

AFRICAN COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Twenty-Sixth Session

Libreville, Gabon, 4 – 8 November 2019

Overview on the achievements of the implementation of the Africa Action Plan of the Global Strategy

Vincent Ngendakumana

Principal Agriculture Statistician, AfDB



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa

CONTENTS

- 1. Introduction – Quick reminders**
- 2. Training Component - Model and Achievements**
- 3. Technical Assistance - Delivery model**
- 4. Technical Assistance achievements (By AfDB and GO)**
- 5. Measuring the progress**
- 6. Conclusion**

1. Introduction - Some quick reminders

Expected achievements of Africa AP of the Global Strategy

Improving
Statistics for
Food Security,
Sustainable
Agriculture, and
Rural Development

An Action Plan for Africa 2011-2015



May 2011



- ❑ Cost-effective methods developed and used by countries
 - Research component (by FAO)

- ❑ Statisticians trained
 - Training component (by UNECA)

- ❑ Required governance for NASS in place and operational

- ❑ SPARS developed, in line and integrated in NSDS

- ❑ Provision of Technical Assistance on Cost-effective Methods

- ❑ Production of Better quality and more quantity of MSCD

- Technical Assistance component (by AfDB & FAO)

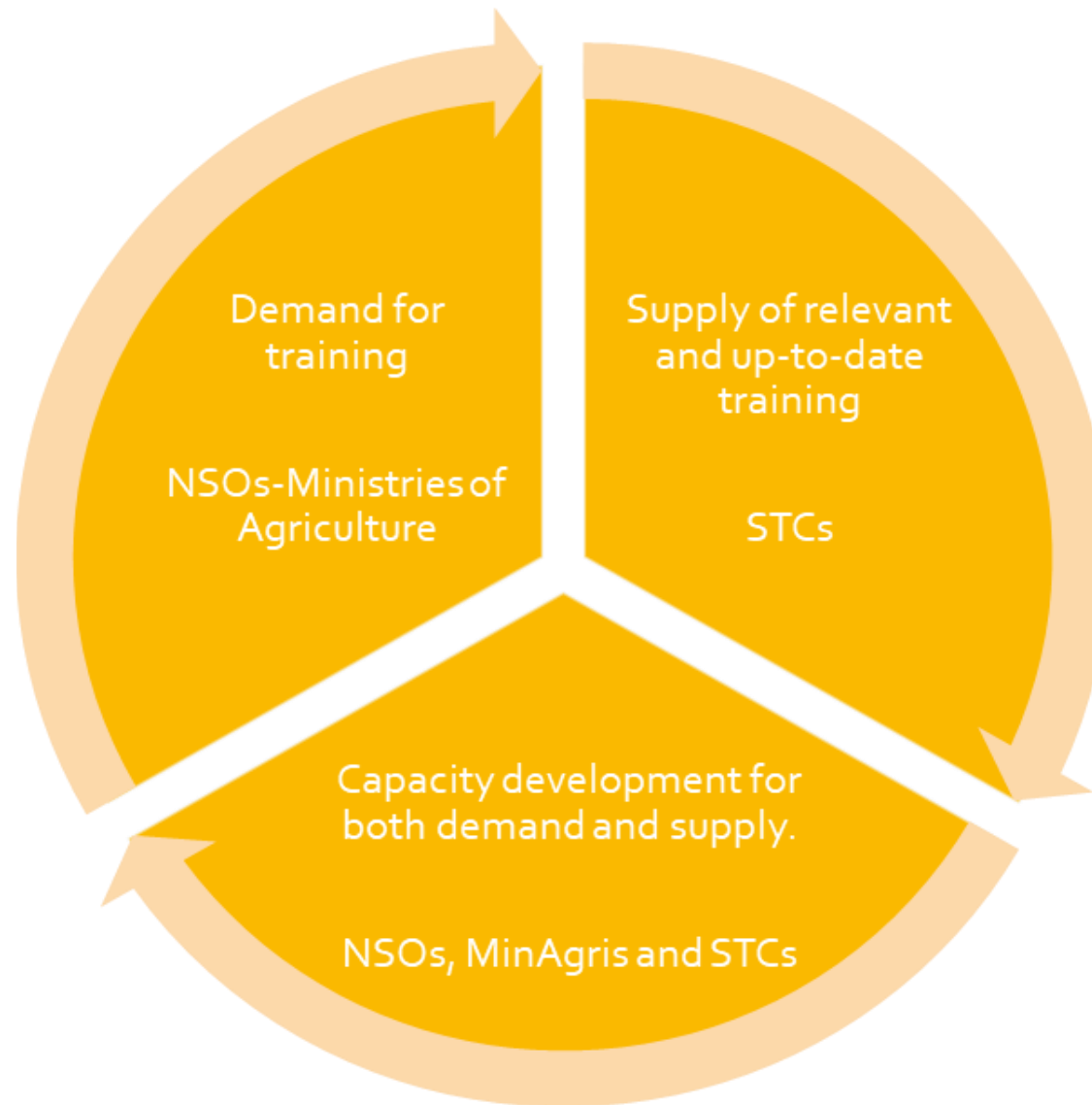
- ❑ The AP well implemented/coordinated

- Governance Mechanism (by AfDB, with FAO and UNECA)

- ❖ Implementation period: 2012-2018

- ❖ AfDB continuous activities beyond 2018

2.1. Training delivery model



2.2. Training component achievements

☐ Training Needs Analysis/Assessment

☐ Training of **120** Human Resource Managers and Experts from **53** Countries

☐ English & French **Guidelines** Developed on

- Strategic Human Resources Management
- Agricultural Statistics training Needs Assessment

☐ **39 Scholarships** for Masters in Agricultural Statistics

☐ **40 Scholarships** for Specialization in Agricultural Statistics

☐ **22 Regional training workshops on cost-effective methodologies** (Ministries of Agriculture and NSOs)

☐ **16 Regional Training of Trainers** focused on STCs, Universities and research institutions

☐ **USD 120,000** worth of **Technical Equipment and Software** for 4 Regional STCs (ENSEA-Abidjan, ENSAE-Dakar, EASTC-Dar Es Salam and ISAAE-Yaounde)

