administrator. So far the main resource partners are the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF).

CountrySTAT provides another approach to addressing the issues discussed above. It holds the potential to raise national and regional capacity to collect, analyse and disseminate food and agricultural statistics, and at the same time to increase national ownership of the data. CountrySTAT could very well become the “sustainability” element in FAO's renewed statistical capacity building programme. With the emphasis on strengthening national capacities and national ownership, countries will be empowered through a better understanding of their agricultural sector and the issues related to food security and rural development. With the assistance of FAO, CountrySTAT will facilitate improved data quality closer to the source, as well as facilitating transmission of the data to the FAO. It provides statistical standards, methods and tools for two-way data exchange and provides data validation capabilities for countries.

Improvement of data quality

Dealing with quality issues is a priority of the FAO Statistics Programme - from the quality of the collection methods, through the quality of the data as it comes to FAO from the national source, to the quality of the FAO data as it reaches the user. The challenges ahead for the FAO Statistical System are to address all these quality issues.

Following the recommendations by the 2008 Independent Evaluation, FAO will give priority to work on developing a corporate quality framework for agriculture, forestry, and fisheries statistics, which provides a set of statistical standards and “best practices”: common metadata standards, common country classifications; common approach to imputation; common definition of “official” statistics (data which are verified and agreed by country statistical offices) versus “FAO Estimates” for countries.

FAO Data warehouse

The integration and dissemination of FAO data is a major priority for the FAO Statistics Programme. There needs to be a centralized mechanism, such as a data warehouse, to integrate the FAO databases and monitor the quality of the statistics disseminated. At the same time, there is a need to inject a strong user perspective in the design, development, and operation of FAO data management and dissemination systems. Substantive work on a FAO Data warehouse has already been initiated and will be accelerated during the 2012/2013 biennium.

During the previous biennium, the SCWG endorsed a set of corporate FAO Statistical Standards. In the present biennium these standards should be fully implemented and further work initiated to develop additional common sets of standards, supporting data collection, processing, dissemination, and data management. Interpretability of data and “tables” should be fully supplemented by metadata and clear definitions of concepts, methods used, and data quality indicators. It also requires an overarching statistical policy and governance structure for providing management and oversight of the integration process.

FAO is the hub of many statistical and data activities and numerous statistical databases, each following their own methods of data compilation, storage, and dissemination. The data warehouse/integration concept is therefore viewed as a “corporate” process that touches almost all of the functional areas of the organization. Large-scale integration for varied systems pre-supposes that standards are in place and are strictly followed. Hence work has therefore initially focused on agreement on the standards that are to be followed for classifications, codes, and metadata among all stakeholders in the system.

Agreeing on common standards is always one of the thorniest issues in a data integration / management / dissemination process. Reaching agreement on common definitions, norms, and classifications is a lengthy, time- and resource-consuming process, requiring buy-in from many players.

Following the recommendation of the 2008 Independent Evaluation, FAO is actively engaged in developing a ICT strategy for a data warehouse system for integrating FAO statistics systems, using data exchange standards such as SDMX which will allow information systems, and legacy databases, on different platforms to efficiently link data over network infrastructures. The initial linking of data systems will be followed by a concerted effort to bring FAO data systems to an agreed common set of standards and classifications, under the governance of SPSC and SCWG.

Emerging new technologies

The rapid developments in Information and Communications Technology (ICT) have radically changed the structure of modern statistical systems whether they are national or international. In addition, there are new and growing developments with respect to geo-spatial data and remote sensing information that can potentially bring new dimensions to data on agriculture, forestry and fisheries. There is the capability to acquire more sub-national detail, important for issues like poverty, hunger, and economic livelihoods, but also the opportunity to look beyond national boundaries, for example to watersheds and river basins, important to climate change and various global resource scarcity issues.

Although agriculture is often identified as a sector that could derive great benefits from remote sensing data, it is generally accepted that this potential has not been fully realized, the fundamental cause being the lack of transition from research to operational use. Having said that, there are, however, domains within agriculture where the technology is well-defined and ready for practical use in terms of accuracy and cost-effectiveness. Grouping of agriculture land into categories can already now be done at almost 100% accuracy. Field condition data, e.g. growing crops, could be ascertained at 97% accuracy. On the other hand, problems still remain concerning crop identification, acreage estimates and water resource estimates. In these areas satellite imagery data are used as supplements to traditional methods.

Although the potential has not yet been fully realized, FAO is paying increasing attention to geo-spatial data and remote sensing information that can potentially bring new dimensions to data on agriculture, forestry and fisheries. There is the capability to acquire more sub-national details, which is important for issues like poverty, hunger, and economic livelihoods. There is also the opportunity to look beyond national boundaries, for example to watersheds and river basins, which is important for climate change and various global resource scarcity issues.

Computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) is a technique in which the interviewer follows a script provided by a software application. It is a structured system of data collection by telephone that speeds up the collection and editing of data. It is widely used in agriculture surveys.

A further development of CATI is CAPI (Computer-aided personal interviewing) which, with recent releases of mobile platforms, enable enumerators to transform their traditional CAPI based systems into effective and highly optimized personal interviewing devices. While a laptop may suit a certain number of use cases for CAPI, such as when sitting in a quiet office with a table and a power plug nearby and performing an in-depth data collection interviews, it might not be suitable out on the field. In this case, a light weight PDA (Personal Data Assistant), that includes a large battery and a few well designed PDA forms might be a much better choice, and one which will make the survey a much more effective one.

Changing needs of data users

The demands on global statistical systems are not as static as they used to be. As is illustrated by the recent global surge in prices of agriculture products, the intensity in demands for certain statistics can arise very quickly. It is therefore important to have the mechanisms in place to respond to such sudden demands. This implies increasing consultations with key users and suppliers to ensure the continued relevance of the statistical system. There will also be a need, expressed by users answering the evaluation questionnaire, for more integrated data bases that can synthesize critical data from several, already complex data sets, to bring a more comprehensive set of data and information.

Among the emerging data needs that can be identified are more timely price statistics, bio-fuels (and other non-food uses), household food consumption/food intake, sub-national data on rural populations, more data on trade for more detailed agricultural and food product and households and data on agro-environment and climate change. These are issues that FAO is already beginning to address with data and information available. Currently there is no 'best' list of data needs in this area, that if achieved would allow agro-environment and climate change issues to be fully addressed. To fully address these issues requires integration of data from a wide spectrum of already complex databases. Many of these complex databases are currently unable to "talk" to each other, without further work on developing common definitions, classifications, and standards.

Household food consumption/food intake is constantly identified as a priority area by many users of FAO statistics. It is a data need that goes directly to the broader issue of food insecurity. FAO is using available household consumption survey data to develop indicators of food and nutritional intake by households, according to age, sex, level of household income, and other qualifiers. This is an exercise to develop and refine useful indicators for FAO's work on poverty, hunger, and food insecurity.

Also tied to the issue of food insecurity, is a growing need for detailed sub-national data on rural populations and households. It is critical to a country's capacity to assess the economic livelihood of agricultural households and to address poverty and hunger issues at the sub-national level.

Agro-environment and climate change are identified as issues by many users for which there is an increasing need of data. FAO has several databases on land and water, and major initiatives on forestry and fisheries resource assessments, which are important integrating variables in the agro-environment and climate change areas. Focusing on those variables allows consideration of issues that cut across the agriculture, forestry, and fishery data domains and respond to calls for monitoring implementation of the UN MDG on environmental sustainability.

Water availability and use is a critical integrating data set for FAO. Agriculture is one of the most significant users of water. Like land, water is a critical integrating variable, cutting across agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, and essential for addressing many of the global issues such as environmental degradation, climate change, bio-diversity, and food insecurity which are part of the FAO mandate. Geo-spatial technologies have allowed a greater integration of data domains across the land variable.

How is the service of FAO's statistical system appreciated among external users and stakeholders?

In the Independent Evaluation that was carried out in 2008 over 40% of respondents perceived that FAO is the preferred, or the only source for data they need for their work. Several users and stakeholders consider that FAO is the only place to go for global coverage of food balance sheets, crop and livestock production, and fish production. One overall conclusion from the survey results was that there is heavy dependence on FAO for agriculture, forestry and fisheries data.

User needs, feed-back and two-way communications

FAO recognizes that there is a need to inject a strong user perspective in the design, development, and operation of FAO data management and dissemination systems. Several mechanisms for acquiring and anticipating user perspectives are available. For example, formal user surveys could be done on a more regular basis; a customer satisfaction survey should ideally be undertaken for all FAO databases in the FAO statistical system; and major/heavy users should be brought together on a regular basis to discuss data issues and new directions. Results should be compiled in a living "User Requirements" document.

It is also recognized that there is insufficient feedback and/or direct communication between the national statistical offices and the respective FAO statistical units, an issue that will be addressed during the current biennium.

For those countries that do continue to report annual statistics to FAO, a lack of knowledge or understanding of the FAO questionnaires and/or their underlying standards, classifications, and units, limits any enhanced statistical capacity from directly influencing the quality of the data transmitted to FAO. More work will therefore be undertaken to improve the quality of country submissions for agriculture, forestry, and fisheries by enhanced training, dialogue and feedback with reporting countries on the questionnaires for production and for trade, and on definitions, classifications, and standards for reporting. In this context the regional FAO offices will play an important role.

Prioritization and streamlining FAO data collection activities

FAO intends to make greater use of data already collected from other international organizations and from the data harvested from web portal. There is, for instance, a substantial duplication concerning soliciting annual statistics (questionnaire data) from each individual Member State of the EU, when that same data was being collected, verified, and processed by DG-Eurostat, leading to extra burden for EU countries and for FAO. A focused review of various data collection activity with respect to statistically advanced countries is envisaged, with the aim of achieving long-term resource savings for FAO, and reduced response burden for countries. The ultimate objective should be that FAO harvests the data from these countries' web portals or other dissemination and exchange mechanisms.

Joint data collection, data validation and dissemination with other international organizations are also going to be further pursued. To this end the activities undertaken by FAO, DG-Eurostat, UNECE and ITTO in the area of forest statistics is a successful model that should be encouraged and copied by other statistical units in FAO. Cooperation in forest statistics might be easier than in agriculture statistics as the latter often is connected to regulations requiring a data collection activity.

Work has also been undertaken on the prioritization of data collection which implies looking at which:

- data domains could be abandoned because user needs have waned or because another organization is doing a more comprehensive job in collecting the same or similar data series;
- data domains can be reduced – a reduction in the number of variables collected, or in their periodicity, e.g. every two or three years instead of each year. Such a process of rationalization would free up resources for taking on new or higher-priority data collection activities, such as those identified in the list of Emerging Data Needs in Chapter II.

FAO has recently undertaken an Organization-wide review of the scope, coverage and periodicity of all data collection activities. On the basis of this inventory of data sets and data series analysis are to be made if there are duplications or if there are activities that can be abandoned or whose periodicity and coverage can be adjusted. Such a review of data collection activities will eventually yield efficiency savings that could be redirected toward capacity building.

The challenges for FAO Statistics in the biennium 2012-13 and the undertakings by the FAO for their fulfilment are summarized in the table below.

Challenges and undertakings by FAO Statistics in 2012-13

1. ***Implement a global strategy to improve agricultural and rural statistics.***
2. ***Give priority to work on developing a corporate quality framework for agriculture, forestry, fisheries statistics and other areas of FAO Statistics.***
 3. ***Develop new sets of FAO Corporate Statistical Standards.***
4. ***Continue developing and implementing a ICT strategy for a data warehouse system for integrating FAO statistics systems.***
5. ***Increase the capability to acquire more sub-national detail, important for issues like poverty, hunger, and economic livelihoods.***
6. ***Have the mechanisms in place in order to respond to such sudden demands of new statistics or more rapid dissemination.***
 7. ***Have the mechanisms for identifying emerging data needs.***
8. ***Inject a strong user perspective in the design, development, and operation of FAO data management and dissemination systems through customer satisfaction surveys.***
9. ***Improve feedback and/or direct communication between the national statistical offices and the respective FAO statistical units.***
10. ***Verify that enhanced training, dialogue and feedback with reporting countries leads to improved quality of country submissions for agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.***
11. ***Make greater use of data already collected from other international organizations in order to avoid duplication and reduce the response burden of countries.***
12. ***Improve the coordination of internal FAO data collection also with the aim of avoiding duplication and reducing the response burden of countries.***
13. ***Whenever feasible undertake joint data collection with other international organizations and/or with FAO departments/divisions.***
14. ***Undertake prioritization of the various data collection activities in order to identify where resources are most needed.***

An account of the extent to which these challenges have been met by FAO Statistics will be reported in the next FAO Statistical Programme of Work

PART II

Statistical activities by FAO Departments

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES AND INTEGRATION OF STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Coordination of FAO Statistical Systems

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Pietro Gennari, ESS.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

Based on recommendations 6.4 and 6.5 of the Independent Evaluation of FAO's Role and Work in Statistics, ESS has taken the lead for setting a participatory process to establish a governance mechanism for and to ensure the efficient functioning of the FAO statistical system.

The Statistical Programme Steering Committee (SPSC) and the Statistics Coordination Working Group (SCWG) were created at directors' level and at operational level, respectively, to promote inter-divisional cooperation and coordination, as well as consistency in statistical practices and development across FAO. The SPSC performs a direction-setting function, whilst the SCWG focuses on carrying out the strategic priorities set by the SPSC and identifying technical areas for development. ESS performs the function of the Secretariat of the two groups that include 16 divisions from 8 different departments.

The terms of reference for the SPSC and the SCWG are included in annex 1 and annex 2, respectively, at the end of the present Statistical Programme.

The SCWG implements strategic priorities as defined by the SPSC, often through smaller Task Teams. Based on decisions of the SCWG and the contributions of these Task Teams, work in 2012-13 will focus on:

- monitoring and implementation of the corporate FAO Statistics Programme of Work and the priorities set by the various Management Teams of FAO Departments as concerns statistics;
- the continued work on a corporate Statistical Data Warehouse which will give access to all FAO statistical databases and datasets from one source;
- implementation of a new Working System for FAOSTAT datasets;
- the development a Metadata Template that divisions will progressively adopt in view of the necessary metadata standardization for the Data Warehouse;
- development and implementation of FAO Statistical Standards, prepared by a SCWG Task team on Standards, and later endorsed by the SCWG;
- ensuring better coordination of FAO data collection through questionnaires with the view of (i) reducing the response burden of countries, (ii) and at the same time obtain synergy effects within FAO, and
- obtaining a centralized download data and meta data from International Organizations (IOs) in order to ensure consistency in use of data from other IOs (one and only one IO should supply data and metadata for a particular variable) and to avoid time lags in updates.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

The coordination activity does not imply regular data collection. Ad hoc questionnaires may be issued internally to gather necessary information from various FAO Divisions.

Frequency of data collection:

Table 1 in Part I of the present document shows the frequency of data collection for all FAO datasets.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

Table 1 in Part I of the present document gives the dates when statistical questionnaires throughout FAO are dispatched.

Frequency of data dissemination:

Table 1 in Part I of the present document shows the frequency of data dissemination for the various FAO datasets.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:

A release schedule of the various FAO datasets is shown in table 1 in Part I of the present document.

Method of data collection (questionnaire, data harvesting, etc):

Table 1 in Part I of the present document gives details which methods of data collection are applied by the various datasets throughout FAO:

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

For details, see the particular activity in category I “Data collection and dissemination” below. This information is for each of the FAO datasets also shown in the 2012 FAO Dataset Inventory.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**

The FAO makes extensive use of data from other governmental international organizations as well as data from other organizations such industry- and professional organizations, see table 1 in Part I of the present document. Details are also given in the 2012 FAO Dataset Inventory.

- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:**

For details, see the particular activity in category I “Data collection and dissemination” below. This information is for each of FAO datasets also shown in the 2012 FAO Dataset Inventory.

Software used:

Not applicable for coordination of statistical activities as such. In the context of FAO Statistical System this is an issue to be dealt with in the context of the FAO Data Warehouse.

Methods of Dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

The FAO Statistical Programme of Work 2012-13 will be posted initially on the Intranet and exchanged with other governmental Internal Organizations.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity: X02G201

AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION **DEPARTMENT**

ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND HEALTH DIVISION (AGA):

(I) Data collection and dissemination

Domestic animal diversity.

EMPRES Global Animal Disease Information System (EMPRES-i)

Global Livestock Impact Mapping System (GLIMS).

(III) Statistical capacity building and projects (including non regular budget).

Programme for the collection, analysis and dissemination of household-level agricultural data, with a focus on livestock.

(I) Domestic animal diversity

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Roswitha Baumung, AGAG.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

The Global Databank for Animal Genetic Resources builds the backbone of the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System - DAD-IS (<http://www.fao.org/dad-is/>) and has been developed to document and monitor animal genetic resources worldwide.

Data (alpha numeric and numeric) are entered into the system by officially nominated National Coordinators for the Management of Animal Genetic Resources, and countries take full responsibility for data quality and completeness. The Global Databank for Animal Genetic Resources currently contains data from 182 countries and 37 species. The total number of mammalian national breed populations recorded in October 2010 was 10 507 as compared to 10 550 in 2008 and 10 512 in 2006. The total number of avian national breed populations recorded in 2010 was 3 414, compared to 3 450 in 2008 and 3 505 in 2006.

Reports on the status and trends of animal genetic resources are requested by the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture every 2 years – see example at: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/021/am131e.pdf>.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected): See table 97 below for mammalian species; similar for avian species.

Frequency of data collection:

Data can be continuously entered into the system by currently 160 National Coordinators (March 2012). FAO encourages entry of population data of national breed populations annually.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

Data can be continuously entered into the system using data entry masks. National Coordinators are particularly encouraged to update their national data prior to analysis for status and trends report.

Frequency of data dissemination:

Data is permanently publically available for browsing. Preparation of reports on the status and trends of genetic resources is done every two years.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:

Data is not being validated by FAO. National Coordinators take full responsibility for data quality and completeness. However, FAO assists with on the spot checks. Business rules are built into the system.

Method of data collection:

- 1) **Paper questionnaire:**
- 2) **Electronic questionnaire:**
- 3) **Web questionnaire:** Yes, web data entry mask.
- 4) **Data harvesting**
- 5) **Publications, news agencies etc.:**
- 6) **Other, please specify:**

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

The data are generally not collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations. In special cases, CGIAR centres might be involved.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT? n/a.**

- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:**
ILRI maintains DAGRIS which contains similar data but is based on published literature and case studies. The geographic and animal species coverage is quite limited.

Software used: Database in PostgreSQL; information system: set of CGI scripts in PERL.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Internet based information systems (<http://www.fao.org/dad-is/>; <http://efabis.tzv.fal.de/>) and publications such as:

Reports on the status and trends of animal genetic resources – see example at: <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/meeting/016/ak220e.pdf>

State of the World's AnGR – see: <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/010/a1250e/a1250e.pdf>

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

B03 G2 Global support to countries and regions in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources.

F03 G204 Support to the implementation of the Multi-Year of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, on Animal Genetic Resources.

Links to further supportive information:

<http://www.fao.org/dad-is/>

<http://efabis.tzv.fal.de/>

TABLE 97

Information recorded for mammalian species in the Global Databank for Animal Genetic Resources

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GENERAL INFORMATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Species Breed name (most common name and other local names) Distribution • POPULATION DATA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic Population Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year of data collection Total population size (range or exact figure) Reliability of population data Population trend (increasing, stable, decreasing) Population figures based on (census/survey at species/breed level or estimate) Advanced Population Information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of breeding females and males Percentage of females bred to males of the same breed and percentage of males used for breeding Number of females registered in herd book/register Artificial Insemination usage and storage of semen and embryos Number of herds and average herd size • MAIN USES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listed in order of importance • ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current domestication status (domestic/wild/feral) Taxonomic classification (breed/variety/strain/line) Origin (description and year) Import Year of herd book establishment Organization monitoring breed (address) • MORPHOLOGY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adult height and weight Number and shape/size of horns Colour Specific visible traits Hair and/or wool type 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPECIAL QUALITIES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific quality of products Specific health characteristics Adaptability to specific environment Special reproductive characteristics Other special qualities • MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management system Mobility Feeding of adults Housing period Specific management conditions • IN SITU CONSERVATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of <i>in situ</i> conservation programmes • EX SITU CONSERVATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semen stored and number of sires represented Embryos stored and number of dams and sires represented in embryos Description of <i>ex situ</i> conservation programmes • PERFORMANCE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Birth weight Age at sexual maturity Average age of breeding males Age at first parturition and parturition interval Length of productive life Milk yield and lactation length (mammals) Milk fat Lean meat Daily gain Carcass Weight Dressing percentage Management conditions under which performance was measured <p><i>Source: FAO/UNEP (2000).</i></p>
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(I) EMPRES Global Animal Disease Information System (EMPRES-i)

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Julio Pinto, AGAH.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

The EMPRES Global Animal Disease Information System (EMPRES-i) is a specialized web-based application running since 2004 to support veterinary services and related organizations by access to regional and global disease information facilitating analysis.

Transboundary animal diseases (TADs) data sets including emergent zoonoses, are available in EMPRES-i for users.

FAO EMPRES/GLEWS aims to clarify disease events worldwide, receiving information from different sources: FAO Member Countries or regional project reports, field mission reports, partner Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), cooperating institutions, government Ministries of Agriculture and Health, FAO in-country representations or other United Nations parties, public domains, the media and web-based health surveillance systems. For verification purposes, FAO EMPRES/GLEWS uses not just official, but also unofficial sources of information (such as in-country assistance projects and personal contacts with NGOs and other institutions). This wide breadth of information gathering ensures a constant high level of awareness regarding the presence or emergence of TADs and zoonoses globally. This detailed information on animal disease events is fed into the EMPRES-i database and presented, when confirmed or denied, in a structured and digested format to the public. Analysis of disease information takes place on a daily basis and, once threats have been identified, early warning messages are created and disseminated.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Information on animal disease events worldwide are regularly collected and can be easily accessed in EMPRES-i, and retrieved according to criteria defined by the user under the “Disease Event” tab, such as disease, date, species, location, etc.

Animal disease events can then be represented graphically as charts, by time or by location, and geographically on a map.

Frequency of data collection:

Continuously over the year.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

Continuously over the year.

Frequency of data dissemination:

Continuously over the year.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:

Continuously over the year.

Method of data collection:

- 1) Paper questionnaire:
- 2) Electronic questionnaire: X
- 3) Web questionnaire
- 4) Data harvesting: X

- 5) **Publications, news agencies etc.:** X
- 6) **Other, please specify:** Partners

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

National governments, Regional Organizations and OIE.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**

- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:**
National governments and OIE.

Software used:

Database (RDBMS): MySQL, PostgreSQL

Web/Application Server: Apache Tomcat / JBoss

GIS Server: Geoserver

Languages: SQL, Java (J2EE and J2ME), HTML, XML, Flex, Javascript, etc.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Internet: <http://empres-i.fao.org/empres-i/home>

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity: B02G205-206

(I) Global Livestock Impact Mapping System (GLIMS)

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Timothy Robinson (AGAL).

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers: With a view to making available reliable and detailed information on the livestock sector for planning, monitoring and impact assessment AGA has, over the last 5-6 years, developed the Global Livestock Impact Mapping System (GLIMS).

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

The GLIMS data warehouse is the core data repository of the information system and collects the geo-statistical information and relevant metadata divided into thematic datasets (schemas). Each schema contains a date, a spatial region, at least one dimension (e.g. livestock species) and a number of associated measures (e.g. number of animals). A set of rules is implemented to calculate densities, growth rates and suchlike every time new data are uploaded into the system. Statistical data cover the following topics:

- Land
- Human Demographics
- Poverty
- Livestock Population
- Livestock Products
- Health
- Trade
- Food Supply
- Production Indices

Data sets now include sub-national statistics on over 120 countries dating from 1980 to the present. Livestock population data are divided into species, some of which are further divided into sub-groups (e.g. cattle are subdivided into those used for dairy, beef and draught). Trade, food supply and production indices are only reported at national level, while the other statistics may be reported both at national and sub-national levels.

In addition to thematic information, GLIMS manages a global geographical database of sub-national administrative boundaries in ESRI shape file format, which is used to join and geo-reference each record through an appropriate look-up-table.

Frequency of data collection: n/a.

Collection of livestock statistics is a continuous and on-going process. Updates of information from external resources, such as FAOSTAT, are performed annually.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire): n/a.

Frequency of data dissemination:

Currently the public products are updated infrequently – possibly once per year. Developments are underway, however, to automate the processing of data with a view to continuous and on-going updating of data for dissemination.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:

Data quality and detail vary considerably from country to country. Statistics are entered, using a specific coding system, into a template spreadsheet and a set of validation rules is applied in order to identify and remove typing and data errors. Checks are performed, for example, on total sums from different administrative levels, by looking at time series, and by checking the validity of codes. National totals of the collected statistic are further checked against those of FAOSTAT to ensure that they are reasonably compliant (where they are not, sources of disagreement are sought from both sides). Some manual validation is also required during data entry - for instance there is often ambiguity of terms in poultry statistics.

Presently there is no verification (i.e. field-testing) of the data though in the current developments to the livestock modeling application various accuracy measures will be introduced for the global livestock distribution maps. These will include the use of bootstrapping techniques to indicate the level of confidence in model outputs, and estimates of the sizes of administrative areas on which predictions were based and how recently those statistics were collected.

Method of data collection:

Data input involves data-acquisition from available resources. For national livestock statistics an automatic link is established with FAOSTAT, through which data are harvested yearly and uploaded directly into GLIMS. Sub-national data are sourced through agricultural statistical yearbooks, websites of national and international agricultural and statistical institutes, and also via a growing community of data providers. The primary source of administrative data and codes is the FAO Global Administrative Unit Layers (GAUL) dataset, which provides global coverage, at least at the second level of administration and it complies with the United Nations Cartographic Service (UNCS) map of international boundaries and disputed areas. It is revised approximately once a year, allowing historical series of administrative boundaries to be produced.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO): No.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?** n/a.
- b. **Indicate which other IOs collect and disseminate more or less the same data or complementary data:** n/a.

Software used:

The content of the GLIMS data warehouse is managed through a back-end application that provides all the necessary services to store, calculate, search, analyze and retrieve data. It is based on KIDS-3g, the third generation Key Indicator Data System technology, a scalable framework developed by FAO for the management of thematic information. KIDS-3g integrates several open-source products and technologies such as:

- PostgreSQL: a sophisticated open-source Object-Relational Database Management System;
- PostGIS: a spatial database extension for PostgreSQL;
- JBoss AS: a free software/open-source Java EE-based application server;
- Geoserver: an open source software server written in Java for sharing and editing geospatial data; and

- Apache Jackrabbit: a fully conforming implementation of the Content Repository for Java Technology API (JCR).

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Data dissemination relies heavily on the Geonetwork application, through which livestock distributions are published as simple graphic ‘.jpg’ files; ESRI grid GIS files; Web Map Services (WMS); Google Earth ‘.kml’ files; and Flash animation files.

The spatial disaggregation of reported sub-national livestock statistics is carried out using a recently developed suite of statistical scripts written in R, which is being continually updated. The suite of scripts is referred to as FARMS (FAO Analysis and Regression Mapping System).

Internet:

GLW – <http://www.fao.org/ag/againfo/resources/en/glw/home.html>

GLiPHA – <http://kids.fao.org/glipha/index.html>

AGA Livestock Sector Briefs – http://www.fao.org/ag/againfo/resources/en/pubs_sap.html

Publications:

FAO (2007) Gridded livestock of the world. (By Wint G.R.W. & Robinson T.P.). Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization, Animal Production and Health Division, 131 pp. <http://www.fao.org/docrep/010/a1259e/a1259e00.HTM>

Robinson T.P., Franceschini G. & Wint W. 2007. The Food and Agriculture Organization’s Gridded Livestock of the World. *Veterinaria Italiana* **43(3)**, 745-751.

http://www.te.izs.it/vet_italiana/2007/43_3/745_751.pdf

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity:

Strategic Objective B - Increased sustainable livestock production; Organizational Output B01G211 - Statistics on livestock and livestock products for the design and monitoring of evidence-based policies on livestock production.

(III) Programme for the collection, analysis and dissemination of household-level agricultural data, with a focus on livestock

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Ugo Pica-Ciamarra (AGAL).

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed and what it is supposed to achieve:

Limited household-related data are available at livestock level, which prevents understanding of the role of livestock in the household economy, and hence the formulation of efficient and equitable programmes in the sector. The project aims to enhance the quantity / quality of livestock-related data collected through living standard measurement surveys (LSMS).

Description of the main content of the activity (e.g. topics and levels for the capacity building and its organization) and target customers:

The project includes a data collection component, which comprises the administration of LSMS-type surveys in Niger, Tanzania and Uganda as well as methodological work to generate ‘best practice’ in data collection (milk and pastoralism). It then includes analysis of the data, with a focus on the role of livestock in the livelihoods of rural households. Data collection is done in collaboration with National Statistical Institutes, whilst analysis is done in collaboration with the Ministries responsible for livestock.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

The project will produce two major outputs. A sourcebook on livestock data collection and analysis, which provides a summary of methods and best practices to collect livestock-related data, both on their own and in the context of broader agricultural surveys. An advocacy document on livestock sector development, which aims to show that livestock significantly contribute to people’s livelihoods and that investments in the sector generate positive returns in terms of poverty reduction and economic growth.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

The project is funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, with a total budget of US\$ 2.5 million. It is jointly implemented by the FAO, the World Bank and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI – Cgiar). FAO’s budget totals US\$ 680,000: it only covers the salary of the project coordinator, who is the only full-time staff member on the project. In collaboration with the FAO, staff from the World Bank and the ILRI undertake field and research activities. In Tanzania and Uganda main partners are the National Bureaus of Statistics and the Ministries responsible for livestock; in Niger, so far, the main partner is the National Institute of Statistics. At Africa-wide level, the project collaborates with the African Union-Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources.

Methods of follow up, including evaluation of the results of the activity:

The aim of the project is to ensure that the Sourcebook will be used / applied by national governments worldwide, initially with support from the LSMS-ISA project of the World Bank in seven sub-Saharan African countries. The Advocacy Document will be disseminated in collaboration with project partners, including the African Union-Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity:

Strategic Objective B - Increased sustainable livestock production; Organizational Output B01G211 - Statistics on livestock and livestock products for the design and monitoring of evidence-based policies on livestock production.

Project name (if appropriate). Indicate if the activity is part of a wider project or it is an umbrella activity for several smaller similar projects (e.g. TCP) that are implemented in several countries:

Livestock Data Innovation in Africa.

PLANT PRODUCTION AND PROTECTION DIVISION (AGP):

(I) Data collection and dissemination

Compilation of major fertilizer prices
Annual World Fertilizer Outlook

(I) Compilation of major fertilizer prices

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Christian Nolte, AGP.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers: See below.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Compilation of major fertilizer prices (international f.o.b. price of Diammonium phosphate (DAP), Muriate of potash (MOP), Triple superphosphate (TSP) and urea fertilizers from data published in Fertilizer Market Bulletin and Fertilizer Week (as this is legally prohibited, these data are for internal use only).

Frequency of data collection: Monthly.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

Frequency of data dissemination: n/a.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:

Method of data collection:

- 1) Paper questionnaire:
- 2) Electronic questionnaire:
- 3) Web questionnaire
- 4) Data harvesting
- 5) Publications, news agencies etc.: Yes.
- 6) Other, please specify:

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO): No.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**
- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:**

Software used: Excel.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Internal use only.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity:

(I) Annual World Fertilizer Outlook

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Christian Nolte, AGP.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers: Annual World Fertilizer Outlook; 5-year forecast of global fertilizer N-P-K supply and demand; breakdown by continents and sub-continents.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Fertilizer N-P-K supply and demand.

Frequency of data collection: Annual.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire): Attached.

Frequency of data dissemination: Annual.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: September/October.

Method of data collection:

- 1) Paper questionnaire:
- 2) Electronic questionnaire: Yes.
- 3) Web questionnaire
- 4) Data harvesting
- 5) Publications, news agencies etc.:
- 6) Other, please specify:

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

FAO-ESS; IFA, IFDC, IMPHOS, TFI.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?
- b. Indicate which other IOs collect and disseminate more or less the same data or complementary data:

Software used:

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Online pdf file.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

NUTRITION & CONSUMER PROTECTION DIVISION (AGN):

(I) Data collection and dissemination

Collection and compilation of compositional data of foods for the Analytical Food Composition Database and the Food Composition Database for Biodiversity

(II) Statistical methodologies (including norms and standards)

Production of guidelines and standards for Food Composition Data

(IV) Statistical analysis

Evaluation of food components

(V) International meetings and workshops

International Food Data Conference (IFDC)

International Conference on Diet and Activity Methods (ICDAM)

**(I) Collection and compilation of compositional data of foods
for the Analytical Food Composition Database
and
the Food Composition Database for Biodiversity**

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Ruth Charrondiere, AGNDA.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

Collection and compilation of compositional data of foods (mainly nutrients and phyto-chemicals) from international scientific literature. The data are compiled according to international standards (mainly INFOODS available at http://www.fao.org/infoods/projects_en.stm) in an adapted version of the FAO/INFOODS Compilation Tool version 1.2.1 (this can be downloaded from http://www.fao.org/infoods/software_en.stm). These analytical data are compiled into 2 databases: the *Analytical Food Composition Database* (not yet published) and the *Food Composition Database for Biodiversity* (published since 2010), which contains data for foods counting for biodiversity as defined in the Report of the Expert Consultation on Nutrition Indicators for Biodiversity (FAO, 2010). In 2010, the Food Composition Database for Biodiversity version 1.0 was launched (this can be downloaded from http://www.fao.org/infoods/biodiversity/index_en.stm) with about 2000 foods. In 2011, the version 1.1. was published with about 2500 foods and the 2012 version is expected to contain more than 5000 food entries.

In 2010, the food composition table (FCT) ‘**Composition of Selected Foods from West Africa**’ (see http://www.fao.org/infoods/tables_africa_en.stm) was published with about 170 foods and 30 components. In March/April 2012, the updated version ‘West African Food Composition Table’ will be published in printed form and as PDF and Excel in the INFOODS website (http://www.fao.org/infoods/tables_africa_en.stm).

FAO/INFOODS Density Database version 1.0 at http://www.fao.org/infoods/projects_en.stm

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

The Biodiversity Database contains 280 components. The data actually entered are mainly on macronutrients and macronutrient fractions (28%) and phytochemicals (29%), followed by minerals (18%), vitamins (14%), fatty acids (4%), amino acids (3%), heavy metals (1%), and other components (2%) such as tannins and phytic acid.

No time series.

Frequency of data collection:

Regular update of the databases as new data is collected and compiled.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

No questionnaires used.

Frequency of data dissemination: Databases on a yearly basis and the FCT sporadically.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:

No specific data but all along the compilation process and a final validation check before publication.

Method of data collection:

- 1) **Paper questionnaire:** No.
- 2) **Electronic questionnaire:** No.
- 3) **Web questionnaire:** No.
- 4) **Data harvesting:** No.
- 5) **Publications, news agencies etc.:**
Scientific articles from the international literature, unpublished documents such as theses or laboratory reports, FCTs.
- 6) **Other, please specify:**

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO): No.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**
- b. **Indicate which other IOs collect and disseminate more or less the same data or complementary data:**

Software used:

FAO/INFOODS Compilation Tool version 1.2.1 (can be downloaded from http://www.fao.org/infoods/software_en.stm), an Excel file.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Print, internet (PDF and Excel).

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity: D03G2 and F03G2

Links to further supportive information: See above.

(II) Production of guidelines and standards for Food Composition Data

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Ruth Charrondiere, AGNDA.

Description of the main content of the activity relating to norms, standards and statistical methodology (sampling techniques, data editing methodology, census recommendations, classification etc.) and target customers:

a. To be published in 2012 through the INFOODS

website http://www.fao.org/infoods/projects_en.stm:

- *FAO/INFOODS Guidelines for Checking Food Composition Data prior to their Publication in a User Database or Table* which were developed to guide users on the evaluation of food composition data for consistency before being published in a user database or table).
- *FAO/INFOODS Guidelines for Converting Food Composition Data* which were developed to guide users and compilers of food composition data to convert their data correctly between different data expressions.
- *FAO/INFOODS Guidelines to Present Food Composition Data in the Scientific literature* which aim to increase quality of published composition all data (nutrients and contaminants) in the scientific literature.

b. *Methodology to attribute nutrient values to SUAs* together with international default tables and regional tables. It aims to improve the quality of nutrient supply data from FAOSTAT and to allow ESS to take country-specific consumption and composition patterns into account.

c. In 2011, AGN published the *FAO/INFOODS Guidelines for Food Matching Version 1.1* (Stadlmayr, B., Wijesinha-Bettoni, R., Haytowitz, D., Rittenschober, D., Cunningham, J., Sobolewski, R., Eisenwagen, S., Baines, J., Probst, Y., Fitt, E., Charrondiere, U. R.). Available at (<http://www.fao.org/infoods/INFOODSGuidelinesforFoodMatchingfinal.pdf>)

The target audience includes nutritionists, FCT compilers and users, exposure assessors and dietary surveys, health professionals and FAOSTAT (economists).

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed: See above.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

MDF from 2011, AGNDA regular budget. Many guidelines done in collaboration with INFOODS.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

INFOODS website and internal document (*Methodology to attribute nutrient values to SUAs*).

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity: D03G2 and H04G2.

(IV) Evaluation of food components

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Ruth Charrondiere, AGNDA.

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed and what it is supposed to achieve:

Evaluate the range of food components in certain food groups and in relation to each other.

Description of the main content of the activity (e.g. types and/or areas of statistical analysis, resulting in annotated statistical tables and annexes and their dissemination) and target customers:

Simple statistics. Results are to be published in scientific literature.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

Results are to be submitted to scientific journals in 2012 and afterwards.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

AGNDA funding.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Results are to be published in scientific literature.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity: D03G2.

**(V) International Food Data Conference (IFDC)
and**

(V) International Conference on Diet and Activity Methods (ICDAM)

Ongoing activities

Responsible Officer and division: Ruth Charrondiere, AGNDA, for IFDC and Barbara Burlingame/Janice Albert, AGND, for ICDAM.

Indicate where and when the meeting or workshop will take place, who is hosting it, who are intended to participate, expected number of participants, if it's a regular or an ad hoc event etc.:
ICDAM in May 2012 in FAO, Rome (see <http://www.icdam.org/>).

International Food Data Conference (IFDC) in Granada, Spain, in 2013.

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed by the meeting or workshop and what it is supposed to achieve:

ICDAM: advance in methodologies in dietary data assessment and of physical activities.

IFDC: advance in food composition.

Indicate type of output expected from the meeting or workshop:

Advances communicated and improved networking.

Indicate how the output of the meeting will be recorded and disseminated:

PPT on web and scientific articles in a special issue of a journal.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships.. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

Staff, consultants and in partnership. Regular and extra-budgetary funds.

Strategic objectives and organizational result and output (according to PIREs) of the Statistical Activity: D01G2.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DIVISION (CIO)

KNOWLEDGE INFORMATION SYSTEMS (CIOK):

(III) Statistical capacity building and projects (including non regular budget)

Statistical data warehouse project
Statistical working system project

(III) Statistical data warehouse project

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Karl Morteo, CIOK.

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed and what it is supposed to achieve:

The primary objective of the project is to establish a sustainable statistical data warehouse to house all the published substantive statistics of the FAO in a convenient and easy to use format for data providers and consumers alike. By making statistical data more accessible, the data warehouse will facilitate improved governance, standardization, harmonization and compliance of statistics.

Description of the main content of the activity (e.g. topics and levels for the capacity building and its organization) and target customers:

The principal output of this project is a data warehouse for the food and agriculture statistics, including forestry, fisheries and aquaculture and a web portal through which the data can be accessed. This statistical data warehouse is intended as the Organization's single point of reference for statistical data information systems.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

Data warehouse statistical data due to be completed in 2013.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

In-house staff and consultants. CapEx funded.

Methods of follow up, including evaluation of the results of the activity:

Standard reports as defined by CIO project management methodology.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

(III) Statistical working system project

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Richard Hoad, CIOK.

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed and what it is supposed to achieve:

The objective of the project is to improve the collection, processing and analysis of officially reported national time series statistics by:

- Coordinating the development of relevant statistical guidelines and methods for dealing correctly and efficiently with officially reported national time series statistics. A revised methodology for calculation of supply utilization accounts and food balance sheets will also be developed.
- Delivery of a statistical working system for ESS that supports the above guidelines and methods whilst minimizing development and support costs and maximizing synergy with other IS activities. Other Divisions may later opt to use this system.

Description of the main content of the activity (e.g. topics and levels for the capacity building and its organization) and target customers:

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

- Relevant statistical guidelines, standards and methods.
- A statistical working system for ESS handling Agricultural production, trade and the food balance sheet that supports the above guidelines and methods.

Delivered within 2012/13. Other Divisions may opt to use this system later.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

In-house staff, consultants. Possibly tendered out-sourced development. CapEx funded.

