



STRENGTHENING NATIONAL CAPACITIES, OWNERSHIP, AND FINANCIAL AUTONOMY OF NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICAL SYSTEMS

The need for better, cost-effective and timely statistical data in the agricultural and rural sector is generally widely recognized. Thanks to the traction of open data movements, in recent years there has been some progress on accessing existing information. However, critical gaps in data production and dissemination persist in several countries. These critical gaps are due to longstanding issues, such as limited funding allocated to agricultural statistics, shortage of adequate human resources, and subsequent limited technical capacity in data collection and analysis. The absence of coordination between national statistical offices and ministries of agriculture means that agricultural data is often collected in institutional isolation, which further expands data gaps and affects countries' capacity to respond to emerging data needs. Against this background, the project aimed to enable partner countries to implement a coordinated, integrated, standardized, and sustainable system of agricultural and rural statistics, expected to produce, on a regular basis, a minimum set of core data. The selected beneficiary countries were Cambodia, Senegal and Uganda.



©FAO/Mazen Haffar

WHAT DID THE PROJECT DO?

The project successfully expanded the scope of agricultural surveys in the partner countries through the adoption of rotating thematic modules. As a result, data in these countries go beyond the classical (crop and livestock) production and productivity measures typically covered in agricultural surveys. This expansion in scope has enabled countries to monitor some relevant Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators. The project promoted better use of modern technology, and a particularly successful achievement was the introduction, or improvement, of computer-based interviewing techniques. The accessibility of agriculture statistics was greatly improved, including survey microdata, at national and international levels. The capacities of staff working in the respective national statistical systems were strengthened in all three countries, as a result of targeted training activities and workshops. The capacity-development efforts resulted in a wide range of survey outputs being made available to users; while data needs workshops made it possible to identify data gaps that could be addressed by national survey programmes. The project also encouraged policy dialogue and enhanced collaboration and cohesion among institutions implementing food security and food systems transformation programmes, through high-level stakeholder workshops.

KEY FACTS

Latest Approved Budget
USD 12 023 977

Duration
July 2016 – May 2022

Resource Partner
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Partners
Directorate of Agricultural Analysis, Forecasting and Statistics (DAPSA), Senegal; Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), Uganda; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF); Cambodia, National Institute of Statistics (NIS), Cambodia

Beneficiaries
Producers and users (policy-makers, civil society, universities, media and international community) of agricultural statistics at country level

IMPACT

The project contributed to improving evidence-based decision-making for agricultural and food security programmes and policies at the national level, with the aim of ending hunger, achieving food security, and promoting sustainable agriculture and rural development. This objective was in line with SDG 2 (Zero hunger), and also made a significant contribution to SDG 1 (No poverty), through the collection of data on land tenure; SDG 5 (Gender equality), through the collection of sex-disaggregated data and gender-relevant indicators; and SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation), through the collection of data on the sustainable use of water resources for agriculture.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

ACTIVITIES

- Agricultural Integrated Survey programme (AGRISurvey) data used by three target countries to inform key national development plans with survey data used for baseline analysis.
- Senegal: data collected fed into overall results-oriented monitoring and evaluation framework of National Agricultural Investment Programme for Food Security and Nutrition (PNIASAN).
- Uganda: AGRISurvey policy indicators informed Third National Development Plan's Agro-Industrialization Programme Implementation Action Plan, agro-industrial strategy for development of country over 2021–2025.
- Sex-disaggregated data collected by all three countries and gender-relevant questions asked about women's participation in farming activities and decision-making role on agricultural holdings.
- Microdata released by all three countries in accordance with international standards.
- Senegal: national Strategic Plan for Agricultural and Rural Statistics (SPARS), designed for 2015–2019, revised to include AGRISurvey activities.
- Uganda: Annual Agricultural Survey work plan and budget integrated into National Strategy for Development of Statistics.
- Cambodia: technical assistance activities provided to Cambodia Intra-Censal Agricultural Survey (CIAS), first country in Asia and the Pacific to implement the Agricultural Integrated Survey (AGRISurvey) model.
- Training provided on statistical literacy, with focus on meeting standard data quality benchmarks.
- Senegal and Uganda: survey questionnaires customized progressively to integrate AGRISurvey modules.



Project Title

Implementation of the Agricultural Integrated Survey (AGRIS) in four pilot countries – Phase 1

Project Code

FAO: GCP/GLO/677/USA
Donor: AID-BFS-IO-16-00004

Contact

Jose Rosero Moncayo (Budget Holder)
Jose.RoseroMoncayo@fao.org

Partnerships and Outreach
For more information, please contact: Reporting@fao.org

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00153 Rome, Italy