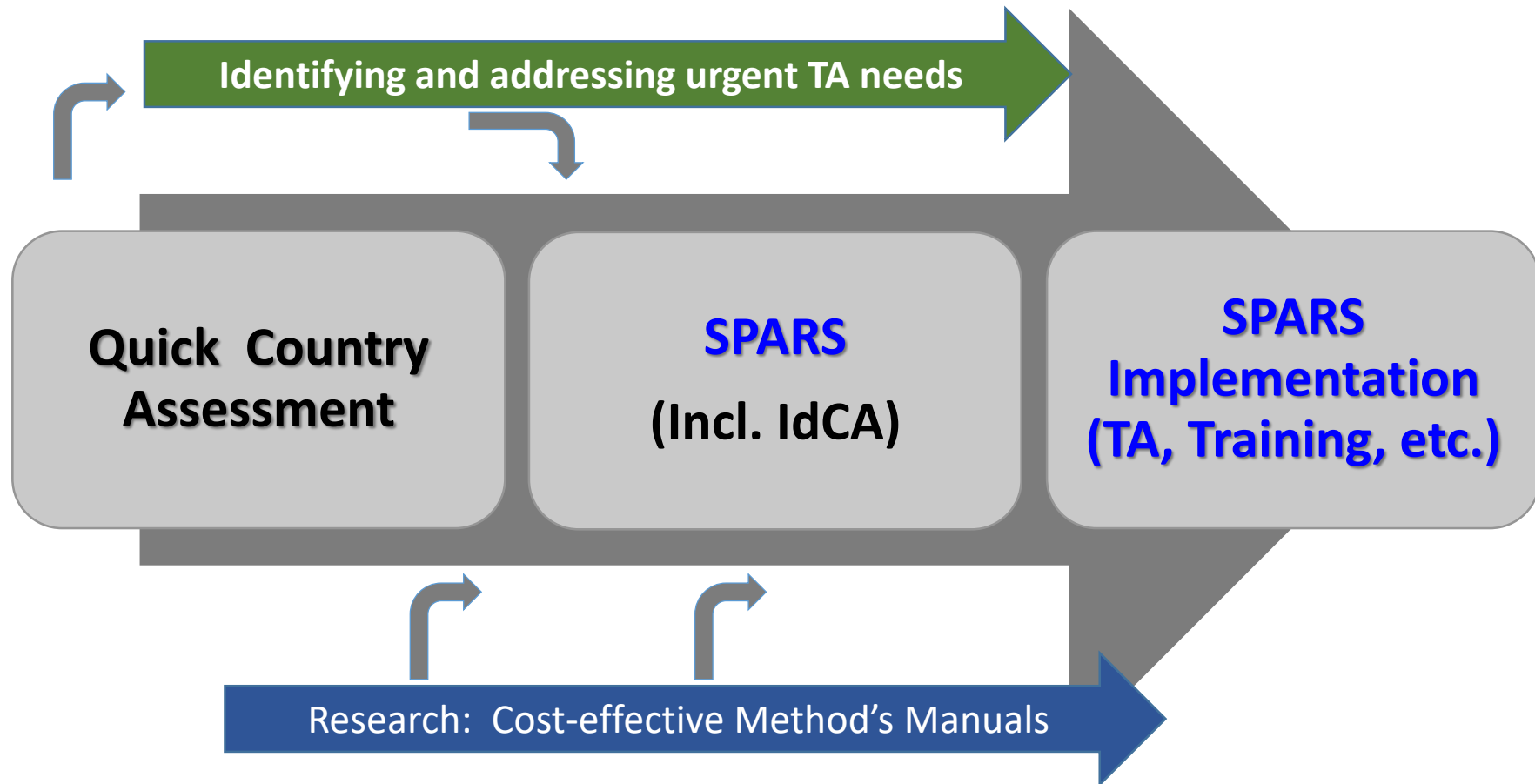
☐ **Twinning** Between ENSEA-Abidjan and Makerere University

☐ **Tripartite exchange** of experiences between ISSAE-Yaounde, INSEA-Rabat and ENSEA-Abidjan