Methods of follow up, including evaluation of the results of the activity:

Standard reporting defined by project management methodology.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT **(ES)**

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS DIVISION (ESA):

(I) Data collection and dissemination

Nutrition surveys

Rural food security rapid assessments covering the agriculture and livestock sectors

Urban and internally displaced persons (IDPs); food security surveys; urban food security rapid assessments

Market price monitoring system

Rural income generating activities (RIGA) project

(III) Statistical capacity building and projects (including non regular budget)

Data analysis training (Statistics, SPSS, Excel)

SMART methodology data analysis training

(IV) Statistical analysis

Market integration and food price index study

Meta Analysis

Global perspective studies

(I) Nutrition surveys

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Kamau Wanjohi, ESA

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

Nutrition surveys are conducted among the under five population as representatives of the whole population. A cluster sampling methodology is normally used in the data collection process to randomly select a sample. Analysis is the conducted on the sample to give an estimate of the malnutrition prevalence in the large population.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Types of data:

- ✓ Anthropometrics:(Weight, height, sex of child, oedema, mid upper arm circumference(MUAC).
- ✓ Infant and Young Child Feeding practices (IYCF): Breast feeding for <24 months olds, complementary feeding habits, use of bottle for feeding.
- ✓ Morbidity variables (Retrospective-2 weeks): Diarrhoea, pneumonia, suspected malaria and measles.
- ✓ Vaccination and supplementation: Measles, polio, vitamin A supplementations
- ✓ Maternal data: MUAC, physiological status.
- ✓ Food consumption and dietary diversity: Diversity of diet consumed. CSI (Coping strategy Index).
- ✓ WASH: Access to protected water source, latrine.

Also see this document attached: Nutrition Analysis Protocol-detailing methodologies, variables and data analysis processes performed at FSNAU-FAO (document available at ESS on request).

Frequency of data collection: Bi-annual; *Gu* (May- July) and *Deyr* (Sept.- Dec.) Seasons.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

2-3 days prior to the study.

Frequency of data dissemination: Bi-annual.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: January/February and August/September.

Method of data collection:

- 1) Paper questionnaire: Yes
- 2) Electronic questionnaire:
- 3) Web questionnaire
- 4) Data harvesting
- 5) Publications, news agencies etc.:
- 6) Other, please specify:

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

Data collection done in collaboration with other IO and UN agencies.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable): Not applicable.

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**
- b. **Indicate which other IOs collect and disseminate more or less the same data or complementary data:**

Software used: EPI-INFO, ENA for SMART, MS Excel.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Presentations in meetings, press releases, publications, internet, CD-ROM, fliers etc.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

Overall Impact/Goal (Objective): Somali food, nutrition and livelihood security is strengthened at the household level.

Outcome (Purpose): A broad range of stakeholders have access to appropriate food, nutrition and livelihood security information for improved emergency response and development planning:

- Result 1: Timely and relevant food security, livelihood and nutrition information and analysis provided on emergency situations.
- Result 2: Increased understanding of opportunities to reduce chronic food, livelihood, and nutrition insecurity through improved sector analysis and applied research on underlying causes.

Links to further supportive information:

<http://www.fsnao.org/>

(I) Rural food security rapid assessments covering the agriculture and livestock sectors

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Food Security Technical Manager, FSNAU.

Indicate where and when the meeting or workshop will take place, who is hosting it, who are intended to participate, expected number of participants, if it's a regular or an ad hoc event etc.:

Rapid Food Security Assessments are conducted in all rural districts in the country to assess seasonal sectoral performance. The Household Economy Approach is normally used in the data collection process in which convergence of evidence from focused group discussions (FGDs) and other supportive data systems (for instance market prices) is the driving principle in estimating indicators. Analysis is conducted on the responses from the FGDs to give an estimate of food access and food gap needs in the wider population.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Types of data:

- **Agriculture:** Crop production estimates (mainly cereals-maize, sorghum, rice in addition to other cash crops), crop yields, planted area, harvested area, rainfall information, agricultural inputs and planting, crop condition, agricultural activities, labour opportunities, crop production constraints (floods, pests, conflict, etc.). Primary data on production and secondary data such as cereal imports through ports and cross-border, food aid supplies (stocks, distributions, transit, pipeline) are used to produce cereal balance sheets.
- **Livestock:** Livestock conditions (births, deaths, milk production), livestock activities, livestock trade, livestock herd dynamics, seasonal performance and impact on livestock rearing by livelihood, livestock exports, migration pattern (causes – pasture, water, conflict).

Frequency of data collection:

Bi-annual; *Gu* (May- July) and *Deyr* (Sept- Dec) seasons.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

2-3 days prior to the study.

Frequency of data dissemination: Bi-annual.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: January/February and August/September.

Method of data collection:

- 1) Paper questionnaire: Yes
- 2) Electronic questionnaire:
- 3) Web questionnaire
- 4) Data harvesting
- 5) Publications, news agencies etc.:
- 6) Other, please specify:

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

Data collection done in collaboration with other IO and UN agencies.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable): Not applicable.

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**

- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:**

Software used: EPI-INFO, MS Excel, Access, SPSS.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Food security technical briefs, food security technical reports. Presentations in meetings, press releases, media interviews, publications, internet, CD-ROM, fliers etc.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

Overall Impact/Goal (Objective): Somali food, nutrition and livelihood security is strengthened. at the household level.

Outcome (Purpose): A broad range of stakeholders have access to appropriate food, nutrition and livelihood security information for improved emergency response and development planning.

Result 1: Timely and relevant food security, livelihood and nutrition information and analysis provided on emergency situations.

Result 2: Increased understanding of opportunities to reduce chronic food, livelihood, and nutrition insecurity through improved sector analysis and applied research on underlying causes.

Links to further supportive information:

<http://www.fsnao.org/>

**(I) Urban and internally displaced persons (IDPs); food security surveys;
urban food security rapid assessments**

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Kamau Wanjohi, ESA

Indicate where and when the meeting or workshop will take place, who is hosting it, who are intended to participate, expected number of participants, if it's a regular or an ad hoc event etc.:

- Household urban food security surveys are conducted among urban population in major urban cities in Northern Somalia and Mogadishu. A cluster sampling methodology is normally used in the data collection process to randomly select a sample. Analysis is then conducted on the sample to give an estimate of food access and food gap needs in the wider population.
- Household IDP food security surveys are conducted among main IDP camps in North in Northern Somalia and Mogadishu City. A cluster sampling methodology is normally used in the data collection process to randomly select a sample. Analysis is then conducted on the sample to give an estimate of food access and food gap needs among IDPs
- Rapid urban food security assessments are conducted among 25 urban and semi-urban populations in major urban cities in South-Central Somalia, due to security reasons. Household Economy Approach (HEA) is normally used in the data collection process in which convergence of evidence from focused group discussions (FGDs) and other supportive data systems (for instance market prices) is the driving principle in estimating indicators. Analysis is then conducted on the responses from the FGDs to give an estimate of food access and food gap needs in the wider population.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Types of data:

- Demographics (household size, household head gender, family structure type, etc.)
- Livelihood assets (land holding, household assets, housing and ownership, water and energy sources, access to health services, etc.)
- Livelihood strategies (sources of income, sources of food, food and non-food ratios)
- Constraints (access to services, food and income)
- Other (gender and conflict information)

Frequency of data collection: Bi-annual; *Gu* (May- July) and *Deyr* (Sept- Dec) seasons.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):
2-3 days prior to the study.

Frequency of data dissemination: Bi-annual.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: January/February and August/September.

Method of data collection:

- 1) Paper questionnaire: Yes
- 2) Electronic questionnaire: Yes
- 3) Web questionnaire
- 4) Data harvesting

5) **Publications, news agencies etc.:**

6) **Other, please specify:**

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

Data collection done in collaboration with other IO and UN agencies.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable): Not applicable

a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**

b. **Indicate which other IOs collect and disseminate more or less the same data or complementary data:**

Software used: EPI-INFO, MS Excel, Access, SPSS.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Food security technical briefs, food security technical reports. Presentations in meetings, press releases, media interviews, publications, internet, CD-ROM, fliers etc.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

Overall Impact/Goal (Objective): Somali food, nutrition and livelihood security is strengthened at the household level.

Outcome (Purpose): A broad range of stakeholders have access to appropriate food, nutrition and livelihood security information for improved emergency response and development planning.

Result 1: Timely and relevant food security, livelihood and nutrition information and analysis provided on emergency situations.

Result 2: Increased understanding of opportunities to reduce chronic food, livelihood and nutrition insecurity through improved sector analysis and applied research on underlying causes.

Links to further supportive information:

<http://www.fsnao.org/>

(I) Market price monitoring system

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Food Security Technical Manager, FSNAU.

Indicate where and when the meeting or workshop will take place, who is hosting it, who are intended to participate, expected number of participants, if it's a regular or an ad hoc event etc.: FSNAU market information system (MIS)³ primarily includes retail⁴ and wholesale⁵ market prices at two distinct levels; main urban markets (MMPs)⁶ and SLIM nodes⁷ (rural markets/ rural towns). Secondary data on fish, cereal and livestock exports and cereal other commodities imports through Mogadishu, Berbera and Bosaso Ports are also monitored on a monthly basis.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Types of data: Prices for

Both Main Markets & Rural markets	In Main Markets only	In Rural Markets only
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local cereals {red sorghum, white maize, wheat flour, white sorghum} Milk (cattle, camel) Firewood, kerosene Grinding cost, salt, soap Sugar, tea leaves, vegetable oil, water Local quality goat Casual labour rates Exchange rate (SoShs/USD, SIShs/USD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wheat grain, yellow maize Export quality goat, sheep, cattle Local quality cattle, camel Petrol and diesel prices Local sesame oil Cowpea Charcoal Camel local quality Imported red rice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Casual labour rates (agriculture) Transport costs School attendance (primary and koranic schools- boys and girls) Remittance and local credit received Migration estimates Civil Insecurity incidences Local rice

Frequency of data collection:

Prices are collected weekly but aggregated monthly; import and exports figures are collected on a monthly basis.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

Frequency of data dissemination: Monthly.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: Monthly in a normal situation and bi-weekly during crisis/famine.

³ MIS are information systems used in gathering, analyzing and disseminating information about prices and other information relevant to markets.

⁴ A retail price denotes the monetary value at which goods and services are exchanged at the end of a market chain i.e. between the seller and the final consumer. At this stage in the market chain the seller is the retailer and the ex-change is generally conducted on a much smaller scale than when goods and services are exchanged from a wholesaler to a retailer. In market analysis, retail prices are the ones primarily used to derive Consumer Price Indices.

⁵ A wholesale price denotes the monetary value at which a retailer purchases goods in bulk for onward selling with a profit to consumers. The retailer stocks the commodity in bulk and sells on in relatively smaller quantities.

⁶ 41 indicators are collected and monitored in 39 main markets.

⁷ 31 indicators are collected and monitored in 51 SLIM node.

Method of data collection:

- 1) Paper questionnaire: Yes
- 2) Electronic questionnaire: Yes
- 3) Web questionnaire
- 4) Data harvesting
- 5) Publications, news agencies etc.:
- 6) Other, please specify:

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

Data collection done in collaboration with other IO, UN agencies and local Government Authorities (Sea Ports).

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable): Not applicable.

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**
- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:**

Software used: EPI-INFO, MS Excel, Access, SPSS, Field Integrated Data Systems (FIDS).

Indicate type of output expected from the meeting or workshop:

Monthly market update, food security technical briefs, food security technical reports.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Presentations in meetings, press releases, media interviews, publications, internet, CD-ROM, fliers etc.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity:

Overall Impact/Goal (Objective): Somali food, nutrition and livelihood security is strengthened at the household level..

Outcome (Purpose): A broad range of stakeholders have access to appropriate food, nutrition and livelihood security information for improved emergency response and development planning

Result 1: Timely and relevant food security, livelihood and nutrition information and analysis provided on emergency situations.

Result 2: Increased understanding of opportunities to reduce chronic food, livelihood, and nutrition insecurity through improved sector analysis and applied research on underlying causes.

Links to further supportive information:

<http://www.fsnao.org/>

(I) Rural income generating activities (RIGA) project

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Josh Dewbre, ESA and Benjamin Davis, ESA.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

The RIGA project creates internationally comparable databases of rural household income sources from existing household living standards surveys. The database is composed of a series of constructed variables about rural income generating activities created from original data sources. The RIGA database is composed of two subsets, the household-level income aggregate or RIGA-H, and the individual wage employment dataset or RIGA-L. RIGA-H includes a comprehensive measure of household income presenting aggregated and disaggregated data on income from different sources such as crop and livestock production, household enterprises, wage employment, transfers, and non-labour earnings. The RIGA-L database includes only one component of income, wage employment, which can be analyzed at both individual and job levels.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Most of the surveys used by the RIGA project were developed by national statistical offices in conjunction with the World Bank as part of its Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS). Most of the surveys in RIGA are cross-sectional; but six comprise panel surveys (Ghana; Indonesia; Nepal; Nicaragua; Vietnam). In a majority of countries multiple survey years are available that do not form part of a panel (i.e. different cross-sections).

Raw data is checked for consistency and cleaned using recoding and imputations based on outlier checks and, in some instances, regression imputation approaches. The RIGA project does not impute income or expenditure for households where income or expenditures in the original data are missing. Income results are cross-checked with published sources such as the World Bank Poverty Assessments, government reports, and journal articles. More detailed information on the RIGA methodology can be found on our website: <http://www.fao.org/economic/riga/riga-database/en/>.

Frequency of data collection:

Original data is collected infrequently. The RIGA project obtains data from its various sources at irregular intervals depending on new survey availability and the analytical objectives of the project.

Frequency of data dissemination:

On average about 3-4 new countries are added each year to the RIGA database. Access is free of charge and available online on a 'user-request' basis.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

The original data are obtained from various sources. Most, however, come from the World Bank, as part of its LSMS initiative. Where this is not the case, the data come from partnerships with national governmental statistical offices, or the Research and Development Corporation (RAND). These institutions have different policies in terms of access to the original data and are not obliged to distribute the data to all users.

Software used: Stata.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

- RIGA website (www.fao.org/es/esa/riga)
- CD-ROM upon request

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

Rural households in the developing world are involved in a variety of economic activities, as part of complex livelihood strategies. Agriculture, while remaining important, is not the sole nor, in some cases, necessarily the principal activity of the poor. The RIGA project aims at promoting the understanding of the role of such activities for poverty reduction and development. Each dataset in the [RIGA database](#) can be easily linked with the other RIGA datasets, as well as with its corresponding source data. The public release of the RIGA database thus aims to promote the use of our cross-country comparable income indicators to inform further policy-relevant analyses.

(III) Data analysis training (Statistics, SPSS, Excel)

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division:

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed and what it is supposed to achieve:

- Equipping partner agencies/ Government focal points /FAO Somali field staffs with skills in conducting statistical data analysis and management using different spreadsheets and programs e.g. EPI-Info, SPSS and Excel.
- Equipping partner agencies/ Government focal points /FAO Somali field staffs with skills in conducting statistical analysis of food security data and using IPC for food security classification
- Equipping partner agencies/ Government focal points /FAO Somali field staffs to interpret food security data and write reports.
- Provide infrastructure support to line government ministries involved in food security and early warning systems (Desktops provided to 18 focal points in line ministries both in Puntland and Somaliland).
- Training on statistics, Early Warning, food security analysis and field work to focal points.

Description of the main content of the activity (e.g. topics and levels for the capacity building and its organization) and target customers:

- **Data Analysis**
 - Data entry and cleaning
 - Data analysis
 - Quality checks
 - Data interpretation and presentation
- **IPC Training**
 - IPC Version 2 components

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

The trainees (partner agencies/university students/FAO Somali field staffs) are equipped with the rights skills in conducting food security surveys, data analysis, interpretation, presentation and report writing.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

Activity carried out by in-house staff.

Methods of follow up, including evaluation of the results of the activity:

A pre and post evaluation test is done by the trainees and regular refresher training courses are held on an annual basis. Ad-hoc and planned on-going support is given whenever needed.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

Overall Impact/Goal (Objective): Somali food, nutrition and livelihood security is strengthened at the household level.

Outcome (Purpose): A broad range of stakeholders have access to appropriate food, nutrition and livelihood security information for improved emergency response and development planning.

Result 1: Timely and relevant food security, livelihood and nutrition information and analysis provided on emergency situations.

Result 2: Increased understanding of opportunities to reduce chronic food, livelihood, and nutrition insecurity through improved sector analysis and applied research on underlying causes.

(III) SMART methodology data analysis training

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division:

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed and what it is supposed to achieve:

- Equipping partner agencies/university students/FAO Somali field staffs with skills in conducting nutrition surveys using SMART methodology.
- Equipping partner agencies/university students/FAO Somali field staffs with skills in data analysis of nutrition data.
- Equipping partner agencies/university students/FAO Somali field staffs to interpret nutrition data and write reports.

Description of the main content of the activity (e.g. topics and levels for the capacity building and its organization) and target customers:

- SMART methodology
 - Sampling
 - Planning for surveys
 - Training survey teams
 - Standardisation test.
- Data Analysis
 - Data entry and cleaning
 - Data analysis
 - Quality checks
 - Data interpretation and presentation.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

The trainees (partner agencies/university students/FAO Somali field staffs) are equipped with the rights skills in conducting nutrition surveys, data analysis, interpretation, presentation and report writing.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

Activity carried out by in-house staff.

Methods of follow up, including evaluation of the results of the activity:

Pre and Post evaluation test done for the trainees and regular refresh trainings held on annual basis. Ad-hoc and planned on-going support given whenever needed.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

Overall Impact/Goal (Objective): Somali food, nutrition and livelihood security is strengthened at the household level.

Outcome (Purpose): A broad range of stakeholders have access to appropriate food, nutrition and livelihood security information for improved emergency response and development planning:

Result 1: Timely and relevant food security, livelihood and nutrition information and analysis provided on emergency situations.

Result 2: Increased understanding of opportunities to reduce chronic food, livelihood, and nutrition insecurity through improved sector analysis and applied research on underlying causes.

(IV) Market integration and food price index study

New activity in 2012-13

Responsible Officer and division:

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed and what it is supposed to achieve:

The study aims to use law of one price by examining the level of horizontal integration in cereal markets of Somalia, in order to determine how fast prices are transmitted in different markets; review the current CPI (methodology) and revise accordingly.

Description of the main content of the activity (e.g. types and/or areas of statistical analysis, resulting in annotated statistical tables and annexes and their dissemination) and target customers:

Market Integration involves:

- Cleaning cereal prices from 2000-2011
- Correlation analysis of prices
- Calculating ADF test for unit roots, determining optimal lag choice
- Doing Engel-Granger two step co-integration procedures and Johansen co-integration Tests
- Report writing
- Presentation to staff and stakeholders
- The above is subject to change based on the consultant's recommendations (proposal is being developed).

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

Reference documents detailing the causal analysis of malnutrition in Somalia. To be completed end of 2012.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships.. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

Carried out by a consultant with support from in-house staff.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): All of the above.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

Overall Impact/Goal (Objective): Somali food, nutrition and livelihood security is strengthened at the household level.

Outcome (Purpose): A broad range of stakeholders have access to appropriate food, nutrition and livelihood security information for improved emergency response and development planning.

Result 2: Increased understanding of opportunities to reduce chronic food, livelihood, and nutrition insecurity through improved sector analysis and applied research on underlying causes.

Result 4: Information is further organized, developed and incorporated into an integrated database system and made accessible through managed information systems.

(IV) Meta analysis

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division:

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed and what it is supposed to achieve:

Provide empirical evidence through analysis and identification of associations between nutrition indicators other indicators relating to public health, care practices and food security.

Description of the main content of the activity (e.g. types and/or areas of statistical analysis, resulting in annotated statistical tables and annexes and their dissemination) and target customers:

Meta analysis involves

- Combining data sets collected in the period 2001-2010.
- Calculating effect sizes to determine and explain the relationships between nutrition indicators and its determinants e.g. morbidity, food security etc.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

Reference documents detailing the causal analysis of malnutrition in Somalia. To be completed at the end of 2012.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

Carried out by in-house staff.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): All of the above.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

Overall Impact/Goal (Objective): Somali food, nutrition and livelihood security is strengthened at the household level.

Outcome (Purpose): A broad range of stakeholders have access to appropriate food, nutrition and livelihood security information for improved emergency response and development planning.

Result 2: Increased understanding of opportunities to reduce chronic food, livelihood, and nutrition insecurity through improved sector analysis and applied research on underlying causes.

Result 4: Information is further organized, developed and incorporated into an integrated database system and made accessible through managed information systems.

(IV) Global Perspective Studies

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Dominique Van Der Mensbrugge, ESA.

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed and what it is supposed to achieve:

Construction of long range projections for agricultural commodity supply and demand for the purpose of supporting strategic planning for the Organization as well as long-term policy formulation at the national, regional and international levels.

Description of the main content of the activity (e.g. types and/or areas of statistical analysis, resulting in annotated statistical tables and annexes and their dissemination) and target customers:

National and geo-referenced data are collected from many sources and standardized, converted to conform to the commodity classification used in “World Agriculture: Towards 2050” models and studies. The data including expert judgment and projections are submitted to technical experts in nearly all technical Divisions within FAO for validation.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

The process implies regular updates to underlying data and projections. Reports are currently published at irregular intervals, however, with new systems in development a systematic release of baseline projections are likely to be scheduled for release on a set schedule, potentially biennially, with periodic scenario analysis conducted off those baselines in the intervening period.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships.. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

Project to be completed by existing staff and P3 to be hired in the Global Perspectives team.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Select baseline results have historically been disseminated via a printed document. The intention in the future is to make data sets of both the baseline and scenario results available online.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

H05G101 - Socio-economic analysis and global studies related to major trends affecting food, agriculture, nutrition and natural resource use.

Description: Since the 1970's the FAO has been producing long-term perspectives for food and agriculture, where the long-term horizon is some decades ahead-for example 2030 and 2050 at the current moment. One of the purposes of this periodic exercise is to help assist senior management and relevant FAO officers in the development of a strategic framework to achieve the key long-term objectives of the organization by providing markers for a plausible future outlook. The exercise has been managed so far by a small group of internal economists and has relied heavily on the expertise of the entire organization-agricultural production, livestock, fisheries, natural resources (water and land) etc. The long-term outlook has also been extensively used by outside organizations and researchers and has garnered a solid reputation over many years. In the next biennium, the newly constituted team will build on this solid foundation and extend the work in several directions that will require even more intensive interaction with units across the organization. In addition to the elaboration of the standard baseline, new tools are being developed that will assist in examining alternative future paths through the ability to modify key underlying assumptions. Among the issues that will be assessed is the role of yield growth in driving future prices and trade patterns, the evolving interactions of energy

and agricultural markets through the emergence of bio-energy crops, the looming, if not current, impacts of climate change with regionally distinct effects, and, in the same context, the role of agriculture in limiting climate change through changes in farming practices.

STATISTICS DIVISION (ESS):

(I) Data collection and dissemination

Agricultural production
International merchandise trade of food and agriculture products
CountrySTAT
Supply utilization accounts and food balance sheets
Agricultural investment: machinery and equipment
Capital stock in agriculture
Land use
Agricultural population estimates
Production, trade, use and consumption of fertilisers
Pesticides consumption
Pesticides trade
Producer prices and indices
Consumer price indices and food price indices
Government expenditure in agriculture: collection, validation and dissemination of updated, government expenditure statistics
Official Development Assistance (ODA) for agriculture
Agriculture and environmental statistics: land use, pesticides consumption, fertilizers, agri-environmental indicators
Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions and Mitigation Potentials in Agriculture (MAGHG)
Collection, standardization, summarization of data and metadata from reports of agricultural censuses undertaken by countries
Dissemination of gender disaggregated food security statistics
FAOSTAT (Database and Dissemination System)
FAO Statistics Division Website
FAO Global Statistical Yearbook
FAO Regional Statistical Yearbooks
Development and maintenance and updating of the food security statistics on the web

(II) Statistical methodologies (including norms and standards)

Concept note for the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020
Reconceptualization of SUA/FBS methodologies
Definition of Gender Relevant classifications for agricultural and food security Statistics
Revision of the Harmonized System 2017
Implementation of the CPC Expanded in the FAOSTAT system
Survey on National Agriculture and Food Product Classifications and Classifications Registry
SDMX based international workflows of food and agriculture statistics
Revision of the FAO methodology for the estimation the prevalence of undernourishment
Definition of a core set of Food Security Indicators at country level to be included of a suite of indicators that informs country level assessments (scorecards) of food insecurity
FAO/Paris21 Guidelines on mainstreaming agricultural statistics into national strategy for development of statistics
Draft handbook on use of geo-positioning devices (GPS, PDAS) for measuring crop area (FAO/WFP/JRC/CIRAD).

(III) Statistical capacity building and projects (including non regular budget)

Projects on supporting agricultural censuses in various countries
Capacity development of National Officers on food security assessments
Capacity building in CountrySTAT
Data collection, processing and dissemination of production, trade and SUA/FBS statistics
Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions and Mitigation Potentials in Agriculture (MAGHG)
Implementation of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics

(IV) Statistical analysis

Analysis of the quality of trade statistics, trade aggregates and trade indices calculation
FAO Statistical Yearbooks
Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions and Mitigation Potentials in Agriculture (MAGHG)
Processing and analysis of household income and expenditure survey data for the assessment of household food security

(V) International meetings and workshops

Interagency and Expert Group on Agricultural and Rural Statistics
Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions and Mitigation Potentials in Agriculture (MAGHG)
Workshops on IHSN-Census and Micro data Toolkit

(I) Agricultural production

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Nicolas Sakoff, ESS.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:
Collection of production data for crops, livestock, livestock products and processed products. FAO classification and CPC.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Area, production, stocks, feed and seed for the period 1961-2011.

Frequency of data collection:

Data are collected continuously during the year for the previous years.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

15th May (first dispatch) and beginning of June (reminders).

Frequency of data dissemination: Twice a year.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: July (preliminary data) and December (final data).

Method of data collection:

- 1) **Paper questionnaire:** 2 countries.
- 2) **Electronic questionnaire:** 115 countries.
- 3) **Web questionnaire:** Not for time being.
- 4) **Data harvesting:** Not for time being.
- 5) **Publications, news agencies etc.:** Yes.
- 6) **Other, please specify:** National websites.

Electronic questionnaires represent the main sources of production statistics. Data are also collected from national/ international web/hard copy publications and other paper sources. Example of a country questionnaire was submitted for the present Statistical Programme – not attached here but can be accessed on request.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

Collaboration with EUROSTAT on production data exchange was initiated in 2011.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**

Production data from Eurostat. The data are taken directly from Eurostat website.
Oil World, OIV, AOAD etc publications are also consulted

- b. **Indicate which other IOs collect and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:**

Complimentary data are disseminated by UNIDO, UNSD.

Software used: EXCEL, FAOSTAT working system.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):
Internet, CD-Rom.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity: A01G204 (crops), B01G211 (livestock).

(I) International merchandise trade of food and agriculture products

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Mariana Campeanu, ESS.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers: Annual trade statistics, quantity and values, by HS 6,8,10,12 digitcodes and by partners; dissemination of the trade data is done on the internal website by original country HS code, and on the external website the dissemination of the trade data is done by FCL code.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Exports and imports in quantity and values by commodities and trading partners for the FAOSTAT working system and other trade databases.

Frequency of data collection: Annual.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

April-May, follow up in June-July. The FAO trade data request and the joint FAO-UNSD follow up request were submitted to the present Statistical Programme (2010-11) – not attached here but can be accessed on request. No questionnaires are used to collect trade data.

Frequency of data dissemination:

Annual on the external FAOSTAT web site; ongoing dissemination of the trading partner data by FAO classification and the source trade data by HS codes (internal web) on the internal website.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:

Normally in October for the T-1 data; in 2009 due to other divisional priorities it was decided to postpone the trade data processing and a gap in data dissemination of trade data was accumulated. Due to the intensive work done in 2011 and 2012 to recuperate this gap. The trade data for the reference year 2010 will be disseminated by August 2012 and, if the work plan is adhered to and the requested resources are allocated, the trade data for 2011 could be disseminated by the end of 2012.

Method of data collection:

- 1) Paper questionnaire:
- 2) Electronic questionnaire:
- 3) Web questionnaire
- 4) Data harvesting
- 5) Publications, news agencies etc.:
- 6) Other, please specify:

The annual trade data is collected in electronic format, including all trade items and partners.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

About 120 countries report annual trade data to FAO and UNSD; the reported data are exchanged via file transfer protocol (FTP) between both organizations. 27 countries are collected via FTP from EUROSTAT; SPC – Fiji and Arab Organization for Agriculture Development (AOAD) also share the collected trade data with FAO-ESS.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**

Exchange rate is collected from IMF. Total merchandise trade is collected from WTO.

- b. **Indicate which other IOs collect and disseminate more or less the same data or complementary data:**

UNSD exchange the same original trade data files with FAO but UNSD disseminate trade data by HS, classification by broad economic categories (BEC) and SITC classifications.

Software used:

Access software, Excel, SAS, FAO trade data processing system, FAOSTAT working system.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Internal/External website, FAO Statistical Yearbook.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity: G04G2040102.

Links to further supportive information:

<http://comtrade.un.org/db/default.aspx>

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/methodology%20imts.htm>

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/sitcrev4.htm>

<http://www.wcoomd.org/home.htm>

<http://stat.wto.org/>

(I) CountrySTAT

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Pietro Gennari, Naman Keita, Paul Ngoma-Kimbatsa, ESS.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

CountrySTAT is a webbased information technology system for food and agriculture statistics at the national and sub-national levels. It provides decision makers with access to statistics across thematic areas such as production, prices, trade and consumption. This supports analysis, informed policy making and monitoring with the goal of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger. Fertilizer statistics are among the 14 core databases maintained by CountrySTAT national programmes.

CountrySTAT for Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is a project partnership between the FAO country statistics information system and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to substantially improve the quality, accessibility, relevance, and reliability of the national statistics on food and agriculture in 21 Sub-Saharan African countries (Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zambia). CountrySTAT also work with regional economic communities (East African Community (EAC) and Union Économique et Monétaire OuestAfricaine (UEMOA)), and international partners (Monitoring African Food and Agricultural Policies (MAFAP) and the World Food Programme (WFP)).

CountrySTAT principal aims are to:

- o Support country expertise by providing the methodology, classification and coding system that allows them to collect, standardize and harmonize data coming from various local sources, thus improving data quality and facilitating data reconciliation.
- o Promote partnerships between various statistical institutions within countries, including national statistical offices and other statistical authorities – establishing a one-stop centre for accessing existing food and agriculture statistics in the country.
- o Assist countries in integrating and organizing national data to make them comparable at the international level.
- o Help countries disseminate data through a communication and information tool at national and sub national level.
- o Facilitate the analysis of data for supply utilization accounts and food balance sheets, in order to obtain more derived indicators relevant to nutrition, food and agriculture.
- o Implement a programme that facilitates electronic data collection from countries, reducing the burden on these countries in completing numerous questionnaires.
- o Develop a statistical information system containing data and metadata relevant to food and agricultural policy.

The framework is based on FAO data standard structure, concepts and definitions used in FAOSTAT but it considers also countries' specific data needs.

Data is organized into the following main areas:

- a) The "National Core" area presents data per year at national level, corresponding to the concepts, definitions and other standard metadata by FAO. The Core area takes into account data requirements for compiling satellite accounts for agricultural at national level. These data requirements relate to production of commodities, their trade and prices, use of land, farm machinery, fertilizers and pesticides, fisheries, food availability for consumption, population, labor force and forest production.
- b) The "Sub-National" area includes the same categories as the Core with disaggregated data at sub-national level. Data can be disseminated per Geographical Area (administrative levels), local products (a description of local product and its main category is required) and time (year and/or month).
- c) The "Global Strategy Minimum set of Core Data" area includes most indicators coming from the core and which are in a comparable format.
- d) The "Thematic Modules" area includes some complex modules and relevant indicators for the national statistics (FBS, SUA, Food Security, etc.). This is a variable area and can be expanded /shrunk according to country needs.
- f) The "National Institutions" area includes data coming from single national institutions as required by the country.
- g) The "International Partners" area includes data coming from other international organizations, associations, etc. relevant to the country.
- h) The "All Tables" area contains all of the tables which have been disseminated in all of the main categories mentioned.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Primary data: production, trade, prices, land use, population, labor, fertilizers, pesticides, machinery, forestry, fisheries, water.

Frequency of data collection: As and when countries are able to collect.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire): n/a.

Frequency of data dissemination: As and when countries are able to disseminate.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:

The organization of the CountrySTAT system provides the countries with the means to revise their own previously published data (to be coherent and consistent), by means of an IT tool. The objective is to revise the existing data to respond to quality conditions and to influence the process of national data structures. It allows the review of statistical methods and devices for data collection, as well as methods and treatment techniques that are used to develop the national statistics.

The institutional framework is composed of the National Coordinator, the National Secretariat and the Technical Working Group (key stakeholders in each country are Ministries, Statistical Offices, etc.). Bi- monthly meetings ensure a systematic process for data collection, validation and publication to each national CountrySTAT website.

The implementation of the process of data quality analysis and the application of the standards for data dissemination is based on the following phases

- Data collection from different national sources (Secretariat)
- Data harmonization and validation of local data according to the standards (TWG)
- Validated data and metadata organized into the format needed for publication at core and sub-national level.

Method of data collection:

- 1) **Paper questionnaire:**
- 2) **Electronic questionnaire:**
- 3) **Web questionnaire**
- 4) **Data harvesting**
- 5) **Publications, news agencies etc.:**
- 6) **Other, please specify:**
National agricultural surveys, census, administrative records, others.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

Data is only collected by the countries.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT? n/a.**
- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data: n/a.**

Software used:

CountrySTAT can operate in many popular formats: HTML, XML, MS Excel, CSV, SDMX-ML \ files and others. It is internet and CD-ROM based so it is instantly available to everyone. The system is powered by PC-Axis, a software family owned by Statistics Sweden and used worldwide by approximately 50 governments, including those of the Nordic countries. FAO developed CountrySTAT via the PC-Axis software component, which matches the needs of developing countries.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Internet and CD-ROM on-demand.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity:

Links to further supportive information:

For examples of National CountrySTAT systems on line:

<http://www.countrystat.org>

<http://fao.org/countrystat/>

(I) Supply utilization accounts and food balance sheets

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Gladys Moreno Garcia, ESS.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

Statistical Methodology: The statistical methodology adopted for the calculation is reported in the Food Balance Sheets Handbook, Rome, 2001, in the Interlinked Computer Storage and Processing System of Food and Agricultural Commodity Data: The ICS Users' Manual, Rome, 1986, in the Supply Utilization Accounts, Food Balance Sheets and Commodity Balances Documentation, Rome 1998.

Statistical capacity building: There is a continuing capacity building each year in ESS. The capacity building in each country depends of the Technical Cooperation Project (TCP) available for the country(see annex).

Analysis of statistical data resulting in statistical tables and annexes: The analysis of statistical data resulting is made by the Food Security team.

Data dissemination: FAOSTAT website.

Target audience: Internal and external users.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Data collection of all agricultural commodities:

- Production (area/production of crops, livestock products);
- Trade;
- Consumption;
- Utilization (feed, seed, waste, other utilization, food).

Frequency of data collection: Annual.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

Frequency of data dissemination: Annual.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: July 2012.

Method of data collection:

- 1) **Paper questionnaire:**
- 2) **Electronic questionnaire:**
- 3) **Web questionnaire**
- 4) **Data harvesting**
- 5) **Publications, news agencies etc.:**
- 6) **Other, please specify:**

National Food Balance Sheet if this is available in ESS or on the National Website related to the subject.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**
- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:**

Software used:

Java Application + Oracle Database for data input and SQL Server database + C# application for dissemination.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): FAOSTAT website.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity:

- Organizational Output: H04G201.
- H04G20102: Enhanced country capacity in the preparing SUAs for the compilation of the annual FBS from own statistical data repositories.
- H04G2010201: Training of national experts in the preparation of SUAs for the compilation of the annual FBSs from the countries' own statistical data repositories.
- H04G2030201: Updated dietary energy supply for human consumption estimated from the SUA/FBS, reconciled with food demand derived from household surveys for assessment undernourishment 2012 and 2013.
- H04G2100905: Revision and up-date of standards and methods for the measurement of national food availability with FBS.

Links to further supportive information:

Annex. Statistical capacity building

- GCP /GLO/243/EC (TF/ESADD/TFEU110008707) – Tanzania

Title	EC/FAO programme on linking information and decision making to improve food security
Objectives	To strengthen national and regional stakeholders' capacities to produce and analyse food security information, with a view to designing effective response strategies to prevent food crises and reduce chronic food insecurity. concentrating human/financial resources on the FSTP themes of improved and harmonized methods and decision-making, strengthened regional capacities and effective communication

- UNJP/ALB/007/SPA (TF/REUDD/TFES350010262) – Albania

Title	Reducing Malnutrition in Children (MDGF-2035)
Objectives	The proposed Joint Programme by UNICEF, WHO and FAO will improve the nutritional status of infants and young children in Albania, with special focus on

resource-poor population segments. It will thereby contribute to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, in particular MDG1, by:

- strengthening the Government of Albania's managerial and technical capacity to prevent and address the immediate and underlying causes of undernutrition;
- delivering better and more equitable child and maternal food, health and nutrition services;
- developing and including a public health nutrition module in ongoing education of primary health care workers; and
- improving the monitoring, surveillance and regulation systems in a more sustainable way.

Title • TCP/THA/3301 (OT/RAPRD/OTCP100010006) – Thailand
Analysis of Food Security Statistics in Thailand

Objectives

The project aims to strengthen the capacity of Thailand statistical systems to produce timely and quality food and agriculture statistics useful for the assessment and monitoring of the food situation at national and sub national levels. The main objectives are:

- To improve the coordination and establish linkages between all national institutions involved in the collection, processing and analysis of food and agriculture data;-
- To improve the statistical collection and analytical capacity of the national statistical systems for the implementation of new methodologies to generate better and more information on food security situation using country food and agriculture data;
- To support the multisectorial taskforce in using FSS for the policy processes in decision-making and response.

These food security and poverty indicators will provide inputs for national information needs for the decision-making process and for supporting nationals in the preparation of Poverty Reduction Strategies Papers (PRSP), Rural Development Strategies (RDS), Agricultural Development Strategies (ADS), reports monitoring the MDG and World Food Summit (WFS)

- GCP /GLO/275/EC (TF/ESADD/TFEU110209753) – EC/FAO

Title **EC/FAO Programme on information systems to improve food security decision-making in the ENP-East Area - DCI-FOOD 2009/223-068**

Objectives The formulation and implementation of food security-related policies and programmes (response) increasingly rely on food security information, leading to greater food security for the poorest and the most vulnerable people

Title • TCP/COL/340 Colombia
Asistencia Técnica al Gobierno de Nacional de Colombia para la Transferencia de la Metodología, estimación y medición del Indicador de Subnutrición en el País.

This project is still pending approval.

(I) Agricultural investment: machinery and equipment

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Dominic Ballayan, Carola Fabi, ESS.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

Collection of selected agricultural machinery equipment data on quantity in use, and imports and exports in values and quantities. Data are defined according to the International Harmonized Coding System (HS). The target audience is researchers, academia, international organizations, private sector, farmers' organizations, etc.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

The following pieces of equipment are covered:

1. Agricultural machinery, n.e.s (trade)
2. Agricultural tractors
3. Balers
4. Combine harvesters - threshers
5. Harvester and threshers (trade)
6. Manure spreaders and Fertilizer distributors
7. Milking machines
8. Milking, dairy machinery (trade)
9. Other Agricultural tractors
10. Pedestrian controlled tractors
11. Ploughs
12. Root or tuber harvesting machines
13. Seeders
14. Soil machinery (trade)
15. Threshing machines (staking, forage harvesters)
16. Track-laying tractors.

Frequency of data collection: Annual.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

September 30.

Frequency of data dissemination: Annual.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:

December 30.

Method of data collection:

- 1) **Paper questionnaire:**
- 2) **Electronic questionnaire:** Yes.
- 3) **Web questionnaire**
- 4) **Data harvesting:** Yes.
- 5) **Publications, news agencies etc.:** Yes.
- 6) **Other, please specify:**

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO): UNSD.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**

Machinery trade data from Comtrade.

- b. **Indicate which other IOs collect and disseminate more or less the same data or complementary data: UNSD.**

Software used:

Microsoft Excel.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

FAO Statistical Yearbook, CD-ROM and on the FAO web site.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

A01G20905- Revision of the FAOSTAT agricultural machinery methodology and data collection systems.

Links to further supportive information:

The complete list of variables and relevant description are given at:

<http://faostat.local.fao.org/site/576/default.aspx#ancor> (internal website)

<http://faostat.fao.org/site/576/default.aspx> (external website)

(I) Capital stock in agriculture

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Dominic Ballayan, Carola Fabi, ESS.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

The Capital Stock in Agriculture database is developed using the FAO Statistics Division physical data on livestock, machinery and equipment, irrigated land and land under permanent crops in order to assess the total investment in agriculture by country. The average prices for the year 2005 have been used as a base to construct the aggregate capital stock in agriculture. The main source for the Agricultural Capital Stock datasets is the annual questionnaires on livestock, machinery and equipment, irrigated land and land under permanent crops.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Gross and net capital stock, at constant 2005 prices, is measured for the following categories of capital:

1. Land development
2. Livestock (fixed assets and inventory)
3. Machinery & equipment
4. Plantation crops
5. Structures for livestock, and
6. Total capital stock.

