Item 1: Opening of the Meeting

Mr. Pietro Gennari, Chief Statistician and Director, Statistics Division, FAO, welcomed the participants and explained the background of the Meeting. The draft of the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture (WCA 2020) was prepared based on review of experiences, wide consultations and current trends. He highlighted that the new programme should be forward looking and foresee how new trends will impact on censuses in 2016-2025. The programme should also be global, applicable to both developing and developed countries. The programme should continue to emphasize the use of common definitions for international comparability. It should also emphasize the census as an essential component of the Food and Agricultural Statistics System (FASS) and the integrated ongoing system of agricultural surveys. He invited the experts to participate actively in the discussions since their feedback would be critical for the finalization of the WCA 2020 programme.

The meeting was chaired by Mr Jairo Castano, Agricultural Censuses and Surveys Team Leader. The agenda, list of participants and list of documents are included in the annex. Experts from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), FAO RLC, Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), United Nations Statistical Department (UNSD) and West African Economic and Monetary (UEMOA) sent regrets for not being able to participate in the meeting.

Item 2: Overview of the WCA 2010 round

Summary of the internal consultations within FAO and with the regions

Mr Castano briefed the meeting about the consultations held with external and internal stakeholders, methodological reviews and critical feedback received for the preparation of the draft WCA 2020 programme. The modular approach, linkage with population census, gender data and community-level survey are still relevant. There are calls to clarify some methodological approaches and the concepts of sub-holding, highlight linkages with global strategy, include new themes, update census items while increasing efficiency, timeliness and minimize response burden and costs.

Review of the WCA 2010 implementation experiences (metadata review)

Mr Galmes, FAO Consultant, presented the analysis of methodologies, questionnaires and metadata used in censuses undertaken under the WCA 2010 Programme. The analysis covered 103 census reports from 100 countries. It revealed that the traditional or classic approach and the modular approach were the most common census methodologies used. Several countries also collected fisheries and aquaculture information as well as community-level data. Collection of gender data through the farm management theme was infrequent.
Chapter 1: Main features and changes of the WCA 2020
Mr Castano presented the main features and changes of the new programme. The programme has been envisaged in two volumes. Volume 1 deals with methodological and conceptual aspects of the census while Volume 2 will deal with the practical details of census implementation (an updated edition of “Conducting Agricultural Censuses and Surveys”, FAO, SDS6, 1995). Volume 1 discusses the traditional and modular approaches, makes a distinction between essential, frame and additional census items and introduces two new themes: fisheries and Greenhouse Gases (GHG), among others. It has revised the approach for the collection of gender and household food-security related data and updated the classifications.

Volume 2, which will be prepared in 2015, will discuss the legal framework, census governance, work plan, budget, staff, cartographic preparation, census design, preparation of frames, tabulation plan, questionnaire(s), publicity, manuals, training, pilot census, field work organization, enumeration, quality checks, data processing, dissemination and analysis.

Item 3: Proposed outline for the WCA 2020

Chapter 2: Links with the Global Strategy
Mr Keita, FAO Consultant, made an introductory presentation about the Global Strategy. Ms Georgieva, FAO Consultant, in turn, presented the links of the WCA 2020 with the Global Strategy. The census contributes to the three pillars of the Global Strategy. Although the census is not a primary source for the minimum set of core data (first pillar), in countries with underdeveloped survey programmes the census provides about a third of this core data and can provide a frame for specialized surveys for more than half of the data. The main contribution of the census is in the second pillar as a main source for building a master sample frame, for benchmarking and data reconciliation. The modular approach could facilitate country’s transition towards a fully integrated census and surveys programme. The census also contributes to capacity building (third pillar) through census training. These linkages are discussed in Chapters 3, 4 and 10 of the WCA 2020 programme and the user is referred to relevant publications of the Global Strategy.

Chapter 4: Methodological considerations and use of IT
Mr Marshall, FAO Consultant, presented Chapter 4 on methodological approaches (traditional and modular), the integrated census and survey programme, frames for the census, sampling for the census (advantages and disadvantages), methods of enumeration (paper, tablets, etc.) and complementary tools (GPS and GIS). He highlighted that the census was not a substitute for a regular survey programme but the modular approach could lay the foundations for such a programme. The chapter acknowledges the Global Strategy’s Agriculture and Rural Integrated Survey Programme (AGRIS) which is being designed to ensure that the core data, identified in pillar 1, can be compiled.