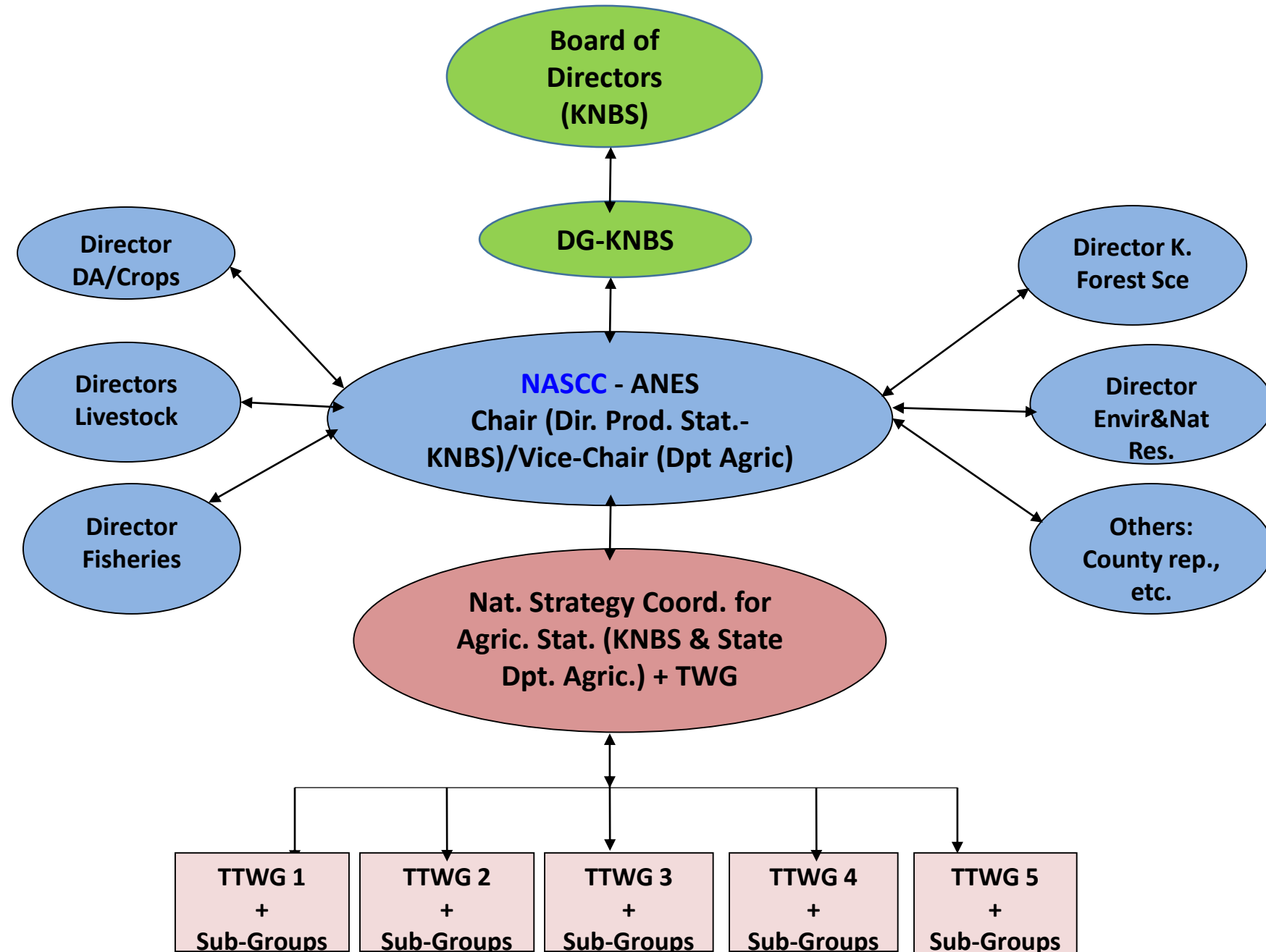
2.3. Training component achievements



3.1 TA Delivery Model/Process

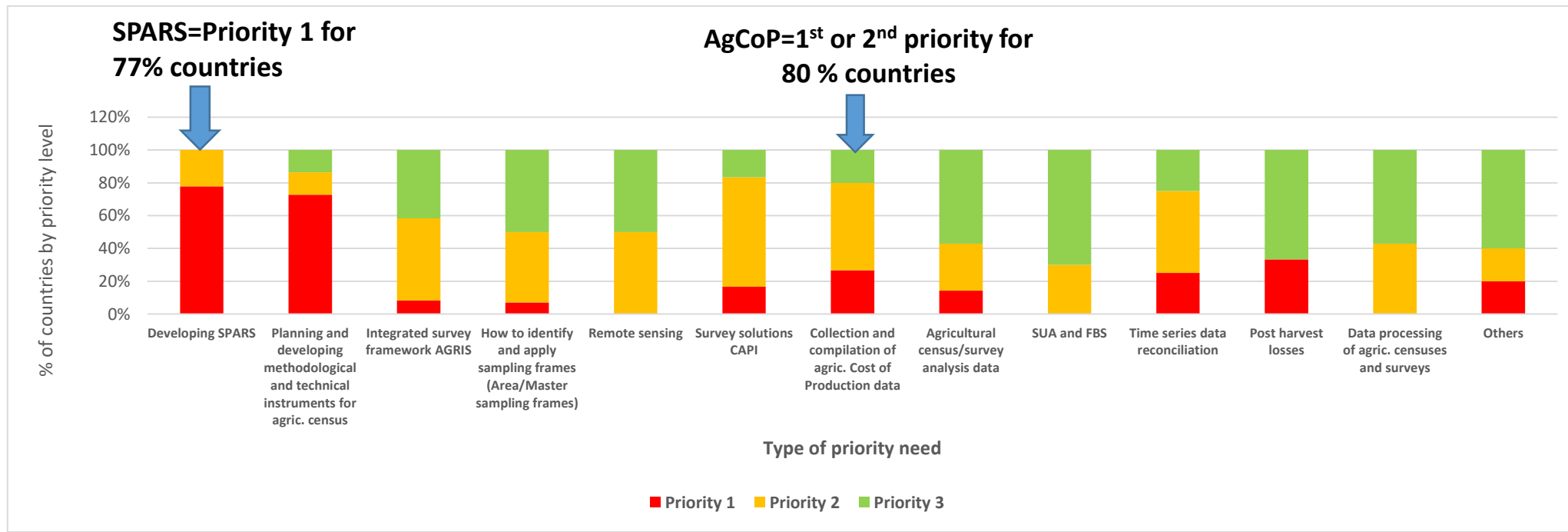
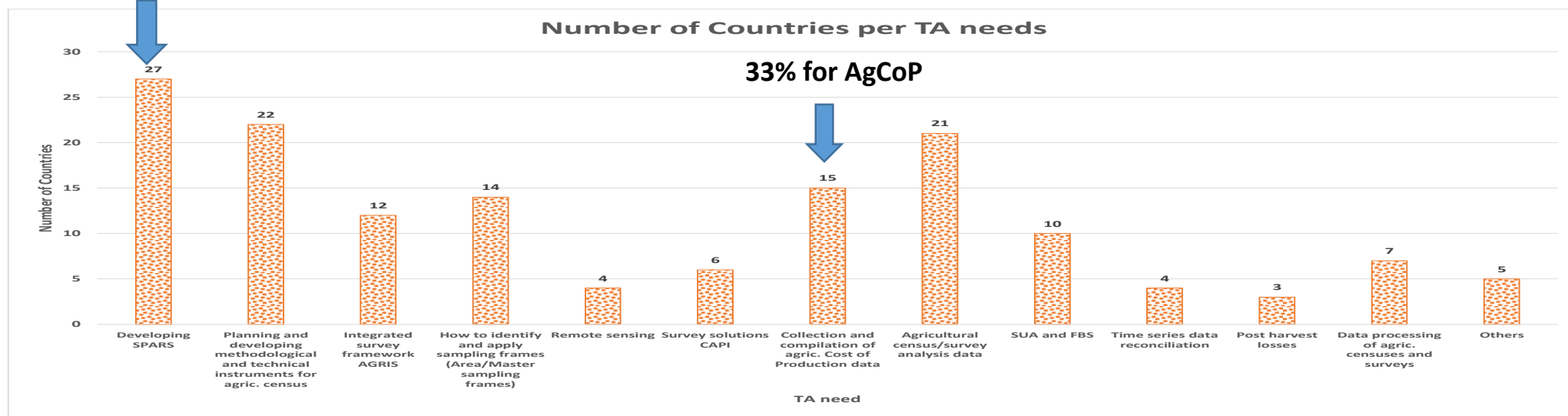