Frequency of data collection: Annual.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

September 30, 1 December.

Frequency of data dissemination: Annual.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: December 15.

Method of data collection:

- 1) Paper questionnaire:
- 2) Electronic questionnaire: Yes.
- 3) Web questionnaire
- 4) Data harvesting
- 5) Publications, news agencies etc.: Yes.
- 6) Other, please specify:

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO): n/a.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?

b. Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:

Software used: NET C# and Microsoft Excel, SPSS.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Internet, FAO Statistical Yearbook.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

L01G111 ESS Statistics on Public Investment and Capital Stock, ODA for the design and monitoring of evidence-based policies on Food Security, Agricultural and Rural Development.

Links to further supportive information:

Data are available at <http://faostat.fao.org/site/660/default.aspx#ancor>

(I) Land use

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Carola Fabi, ESS.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

Collection of information on the different land use categories related to: (i) Land use and irrigation, (ii) Land-use change, (iii) Land use – plantations – permanent crops and forest area, (iv) Land prices – for purchase and rental of land and irrigation charges and (v) Related metadata. The target audience is researchers, academia, international organizations, private sector, farmers' organizations, etc.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Land use: Country area, Land area, Inland water, Agricultural area, Agricultural area organic (Area certified organic, Area in conversion), Agricultural area irrigated, Arable land and Permanent crops, Arable land, Arable land organic (Area certified organic, Area in conversion), Fallow land (temporary), Temporary crops, Temporary crops irrigated, Temporary crops non irrigated, Temporary meadows and pastures, Temporary meadows and pastures irrigated, Temporary meadows and pastures non- irrigated, Permanent crops, Permanent crops organic (Area certified organic, Area in conversion), Permanent crops irrigated, Permanent crops non - irrigated, Permanent meadows and pastures, Permanent meadows and pastures organic (Area certified organic, Area in conversion), Permanent meadows and pastures - Naturally grown, Permanent meadows and pastures - Cultivated and irrigated, Permanent meadows and pastures - Cultivated and non- irrigated, Forest area, Other land, Total area equipped for irrigation.

Frequency of data collection: Annual.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

1 December 2012.

Frequency of data dissemination: Annual.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: 31 May 2012.

Method of data collection:

- 1) **Paper questionnaire:**
- 2) **Electronic questionnaire:** Yes.
- 3) **Web questionnaire**
- 4) **Data harvesting**
- 5) **Publications, news agencies etc.:** Yes.
- 6) **Other, please specify:** EUROSTAT, AFRISTAT, OECD.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**

b. Indicate which other IOs collect and disseminate more or less the same data or complementary data:

Software used: Microsoft Excel.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Internet, publications.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity:

F05G226 - Statistics, analysis and information on agriculture and the environment for better monitoring and analysis of Agri-environmental trends and key issues such as climate change.

Links to further supportive information:

<http://faostat.fao.org/site/377/default.aspx#ancor>

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home/>

<http://www.afristat.org/>

www.oecd.org/

(I) Agricultural population estimates

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Francesco VizioliDeMeo, Seevalingum Ramasawmy, ESS.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

Estimation of agricultural population data sets and integration to other compiled population estimates from ILO and UN Population Division. The coverage is all countries in the world and it is made available to the general public.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Data for population are obtained from the UN population Division (Long term series of population estimates and projects from 1961 to 2050).

Data for the economically active population are obtained from the ILO (Economically active population from the ILO and the data refers to the 5th edition, revision 2008; Long term series estimates and projects from 1980 to 2020).

Frequency of data collection:

Population data from the UN population Division one year following the revision year. The last one was the UN Revision 2008 and data was available by mid 2009.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire): n/a.

Frequency of data dissemination: Yearly updates.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: July.

Method of data collection:

- 1) Paper questionnaire:
- 2) Electronic questionnaire:
- 3) Web questionnaire
- 4) Data harvesting
- 5) Publications, news agencies etc.:
- 6) Other, please specify:

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO): n/a.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**

UNPD – Population data and urban/rural population

ILO – Economic activity and labour force rates

- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:**

Software used: SAS.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Internet and FAO Statistical Yearbook.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity:

H04G203 - Statistical data and information related to food and nutrition security are produced, validated, managed and disseminated, taking into account gender and other social dimensions when relevant.

(I) Production, trade, use and consumption of fertilizers

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Carola Fabi, ESS.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

The dataset on Fertilizers covers Production, Trade, Non Fertilizer Use, Consumption and Metadata for the major plant nutrients: Nitrogen (N), Phosphates (P₂O₅), Potash (K₂O). The fertilizer statistics data is received from countries in fertilizer product format and is converted to nutrient format and summary totals calculated for: Production, Imports, Exports, Non-fertilizer Use and Consumption.

The Fertilizer dataset contains summary data from 2002 onwards. This dataset has been prepared using a revised methodology and new dissemination formats starting in 2006. The previous fertilizer data series in FAOSTAT (data from 1961 to 2002) can be found in the Fertilizer Archive. The two sets should be used separately and not combined in order to create longer time series. This is due to the following changes from 2002 including: a change in the underlying fertilizer data methodology; the move to the use of calendar rather than a mixture of calendar and fertilizer year; revised classification of the fertilizer items; the addition of the non-fertilizer use parameter in the fertilizer balance and the use of new data sources for some data (e.g. UN COMTRADE).

The fertilizer statistics data are generally received from individual countries in product weight through the new FAO Questionnaire on Agricultural Resources – Fertilizers and then converted to nutrients and validated for consistency regarding summary totals of production, import, export, non-fertilizer use and consumption for the three types of fertilizers: nitrogen (N), phosphate (P₂O₅), potash (K₂O) and including complex fertilizers (NP, PK, NK and NPK).

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Production, trade, use and consumption, in quantities and nutrients, of the following items: Anhydrous ammonia for direct application, Ammonium nitrate, Ammonium sulphate, Calcium ammonium nitrate, Urea, Urea and ammonium nitrate solutions (UAN), Superphosphate above 35%, Superphosphate, other, Phosphate rock, Potassium chloride, and Potassium Sulphate, DAP, MAP and Complex fertilizers.

The value of exports and imports of fertilizers is recorded in a separate dataset.

Frequency of data collection: Annual.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):
30 August.

Frequency of data dissemination: Annual.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: 30 July.

Method of data collection:

- 1) **Paper questionnaire:** Yes.
- 2) **Electronic questionnaire:** Yes.
- 3) **Web questionnaire**
- 4) **Data harvesting**

- 5) **Publications, news agencies etc.:** Yes.
- 6) **Other, please specify:** UN Comtrade database.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO): No.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**
- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:**

Software used: Microsoft Excel.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Internet, publications.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity:

F05G226 - Statistics, analysis and information on agriculture and the environment for better monitoring and analysis of Agri-environmental trends and key issues such as climate change

Links to further supportive information:

The complete list of variables and relevant description are given at:

<http://faostat.local.fao.org/site/386/default.aspx> (internal website)

<http://faostat.fao.org/site/575/default.aspx#anchor> (external website)

(I) Pesticides consumption

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Carola Fabi, ESS.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

Pesticides use: Information on the use in agriculture for major groups (Insecticides, Herbicides, Fungicides, Plant growth regulators and Rodenticides). This classification is based on the cooperation between EUROSTAT and FAO (and other International Agencies dealing with Plant Protection Products). The target audience is researchers, academia, international organizations, private sector, farmers' organizations, etc.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Pesticides consumption covers the following major groups: Insecticides, Herbicides, Fungicides, Plant growth regulators and Rodenticides. The information is provided on the use for 46 different categories of pesticides.

Data refers to quantities of pesticides applied to crops and seeds in the agriculture sector. Figures are expressed in metric tons of active ingredients. However, due to some country reporting practices, the data may be reported by: consumption in formulated product; sales; distribution or imports for use in the agricultural sector. In these cases it is specified in the country notes.

Frequency of data collection: Annual.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

1 October 2012.

Frequency of data dissemination: Annual.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: 31 April 2012.

Method of data collection:

- 1) **Paper questionnaire:**
- 2) **Electronic questionnaire:** Yes.
- 3) **Web questionnaire**
- 4) **Data harvesting**
- 5) **Publications, news agencies etc.:** Yes.
- 6) **Other, please specify:** EUROSTAT, OECD.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO): No.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**
- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:** EUROSTAT, OECD.

Software used: Microsoft Excel.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Internet, publications.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

F05G226 - Statistics, analysis and information on agriculture and the environment for better monitoring and analysis of Agri-environmental trends and key issues such as climate change.

Links to further supportive information:

<http://faostat.local.fao.org/site/441/default.aspx> (internal website)

<http://faostat.fao.org/site/386/default.aspx> (external website)

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home/>

www.oecd.org/

(I) Pesticides trade

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Carola Fabi, ESS.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

Pesticides trade: Information on the use in agriculture for major groups (Insecticides, Herbicides, Fungicides, Plant growth regulators and Rodenticides). This classification is based on the cooperation between EUROSTAT and FAO (and other International Agencies dealing with Plant Protection Products). In addition, the monitoring of trade in hazardous pesticides according to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in International Trade (excluding industrial chemicals) that have been banned or severely restricted for health or environmental reasons. The FAOSTAT database covers two types of information: (a) Mixtures, Preparations containing Substance in value (1000 USD); (b) Pure Substance in quantity (NetWeight (kg)) and value (1000 USD). It should be noted that the extraction made on "Pure Substance" is not meant to sum up to "Hazardous pesticides" Mixtures/Preparation. Data are available where reported by the countries. The target audience is researchers, academia, international organizations, private sector, farmers' organizations, etc.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Imports and exports, in values and quantities, of major pesticides' groups: Insecticides, Herbicides, Fungicides, Plant growth regulators and Rodenticides and the hazardous pesticides according to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC).

Frequency of data collection: Annual.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire): n/a.

Frequency of data dissemination: Annual.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:

31 July 2012.

Method of data collection:

- 1) **Paper questionnaire:**
- 2) **Electronic questionnaire:**
- 3) **Web questionnaire**
- 4) **Data harvesting**
- 5) **Publications, news agencies etc.:** Yes.
- 6) **Other, please specify:** UN COMTRADE.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO): UN COMTRADE.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**

Trade data.

b. Indicate which other IOs collect and disseminate more or less the same data or complementary data:

Software used: Microsoft Excel.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Internet, publications.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity:

F05G226 - Statistics, analysis and information on agriculture and the environment for better monitoring and analysis of Agri-environmental trends and key issues such as climate change.

Links to further supportive information:

<http://faostat.local.fao.org/site/441/default.aspx> (internal website)

<http://faostat.fao.org/site/386/default.aspx> (external website)

<http://comtrade.un.org/>

(I) Producer prices and indices

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Dominic Ballayan, Carola Fabi, ESS.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

Producer Prices or prices received by farmers for primary crops, live animals weight and livestock primary products as collected at the point of initial sale (prices paid at the farm-gate). Data are provided for over 130 countries and for some 200 commodities, representing over 97 percent of the world's value of gross agricultural production (at 2004-2006 International Dollar Prices).

Producer Prices provides price data in three units: i) Local Currency Units (LCU); ii) Standard Local Currency (SLC); and, iii) US Dollars. Although, both LCU and SLC denote prices in the local currency of a country, there is an important distinction between the two units. Prices in LCU refer to the currency prevailing in a country in the year of data reporting. Thus, if there is (are) currency change(s) in a country during the years for which data is available, the data series will refer to more than one currency. Prices in SLC are standardized to reflect data in one currency only, normally the currency in the most recent year of data reporting. Having price data series in the same currency helps in 'smoothing' data series and is particularly useful for analysing time series data or constructing price indices.

Producer Prices contains data from 1991 onwards, whilst the Price Archive contains historical data from 1966 to 1990. However, these two data sets may not always be comparable, see the Price Archive page for more information.

Whilst countries are requested by FAO to provide prices received by farmers, it is possible that some countries do not collect such prices and may report an alternative set of data, mainly, wholesale prices or unit values compiled for national accounts.

Indices of agricultural producer prices (2004-2006=100) average annual change over time in the selling prices received by farmers (prices at the farm-gate or at the first point of sale). Annual data are provided for over 80 countries. The two categories of producer price indices available in FAOSTAT comprise: Agriculture Producer Price Index; and Single item indices.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

The variables covered are: (1) Primary food crops (Cereals, Starchy Roots, Sugar crops, Pulses, Nuts, Oil crops, Vegetables, Stimulants, Spices); (2) Primary non-food products (Tobacco, Rubber, gums, Waxes, Fibres, vegetal or animal origin); (3) Livestock (Live Weight Animals, Indigenous Meat, Milk, Eggs, Honey); (4) Derived agricultural commodities (Sugar, raw, centrifugal, Vegetable Oils).

In addition, the Statistics Division also requests countries to provide data on:

- i) Administered prices;
- ii) Producer price index (agriculture);
- iii) Wholesale price index (agriculture, non-agriculture and total);
- iv) Consumer price index (food, non-food and total);
- v) Exchange rate (US\$) (market rate and official rate).

Frequency of data collection: Annual.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

July 30.

Frequency of data dissemination: Annual.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: June 30 – July 15.

Method of data collection:

- 1) **Paper questionnaire:**
- 2) **Electronic questionnaire:** Yes.
- 3) **Web questionnaire**
- 4) **Data harvesting** Yes.
- 5) **Publications, news agencies etc.:** Yes.
- 6) **Other, please specify:** National website.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO): EUROSTAT.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**
IMF exchange rates
- b. **Indicate which other IOs collect and disseminate more or less the same data or complementary data:** EUROSTAT

Software used: The System is based on the software (.NET C#) and Microsoft Excel.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

The FAO Statistical Yearbook, CD-ROM and on the FAO web site.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity:

G04- G113 –Statistics, analysis and information on food and agricultural prices for better monitoring and analysis of market trends and the key value-chain from producers to end consumers.

Links to further supportive information:

The description of commodities for which producer price data are disseminated is available at:

<http://faostat.fao.org/site/683/default.aspx>(CPI)

<http://faostat.fao.org/site/703/default.aspx#anchor> (Producer Prices)

(I) Consumer price indices and food price indices

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Dominic Ballayan, Carola Fabi, ESS.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

Monthly and annual information on food and agricultural prices for better monitoring and analysis of market trends and the key value-chain from producers to end consumers.

The Statistics Division collects Monthly (or quarterly) “Food and non-alcoholic beverages consumer price indices”, labeled *Consumer Prices, Food Indices (2000=100)* that measure changes over time in the prices of food that households acquire, use or pay for consumption. These are sub-indices of “All items consumer price indices”, labeled *Consumer Prices, General Indices (2000=100)*, which also disseminated on FAOSTAT.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

The main source for the two CPI series published in FAOSTAT is data reported by individual countries to the International Labour Organization (ILO). These data series are disseminated by the ILO on their LABORSTA database.

Frequency of data collection: Monthly.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

5th of each month.

Frequency of data dissemination: Monthly.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: 8th of each month.

Method of data collection:

- 1) Paper questionnaire:
- 2) Electronic questionnaire:
- 3) Web questionnaire
- 4) Data harvesting : Yes.
- 5) Publications, news agencies etc.:
- 6) Other, please specify:

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO): ILO for CPI;

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT? ILO.
- b. Indicate which other IOs collect and disseminate more or less the same data or complementary data:
ILO: Total CPI and Food CPI series.

Software used:

The System is based on the software (.NET C#) and Microsoft Excel application.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

The CPI prices data are published in the FAO Statistical Yearbook of the Division and disseminated on the FAO web site.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity:

G04- G113 –Statistics, analysis and information on food and agricultural prices for better monitoring and analysis of market trends and the key value-chain from producers to end consumers.

Links to further supportive information:

The CPI series and metadata are available at: <http://faostat.fao.org/site/683/default.aspx>

(I) Government expenditure in agriculture: collection, validation and dissemination of updated, government expenditure statistics

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Dominic Ballayan, Carola Fabi, ESS.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:
Government expenditure in agriculture refers to all “non repayable payments” whether capital or current, required or not by governments. The Statistics Division of FAO has the responsibility to establish a tracking system for monitoring the allocation of 10% of the national budget to agriculture and rural development by African countries, as well as for assessing investments in agricultural and rural development.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected): Government expenditure in agriculture.

Frequency of data collection: Annual.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):
April 30.

Frequency of data dissemination: Annual.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: June 30.

Method of data collection:

- 1) Paper questionnaire:
- 2) Electronic questionnaire: Yes.
- 3) Web questionnaire
- 4) Data harvesting
- 5) Publications, news agencies etc.: Yes.
- 6) Other, please specify:

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO): FAO and IMF Joint data collection..

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?

Government budget allocation for the agricultural and rural development sector.

- b. Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:

IMF in its Government Finance Statistics

Software used: NET C# and Microsoft Excel.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):
FAO Statistical Yearbook, CD-ROM and on the FAO web site.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity:

L01G11103 ESS Statistics on Public Investment Government Expenditure in Agriculture and Rural development for the design and monitoring of evidence-based policies on Food Security.

(I) External Assistance to Agriculture (EAA)

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Carola Fabi and Erdgin Mane, ESS.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

The EAA dataset contains concessional (Official Development Assistance – ODA) and non-concessional (Other Official Flows - OOF) commitments made by bilateral and multilateral donors to developing countries. The commitment purposes refer to “Agriculture” in the broad sense, which covers agriculture, forestry, fisheries, land and water, agro-industries, environment, manufacturing of agricultural inputs and machinery, regional and river development, and rural development. The “narrow” concept of agriculture has also been defined to look at the contribution made to develop agriculture in a strict sense. This includes assistance provided for the development of agriculture (crop and animal husbandry), forestry, fisheries (including training, extension and research) and development of land and water resources.

The dataset covers the period from 1974 to 2009 for which data are available for nearly 24 bilateral and a maximum of 34 multilateral donors respectively. The bilateral donors group includes the members of DAC formed by OECD, Bilateral Arab Banks and funds like Kuwait Fund. Multilateral donors group includes institutions like the World Bank, Regional Development Banks (Asian Development Bank, African Development Bank/Fund, Inter-American Development Bank, Caribbean Development Bank, Arab Development Funds) and International Organizations like FAO, UNDP, CGIAR, IFAD, etc... The recipients are approximately 170 Developing Countries.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Grants, concessional and non concessional loans, total external assistance to agriculture in terms of concessional grants and loans and non-concessional loans by donor, recipient and purpose from 1974 to 2009

Frequency of data collection: Annual.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire): n/a.

Frequency of data dissemination: Annual.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:

Data up to 2009 should be disseminated for the first time on 15 June 2012.

Method of data collection:

- 1) **Paper questionnaire:**
- 2) **Electronic questionnaire:**
- 3) **Web questionnaire**
- 4) **Data harvesting:** Yes.
- 5) **Publications, news agencies etc.:** Yes.
- 6) **Other, please specify:**

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

The main data source is the OECD CRS dataset, which covers all bilateral donors. Multilateral donors instead are collected through various sources: OECD/CRS, Annual Reports, Official Websites etc.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**

All commitments made by donors for Agricultural and Rural Development.

- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data: OECD.**

Software used: MS-Excel, SPSS , NET C# database.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

FAO Statistical Yearbook, Summary of World Food and Agricultural Statistics, FAOSTAT Investment domain to be expanded in 2012.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity:

L01G111 ESS Statistics on Public Investment and ODA for the design and monitoring of evidence-based policies on Food Security, Agricultural and Rural Development.

(I) Agriculture and environmental statistics: land use, pesticides consumption, fertilizers, agri-environmental indicators

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Dominic Ballayan and Carola Fabi, ESS.

Description of Statistical Activity (statistical methodology, statistical capacity building, data collection and validation, analysis of statistical data resulting in statistical tables and annexes, data dissemination, etc.) and target audience:

Land use: Collection of information on the different land use categories related to: (i) Land use and irrigation (ii) Land use – plantations – permanent crops and forest area (iii) Land prices – for purchase and rental of land and irrigation charges and (iv) Related metadata. The target audience is researchers, academia, international organizations, private sector, farmers' organizations, etc.

Pesticides consumption: Information on the use in agriculture for major groups (Insecticides, Herbicides, Fungicides, Plant growth regulators and Rodenticides). This classification is based on the cooperation between EUROSTAT and FAO (and other International Agencies dealing with Plant Protection Products). The target audience is researchers, academia, international organizations, private sector, farmers' organizations, etc.

Fertilisers: Production, Domestic Availability, Utilization, Prices and Metadata for the major plant nutrients: nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K). The fertilizer statistics data is received from countries in fertilizer product format and is converted to nutrient format and summary totals calculated for: Production, Imports, Exports, Non-fertilizer use and Consumption for the straight fertilizers: Nitrogen (N), Phosphates (P₂O₅), Potash (K₂O). The target audience is mainly researchers, academia, international organizations, private sector, farmers' organizations, etc.

Agri-Environmental Indicators: The FAO in collaborates with OECD and Eurostat in the development, convergence and production of agri-environmental statistics and indicators for agriculture across countries in terms of environmental themes: soil, water, air, biodiversity, farm management and agricultural inputs.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Land use: Country area, Land area, Inland water, Agricultural area, Agricultural area irrigated, Arable land and Permanent crops, Arable land, Fallow land (temporary), Temporary crops, Temporary crops irrigated, Temporary crops non irrigated, Temporary meadows and pastures, Temporary meadows and pastures irrigated, Temporary meadows and pastures non- irrigated, Permanent crops, Permanent crops irrigated, Permanent crops non - irrigated, Permanent meadows and pastures, Permanent meadows and pastures - Naturally grown, Permanent meadows and pastures - Cultivated and irrigated, Permanent meadows and pastures - Cultivated and non- irrigated, Forest area, Other land, Total area equipped for irrigation.

Pesticides consumption: Variables cover major groups: Insecticides, Herbicides, Fungicides, Plant growth regulators and Rodenticides. The information is provided on consumption for 46 different categories of pesticides. The complete list of variables and relevant description are given at:

<http://faostat.local.fao.org/site/441/default.aspx> (internal website)

<http://faostat.fao.org/site/386/default.aspx> (external website)

Pesticides Trade: Variables cover import value and export value for five different categories of pesticides. The complete list of variables and relevant description are given at:

<http://faostat.local.fao.org/site/441/default.aspx> (internal website)

<http://faostat.fao.org/site/386/default.aspx> (external website)

Fertilisers: The variables cover production, consumption and trade and include the following: Anhydrous ammonia for direct application, Ammonium nitrate, Ammonium sulphate, Calcium ammonium nitrate, Urea, Urea and ammonium nitrate solutions (UAN), Superphosphate above 35%, Superphosphate, other, Phosphate rock, Potassium chloride, and Potassium Sulphate. The complete list of variables and relevant description are given at:

<http://faostat.local.fao.org/site/386/default.aspx> (internal website)

<http://faostat.fao.org/site/575/default.aspx#ancor> (external website)

Agri-Environmental Indicators: The variables cover Gross Nutrient Balances (GNB) for nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) in collaboration with OECD and Eurostat. These Gross Nutrient Balances will allow monitoring of nitrogen and phosphorus levels on a country basis. The monitoring of nutrients surplus to crop/pasture requirements.

Frequency of data collection: Annual.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

Frequency of data dissemination: Annual.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:

Method of data collection:

- 1) Paper questionnaire:
- 2) Electronic questionnaire:
- 3) Web questionnaire
- 4) Data harvesting
- 5) Publications, news agencies etc.:
- 6) Other, please specify:

Questionnaires forwarded to countries, national statistical publications and an array of other sources such other UN bodies, project reports, including studies available in other FAO Divisions, economic journals, etc.

Process of validation, editing, verification: The questionnaires are received as Excel spreadsheets. The clerk goes through the questionnaire checking its level of completeness, looking for gross errors, and checking for compliance with definitions. Data from the questionnaires are input by typing in pre-defined Excel files organized by domain/continent/countries. Files contain data from starting year to latest year available to make possible the comparison and verification of consistency over the years. Any comment and data source is also stored in these files. Estimation of missing data is also calculated in these spreadsheets.

Data from other sources is manually entered into the System during the process of estimating for missing data and series. Verification and preserving consistency of data helps in maintaining its reliability. The latest received data is therefore compared with the past data to check for anomalies, impossibilities and any suspicious values.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**
- b. **Indicate which other IOs collect and disseminate more or less the same data or complementary data:**

Software used: NET C# and Microsoft Excel application.

Methods of Dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

FAO Statistical Yearbook of the Division, CD-ROM and disseminated on the FAO web site.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity:

F05G226 - Statistics, analysis and information on agriculture and the environment for better monitoring and analysis of Agri-environmental trends and key issues such as climate change.

(I) Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions and Mitigation Potentials in Agriculture (MAGHG)

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Marija Tapio-Bistrom, Francesco N Tubiello (NRC); Robert Mayo, Carola Fabi (ESS).

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

Global database of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the agriculture and forestry sectors, within FAOSTAT. Data cover the period 1990-present for all FAOSTAT countries. The database is comprised of three major component data:

- i) Activity data (e.g., livestock numbers; fertilizer application; manure management; land use; etc.);
- ii) GHG Emission factors;
- iii) GHG emission values.

Activity data are derived from FAOSTAT; emission factors are derived from those specified by Guidelines of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Emissions are computed as the product of activity data times emission factor.

The customers of the GHG database are the units responsible for agro-environmental statistics, natural resources and environmental management in the recipient countries. In particular, the database aims at facilitating mandatory reporting by developing countries of GHG emissions data to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)—as partial fulfillment of their international climate policy obligations. The project includes a capacity building component directly targeted to the staff members of relevant statistical and agro-environmental units of developing countries.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

- Land use and land-use change;
- Animal population categories;
- Manure management;
- Fertilizer use;
- Crop Management;
- Organic fertilizer applications.

Frequency of data collection: Annual.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire): Variable.

Frequency of data dissemination: Annual.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: To be decided.

Method of data collection:

- 1) **Paper questionnaire:**
- 2) **Electronic questionnaire:** The land-use change information is included in the revised land use questionnaire. The fertilizer questionnaire was revised.
- 3) **Web questionnaire**
- 4) **Data harvesting**
- 5) **Publications, news agencies etc.:**
- 6) **Other, please specify:**

Data gaps may be filled when necessary using spatial and sectoral models, e.g., Life Cycle Assessment of Livestock GHG emissions (FAO AGAL); Agro-ecological model for land use distribution (FAO NRL).

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

The GHG database is a cooperation between ESS and NRC at FAO, under the Trust Fund Project “Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions and Mitigation Potential in Agriculture,” funded by Germany and Norway. The project collaborates closely with the IPCC and UNFCCC, EUROSTAT.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**

Activity data are taken directly from FAOSTAT when available.

- b. **Indicate which other IOs collect and disseminate more or less the same data or complementary data:**

UNFCCC, European Commission’s Joint Research Centre/European Environmental Agency; US Environmental Protection Agency;

Software used:

Direct computations of GHG emissions are made within excel spreadsheets; spatial data gap filling when necessary by using agro-ecological zone modeling.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Internet, with two new domains within FAOSTAT database: GHG Agriculture and GHG LULUCF (Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry). FAO Publications; Journal Articles; Conferences and Workshops; NRC and ESS data portal (under development).

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity:

The database objective is an enhanced global knowledge base on GHG emissions and mitigation potentials for all agriculture sectors.

Strategic Objective F - Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources and improved responses to global environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture.

Organizational Result F05 - Countries have strengthened capacities to address emerging environmental challenges, such as climate change and bioenergy.

Organizational Output F05L205 - National capacities for planning of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies in agriculture and in the implementation of sustainable bioenergy policies and programmes strengthened.

Links to further supportive information:

<http://www.fao.org/climatechange/micca/70792/en/>

(I) Collection, standardization, summarization of data and metadata from reports of agricultural censuses undertaken by countries

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Mukesh Srivastava, ESS.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

All countries having undertaken an agricultural census during a specific round of the World Census of Agriculture (WCA) are covered. Target users are agricultural census professionals and economists.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Variables relate to structure of agriculture and change from country to country. For an exhaustive list of variable refer to Chapter 4 of document SDS 11 on the website

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/009/a0135e/A0135E00.htm>

Frequency of data collection:

Ongoing activity for ESS but for a specific country it is normally decadal.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

Countries are expected to send reports to FAO upon completion of the census.

Frequency of data dissemination:

Decadal reports, e.g.

1. Report on the 2000 WCA World Census of Agriculture: Main results by country (1996-2005), Statistical Development Series 12.
2. Report on the 2000 WCA World Census of Agriculture: International Comparison Tables on Structure of Agriculture (1996-2005) , Statistical Development Series 13 (under preparation).
3. Report on the 2000 WCA World Census of Agriculture: Methodological review (1996-2005), Statistical Development Series 13 (under preparation).

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:

Data are disseminated after the end each round of the WCA.

Method of data collection: Publications and web searches.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

None. FAO (ESS) is the sole leader of WCA.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?** n/a.
- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:** n/a.

Software used: Excel. Metadata Editor (Micro-data management toolkit) is proposed to be used for documentation of the WCA 2010.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Website and reports at the end of the decade.

Other activities of the Agriculture Census and Surveys Team:

- Providing informational support to other divisions and outside data users (*ad hoc*)
- Updating of the Agriculture Census website (regular)
- Organizing meetings to advocate, build capacity or expert consultations (*ad hoc*).

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity: Organizational Output H04G210

Links to further supportive information:

<http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-wca/en/>

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/i1595e/i1595e00.htm>

(I) Dissemination of gender disaggregated food security statistics

New activity in 2012/13

Responsible Officer and division: Chiara Brunelli, ESS.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

The activity aims at reanalyzing a number of National Household Surveys (NHS) to disaggregate a set of Food Security (FS) indicators by gender-sensitive grouping variables. The main goal is to develop and disseminate a database on FAOSTAT with standard Gender Disaggregated (GD) FS indicators, but the analysis can also contribute to country-specific studies.

The activity started at the end of 2011 with the identification of the available datasets; the definition of relevant gender-sensitive grouping variables; and the data analysis. The analysis will continue in 2012. Not only will it be extended to other datasets, but the increased access to raw data⁸ will offer new opportunities, such as the identification of new gender-sensitive functional groupings or new indicators related to food security and agriculture.

The FAOSTAT Food Security (FS) Domain is under development. It will disseminate key food security statistics collected through household surveys. Statistics will be available at national and sub-national levels. The FAOSTAT FS Domain will facilitate the dissemination of gender disaggregated FS statistics.

The target is the entire community of food security experts (researchers, UN officers, representatives of local institutions). Data can be used to for evidence-based equitable policy making.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Data are not collected by FAO through specific questionnaires. The Statistics Division uses data from National Household Surveys (NHS), such as Household Budget Surveys (HBS) and Income and Expenditure Surveys (IES). In particular, food consumption data are used to derive a set of key food security statistics that are subsequently disaggregated by gender sensitive groupings.

Currently, the list of indicators (variables) include: average food consumption (expressed as dietary energy value, monetary value, and quantity); share (%) of food consumption to total consumption; share of dietary energy derived from purchase/own production/other sources/away-from-home; proteins/carbohydrates/fats consumption (quantity); share of calories from proteins/fats/carbohydrates; dietary energy unit value, macronutrient density.

Most of the gender-sensitive grouping variables derive from the combination of household-level characteristics and gender of HH head. However, some of the variables look at the household composition (i.e. presence of women in the HH, their educational status, etc.).

Frequency of data collection:

Not applicable: National Household Surveys are rolled out by countries at varying frequency. The date is defined at country level, according to the information needs, logistics and financial resources available. Our access to the needed micro data is conditioned by several factors.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

As mentioned above, National Household Surveys are rolled out by the countries and not collected specifically upon request by ESS.

Frequency of data dissemination:

⁸ The imminent signature of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the World Bank will facilitate the acquisition of raw data from national household surveys.

Results of the analysis will be disseminated on FAOSTAT. It is estimated that the results from the first 15 surveys will be disseminated on FAOSTAT in April 2012. Analysis and dissemination will continue on a regular basis throughout the 2012. On average, three surveys per month will be uploaded on FAOSTAT.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:

It is estimated that the results from the first 15 surveys will be disseminated on FAOSTAT in April 2012.

Method of data collection:

- 1) **Paper questionnaire:**
- 2) **Electronic questionnaire:**
- 3) **Web questionnaire**
- 4) **Data harvesting**
- 5) **Publications, news agencies etc.:**
- 6) **Other, please specify:**

Data are collected by NSOs usually through paper questionnaires. Electronic questionnaires (i.e. PDAs) are sometimes used.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

No. Data are not collected by FAO/IOs. Data are collected by National Statistical Offices (NSOs). Sometimes, International Organizations (i.e. the World Bank) provide technical and financial support for the roll out of the surveys.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**

Data from other IOs are not used at the moment.

- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:**

Software used: SPSS, Microsoft Excel, SQL Server and Visual Studio ASP.NET.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Gender disaggregated food security statistics will be disseminated on FAOSTAT, which is one of the corporate databases of FAO. FAOSTAT data are available on line at: <http://faostat.fao.org>

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity:

The statistical activity pertains to the Strategic Objective K, Organizational Result K02, and Output K02G201. The following products and activities have been identified under the Output K02G201⁹:

K02G20101 - Compilation and dissemination of Gender Disaggregated Data (GDD) on food security and agriculture.

- K02G2010101 - Production of gender disaggregated food security indicators at national and sub national level based on household (HH) survey data.

⁹ “To support member countries in generating and analysing gender-sensitive statistics for evidence informed and equitable policies in agriculture, rural development, food and nutrition security”.

- K02G2010102 - Production of gender disaggregated agricultural indicators from censuses and/or survey data.
- K02G2010103 - Publication of GDD under an appropriate domain of the corporate database.

Links to further supportive information:

No official link is available at the moment.

(I) FAOSTAT (Database and Dissemination System)

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Kafkas Caprazli, ESS

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

Preparation and dissemination of annual statistics and derived indicators on the situation of food and agriculture at national level with various aggregation forms in FAOSTAT. An enhanced dissemination platform with analytical information on charts and maps by first quartile 2012. Classifications used: FAO Commodity Classification, Central Product Classification, M49 Country Classification. Targeted audience: Stakeholders with interest on current and upcoming food and agriculture issues: high-level policy decision makers, media, research community, donor community at national, regional and global level.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

National and regional data and derived indicators on food and agriculture are based on data reports received from the national, regional and international sources. Production and foreign trade on agriculture, fishery, aquaculture and forestry; resources for agriculture, fishery, aquaculture and forestry production: statistics on fertilizers, pesticides, agriculture machinery, fishing fleet, forestry assessment, selected statistics on capital stock, government expenditure on agriculture and official development assistance to agriculture; prices and price indices on agriculture products and resources for agriculture; supply utilization accounts and food balance sheets for a large a large number of product aggregates; forestry resources assessment; land and water use and resources; climate and agro-environmental statistics; livestock, animal health and biodiversity; poverty and rural development statistics; gender and rural development.

Frequency of data collection:

Under the coordination of FAO data owners, data reports are periodically received from every 5 to 10 years to typically annual data and to short-term statistics on a monthly/weekly or even daily basis. See also: FAOSTAT statistical domains for details.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

Under the coordination of FAO data owners, data questionnaires are dispatched to reporting partners. See also: FAOSTAT statistical domains for details.

Frequency of data dissemination:

Annual data released in temporary and final versions for publication. See also: FAOSTAT statistical domains for details.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:

The guiding philosophy for the dissemination timing is to provide Member Nations and major stakeholders such as Committee on Food Security with quality data and indicators compilations and analysis on an annual basis. See also: FAOSTAT statistical domains for details.

Method of data collection: See also: FAOSTAT statistical domains for details.

- 1) **Paper questionnaire:** applies.
- 2) **Electronic questionnaire:** applies.
- 3) **Web questionnaire:** applies.
- 4) **Data harvesting:** WebServices and SDMX applies.
- 5) **Publications, news agencies etc.:** applies.

6) Other, please specify:

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

Cooperation with FAO Technical Departments, ILO, UNDP, UNSD, IMF, WB Group, OECD, EUROSTAT, UEMOA, AOAD. See also: FAOSTAT statistical domains for details.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**

See also: FAOSTAT statistical domains for details.

- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:**

See also: FAOSTAT statistical domains for details.

Software used: MS SQL, .NET, Visual C#, Google Web Toolkit, Open Layers.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc.): Internet.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity:

H04G203 - Statistical data and information related to food and nutrition security are produced, validated, managed and disseminated, taking into account gender and other social dimensions when relevant. H04G20306 - FAOSTAT and related statistical systems are maintained and enhanced.

Links to further supportive information:

<http://faostat.fao.org>

(I) FAO Statistics Division Website

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Kafkas Caprazli, ESS

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers: Preparation and dissemination of international statistical references on food and agriculture. An enhanced targeted audience: Stakeholders with interest on current and upcoming food and agriculture issues: high-level policy decision makers, media, research community, donor community at national, regional and global level.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Information on methods, classifications and standards, meetings and events as well as publications offered in three languages. The information is disaggregated by domains, i.e. agri-environmental, economic, food security, production and trade, world census of agriculture, capacity development.

Frequency of data collection: Information on Statistics Website is collected on a continuous basis.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

Frequency of data dissemination:

Information on Statistics Website is updated periodically on a monthly to weekly or even daily basis.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:

The guiding philosophy for the dissemination timing is to provide Member Nations and major stakeholders access to quality information synchronizing with major statistical events at FAO and global level.

Method of data collection:

- 1) **Paper questionnaire:**
- 2) **Electronic questionnaire:**
- 3) **Web questionnaire:**
- 4) **Data harvesting:**
- 5) **Publications, news agencies etc.:** ESS Publication Series.
- 6) **Other, please specify:**

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

Cooperation with (FAO Interdepartmental) Statistical Coordination Working Group.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**
- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:**

Software used: Content Management Software Typo3.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc.): Internet.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity:

H04G20307 - Communication with statistics users is maintained and improved. H04G2030702 - Statistics Division Website as an international statistical reference maintained, updated, enhanced.

Links to further supportive information: <http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/>

(I) FAO Global Statistical Yearbook

New activity in 2012/13

Responsible Officer and division: Kafkas Caprazli, ESS.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers: Preparation of the FAO Global Statistical Yearbook with data, metadata, derived indicators on the situation, prevailing conditions and upcoming issues of global and regional importance on food and agriculture (Classifications: Central Product Classification, M49). Target audience: Stakeholders with interest in current and upcoming food and agriculture issues: high-level policy decision makers, media, research community, donor community.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

National and regional data and derived indicators on food and agriculture are based on FAOSTAT.

Frequency of data collection:

No separate data collection activity. Annual data and derived indicators on food and agriculture are based on FAOSTAT.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

No questionnaires are dispatched. Data and derived indicators on food and agriculture are based on FAOSTAT.

Frequency of data dissemination: Annual publication.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:

The long-term guiding philosophy for the dissemination timing is to provide Member Nations and international for such as Committee on World Food Security with quality data and indicator compilations and analysis.

Method of data collection:

- 1) **Paper questionnaire:**
- 2) **Electronic questionnaire:**
- 3) **Web questionnaire**
- 4) **Data harvesting**
- 5) **Publications, news agencies etc.:**
- 6) **Other, please specify:** Direct database linkage to FAOSTAT.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

Cooperation with FAO Technical Departments and direct database linkage to FAOSTAT.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**

b. Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:

Software used: R - Statistical Platform, LaTeX.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Print publication, Internet.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity:

H04G203 - Statistical data and information related to food and nutrition security are produced, validated, managed and disseminated, taking into account gender and other social dimensions when relevant.

H04G2030502 - New Global Statistical Yearbook: World Food and Agriculture - Statistical Yearbook and Statistical Pocketbook. Global Edition coordinated, elaborated, published, disseminated.

Links to further supportive information:

<http://www.fao.org/es/ess/ess-publications>

(I) FAO Regional Statistical Yearbooks

New activity in 2012/13

Responsible Officer and division: Kafkas Caprazli, ESS.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers: Preparation of a suite of FAO Regional Statistical Yearbooks with data, metadata, derived indicators on the situation, prevailing conditions and upcoming issues on food and agriculture of importance for each region (Classifications: Central Product Classification, M49). Target audience: Stakeholders with regional interest in current and upcoming food and agriculture issues: high-level policy decision makers, media, research community, donor community.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

No separate data collection activity. National and regional data and derived indicators on food and agriculture are based on FAOSTAT.

Frequency of data collection:

No separate data collection activity. Annual data and derived indicators on food and agriculture are based on FAOSTAT.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

No questionnaires are dispatched. Data and derived indicators on food and agriculture are based on FAOSTAT.

Frequency of data dissemination: Bi-annual publications.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:

The long-term guiding philosophy for the dissemination timing is to provide Member Nations and other stakeholders with quality data and indicator compilations and analysis at FAO Regional Conferences.

Method of data collection:

- 1) **Paper questionnaire:**
- 2) **Electronic questionnaire:**
- 3) **Web questionnaire**
- 4) **Data harvesting**
- 5) **Publications, news agencies etc.:**
- 6) **Other, please specify:** Direct database linkage to FAOSTAT.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

Cooperation with FAO Regional Offices and direct database linkage to FAOSTAT.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**

b. Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:

Software used: R - Statistical Platform, LaTeX.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Printed publications, Internet.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity:

H04G203 - Statistical data and information related to food and nutrition security are produced, validated, managed and disseminated, taking into account gender and other social dimensions when relevant.