The experts agreed with the chapter’s focus on two methodological approaches and made some recommendations for its improvement. The main points agreed during the ensuing discussion were:

- Consider labelling the ‘traditional’ approach as ‘classic’ approach
- Consider the description of the traditional/classic approach as a single operation covering all holdings.
- Add a section on use of registers and other administrative records as a source of census data and on linking data from different sources (use of common identifiers)
- In the section on sample enumeration stress the need for adequately covering the smallest holdings
- Add a section on the importance of assessing, and reporting on, data quality including conduct of PES
- Highlight the role of CAPI in ‘real time’ sample selection, handy in the modular approach.
- forestry in the Census scope or, at least, having the same attention and treatment as Aquaculture.

To the question on forestry in the scope of the census, it was clarified that forestry is beyond the scope of agriculture. Countries wishing to cover forestry area at household level may wish to widen the scope of the census from holdings to households, including non-agricultural production households, to identify and collect forestry data as discussed in Chapter 5.
The experts used the opportunity to suggest some points for Chapter 3 “Importance and objectives of the census of agriculture”:

- Prioritise promotion of investment and research as other core uses of the census
- Stress the importance of engaging with stakeholders throughout the census process (design, preparation, conduct, tabulation and dissemination of the agricultural census)
- In section “Agricultural planning and policy making” to add land equity (access to land) and land distribution as a policy issue that the census data can provide data on
- Section “Work in agriculture” should elaborate on uses.

**Chapter 6: Definitions and concepts**

Mr Kvinikadze, FAO ESS Statistician, made an overview of the definitions and concepts used in WCA 2020. Definitions of Agricultural Holding and Holder remain the same as in the previous programme. The concepts of sub-holding and sub-holder, first introduced in WCA 2010, are no longer used because the approach to assess the distribution of intra-household decisions was revised. Land use concepts were harmonized with the Land Use Classification of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA). Work statistics concepts were updated in line with resolution adopted by International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in 2013.

The experts acknowledged that the statistical unit remained the same and that some concepts were updated in line with current international standards. The main points agreed during the ensuing discussion were:

- Consider if, in exceptional cases, a household with own account agricultural production can be used as the statistical unit
- Consider if identifying subsistence agriculture could be included in WCA 2020
- Provide more clarifications about landless holdings
- Countries should be strongly encouraged to set those cut-offs as low as possible. The importance of collecting information from agricultural households below the threshold should be emphasized
- Provide a paragraph about the fact that although the work on definition of family farming/farm typology is still ongoing, the census items collect all necessary information for identifying family farms/farm types whatever definition may come up
- Work with ILO for finalizing Theme 09 “work on the holding”
- Consider separating planted and natural forest in woodland.

**Chapter 10: Archiving and Dissemination**

Ms Chin, FAO ESS Statistician, presented Chapter 10 covering tabulation, dissemination and archiving. Tabulation classes for essential items and relevant cross-tabulations of some essential items were presented. The items relevant for tabulations of community data and aquaculture data were also presented. The presentation highlighted the rationale behind the classes discussed particularly for the items on work and types of temporary and permanent crops. Sections on dissemination and archiving have been introduced in the programme for the first time to stress the importance of the diffusion and documentation of the census results. Innovative methods of dissemination using information technology to better provide flexibility in access such as through custom tabulations for users and improved access to data were highlighted. The benefits of increased access to micro-data were emphasized.