3.2. TA delivery model – Using/strengthening existing national structures (case of Kenya)

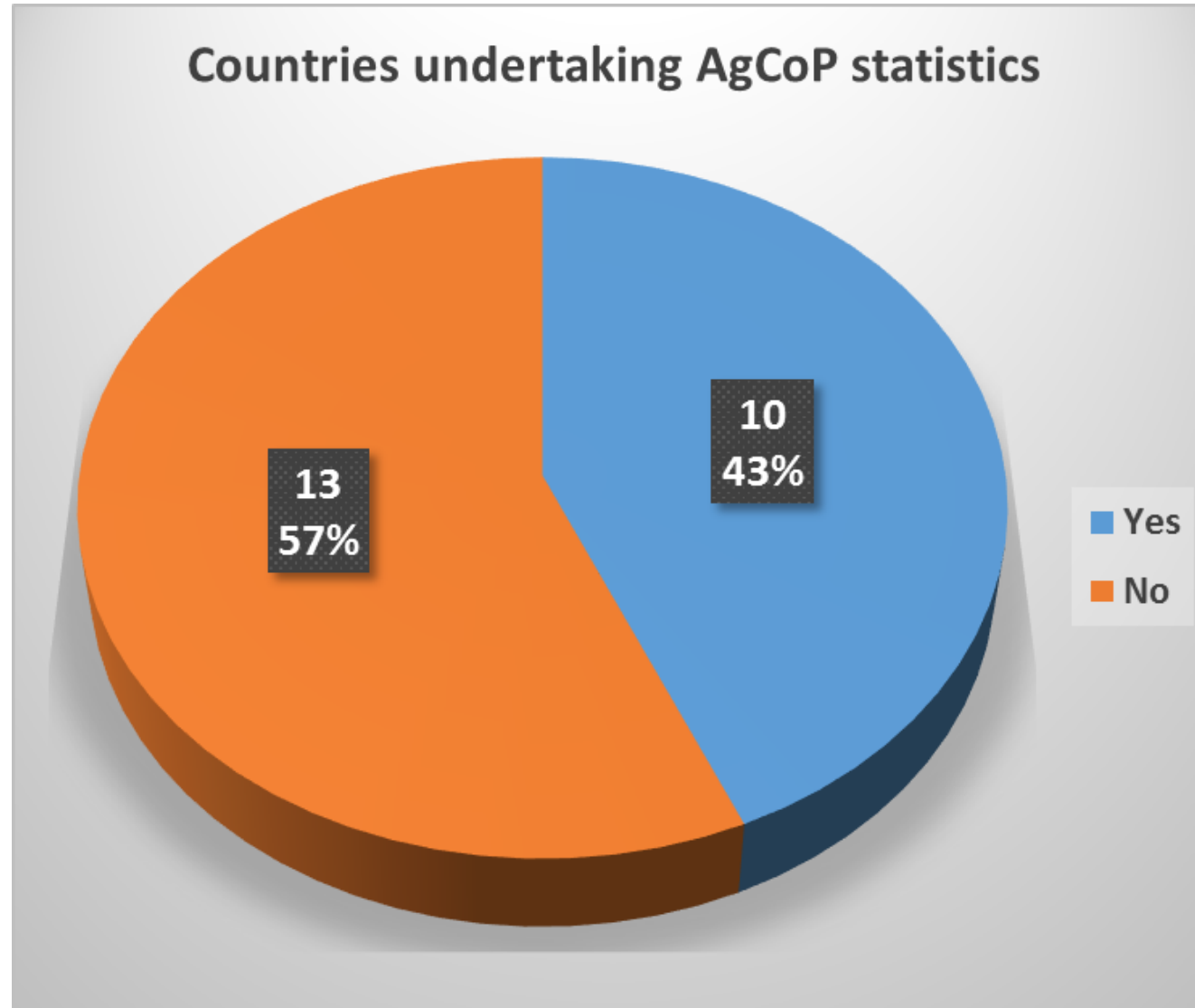


3.3. TA model - Demand driven, commitment, ownership, priorities (2014)

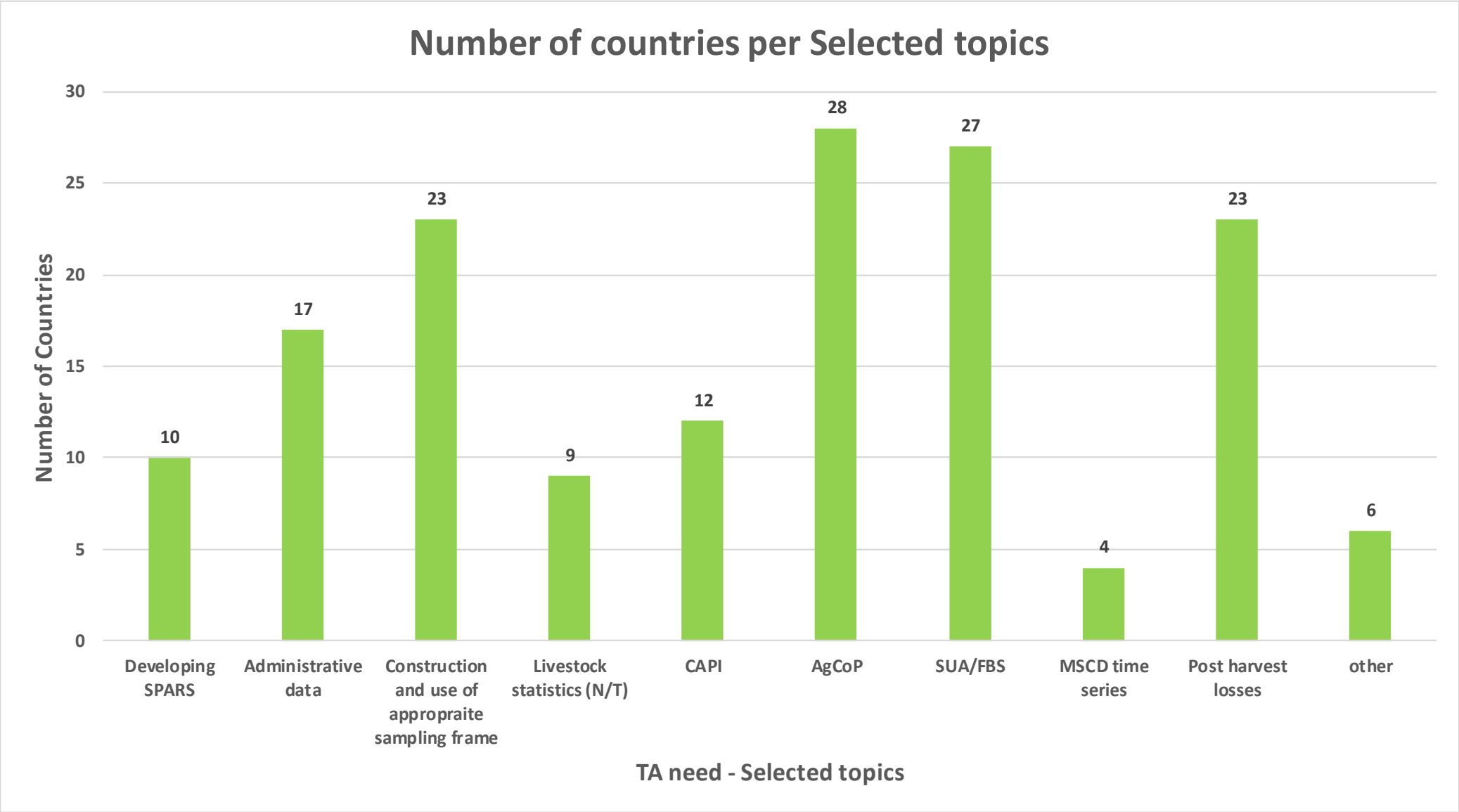
68% for SPARS



3.4. TA model – Country specificities/context and common area of interest



3.5. TA model – Updating country TA need priorities (2019)



3.6. TA model – Stages of TA delivery

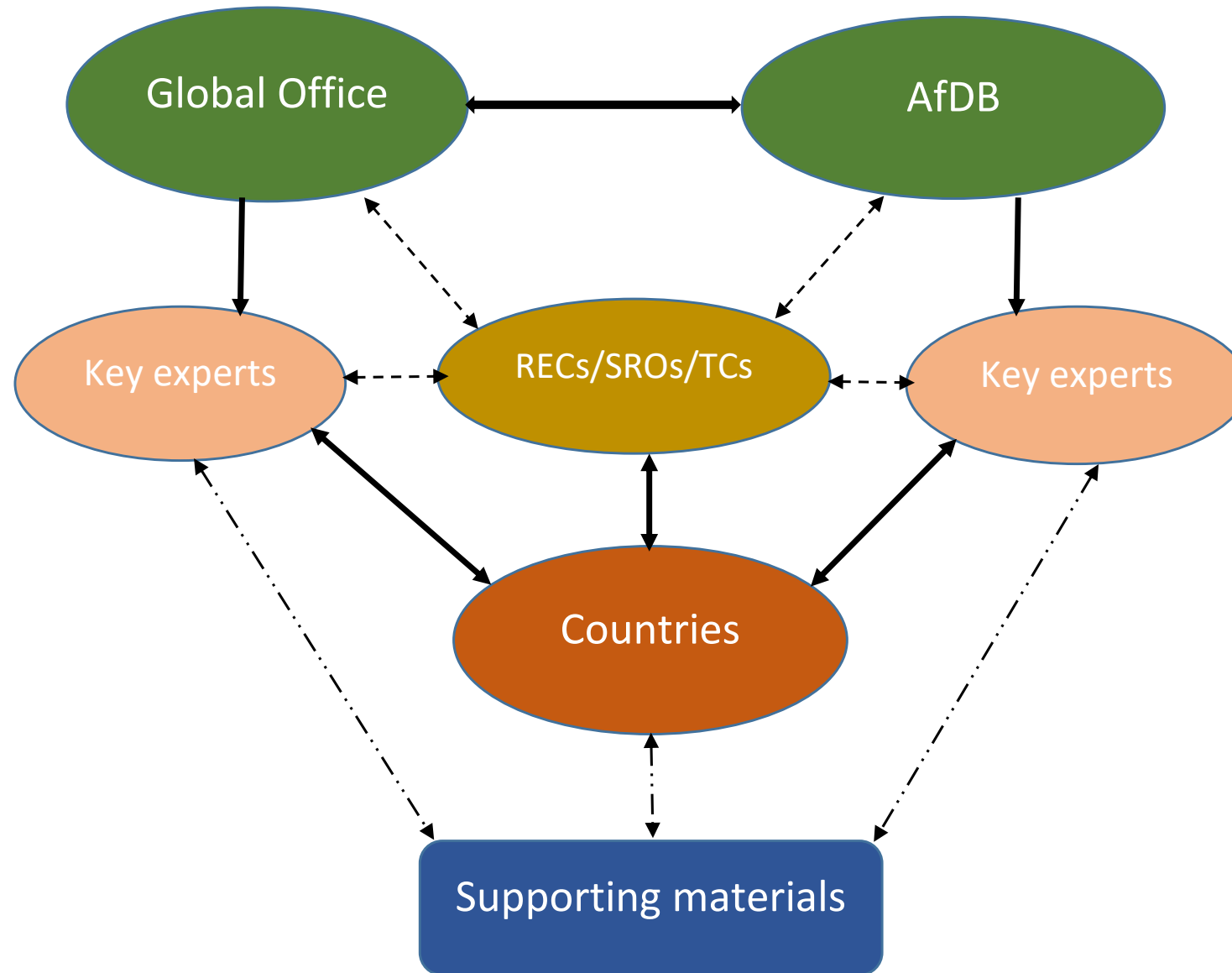
□ Regional training workshops

- ❖ Grouping countries by priority theme
- ❖ Involving RECs

□ Bilateral TA - TA to individual countries

- Selected countries (based on country readiness)
- Exploratory missions to countries - Developing roadmaps
- Backstopping missions – Actual field work (e.g. Set up AgCoP framework, data analysis, etc.)
- Use of training materials, including related Tools