H04G2030503 - New Regional Statistical Yearbooks: World Food and Agriculture - Statistical Yearbook and Statistical Pocketbook. Regional Editions coordinated.

Links to further supportive information:

<http://www.fao.org/es/ess/ess-publications>

(I) Development and maintenance and updating of the food security statistics on the web

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Carlo Cafiero, ESS

Description of Statistical Activity (statistical methodology, statistical capacity building, data collection and validation, analysis of statistical data resulting in statistical tables and annexes, data dissemination, etc.) and target audience:

The Food Security Statistics webpage (FSS) includes a collection of data related to food security by country and by region using various grouping criteria. The collection relates to food deprivation (number and prevalence of undernourished, depth of undernourishment), food needs (Minimum Dietary Energy Requirements - MDER), food supply for humans (Dietary Energy Supply-DES), and other indicators such as food production index numbers, Gini coefficient of income distribution, child malnutrition, child mortality, population by age/sex, etc. (see details below).

The FSS webpage also include Food Security Statistics country profiles that are part of the FAO country profiles.

Data are extracted either from FAOSTAT or other International databanks (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank). In addition it includes a number of documents related to the subject and a number of useful links.

The target audience is the community of researchers, food security analysts and policy makers across the world.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

FOOD DEPRIVATION: Prevalence of undernourishment in total population; number of undernourished persons; food deficit of undernourished population; minimum dietary energy requirement; minimum dietary energy requirement.

FOOD CONSUMPTION: Dietary energy, protein and fat consumption; food consumption and population growth; food consumption in quantities by food groups and food items; food imports and net-trade (exports-imports) as a percentage of total food consumption by countries and categories.

FOOD PRODUCTION AND TRADE: Index of food production; production by food groups and food items; index of imports and export of food, excluding fish; imports and exports by food groups and food items.

DIET COMPOSITION: Diet composition - share in total dietary consumption; food consumption pattern of main food groups by total dietary energy, protein and fat consumption; diversification index (contribution of non-starchy food to total dietary energy, protein and fat consumption); food consumption from animal origin - share in total dietary energy, protein and fat consumption; Consumption of micronutrients - animal and vegetable iron; vitamin A available for human consumption and share of retinol.

ACCESS TO FOOD: Inequality of dietary energy consumption distribution; Gini coefficients (income and dietary energy consumption); share of food consumption expenditure in total household consumption expenditure.

FOOD AID: Food aid shipments - total cereal; percentage share of food aid in total consumption.

NUTRITIONAL STATUS: Child nutritional status. malnutrition of children under the age of five, share underweight, stunting, wasting; percentage share overweight; adult nutritional status, share of underweight, overweight and obesity.

HEALTH: Life expectancy at birth; under-five mortality rate; infant mortality rate (0 - 1 years).

POVERTY: Percentage share of poverty in total, rural and urban population.

POPULATION: Total population by age groups and sex; total population by age groups and sex; agricultural population per hectare of arable & permanent crops land.

Frequency of data collection: Annual.

Frequency of data dissemination: Annual.

Method of data collection (questionnaire, data harvesting, etc):

Data are extracted from FAOSTAT, UNICEF, WHO, UN, World Bank databases. In a few cases, data is further re-elaborated for consistency.

Process of validation, editing, verification:

Data are analyzed and checked for consistency with the various sources of information on the situation of the country.

Software used: SAS and Excel

Methods of Dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Internet

(II) Concept note for the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020

New activity in 2012/13

Responsible Officer and division: Mukesh Srivastava, ESS.

Description of the main content of the activity relating to norms, standards and statistical methodology (sampling techniques, data editing methodology, census recommendations, classification etc.) and target customers:

Preparation of the concept note for the strategic vision on agricultural censuses during the 2020 round (2016-2025) of the World Census of Agriculture (WCA). The target clients will be the staff of agencies in countries responsible for conducting agricultural censuses and surveys.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

Concept note; first draft by December 2012.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

Activity will be conducted by in-house staff and consultants. Global consultations will be done in professional international meetings like ISI, ICAS etc.. The draft will also be disseminated to international/regional organizations like WB, EUROSTAT, AFRISTAT etc.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Internet publication.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity: Organizational Output H04G210.

(II) Reconceptualization of SUA/FBS methodologies

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Adam Prakash, ESS.

Description of the main content of the activity relating to norms, standards and statistical methodology (sampling techniques, data editing methodology, census recommendations, classification etc.) and target customers:

Activities relate to the wholesale review of the approach and methods towards the preparation of food balance sheets, with particular emphasis on a rules-based framework for trade balancing, allocation of domestic supplies and measuring stock levels. The other area of intervention concerns data collection using data harvesting technologies.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

A “blueprint” document has been produced and design, testing and implementation is expected to commence imminently.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

CapEx project, with two consultants to be paid by the regular programme budget.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Supporting documentation. Perhaps presentations at seminars/conferences.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

ES Departmental Priority “Improving the timeliness and quality of (undernourishment) statistics”.

(II) Definition of Gender Relevant classifications for agricultural and food security Statistics

New activity in 2012/13

Responsible Officer and division: Chiara Brunelli, ESS.

Description of the main content of the activity relating to norms, standards and statistical methodology (sampling techniques, data editing methodology, census recommendations, classification etc.) and target customers:

National Household Surveys (NHS) are usually not meant to grasp the presence and magnitude of gender disparities in household food consumption/security. As a consequence, intra-household allocation of healthy and nutritious food is not measured, and survey samples are not designed to report on gender differences. Nonetheless, a partial repurposing of these surveys can be done and the definition of gender-sensitive grouping variables to be used during the analysis is instrumental from this perspective.

The definition of gender relevant classifications for agricultural and food security statistics started at the end of 2011, as groundwork for the survey reanalysis. A number of relevant standard gender-sensitive grouping variables have been identified. The current list will be revised and improved with the acquisition of the raw survey data from the World Bank and through a critical review of the first survey results.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

The type of output can be described as follows:

1. List of relevant gender-sensitive groupings variables to be used in gender-sensitive food security analysis.
2. Guidelines on the processing of HH surveys for gender sensitive food security analysis. They are envisioned as a product that highlights the potentialities and limitations of a gender repurposing of NHS. They will compile the lessons learned from the survey.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

At the moment, the activity is carried out using in-house staff time (namely, 30 percent of time of a P3 Statistician, and 20 percent of time of a P5 Senior Statistician). ESW provides technical advice and review. If financial resources are made available, it is planned to hire a consultant to support in the methodological and data analysis work.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

The relevant classifications and indicators will be disseminated through a publication and/or guidelines and training materials.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

The statistical activity pertains to the Strategic Objective K, Organizational Result K02, and Output K02G201. The following products and activities have been identified under the Output K02G20110:

K02G20102 - Definition of proper methodological aspects of gender sensitive data collection and use for agriculture, rural development and food security analysis.

¹⁰ “To support member countries in generating and analysing gender-sensitive statistics for evidence informed and equitable policies in agriculture, rural development, food and nutrition security”.

K02G2010201 - Definition of gender sensitive disaggregation criteria for food security analysis from HH survey data

(II) Revision of the Harmonized System 2017

New activity in 2012/13

Responsible Officer and division: Adam Prakash (ESS), Yves Jaques (OEKC), Valentina Ramaschiello (CapEx project, ESS/CIO); Stefania Vannuccini (FIPS); Arvydas Lebedys (FOEI).

Description of the main content of the activity relating to norms, standards and statistical methodology (sampling techniques, data editing methodology, census recommendations, classification etc.) and target customers:

The Harmonized System (HS), developed and maintained by the World Customs Organization (WCO), is the trade nomenclature most widely used in the world. 206 countries, territories or customs or economic unions utilize it as the basis for Customs tariffs and for the compilation trade statistics. In HS, commodities are generally classified according to raw or basic material, to the degree of processing, to the use or function and economic activities.

The maintenance of the HS includes measures to secure uniform interpretation of the HS and its periodic updating in light of developments in technology and changes in trade patterns. Each “Review Cycle” typically lasts five years. The WCO manages this process through the Harmonized System Committee¹¹ (representing the Contracting Parties to the HS Convention), and more specifically through its HS Review Sub-Committee¹² (RSC). The HS Committee and RSC meet twice a year; they examine policy matters, take decisions on classification questions, settle disputes and prepares amendments to the Explanatory Notes. The HS Committee and RSC are attended by WCO member countries; International Organizations are also invited to participate with the status of “observer”.

The HS version currently in use is the HS 2012 edition, that entered into force on the 1st January 2012¹³.

The first version of FAO Proposal for HS 2012 was submitted and presented at the 35th Session of the HS RSC held in Brussels in May 2007 and was finally adopted at the 43rd Session of the Harmonized System Committee (HSC) in March 2009. It included agriculture and fishery items. As follow-up actions, FAO was requested by WCO and its member Customs Administrations to continue cooperation and to provide further technical expertise for the subsequent preparation of HS explanatory notes and identification criteria. These activities were successfully accomplished at the 47th session of the HSC, held last March 2011. The HS2012 includes more than 300 new agriculture and fishery items. The adoption of these amendments makes the 2012 edition more suitable and useful for agricultural and fisheries statistics and establishes solid correspondence and harmonization with the CPC.

¹¹ http://www.wcoomd.org/home_hsoverviewboxes_committees_committstrchs.htm

¹² http://www.wcoomd.org/home_hsoverviewboxes_committees_committstrchsrewsub.htm

¹³ www.wcoomd.org/home_hsnomenclaturetable2012.htm

The work on the 5th HS Review Cycle for the next HS 2017 edition started in November 2009 and is currently underway; its completion is expected by June 2014. The revised version will enter into force on 1 January 2017. On the occasion of the 42nd session of the Review Sub-Committee (21-24 November 2011), the FAO has renewed its willingness to cooperate with the WCO for the update and enhancement of the HS 2017. The FAO proposal will be submitted to the WCO in March 2012 and will be discussed at the 43rd Session of the RSC, which will be held at the WCO premises in Brussels from the 21st to the 25th of May 2012. The proposal will be prepared at FAO corporate level. All Divisions have been informed and contribution will be coordinate through the SCWG. In 2011 participation was confirmed by the Statistics Division (ESS), the Fishery and Aquaculture Department and the Forestry Department. Contributions from the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Department (AG), the Trade and Markets Division (EST), and partner Organizations are also expected.

The purpose of FAO contribution to the revision of the HS is to make this major international trade nomenclature more suitable for agriculture and food statistics, thus facilitating the harmonization and comparison of agriculture statistics across different countries and statistical domains. This cooperative effort has been strengthened by the Standards Team activities conducted in the framework of the Statistical Working System CapEx Project. The Standards Team has been providing an outstanding opportunity for cooperation across different divisions and departments, allowing information sharing and effective team work across the Organization in the domain of classifications.

Audience: The HS is the trade nomenclature most widely used in the world. 206 countries, territories or customs or economic unions utilize it as the basis for Customs tariffs and for the compilation trade statistics. For the HS 2017 edition, the FAO proposal will be submitted for consideration to 43rd Session of the RSC, which will be held at the WCO premises in Brussels from the 21st to the 25th of May 2012, and will be attended by WCO member countries in International Organizations with the status of “observer”.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

Preparation of the HS 2017 proposal in FAO and discussion at the SCWG: mid-March 2012.

Submission of the proposal to the HS RSC: 26 March 2012.

Discussion of the proposal at the HS RSC: May 2012.

Follow-up: 2012-2013.

Finalization of the HS 2017 edition and end of the process: 2014-2016

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

In-house staff (including OEKCS and CIOK), 1 consultant, partnership with the World Customs Organization (WCO), Eurostat, ITTO (International Tropical Timber Organization), UNECE (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Department of State, VDMA (Verband Deutscher Maschinen und Anlagenbau, the German Machinery and Equipment Federation) and ABIMAQ (Associação Brasileira da Indústria de Máquinas e Equipamentos, the Brazilian Agricultural Machinery Association).

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Internet: (a) WCO website / members area; (b) FAO website.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

H04G2030602 - Statistics Data Warehouse and Statistical Working System CapEx Projects supported
X02G2010103 - Support to the Capex Statistical Working System and Statistical Data Warehouse projects in proving input and reviewing statistical standards and other deliverables

(II) Implementation of the CPC Expanded in the FAOSTAT system

New activity in 2012/13

Responsible Officer and division: Valentina Ramaschiello, ESS.

Description of the main content of the activity relating to norms, standards and statistical methodology (sampling techniques, data editing methodology, census recommendations, classification etc.) and target customers:

Since 2004, the FAO has been actively involved in the revision and update of the Central Product Classification of the United Nations (UN). The structure of CPC Ver.1 - and Ver.1.1 – was too aggregated and unsuitable for agricultural statistics. With the aim of increasing proper detail, the FAO proposal for CPC Ver.1.1 review was submitted to the Expert Group Meeting on International Classifications (EGM) in 2005. The proposal was well received and resulted in a total number of 550 items of agriculture in CPC Ver.2 compared to about 260 in CPC Ver.1.1. Cooperation with UNSD and the Expert Group on International Classifications had continued and the FAO proposal for CPC Ver.2. review was submitted to the EGM last May 2011. In this round, the proposal covered agriculture, fishery and forestry as the result of a FAO joint cooperation across different departments. The review process is underway and CPC Ver.2.1 is expected to be finalized in the course of 2012.

Given the progress made for the integration of agriculture in the CPC, the decision was taken by the FAO Statistical Coordination Working Group (SCWG) to implement CPC Ver.2 (and subsequent versions) in the FAO statistical system as reference product classification. The implementation will start from the agricultural sub-domain, not yet including fishery and forestry.

By implementing a common global classification backed up with common and standardized item code, name and definition and a common and standardized way to group data, FAO aims at facilitating and enhancing the coordination and integration of official statistics and the comparability of statistical data over time and across sections and countries, thus promoting “communication” among datasets. The implementation of CPC is also expected to minimize countries’ burden in responding to our annual production questionnaires.

Due to the specialized nature of FAO and with the CPC being a general purpose scheme, detail is sometimes not sufficient in CPC at five digit level. Therefore, when implementing CPC, FAO will use an expanded structure to allow further disaggregation if data is available. This structure will be based on the CPC Ver.2 (and subsequent versions) at five digits added with a sixth digit to accommodate more detailed data. In this way, FAO will use a classification fully based on CPC and, at the same time, as detailed as the FAOSTAT Commodity List (FCL) currently in use.

Customers for this activity are in-house database managers, users of FAO statistical databases and countries reporting data to FAO.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

List of agriculture commodities expressed in CPC Ver.2 and an extended list with conversion keys to FAOSTAT Commodity List.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

In-house staff (including OEKCS and CIOK) and cooperation with UNSD and the Expert Group on International Classifications.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): FAO web site.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

H04G2030602 - Statistics Data Warehouse and Statistical Working System CapEx Projects supported
X02G2010103 - Support to the Capex Statistical Working System and Statistical Data Warehouse projects in providing input and reviewing statistical standards and other deliverables

(II) Survey on National Agriculture and Food Product Classifications and Classifications Registry

New activity in 2012/13

Responsible Officer and division: Yves Jaques (OEKC), Adam Prakash (ESS), Valentina Ramaschiello (ESS).

Description of the main content of the activity relating to norms, standards and statistical methodology (sampling techniques, data editing methodology, census recommendations, classification etc.) and target customers:

(a) Survey on national agriculture and food product classifications:

Content: In our efforts to minimize countries' burden in responding to the annual questionnaires on crop and livestock production, a global survey will be launched in 2012 to better understand the classifications used by countries for agriculture and food products and the extent to which the Central Product Classification of the United Nations (CPC), and other international product classifications, are implemented. The questionnaire covers classifications applying to primary crops and livestock and to agriculture and food processed products. The questionnaire will be translated in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic and Russian; it will be available online and in a Word version. Countries will be requested also to provide any documentation available describing the classification(s) for agriculture and food products used in their Organizations (e.g. classification codes, titles, definitions, correspondence tables etc).

By collecting information on the classifications used at national level for agriculture and food products (both primary and processed), the survey is aimed at:

- Assessing countries' practices and the extent to which international standards are implemented, with a particular reference to the Central Product Classification (CPC) of the United Nations;
- Understanding how classifications are managed, i.e. stored, maintained and disseminated;
- Identifying country needs on technical assistance in this domain.

The results of the questionnaire will provide a useful tool for appraising and enhancing the harmonization of data on agriculture and food production at the international level and will allow more targeted assistance to the implementation of international standards at country level.

Target audience: The questionnaire should be completed by the National Statistics Office or the Ministry of Agriculture or any other authority in charge of the adoption and maintenance of the classifications used to collect and disseminate statistics on agriculture and food products. In case two separated classifications are used by the same Organization to classify agriculture primary products and processed food products, then two separate questionnaires should be filled in by the concerned units.

(b) Classifications registry

Content: The Registry should facilitate the storage and management of all information collected through the Questionnaire on National Agriculture and Food Product Classifications. The registry will also make information on FCL, CPC and HS (and potentially other classifications e.g. ISIC, COICOP) organized, stored and searchable.

A first step in this direction has been taken with the design in 2011 of the Database (DB) on Commodity Classification (online on the ESS website by March 2012 in English only). The DB, developed in Typo3, includes search functions by codes and by key word and allows the user to easily search and visualize correspondences between the FAOSTAT Commodity List (FCL), CPC and HS. The database also contains links to some international and regional classifications and related correspondence tables to the FCL. At this stage information on national classifications has been provided exclusively by the CountrySTAT project but in the future it should be extended to all countries in the world.

Target audience: The database and the Registry will be useful tools for all colleagues and external users working with FAOSTAT and CountrySTAT, It is expected that data providers will be facilitated in reporting national data to FAO due to easier access to the FAOSTAT commodity list definitions and correspondence to CPC and HS.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

- Database on Commodity Classifications, developed in Typo3 and available on ESS website: March 2012.
- DB maintenance will be carried out in the course of 2012.
- Registry on classifications is developed and functional in 2013.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

Resources available for the moment are funded by the CapEx project and consist of: 1 short term staff (P-2) and one consultant. CIOK has been involved in the development of the database in Typo3. Further cooperation with CIOK and OEKCS staff would be needed for the development of the Registry.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Internet only.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

H04G2030602 - Statistics Data Warehouse and Statistical Working System CapEx Projects supported.
X02G2010103 - Support to the Capex Statistical Working System and Statistical Data Warehouse projects in proving input and reviewing statistical standards and other deliverables.

(II) SDMX based international workflows of food and agriculture statistics

New activity in 2012/13

Responsible Officer and division: Kafkas Caprazli, ESS

Description of the main content of the activity relating to norms, standards and statistical methodology (sampling techniques, data editing methodology, census recommendations, classification etc.) and target customers:

Coordination and preparation of Statistical Data and Metadata Structure Definitions (based on Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange – ISO/CD 17369 Standard) in food and agriculture domains and facilitating SDMX Registry based international workflows of food and agriculture statistics. Target audience is data partners of FAO, i.e. data reporters and data users in statistical authorities at national, regional, international levels.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

Data and Metadata Structure Definitions in food and agriculture (pilot by June 2012, final by June 2013). Implementation of SDMX based statistics workflow (pilot by September 2012, final by September 2013).

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/ countries:

3 man-month from Regular Programme Funds (2 professionals, 1 consultant) in close collaboration with selected National Statistical Offices among others in CountrySTAT implementing partners. Support also provided by OEKCS and Eric Van Ingen (FI) who prepared FI SDMX.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Internet, SDMX Registry.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

X02G201 - Improved coordination and consistency of FAO Statistical system, to support the production and dissemination of high-quality statistics.

X02G2010102 - Statistical Standards on data quality and metadata developed and adopted.

(II) Revision of the FAO methodology for the estimation the prevalence of undernourishment

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Carlo Cafiero, ESS.

Description of the main content of the activity relating to norms, standards and statistical methodology (sampling techniques, data editing methodology, census recommendations, classification etc.) and target customers:

Since January 2011, the FAO methodology for the estimation on the prevalence and number of people at risk of food deprivation (undernourishment) has been subject to a comprehensive revision: a) to confirm its theoretical soundness, b) to assess the precision of the produced estimate; c) to explore potential improvements.

The revision involves all methodological aspects underpinning the complex procedures that allow us to obtain estimates of the prevalence of undernourished in more than 180 countries, in a way that allows international comparison despite the fact that the basic data is highly heterogeneous in terms of quality.

The major elements being revised are:

- a) The compilation of countries Food Balance Sheets to estimate the average food supply in the country from aggregate data on agricultural production, trade, industrial processing and other uses.
- b) The set of analytical procedures to treat food consumption data from various type of surveys to estimate parameters of a distribution of food access in the country.
- c) The use of demographic characteristics of the populations to estimate the country's representative Minimum Dietary Requirement to be used as a benchmark for identifying the probability of food inadequacy.
- d) The parametric representation of the distribution of food dietary consumption across individuals in the population.
- e) Methods for estimating the parameters of the distribution.

Target customers are mainly ESS statisticians involved with the analysis and dissemination of hunger statistics.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

Outputs from this activity include presentations and technical papers published and discussed in various forums. Presentations were delivered at the National Academies of Science Workshop held in Washington DC on February 2011, at the Round Table on Measuring Hunger organized in FAO, Rome in September 2011 and at the International Scientific Symposium in January 2012. Background papers have been produced for the first two and are available on the internet.

(http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/ess_test_folder/Workshops_Events/Food_Security_for_All_FEB2011/Background_paper.pdf and http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs_roundtable/Round_Table_technical_note.pdf).

Short notes and research papers discussing the outcome of the methodological revision are being submitted to international journals (*Food Policy* and *Global Food Security*) and are likely to be published in the first semester of 2012.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

The activity has been led by a consultant from January to November 2011, with essential contribution from other consultants and in-house staff. Funding has been provided mostly by regular budget resources.

Since January 2012, the activities continue as a regular activity of Team D, with an in-house Team Leader and with the contribution of staff and consultants with funds from regular budget. Additional funding to this activity is expected under the EC-FAO Global Governance for Reducing Hunger Programme.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Presentations, reports and technical papers, as described under 5, above.

A specific section in the next State of Food Insecurity Indicator 2012 will describe the outcome of the methodological revision.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity: H04G201, H04G203, H04G210.

(II) Definition of a core set of food security indicators at country level to be included of a suite of indicators that informs country level assessments (scorecards) of food insecurity

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Carlo Cafiero, ESS.

Description of the main content of the activity relating to norms, standards and statistical methodology (sampling techniques, data editing methodology, census recommendations, classification etc.) and target customers:

In responding to the mandate of monitoring food security throughout the World, FAO has typically relied on the estimate of the Prevalence of Undernourishment as the main indicator capturing the likely incidence of dietary energy deprivation in the population (see related activity). As caloric insufficiency is not the only relevant dimension of food insecurity, in recent years there has been growing recognition of the need to enlarge the set of indicators used.

This activity aims at: identifying a core set of food security indicators that can be compiled for all countries, capturing the various dimensions of food security (availability, access, utilization and stability), defining criteria for assigning a score to countries with reference to each of the selected indicators, and proposing ways to meaningfully aggregate the scores of the various dimensions.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

A first, a preliminary version of the food insecurity scorecard will be presented as a table in the technical annex of SOFI 2012, which is expected to be released in September 2012. It is likely that this will not be the final version, as reactions and comments by various stakeholders will be taken into account in future years.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

The activity falls under the responsibility of Team D, with in-house staff and consultants.

An intense activity of consultation and shared thinking is informing the process, especially with other divisions within FAO (ESA, ESW, EST, AGN) and with other UN agencies (WFP and IFAD).

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

In addition to the SOFI annex table, an extended dataset will be made available on the dedicated SOFI web page.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

Strategic Objective H - Improved food security and better nutrition

Organizational Result H04 - Strengthened capacity of member countries and other stakeholders to generate, manage, analyse and access data and statistics for improved food security and better nutrition.

Organizational Output H04G201 - Support provided to strengthen national capacities in producing, managing and using statistics, information and knowledge, taking into account gender and other social dimensions when relevant.

Organizational Output H04G203 - Statistical data and information related to food and nutrition security are produced, validated, managed and disseminated, taking into account gender and other social dimensions when relevant.

Organizational Output H04G210 - Standards, methods and tools for producing and managing statistics, information and knowledge are developed, maintained and made available.

(II) FAO/Paris21 Guidelines on mainstreaming agricultural statistics into national strategy for development of statistics

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Naman Keita, ESS.

Description of the main content of the activity relating to norms, standards and statistical methodology (sampling techniques, data editing methodology, census recommendations, classification etc.) and target customers:

The National Strategies for Development of Statistics (NSDS) provide countries with a strategy for developing statistical capacity across the entire national statistical system (NSS). The NSDS will provide a vision for where the NSS should be in five to ten years and will set milestones for getting there. It will present a comprehensive and unified framework for continual assessment of evolving user needs and priorities for statistics and for building the capacity needed to meet these needs in a more coordinated, synergistic and efficient manner. It will also provide a framework for mobilizing, harnessing, and leveraging resources (both national and international) and a basis for effective and results-oriented strategic management of the NSS. In the past agriculture (and other sector statistics) were not well incorporated into the NSDS and country strategic planning. The current Guidelines are being updated by Paris21 with one of the aims being to include more guidance on incorporating agriculture statistics.

These Guidelines will draw on the updated Guidelines being prepared by Paris21 with further expansion and detail on incorporating agriculture into the NSDS process.

The guidelines will be prepared jointly by FAO and PARIS21.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

Guidelines to be completed by December 2012.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries: Consultants.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Publication and internet (PDF).

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

OO HO4G201: Support provided to strengthen national capacities in producing, managing and using statistics, information and knowledge, taking into account gender and other social dimensions when relevant.

(II) Draft handbook on use of geo-positioning devices (GPS, PDAS) for measuring crop area (FAO/WFP/JRC/CIRAD)

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Naman Keita, ESS.

Description of the main content of the activity relating to norms, standards and statistical methodology (sampling techniques, data editing methodology, census recommendations, classification etc.) and target customers:

In the context of small subsistence farming with farmers not using standard units of measurement, the objective method recommended by FAO has been the use of tapes, compasses and programmable calculators to physically measure the plots in the field. This method has been used since the early 1980's but has proven to be, a costly and time-consuming undertaking. The investigators have to be well trained on surveying techniques and on the proper use of the necessary equipment. The shape of the fields, especially in developing countries is not always polygonal but often a curvilinear closed figure, which has to be reduced to a polygon, with a small number of sides (e.g. less than 20), of an equivalent area.

The purpose of this handbook is to provide a basis and practical guidance to agricultural survey statisticians on alternative use by new geo-positioning equipment (GPS/PDA equipments) in replacement of tapes and compasses. Empirical studies conducted by FAO and other institutions show that the new equipment can be used more easily, reducing time and cost with no significant loss in accuracy. This has been a recurrent recommendation from Sessions of the African Commission on Agricultural Statistics.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

Handbook to be completed by December 2012.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

The input of a consultant is needed for a particular section of the handbook.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Publication and internet (PDF).

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

OO HO4G201: Support provided to strengthen national capacities in producing, managing and using statistics, information and knowledge, taking into account gender and other social dimensions when relevant.

(III) Projects on supporting agricultural censuses in various countries

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Naman Keita, ESS (3 ESS teams are contributing)

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed and what it is supposed to achieve:

To provide technical guidance and quality assurance to prepare for and conduct agricultural censuses and surveys.

Description of the main content of the activity (e.g. topics and levels for the capacity building and its organization) and target customers:

Assistance in preparation and carrying out of agricultural censuses; building technical capacity for conducting agricultural censuses and surveys, use of sampling methods and Micro-data documentation.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

The output will be technical assistance provided. This is ongoing activity depending upon country requests. The normal duration of the project is 2 years.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

The activity will be carried out by staff and consultants in the respective countries. Depending upon the country situation, donor funds will be re-utilized from a variety of sources. TCP projects play a catalytic role in mobilizing funds.

Methods of follow up, including evaluation of the results of the activity:

Final project report approved and published on FPMIS.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity: Organizational Output H04G210.

Project name (if appropriate). Indicate if the activity is part of a wider project or it is an umbrella activity for several smaller similar projects (e.g. TCP) that are implemented in several countries:

Some examples of countries where assistance was recently provided/ongoing include Haiti, Moldova, Mongolia, Mexico, Myanmar Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Suriname, and St Lucia.

(III) Capacity development of national officers on food security assessments

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Seevalingum Ramasawmy, ESS.

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed and what it is supposed to achieve:

The activity relates to the potential of using food consumption data as collected through national income and expenditure surveys HIES for food security assessment. The food consumption data have to be collected in sufficient detail of food items in terms of type and sources of acquisition, quantity and monetary values. The nature of HIES differs among countries in terms of survey period, which ranges from recall period of one week to daily diaries over a one-month period and one period survey to a yearly survey period. Adjusting for those problems is necessary to calculate harmonized food security indicators based on an assessment of habitual food consumption at household level over the relevant reference period (usually the year).

As many countries are becoming more and more interested in conducting detailed food security assessments in ways that would allow international comparison of status and progress achieved, there is the need to disseminate the methodology for the proper treatment of HIES data.

Objectives of the capacity building programme.

- To improve coordination and to establish linkages between all national institutions involved in the collection, processing and analysis of food and agriculture data;
- To improve the data collection and analytical capacity of the national statistical systems for the implementation of new methodologies to generate better and more informative analyses of the food security situation using country data on food and agriculture;
- To support the national multi-sectorial taskforces in using food security statistics (FSS) for the policy processes in decision-making and response.

Description of the main content of the activity (e.g. topics and levels for the capacity building and its organization) and target customers:

The activity is performed in four specific stages as follows:

- a) Technical support to the HIES country experts for preparation of the food and related household and household members data files from the most recent HIES together with the preparation of food nutrients values of food items identify in the HIES;
- b) Technical workshop to train country officers on the use of the food security analysis tool (Food Security Statistics Module – FSSM) using the country’s data as prepared in a) to derive national and sub national food security statistics.
- c) Technical support for the write-up of the country food insecurity assessment reports.
- d) Technical support to national statistical offices in the dissemination and use of food security information for food policy formulation and programmes.

In each country, the programme targets mainly the country national statistical office (NSO) which is the major producer of country’s statistical information through regular Censuses and national wide surveys, including HIES. Other national institutions involved in the collection and analysis of agricultural and food data such as Ministries of Agriculture, Trade and Commerce, Industry, Education, Health and Planning together with other food security stakeholders are the intended targets of the information provided.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

The programme sets up appropriate institutional arrangements with various national institutions as to improve the working relations of all those involved in food security issues and produces the following outcomes:

- NSO flagship country technical food insecurity assessment (FIA) reports.
- Consistent and reliable food security and sex-disaggregated statistics.
- Food nutrients values of food items identify in the NHS.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

The activities are under the responsibility of the ESS Team D “Food Security & Social Statistics”. All activities related to 6a and 6c are carried in-house with backstopping support provided to country NSO personnel working on HIES. Activities 6b and 6d are implemented at country level by two statisticians of Team D.

Funding has been obtained in the past mainly through EC-FAO joint programmes. In a few cases, funding has been provided through countries within a Technical Cooperation Project (TCP). The recent EC FAO programme on Global Governance for Hunger Reduction (GCP/INT/130/EC) is the major source of funding for the period 2012-2015.

Methods of follow up, including evaluation of the results of the activity:

The quality of the main output of the activity (the Food Insecurity Assessment report), is a good indicator of the success of the programme. The replication of the food security analytical skills and any improvement in the design of future NHS are good indications for the evaluation of the results of programme. However, follow-up on the use of the FSS by policy makers falls beyond our capacity.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

H04 - Strengthened capacity of member countries and other stakeholders to generate, manage, analyse and access data and statistics for improved food security and better nutrition.

Project name (if appropriate). Indicate if the activity is part of a wider project or it is an umbrella activity for several smaller similar projects (e.g. TCP) that are implemented in several countries:

Strengthening capacity of national statistical system in collecting and analyzing food and agriculture data for improved food security information.

The activity is one component for building capacity development in improving the national strategy to improve agricultural statistics in support of better informed policies and actions towards food security and socio-economic development.

(III) Capacity building in CountrySTAT

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Pietro Gennari, Naman Keita, Paul Ngoma-Kimbatsa, ESS.

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed and what it is supposed to achieve:

The CountrySTAT project focuses on statistical capacity building. Working experience with countries has shown that the major problems that national statistical agencies (in agriculture and food) have to face are due to:

- fragmented data, coming from multiple structures responsible for producing statistics;
- production of the same kind of statistics by different structures;
- the incompleteness of statistics;
- the absence or incompleteness of national classifications;
- the difference between the national classifications and international classifications of products;
- the lack of correspondence between national and international nomenclatures;
- the lack of an organized national level for the validation and harmonization of data;
- the weakness of data organization;
- the lack of management tools and digital archiving of statistical data; and
- the weakness of the technical documentation, that has to accompany the production data (metadata).

The main aims are to obtain statistics on agriculture and food that support effective policy decisions for the elaboration of food balance sheets and statistics on food security. Specifically, the aims are to:

- generate statistics that meet international quality criteria (correspondence tables between national and international classifications and metadata) in conjunction with the experience and knowledge of national staff;
- making data accessible at national, regional and international level; and
- accelerate the process dissemination and publishing data.

In this way data is harmonized and published in accordance with the rules of FAO and the work process involves participation of countries and the team of FAO HQ.

Description of the main content of the activity (e.g. topics and levels for the capacity building and its organization) and target customers:

To develop the national capacity building, CountrySTAT has developed two levels of periodical training and E-learning courses. The target is all users who participate and contribute to the publication of statistics on agriculture and food on the CountrySTAT website, and in particular:

- Members of the Secretariat;
- The National Coordinator (or CountrySTAT National Manager);
- Members of the Technical Working Group; and
- Members of Regional Organizations.

CountrySTAT Basic and Advanced Administrator Training courses are courses provided for member countries that implement CountrySTAT System. The courses serve the purpose of building capacity in the country for the implementation and management of the national statistical framework.

In the CountrySTAT Basic Administrator Training course, the main subjects are the presentation and application of international statistical standards, data uploading using the system tools, and the development of a communication component.

The Advanced training course is based on “new” IT developments tools in order to have a more user friendly interface and facilitate the national administrators in data uploading. The main focus is on data analysis and data quality issues of official data disseminated on the website. Moreover, it deals with correspondence between national and international classifications and "Concepts and Definitions" of commodities.

The training materials include presentations and manuals in IT components in order to facilitate the data uploading and the Statistical component that deals with the following subjects:

- the general structure of the CountrySTAT site;
- international classifications;
- a proposed approach for creating a commodities classification table and correspondence tables between national and FAOSTAT classification;
- the process of national data collection, harmonization and validation;
- presentation of the organization of work structuring, formatting and alignment of data with international standards for data dissemination on CountrySTAT framework;
- presentation of data quality requirements and description of the national institutional framework organization that accompanies the dissemination data process.

E-Learning course. The main goal of the e-learning course on Country STAT is to assist those who contribute to the publication of statistics on the CountrySTAT website. Upon completion of the course, they should be able to:

- enhance their awareness of the CountrySTAT objectives and rationale;
- ensure that data meet international standards and quality criteria;
- recognize the importance of accurate metadata, and of inputting metadata into the system;
- improve their capability in standardize local data so that it can fit into an international format;
- enhance their knowledge of the international nomenclature, to develop/improve the local nomenclature; and
- speed up the official national data dissemination process on the website. CountrySTAT Basic and Advanced Administrator Training courses are courses provided for member countries that implement CountrySTAT System.

Continuous support on all technical issues is provided by the CountrySTAT HQ through telephone calls and telephone conferences.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

The outputs are the disseminated data on the web site, validated and harmonized according to international standards.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

HQ CountrySTAT team and the Regional team.

Methods of follow up, including evaluation of the results of the activity:

- Periodical data analysis and data quality assessment for each CountrySTAT website.
- Periodical data analysis compare to international standards.
- Telephone conferences to monitor the activities.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity: n/a.

(III) Data collection, processing and dissemination of production, trade and SUA/FBS statistics

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Naman Keita, ESS and the domain officers.

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed and what it is supposed to achieve:

- FAO methodology on food and agriculture statistics;
- Data collection of production and trade statistics;
- Data processing, validation and imputation of production and trade statistics;
- SUA/FBS methodology and compilation.

Description of the main content of the activity (e.g. topics and levels for the capacity building and its organization) and target customers:

The agenda of the regional workshops organized in 2010 and 2011 was submitted for the present Statistical Programme –it is not attached here but can be accessed on request. The new workshops on this topic will have almost the same agenda.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

- Implementation of FAO methodology and other international standard at the country level;
- Increase the response rate to the production questionnaire and trade data requests;
- Increase the quality of production and trade statistics;
- Increase the country capacity on food and agriculture statistics.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

The in-house staff with experience in the respective domain take care of that; joint activity with other international organization/countries will be also considered.

Methods of follow up, including evaluation of the results of the activity:

Monitor the data availability and quality and organize follow up activities (re-contact and/or country visits).

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity: A01G204 (crops), B01G211 (livestock), G04G2040102(trade), H04G201 (SUA/FBS).

(III) Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions and Mitigation Potentials in Agriculture (MAGHG)

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Marija Tapio-Bistrom, Francesco N Tubiello (NRC); Robert Mayo, Carola Fabi (ESS).

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed and what it is supposed to achieve:

Provide developing countries with the ability to more easily compile and report the annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of their agriculture sectors, in compliance with IPCC guidelines and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) climate policy requirements. Currently, developing countries report their GHG emissions within their UNFCCC National Communications, at irregular intervals. A few countries have never reported, while most developing countries have reported typically two-three times since 1990. As a result, there is currently no coherent, regularly updated, global database of GHG emissions from agriculture for all countries and years since 1990. Using annual data from FAOSTAT, this project will build a database and update it yearly, which will be used for global, regional and country level analysis. Information on GHG emissions from agriculture can inform developing countries about options for climate change mitigation, helping to identify appropriate international climate financing needs.

Description of the main content of the activity (e.g. topics and levels for the capacity building and its organization) and target customers:

Technical workshops on identification, monitoring and reporting of GHG emissions from the agricultural sectors.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

Country level GHG emission reporting strengthened; improved harmonization of data collection and reporting across Agricultural Ministries, Statistical Offices and Environmental Ministries.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

Activity to be carried out by a team in NRC and ESS comprised of in-house staff and consultants. Some collaborations across FAO departments (Forestry, Fisheries, AG) are envisioned, as well as with IPCC and UNFCCC.

Methods of follow up, including evaluation of the results of the activity:

Support towards upcoming National Communications for agriculture; comparison to previous and ongoing reporting to the UNFCCC; improved consistency between FAOSTAT and UNFCCC reported data for agricultural and Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) activities.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

Strategic Objective F - Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources and improved responses to global environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture.

Organizational Result F05 - Countries have strengthened capacities to address emerging environmental challenges, such as climate change and bioenergy.

Organizational Output F05L205 - National capacities for planning of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies in agriculture and in the implementation of sustainable bioenergy policies and programmes strengthened.

Project name (if appropriate). Indicate if the activity is part of a wider project or it is an umbrella activity for several smaller similar projects (e.g. TCP) that are implemented in several countries:

Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions and Mitigation Potentials in Agriculture (MAGHG); Trust Fund Project funded by Germany and Norway.

(III) Implementation of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Pietro Gennari, Naman Keita ESS.

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed and what it is supposed to achieve:

Timely and accurate statistics are essential for implementing evidence-based policies for food security, sustainable agriculture and rural development at the global, regional, and national levels. The recent food crisis and the ongoing debates on food price volatility and the impact of climate change on agriculture and food security clearly highlight the weaknesses in available data and the urgent need for strengthening the information base for the design, monitoring and evaluation of relevant, efficient and effective policies.

The Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics (hereafter Global Strategy) provides a methodological and governance framework to enable national statistical systems to improve the quality of their food and agricultural statistics and, as a result, enable national governments to develop and adopt evidence-based policies for food security, sustainable agriculture and rural development. Agricultural and rural statistics are meant to include also economical and agro-environmental aspects.

Description of the main content of the activity (e.g. topics and levels for the capacity building and its organization) and target customers:

The thirty-seventh session of the Conference of FAO (25 June - 2 July 2011) supported the draft Implementation Plan of the Global Strategy to improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics (developed by FAO and the World Bank) and the progress made by FAO and its partners in implementing it. It recognized that the Global Strategy and its implementation were essential to build the statistical capacities of developing regions of the world and to meet emerging data requirements.

The Action Plan is a long-term programme of capacity development to rebuild sustainable national agricultural statistical systems. It follows a phased approach with a first phase of five years starting in 2012 within a longer term perspective (up to 15 years). It is expected to lead to a substantial increase in:

- the number of countries with the capability to produce, analyze and disseminate the minimum set of core data in order to meet the current and emerging statistical demands of national and international stakeholders;
- the number of countries with a sustainable agricultural statistics system through enhanced national statistical governance and integration of agriculture in the national statistical system;
- the number of people working on agricultural statistics that have appropriate skills resulting from training and technical assistance.

Country assessment, research, technical assistance and training are the technical components of the Action Plan and have been integrated in a logical framework to ensure that the results of one component feed the others.