The experts noted the streamlining of census tabulation and the emphasis made on the use of information technology in data dissemination and access to anonymised micro-data. The main points raised during the ensuing discussion were:

- Stress that there are a wide range of users and the dissemination products needed differ. A wide range of products is needed to satisfy the different users
- The products to be expanded to include: i) the full set of reports; ii) data provided on an ‘ad hoc’ basis per user requests
- Stress that dissemination is needed of all data collected, through relevant tabulations and cross-tabulations
- Quality measures to be added as an important component of dissemination. Possibly as part of metadata.
- Given the lack of methodological information in many census reports, Volume II of the WCA 2020 should provide clear guidelines for census technical reports. Eurostat templates could serve as an example.
- Consider mentioning CountryStat as a dissemination tool for aggregate data
- Tabulation classes – advice that more disaggregate classes are encouraged to meet national needs while ensuring that they can be aggregated to the international standards for comparison purposes
- Mention the need to create working time aggregates for reporting at holding level. FAO to investigate possible methods
- The use of census data to determine economic typologies and family farms mentioned in Chapter 3 should be re-emphasized
- Mention possible cross tabulations between community and holding level data: (i) aggregate holding data to the community level and provide community-level cross-tabulations; (i) attribute community data to each holding in the community and provide holding-level cross-tabulations.
- Stress the use of units in hectares for international comparability purposes
- Stress the need for ‘open data’ as promoted by the UN.

Chapter 7: List of census items
Mr Marshall, FAO Consultant, presented the census themes and items. Distinction has been made between essential (23), frame (15) and additional items (94). The items are presented under 15 themes (two of which are new), corresponding to areas of interest for the census programme. The essential items are for national purposes and international comparability and all countries are recommended collecting them both in traditional/classic and modular approaches. The frame items are necessary for the establishment of frames for supplementary modules under the modular approach and follow-up surveys. Additional items can be used to collect more in-depth supplementary data on specific themes in both the traditional/classic and the modular approach. The WCA 2020 retains the community-level component of the census of agriculture (34 items, including one new item).

The experts welcomed the distinction made between essential, frame and additional items. The experts noted that the main emphasis of the WCA 2020 programme was on the essential and frame items and countries with more developed survey programmes should collect additional items in follow-up periodic surveys. The main points raised during the ensuing discussion were:

- Consider adding an item on main activity of holding. The definition should be based on amount of time spent on activities.
- Consider adding an item on water consumption in the GHG theme and whether household size is an essential item.
- When possible, new themes should be field-tested to ensure high degree of reliability in response.
- Consider omitting the item on use of genetically modified seeds as miss-reporting could be expected. Other sources (e.g. from GM seed producers) could be more reliable.
- Include community items in the list provided in Chapter 7 and consider identifying essential items in community-level data.
- Clarify that countries may wish to add their own frame items if so wished.

Theme 10: Intra-household distribution of decisions and ownership
Ms Neciu, FAO Consultant, introduced the theme on intra-household decisions which replaces WCA 2010’s “Management of the holding” theme and implicitly the “sub-holding” and “sub-holder” concepts. The objective of the revised theme is to investigate gender-based differences in decision making and owning of assets (land, livestock). The theme includes five items, three for distribution of decisions and two for ownership.
The experts agreed that the collection of gender-related data is challenging and could be biased by cultural issues. They noted that the theme benefited by the FAO-UNSD joint work under the EDGE (Evidence of Data for Gender Equality) project. The experts stressed that tackling assets ownership in the theme might be somewhat ambitious. The main points raised during the ensuing discussion were:

- Consider the type of responsibilities the theme should focus on: managerial decisions or tasks. Common approach important for international comparability
- Consider whether collecting livestock numbers is too detailed and if it is possible to confine to asking who is managing each livestock type
- Consider including age in addition to gender
- Consider including ownership of machinery and equipment.

**Theme 11: Household food security**

Mr Castano presented the FAO’s new approach to assess household food security that has been adopted in the WCA 2020 programme. The approach was developed by the FAO project Voices of the Hungry (VOH) and assesses the severity of food insecurity as experienced by individuals in the population. The approach consist of eight distinct sub-items which combined together result in the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES). FIES ranges from being food secure, to mildly, moderately up to severely food insecure. The theme is relevant to all households and not just agricultural households and thus could be well used in more general household surveys.

The experts noted that food security was out of the scope of the agricultural census and that household surveys were better place to collect this data. They also noted that VOH hosted a website with analytical tools and linguistic adaptations in several national languages of the FIES questions.