3.7. TA model – Coordination mechanism



4.1. Where are we now? – TA by AfDB (48 countries)

- ❑ Development of Strategic Plans for Agriculture and Rural Statistics (SPARS): **24 Countries**
- ❑ Agricultural Cost of Production (AgCoP) statistics: **5 countries**
- ❑ Construction of Master Sampling Frame (MSF): **6 countries**
- ❑ Food Balanced Sheets (FBS) compilation: **6 countries**
- ❑ Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI): **10 countries**
- ❑ MSCD reconciliation: **3 countries**

- ❖ In addition to several regional and national training workshops
- ❖ MSCD compilation
- ❖ Country Assessment of NASS capacity to produce Agric Stat
- ❖ Activities still going on beyond 2018

AfDB achievements on SPARS

		Stages of SPARS Development Process					
N0	Countries	Reg. Training Workshops	Roadmap development	Launching	Assessment	Planning	Available reports
1	Benin						Roadmap, Assessment Report, SPARS Document
2	Cameroon						Roadmap, Assessment Report, SPARS Document
3	Cote d'Ivoire						Roadmap, Assessment Report, SPARS Document
4	Burundi						Roadmap, Assessment Report, SPARS Document
5	Cabo Verde						Roadmap, Assessment Report, SPARS Document
6	Kenya						Roadmap, Assessment Report, SPARS Document
7	Senegal						Roadmap, Assessment Report, SPARS Document
8	Burkina Faso						Roadmap, Assessment Report, SPARS Document
9	Ghana						Roadmap, Assessment Report, SPARS Document
10	Rwanda						Roadmap, Assessment Report, SPARS Document
11	Zambia						Roadmap, Assessment Report, SPARS Document
12	Niger						Roadmap, Assessment Report, SPARS Document
13	Chad						Roadmap, Assessment Report, SPARS Document
14	Congo						Roadmap, Assessment Report, SPARS Document
15	DRC						Roadmap, Assessment Report, SPARS Document
16	Eg Guinea						Roadmap, Assessment Report, SPARS Document
17	Guinea						Roadmap, Assessment Report, SPARS Document
18	Guinea Bisau						Roadmap, Assessment Report, SPARS zero draft
19	Lesotho						Roadmap, Assessment Report, SPARS Document
20	Seychelles						Roadmap, Assessment Report, SPARS zero draft
21	Togo						Roadmap, Assessment Report, SPARS Document
22	Gambia						Roadmap, Assessment Report, SPARS Document
23	Ethiopia						Roadmap, Assessment Report, SPARS Document
24	Sao Tome						Roadmap, Assessment Report, SPARS zero draft
			Activities carried out by the end of Dec 2018				
			Activities carried out in 2019				

AfDB achievements on SPARS

SPARS Documents made available at AIH Publications Webpage:
<http://dataportal.opendataforafrica.org/kxcuhyg/strategic-plan-for-agricultural-and-rural-statistics>

- ▶ Africa Competitiveness Report
- ▶ Africa Tourism Monitor
- ▶ Africa and Global Economic Trends Quarterly Review
- ▶ African Economic Outlook
- ▶ African Statistical Journal
- ▶ Country Assessment of Agricultural Statistical Systems in Africa
- ▶ Country SPARS Documents
- ▶ Annual Report
- ▶ ICP Results
- ▶ Capacity Focus
- ▶ Compendium of Statistics on Bank Group Operations

AfDB achievements on AgCoP & MSF

				Capacity Building on AgCoP			
No	Countries	Reg. Training Workshops	Exploratory Missions: Roadmap Development	Nat. Training Workshops	Data collection/ analysis tools	Data collection and reporting	Available Reports
1	Tunisia						Roadmap
2	Madagascar						Roadmap&Report
3	Cabo Verde						Roadmap
4	Lesotho						Roadmap
5	Malawi						Roadmap

		Construction of a MSF			
No	Countries	Exploratory Missions: Roadmap Development	National Training Workshop	Capacity Building: Backstopping Missions	Available Reports
1	Benin				Roadmap&BTOR
2	Kenya				Roadmap&BTOR
3	Niger				Roadmap&BTOR
4	Rwanda				Survey report
5	Senegal				Final report
6	Burundi				Roadmap&BTOR
		Activities carried out by the end of Dec 2018			
		Activities carried out in 2019			
		Activities started in 2019 and still on going			

AfDB achievements on FBS and CAPI

No	Countries	Reg. Training Workshops	Capacity Building on FBS				Reports Available
			Exploratory Missions: Roadmap Development	Capacity Building: Nat. Training and/or Data compilation	FBS generation	Analysis and dissemination of results	
1	Cote d'Ivoire						Roadmap&Report
2	Togo						Roadmap&Report
3	Kenya						Roadmap&Report
4	Tanzania						Roadmap&Report
5	Burkina Faso						Roadmap&Draft Report
6	Uganda						Roadmap

No	Countries	Capacity Building on CAPI: Training and implementation	Available Reports
1	Senegal		Training Report
2	Burkina Faso		Training Report
3	Liberia		Training Report
4	Ghana		Training Report
5	Malawi		Training Report
6	Bostwana		Training Report
7	Benin		Training Report
8	Cabo Verde		Training Report
9	Namibia		Training Report
10	Tunisia		Training Report

	Activities carried out by the end of Dec 2018
	Activities carried out in 2019
	Activities have started in 2019 and still on going

MSCD Compilation (Pillar 1 of the Global Strategy)

- ❑ TA on MSCD reconciliation (Cote d'Ivoire, Mozambique and Nigeria)
- ❑ Development of a User Manual for MSCD compilation and training on its use
- ❑ Online Platform developed for data reporting, validation and dissemination on AIH Webpage at <http://dataportal.opendataforafrica.org/mxlmxpb>
 - 47 reporting countries in 2017
 - 50 reporting countries in 2018
 - 52 reporting countries in 2019

The screenshot displays a web browser window with the URL dataportal.opendataforafrica.org/agriculture. The page features a green navigation bar with links: Accueil, Data Catalog, Gallery, MSCD, Publications, Login, and S'enregistrer. On the left, there are social media icons for Twitter, Facebook, Google+, and a link icon. The main content area is titled "African Agriculture" and includes a map of Africa with a green overlay. Below the map, there is a section "BROWSE BY COMMODITY" with links to CEREALS, ROOTS AND TUBER, SUGAR CROP, PULSES, and OIL CROPS. To the right, the "Overview" section contains text about the vast majority of the continent's populations living in rural areas, the enhancement of sustainable agricultural and rural development, and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It also discusses the diversity of agro-ecological zones and the challenges for African agricultural development.