Country Assessment. The country assessment is the basis for the implementation of the Global Strategy. It will also provide a baseline against which progress can be measured and will ensure that all assistance to countries is based on their own priorities. The country assessment will be carried out in two stages and will determine the ability of countries to produce the minimum set of core data and the critical constraints in the statistical system. The first stage will be carried out in all countries, using a standardized questionnaire, and will establish baseline information on the national statistical capacity. The results of this first stage assessment will be used at regional level to group countries according to the level of their statistical development and the typology of data quality problems. The use of a core standard questionnaire, agreed upon with key partners, will ensure a greater comparability of the assessments. At the same time, the questionnaire can be adjusted to meet needs specific to particular regions. The information generated will also serve as a basis for a more in-depth second stage assessment in selected countries which will be used in preparing the country proposal.

Research. The purpose of the Research Plan is to develop and disseminate advanced and cost-effective methodologies, tools and standards which will be adopted by national statistical agencies for efficient production of reliable agricultural statistics. The research activities on priority topics will be conducted by the most qualified regional and international institutions and will be coordinated at global level to ensure synergies and avoid duplication of efforts. Through a wide consultative process, including a survey of key stakeholders in agricultural statistics and various meetings and international forums, priority research topics have been identified based on relevance to developing countries.

Technical Assistance. Technical assistance activities have two components. The first involves the development and documentation of statistical standards and technical guidelines for all aspects of the agricultural statistics system, mainly based on the new methodologies and tools developed under the research plan. The second component is the delivery of technical assistance to countries for capacity development. The regional institutions will lead this work. Technical assistance activities will be coordinated with existing statistical capacity building initiatives to expand the scope of these efforts and link them to agricultural statistics.

Training. Training curricula will be designed and training materials will be prepared, including e-learning courses, and theoretical and practical knowledge requirements will be defined for different levels of core skills needed to produce basic official statistics. These activities will be carried out at the global level. At the regional level, the main activities will be to assess countries' training needs, train the trainers and support the use of e-learning for on-the-job training. Direct training on specific topics will be provided in national and regional training centres. The regional offices will provide support to strengthen the capabilities of selected training centres and will promote the access to training by national agricultural statisticians. Countries will contribute to the identification of their training needs, organize in-service training, ensure access to e-learning materials and select the staff for the different training opportunities.

Governance

The Global Action Plan introduces a governance structure that has three levels: global, regional, and national:

- **Global**—The Global Steering Committee (GSC) will provide strategic guidance and oversight and will act as the ultimate decision-making body for implementation of the action plan. The Global Executive Board (GEB) is a subgroup of the GSC, with delegated authority from the GSC to act on its behalf in the interim period between meetings. Its role is to provide policy direction, guidance and accountability to the day-to-day work of the Global Office, which is being established within FAO's Statistics Division.
- **Regional**— The Regional Steering Committee (RSC) is the decision making body at regional level and will provide guidance and oversight for the implementation of the regional and country activities defined in the Regional Plan The Regional Office will provide the integrated national statistical systems with direct training and technical assistance.

- National— Governance at the national level requires organizing a national statistical system that brings together the national statistics offices, sector ministries, and other agencies that provide data within the scope of the Global Strategy.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

The Implementation Plan of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics is a long-term programme of capacity development to rebuild a sustainable national agricultural statistical system. It has a long term perspective (up to 15 years), but follows a phased approach with the first phase covering the five-year period starting in 2012.

Main outputs for the period 2012-2016:

- Advocacy materials and technical tools promoting the need for and use of statistics for effective decision and policy purposes developed and applied in countries.
- Systems in place in countries for easy access and dissemination of national and subnational statistics such as CountrySTAT.
- Methodological guidelines, norms and statistical standards, handbooks and documentation of good practices for data collection, analysis and dissemination and technical assistance provided to countries to apply the methodologies.
- New cost-effective methodologies in data collection, elaboration, analysis and presentation developed by leading research institutes, with a synergic approach, avoiding duplication of efforts and technical assistance provided to countries.
- A living data base which includes relevant research projects and best practices for sharing knowledge and a roster of experts.
- Technical assistance procedures developed and harmonized for improving institutional, organizational and technical capacity of agricultural statistical systems and applied at regional and country level.
- A network of agricultural statistics offices to exchange experiences and practices.
- Training material produced, including e-learning and used at regional and country level.

Country assessment, research, technical assistance and training are the technical components of the Action Plan and have been integrated in a logical framework to ensure that the results of one component feed the others.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

The implementation of the Global Strategy will rely mainly on non regular budget funds. About 82 million dollars are needed for setting up the Global and Regional Offices, for carrying out normative work and for training and technical assistance at regional and country levels.

A multi donor trust fund has been established at FAO, and FAO will act as administrator of the fund. The Global Office will be based in FAO Statistics Division and will ensure overall technical coordination of the implementation of the Global Strategy at global level and with regions. It will establish standards, provide centralized technical and practical guidance, on cross-regional issues.

Methods of follow up, including evaluation of the results of the activity:

A system for monitoring and reporting on implementation at every level has been established to ensure accountability. Performance indicators, targets, and the milestones to be met have been identified for each component, and they will be used to determine whether implementation is on course.

The implementation structures at every level will ensure that activities undertaken at each level are well monitored and evaluated. The implementation partners of the Global Strategy at the global and regional levels will also contribute to the execution of the overall monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan. The overall M&E system will be coordinated by the Global Office based at FAO through the global governance mechanism. The system itself will be prepared and executed by M&E Officers in Global and Regional Offices.

The Global Office will review the progress reports, annual audits, and financial statements submitted by the beneficiaries.

Follow-up activities will be organized at the regional level. These include internal and external evaluation, supervision missions, and assessment on the basis of objective indicators. Particular attention will be paid to the constraints encountered, with a view to resolving all bottlenecks.

On a quarterly and annual basis, the regional offices will prepare current and cumulative progress reports, indicating physical progress, procurement activities, and expenditures in accordance with the requirements of the funding agencies. Those reports will be consolidated at the global level within two months.

The supervision by the implementation structures will be closely linked to the plan's implementation schedule. It will include: (1) continuous supervision and implementation assistance through the missions to regions, implementing partners, and countries; (2) annual review of the work plan and budget; and (3) review of progress reports, procurement, correspondence, and implementation assistance to countries. Supervision will focus on the physical implementation, management performance, and financial control. The key areas will include: (1) coordination of office performance, implementation progress, and disbursement and accounting practices; (2) physical implementation of the targets as agreed upon; and (3) financial control—maintenance of adequate control at all levels of implementation.

The reporting system will track the progress of plan implementation, provide stakeholders with regular status updates related to the implementation plan, and alert them on any changes to the original plan.

The following important tools will be used to monitor and evaluate progress in plan implementation at the national and regional levels:

- Annual national and regional reports on country progress toward providing the minimum set of core data
- Current/annual cumulative national and regional progress reports and impact assessments: to be produced by countries
- National and regional reports on appraisal/quality implementation plan evaluation.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

Strategic Objective H- Improved food security and better nutrition

Organizational Result H04- Strengthened capacity of member countries and other stakeholders to generate, manage, analyse and access data and statistics for improved food security and better nutrition

Organizational Output- H04G201 - Support provided to strengthen national capacities in producing, managing and using statistics, information and knowledge, taking into account gender and other social dimensions when relevant.

Product H04G20105- Implementation of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics

(IV) Analysis of the quality of trade statistics, trade aggregates and trade indices calculation

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Mariana, Campeanu, ESS.

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed and what it is supposed to achieve:

Various analytical tools are used to identify the outliers, validity of reported and estimated data etc.

Description of the main content of the activity (e.g. types and/or areas of statistical analysis, resulting in annotated statistical tables and annexes and their dissemination) and target customers: Various activities, tables and techniques.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

Increased quality of data disseminated.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

Team B and C members and consultants.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Internet, FAO Statistical Yearbook.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

G04- G2040102.

(IV) FAO Statistical Yearbooks

New activity in 2012/13

Responsible Officer and division: Adam Prakash, ESS.

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed and what it is supposed to achieve:

There lacks a “one stop shop” for statistical indicators related to the many dimensions of food and agriculture. This new suite of publications provides a thematic analysis of sectoral trends accompanied by text covering the issues.

Description of the main content of the activity (e.g. types and/or areas of statistical analysis, resulting in annotated statistical tables and annexes and their dissemination) and target customers:

The publication draws from a host of datasets: FAOSTAT, World Bank, other UN agencies, to produce a visual synthesis of trends in food and agriculture. The yearbook houses some 350 statistical indicators based on these datasets. A derivative pocketbook contains country profiles based on these indicators. A novel feature is that the products have been generated from script using R and LaTeX.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed: Both electronic and print format and a dedicated website.

The main (world) yearbook together with a pocketbook has been completed. Regional editions are now being prepared.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships.. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

Carried out in-house, with the help of three consultants.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Website and hard copies.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

“Communication”.

(IV) Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions and Mitigation Potentials in Agriculture (MAGHG)

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Marija Tapio-Bistrom, Francesco N Tubiello (NRC); Robert Mayo, Carola Fabi (ESS).

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed and what it is supposed to achieve:

Provide developing countries with the ability to more easily compile and report the annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of their agriculture sectors, in compliance with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) climate policy requirements. Currently, developing countries report their GHG emissions within their UNFCCC National Communications, at irregular intervals. A few countries have never reported, while most developing countries have reported typically two-three times since 1990. As a result, there is currently no coherent, regularly updated, global database of GHG emissions from agriculture for all countries and years since 1990. Using annual data from FAOSTAT, this project will build a database and update it yearly, which will be used for global, regional and country level analysis. Information on GHG emissions from agriculture can inform developing countries about options for climate change mitigation, helping to identify appropriate international climate financing needs.

Description of the main content of the activity (e.g. types and/or areas of statistical analysis, resulting in annotated statistical tables and annexes and their dissemination) and target customers:

Analytical reports for countries' GHG emission profiles, including trends, based on datasets in FAOSTAT.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

Database of GHG emissions by country since 1990, with country and regional level analysis of contribution by activity data, regional comparisons and contribution to global emissions by gas (i.e., CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O).

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

Activity to be carried out by a team in NRC and ESS comprised of in-house staff and consultants. Some collaborations across FAO departments (Forestry, Fisheries, AG) are envisioned, as well as with IPCC and UNFCCC.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Internet, with two new domains within FAOSTAT database: GHG Agriculture and GHG Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF). FAO Publications; Journal Articles; Conferences and Workshops; NRC and ESS data portal (under development).

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

Strategic Objective F - Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources and improved responses to global environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture.

Organizational Result F05 - Countries have strengthened capacities to address emerging environmental challenges, such as climate change and bioenergy.

Organizational Output F05L205 - National capacities for planning of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies in agriculture and in the implementation of sustainable bioenergy policies and programmes strengthened.

Project name (if appropriate):

Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions and Mitigation Potentials in Agriculture (MAGHG).

(IV) Processing and analysis of household income and expenditure survey data for the assessment of household food security

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Nathalie Troubat, ESS.

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed and what it is supposed to achieve:

Issue: In its mandate to monitor hunger worldwide, FAO is facing the challenge to produce yearly estimates of the prevalence of undernourishment and of the number of undernourished in more than 180 countries. These estimates are based on available information on food availability and on how food access is distributed in the country, used to estimate a distribution of dietary energy consumption for a representative individual in the population to be compared with the same representative individual's dietary energy requirement.

For most countries, the only source of information on how the available supply of food is distributed across the population is the food consumption data recorded in household income and expenditure surveys (HIES) data. HIES are conducted periodically in many countries with the purpose of monitoring households' expenditure patterns and to determine their purchasing power.

Challenges: A large number of nationally representative HIES are available worldwide, but not all of them include information on actual types and quantities of food consumed. Moreover, as the primary objective of these surveys has not been the collection of habitual food consumption in the household, the data collected on food acquisitions need to be carefully processed before obtaining the needed estimates.

In many cases, detailed micro-data containing information that allows for food consumption data correction is not easily accessible for confidentiality reasons. Over the years, ESS has developed partnerships with statistical offices where FAO professionals have assisted national officers in processing household survey data, while at the same time granting access to the needed micro data.

What it is supposed to achieve:

With this activity ESS aims to:

1. Consolidate the repository of HIES micro data available in ESS
2. Development of proper statistical procedures to control for noise present in the food consumption data
3. Use of the food consumption data extracted from HIES to:
 - 3.1 update and revise the parameters used by FAO to estimate number of undernourished;
 - 3.2 inform food balance sheets;
 - 3.3 calculate food security indicators at national and sub national levels to inform policy makers;
 - 3.4 provide guidelines on how to improve the collection and the quality of food consumption data.

Description of the main content of the activity (e.g. types and/or areas of statistical analysis, resulting in annotated statistical tables and annexes and their dissemination) and target customers:

The main activity consists in the processing of HIES micro data to obtain estimates of the parameters to be used in the calculation of the prevalence of undernourished presented in the FAO State of Food Insecurity in the World (SOFI) publication. In addition, indicators on food security at national and sub national level can be derived from household surveys to inform food policy makers on who and where the food insecure are.

Over the years ESS has developed a set of computerized routines that constitute the so-called Food Security Statistical Module (FSSM) to help in this process. The main steps involved in the processing of HIES data for food security analysis consist of:

1. preparing a set of input files containing information on: (a) food consumption data, (b) household members' characteristics and (c) households' characteristics and (d) nutrient conversion tables to match the food items included in the food consumption data with quantities of micro and macro nutrients;
2. define the appropriate treatment of the survey data to correct for seasonality and other sources of discrepancies between the recorded data and the needed estimate of household level habitual food consumption;
3. execute the routines included in the FSSM to derive a set of indicators on food insecurity at national and sub national level.

In addition to the parameters needed to inform the estimate of the prevalence of undernourishment, the major output from processing a survey is a set of tables containing indicators on availability of and access to food at national and sub national level that can be used for food security monitoring and policy evaluation. The information produced is used to inform several publications and a dedicated domain in the Statistical Division's webpage data section.

The target audience is composed of researchers and policy makers involved in food security analysis from an economic, social and nutritional point of view. Detailed data on households' food consumption obtained from these surveys is indeed the most valuable resource, for example, for gender sensitive analysis or for nutritional assessments at the population level.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

To date, 79 surveys referring to countries representative of all regions of the world (16 for CIS, 21 for Asia, 14 for LAC, 25 for Africa and 3 for Middle East and North Africa) have been processed. Efforts are being devoted to gaining access to the elementary data from a large number of more recent surveys. The goal is to obtain access to all the most recent available surveys within 2013.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

This activity is carried out both by ESS staff and by officers from National Statistical Offices (NSOs). Surveys are processed in-house by staff or consultants and by staff from NSOs either in the context of a National Demonstration Centre (NDC) or of a National Workshop, during which local professionals are instructed on how to process food consumption data for food security analysis.

Access to raw datasets is granted to ESS either by the countries (bringing in the raw survey data is a prerequisite for a country to attend a NDC or a national workshop) or by the sharing of the access rights enjoyed by other international organizations through different joint activities (World Bank, UNICEF, WHO, IFPRI).

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Estimates of the prevalence and number of undernourished for all countries, based in part on the parameters obtained from HIES processing, are available in the State of Food Insecurity in the World (SOFI) published by FAO each year since 1999 and available on the web.

The extended list of indicators on food security at national, regional and product levels are available as Excel tables obtained as outputs of the FSSM, and are not available as such on the web. Food security assessment for nine countries (Armenia, Cambodia, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malawi, Mozambique, Philippines, Sudan and Tajikistan) and an analysis of food security indicators can be found on the web in the ESS food security webpage (<http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/fs-methods/fsreports/en/>).

Two edited volumes on “Deriving Food Security Information from National Household Budget Surveys” (FAO, 2008) and “ Integrating Food Security Information in National Statistical Systems (FAO, 2012) have been published in the context of the EC-FAO Food Security Information for action Programme and are available on the web:

<ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/011/i0430e/i0430e.pdf>

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/015/i2588e/i2588e.pdf> .

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

This activity falls under organizational output: H04G203 - Statistical data and information related to food and nutrition security are produced, validated, managed and disseminated, taking into account gender and other social dimensions when relevant, the main products of this activity being: H04G20302 (Updated estimates of undernourishment and other food security statistics at national level 2012 and 2013, based on data from FBS and HHSS) and H04G20303 (Analysis of food insecurity at sub-national level based on the data from HHSS).

(V) Interagency and Expert Group on Agricultural and Rural Statistics

New activity in 2012/13

Responsible Officer and division: Pietro Gennari, ESS.

Indicate where and when the meeting or workshop will take place, who is hosting it, who are intended to participate, expected number of participants, if it's a regular or an ad hoc event etc.:

The Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Agricultural and Rural Statistics will be comprised of high-level experts in statistics for food security, sustainable agriculture and rural development from national governments and international organizations. The Secretariat of the IAEG will be held at FAO. The membership will ensure regional representation and a broad range of experience drawn from countries, international agencies, academia, and other subject matter experts. The IAEG may consider establishing task teams on specific topics. The IAEG will meet at least once a year.

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed by the meeting or workshop and what it is supposed to achieve:

The Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Agricultural and Rural Statistics will guide methodological developments in statistics for food security, sustainable agriculture, and rural development. To achieve these objectives, the IAEG will focus on the following: a) Providing guidance on tools, standards and methodologies to the Global Office during the implementation of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics b) Reviewing key initiatives and strategies in the development of food security, sustainable agriculture, and rural development statistics c) Reviewing and providing expert guidance on methodologies and identifying technical issues in relation to statistics on food security, sustainable agriculture, and rural development d) Facilitating the coordination and integration of statistics on food security, sustainable agriculture, and rural development with related international statistical standards from other statistical domains.

Indicate type of output expected from the meeting or workshop:

Detailed activities and outputs are to be determined by the IAEG and will include an bi-annual report to the UN Statistical Commission on the progress made in its activities.

Indicate how the output of the meeting will be recorded and disseminated:

There will be a summary of each meeting and an bi-annual report to the UN Statistical Commission.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries: To be decided.

Strategic objectives and organizational result and output (according to PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

H04G210 Standards, methods and tools for producing and managing statistics, information and knowledge are developed, maintained and made available.

(V) Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions and Mitigation Potentials in Agriculture (MAGHG)

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Marija Tapio-Bistrom, Francesco N Tubiello (NRC); Robert Mayo, Carola Fabi (ESS).

Indicate where and when the meeting or workshop will take place, who is hosting it, who are intended to participate, expected number of participants, if it's a regular or an ad hoc event etc.:

Asia and Pacific Commission on Agriculture Statistics (APCAS), October 2012, Dalat, Vietnam. Hosted by FAO Training workshop on GHG data collection/ reporting prior and attached to the APCAS meeting in September in Vietnam.

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed by the meeting or workshop and what it is supposed to achieve:

Provide developing countries participants with the ability to more easily compile and report the annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of their agriculture sectors, in compliance with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) climate policy requirements, with increased coherence across reporting agencies within a country. Currently, developing countries report their GHG emissions within their UNFCCC National Communications, at irregular intervals. A few countries have never reported, while most developing countries have reported typically two-three times since 1990. In addition, the basic activity data used is often inconsistent across reporting agencies (Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Environment; Rural Statistical Offices).

Indicate type of output expected from the meeting or workshop:

Improved GHG emission reporting for specific categories, including emissions from fertilizer use (inorganic and manure); livestock (enteric fermentation and waste management); and land use change.

Indicate how the output of the meeting will be recorded and disseminated:

Report and web dissemination.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

Activity to be carried out by a team in NRC and ESS comprised of in-house staff and consultants. Some collaborations across FAO departments (Forestry, Fisheries, AG) are envisioned, as well as with IPCC and UNFCCC. Funding from a Trust Fund from Germany and Norway.

Strategic objectives and organizational result and output (according to PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

Strategic Objective F - Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources and improved responses to global environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture.

Organizational Result F05 - Countries have strengthened capacities to address emerging environmental challenges, such as climate change and bioenergy.

Organizational Output F05L205 - National capacities for planning of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies in agriculture and in the implementation of sustainable bioenergy policies and programmes strengthened.

(V) Workshops on IHSN-Census and Micro data Toolkit

New activity in 2012/13

Responsible Officer and division: Mukesh Srivastava, ESS.

Indicate where and when the meeting or workshop will take place, who is hosting it, who are intended to participate, expected number of participants, if it's a regular or an ad hoc event etc.:

Two regional workshops on international household survey network (IHSN)-census:

- Caribbean: Port of Spain, Trinidad 5-9 March 2012; 22 participants in 10 countries.
- Latin America: 2012, participants, countries and location to be decided.

Workshops will be hosted by Paris21/IHSN and FAO.

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed by the meeting or workshop and what it is supposed to achieve:

To provide participants with training on the documentation, archiving and dissemination of agriculture census and survey (micro)data, based on the data documentation initiative (DDI) and Dublin Core Initiative (DCI) standards for documentation.

Indicate type of output expected from the meeting or workshop:

Agriculture census micro data documented.

Indicate how the output of the meeting will be recorded and disseminated:

Documented datasets to be disseminated on country websites.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

Partnership and funding with Paris21/IHSN.

Strategic objectives and organizational result and output (according to PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

H04G201: Support provided to strengthen national capacities in producing, managing and using statistics, information and knowledge, taking into account gender and other social dimensions when relevant.

TRADE AND MARKET DIVISION (EST):

(I) Data collection and dissemination

Banana country balance sheets (BCBS)
Citrus country balance sheets (BCBS)
Country cereal balance sheets (CCBS)
Dairy country balance sheets (DCBS)
Hides and skins country balance sheets (HCBS)
Meat country balance sheets (MCBS)
Sugar country balance sheets (SCBS)
Tropical fruit country balance sheets (FCBS)
Collection and processing of data on jute, kenaf and hard fibres
Collection and processing of data on tea
Research, collection and analysis of the oilseeds complex
Collection of monthly series on international prices of selected food commodities
FAO Food price index and FAO Commodity price indices
International agricultural commodity prices
Global information and early warning system (GIEWS) national food prices database
Global information and early warning system (GIEWS) food aid shipments/deliveries database

(V) International meetings and workshops

Intergovernmental Group (IGG) on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres, and Intergovernmental Group (IGG) on Hard Fibres
Intergovernmental Group (IGG) on Tea

(I) Banana country balance sheets (BCBS)

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Chang, Kaison, EST.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:
World coverage. Member countries and international community at large as customers.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Data are collected for bananas for the following variables and the time series starts from 1973: Imports, Exports.

Frequency of data collection: Continuous basis.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire): June.

Frequency of data dissemination:

About 2 to 4 major disseminations per year and had hoc reports at any time.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:

Method of data collection:

- 1) **Paper questionnaire:**
- 2) **Electronic questionnaire:** Used for the major countries.
- 3) **Web questionnaire**
- 4) **Data harvesting**
- 5) **Publications, news agencies etc.:** Variety of web sources are used for official and unofficial data, publications and hard copy reports.
- 6) **Other, please specify:** E-mail.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- c. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT? FAOSTAT.**
- d. **Indicate which other IOs collect and disseminate more or less the same data or complementary data:**

Software used: Visual Basic.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc.):

Internet/e-mail, Statistical bulletins and Publications.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity: G04G204 and G04G205.

(I) Citrus country balance sheets (BCBS)

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Shui Shangan, EST.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers: World coverage. Member countries and international community at large as customers.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Data are collected for citrus fresh and processed (in fresh fruit equivalent) for the following variables and the time series starts from 1970: Production quantity, Imports, Exports, Manufactured and Waste.

Frequency of data collection: On a continuous basis.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire): June.

Frequency of data dissemination:

About 2 to 4 major disseminations per year and had hoc reports at any time.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:

Method of data collection:

- 1) **Paper questionnaire:**
- 2) **Electronic questionnaire:** Used for the major countries.
- 3) **Web questionnaire**
- 4) **Data harvesting**
- 5) **Publications, news agencies etc.:** Variety of web sources are used for official and unofficial data, publications and hard copy reports.
- 6) **Other, please specify:** e-mail.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- e. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**
FAOSTAT.
- f. **Indicate which other IOs collect and disseminate more or less the same data or complementary data:**

Software used: Visual Basic.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc.):

Internet/e-mail, statistical bulletins and publications.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity: G04G204 and G04G205.

(I) Country cereal balance sheets (CCBS)

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Liliana Balbi, Shukri Ahmed, Paul Racionzer, Concepcion Calpe, EST.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

Maintenance of annual country cereal supply and utilization balance sheets through collection of reported data from official and unofficial sources and/or estimation/forecasting of own values where necessary. The balances are the backbone of the GIEWS food security monitoring and early warning activities as well as the EST global cereal monitoring work in general. Although use of the full database is generally restricted to internal FAO only, selected key data is regularly published (tables and charts) for the international community at large, via hardcopy and electronic web-based products.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Data are collected for the following variables and the time series starts from 1980.

- Production quantity
- MY¹⁴ Imports
- MY Commercial Imports
- MY Food Aid
- J/J¹⁵ Imports
- Food Use
- Feed Use
- Other Uses
- MY Exports
- J/J Exports
- Closing Stocks
- Government stocks
- Population

Frequency of data collection: On a continuous basis.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

Frequency of data dissemination:

About 4 to 6 major disseminations per year but ad hoc reports can be requested/required at any time.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:

About 4 to 6 major disseminations per year; country report are disseminated when necessary, ad hoc reports can be requested/required at any time.

Method of data collection:

Questionnaires are used for some countries but are not a major source of data. A variety of web sources are used for official and unofficial data. Otherwise data are collected via e-mail, hard copy reports and country visits.

¹⁴ MY = Market Year

¹⁵ J/J = July/June

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**

Population data are periodically checked directly against UNPD data but can also be taken from FAOSTAT.

- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:**

USDA and IGC (International Grain Council) collect and disseminate similar data but with less variables and less country coverage.

Software used: Excel, Pentaho Dashboard Framework + customized html & JavaScript, PostgreSQL, Access, Visual Basic, Talend Studio

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc

Internet/Intranet, e-mail and publications.

Internet:

GIEWS Country Brief: <http://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/index.jsp>;

Cereal Supply/Demand Balances for Africa: <http://www.fao.org/giews/english/ewi/cerealbs/3.htm>

Agriculture Market Information System: <http://www.amis-outlook.org/>

Publication:

Food Outlook: <http://www.fao.org/giews/english/fo/index.htm>

Crop Prospect and Food Situation: <http://www.fao.org/giews/english/cpfs/index.htm>

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity:

H05G120 Global, regional & country level food security monitoring, information and analysis.

I01G103 Effective early warning based on anomaly detection and vulnerability assessment, with state of the art analytical tools.

(I) Dairy country balance sheets (DCBS)

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: C. Calpe, EST.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

Maintenance of annual country dairy supply and utilization balance sheets through collection of reported data from official and unofficial sources and/or estimation/forecasting of own values where necessary. The balances are the backbone of EST global market monitoring work in general. Although use of the full database is generally restricted to internal FAO only, selected key data is regularly published (tables and charts) for the international community at large, via hardcopy and electronic web-based products.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Data are collected for the following variables and the time series starts from 1980: Dairy Animal Inventories, Production Quantity, Imports, and Exports.

Frequency of data collection: On a continuous basis.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

Frequency of data dissemination:

About 2 to 4 major disseminations per year but ad hoc reports can be requested/required at any time.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: Food Outlook publication twice a year (May/Nov).

Method of data collection:

- 1) **Paper questionnaire:** No.
- 2) **Electronic questionnaire:** No.
- 3) **Web questionnaire:** No.
- 4) **Data harvesting:**
- 5) **Publications, news agencies etc.:** USDA, Reuters, Feedinfo, AgraEurope (Dairy Markets) etc.
- 6) **Other, please specify:** Variety of web sources (national statistics offices, national online news sites etc) are used for official and unofficial data.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**
UNPD (population data).
FAOStat (some production and trade data)
Comtrade (trade data)
GTIS (trade data)

b. Indicate which other IOs collect and disseminate more or less the same data or complementary data:

Software used: Visual Basic.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Internet/e-mail and publications.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

SO: G - Enabling environment for markets to improve livelihoods and rural development.

OR: G04 - Countries have increased awareness of and capacity to analyse developments in international agricultural markets, trade policies and trade rules to identify trade opportunities and to formulate appropriate and effective pro-poor trade policies and strategies.

Organizational Output: G04G2040204 - Short term market reviews (Food Outlook, FAO Rice Market Monitor, Oilseeds Monthly Price and Policy Update, Monthly News Report on Grains).

(I) Hides and skins, data collection and processing

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Kaison Chang, EST.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers: World, Harmonized System, ad-hoc requests by researchers and experts in the sector.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Data are collected for the following variables starting from 1970: imports, exports, export values, prices. Data are collected for calendar year.

Frequency of data collection: On a continuous basis.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire): n/a.

Frequency of data dissemination: Once a year.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: Usually in December.

Method of data collection:

- 1) Paper questionnaire:
- 2) Electronic questionnaire:
- 3) Web questionnaire
- 4) Data harvesting
- 5) Publications, news agencies etc.:
- 6) Other, please specify: UN Comtrade website.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO): No.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**

UN Comtrade: trade data taken directly.

- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:** None.

Software used: Visual Basic.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Internet, publications.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity: G04G106.

Links to further supportive information: EST website, Hides and Skins page.

(I) Meat country balance sheets (MCBS)

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: C. Calpe, EST.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers: Maintenance of annual country meat supply and utilization balance sheets through collection of reported data from official and unofficial sources and/or estimation/forecasting of own values where necessary. The balances are the backbone of EST global market monitoring work in general. Although use of the full database is generally restricted to internal FAO only, selected key data is regularly published (tables and charts) for the international community at large, via hardcopy and electronic web-based products.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Data are collected for the following variables and the time series starts from 1980: Inventories, Slaughtering, Live Imports, Live Exports, Production Quantity, Imports, Exports, and Closing Stocks.

Frequency of data collection: On a continuous basis.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

Frequency of data dissemination:

About 2 to 4 major disseminations per year but ad hoc reports can be requested/required at any time.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: Food Outlook publication twice a year (May/Nov).

Method of data collection:

- 1) **Paper questionnaire:** No.
- 2) **Electronic questionnaire:** No.
- 3) **Web questionnaire:** No.
- 4) **Data harvesting:**
- 5) **Publications, news agencies etc.:** USDA, Reuters, Feedinfo, AgraEurope etc.
- 6) **Other, please specify:** A variety of web sources (national statistics offices, national online news sites etc) are used for official and unofficial data.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**
UNPD (population data).
FAOStat (some production and trade data).
Comtrade (trade data).
GTIS (trade data).
- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:**

Software used: Visual Basic.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Internet/e-mail and publications.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity:

SO: G - Enabling environment for markets to improve livelihoods and rural development.

OR: G04 - Countries have increased awareness of and capacity to analyse developments in international agricultural markets, trade policies and trade rules to identify trade opportunities and to formulate appropriate and effective pro-poor trade policies and strategies.

Organizational Output: G04G2040204 - Short term market reviews (Food Outlook, FAO Rice Market Monitor, Oilseeds Monthly Price and Policy Update, Monthly News Report on Grains).

(I) Sugar country balance sheets (SCBS)

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: El Mamoun Amrouk, EST.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers: Maintenance of annual country sugar supply and utilization balance sheets through collection of reported data from official and unofficial sources and/or estimation/forecasting of own values where necessary. The balances are the backbone of EST global market monitoring work in general. Although use of the full database is generally restricted to internal FAO only, selected key data is regularly published (tables and charts) for the international community at large, via hardcopy and electronic web-based products.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Data are collected for the following variables and the time series starts from 1980: Area harvested, yield, production quantity, imports, exports, and closing stocks.

Frequency of data collection:

On a continuous basis.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire): n/a.

Frequency of data dissemination:

About 2 major disseminations per year but ad hoc reports can be requested/required at any time.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: June/November.

Method of data collection:

- 1) **Paper questionnaire:**
- 2) **Electronic questionnaire:**
- 3) **Web questionnaire**
- 4) **Data harvesting**
- 5) **Publications, news agencies etc.:** A variety of publications, web sources, hard copy reports.
- 6) **Other, please specify:**

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO): No.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**
FAOSTAT.
- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:**
International Sugar Organization (ISO).

Software used: Visual Basic.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Internet/e-mail and publications.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity: G04G204.

(I) Tropical fruit country balance sheets (FCBS)

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Kaison Chang, EST.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers: Maintenance of annual country tropical fruit supply and utilization balance sheets through collection of reported data from official and unofficial sources and/or estimation/forecasting of own values where necessary. The balances are the backbone of EST global market monitoring work in general. Although use of the full database is generally restricted to internal FAO only, selected key data is regularly published (tables and charts) for the international community at large, via hardcopy and electronic web-based products.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Data are collected for the following variables and the time series starts from 1980: area harvested, yield, production quantity, imports, exports, and closing stocks.

Frequency of data collection: On a continuous basis.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire): n/a.

Frequency of data dissemination:

About 1 to 2 major dissemination per year but ad hoc reports can be requested/required at any time.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: May/October.

Method of data collection:

- 1) **Paper questionnaire:**
- 2) **Electronic questionnaire:**
- 3) **Web questionnaire**
- 4) **Data harvesting**
- 5) **Publications, news agencies etc.:** A variety of publications, web sources, hard copy reports.
- 6) **Other, please specify:**

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO): No.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**
FAOSTAT.
- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:**
No.

Software used: Visual Basic.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Internet/e-mail and publications.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity: G04G204, G04G205.

(I) Collection and processing of data on jute, kenaf and hard fibres

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Kaison Chang, EST.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

We cover information on jute and kenaf and hard fibres (abaca, sisal and coir). The classification used is based on the Harmonized System codes.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

We collect information at the world level for jute and kenaf, and for hard fibres (abaca, sisal and coir) on production, trade, stocks, consumption, and prices. Data sets are available from 1970/1980.

Frequency of data collection:

Continuous – however, the major update occurs when we receive the completed questionnaires.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire): March.

Frequency of data dissemination: Once per year.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: December.

Method of data collection:

- 1) **Paper questionnaire:** Yes.
- 2) **Electronic questionnaire:** Yes.
- 3) **Web questionnaire**
- 4) **Data harvesting**
- 5) **Publications, news agencies etc.:** IMF.
- 6) **Other, please specify:** COMTRADE.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO): No.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**

COMTRADE for trade data. FAOSTAT is sometimes referred in order to compare production figures.

- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:**

Software used:

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Internet and publications, statistical bulletins on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity: G01G106.

Links to further supportive information: EST Website.

(I) Collection and processing of data on tea

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Kaison Chang, EST.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

We cover information on tea (black tea, green tea, instant tea and other teas). The classification used is based on the Harmonized System codes.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

We collect information for the world on tea production, trade, stocks, consumption, and prices. Data sets are available from 1970.

Frequency of data collection:

Continuous – however, the major update occurs when we receive the completed questionnaires.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire): May.

Frequency of data dissemination: Once per year.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: December.

Method of data collection:

- 1) **Paper questionnaire:** Yes.
- 2) **Electronic questionnaire:** Yes.
- 3) **Web questionnaire**
- 4) **Data harvesting**
- 5) **Publications, news agencies etc.:**
ITC (International Tea Committee), IMF.
- 6) **Other, please specify:** COMTRADE.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO): No.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**

COMTRADE for trade data. FAOSTAT is sometimes referred to in order to compare production figures.

- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:**

International Tea Committee (ITC) disseminates some data similar to ours.

Software used:

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Internet and publications.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity: G01G106.

Links to further supportive information: EST Website.

(I) Research, collection and analysis of the oilseeds complex

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Peter Thoenes, EST.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

a) Maintenance of oilseed complex supply and utilization balance sheets (OCBS) through collection of reported data from official and unofficial sources and/or estimation/forecasting of own values where necessary. Although use of the full database is generally restricted to FAO, selected key data is regularly published (tables and charts) for the international community at large, via hardcopy, publications and electronic web-based products including for AMIS. Coverage is for all countries, using FAO and internal classification.

b) Maintenance of a price database for individual oilseeds, oils and meals. Calculation of a price index for oilseeds oils and meals linked to the main price database. Data are disseminated via hardcopy and electronic web-based products.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

a) OCBS data are collected for the following variables: area harvested, yield, production, imports (quantity), exports (quantity), closing stocks, seed crushing rates, oil and meal extraction rates for trade and domestic use. Time series start from 1980.

b) Prices collected are selected import prices reported by Oil World. Price dataset starts in 1970.

Frequency of data collection: On a continuous basis.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire): n/a

Frequency of data dissemination:

a) Monthly dissemination in different forms and with different coverage.

b) Prices and indices are disseminated on a monthly base in various forms.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: a) Monthly (see above). b) Monthly (see above).

Method of data collection:

1) **Paper questionnaire:**

2) **Electronic questionnaire:**

3) **Web questionnaire**

4) **Data harvesting:** A variety of web sources are used for official and unofficial data.

5) **Publications, news agencies etc.:** A variety of web sources are used for official and unofficial data.

6) **Other, please specify:**

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

- Periodical data comparison and reconciliation exercises with ESS.

- Informal exchange of data with various IOs.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**

S/D data exchanged with World Bank, COMTRADE, IMF (income), UNPD (population), International Olive Council, OECD, APCC, IGC. No channeling of data through FAOSTAT.

- b. **Indicate which other IOs collect and disseminate more or less the same data or complementary data: n/a.**

Software used: Visual basic, Excel.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

FAO webpage, publications, and mailing list/networks.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

SO: G - Enabling environment for markets to improve livelihoods and rural development.

OR: G04 - Countries have increased awareness of and capacity to analyse developments in international agricultural markets, trade policies and trade rules to identify trade opportunities and to formulate appropriate and effective pro-poor trade policies and strategies.

Organizational Output: G04G2040204 - Short term market reviews (Food Outlook, FAO Rice Market Monitor, Oilseeds Monthly Price and Policy Update, Monthly News Report on Grains).

Links to further supportive information:

Dedicated FAO webpage on <http://www.fao.org/economic/est/est-commodities/oilcrops/en/>

(I) Collection of monthly series on international prices of selected food commodities

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: A. Abbassian, EST

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

Activity: Collection of monthly series on international prices of selected commodities, in order to compute the FAO Food Price Index and FAO Commodity Price Indices.

Customers: Global commodity/food market analysts, governments, the media and the general public.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

International (export) price series for wheat, maize, rice, SMP, WMP, cheese, oils and fats, oil meals, poultry/pig/bovine/ovine meat and sugar.

Frequency of data collection: Monthly.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire): n/a.

Frequency of data dissemination: Monthly.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:

International prices series, converted to indices using trade based weights, are disseminated via the FAO World Food Situation Portal, generally on the first Thursday of each month. Monthly release dates for 2012 are as follows: 12 January, 09 February, 08 March, 05 April, 03 May, 07 June, 05 July, 06 September, 04 October, 08 November, 06 December.

Method of data collection: Publications, internet pages and web-based databases.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

Data is collected entirely by staff from the FAO Trade and Markets Division, although some series are compiled by other International Organizations.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**

International Grain Council (IGC): Wheat price index, sourced directly.

World Bank: Meat export price series, sourced directly.

European Commission: Meat export prices, sourced directly.

International Sugar Organization (ISO): Sugar export prices, sourced directly.

- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:**

Partly: World Bank, International Monetary Fund, International Grains Council.

Software used: Excel.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Internet: Individual divisional commodity market web-pages (<http://www.fao.org/economic/est/est-commodities/en/>) ; International commodity price database (<http://www.fao.org/economic/est/statistical-data/est-cpd/en/>)

Publications: Food Outlook (<http://www.fao.org/GIEWS/english/fo/index.htm>); Rice Market Monitor (<http://www.fao.org/economic/est/publications/rice-publications/rice-market-monitor-rmm/en/>); Oilcrops Monthly Price and Policy Update (<http://www.fao.org/economic/est/publications/oilcrops-publications/oilcrops-monthly-price-and-policy-update/en/>)

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity:

SO: G - Enabling environment for markets to improve livelihoods and rural development.

OR: G04 - Countries have increased awareness of and capacity to analyse developments in international agricultural markets, trade policies and trade rules to identify trade opportunities and to formulate appropriate and effective pro-poor trade policies and strategies.

Organizational Output: G04G2040207 - World food situation portal and food price indices.

Links to further supportive information: n/a.

(I) FAO Food price index and FAO Commodity price indices

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: A. Abbassian, S. Mustafa, EST.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

Calculation of monthly food price indices to measure the change in international prices of a basket of food commodities.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Contents: The FAO Food Price Index: a measure of the monthly change in international prices of a basket of food commodities.

The FAO Food Commodity Price Indices: depicting changes in monthly international prices of major food commodities.

Customers: Global commodity/food market analysts, governments, media and general public.

Frequency of data collection: Monthly.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire): n/a.

Frequency of data dissemination: Monthly.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:

International prices series, converted to indices using trade based weights, are disseminated via the FAO World Food Situation Portal, generally on the first Thursday of each month. Monthly release dates for 2012 are as follows: 12 January, 09 February, 08 March, 05 April, 03 May, 07 June, 05 July, 06 September, 04 October, 08 November, 06 December.