**Theme 14: Fisheries**

Ms Chin, FAO ESS Statistician, introduced fisheries as a new theme in the WCA 2020 programme. It is stressed that the scope of the census remains the same as previously covering the ISIC groups for crop and animal production. However, WCA 2020 includes the possibility, in limited cases, to conduct a wider agricultural census as a way to collect limited additional data on households that are not agricultural holdings when there are few other opportunities for data collection. This is primarily when countries are conducting the modular approach to the census. The new theme was developed for countries considering a wider agricultural census. The presentation covered the items which could be collected, and approaches to collection where only a basic frame item would be collected during the listing phase in the classic approach to the census and further items collected for countries using the modular approach.

The experts noted that fisheries were out of the scope of the agricultural census and it will be emphasized that these items are intended only for countries intending to widen the census beyond the agricultural production activities. They also noted that the focus of the theme was on the household sector, not on large-scale commercial fishing. The main points raised during the ensuing discussion were:

- Include in Chapter 5 an explanation that fisheries is only included for agricultural censuses which have been extended to have a wider scope.
- Clarify differences in the units of the agriculture census, which is the holding, and the units collected under a census extended to have a wider scope, which are households, including non-agricultural production households.
- Clarify the approach to collection for a traditional/classic approach and for countries conducting the modular approach.
- Stress more clearly that the focus is on the household sector and not on the non-household (commercial) sector.

**Theme 15: Environment (GHG)**

Ms Georgieva, FAO Consultant, presented the second new WCA 2020’s theme on GHG, developed in response to growing demand for basic agro-environmental data. The theme does not intend to be exhaustive but covers items related to main indicators on GHG emissions and agri-environment. The theme covers livestock production (livestock population, manure management practices and animal grazing) as well as crop production (fertilizers, tillage practices, information on permanent crops and a
sub-module on rice cultivation). The theme is also intended to assist countries in their preparation of reports to the UNFCCC. The theme is suitable as a census module or for follow-up surveys.

The experts recognised that collecting data on GHG was complex and praised the efforts made which was in line with the international guidelines of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and consistent with ongoing work by Eurostat, OECD and FAO. They noted that the item on grazing was applicable for non-nomadic types of livestock production system. The main points raised during the ensuing discussion were:

- Highlight that the items are also relevant for ammonia emissions and nutrient balances
- Consider the definitions and types of fertilisers in Theme 04 Crops and add manure in the list as it is classified in Theme 15 Environment/ GHG
- Revisit the applicability of item1502 to only large commercial livestock farms

**Item 4: Summary and Conclusions of the Meeting**

In general the meeting endorsed the content of the draft WCA 2020 programme. The participants praised the FAO’s Agricultural Censuses and Surveys Team and its consultants for the draft WCA 2020 programme. They believed that having it in two volumes (methodological and operational) was quite an improvement in the programme. Complementary publications are being or will be made available by the Global Strategy. The experts also believed that distinguishing between essential, frame and additional items draws countries’ attention towards collecting all essential and some frame items in the censuses while leaving the collection of additional items for periodic surveys. The Global Strategy’s AGRIS will assist countries with under-developed agricultural census and survey programmes to move towards a fully integrated approach. There was a general consensus that countries with under-developed census-survey programmes might use the modular approach as a first step towards a fully integrated approach.

The main points for action were presented at the end of the meeting and agreed by the participants by way of summarising the discussion and action points. The Agricultural Censuses and Surveys Team will revise the draft of the WCA 2020 programme in the light of the main points for action and will circulate it for further comments.

Mr. Pietro Gennari, Chief Statistician and Director, Statistics Division, FAO, thanked the participants for their contribution to the Meeting on behalf of FAO.

Annex 1. Agenda
Annex 2. List of participants
Annex 3. Meeting documents
### Annex 1. Agenda

#### Friday, 7 November 2014

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<td>3</td>
<td>Theme 10- Intra-household distribution of decisions and ownership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TM-14-10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Theme 11- Household food security</td>
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<tr>
<td>TM-14-11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Theme 14-Fisheries</td>
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<td>TM-14-12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Theme 15-Environment (GHG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TM-14-13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Summary and conclusion of the meeting</td>
</tr>
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