African Agriculture

Overview

The vast majority of the continent's populations living in the rural areas also lives in extreme poverty. The enhancement of sustainable agricultural and rural development is therefore fundamental to the attainment of the **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)** in Africa, particularly the eradication of hunger and poverty.

Africa is endowed with a wide diversity of agro-ecological zones. These zones range from the heavy rain-forest vegetation with bi-annual rainfall to relatively sparse, dry and arid vegetation with low uni-modal rainfall. This diversity is a tremendous asset, but it also poses a substantial challenge for African agricultural development.

On the one hand, it creates a vast potential with respect to the mix of agricultural commodities and products which can be produced and marketed in domestic and external markets. On the other hand, the diversity implies that there are no universal solutions to agricultural development problems across the continent. Consequently, programming and implementing interventions in the sector must be tailored to the particular conditions of the different agro-ecological zones and to prevailing socio-economic conditions of rural households within individual countries.

Over the last three decades, increases in agricultural output in Africa have come largely through extending rain-fed crop cultivation, particularly food crops, on to more and more marginal soils and/or by reducing traditional fallow periods in cropping cycles.

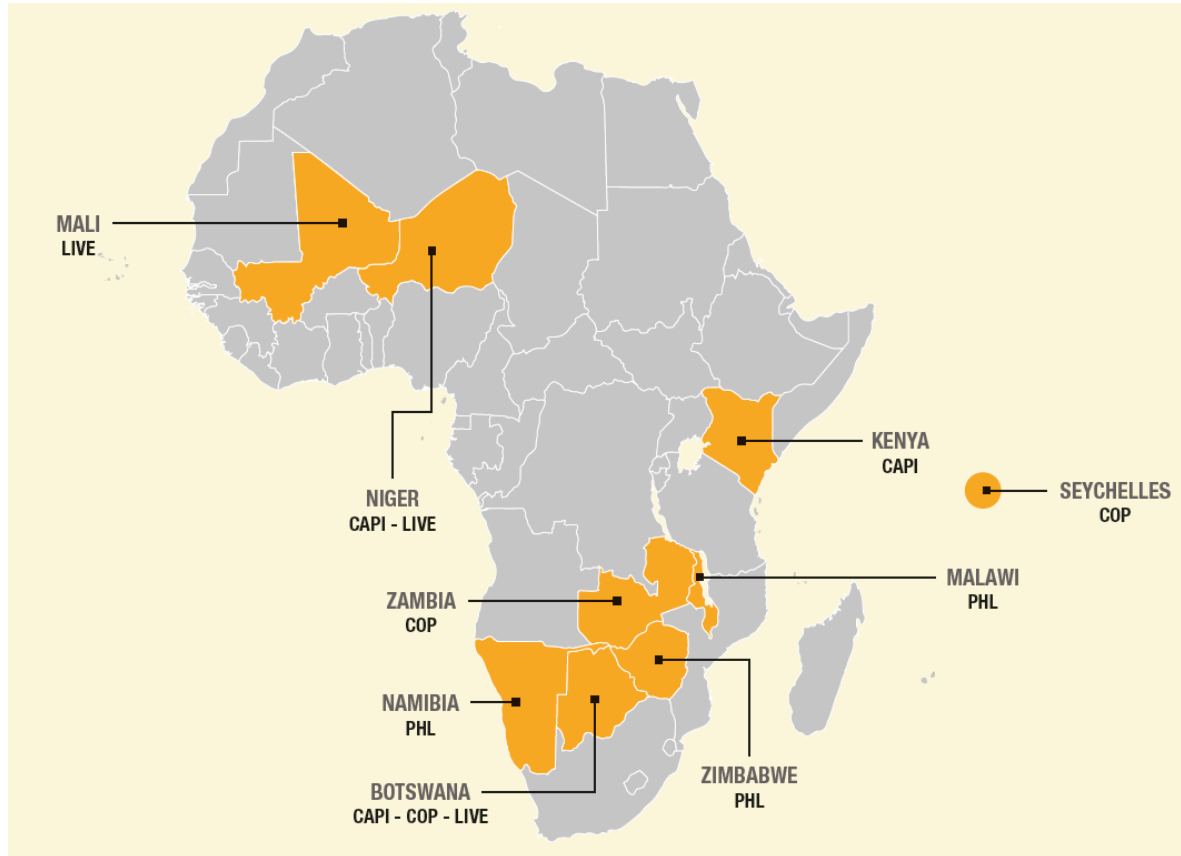
Under conditions of rapid human population growth, rural households have been forced to adopt agricultural practices that guarantee their survival. Unfortunately, raising the