Method of data collection: Publications, internet pages and web-based databases.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

Data is collected entirely by staff from the FAO Trade and Markets Division, although some series are compiled by other International Organizations.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**

International Grain Council (IGC): Wheat price index, sourced directly.

World Bank: Meat export price series, sourced directly.

European Commission: Meat export prices, sourced directly.

International Sugar Organization (ISO): Sugar export prices, sourced directly.

- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:**

Partly: World Bank, International Monetary Fund, International Grains Council.

Software used: Excel.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Internet: FAO World Food Situation Portal (<http://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/wfs-home/>).

Publications: Food Outlook (<http://www.fao.org/GIEWS/english/fo/index.htm>); Global Food Price Monitor (<http://www.fao.org/giews/english/gfpm/index.htm>).

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

SO: G - Enabling environment for markets to improve livelihoods and rural development.

OR: G04 - Countries have increased awareness of and capacity to analyse developments in international agricultural markets, trade policies and trade rules to identify trade opportunities and to formulate appropriate and effective pro-poor trade policies and strategies.

Organizational Output: G04G2040207 - World food situation portal and food price indices.

(I) International agricultural commodity prices

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Pedro Arias, EST.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

Collection of export prices of the major agricultural commodities traded internationally to provide a reference database including latest prices required for EST global/regional food situation monitoring and trade and market studies. Prices are also published on the web as a useful “one-stop” resource to governments and the international community at large.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Daily and weekly prices of major internationally traded commodities (about 40). Times series starts from 1980 but varies greatly according to commodity.

Frequency of data collection: On a continuous basis.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

Frequency of data dissemination: On a continuous basis.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:

Method of data collection:

Mostly from government and non-government international organizations e.g. USDA, IGC via web/e-mail/news agency.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**
- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:**
USDA, IGC.

Software used: Excel.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Internet/ e-mail and publications.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

(I) Global information and early warning system (GIEWS) national food prices database

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Liliana Balbi, EST.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

Collection of basic food commodity prices in selected markets for selected countries (mostly LIFDC). This activity is primarily being undertaken to allow analysis of latest basic food prices and short to medium-term price trends to be included in GIEWS food security monitoring and early warning activities. The price data system offers the possibility to convert values to USD/tonne or kg or to convert nominal prices to real prices.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Monthly price values are collected.

As of February 2012, 83 countries were included in the dataset (mostly LIFDC).

As of February 2012, 20 different food commodity categories were included in the database but coverage varies greatly according to country.

Time series spans from 1990 to current month but the start date varies greatly according to country/commodity.

As of February 2012, 28 international cereal export price series were included in the dataset.

Frequency of data collection: On a continuous basis.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

Frequency of data dissemination: On a continuous basis.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:

Method of data collection:

A variety of web sources are used for official and unofficial data. Otherwise, e-mail is used.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

Limited collaboration with WFP and FEWSNet.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**
- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:**

Software used: Excel, Access, Visual Basic, SQL, Java/Ajax Flash.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Internet, FTP download, Email and publications.

Internet:

GIEWS Food Price Data and Analysis Tool: <http://www.fao.org/giews/pricetool2/>

GIEWS Country Briefs: <http://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/index.jsp>

Publication:

Global Food Price Monitor: <http://www.fao.org/giews/english/gfpm/index.htm>

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity:

H05G120 Global, regional & country level food security monitoring, information and analysis.

I01G103 Effective early warning based on anomaly detection and vulnerability assessment, with state of the art analytical tools.

(I) Global information and early warning system (GIEWS) food aid shipments/deliveries database

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Liliana Balbi, Shukri Ahmed, Paul Racionzer, EST.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

Monitoring of food aid shipments/deliveries and commercial trade data in the Low-Income Food-Deficit countries. The food aid data comes direct from the World Food Programme (WFP) INTERFAIS database. We do not modify it but put it in our own database for the purpose of reporting according to our own specific needs i.e. by individual country market year when necessary and with all products in grain equivalent. The INTERFAIS data is complimented with commercial trade data from the CCBS database to permit the analysis of the LIFDC countries' actual import positions in the current year (i.e. total import requirements vis-à-vis commercial purchases and food aid).

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Quantities of food aid shipped/delivered. Series runs from 1988 onwards. Individual records have shipment & delivery date fields to nearest day but data is normally reported aggregated to calendar or marketing year.

Frequency of data collection: INTERFAIS data is received from WFP about 6 to 8 times annually.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

Frequency of data dissemination:

About 4 to 6 major disseminations per year but ad hoc reports can be requested/required at any time.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:

About 4 to 6 major disseminations per year but ad hoc reports can be requested/required at any time.

Method of data collection:

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

Food aid data shipments/deliveries are provided directly by WFP.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**
- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:**
WFP collect and disseminate this data.

Software used: Excel, Pentaho Dashboard Framework + customized html & JavaScript, PostgreSQL, Access

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Internet:

Cereal Supply/Demand Balances for Africa: <http://www.fao.org/giews/english/ewi/cerealbs/3.htm>

Publication:

Crop Prospect and Food Situation: <http://www.fao.org/giews/english/cpfs/index.htm>

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity:

H05G120 Global, regional & country level food security monitoring, information and analysis.

I01G103 Effective early warning based on anomaly detection and vulnerability assessment, with state of the art analytical tools.

**(V) Intergovernmental Group (IGG) on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres, and
Intergovernmental Group (IGG) on Hard Fibres**

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Kaison Chang, EST.

Indicate where and when the meeting or workshop will take place, who is hosting it, who are intended to participate, expected number of participants, if it's a regular or an ad hoc event etc.:
The IGG takes place every second year, the year that it doesn't take place, we usually have an Inter-
sessional Meeting.

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed by the meeting or workshop and what it is supposed to achieve:

Indicate type of output expected from the meeting or workshop:

Indicate how the output of the meeting will be recorded and disseminated:

The output of the meeting will be recorded in the respective Meeting Report and will be available on our website.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

In-house staff with the assistance of the FAO Representation Office of the country which is hosting the meeting (for logistics).

Strategic objectives and organizational result and output (according to PIREs) of the Statistical Activity: G04G108.

(V) Intergovernmental Group (IGG) on Tea

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Kaison Chang, EST.

Indicate where and when the meeting or workshop will take place, who is hosting it, who are intended to participate, expected number of participants, if it's a regular or an ad hoc event etc.:

The IGG takes place every second year, the year that it doesn't take place, we usually have an Inter-Sessional Meeting with over 100 participants.

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed by the meeting or workshop and what it is supposed to achieve:

Indicate type of output expected from the meeting or workshop:

Indicate how the output of the meeting will be recorded and disseminated:

The output of the meeting will be recorded in the respective Meeting Report and will be available on our website.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

In-house staff with the assistance of the FAO Representation Office of the country which is hosting the meeting (for logistics).

Strategic objectives and organizational result and output (according to PIRES) of the Statistical Activity: G04G108.

GENDER, EQUITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION (ESW):

(I) Data collection and dissemination

Gender and land rights database

(II) Statistical methodologies (including norms and standards)

Development and pilot testing of a rural employment module in Cambodia as part of the Agriculture Census 2013

(III) Statistical capacity building and projects (including non regular budget)

Capacity development workshops for National Statistics Offices (NSOs) on gender-disaggregated data (GDD)

Guidelines on generating and analyzing gender-disaggregated data

Guidance note of the International Partnership on Cooperation on Child Labour (IPCCLA) on child labour in agriculture sensitive survey design

(I) Gender and land rights database

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Ana Paula de la O Campos, ESW.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers: Country level information on social, economic, political and cultural issues related to the gender inequalities embedded in those rights is disseminated. No data collection is being performed at the moment, and statistics are collected from the World Bank and ESS (FAO).

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

The only statistical data provided by the dataset is the following: total number of holders, women holders, number of holdings under co-ownership, common property, number of rural households headed by women, GINI concentration index.

Frequency of data collection: It varies (depending on when funding is available); last in 2009.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire): n/a.

Frequency of data dissemination: Ongoing.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: n/a.

Method of data collection:

- 1) Paper questionnaire:
- 2) Electronic questionnaire:
- 3) Web questionnaire
- 4) Data harvesting
- 5) Publications, news agencies etc.: Yes.
- 6) Other, please specify: agricultural census, cadastres (when missions were performed): Yes.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO): n/a.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable): n/a

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**
- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:** n/a.

Software used:

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Internet (website).

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity: K3.

Links to further supportive information:
<http://www.fao.org/gender/landrights>

(II) Development and pilot testing of a rural employment module in Cambodia as part of the Agriculture Census 2013

New activity in 2012-13

Responsible Officer and division: ESS/RAP (lead); ESW (technical support): Elisenda Estruch, Bernd Seiffert and Peter Wobst, ESW.

Description of the main content of the activity relating to norms, standards and statistical methodology (sampling techniques, data editing methodology, census recommendations, classification etc.) and target customers:

Contribute to address the poor understanding of decent rural employment through the improvement of rural employment data collection and processing in agriculture surveys, censuses and programme monitoring, also enabling relevant disaggregation by sex, age, occupation, type of activity, intensity of activity (full time/part time; full year/part year) and time use.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed: Module on Rural Employment.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

ESS/RAP and Cambodia FAOR and NSO, and in collaboration with ILO.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

Organizational Result G02 - Rural employment creation, access to land & income diversification are integrated into ARD policies, programmes & partnerships

Organizational Output G02001 - Policy & institutional support for integrating decent rural employment aspects into agriculture and rural development policies, strategies & programmes.

Also:

Organizational Result K02 - Governments develop enhanced capacities to incorporate gender and social equality issues in agriculture, food security and rural development programmes, projects and policies using sex-disaggregated statistics, other relevant information and resources.

Organizational Output K02G201 - To support member countries in generating and analysing gender-sensitive statistics for evidence informed and equitable policies in agriculture, rural development, food and nutrition security.

(III) Capacity development workshops for National Statistics Offices (NSOs) on gender-disaggregated data (GDD)

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Nandini Gunewardena, ESW, in collaboration with regional statisticians.

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed and what it is supposed to achieve:

To improve the availability of GDD and the limited capacities of NSOs on generating and analyzing GDD, as well as on the significance of using GDD as the evidence base for equitable agricultural policies.

Description of the main content of the activity (e.g. topics and levels for the capacity building and its organization) and target customers:

Assistance in generating GDD through upcoming agricultural census or household surveys or special surveys that follow an agricultural census.

Topics include; the rationale for GDD (i.e. relevance for closing the gender gap in agricultural productivity, for ensuring equitable access to production resources and services, and for equitable policy formulation), identification of region-specific gender gaps and general gender disparities, methodological issues related to the collection and analysis of GDD, communication issues in the process of collecting GDD (that may interfere with accuracy and the representativeness of the data), and the linkages between GDD and policy.

Target clients are statisticians in NSOs who are implementing agricultural censuses, or involved in designing and overseeing related surveys.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

Regional workshops, generally for approximately 8 – 10 NSOs/member countries, including two NSO representatives per Member country.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

Funding - has been primarily from a combination of ESW and Decentralized Office resources.
Human Resources - has involved the staff member responsible for gender disaggregated data in ESW (currently Nandini Gunewardena, Gender and Rural Development Statistics Officer), the Senior Statistician from the Regional Office, the Gender Focal point in the Regional Office and a consultant to facilitate the workshop.

Methods of follow up, including evaluation of the results of the activity:

Each workshop is evaluated at the end, and a strategy has been recently drafted for evaluating Member country follow-up on GDD, to be implemented in 2012 in collaboration with ESS.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

Strategic Objective K - Gender equity in access to resources, goods, services and decision-making in the rural areas.

Organizational Result K02 - Governments develop enhanced capacities to incorporate gender and social equality issues in agriculture, food security and rural development programmes, projects and policies using sex-disaggregated statistics, other relevant information and resources.

Organizational Output K02G201 - To support member countries in generating and analysing gender-sensitive statistics for evidence informed and equitable policies in agriculture, rural development, food and nutrition security.

(III) Guidelines on generating and analysing gender-disaggregated data

New activity in 2012-13

Responsible Officer and division: ESS (lead); ESW - Nandini Gunewardena collaborate.

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed and what it is supposed to achieve:

Inadequate reporting by Member country National Statistical Offices (NSOs) on gender gaps in agricultural production due to little or no collection of gender-disaggregated data on one hand, and even when such data is collected, insufficient or poor analysis of the data to highlight the main gender issues.

Description of the main content of the activity (e.g. topics and levels for the capacity building and its organization) and target customers:

Provide a set of guidelines, including additional indicators to be included in the design of agriculture census, national household surveys or special surveys by National Statistical Offices and other survey designers, and guidelines on analyzing such data to improve gender statistics in agriculture, by FAO or through other organizations.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

Guidance note – expected completion by the end of the biennium.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

Collaboration with ESS (as the lead unit) – Mukesh Srivastava.

Methods of follow up, including evaluation of the results of the activity:

Follow-up assessment of the countries supported with CD who have used the guidelines.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

Organizational Result K02 - Governments develop enhanced capacities to incorporate gender and social equality issues in agriculture, food security and rural development programmes, projects and policies using sex-disaggregated statistics, other relevant information and resources.

Organizational Output K02G201 - To support member countries in generating and analysing gender-sensitive statistics for evidence informed and equitable policies in agriculture, rural development, food and nutrition security.

Also:

G02001: Policy & institutional support for integrating DRE aspects into ARD policies, strategies & programmes.

(III) Guidance note of the International Partnership on Cooperation on Child Labour (IPCCLA) on child labour in agriculture sensitive survey design

New activity in 2012-13

Responsible Officer and division: ESS (lead); Technical support: Elisenda Estruch, Bernd Seiffert and Peter Wobst, ESW.

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed and what it is supposed to achieve:

Poor understanding of rural employment issues due to the lack of or insufficient data on child labour, and age and sex disaggregated data on rural employment in agriculture surveys, censuses and programme monitoring. A methodological note will provide guidance on the main indicators, questions and related issues that should be included in the design of such instruments.

Description of the main content of the activity (e.g. topics and levels for the capacity building and its organization) and target customers:

Provide model questions, indicators and further considerations to be taken into account when designing, collecting and analyzing data relevant to child labour in agriculture to National Statistical Offices and other survey designers.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed: Guidance note.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

Collaboration with ESS and the International Partnership on Cooperation on Child Labour (IPCCLA) and also with ILO..

Methods of follow up, including evaluation of the results of the activity:

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

Organizational Result G02 - Rural employment creation, access to land & income diversification are integrated into ARD policies, programmes & partnerships

Organizational Output G02001 - Policy & institutional support for integrating decent rural employment aspects into agriculture and rural development policies, strategies & programmes.

Also:

Organizational Result K02 - Governments develop enhanced capacities to incorporate gender and social equality issues in agriculture, food security and rural development programmes, projects and policies using sex-disaggregated statistics, other relevant information and resources.

Organizational Output K02G201 - To support member countries in generating and analysing gender-sensitive statistics for evidence informed and equitable policies in agriculture, rural development, food and nutrition security.

FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE DEPARTMENT

PRODUCTS, TRADE AND MARKETING (FIPM):

(I) Data collection and dissemination

Globefish commodity analysis for all major commercial species

(I) Globefish commodity analysis for all major commercial species

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Lem, Audun (FIPM).

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

Data extraction from national trade statistics, tables prepared by major commodities and major trading partners, information (monthly) on fish price information, construction of price series, analysis of information, forecast of trends. Target audience are governments and private industry.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Trade matrix by commodities and countries, price series for major commodities.

Frequency of data collection: Monthly, quarterly and yearly.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

No questionnaire is dispatched (except for monthly prices).

Frequency of data dissemination:

Monthly for European fish prices, continuously on the website for all major trade information and market reports.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:

Monthly around the 15th for European price data, yearly for Commodity Updates, quarterly in Highlights.

Method of data collection:

Data collection from national trade statistics and through a network of correspondents, and FISH INFONetwork.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO): No.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?** n/a.
- b. **Indicate which other IOs collect and disseminate more or less the same data or complementary data:** n/a.

Software used: Excel.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Internet and publication.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity:

Strategic Objective: C. Sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources.

Organizational Result: C6. Members and other stakeholders have achieved more responsible post-harvest utilization and trade of fisheries and aquaculture products, including more predictable and harmonised market access requirements.

Regional Result: C06G2 - Headquarters and Liaison Office Unit Results for C06.

Organizational Output: C06G202 - Members, regional FishInfoCenters and relevant stakeholders in the fisheries and aquaculture value-chain have access to technical assistance, studies and analyses on international fish markets, prices and price development, projections and outlooks along the value chain (FIP).

Products/Services: Three inserted in FIPM work plan and each contributing equally to biennial resources, as follows:

- C06G20203 - Prep./dissemination of reg. Globefish pub. on fish markets/prices.
- C06G20204 - Maintenance/update globefish db/website for dissemination of studies/info on fish markets, prices.
- C06G20205 - Organization of annual meeting of Globefish partners and associate members.

Links to further supportive information:

<http://www.globefish.org/homepage.html>

STATISTICS AND INFORMATION (FIPS):

(I) Data collection and dissemination

Global capture production statistics and partnerships for data exchange and comparison
Global aquaculture production statistics
Global production and trade of fisheries commodities statistics
Updating global fisheries and aquaculture employment statistics
Preparation of annual capture statistics on behalf of FAO Fishery Regional Bodies (RFBs)
Upgrading FishStat (FAO Fisheries Statistics Dissemination Software)

(II) Statistical methodologies (including norms and standards)

Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP)
Maintenance of Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System (ASFIS) List for Fishery Statistics Purposes
Improvement of Food Balance Sheet (FBS) Estimation for fish and fishery products
Establishing Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) for fishery and aquaculture component
Development of the iMarine Integrated Statistical System
Integration of fishery and aquaculture component into global standards, strategies and policy for food security and monitoring

(III) Statistical capacity building and projects (including non regular budget)

FAO Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries/ Strategy and Outline Plan for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Aquaculture

(IV) Statistical analysis

Rehabilitation of historical series of production and trade of fisheries commodities (i.e. 1950-1975)
Rehabilitation of global fleet statistics
Preparation of Food Balance Sheets for fish and fishery products
Compilation of hatchery production and aquaculture growing facility data
Compilation of fish resource account of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounts (SEEA) for selected countries
Establish standard concepts and indicators to measure the water usage and constrains in inland capture fisheries and aquaculture

(V) International meetings and workshops

CWP session and its intersessional Subject Group meetings
Regional Workshop on capacity building needs for improving aquaculture statistics and data collection (STA Regional WS)

(I) Global capture production statistics and partnerships for data exchange and comparison

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Luca Garibaldi, FIPS.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

FIPS takes care of annually updating the capture production databases. In addition, FIPS has established partnerships for capture data exchange and comparison with non-FAO Regional Fishery Bodies and other international organizations in various degrees of collaboration (e.g. service of questionnaire dispatch, data sharing, and regular data exchange and comparisons).

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Capture production by country, fishing area and species item. The statistics collected by specialized regional organizations (e.g. tunas and sharks catch by tuna RFBs, catch in the Southern Ocean by CCAMLR, whales by IWC, etc) are evaluated by experts and considered to be generally more reliable than those provided by the national correspondents. Therefore, in a case of discrepancy, the statistics reported from national correspondences are in principle replaced with those provided from specialized regional organizations.

Frequency of data collection: Annual.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

Questionnaires ,available at <ftp://ftp.fao.org/fi/STAT/e-questionnaires/> , are dispatched around end of April to mid May. Examples of questionnaires are stored with ESS.

Frequency of data dissemination: Annual.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: February of the following year.

Method of data collection:

Questionnaire; direct contact with statistical offices of various organizations and partners.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

The existing partners include:

- Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)
- General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM)
- Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)
- Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)
- International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT)
- International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- International Whaling Commission (IWC)
- Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)
- Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (CPPS)
- Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC)

- South Pacific Regional Fishery Management Organization (SPRFMO)
- Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC).

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**

For the list of IOs, please see above. Data is taken directly from individual IOs.

- b. Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:**

In general the partner IOs collect and disseminate more detailed catch information, required for management of fisheries and fishery resources, while FAO is the only body that collects and disseminates global data in a comparable way.

Software used: Excel, Access, FAO FI Working System.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Internet, publication and CD-ROM.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity: C01G2110101

Links to further supportive information:

<http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-capture-production/en>

(I) Global aquaculture production statistics

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Xiaowei Zhou, FIPS.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:
Annual update of aquaculture production statistics.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Aquaculture production in value and quantity by country, area, species item and culturing environment.

Frequency of data collection: Annual.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

Questionnaires, available at <ftp://ftp.fao.org/fi/STAT/e-questionnaires/>, are dispatched around end April to mid May. Examples of questionnaires are stored with ESS.

Frequency of data dissemination: Annual.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: February of the following year.

Method of data collection:

Questionnaire; direct contact with national statistical offices and relevant technical departments, national statistical yearbook, information available through internet and other sources.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

Close collaboration with FIRA, General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM), Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific (NACA), Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), Statistical Office of the European Commission (Eurostat).

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?** n/a.
- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:** None.

Software used: Excel, Access, FAO FI Working System.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc.):

Internet, publication and CD-ROM.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity: C01G2110102.

Links to further supportive information:

<http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-aquaculture-production/en>

(I) Global production and trade of fisheries commodities statistics

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Stefania Vannuccini, FIPS.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

Annual update of global statistics on trade and on preserved and processed production of fisheries commodities through collection of reported data from official sources and/or estimation/ of own values where necessary, including estimation and imputation of the missing trade data using the mirror data application (from FAO FI working system/trading partners database). Both times series start from 1976. Data are regularly published (tables and charts) for the international community at large, via hardcopy and electronic web-based products.

The statistical methodology used for trade is the International Merchandise Trade Statistics (ITMS) and ITMS's compiler manuals⁷.

Classifications used:

- a) *for data input:* HS, SITC, CPC, Prodcom, international or national country classification; WCO or national unit of measurement classification;
- b) *for data output:* FAO ISSCFC classification in detail and by major groups; FAO ISSCAAP classification; HS 2007; SITC4.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

For production of preserved and processed fisheries commodities: net weight quantity; unit of measurement: tonne. For trade of fisheries commodities: net weight quantity, unit of measurement: tonne and USD 1 000; trade flow: import, export, re-export.

Frequency of data collection: Annual.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

For production of preserved and processed production of fisheries commodities questionnaire FAO FI FC1 sent to fisheries statistical offices in 129 countries, while for trade questionnaire FAO FI FRT sent to selected fisheries statistical offices (12 countries), both dispatched in end April to mid May. Questionnaires are available at <ftp://ftp.fao.org/fi/STAT/e-questionnaires/> with some examples stored with ESS.

Frequency of data dissemination: Annual.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: April/May of the following year.

Method of data collection:

Data shared with FAO ESS; questionnaires FTR and FC1; extraction data from national statistical or custom offices available in publications, yearbooks or online and extractions from UN Comtrade, GTA and Eurostat.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

Data are shared with FAO ESS. ESS is responsible for standard trade data requests sent by FAO to all reporting countries except the following:

- a) 27 EU countries for which a unique request is sent to EUROSTAT;
- b) 14 Pacific countries; the joint SPC-FAO requests are sent to the country by SPC-Suva;
- c) 21 AOAD countries for which AOAD send the trade data requests in Arabic.

In addition, ESS exchange also data with UNSD via file transfer protocol.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**

For trade data: UN Comtrade if data are not available from FAO ESS. Exchange rates collected from International Monetary Fund (IMF) are provided by ESS. For production data: Prodcum statistics for selected countries as available from Eurostat/Comext.

- b. **Indicate which other IOs collect and disseminate more or less the same data or complementary data:**

For trade data, UNSD Comtrade, but Comtrade disseminates trade data for fish and fishery products at a more aggregated level compared to FAO FI (120 commodities against 900). For production: none.

Software used: Excel, Access, FAO FI Working System.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Database available in CD-ROM and internet; Commodities section of the FAO Fisheries Statistical Yearbook; publication of selected tables in publications, on the web, email, etc.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity: C01G2110103.

Links to further supportive information:

<http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/en>

<http://comtrade.un.org/db/default.aspx>

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/methodology%20imts.htm>

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/sitcrev4.htm>

<http://www.wcoomd.org/home.htm>

(I) Updating global fisheries and aquaculture employment statistics

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Fernando Jara, FIPS.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:
Update global fisheries and aquaculture employment statistics.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Number of people directly employed in the fisheries and aquaculture sector, by gender, countries, type of employment (full-time, part-time, occasional) and separation among sectors (aquaculture, inland fishery, marine coastal fishery, marine deep-sea fishery, and subsistence fishing).

Frequency of data collection: Annual.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

Questionnaires, available at <ftp://ftp.fao.org/fi/STAT/e-questionnaires/> , are dispatched around end April to mid May. Examples of questionnaires are stored with ESS.

Frequency of data dissemination:

Up to now, due to low quality of data and substantial missing values, these statistics have not been disseminated.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:

A Statistical Circular containing statistics of major countries nations for reference years will be disseminated in 2013. After that, regular annual updates of disseminated statistics as well as continuous improvement of coverage for both countries and time frame will be followed.

Method of data collection:

Questionnaire; direct contact with national statistical offices and relevant technical departments, national statistical yearbook, information available through internet and other sources.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO): n/a.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?** n/a.
- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:** None.

Software used: Excel, Access, FAO FI Working System.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc.):

Internet, publication and CD-ROM.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity: C01G2110104.

(I) Preparation of annual capture statistics on behalf of FAO Fishery Regional Bodies (RFBs)

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Luca Garibaldi, FIPS.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

FIPS takes care of annually updating the capture production databases on behalf of two FAO Regional Fishery Bodies (i.e. CECAF and RECOFI) and for the Southeast Atlantic fishing area in collaboration with SEAFO.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected): Capture production by country, fishing area and species item.

Frequency of data collection: Annual.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

Questionnaires, available at <ftp://ftp.fao.org/fi/STAT/e-questionnaires/>, are dispatched around end April to mid May. Examples of questionnaires are stored with ESS.

Frequency of data dissemination: Annual.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: April-June of the following year.

Method of data collection:

Questionnaire; direct contact with statistical offices in the various organizations.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

- Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF).
- Regional Commission for Fisheries (RECOFI).
- Southeast Atlantic Fisheries Organization (SEAFO).

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?** n/a.
- Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:** None.

Software used: Excel, Access, FAO FI Working System.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Internet, publication and CD-ROM.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity: C02G20601.

Links to further supportive information:

<http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/cecaf-capture-production/en>

<http://www.fao.org/fishery/collection/recofi-capture-production/en>

<http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/seatl-capture-production/en>

(I) Upgrading FishStat (FAO Fisheries Statistics Dissemination Software)

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Marc Taconet, FIPS.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers: Upgrading the existing standalone dissemination software of fishery and aquaculture statistics to be functional without the constraints of a platform. Activity started in 2008 and the revised software (FishStatJ) was released to the public in 2011. Further improvement and enhancement will be incorporated in 2012/13.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

All fishery and aquaculture statistics are maintained by FIPS. The first targeted release includes production as well as trade and commodities statistics. Food balance sheet information will be the target for the second phase.

Frequency of data collection: n/a.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

No questionnaire is dispatched.

Frequency of data dissemination: In general, annual.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:

Continued release whenever new functionalities are incorporated.

Method of data collection: n/a.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO): n/a.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?** n/a.
- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:** None.

Software used: Eclipse, Java, SQL etc.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Internet, CD-ROM.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity: C01G21114.

(II) Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP)

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Sachiko Tsuji, FIPS.

Description of the main content of the activity relating to norms, standards and statistical methodology (sampling techniques, data editing methodology, census recommendations, classification etc.) and target customers:

Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP) is a statutory coordination mechanism under Article VI-2 and is responsible for i) continually reviewing fishery statistics requirements for research, policy-making and management; ii) agreeing on standard concepts, definitions, classifications and methodologies for the collection and collation of fishery statistics; and iii) making proposals for the coordination and streamlining of statistical activities among relevant intergovernmental organizations. Statistical standard classifications and definitions under the CWP include:

- FAO Major Area;
- Indicative conversion factors from product weight to live weight;
- International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishery Vessels (ISSCFV);
- International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishing Gears (ISSCFG);
- International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishery Commodities (ISSCFC);
- International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants (ISSCAAP).

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

During 2012/2013, CWP plans to complete the revision of its Handbook, including the new release of the Handbook of Aquaculture Statistics.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

FAO provides Secretariat service. Currently the following 19 organizations participate:

- Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR);
- Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT);
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO);
- General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM);
- Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC);
- Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC);
- International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT);
- International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES);
- International Whaling Commission (IWC);
- North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO);
- North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC);
- Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific (NACA);
- Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO);
- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD);
- South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (SEAFO);
- Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC);
- Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC);
- Statistical Office of the European Commission (Commission of the EU/Eurostat);

- Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC).

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Mainly through the internet: <http://www.fao.org/fishery/cwp/en>

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity: C01G21001, C02G20404.

(II) Maintenance of Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System (ASFIS) list for fishery statistics purposes

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Luca Garibaldi, FIPS.

Description of the main content of the activity relating to norms, standards and statistical methodology (sampling techniques, data editing methodology, census recommendations, classification etc.) and target customers:

The ASFIS List includes about 12,000 species items selected according to their interest or relation to fisheries and aquaculture. The List provides codes, scientific and FAO names, and the availability of fishery production statistics in the FAO databases to an increasing community of users. During recent years, besides national and international offices dealing with fishery statistics, the reference classification system for aquatic species has also been adopted by other institutions. Users often request additions of new species items which are carefully verified against scientific literature and other species compilations before being entered in the List.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

Annual update of the ASFIS List is released through a txt file at about April.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

This activity is carried out in principle by in-house staff.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Internet <http://www.fao.org/fishery/collection/asfis/en>

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity: C01G2100103.

(II) Improvement of Food Balance Sheet (FBS) estimation for fish and fishery products

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Stefania Vannuccini, FIPS.

Description of the main content of the activity relating to norms, standards and statistical methodology (sampling techniques, data editing methodology, census recommendations, classification etc.) and target customers:

- Revise the species groupings of the Food Balance Sheets for fish and fishery products, separating the present group “pelagics” into “tunas/tuna like species” and “other pelagics” and the present “freshwater and diadromous fish” into “freshwater” and “diadromous”;
- Implement the above mentioned amendments in the FAO FI working system for the calculation of Food Balance Sheets for fish and fishery products.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

Revised FBS estimates for fish and fishery products. Due to the constraints of current resource availability, the expected time for completion has been deferred to 2014/15.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

The activity is carried out with in-house staff.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

When finalized, through internet, publications and CD-ROM.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity: C01G2110406.

(II) Establishing Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) for fishery and aquaculture component

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Marc Taconet, FIPS.

Description of the main content of the activity relating to norms, standards and statistical methodology (sampling techniques, data editing methodology, census recommendations, classification etc.) and target customers:

During the 2010-11 biennium, FIPS, in close collaboration / joint funding with CIO and ESS, developed a fisheries SDMX registry and repository served by OpenSDMX. 10 Fisheries statistical Datasets are now available at <http://www.fao.org/figis/sdmx/> including data structures (DSD's) for Capture, Regional Capture, Aquaculture, Production and Trade, 24 Code lists of interest to fisheries (Species, Area's, Vessels, Units etc.), and 2 concept schemes. Open SDMX, the enabling tool, has been co-developed with CIOK in order to extend this capacity to other FAOSTAT datasets.

During the current biennium, the development of Open SDMX will be continued. Under the coordination of CIO, it will aim at enhanced capacity for dissemination of FAO statistical datasets, as well as to import SDMX data. This latest objective is shared with FI and with the iMarine project, and a single supervision will drive these joint efforts.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

A capacity to import SDMX data streams in legacy systems (FI/FishStatJ, CIO/TechCDR, iMarine / D4Science), including the validation of content and versioning. It is estimated to be completed by the end of 2012.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

FI Department: 2mm (in house staff)

iMarine project: 10 mm (in house staff and consultants)

CIOK: 6 mm (in house staff and consultants)

Possibly others: (IRD, Bank of Italy, Eurostat)

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Internet / web services.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity: C01G2111500.

Project name (if appropriate): Mainly sponsored by iMarine, TechCDR/SDW, and FishStatJ.

(II) Development of the iMarine Integrated Statistical System

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Marc Taconet, FIPS.

Description of the main content of the activity relating to norms, standards and statistical methodology (sampling techniques, data editing methodology, census recommendations, classification etc.) and target customers:

During biennium 2010-11 under the D4ScienceII project, FI drove the development of the Integrated Catch Information System (ICIS) Virtual Research Environment on the grid-based D4Science Data Infrastructure. This development is pursued through the iMarine project and extended as a generic capacity to support workflow for the exchange, upload, curation, validation, harmonization and joint analysis/visualization and product elaboration/dissemination of any type of statistical dataset.

The data exchange capacity is envisaged through SDMX as described in the previous fact sheet.

Following the same spirit and in order to support the harmonization process, a Code lists manager/Code list mapper facility is being developed. It is expected that this development will occur in close consultation with FAO's corporate needs regarding a Master Data Management system, in ways foreseeing reusability of software solutions and/or services.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

The first operational version of a Code list manager /mapper system will be completed by the end of 2012, and will be available for further joint development with partner agencies such as FAO or Bank of Italy.

A business case for a FAO Master Data Management system is expected.

The services of an integrated and harmonized statistical repository will be progressively enhanced throughout the biennium, including statistics, analytical, mapping and dissemination capacities.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

- iMarine project: 30 man-months (mainly partner agencies staff, and consultants);
- FAO CapEx / [CIOK + OEKC + Technical Depts]: 25 man-months (in house staff and consultants) (still to be decided through FAO's IT/KM governance process);
- Possibly others: (Bank of Italy, DG-MARE, ICES); and
- Joining complementary strength/capacities with Fenix platform should be examined.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Internet / webservice.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity: C01G2111500.

Project name (if appropriate):

Sponsored by iMarine project, and possibly by FAO/CapEx Master Data Management project (if accepted).

(II) Integration of fishery and aquaculture component into global standards, strategies and policy for food security and monitoring

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Sachiko Tsuji, Stefania Vannuccini (FIPS).

Description of the main content of the activity relating to norms, standards and statistical methodology (sampling techniques, data editing methodology, census recommendations, classification etc.) and target customers:

Continuous efforts are made to have the data requirements of the fishery and aquaculture sector better reflected in international classifications, methodologies, standard concepts and strategies. Main components of 2012/13 activities include:

- Development of a proposal for the revision of codes of fish and fishery products included in the Harmonized System (HS) of World Custom Organization (WCO) in view of HS 2017.
- Modification of United Nations Central Product Classification (CPC) by improved details comparable to HS2012 and by separating aquaculture and capture origins for primary products.
- Incorporating fishery and aquaculture components into various food security projections including OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook publication and modeling system.
- Ensuring concepts and procedures used in UN SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Account and other environmental indicators to be consistent with those well established and used in fisheries sector to the extent possible and to adequately reflect concerns in the sector.
- Incorporation of questions to identify the people who are engaged in fishery and aquaculture sector, separate from agriculture, in population census and promoting integrated agriculture and aquaculture census as a part of implementation of Global Strategy Improving Agricultural and Rural Statistics.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

Revision of international classifications, methodologies, standard concepts etc. in order to better reflect requirements of the fishery and aquaculture sector.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

This activity is mainly carried out by in-house staff, with further assistance from consultants according to the availability of funds.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): n/a.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity: X02G22302.

(III) FAO Strategy for improving information on status and trends of capture fisheries/ strategy and outline plan for improving information on status and trends of aquaculture

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Gertjan de Graaf, FIPS.

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed and what it is supposed to achieve:

Small scale fisheries are the major contributor to total global fish production. Due to the characteristics of Small scale fisheries, information can only be obtained through sample based surveys. Major issues are; i) the limited human capacity and sound knowledge on sample based surveys, ii) lack of appropriate sampling frames, iii) cost of sampling frames.

Description of the main content of the activity (e.g. topics and levels for the capacity building and its organization) and target customers:

Main activities are:

- i) Development of training material;
- ii) Training of national and regional staff in sample based surveys;
- iii) Strengthening of the institutional linkage on sharing of between National bodies, Regional Fisheries bodies and Regional Economic Organizations; and
- iv) Development and promotion of alternative cost effective data collection approaches.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

Improved data collection system at national level, institutional linkages for exchange of information operational at national, regional and global level. This is a continuous process with no end date.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

The budget for activities is mainly covered through extra budgetary funds. No regular Programme staff are available, most activities are implemented by project staff and consultants. Regional fisheries bodies are always a partner during implementation of activities.

Methods of follow up, including evaluation of the results of the activity:

Evaluation, often carried out by the donor providing the funds.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity: C02G20610.

Project name (if appropriate). Indicate if the activity is part of a wider project or it is an umbrella activity for several smaller similar projects (e.g. TCP) that are implemented in several countries:

The umbrella project is FAO FishCode STF, but activities are also covered through TCP or Baby projects.

(IV) Rehabilitation of historical series of production and trade of fisheries commodities (i.e. 1950-1975)

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Stefania Vannuccini, FIPS.

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed and what it is supposed to achieve:

Currently the statistics on production and trade of fisheries commodities only contain statistics starting from 1976, while capture and aquaculture production statistics are available from 1950. This activity tries to rebuild the statistics for the years 1950-1975 based on existing information.

Description of the main content of the activity (e.g. types and/or areas of statistical analysis, resulting in annotated statistical tables and annexes and their dissemination) and target customers:

Data are collected from a variety of sources, including historical yearbooks, questionnaires, internet, official sources and/or estimation/ of own values where necessary. Statistics are collected and inserted in a separate database to be then incorporated into the Fisheries Commodities Production and Trade database available in the FAO FI working system.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

At the finalization of the collection of the entire historical time series and subsequent insertion into the FI working system, data will be disseminated yearly together with the statistics from 1976 onwards.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

This activity is carried out by in-house staff and consultants.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

When the entire process is finalized, through internet, publications and CD-ROM.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity: C01G2110404.

(IV) Rehabilitation of global fleet statistics

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Fernando Jara, FIPS.

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed and what it is supposed to achieve:

Dissemination of global fleet statistics has been suspended since 1998 due to data consistency and reliability problems. This activity is trying to rebuild a revised series of fleet statistics.

Description of the main content of the activity (e.g. types and/or areas of statistical analysis, resulting in annotated statistical tables and annexes and their dissemination) and target customers:

Collection and compilation of existing information; review, analysis and evaluation; re-defining the target statistics; development of new methodology with additional data sources; and re-estimation of historical data.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

A Statistical Circular containing statistics of major fishing nations for reference years will be disseminated in July 2012. After that, regular annual updates of disseminated statistics, as well as continuous improvement of coverage on both countries and time frame, will be carried out.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

This activity is in principle carried out by in-house staff.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Internet, publication and CD-ROM.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity: C01G2110106, C01G2110402.

(IV) Preparation of Food Balance Sheets for fish and fishery products

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Stefania Vannuccini, Gabriella Laurenti (FIPS).

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed and what it is supposed to achieve:

Regular update of Food Balance Sheets for fish and fishery products.

Description of the main content of the activity (e.g. types and/or areas of statistical analysis, resulting in annotated statistical tables and annexes and their dissemination) and target customers:

Estimates of production, non-food uses, exports, imports, total food supply for fish and fishery products by country. Using data (population and total/animal proteins) provided through FAOSTAT, estimates of apparent per capita fish supply and contribution of fish proteins to total protein intake as well as to animal protein are calculated. Estimated statistics will be also incorporated into FAOSTAT.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

Statistical tables of food balance sheets and fish contribution to protein supply by world, continent and economic groups as well as by countries; and food balance sheets by main groups of fish species and fish nutritional factors for selected countries. Yearly publication. In addition, delivery of estimates corresponding to the in-house requests (e.g. FAOSTAT, SOFA, SOFIA).

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

Activity is carried out by in-house staff.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Internet including FAOSTAT, FBS section of the FAO Yearbook of Fisheries Statistics, publications of selected tables in various publications, and CD-ROM.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity: C01G2110107.

(IV) Compilation of hatchery production and aquaculture growing facility data

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Xiaowei Zhou, FIPS.

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed and what it is supposed to achieve:

Although FAO has collected hatchery production and aquaculture growing facility data through questionnaires for long time, due to lack of global standards and clear guidance on measuring and monitoring such information, the collected information were a mixture of data with different concepts and qualities. Due to a low response rate, those pieces of information were left unanalyzed until recently. This activity tried to consolidate this information together with other survey results, records and other statistics available to establish comparable statistics for major aquaculture producing countries.

Description of the main content of the activity (e.g. types and/or areas of statistical analysis, resulting in annotated statistical tables and annexes and their dissemination) and target customers:

Compilation of all available information, evaluation of data taking into account qualitative information available on aquaculture operations, and re-defining suitable statistics for future data collection.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

A statistical circular containing hatchery production will be completed in 2013. Compilation of existing aquaculture growing facility data is planned to be completed during 2012. However, this would require further analysis to transform the data into statistics suitable for dissemination. Final dissemination is not expected to occur during this biennial. The findings during analysis will be reflected in the development of standard guidelines for data collection for aquaculture.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

The activity is carried out by consultants and in-house staff.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Internet, publications and CD-ROM.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity: C01G2110405, C01G2160206.

Project name (if appropriate): GCP/GLO/322/NOR partially supports this activity.

(IV) Compilation of fish resource accounts of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounts (SEEA) for selected countries

New activity in 2012/13

Responsible Officer and division: Sachiko Tsuji, FIPS.

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed and what it is supposed to achieve:

SEEA has good potential as a powerful monitoring tool of sustainability of natural resource utilization and evaluating impacts of climate change. Sustainability and effective use of fish and water resources are specific concerns for the fishery and aquaculture sector. By experimentally compiling fish resource accounts for a limited number of major fish producing countries, the usability of SEEA as standard monitoring measure would be evaluated.

Description of the main content of the activity (e.g. types and/or areas of statistical analysis, resulting in annotated statistical tables and annexes and their dissemination) and target customers:

Compilation of fish resource accounts for a limited number of major fish producing countries with available information, identification of gaps in the data collection system and the strengths and difficulties for actual implementation, and exploration of the usage of the results.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

Case study analysis. With positive results, the practical guideline for the compilation of SEEA, as well as the guidance for interpretation would be developed as the next step.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

The activity is carried out by consultants and in-house staff.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Not yet determined.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity: C01G2160206.

Project name (if appropriate): Currently seeking possible funding support.

(IV) Establish standard concepts and indicators to measure the water usage and constrains in inland capture fisheries and aquaculture

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Sachiko Tsuji (FIPS).

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed and what it is supposed to achieve:

Compile a set of indicators that can describe the status of the two sectors (inland capture fisheries and aquaculture) according to an environmental, social, economic and nutritional dimension.

Description of the main content of the activity (e.g. types and/or areas of statistical analysis, resulting in annotated statistical tables and annexes and their dissemination) and target customers:

The activity is aimed at a global assessment (60 countries) through the analysis of different indicators. Indicators will be computed on the basis of basic information related to:

- Water surface related to inland water bodies, rivers, wetland and floodplains within a country.
- Economic value related to the tonnes of fish produced by inland capture fisheries and aquaculture.
- Social benefit related to the people employed in inland capture fisheries and aquaculture sectors.
- Nutritional value related to amount of proteins produced and consumed within each country and the protein produced by available water surface.

Data will be compiled using information already collected by FAO such as production data (Fishstat), employment (FIPS division), consumption (FIPS division) as well as other data sources to compute country water surface (GIS derived).

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

The final output of the project will be a report. The data analysis and the report will be finalized by the end of June 2012.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

The activity will be carried out by a consultant liaising with in-house staff. External funding is available.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Internet, publication.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity: C01G21602.

Project name (if appropriate):

“Understanding water use constraints in fisheries and aquaculture under climate change scenarios”. Output 3 of the Norwegian project dealing with “Climate Change, Fisheries and Aquaculture” (GCP-GLO-322-NOR).

(V) CWP session and its intersessional Subject Group meetings

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Sachiko Tsuji (FIPS).

Indicate where and when the meeting or workshop will take place, who is hosting it, who are intended to participate, expected number of participants, if it's a regular or an ad hoc event etc.:

The following are regular meetings under CWP, organized by CWP (FAO), with participation of CWP member organizations and invited experts:

- CWP 24th session: February 2013, venue and hosting organization, to be determined, with about 25 participants expected.
- CWP Agriculture Subject Group meeting: July 2012 in Rome with about 15 participants expected.

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed by the meeting or workshop and what it is supposed to achieve:

Standard classifications, methodologies and concepts for aquaculture and fishery statistics. The main subject in 2012/13 is the revision of the CWP Handbook that is expected to be finalized at the 24th session and then disseminated through the internet.

Indicate type of output expected from the meeting or workshop:

For 2012/13:

- Revised CWP Handbook of fishery statistics with revised ISSCFG, new chapter of social economic component and ecosystem monitoring.
- CWP Handbook on aquaculture statistics.

Indicate how the output of the meeting will be recorded and disseminated:

All inter-sessional activities will be reported to the session with submission of a written report. The report of session will be printed as a FAO publication including all the reports from inter-sessional activities.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

This is joint activity is carried out with 19 CWP members (international and regional organizations that have relevance in fishery and aquaculture data collection and statistics). Each member bears the cost of participation in activities as well as the meeting cost when hosting the meeting. FAO provides Secretariat service through in-house staff and the regular budget.

Strategic objectives and organizational result and output (according to PIRES) of the Statistical Activity: C02G20404.

(V) Regional workshop on capacity building needs for improving aquaculture statistics and data collection (STA Regional WS)

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Xiaowei Zhou, Sachiko Tsuji (FIPS).

Indicate where and when the meeting or workshop will take place, who is hosting it, who are intended to participate, expected number of participants, if it's a regular or an ad hoc event etc.:

This is ad hoc event organized by FAO to establish the regional plan for the implementation of the STA Strategy. Africa, the Pacific and Latin America are identified as the areas of priority but when and where each of those meetings can be held depends on the availability of funds and the hosting organization in the individual region. Each meeting is expected to have 30-40 participants; those who are working on aquaculture statistics at national and regional levels.

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed by the meeting or workshop and what it is supposed to achieve:

The meeting will review the current data collection system and identify problems, and then develop a regional plan of capacity building with priority setting.

Indicate type of output expected from the meeting or workshop:

- Inventory of national data collection systems of all participating countries.
- Regional plan of capacity building and, when possible and appropriate, also develop a regional project proposal.

Indicate how the output of the meeting will be recorded and disseminated:

The meeting report together with country report, describing country status of aquaculture and its data collection system, will be published.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

This activity requires regional partner organizations to hosts the meeting and leads the coordination of follow-up activities. FAO provides secretariat services with in-house staff. External funds are sought to support this activity.

Strategic objectives and organizational result and output (according to PIREs) of the Statistical Activity: C02G20610.

AQUACULTURE (FIRA):

(I) Data collection and dissemination

National Aquaculture Sector Overview (NASO) map collection

(I) National Aquaculture Sector Overview (NASO) map collection

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Jose Aguilar, FIRA.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

The NASO map collection is an inventory and monitor for aquaculture facilities. The NASO map Excel form can generate Google maps showing the location of aquaculture sites and their characteristics at an administrative level (state, province, district, etc.) and in some cases even at an individual farm level.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

The information can be collected either at administrative level (state, province, district, etc.) or individual farm level. The following information is collected:

- Name, geographic coordinates and administrative location of farms;
- Cultured species, technologies used (e.g. pond, barrage, cage, tank, etc.), culture system (e.g. extensive, semi-extensive, intensive), environment (e.g. freshwater, brakish water, marine water);
- Farm characteristics including number of employees, surface area, number of rearing units, source of water, and land tenure;
- Production in quantity and ex-farm price;
- Seed input quantity and type of inputs;
- Main issue and free comment.

Frequency of data collection: No specific frequency of data collection.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

No regular dispatch of questionnaire.

Frequency of data dissemination: Continuous on web-site.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: Continuous on web-site

Method of data collection: Excel form.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO): Close collaboration with FIPS.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?** n/a.
- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:**
FIPS collects similar information but only at national level.

Software used: Excel, Google map.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Internet.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity:

Links to further supportive information:

www.fao.org/fishery/naso-maps

MARINE AND INLAND FISHERIES (FIRF):

(I) Data collection and dissemination

Atlas of Tunas and Billfish Catches

Global Nominal Catches for Major Tuna Stocks

(I) Atlas of tuna and billfish catches

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Fabio Carocci and Jacek Majkowski, FIRF.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

Regular update of catch statistics collated from Tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations and other International Institutions for dissemination through the web-based Atlas. Target customers are visitors to the FI web site including the scientific community, the general public, the international press and fisheries managers.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Catches in tonnes of major tunas and billfishes at 5x5 degree resolution, by species, year, quarter and fishing gear.

Frequency of data collection: Annual.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

No questionnaire is dispatched.

Frequency of data dissemination: Annual.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: Annual.

Method of data collection: Data harvesting from Tuna RFMOs web site and individual contacts.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

Close collaboration with FIPS to develop and implement a web-based application for the storage, harmonization and dissemination of the statistics in an appropriate format.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**

The catch statistics database is integrated with FIGIS RTMS.

- b. **Indicate which other IOs collect and disseminate more or less the same data or complementary data:**

Other Tuna RFMO disseminate similar statistics at regional level with different level of details. No other IO disseminates the same statistics on a global scale.

Software used:

Data processed in MS-Access database, stored in Oracle and disseminated through a web-based interface developed within GEOServer.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Internet.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity: C01 C01G211

Links to further supportive information:

<http://www.fao.org/figis/geoserver/tunaatlas/>

(I) Global nominal catches for major tuna stocks

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Fabio Carocci and Jacek Majkowski, FIRF.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

Regular update of catch statistics collated from Tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations and other International Institutions for dissemination through the web-based Atlas. Target customers are visitors to the FI web site including the scientific community, the general public, the international press and fisheries managers.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Nominal catches in tonnes by tuna stocks, year and fishing country.

Frequency of data collection: Annual.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

No questionnaire is dispatched.

Frequency of data dissemination: Annual.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: Annual.

Method of data collection:

Data harvesting from Tuna RFMOs web site and individual contacts.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

Close collaboration with FIPS to develop and implement a web-based application for the storage, harmonization and dissemination of the statistics in an appropriate format.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**

The catch statistics database is integrated with FIGIS RTMS.

- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:**

Other Tuna RFMO disseminate similar statistics at regional level with different level of details. No other IO disseminates the same statistics on a global scale.

Software used:

Data processed in MSAccess database, then stored in Oracle and disseminated through a web-based query panel.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Internet.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity: C01 C01G211.

Links to further supportive information:

<http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/tuna-catches/en>

FORESTRY DEPARTMENT

FOREST ECONOMICS, POLICY AND PRODUCTS DIVISION (FOE):

(I) Data collection and dissemination

Forest products statistics
Global forest resources assessment
Planted forest dataset

(V) International meetings and workshops

Annual meetings of the Intersecretariat Working Group (IWG) on
Forest Sector Statistics

(I) Forest products statistics

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Arvydas Lebedys, FOE.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

Since 1999 the global statistics have been collected through the Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire by FAO in partnership with the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the Statistical Office of the European Communities (DG - Eurostat). In the cases where countries have not provided information through the questionnaire, FAO estimates annual production and trade data based on statistical yearbooks, UN Comtrade database, trade journal reports or other sources.

Statistical capacity building is mainly done through regular regional and national workshops (1-2 workshops every year) organized jointly with partner organizations (ITTO/UNECE/Eurostat).

The target audience: both internal and external users (FAOSTAT-Forestry user surveys were conducted in 1998 and 2006 and the results are available upon request).

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Time series on forest products in FAOSTAT-ForesSTAT (from 1961 onwards):

- Production quantity (cubic meters or tonnes).
- Import quantity (cubic meters or tonnes).
- Import value (1000 US\$).
- Export quantity (cubic meters or tonnes).
- Export value (1000 US\$).

Frequency of data collection: Annual.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire): May.

Frequency of data dissemination: Annual.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:

July – preliminary data.

December – final data.

Method of data collection:

Questionnaire and data harvesting from national statistical publications, Comtrade and other sources (to supplement questionnaire).

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

Joint data collection in partnership with Eurostat, ITTO and UNECE.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**

Data for same countries are the same in FAOSTAT and the databases of partner organizations (Eurostat, ITTO and UNECE).

- b. **Indicate which other IOs collect and disseminate more or less the same data or complementary data:**

Software used: SAS, Excel.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Dissemination: primarily FAOSTAT-Forestry (<http://faostat.fao.org/site/630/default.aspx>), CD-ROM copy and FAO Yearbook of Forest Products (hardcopy and PDF online at: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/62283>), but also other FO web pages (e.g. Country profiles) and publications like State of the World's Forests and forestry sector outlook study reports.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity:

Strategic Objective E - Sustainable management of forests and trees.

Organizational Result E01 - Policy and practice affecting forests and forestry are based on timely and reliable information.

Organizational Output E01G206 - Global information on the production, consumption and trade of forest products compiled annually, presented and widely disseminated.

Links to further supportive information:

<http://www.fao.org/forestry/databases/29420> (About FAOSTAT-Forestry including Summary statistics and definitions).

(I) Global forest resources assessment

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Kenneth MacDicken (FOIM).

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

Coverage:

The most recent global assessment (FRA 2010) covered 233 countries and territories where information is compiled in standardized country reports.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Information is collected on more than 90 broad variables for four points in time (1990, 2000, 2005 and 2010). The information collected is structured according to 7 themes, the so called seven thematic elements of sustainable forest management: the extent of forest resources, biological diversity, forest health and vitality, productive; protective; and socio-economic functions of forests and the legal and institutional framework that guides their management and use.

Frequency of data collection: Every 5years. The next assessment will be finalized in 2015.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

The last assessment (FRA 2010) was launched in 2008 (a copy of the standardized country reports attached – stored with ESS - can be obtained on request). The next assessment is planned to be launched in 2013 (the questionnaires are not yet finalized).

Frequency of data dissemination: Every 5 years.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: 2010, 2015, etc.

Method of data collection:

- 1) **Paper questionnaire:** Yes.
- 2) **Electronic questionnaire:** No.
- 3) **Web questionnaire:** No.
- 4) **Data harvesting:** Data is compiled by officially nominated National correspondents and officially validated by countries before publication.
- 5) **Publications, news agencies etc.:**
- 6) **Other, please specify:**

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**

FRA 2010

1. Population (FAOSTAT-PopSTAT)
2. GDP (World Bank)
3. Land area and country area (FAOSTAT)

FRA 2015

To be decided.

- b. Indicate which other IOs collect and disseminate more or less the same data or complementary data:**

Software used: Foris.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

1. Internet
2. Publications
3. CD-ROM.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity: E01G101.

Links to further supportive information:

<http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/en/>

(I) Planted forest dataset

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: FRA team for planted forest area, Walter Kollert and Alberto Del Lungo for the other parameters.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

The Forest Assessment team is now responsible for the data collection of the planted forest area while the other parameters are not being collected anymore. Whilst the planted forest area needs to be monitored in the short term, as it varies according to the policies of forestation and reforestation, all the growing parameters collected by the planted forest database do not change in the short term. Therefore the planted forest dataset can be still be considered valid and a useful tool for forest users.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Total area of planted forest and distribution by species, age classes, type of ownership and end uses; mean annual increments of standing volume of tress; rotation length and harvested volumes.

Frequency of data collection: Area data; every 5 years. All other parameters are not updated any more.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

For area data, please refer to FRA.

Frequency of data dissemination: Every five years, in the FRA report.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:

Method of data collection:

- 1) Paper questionnaire:
- 2) Electronic questionnaire: Yes.
- 3) Web questionnaire
- 4) Data harvesting
- 5) Publications, news agencies etc.:
- 6) Other, please specify:

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

Data is collected through the country focal points often belonging to the national forest services.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?
- b. Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:

Software used: Excel/ Access.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Websites:

(<http://www.fao.org/forestry/plantedforests/67507/en/>;
<ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/008/A0400E/A0400E14.pdf>),

paper reports, cd-rom.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity:

E04: Sustainable management of forest and trees more broadly adopted leading to reductions in deforestation and forest degradation and increased contributions of forest and trees to improve livelihoods and contribute to climate change, mitigation and adaptation.

(V) Annual meetings of the Intersecretariat Working Group (IWG) on Forest Sector Statistics

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Arvydas Lebedys, FOE.

Indicate where and when the meeting or workshop will take place, who is hosting it, who are intended to participate, expected number of participants, if it's a regular or an ad hoc event etc.:

14-15 February 2012, Geneva (hosted by UNECE, attended by FAO Forestry Department, Eurostat and ITTO).

Early 2013 – date and venue to be decided. Participants: 4 persons from FAO, Eurostat, ITTO and UNECE.

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed by the meeting or workshop and what it is supposed to achieve:

Every annual meeting has two main items: (1) review of data collection/sharing results in the past year and (2) preparation of statistical cycle for the current year.

Development of the joint proposal for changes in HS2017 was an additional agenda Item in 2012 meeting.

Indicate type of output expected from the meeting or workshop:

The main output of the meetings is the commonly agreed questionnaire and agreed follow-up actions on improvements in the joint data collection, exchange and dissemination.

Indicate how the output of the meeting will be recorded and disseminated:

Minutes of each meeting are posted online on the IWG website.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships.. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

In-house staff jointly with partner organizations.

Strategic objectives and organizational result and output (according to PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

Strategic Objective E - Sustainable management of forests and trees.

Organizational Result E01 - Policy and practice affecting forests and forestry are based on timely and reliable information.

Organizational Output E01G206 - Global information on the production, consumption and trade of forest products compiled annually, presented and widely disseminated.

FOREST ASSESSMENT, MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION DIVISION (FOM):

(I) Data collection and dissemination

Support to national forest monitoring and assessment

(II) Statistical methodologies (including norms and standards)

Statistical methodologies for providing support to national forest monitoring and assessment

(III) Statistical capacity building and projects (including non regular budget)

Statistical capacity building for national forest monitoring and assessment

(IV) Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis for the support to national forest monitoring and assessment

(V) International meetings and workshops

Meetings for the support to national forest monitoring and assessment

(I) Support to national forest monitoring and assessment

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: David Morales, Dan Altrell, Anne Branthomme, Rebecca Tavani, FOM.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

- Statistics from National Forest Monitoring and Assessments (NFMAs) in “selected” countries are targeting decision makers at national level in the corresponding country, as well as social, research and international societies;
- National staff collect data through field surveys and remote sensing surveys, and carry out corresponding data analysis and reporting;
- They are also trained and supervised by national/international experts and FAO experts in all related areas;
- Most statistics prepared from the NFMAs are derived from ratio estimations.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Data on more than 200 variables are collected, representing all kinds of forestry related data related to food security, poverty reduction, forest productivity, environment, biodiversity, socio-economy, forest health, forest protective functions, goods and services from forests and trees, etc. The aim is that countries monitor these variables/resources by repeated assessments every 5-10 years.

Frequency of data collection:

Data are collected in selected countries over a period of 2 years, but during different years in different countries. The aim is that countries monitor their resources by repeated assessments every 5-10 years to create a time series of data.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire): n/a.

Frequency of data dissemination:

Active dissemination takes place after country NFMA reports are finalized. Thereafter statistics are made available on country web pages as well as the FAO/NFMA Webpage, which is continuously updated when new information/data are available.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:

n/a (on continuous basis when country assessments have been completed).

Method of data collection:

- 1) **Paper questionnaire:** n/a.
- 2) **Electronic questionnaire:** n/a.
- 3) **Web questionnaire:** n/a.
- 4) **Data harvesting:** National Forest Inventory ground survey (measurements, observations and interviews) and remote sensing survey (satellite data, air photos, etc.)
- 5) **Publications, news agencies etc.:** n/a.
- 6) **Other, please specify:**

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

Colleagues from most, if not all, teams in the Forestry departments, as well as colleagues from other FAO departments (NR, AG, ES and OE) have been involved in the design and follow-up of the data collection and data sharing issues.

Universities: (SLU (Sweden), UNA (Paraguay), UdV (Guatemala), IC (USA), UC (USA), UdC (Comoros), ESNACIFOR (Honduras), CU (Zambia), UoZ (Zambia), LU (Lebanon), UFCG (Brazil.), research institutes (METLA (Finland), SkogForsk (Sweden), BFRI (Bangladesh), INPE (Brazil), Embrapa (Brazil).), international (INBAR, WWF, IUCN, Bioversity int., GIZ, CATIE, ICRAF.) and national organizations (USFS (USA), INFOR (Chile), and many, many more.), just to mention a few, have also been involved in the design and follow-up of the data collection through contracts or collaboration with individual scientists/experts.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**

n/a.

- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:**

n/a.

Software used: MS Access, MS Excel, ArcGIS and now starting using the FAO DataWarehouse.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

- Printed copies of reports distributed to national stakeholders.
- Digital copies of reports made available at national counterparts web page.
- Digital copies of reports made available at FAO/NFMA Web page.
- Digital copies of reports distributed on USB pens to national and international experts during meetings.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity: F05G227, E01G108.

Links to further supportive information:

<http://www.fao.org/forestry/nfma/en/>

(II) Statistical methodologies for providing support to national forest monitoring and assessment

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: David Morales, Dan Aitrell, Anne Branthomme, Rebecca Tavani, FOM.

Description of the main content of the activity relating to norms, standards and statistical methodology (sampling techniques, data editing methodology, census recommendations, classification etc.) and target customers:

- Methods for systematic sampling (with possible pre-stratification based on stable strata) of countries' whole territory for field surveys are developed in collaboration with international experts. The conclusions/recommendations are continuously published in the NFMA field manual for integrated field data collection, and a special study NFMA study on sampling design, published in a NFMA paper in December 2012.
- Methods for quality control and quality assurance related to data collection and data management are developed in collaboration with international and national experts. The conclusions/recommendations are continuously published in the NFMA field manual for integrated field data collection.
- Methods and tools for statistical data analysis (mostly ratio estimations) are developed in collaboration with international experts. The conclusions /recommendations are continuously published in NFMA papers and will be published in a NFMA manual for data analysis during 2012.
- Methodology development is targeting NFMA designers in developing countries, as well as at international organizations and agencies.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

- NFMA field manual for integrated field data collection, continuously updated and published.
- NFMA manual for data analysis, published during second half of 2012.
- NFMA paper on sampling design, published in December 2012.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

- Four NFMA forestry officers (Trust-funded).
- One PSA subscriber (Trust-funded).
- 2-5 international experts (supported by Trust funds).

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

- FAO/NFMA Web page (<http://www.fao.org/forestry/nfma/en/>)
- Country Web pages (various).
- International/national events.
- NFMA printed publications.
- NFMA USB pens.
- NFMA CDs/DVDs.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity: F05G227, E01G108.

Project name (if appropriate): Support to National Forest Monitoring and Assessment (Trust-funded component).

(III) Statistical capacity building for national forest monitoring and assessment

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: David Morales, Dan Altrell, Anne Branthomme, Rebecca Tavani, FOM.

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed and what it is supposed to achieve:

Develop country capacities in processing and analysing data that have been collected in their national forest monitoring and assessments / integrated land use assessments, as existing country capacity in this area is lacking, or very weak.

Description of the main content of the activity (e.g. topics and levels for the capacity building and its organization) and target customers:

Applied training in validating, sorting, processing and analysing data from the countries' national forest monitoring and assessment / integrated land use assessment.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

Strengthened country capacity in validating, sorting, processing and analysing data from their national forest monitoring and assessments / integrated land use assessments, to be achieved within the period of NFMA country projects (2-5 years). Continuing output

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

- Four NFMA forestry officers (Trust-funded).
- One PSA subscriber –IT engineer (Trust-funded).
- 2-5 TCDC experts (supported by TCP funds and Trust funds).

Methods of follow up, including evaluation of the results of the activity:

After country training workshops the country counterparts validate, sort, process and analyse their NFMA data and TCDC experts, NFMA forestry officers and the IT engineer follow-up on their activities and provide continuous feed-back on their performance.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity: F05G227, E01G108.

Project name (if appropriate). Indicate if the activity is part of a wider project or it is an umbrella activity for several smaller similar projects (e.g. TCP) that are implemented in several countries:

- Support to National Forest Monitoring and Assessment (Trust-funded + LoA with GIZ) – “Strengthening National Forestry Resources Assessments for REDD+ readiness in all Central American countries and the Dominican Republic”.
- GCP/BRA/079/GFF – “Strengthening National Policy and Knowledge Frameworks in Support of Sustainable Management of Brazil's Forest Resources”.
- UNJP/PAR/016/UNJ – “UN-REDD Programme in Paraguay”.
- UNJP/BOL/045/UNJ – “UN REDD Programme in Bolivia”.
- UTF/ANG/040/ANG – “National Forestry Resources Assessment: Building Partnerships, National Capacity and Institutional Strengthening for Forest and Trees Resources Monitoring in Angola”.

(IV) Statistical analysis for the support to national forest monitoring and assessment

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: David Morales, Dan Altrell, Anne Branthomme, Rebecca Tavani, FOM.

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed and what it is supposed to achieve:

- Address lack of accurate and updated statistics on countries' natural resources, their uses and users, and
- provide relevant and timely information for national policy formulations/evaluations.

Description of the main content of the activity (e.g. types and/or areas of statistical analysis, resulting in annotated statistical tables and annexes and their dissemination) and target customers:

- Analysis of country data to generate statistics on all kinds of forestry related data related to food security, poverty reduction, forest productivity, environment, biodiversity, socio-economy, forest health, forest protective functions, goods and services from forests and trees, etc., from National Forest Monitoring and Assessments (NFMAs) in "selected" countries.
- The statistics are targeting decision makers at national level in the corresponding country, as well as social, research and international societies.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

The analyses are reported in country publications with NFMA findings at the end of each NFMA cycle (country project).

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships.. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

- Four NFMA forestry officers (Trust-funded).
- One PSA subscriber –*IT engineer* (Trust-funded).
- 2-5 TCDC experts (supported by TCP funds and Trust funds).
- 1-4 national experts per country (supported by TCP funds and Trust funds).
- 2-10 national experts per country (country funded).

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

- FAO/NFMA Web page (<http://www.fao.org/forestry/nfma/en/>)
- Country Web pages (various).
- International/national events.
- NFMA printed publications.
- NFMA USB pens.
- NFMA CDs/DVDs.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity: F05G227, E01G108.

Project name (if appropriate):

- Support to National Forest Monitoring and Assessment (Trust-funded component) “Global”.
- Support to National Forest Monitoring and Assessment (Trust-funded + LoA with GIZ) – “Strengthening National Forestry Resources Assessments for REDD+ readiness in all Central American countries and the Dominican Republic.
- GCP/BRA/079/GFF – “Strengthening National Policy and Knowledge Frameworks in Support of Sustainable Management of Brazil's Forest Resources”.
- UNJP/PAR/016/UNJ – “UN-REDD Programme in Paraguay”.
- UNJP/BOL/045/UNJ – “UN REDD Programme in Bolivia”.
- UTF/ANG/040/ANG – “National Forestry Resources Assessment: Building Partnerships, National Capacity and Institutional Strengthening for Forest and Trees Resources Monitoring in Angola”.

(V) Meetings for the support to national forest monitoring and assessment

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: David Morales, Dan Altrell, Anne Branthomme, Rebecca Tavani, FOM.

Indicate where and when the meeting or workshop will take place, who is hosting it, who are intended to participate, expected number of participants, if it's a regular or an ad hoc event etc.:

- FAO HQ;
- November 2012;
- Hosted by FAO/NFMA;
- 10 International experts in sampling and field plot design + 10 national experts;
- Ad hoc event.

Indicate the problems or issues to be addressed by the meeting or workshop and what it is supposed to achieve:

- Address the issue of NFMA field plot design for optimization of costs/time/capacities/value and
- provide a clear context in how to decide the NFMA field plot design, taking into consideration the different country capacities, conditions and objectives.

Indicate type of output expected from the meeting or workshop:

Workshop proceedings/paper on NFMA field plot design.

Indicate how the output of the meeting will be recorded and disseminated:

Workshop proceedings/paper will be prepared by consultant hired by NFAM programme.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships.. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

- Four NFMA forestry officers (Trust-funded);
- One PSA subscriber –*IT engineer* (Trust-funded);
- Two international experts (supported by Trust funds).

Strategic objectives and organizational result and output (according to PIREs) of the Statistical Activity: F05G227, E01G108.

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

CLIMATE, ENERGY AND TENURE DIVISION (NRC):

(I) Data collection and dissemination

FAO Clim-NET

(I) FAO Clim-NET

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Hideki Kanamaru, NRC.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers: Global, climatic data at weather stations. Researchers and practitioners in international organizations, countries, universities, research institutes, and civil-societies, etc.

The climatic data follows climatic data standards. The target customers are: researchers and practitioners in international organizations, countries, universities, research institutes, and civil-societies, etc.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Temperature (daily average), Temperature (daily maximum), Temperature (daily minimum), Rainfall, Dew point temperature, Surface pressure, Snowfall, Windspeed.

We process 10-daily and monthly averages from daily data. They are complete at the end of each month.

Frequency of data collection: Daily to monthly.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire): n/a.

Frequency of data dissemination: As soon as possible on the Internet.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: n/a.

Method of data collection:

- 1) **Paper questionnaire:**
- 2) **Electronic questionnaire:**
- 3) **Web questionnaire**
- 4) **Data harvesting**
- 5) **Publications, news agencies etc.:**
- 6) **Other, please specify:**
Fetched by file transfer protocol from data provider's server.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO): n/a.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**
- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:**

Software used: n/a.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Internet.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity: F05G214 Climate Impact and Adaptation.

Links to further supportive information:

<http://www.fao.org/nr/climpag>.

LAND AND WATER DIVISION (NRL):

(I) Data collection and dissemination

AgroMAPS
AQUASTAT
GeoNetwork Geospatial Information Catalogue

(II) Statistical methodologies (including norms and standards)

Land cover classification system (LCCS) and LCML (land cover meta language)

(I) AgroMAPS

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Hubert George, NRL.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers: Global coverage; compilation of published 'georeferenced' sub national crop statistics on area harvested, yields and production (aggregated by administrative districts and following FAO definitions) and related analyses (e.g. derived information on locally important crops; current centres of crop production, etc) to support specialized applications (e.g. mapping of global land use systems).

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Area harvested, yields and production and administrative boundary information (shape files) – collected for multiple years (dictated by data availability).

Frequency of data collection:

Searches for published data and subsequent compilation into the Agro-MAPS database are carried out each year over periods lasting 3-4 months each.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

No questionnaire used – data are compiled from existing sources. The added value is the regional to global overviews with sub national level of detail.

Frequency of data dissemination:

Continuous – once data is compiled they are made available on line via the Agro-Maps site.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:

Flexible dates for data compilation and associated error checking.

Method of data collection:

- 1) **Paper questionnaire:**
- 2) **Electronic questionnaire:**
- 3) **Web questionnaire**
- 4) **Data harvesting**
- 5) **Publications, news agencies etc.:** Yes.
- 6) **Other, please specify:** Downloads from websites of national statistical offices.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

Initially data collected in cooperation with CGIAR –(to support specific applications) -- now mainly by FAO only, in view of FAO's mandate and general recognition of Agro-MAPS as the largest single source for sub national data on the 3 variables.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**

Data not taken from other IOs.

b. Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:

Eurostat – but not global coverage.

Software used: Access, Arc-GIS.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Internet.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity: F01G207 - Strengthening of natural resources monitoring capacity and global assessments.

Links to further supportive information:

<http://kids.fao.org/agromaps/>

(I) AQUASTAT - FAO's global information system on water and agriculture

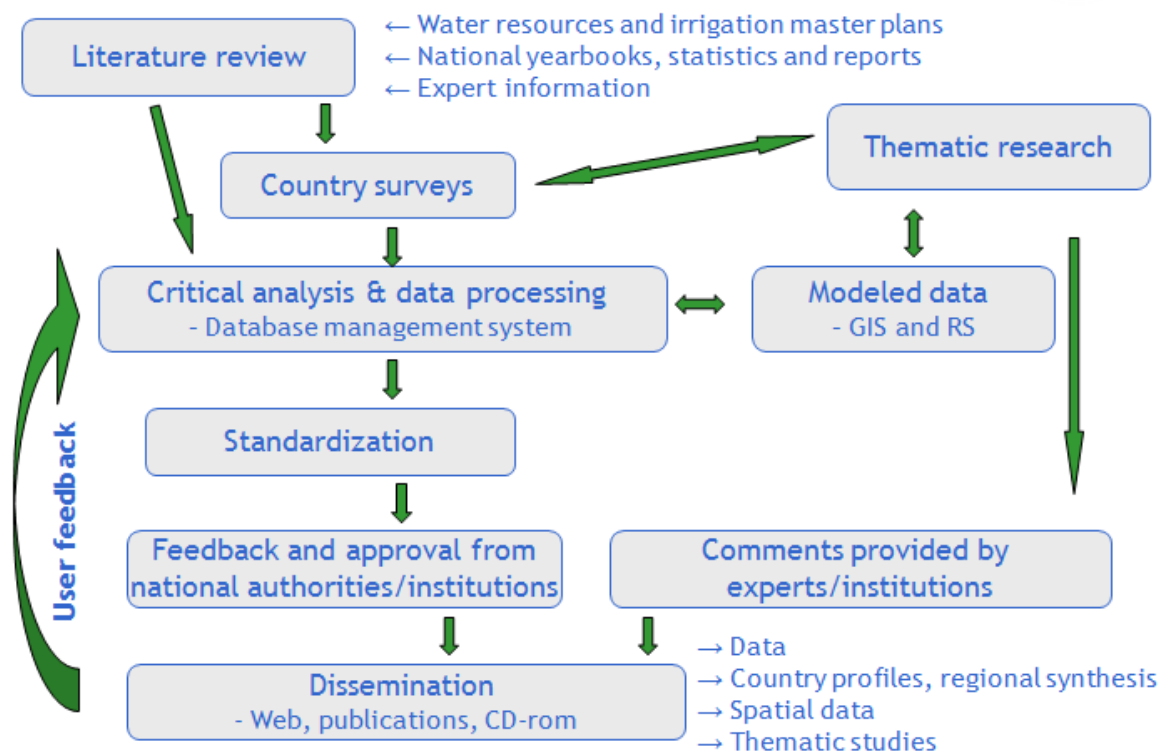
Ongoing activity

Responsible officer and division: Karen Frenken, NRL.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

It collects, analyses and disseminates data and information by country and by region, concentrating on water resources, water use and agricultural water management, with emphasis on countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. The information provided by AQUASTAT relies to a great extent on national capacities and expertise.

The AQUASTAT information management process



AQUASTAT's main target audience are users interested in global, regional and national analyses, such as policy-makers, decision-makers, researchers, etc. The aim is to provide them with comprehensive information related to water resources and agricultural water management across the world. AQUASTAT is also responsible for MDG Indicator 7.5 "Proportion on renewable water resources used" and provides updated information on this on a yearly basis, by country, by region and for the world.

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Around 160 variables and indicators can be queried online and the data can be downloaded as CSV files (<http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/query/index.html>). They are classified in the following categories: Land use and population (15); water resources (45); water use, by sector and by source (30); irrigation and drainage development (60); environment and health (10). The query allows for multiple selection options, where the user can select a) a country, a number of countries, a region or a continent, for b) one variable, a group of variables, or selected variables, for c) one five-year time period or several five-year time periods or latest value. In addition country profiles are prepared to describe the particularities in each country, problems encountered in rural water management and irrigation, and to summarize the perspectives in agricultural water management. Standardized tables holding key data are included in all country profiles and fact sheets containing key data are available online for each country (<http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/countries/index.stm>). Regional overviews provide analysis by a grouping of countries which are similar in terms of geographic and socio-economic conditions, and transboundary river basin overviews, including tables and maps (<http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/regions/index.stm>).

Spatial datasets prepared by AQUASTAT can easily be imported to a GIS and be downloaded from the website, such as: the global map of irrigation areas, the atlas of water resources and irrigation for Africa, and a selection of global maps, which can be downloaded in PDF format or consulted interactively online. Most geo-spatial information produced by AQUASTAT is also available on FAO's Geonetwork website (<http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/maps/index.stm> and <http://www.fao.org/geonetwork/srv/en/main.home>). The global digital map of irrigation areas, showing the percentage of areas equipped for irrigation around 2007, has been created in cooperation with the University of Bonn, Germany. A global map of irrigation areas using groundwater is at present under finalization in cooperation with the University of Bonn, Germany.

Frequency of data collection:

Detailed country surveys by continent or major region take place every 5-10 years.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

Questionnaires are dispatched for those countries for which a national consultant is recruited to do the detailed country survey which takes place every 5-10 years. The questionnaire exists in English, French and Spanish.

Frequency of data dissemination:

New information is published to the dissemination system whenever it becomes available after it has gone through the validation process.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: Same as above.

Method of data collection (questionnaire, data harvesting, etc):

AQUASTAT does not take measurements in the field, but gathers information from statistical offices and technical departments in the country. For the detailed country survey a questionnaire is used accompanied by guidelines with definitions of each term. Most data asked are national-level data and for a few items also sub-national-level data are asked. In addition to filling in the questionnaire it is asked to write a country profile following a pre-defined table of content, so that more qualitative information can be given also.

Additional information is gathered through the Internet, publications, etc. Modeling of data by means of GIS and water balance models is done for estimating unavailable data and for providing spatial data. GIS and remote sensing data are important input data together with data acquired through country surveys, which are also used for calibration.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

AQUASTAT is in the process of sharing data collection task with other agencies, such as UNSD, Eurostat, Regional commissions, etc. Work on this is ongoing.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

See table below.

FAOSTAT	<i>Variables: Total area, Arable land, Permanent crops, Total and Urban populations, Male, Female and Total economically active population in agriculture</i>
CRU	<i>Variables: Average precipitation in depth</i>
World Bank	<i>Variables: Agriculture, value added to GDP</i>
FAO Agrometeorology	<i>Variables: National Rainfall Index (NRI)</i>
UNDP	<i>Variables: Human Development Index (HDI)</i>
Eurostat	<i>Variables: Some variables in the Water resources and Water use sections for EU countries</i>
UNSD	<i>Variables: Some variables in the Water resources and Water use sections, for which AQUASTAT doesn't have values</i>
OECD	<i>Variables: Some variables in the Water use sections for non-EU OECD countries</i>

Software used:

MySQL for database, HTML for website

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

1. AQUASTAT website (<http://www.fao.org/nr/aquastat>)
2. Publications (such as "Irrigation in [name of region] in figures: AQUASTAT survey [year]", Water Report 7, 9, 15, 18, 20, 23, 29, 34) (<http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/catalogues/index2.stm>)
3. CD-ROMs in the Land and Water Digital media Series (LWDMS 13, 34, 38) (<http://www.fao.org/landandwater/lwdms.stm>)
4. The FAO Geonetwork for geospatial maps prepared by AQUASTAT (global map of irrigation areas, hydrological basins of the different continents, geo-referenced database of African dams, rivers of Africa, etc.) (<http://www.fao.org/geonetwork>)

Strategic objectives, organizational result and output (as from PIRES) of the statistical activity:

Strategic Objective F:

Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources and improved responses to global environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture.

Organizational Result F02:

Countries address water scarcity in agriculture and strengthen their capacities to improve water productivity of agricultural systems at national and river-basin levels including transboundary water systems.

Organization Output F02G205:

FAO's global information system on water and agriculture (AQUASTAT) is enhanced and the capacity to provide forecasting on water in agriculture is strengthened.

Links to supportive information:

<http://www.fao.org/nr/aquastat> . Other useful links are:

- a) a geo-referenced database on dams holding information on the year of completion, height, capacity, rate of sedimentation, and purpose of use of the dam (<http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/dams/index.stm>);
- b) a database and global map of areas equipped for irrigation by country at sub-national level (<http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/irrigationmap/index.stm>);

- c) a climate information tool to query a spatial dataset containing long-term mean monthly climate data (<http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/gis/index3.stm>);
- d) detailed calculations of renewable water resources for around 200 countries, including an inventory of reference sources by country (http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/water_res/index.stm);
- e) detailed calculations of agricultural water withdrawal for around 200 countries (http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/water_use/index.stm);
- f) an institutions database, containing around 650 institutions presented by country in the field of agricultural water resource management (<http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/institutions/search.html>);
- g) a glossary, containing definitions for around 450 terms in the field of water resources and agricultural water management, including terminology, source, comments, and typology in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish (<http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/glossary/search.html>);
- h) a database on river sediment yields, containing data on annual sediment yields in rivers and reservoirs around the world, searchable by river, by country and by continent (<http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/sediment/index.asp>);
- i) water-related investment envelopes and project portfolios for Africa (<http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/sirte2008/index.stm>);
- j) a database on investment costs in irrigation, containing information on irrigation investment costs for 248 irrigation projects around the world (<http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/investment/index.stm>);
- k) downloadable publications prepared within the framework of AQUASTAT (<http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/catalogues/index2.stm>).

(I) GeoNetwork Geospatial Information Catalogue

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: John Latham, NRL.

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

The GeoNetwork catalogue publishes a large number of Geographic Information System (GIS) datasets for monitoring, assessment and analysis of environmental and socio-economic factors causing poverty and food insecurity. Particular relevance is given to malnutrition, farming systems and crops, livestock production systems, fishery and forestry sectors, agro-ecological zoning, land and water resources management and climate related issues.

Description of the activity:

- Definition of Natural Resources and Socio-Economic indicators, FAO geospatial core datasets, Essential Climate Variables
- Collection and validation of land cover and land cover change datasets, population, environmental conditions, land use patterns, food insecurity, poverty and environment Global GIS database, FAO UN core datasets
- Distribution of natural resources, socio-economic, land cover, environment indicators per administrative unit, per pixel, or per area.

Target audience: Policy-makers; UN agencies; Governments; Institutions; Researchers; Scientists; Natural Resources managers/Land Use/Land Management planners; GIS/Statistician users

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

For further information on time series and unit of measurement see Annex 3.

- Land Cover, (Global 1990, 2000, 2005), regional and national level at various resolution
- Land Cover Change (2009, 2011 planned)
- Active fire by land cover type (daily updates on active fires)
- Global Above Ground Biomass and Carbon estimate
- Actual and Potential soil carbon sequestration
- Fragile ecosystems (coastal deltas, mangroves, and mountains)
- Core geospatial datasets – multiple FAO Divisions through GeoNetwork
 - Administrative and Political Boundaries
 - Global Administrative Unit Layers (GAUL)
 - Agriculture - Farming
 - Farming Systems by Regions
 - Occurrence of cropland (FGGD)
 - Farming system classes in developing and transition countries, 2000 (FGGD)
 - Projected expansion of cropland and pasture, 2000-2010
 - Projected expansion of cropland and pasture to lands poorly suited to rainfed agriculture, 2000-2010
 - Combined suitability of currently available land for pasture and rainfed crops (intermediate input level) (FGGD)
 - Combined suitability of currently available land for pasture and rainfed crops (high input level) (FGGD)
 - Agriculture – Livestock
 - Global Poultry Density (2005)
 - Global Small Ruminant Density (2005)

- Estimated Pig Meat Surplus/Deficit
- Estimated Feed Surplus/Deficit - Cereals (pig and poultry)
- Estimated Distribution of Livestock Production System
- Estimated Feed Surplus/Deficit - Soymeal (pig and poultry)
- Estimated Poultry Meat Surplus/Deficit
- Global sheep density (2005)
- Global Pig Density (2005)
- Global Buffalo Density (2005)
- Global Cattle Density (2005)
- Global goat density (2005)
- Occurrence of pasture and browse (FGGD)
- Agriculture - Agroclimatology
 - Rainfall Monitoring by Region for the African Continent: Eastern Africa
 - Rainfall Monitoring for the African Continent
 - Global temperature growing periods
 - Global length of growing periods
- Applied Ecology
 - Projected expansion of cropland and pasture, 2000-2010
 - Highly degraded croplands with soil carbon sequestration potential and high poverty rates
 - Croplands with high rates of human-induced erosion
 - Projected expansion of cropland and pasture to lands poorly suited to rainfed agriculture, 2000-2010
 - Biodiversity hotspots in areas poorly suited to rainfed agriculture with high poverty rates
 - Biodiversity hotspots on croplands poorly suited to rainfed agriculture
 - Suitability of Soil conditions for Soil Carbon Sequestration
 - Suitability of Soil and Climate conditions for Soil Carbon Sequestration
- Biological and Ecological Resources
 - Aquatic species distribution maps of interest to fisheries
 - Global Ecological Zones
 - Biodiversity hotspots in areas poorly suited to rainfed agriculture with high poverty rates
 - Biodiversity hotspots in areas poorly suited to rainfed agriculture with high poverty rates
- Climate
 - World maps of climatological net primary production of biomass, NPP
 - Koeppen's Climate Classification
 - Global thermal climates
 - Global map of monthly reference evapotranspiration - 10 arc minutes
 - Rainfall Monitoring by Region for the African Continent: Eastern Africa
 - Rainfall Monitoring for the African Continent
 - Global length of growing periods
 - Global temperature growing periods
 - Global Change In Net Primary Productivity (1981-2003)
 - Global Pattern, Trends and Confidence Levels of NDVI Coefficient of Variation (1981-2003)
 - Global Change in Rain-Use Efficiency 1981-2003
 - Global Residual Trend of Sum NDVI (RESTREND) 1981-2003
 - Global Correlation Between Annual Sum NDVI And Annual Rainfall 1981-2003
 - Global Positive Trend of Climate-Adjusted NDVI (1981-2003)
 - Global Pattern, Trends and Confidence Levels of Annual Sum NDVI (1981-2003)
 - Global Pattern, Trends and Confidence Levels of NDVI Standard Deviation (1981-2003)
 - Global Positive Trend of RUE-Adjusted NDVI (1981-2003)

- Global NPP Loss In The Degrading Areas (1981-2003)
 - Global Negative Trend in RUE-adjusted NDVI (1981-2003)
- Fisheries and Aquaculture
 - FAO Statistical Areas for Fishery Purposes
 - Regional Fishery Bodies (RFB)
 - Suitability for small-scale farming and potential yield (crops/y) of Nile tilapia, African catfish and Common carp
 - Suitability for commercial farming and potential yield (crops/y) of Nile tilapia, African catfish and Common carp
 - Subsistence fish farming potential in Africa
 - Commercial fish farming potential in Africa
 - Suitability for commercial fish farming in Latin America and Caribbean
 - Suitability for small scale fish farming in Latin America and Caribbean
- Forestry
 - The World's Forests 2000
 - Forests 2000 by Major Ecological Domains
 - Global Ecological Zones
 - Projected expansion of cropland and pasture to lands poorly suited to rainfed agriculture, 2000-2010
 - Hotspots of deforestation in the Neotropics
- Hydrology and Water Resources
 - Hydrological basins in Southeast Asia (Derived from HydroSHEDS)
 - Hydrological basins in Africa (Derived from HydroSHEDS)
 - Global map of irrigated areas
 - Database of African dams
 - Rivers of Africa
 - Occurrence of irrigated areas (FGGD)
 - Irrigated area and land not currently available for rainfed agriculture, total (FGGD)
 - Irrigated area and land not currently available for rainfed agriculture, by land cover type (FGGD)
 - African Water Resource Database
 - Inland Water Bodies (FGGD)
- Land Cover and Land Use
 - Land Use Systems of the World - East Europe and Central Asia
 - Land Use Systems of the World
 - Land Use Systems of the World - North America
 - Land Use Systems of the World - Latin America and Caribbean
 - Land Use Systems of the World - South East Asia
 - Land use systems of the World - Australia and New Zealand
 - Land use systems of the World - Sub-Saharan Africa
 - Land use systems of the World - North Africa and Near East
 - Land use systems of the World - Western Europe
 - Land use systems of the World - East Asia and Pacific
 - Global land cover distribution, by dominant land cover type (FGGD)
 - Land use in the Neotropics
 - Occurrence of irrigated areas (FGGD)
 - Occurrence of forest (FGGD)
 - Occurrence of cropland (FGGD)
 - Occurrence of pasture and browse (FGGD)
 - Occurrence of barren and sparsely vegetated land (FGGD)
 - Global Change In Net Primary Productivity (1981-2003)
 - Global Pattern, Trends and Confidence Levels of NDVI Coefficient of Variation (1981-2003)
 - Global Change in Rain-Use Efficiency 1981-2003
 - Global Residual Trend of Sum NDVI (RESTREND) 1981-2003

- Global Correlation Between Annual Sum NDVI And Annual Rainfall 1981-2003
- Global Positive Trend of Climate-Adjusted NDVI (1981-2003)
- Global Pattern, Trends and Confidence Levels of Annual Sum NDVI (1981-2003)
- Global Pattern, Trends and Confidence Levels of NDVI Standard Deviation (1981-2003)
- Global Positive Trend of RUE-Adjusted NDVI (1981-2003)
- Global NPP Loss In The Degrading Areas (1981-2003)
- Global Negative Trend in RUE-adjusted NDVI (1981-2003)
- Population and Socio-Economic Indicators
 - Prevalence of stunting among children under five, by lowest available subnational administrative unit, varying years (FGGD)
 - Share of population living in extreme poverty, by country, varying years (FGGD)
 - Estimated number of stunted children under five, by lowest available subnational administrative unit, varying years (FGGD)
 - Share of population living in poverty, by country, varying years (FGGD)
 - Degree of human development, by country, 2000 (FGGD)
 - Share of population undernourished, by country, 2000-2002 (FGGD)
 - Rural population density (persons per square kilometre), 2000 (FGGD)
 - Changes in the number of undernourished, by country, between 1990-1992 and 2000-2002 (FGGD)
 - Rural population distribution (persons per pixel), 2000 (FGGD)
 - Global population density estimates, 2015 (FGGD)
 - Biodiversity hotspots in areas poorly suited to rainfed agriculture with high poverty rates
- Soils and Soil Resources
 - Harmonized World Soil Database
 - Dominant Soils
 - Digital Soil Map of the World
 - Potential to sequester additional carbon in soils
 - Croplands with high rates of human-induced erosion
- Topography
 - Global Median Elevation, Terrain Slope and Aspect Data.

Frequency of data collection:

Variable (from near real time to annual to 5 year update, at various resolutions from 20m to 300 m to 1 km to 10 km, ranging from (sub)national to regional to global level).

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire):

March 2012.

Frequency of data dissemination:

Variable (similar with data collection); geospatial datasets are usually stored and distributed through FAO GeoNetwork with the respective metadata and documentation, and with data access compliant with data dissemination policy.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:

Data are being continuously published and disseminated since 2001.

Method of data collection:

- 1) **Paper questionnaire:**
- 2) **Electronic questionnaire:**
- 3) **Web questionnaire:**
- 4) **Data harvesting:**
- 5) **Publications, news agencies etc.:**
- 6) **Other, please specify:**

- Interpretation of satellite imagery using standard classification systems
- Field surveys, measurement of sample data
- Integration of field samples with remote sensing to collect and validate the datasets
- Collection of Metadata compliant with ISO 19115 Standard
- Metadata and data harvesting, metadata and data hosting and serving
- Questionnaires.

Process of validation, editing, verification:

Standards used for data collection, validation, editing:

- Land Cover Classification System (LCCS) – becoming an ISO Standard on Land Cover Classification ISO / TC211 – 19144-2 Land Cover
- ISO / TC 211 – Geographic Information
- ISO 19115 – Metadata standard
- FAO Spatial data standards (guideline, reference manual)
- Spatial Data Infrastructures (SDI), UN SDI and FAO SDI (reference manual)
- GeoVis Map (software tool for validation of land cover databases).

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

The data are collected and produced both in house and in collaboration with other International Organizations. The FAO Departments which have contributed most are: AG, ES, FO, FI and NR.

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**

Other International Organizations that provided data on the following domains:

Soil: UNESCO, IIASA,

Water resources: UNEP, IIASA, NASA,

Forestry: NASA, NOAA, UNEP

Climate: DWD, National Meteorological Service of Germany, GPCP, CRU, GPCP VASclimO,

Farming systems: World Bank

Livestock and Animal health data: National census

Land Use Patterns and Land Cover: UNEP, ISRIC

Population: UNICEF, WHO, World Bank.

- Indicate which other IOs collect and disseminate more or less the same data or complementary data:**

WFP, UNEP, UNDP, World Bank, etc.

Software used:

- FAO Geonetwork (FAO)
- MapServer, GeoServer (Free Open Source Software)
- Mapping Device Change Analysis Tool (MadCat) (FAO)
- Geographic Visualization (GeoVis) (FAO)
- Land Cover Classification System Software (LCCS) (FAO)
- PCI – Geomatica (commercial remote sensing software)
- ENVI (commercial remote sensing software)
- ERDAS Imagine (commercial remote sensing software)
- ArcGIS (commercial geographic information system software)
- Definiens Developer (commercial remote sensing software)

- Adobe Photoshop (commercial image editing software).

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

- Internet (website): GeoNetwork (www.fao.org/geonetwork), GLCN (www.glcn.org), GTOS (www.gtos.org), TEMS (<http://www.fao.org/gtos/tems>), CarboAfrica (<http://www.carboafrika.net>)
- Publications: ECV Series, Biennial reports, FAO working papers, articles,
- CD-ROMs, DVDs
- Maps (paper and digital)
- GIS datasets
- Dynamic atlases
- Newsletters (CarboAfrica, GLCN).

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity: F01G207.

(II) Land cover classification system (LCCS) and LCML (land cover meta language)

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: John Latham, NRL.

Description of the main content of the activity relating to norms, standards and statistical methodology (sampling techniques, data editing methodology, census recommendations, classification etc.) and target customers:

Background: Efficient and consistent assessment of land cover and its changes over time is one of the fundamental inputs to sustainable management of natural resources and food security. Despite the critical need for consistent and harmonized assessment of land cover, the proliferation of different type of land cover classifications/legends made it difficult or sometimes impossible to compare and harmonize various datasets collected using various classification systems. Since the early 90s, FAO has been participating and leading numerous initiatives for improving the reliability and comparability of land cover data sets.

Land Cover Classification System.

The Land Cover Classification System (LCCS) is a classification system developed by FAO to address the need for improved access to reliable and standardized information on land cover.

LCCS is a comprehensive, standardized classification system designed to meet specific user requirements. It enables the comparison of land cover classes regardless of data source, thematic discipline or country. LCCS acts also as bridging tool to inter-compare land cover classes originated from different classifications/legends.

According to the Land Cover Classification System (LCCS) the land cover can be represented using simple “atomic elements” rather than categories. The land cover multipurpose database is created using these elements that characterize the land cover itself. Once the land cover features are characterized by the “land cover atomic elements” that describe the land cover class, they can be aggregated, recombined and renamed later on according to many different user needs. This enables interoperability, harmonization and consistency between different land cover databases.

Until now FAO has published two versions of LCCS. The first version was published in 1999 and the second version in 2005. The most recent version, LCCS (version 2) is composed of:

- the manual that explains the basic concepts of LCCS;
- the software user manual;
- the glossary of the whole elements used in LCCS to classify land cover;
- the proprietary software (distributed free of charge).

The LCCS software is divided in three main sections:

- the classification section, used to create LCCS classes;
- the legend section, used to store LCCS classes are stored for the final legend; and
- the translator module, used to translate and compare classes derived from different classification systems through the LCCS language.

Audience: LCCS has currently a worldwide diffusion. Many countries have adopted the system as basis for their national land cover data sets. LCCS has been used also for the most recent global land cover data sets as the Global Land Cover of the year 2000 (GLC 2000 – 1 kilometer resolution, JRC and partners), and the Global Land Cover 2005/06 (GLOBCOVER – 300 meters resolution, ESA and partners).

FAO and UNEP have organized in the last years several workshop/training courses on LCCS covering practically the whole world. The workshops take four to five days. They enable that the participants to be fully confident in the use of the software for different purposes (legend creation, translation, etc.).

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

The world wide diffusion of LCCS has induced FAO to further push the process of standardization initiating the inclusion of LCCS concept in the ISO process. From the basic concept of LCCS and through the experience accumulated in many year of its practical use, a Land Cover Meta Language (LCML) has been formulated. The aim of LCML itself is to give to the user a universal language to characterize land cover features all over the world. From LCML is derived the new version of LCCS (version 3) that will further strengthen the descriptive characteristics of the system. The new release is expected to become operational upon final approval of ISO Committee.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

In-house staff plus consultants.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Internet.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

F01G207 - Strengthening of Natural Resources Monitoring Capacity and Global Assessments.

Project name (if appropriate):

Land Cover Classification System (LCCS) Land and Land Cover Meta Language (LCML).

OFFICE OF KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE, RESEARCH AND EXTENSION

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING SERVICES (OEKMI):

(I) Data collection and dissemination

Publishing of key statistics in the FAO Country Profiles portal

(I) Publishing of key statistics in the FAO Country Profiles portal
www.fao.org/countryprofiles

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Marta Iglesias (OEKMI).

Description of the activity (coverage, statistical classification used etc.) and target customers:

Type of data collection (name of variables, time series or data sets for which data are regularly collected):

Datasets disseminated are:

From FAOSTAT: Country area, Land area, Agriculture area, Population. From World Bank: GDP.

From UNDP-HDRO: Human Development Index.

From IFPRI: Global hunger index.

Frequency of data collection: n/a.

Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched (please attach a copy of the questionnaire): n/a.

Frequency of data dissemination:

Maximum a month after the sources (FAOSTAT, WB, UNDP, IFPRI) update information.

Date(s) when validated data are disseminated: n/a.

Method of data collection:

- 1) Paper questionnaire:
- 2) Electronic questionnaire:
- 3) Web questionnaire
- 4) Data harvesting
- 5) Publications, news agencies etc.:
- 6) Other, please specify:
Data harvesting from databases listed above.

Specify if the data are collected in cooperation with other FAO divisions or services or with other International Organizations (IO):

Description and use of data from other IOs (if applicable):

- a. **Type of data imported from other IO. Indicate which organizations and type of data. If data from other IOs are used indicate if they are taken directly from the IO or from another service in the FAO, e.g. FAOSTAT. If, for instance, population data are used are they taken directly from UNPD or from FAOSTAT?**

From FAOSTAT: Country area, Land area, Agriculture area, Population.

From World Bank: GDP.

From UNDP-HDRO: Human Development Index.

From IFPRI: Global hunger index.

- b. **Indicate which other IOs collects and disseminates more or less the same data or complementary data:**

The international organizations as listed above for the respective databases.

Software used: Description languages: OWL, RDF, XML.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc): Internet.

Strategic Objectives, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIRES) of the Statistical Activity:

H05G214: Members have facilitated access to FAO and selected global agricultural technical and scientific information, knowledge and expertise over time.

H05G21005: Provision of services to ensure member countries have the most updated and relevant country-based information easily accessible.

Links to further supportive information:

FAO Country Profiles - Key statistics box in all country pages. Example Argentina:
<http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/index.asp?lang=en&ISO3=ARG>

Geopolitical ontology: <http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/geoinfo/geopolitical/resource/>
and <http://aims.fao.org/aos/geopolitical.owl>

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR STANDARDS, SERVICES AND TOOLS (OEKCS):

Support to ESS, FI, FO, AGN in designing and implementing statistical standards including principles, standards and recommendations.

(II) Statistical Methodologies (including norms and standards)

SWS Statistical Standards Team

Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX): definition of metadata and data structure definitions for support to the Statistical Working System.

(III) Statistical capacity building and projects (including non regular budget)

Support to TechCDR (data.fao.org): using the AGROVOC concept scheme to associate statistics and other information resources.

Linking with Fisheries Statistics.

(II) SWS Statistical Standards Team

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Jaques, Yves (OEKC), Tsuji, Sachiko (FIPS); Hoad, Richard (CIOK); Ramaschiello, Valentina (ESS); Charrondiere, Ruth (AGND); Connell, Nick (CIOK); Franceschini, Gianluca (CIOK); Hoffmeister, Onno (ESS); Lebedys, Arvydas (FOED); Gianfaldoni, Veronica (ESS)

Description of the main content of the activity relating to norms, standards and statistical methodology (sampling techniques, data editing methodology, census recommendations, classification etc.) and target customers:

Within the context of the *Statistical working system project*, OEKCS leads the Statistical Standards team that contains representatives from AGN, FO, FI and ES. The team coordinates the development of relevant statistical guidelines and methods required for the implementation of the Statistical Working System.

Audience: Statistical Coordination Working Group, CAPEX SWS Project, Statistical divisions within FAO, NSOs, UNSD.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

Standards documents containing principles, standards and recommendations. The following are completed and endorsed by the SCWG:

- SWS-00 Process Description.doc
- SWS-01 Classification schemes.doc
- SWS-02 Units of measure.doc
- SWS-03 Data Quality Reporting.doc
- SWS-05 Metadata.doc
- SWS-06 Data Processing.doc
- SWS-04 Data Revisions.doc
- SWS-07 Changing officially reported data.doc.

There is additionally a backcasting analysis on FCL to CPC conversion performed by an outside consultant that has yet to be presented to the SCWG.

The Standards Team is also involved in several major ongoing classifications activities which can be found under ESS department as: *(II) Revision of the Harmonized System 2017*, and *(II) Implementation of the CPC Expanded in the FAOSTAT system*.

The team is also mid-stream on a classifications and data management survey for countries. Information can be found under ESS department: *(II) Survey on National Agriculture and Food Product Classifications and Classifications Registry*

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

The team uses a mixture of volunteer programme staff, seconded programme staff and project staff provided by Statistical Working System CAPEX funding.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Email, internal website, file sharing.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

H04G2030602 - Statistics Data Warehouse and Statistical Working System CapEx Projects supported.

H04G21005 - Standards and methodologies for agricultural information management for stakeholders in member countries.

X02G2010103 - Support to the Capex Statistical Working System and Statistical Data Warehouse projects in providing input and reviewing statistical standards and other deliverables.

(II) Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX): definition of metadata and data structure definitions for support to the Statistical Working System.

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Jaques, Yves (OEKC), Hoad, Richard (CIOK); Connell, Nick (CIOK); Carleo, Rosanna (CIOK)

Description of the main content of the activity relating to norms, standards and statistical methodology (sampling techniques, data editing methodology, census recommendations, classification etc.) and target customers:

Within the context of the *Statistical working system project*, development of metadata and data structure definitions to support standardized import and export of time-series data.

Audience: CAPEX SWS Project, ESS, external bidders for the CAPEX SWS tender.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

XML code lists and data structure definitions defining the dimensions, measures and attributes used by the FAOSTAT agriculture production domain have been completed and added to the SWS requirements specification, including:

AGENCIES.xml
CL_COMMODITY_FAOSTAT.xml
CL_CONF_STATUS_SDMX.xml
CL_COUNTRY_UNSD.xml
CL_FREQ_SDMX.xml
CL_INDICATOR_FAOSTAT.xml
CL_OBS_STATUS_SDMX.xml
CL_UNIT_CURRENCY_FAOSTAT.xml
CL_UNIT_MEASURE_FAOSTAT.xml
CL_UNIT_MULT_SDMX.xml
CS_FAOSTAT.xml
DSD_FAOSTAT_PRODUCTION.xml
DSD_FAOSTAT_TRADE_QUANTITY.xml
DSD_FAOSTAT_TRADE_VALUE.xml

Metadata structure definitions are yet to be completed. Note that this activity appears to overlap with the proposed activity from the FAOSTAT team: *(II) SDMX based international workflows of food and agriculture statistics*

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

The work is funded exclusively by the SWS CAPEX project using project staff and seconded programme staff.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

XML

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

H04G2030602 - Statistics Data Warehouse and Statistical Working System CapEx Projects supported.

H04G21005 - Standards and methodologies for agricultural information management for stakeholders in member countries

X02G2010103 - Support to the Capex Statistical Working System and Statistical Data Warehouse projects in providing input and reviewing statistical standards and other deliverables.

(III) Support to TechCDR (data.fao.org): using the AGROVOC concept scheme to associate statistics and other information resources.

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Morteo, Karl (CIOK), Jaques, Yves (OEKC)

Description of the main content of the activity relating to norms, standards and statistical methodology (sampling techniques, data editing methodology, census recommendations, classification etc.) and target customers:

Within the context of the *Technical Corporate Data Repository CAPEX project* (TechCDR / data.fao.org), OEKCS and CIOK collaborate on the implementation of the AGROVOC concept scheme (40 000 concepts in 22 languages covering countries, commodities, species and more) within the TechCDR system. AGROVOC concepts are being formally aligned with statistical dimensions, measures and attributes to assist in the linking, harmonization and discoverability of statistical data and other information resources.

Audience: Anyone accessing FAO data. Software developers designing search interfaces and mashups.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

Standards documents containing principles, standards and recommendations. The following are completed and endorsed by the SCWG:

AGROVOC loaded into TechCDR. (Done)

AGROVOC aligned with statistical dimensions, measures and attributes (TBD 2012)

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

OEKCS regular programme funding, both programme staff and an external consultant as well as project staff from TechCDR CAPEX funding.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Triple-store database, Linked Open Data, RDF/XML files, web pages.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

H04G21005 - Standards and methodologies for agricultural information management for stakeholders in member countries.

(III) Linking with Fisheries Statistics

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer and division: Taconet, Marc (FIPS), Jaques, Yves (OEKC)

Description of the main content of the activity relating to norms, standards and statistical methodology (sampling techniques, data editing methodology, census recommendations, classification etc.) and target customers:

This activity began in the context of a 2011 Multi-Disciplinary Fund activity and now continues in the context of project cooperation between AgInfra and Imarine EC projects. The goal is to link between fisheries statistics and bibliographic data using the AGROVOC concept scheme on the library side and fisheries statistical classifications on the fisheries side. This will allow seamless browsing between these different information resources.

Audience: Anyone accessing FAO data about fisheries and aquaculture. Software developers designing search interfaces and mashups.

Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:

Output will be formal alignments between FI classifications and AGROVOC published on the web as Linked Open Data using the Simple Knowledge Organization System (SKOS). Estimated 2012.

Human resources, sources of funding and partnerships. Indicate if the activity is to be carried out by in-house staff, consultants, jointly with partner organizations/countries:

OEKCS agInfra project funding, FI Imarine project funding.

Methods of dissemination (Internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc):

Triple-store database, Linked Open Data, RDF/XML files, web pages.

Strategic Objective, Organizational Result and Output (as from PIREs) of the Statistical Activity:

H04G21005 - Standards and methodologies for agricultural information management for stakeholders in member countries.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION DEPARTMENT

INVESTMENT CENTRE DIVISION (TCID):

(IV) Statistical capacity building and projects (including non regular budget)

TCI database development

Ongoing activity

Responsible Officer: Eugenia Serova, TCID.

During their missions and desk work, the TCI professionals collect information regarding countries which might have an importance for other professionals. These data are normally used just for one project and not utilized by either other TCI professionals or by other FAO professionals working in the same countries. In order to optimize the use of this information, TCI is launching the process of merging data from the individual projects/missions into one database and establishing permissions to access and disseminate this data base. The database is built to support the work of professionals in the countries.

All TCI professionals and TCI staff should be able to download and upload data from the system following the identified procedures. Data can be partially distributed to other authorized users. All uploaded data should meet minimum standard requirements and the procedures of uploading should be usable enough so that it is not necessary to dedicate a staff member to running this database.

The development of the TCI statistical database envisages a pilot stage of 1-2 years during which the basic characteristics of database system will be used by TCI staff on a voluntary basis and with limited data scope . The outcome of the pilot stage will be a usable, clear database ready for use by TCI professionals compatible with FAOSTAT standards. At the first stage the database will be dedicated for storage of statistical data only, in the future it can be developed further for non-statistical country related information.

The pilot period will last throughout 2012-2013. Work at TCI will be coordinated by Eugenia Serova, Senior Adviser. A group of TCI economists will act as a focus group to get a feedback for the database system during the pilot period. Technical support for the TCI database development will be provided by Rosetta Ponzio-Leonetti. Gianluca Franceschini will coordinate the work on behalf of CIO.

ANNEX 1

FAO Statistics Programme Steering Committee

Terms of Reference

Mission statement

1. Based on recommendation 6.5 of the Independent Evaluation Report of FAO's Role and Work in Statistics, statistical work coordination at FAO will be ensured by two bodies: the Statistical Coordination Steering Committee (SPSC) at strategic level, and the Statistics Coordination Working Group (SCWG) at technical working level.
2. The Statistics Programme Steering Committee (SPSC) promotes inter-divisional coordination and cooperation on statistical programmes, consistency in statistical practices and development as they relate to FAO.
3. As a forum of committed members, it oversees corporate statistical work and fosters good practices in statistical activities within FAO, in accordance with the Principles Governing International Statistical Activities.

Key functions

4. The key functions of the SPSC are summarised along the following main lines:
 - *Oversight of the statistical program design*: recognising statistics as a core function of FAO, the SPSC provides strategic directions to the Statistics Coordination Working Group (SCWG) through the endorsement of a biennial Statistics Plan based on the PWB and the MTP.
 - *Efficient functioning of the FAO statistical system*: the SPSC contributes to the coordination of statistical activities within FAO in order to promote good statistical practices and the mutual consistency of disseminated data, minimise duplication and reduce the reporting burdens on countries. The SPSC gives also advice to other FAO Departments about how statistics relate to their programmes.
 - *Inter-institutional support and corporate positioning in the global statistical system*: the SPSC is the forum that shapes the FAO corporate position on issues debated in the global statistical system.
 - *Arbitrage*: the SPSC arbitrages between different statistical perspectives from technical divisions so that FAO should be able to speak with one voice outside the organization.
 - *Advocacy*: the SPSC actively shares experience about ways to promote and gain recognition for the role of food and agricultural statistics within the international statistical community and within national statistical systems and for maintaining and improving the suitability of governance arrangements that are supportive to this function.
 - *Outreach*: the SPSC contributes to the coordination in the design and delivery of FAO capacity-building services in food and agricultural statistics. It approves projects proposed by the SCWG that donors can support.
 - *Innovation*: The SPSC supports statistical output, methodological and technical innovations by approving/endorsing the SCWG proposals and promoting them on a corporate scale.
 - *Engaging Users*: The SPSC solicits inputs from countries through presentations at FAO's Governing Bodies.

Organization and Working Modalities

A. Membership and level of representation:

1. The members of the SPSC comprise all units within FAO concerned with the collection, compilation, storage or dissemination of statistics related to the mandate of the Organization, as listed in Annex 1.
2. Representation in the SPSC should be at Directors' level. Participation at the highest statistical level is considered essential for the effectiveness of the Committee's work.

B. Management and organisation:

Chair

3. The SPSC will be chaired by the ADG, Economic and Social Department.
4. The functions of the Chair are:
 - (a) to decide on the draft agenda, based on the decisions taken at the previous session of the SPSC, on subsequent requests by members and on proposals from the CCS;
 - (b) to organize the SPSC's meetings ensuring that all documents along with all other necessary information is made available to its members;
 - (c) to direct the sessions of the SPSC, including summarising the discussion of each agenda item as a basis for preparing the report of the session;
 - (d) to propose the draft minutes of meetings as prepared by the Secretariat, to be approved by written procedure by all the members who attended the meeting;
 - (e) to remind members, in between sessions, of any commitments to produce outputs and reports, as agreed at SPSC meetings.

C. Meetings:

5. The SPSC is expected to meet twice a year. The exact timing and length of the meetings is dictated by substance and needs.
6. Topics for the agenda are proposed by the Chair in consultation with Members.

D. Working Modalities

11. The SPSC delegates the implementation of all necessary actions stemming from its strategic directions to the SCWG, whose main function is to develop and monitor a biennial FAO Statistics Plan.
12. The SPSC endorses methodologies, common conceptual frameworks and innovations proposed from the SCWG.
13. The SPSC approves the terms of reference of Task Teams created by the SCWG on specific issues, monitors their progress through progress reports and endorses results of the Task Teams work.
14. An FAO Statistics User Group will be established to ensure that users' needs are properly addressed by the FAO Statistics Programme. The User Group will report directly to the SCWG and indirectly to the SPSC.

Membership of the SPSC

Assistant Director General, ES (Chair)
Director ESS
Director AGAD
Director AGND
Director AGPD

Director AGSD
Director ESAD
Director ESTD
Director ESWD
Director FIED
Director FOMD
Director KCED
Director KCT
Director NRLD
Director NRCD
Director TCED
Director TCID
CIO Representative (at a later stage)

ANNEX 2

FAO Statistics Coordination Working Group (SCWG) Terms of Reference

Based on recommendation 6.5 of the Independent Evaluation Report of FAO's Role and Work in Statistics, the coordination of statistical work at FAO will be ensured by two bodies: the Statistical Coordination Steering Committee (SPSC) at strategic level, and the Statistics Coordination Working Group (SCWG) at technical working level.

The members of the SCWG are committed to contribute actively to joint efforts towards a coordinated statistical system within FAO producing and disseminating high-quality statistics within an integrated framework.

Key activities and functions

Statistical Programme Design

The main function of the SCWG is to develop and monitor a biennial FAO Statistics Plan based on the PWB and MTP. Recognising statistics as a core function of FAO, the Statistics Plan will describe how FAO statistical work contributes to the achievement of FAO Strategic Objectives, Organizational Results and Unit Results. The Statistics Plan will be submitted to the SPSC for approval and endorsement.

Efficient functioning of the FAO statistical system

The SCWG identifies areas with strong inter-divisional complementarities for potential joint working activities and exchange of information. The SCWG decides on the organisation of these joint activities specifying responsibilities, allocation of resources from each Division, time frame, etc.

The SCWG develops a corporate quality framework for statistics, which provides a set of statistical standards and best practices for the production of FAO data and metadata, with the aim of creating a high-quality integrated statistical system.

The SCWG defines a common strategy of data collection and ensures that proper coordination takes place regarding questionnaires and other requests for statistical information in order to minimise respondent burden and duplication of work (AC 07/23).

The SCWG organises the development, adoption and use within FAO of common definitions and classifications to ensure that statistical information collected and disseminated by FAO is fully harmonized

The SCWG organises the development, adoption and use of common methodologies within FAO for the validation of data received by countries and the imputation of missing data to ensure that data disseminated by FAO conform to the higher quality standards.

Inter-institutional support and corporate positioning in the global statistical, Arbitrage and Advocacy

The SCWG supports the SPSC in its inter-institutional, arbitrating and advocacy roles by identifying possible issues, preparing supporting documents and proposing solutions to the SPSC.

Outreach

The SCWG develops an integrated and coordinated approach of statistical capacity building in support of countries' statistical system.

Innovation

The SCWG identifies technological and methodological innovations that can improve FAO statistical outputs and the organisation of work across divisions.

The SCWG supports and monitors technical divisions in the implementation of technological and methodological innovations.

Engaging Users

The SCWG liaises with FAO Statistics Users Group to incorporate its suggestions on emerging data needs and innovations in data dissemination into FAO Statistics Plan.

Organization and Working Modalities

A. Membership and level of representation:

The members of the SCWG comprise senior representatives of all units within FAO concerned with the collection, compilation, storage or dissemination of statistics related to the mandate of the Organization, as listed below. The SCWG can invite other staff members to its meeting as appropriate.

B. Management and organisation:

Chair

The SCWG will be chaired by the Director, Statistics Division

The functions of the Chair are:

- to decide on the draft agenda, based on the decisions taken at the previous session of the SCWG, on subsequent requests by members and on proposals from the SCWG;
- to organize the SCWG meetings ensuring that all documents along with all other necessary information is made available to its members;
- to direct the sessions of the SCWG, including summarising the discussion of each agenda item as a basis for preparing the report of the session;
- to propose the draft minutes of meetings as prepared by the Secretariat, to be approved by written procedure by all the members who attended the meeting;
- to remind members, in between sessions, of any commitments to produce outputs and reports, as agreed at SCWG meetings.

The SCWG Secretariat will be ensured by the Statistics Division

C. Meetings:

The SCWG is expected to meet every month. The exact timing and length of the meetings is dictated by substance and needs.

Topics for the agenda are proposed by the Chair in consultation with members.

D. Working Modalities

The SCWG reports directly to the FAO Statistics Programme Steering Committee (SPSC). It prepares proposals and documents for approval and endorsement.

Task Teams may be created by the SCWG to address specific topics. Their terms of reference must be submitted to the SPSC for approval, and they are led by one or more appointed members of the SCWG. Task Teams establish the most appropriate working arrangements and hold their own meetings, as necessary. Some Task Teams will have a degree of permanency such as the Task Teams on questionnaires, classifications, etc., while other Task Teams will be of a strictly ‘ad hoc’ nature and will be established for a limited duration of time. The SCWG will regularly report on progress and results to the sessions of the SPSC.

The SCWG will set the appropriate mechanisms to identify the emerging needs of both internal and external users. The SCWG convenes twice a year a FAO Statistics User Group to identify emerging data needs, and discuss data quality issues.

Membership of the SCWG:

ESS Director (Chair), AGA, AGN, AGP, AGS, ESA, ESS, EST, ESW, FIE, FOM, OEK, NRC, NRL, TCE, TCI

ANNEX 3

Variable	Unit of measurement	Time series
Land Cover	Sq Kms	2005
Land Cover Change	Sq Kms	2008
Number of Fires per country	Absolute Number	2000-2009
Active Fire by land cover type	Absolute Number	2000-2009
TCO carbon accounting	Absolute Number	2006-2009
Carbon Biomass	Absolute Number	2006-2009
Potential to sequester additional carbon in soils on cropland	Sq Kms	2005
fragile ecosystems (costal, mountains)	Sq Kms	1997-2005
Terrain slope classes of the world	percent median slope	2000
Global land area with terrain slope constraints	number of constrains	2000
Hierarchical distribution of severe environmental constraints	percent per pixel	2000
Occurrence of forest	percent area per pixel	2000
Occurrence of barren and sparsely vegetated land	percent area per pixel	2000
Protected areas	Sq Kms	2000
Global land cover distribution, by dominant land cover type (FGGD)	percent area per pixel	2000
Occurrence of cropland (FGGD)	percent area per pixel	2000
Land use systems of the World - Australia and New Zealand	Sq Kms	2008
Land use systems of the World - Sub-Saharan Africa	Sq Kms	2008
Land use systems of the World - North Africa and Near East	Sq Kms	2008
Land use systems of the World - Western Europe	Sq Kms	2008
Land use systems of the World - East Asia and Pacific	Sq Kms	2008
Global Change In Net Primary Productivity (1981-2003)	KgC/ha/year	1981-2003
Global Administrtaive Unit Layer - GAUL	Sq Kms	2008
Global Median Elevation, Terrain Slope	percent median slope	2006
Rural population distribution	person per pixel	2005
Rural population density	person per square kilometre	2005
Global population estimates, varying years	person per pixel	2005
Chronic malnutrition, by country, 2000-2002,2005	person per pixel	2002 2005
Changes in the number of undernourished, by country, between 2000-2002,2005	person per pixel	2002 2005
Prevalence of stunting among children under five, by lowest available subnational administrative unit, varying years	person per pixel	2002 2005
Estimated number of stunted children under five, by lowest available subnational administrative unit, varying years	person per square kilometre	2002 2005
Share of population living in extreme poverty, by country, varying years (FGGD)	person per pixel	2000
Share of population living in poverty, by country, varying years (FGGD)	person per pixel	2000
Degree of human development, by country, 2000 (FGGD)	percent per pixel	2000
Farming system classes in developing and transition countries, 2000	Sq Kms	2000
Farming Systems by Regions	Sq Kms	2000
Irrigated area and land not currently available for rainfed agriculture, total (FGGD)	percent per pixel	2000
Irrigated area and land not currently available for rainfed agriculture, by land cover type (FGGD)	percent per pixel	2000
Farming system classes in developing and transition countries, 2000 (FGGD)	Sq Kms	2000

Combined suitability of currently available land for pasture and rainfed crops (low input level) (FGGD)	percent per pixel	2000
Global Poultry Density (2005)	percent per pixel	2005
Global Small Ruminant Density (2005)	percent per pixel	2005
Estimated Feed Surplus/Deficit - Cereals (pig and poultry)	number	2005
Estimated Distribution of Livestock Production System	percent area per pixel	2005
Estimated Feed Surplus/Deficit - Soymeal (pig and poultry)	number	2005
Estimated Poultry Meat Surplus/Deficit	number	2005
Global sheep density (2005)	percent area per pixel	2005
Global Pig Density (2005)	percent area per pixel	2005
Global Buffalo Density (2005)	percent area per pixel	2005
Global Cattle Density (2005)	percent area per pixel	2005
Global goat density (2005)	percent area per pixel	2005
Suitability of Soil conditions for Soil Carbon Sequestration	percent per pixel	2005
Suitability of Soil and Climate conditions for Soil Carbon Sequestration	percent per pixel	2005
World maps of climatological net primary production of biomass, NPP	gDM/m ² /year	2006
Koeppe's Climate Classification	class	2007
Global map of monthly reference evapotranspiration - 10 arc minutes	mm/year	2004
Rainfall Monitoring by Region for the African Continent: Eastern Africa	mm	1961-1990
Rainfall Monitoring for the African Continent	mm	1961-1990
Global length of growing periods	number of days	2000
Global temperature growing periods	degree celcius	2000
Global Change In Net Primary Productivity (1981-2003)	KgC/ha/year	1981-2003
Global Pattern, Trends and Confidence Levels of NDVI Coefficient of Variation (1981-2003)	ratio per pixel	1981-2003
Global Change in Rain-Use Efficiency 1981-2003	mm	1981-2003
Global Residual Trend of Sum NDVI (RESTREND) 1981-2003	ratio per pixel	1981-2003
Global Correlation Between Annual Sum NDVI And Annual Rainfall 1981-2003	ratio per pixel	1981-2003
Global Positive Trend of Climate-Adjusted NDVI (1981-2003)	ratio per pixel	1981-2003
Global Pattern, Trends and Confidence Levels of Annual Sum NDVI (1981-2003)	ratio per pixel	1981-2003
Global Pattern, Trends and Confidence Levels of NDVI Standard Deviation (1981-2003)	ratio per pixel	1981-2003
Global Positive Trend of RUE-Adjusted NDVI (1981-2003)	KgC/ha/year	1981-2003
Global NPP Loss In The Degrading Areas (1981-2003)	KgC/ha/year	1981-2003
Global Negative Trend in RUE-adjusted NDVI (1981-2003)	KgC/ha/year	1981-2003
FAO Statistical Areas for Fishery Purposes	Sq Kms	2008
Regional Fishery Bodies (RFB)	Sq Kms	2008
Aquatic species distribution maps of interest to fisheries	percent per pixel	2008
The World's Forests 2000	Sq Kms	1992-1996
Forests 2000 by Major Ecological Domains	Sq Kms	2000
Global Ecological Zones	Sq Kms	2000
Hydrological basins in Southeast Asia (Derived from HydroSHEDS)	Sq Kms	2007
Hydrological basins in Africa (Derived from HydroSHEDS)	Sq Kms	2007
Rivers of Africa	km	1994

Database of African dams	number	2006
Global map of irrigated areas	percent area per pixel	2004
Occurrence of irrigated areas (FGGD)	percent area per pixel	2000
Irrigated area and land not currently available for rainfed agriculture, total (FGGD)	percent per pixel	2000
Irrigated area and land not currently available for rainfed agriculture, by land cover type (FGGD)	percent per pixel	2000
Harmonized World Soil Database	Sq Kms	2009
Dominant Soils	Sq Kms	1994
Digital Soil Map of the World	Sq Kms	1994