BROWSE BY COMMODITY

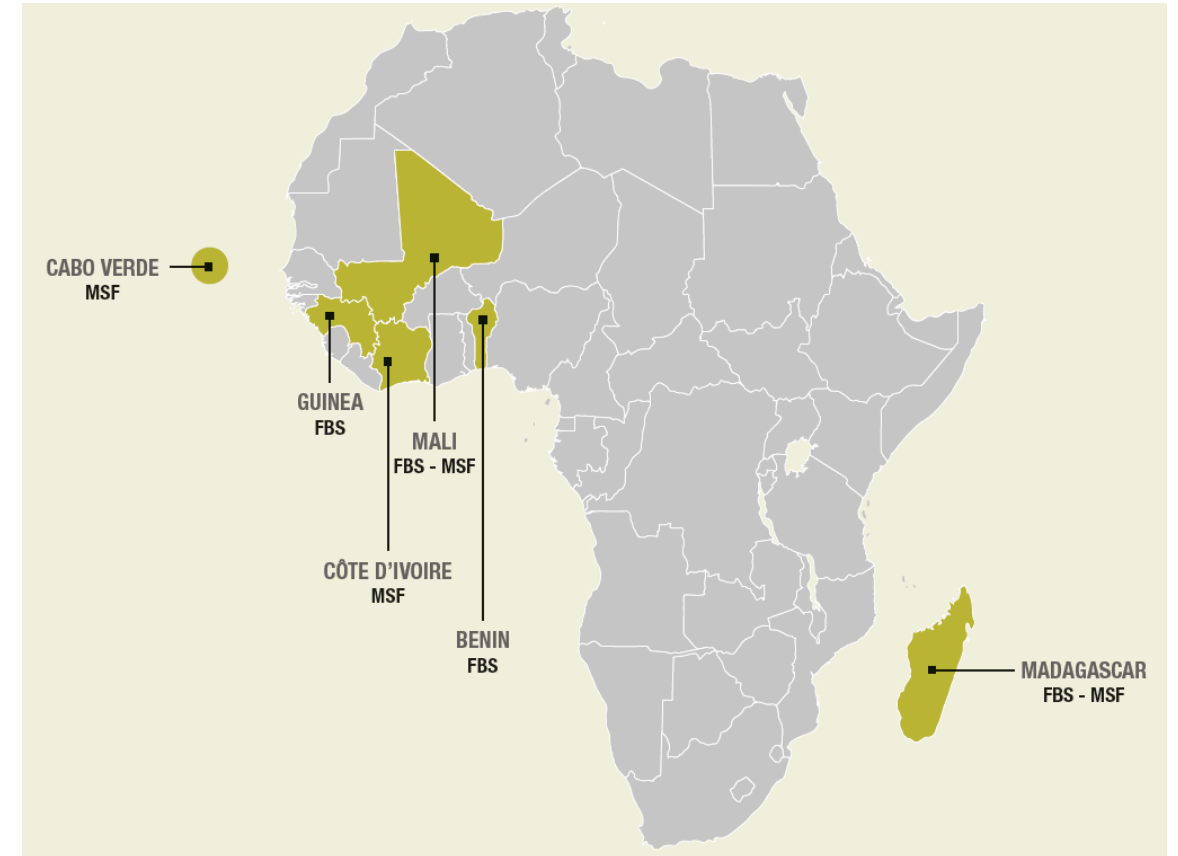
- ▶ CEREALS
- ▶ ROOTS AND TUBER
- ▶ SUGAR CROP
- ▶ PULSES
- ▶ OIL CROPS

4.2. TA Achievements of the Global Office/Afristat

Global Office: 9 countries



Afristat: 6 countries



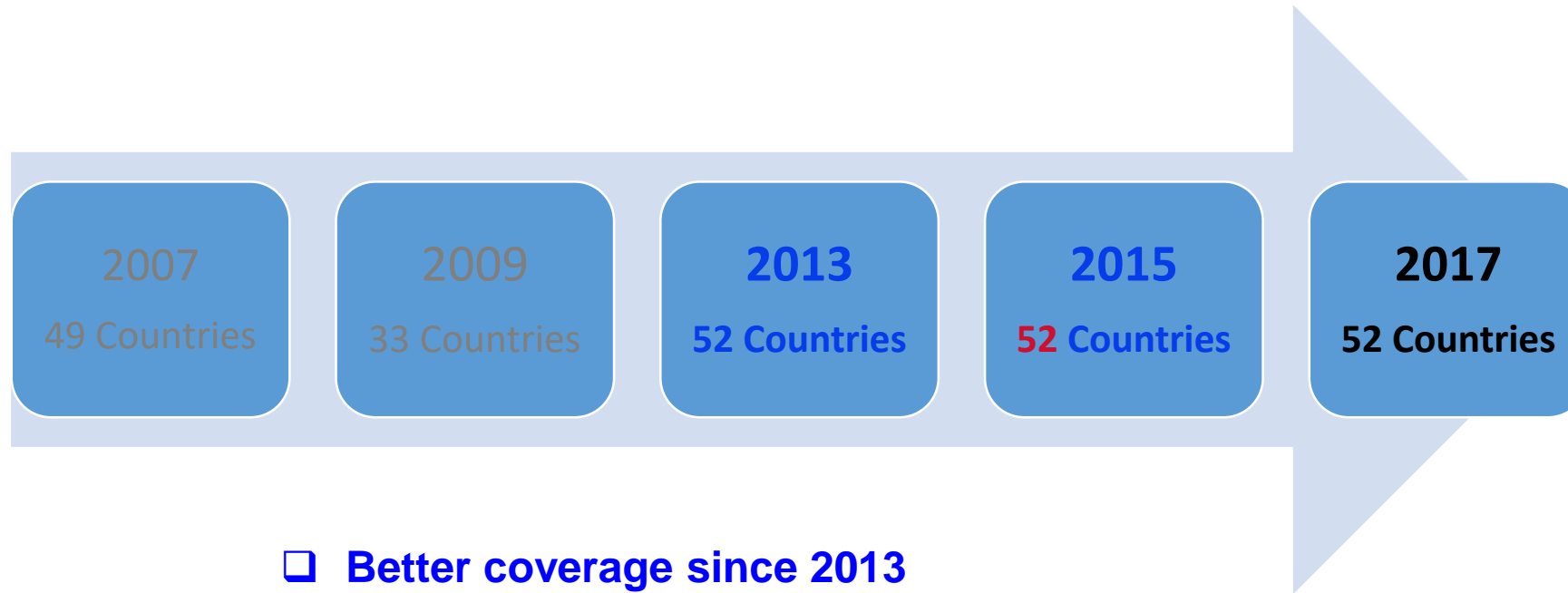
CAPI
COP
FBS

Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
Cost of Production
Food Balance Sheets

LIVE
MSF
PHL

Livestock
Master Sampling Frame
Post-Harvest Losses

5. Measuring the progress – Country Assessments (3rd Cycle in 2018)



- ☐ Better coverage since 2013
- ☐ Better data quality and ASCI since 2013
- ☐ Every two years since 2013
- Non-reporting countries: Only Eritrea and CAR
- ☐ A Model developed to generate ASCIs

CAs/ASCIs

❑ 4 Dimensions assessed

- Institutional infrastructure
- Resources
- Statistical methods and practices
- Availability of statistical information

❑ 23 Elements/indicators

❑ 250 Questions

Agriculture Statistics Capacity Framework	
Capacity dimensions	Elements
I. Institutional Infrastructure • Pillar II (PREREQUISITES)	1.1 Legal Framework 1.2 Coordination in Statistical System 1.3 Strategic Vision and Planning 1.4 Integration of Agriculture in the National Statistical System 1.5 Relevance (user interface)
II. Resources • Pillar III (INPUT DIMENSION)	2.1 Financial Resources 2.2 Human Resources: Staffing 2.3 Human Resources: Training 2.4 Physical Infrastructure
III. Statistical Methods and Practices • Pillar II (THROUGHPUT DIMENSION)	3.1 Statistical Software Capability 3.2 Data Collection Technology 3.3 IT Infrastructure 3.4 General Statistical Infrastructure 3.5 Adoption of International Standards 3.6 General Statistical Activities 3.7 Agricultural Market and Price Information 3.8 Agricultural Surveys 3.9 Analysis and Use of Data 3.10 Quality Consciousness
IV. Availability of Statistical Information • Pillar I (OUTPUT DIMENSION)	4.1 Core Data Availability 4.2 Timeliness 4.3 Overall Data Quality Perception 4.4 Data Accessibility

2013, 2015 and 2017 ASCI Results

Country Assessment of Agricultural Statistical Systems in Africa

Measuring the Capacity of African Countries to Produce Timely, Reliable, and Sustainable Agricultural Statistics



Progress on the Capacity of African Countries to Produce Timely, Reliable, and Sustainable Agricultural Statistics

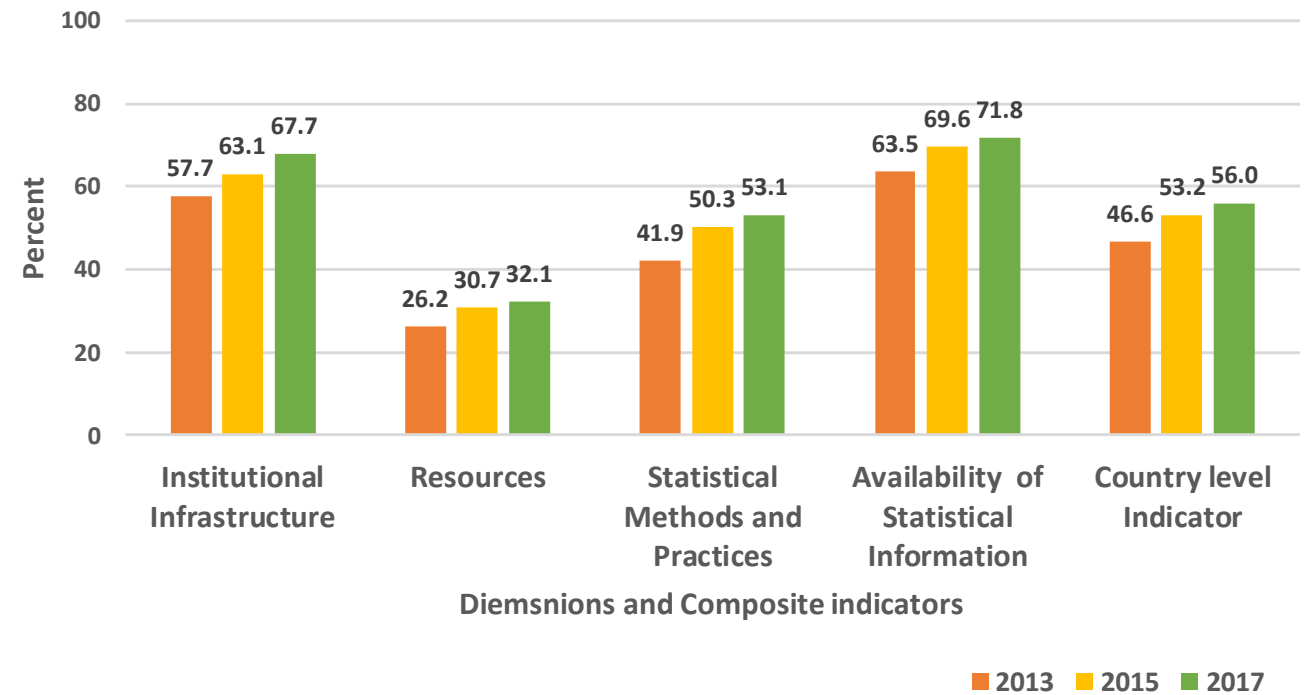
Agricultural Statistics Capacity Indicators (ASCI) for the 2013 and 2015 reference years



Most updated data at AIH Webpage:

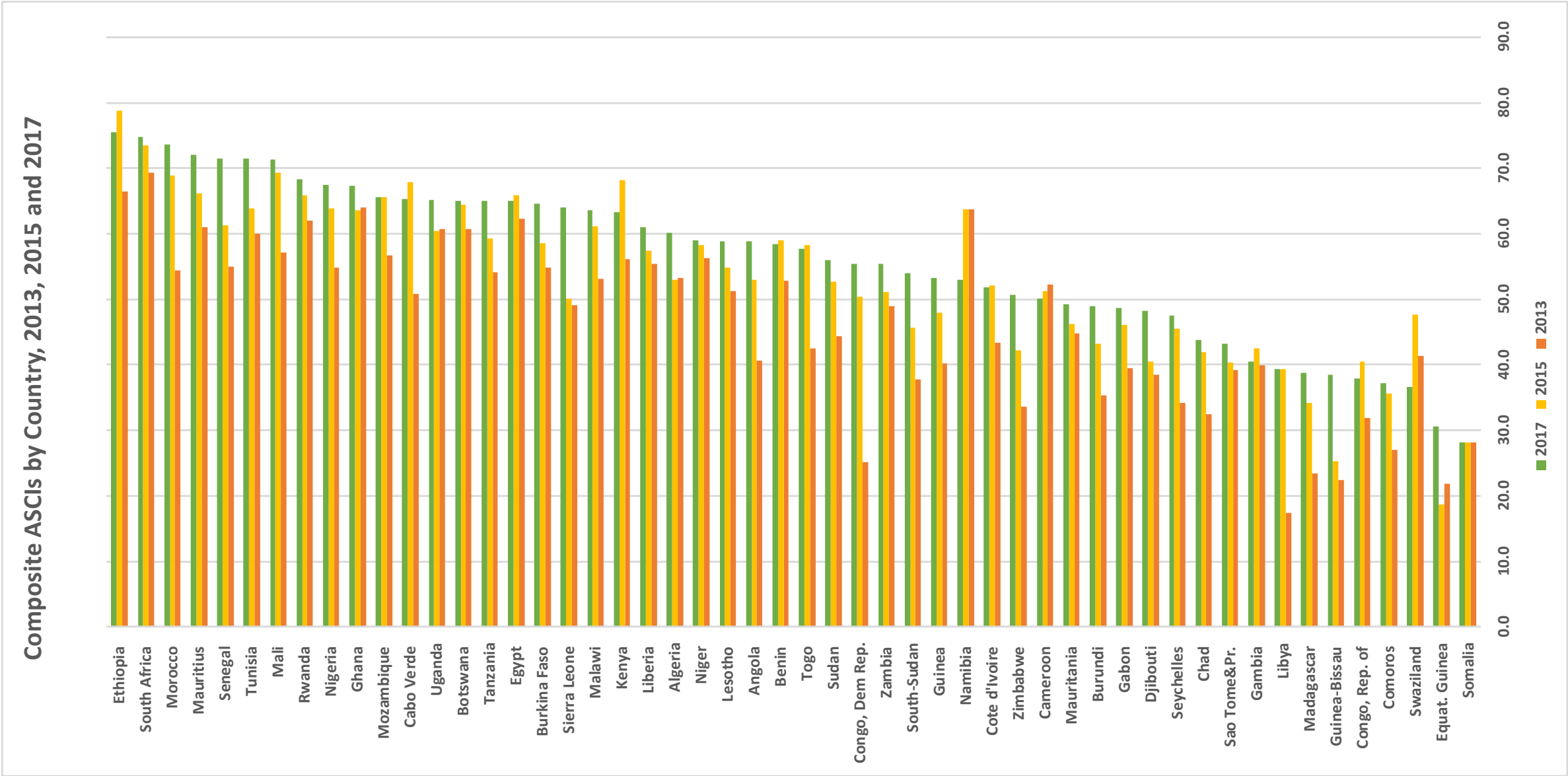
<http://dataportal.opendataforafrica.org/ASCI>

Africa Dimension and Composite Indicators by Year



❑ The 3rd Analysis Report – Coming soon

Detailed ASCI Results per country



5. Conclusion

❑ Training

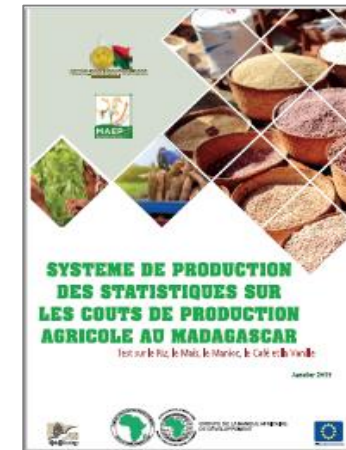
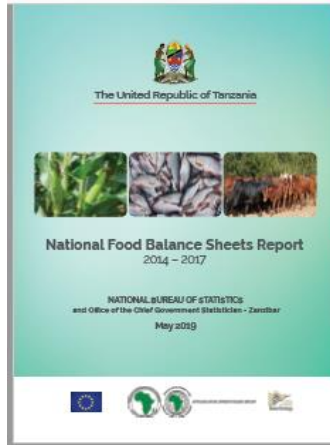
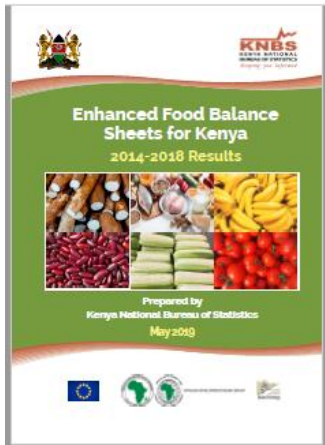
- ❖ STCs more capacitated
- ❖ More people trained

❑ SPARS

- ❖ Agriculture Sector is emulating other sectors
- ❖ Developed by bulk of countries, but facing challenges for their implementation

❑ Use of other cost-effective methods by countries

- ❖ More and better data produced and published: CAPI, FBS, AgCoP, MSCD, etc.



❑ ASCI

- ❖ Africa the only Region to have in place such sustainable system
- ❖ Useful to countries, Regions and International Institutions

➤ Need for countries and regional development partners to keep the momentum

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION