



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# FAO STATISTICAL PROGRAMME OF WORK

**2014-15**

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# SECTION ONE

Statistics at FAO and the  
Statistical Programme of Work

## 1. Introduction

In 2010, the first consolidated FAO Statistical Programme of Work 2010-11 was compiled to provide a clear overview of ongoing statistical work at FAO, and since then it has become a regular activity.

The publication provides an overview and a detailed description of the statistical activities carried out by all FAO Divisions active in the field of statistics.

This is the **third version** of the FAO Statistical Programme of Work, which covers the 2014-15 biennium.

## 2. Statistics at FAO

Statistics is a **core function** of FAO and represents a highly visible area of the Organization's work. The heightened emphasis on evidence-based decision-making in governments and organizations at all levels puts a greater focus on the role of statistics, and the part it must play in measuring and monitoring progress towards national and international development goals and targets. Allied to appropriate policies, sound and timely statistics are therefore instrumental in making a positive impact on the lives of poor and vulnerable people.

FAO is recognized as having a **fundamental global role** in developing methods and standards for food and agriculture statistics, and providing technical assistance services, as well as data for global monitoring. In addition to 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. The **FAO Statistical System works at the forefront** of these issues and plays an essential role in helping FAO member countries to reduce hunger and poverty by making **informed decisions** through access to the best possible data.

FAO has recently formulated a **new Strategic Framework**<sup>1</sup>, focusing on stronger accountability, to ensure that FAO will achieve visible and measurable country-level results. The new Strategic Framework illustrates the importance of a strengthened FAO. Emphasis is placed on an impact-driven, one FAO approach to fighting hunger and poverty, and on more effective coordination of FAO programmes in the field. Statistics has a vital role to play in achieving these results, in targeting those in need, identifying which interventions are required, and where, and in assessing and monitoring the impact made by policies, programmes and projects.

The process has not been without its challenges for the FAO Statistics System, particularly with regard to the **dual role that statistics plays**; contributing to specific outputs and activities of the individual Strategic Objectives (SOs), as well as creating internal and external enabling environments that facilitate the delivery of corporate results under all of the Strategic Objectives.

In fact, as FAO statistics play a significant role in facilitating the delivery of numerous key corporate products and services, statistical outputs and activities that are strongly and visibly associated with the delivery of specific Strategic Objectives have been included within individual SOs (1-5), which are listed below:

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<sup>1</sup> FAO Strategic Objectives <http://www.fao.org/docrep/018/mi317e/mi317e.pdf>

- **SO1:** Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition
- **SO2:** Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner
- **SO3:** Reduce Rural Poverty
- **SO4:** Enable more inclusive and efficient food and agricultural systems
- **SO5:** Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises

In addition, some statistical activities have also been included in **Objective 6** 'Technical Quality, Knowledge and Services', particularly under outcome 6.02 'Country capacity to use, collect, analyse and disseminate data is strengthened', which is led by the Chief Statistician. Within this context statistics are a key cross-cutting output, which enable in-house units to pursue normative and broader analytical work through the collection and dissemination of relevant, reliable and timely data on food and agriculture. In Objective 6.02 statistics also represent a highly visible global public good, which is made available to those who need it, when they need it and in a form they can access and use.

In the next round of programmatic planning for the 2016-17 biennium, it is hoped that a greater number of activities will be represented under Objective 6.02, which will better reflect the cross-cutting and cross-sectoral nature of Statistics at FAO.

### 3. 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. FAO has a decentralized statistical system involving 17 divisions in eight departments. Regional FAO statisticians and FAO Country Representatives increasingly play an important role in the statistical development and reporting activities between FAO and member countries. At the regional level, the Regional Statisticians are key players in many of FAO's statistical activities and in providing dedicated support to member countries.

The Inter-Departmental Working Group (IDWG) members and the Departments/Divisions that have contributed to the Statistical Programme of Work 2014-15 are:

Agriculture and Consumer Protection Department (AG):

- Animal Production and Health Division (AGA)
- Plant Production and Protection Division (AGP)
- Rural Infrastructure and Agro-Industries Division (AGS)

Economic and Social Development Department (ES):

- Agricultural Development Economics Division (ESA)
- Nutrition Division (ESN)
- Social Protection Division (ESP)
- Statistics Division (ESS)
- Trade and Markets Division (EST)

Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (FI):

- Fisheries and Aquaculture Economics and Policy Division (FIP)

- Fisheries and Aquaculture Resources Use and Conservation Division (FIR)

Forestry Department (FO):

- Forest Economics, Policy and Products Division (FOE)
- Forest Assessment, Management and Conservation Division (FOM)

Deputy Director-General Natural Resources (DDN):

- Climate, Energy and Tenure Division (NRC)
- Land and Water Division (NRL)

Information Technology Division (CIO)

Office for Corporate Communication (OCC)

Technical Cooperation Department

- Investment Center Division (TCI)

Regional Statisticians at FAO Regional Offices

## 4. FAO Statistical Programme of Work

The key difference from previous versions, where activities were grouped by Departments and Divisions, is that the Programme of Work 2014-15 is organized around five principal statistical **functions** and coded according to the **Classification of Statistical Activities (CSA)** to facilitate internal coordination and information exchange with other International Organizations.

The five functions are:

1. Data collection and dissemination
2. Statistical methodologies and standards
3. Data analysis
4. Capacity development
5. Statistical coordination and governance

This innovation reflects the increased role accorded to corporate statistical governance at FAO. The Organization is going through an important reform process that entails moving towards a more effective, function-oriented and horizontal approach.

The SPW provides an **overview of the key outputs, activities, priorities and areas for development**. It is intended for both **internal and external use**, as a quick guide to the substantial and complex FAO Statistical System.

This publication will therefore be used internally as a planning and programming tool, particularly within the context of the new Strategic Framework. It not only provides a full inventory of all FAO statistical activities, it also allows in depth analysis of ongoing activities, and gaps and areas for development, as well as serving to reduce duplication. This will essentially lead to a more focused, streamlined and demand driven programme of work for FAO Statistics in the future.

The FAO Statistical Programme of Work also has stakeholders worldwide, both as providers and users of its statistical data, and as clients of its technical services. It is not only an important tool for improving **internal transparency and coordination**, but also well as the **external visibility** of the FAO Statistical System. As FAO extensively cooperates with other International Organizations, it is also a useful instrument for achieving effective coordination, and stimulating joint efforts among International Organizations in many areas. Indeed, within this global framework, duplicative and complementary activities can be identified, as well as areas where there is a potential for joint ventures, out-sourcing and specialization.

#### ***Data Collection and Dissemination***

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, FAO has endeavoured 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 is an important priority.

#### ***Statistical Methodologies and Standards***

FAO is recognized as having an essential role in developing methods, standards and principles for food and agriculture statistics. It contributes to the review of international standards with the aim of increasing the relevancy of international schemes for the statistical capture of evolving agriculture and food activities, thus facilitating the harmonization and comparison across different countries and statistical domains. In order to promote international consistency and comparability of food and agricultural statistics across countries, FAO also provides national statistical offices with internationally recognized definitions, concepts and classifications.

#### ***Data Analysis***

FAO analysts play a crucial role in compiling and modeling data in order to extract key information, conclusions, recommendations and to support decision making. These activities do not entail new data collection but are often based on information collected through activities under the "*Data collection and dissemination*" function. Key outputs generally include analytical papers and high visibility publications.

#### ***Capacity Development***

This core area of work is based on the recognition that improving the capacity for collection and dissemination of basic food and agricultural data of member countries is essential to decision-making both at the national and global level. This function is complemented by assistance in the design, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes which reduce hunger and poverty, and is achieved by strengthening and developing the technical skills and competencies of national statisticians, and by improving country methods for the timely collection and dissemination of relevant data.

#### ***Statistical Coordination and Governance***

The FAO statistical system is decentralized in 17 Divisions in eight Departments and Regional Statisticians at FAO Regional Offices . Increased coordination of statistical work it is a top priority for the Organization. To this end, new institutional roles and bodies have been established with the aim to ensure stronger governance of the FAO statistical systems. Mechanisms are in place also to ensure coordination of statistical activities with international partners.

In this context, the position of the **Chief Statistician** has been created to manage the overall governance and coordination of the FAO statistical system. The Chief Statistician represents an essential mechanism for ensuring the quality and integrity of the technical and normative work of

the organization, this position ensures stronger governance of the FAO statistical systems by fostering the consistency and coherence of the overall FAO Statistical Programme, guaranteeing statistical excellence through the implementation of statistical standards, a **corporate Statistical Quality Assurance Framework** with guiding principles and best practices, and by strengthening FAO presence in statistical discussions at global level, such as ongoing work towards the establishment of a Global Commission on Statistics.

The **Inter-Departmental Working Group (IDWG) on Statistics** has also been constituted as a formal statistics coordination mechanism with the recognized authority to make decisions of corporate relevance. The membership comprises all units within FAO concerned with the collection, compilation and dissemination of statistics including the Regional Offices. It promotes inter-Divisional coordination and cooperation on statistical programmes, as well as corporate consistency and alignment in statistical practices. It also endorses methodologies, common conceptual frameworks and innovations and ensures the implementation of corporate standards. Furthermore, the IDWG oversees and coordinates corporate statistical work and provides guidance on the implementation of the statistical components of FAO projects.

## 5. Classification of Statistical Activities (CSA)

The Classification of Statistical Activities (CSA) was adopted in 2005 by the Bureau of the Conference of European Statisticians (CES). Its main purpose is to classify the statistical activities undertaken by international and national organizations. Originally it was mainly used as the basis for the Database of International Statistical Activities (DISA), maintained by the UNECE secretariat. However, this classification has since been adopted for various other purposes and it is now the reference tool for organizing and exchanging information on statistical activities across organizations. It is also used as the basis the list of subject matter domains in the Content-Oriented Guidelines, produced by the SDMX.

The classification is articulated in five domains. **Domains 1 to 3** relate to subject-matter activities, typically resulting in data outputs. **Domains 4 and 5** cover substantive cross-cutting issues which do not relate directly to outputs, but are more process and organization oriented.

FAO adopted the CSA to organize information in the Statistical Programme of Work 2014-15, differently from the previous SPW, where information was mainly organized by FAO Divisions and Departments. By grouping activities by type, this biennium the CSA will facilitate the identification of synergies and overlaps across activities, and of gaps or areas of development, providing key inputs to the next planning process.

To allow harmonization in FAO, the CSA is planned to be used also for other purposes such as the default view of the new FAOSTAT navigation tree. The use of the CSA will facilitate a more effective organization of the activities in FAO and easier information exchange also with other International Organizations (for example, FAO contribution to UNECE DISA database).

While implementing the CSA, FAO has customized some domains to meet the Organization's specific needs. Domain 0 has been added to organize statistical activities on food security and nutrition, as this is at the core of the FAO mandate (additional detail on CSA structure is provided in Annex 2).

CSA domains (including Domain 0 for FAO purpose)

**DOMAIN 0: Food security and nutrition statistics (*added for FAO purpose*)**

**DOMAIN 1: Demographic and social statistics**

**DOMAIN 2: Economic statistics**

**DOMAIN 3: Environment and multi-domain statistics**

**DOMAIN 4: Methodology of data collection, processing, dissemination and analysis**

**DOMAIN 5: Strategic and managerial issues of official statistics**

## 6. Some key facts about the Statistical Programme of Work 2014-15

As mentioned, the activities reported in the Statistical Programme of Work 2014-15 are organized around five functions: data collection and dissemination, statistical methodologies and standards, data analysis, capacity development, statistical coordination and governance.

Information was collected through **five separate questionnaires**, one for each function, sent to all FAO Divisions engaged in statistics (Annex 1).

Following a preparatory phase started at the beginning of the year 2014, information was collected between **March and June 2014** on *new* activities started in the current biennium, *ongoing* activities reported in the past SPW and activities that *terminated* in 2012-2013. To reduce the burden on the respondents, before dissemination to all divisions ESS prefilled the template for ongoing activities, based on information provided in the past biennium 2012-2013.

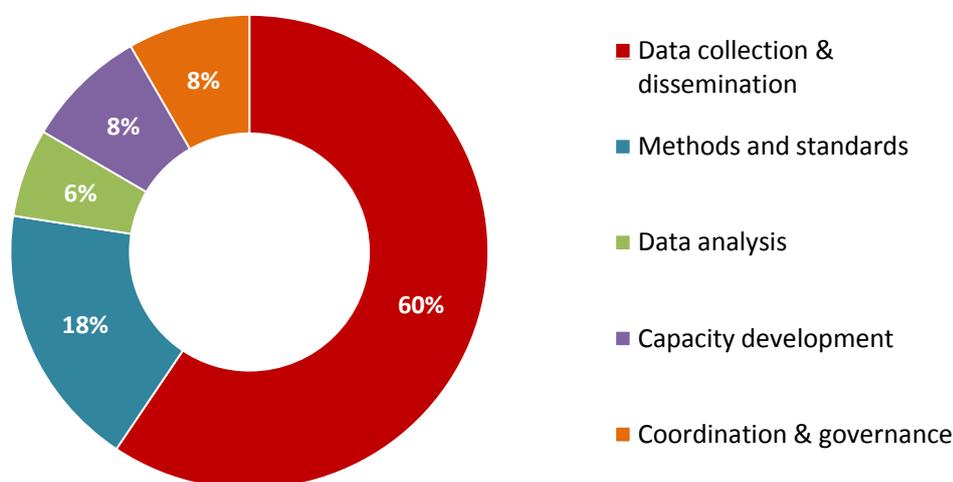
Participation in the exercise was outstanding as all of focal points completed the questionnaires, thus ensuring a good coverage of the SPW 2014-2015.

**One hundred thirty-three activities are reported for this biennium**, of which 29 are conducted as a joint effort in cooperation across different FAO divisions. About 15% (19 activities) are new activities started in 2014-15 while less than 20% (24 activities) are ongoing activities that have been reported in the Statistical Programme of Work for the first time this biennium, showing an improved coverage of this publication compared to previous versions.

### *Activities by function*

In terms of function, 60% of the activities (79) concern **data collection and dissemination** (including statistical working systems and dissemination systems); **statistical methodologies and standards** represent 18% (24 activities) and the others are equally distributed among **data analysis** (8 activities), **capacity development** (11 activities) and **statistical coordination and governance** (11 activities) (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Activities by function

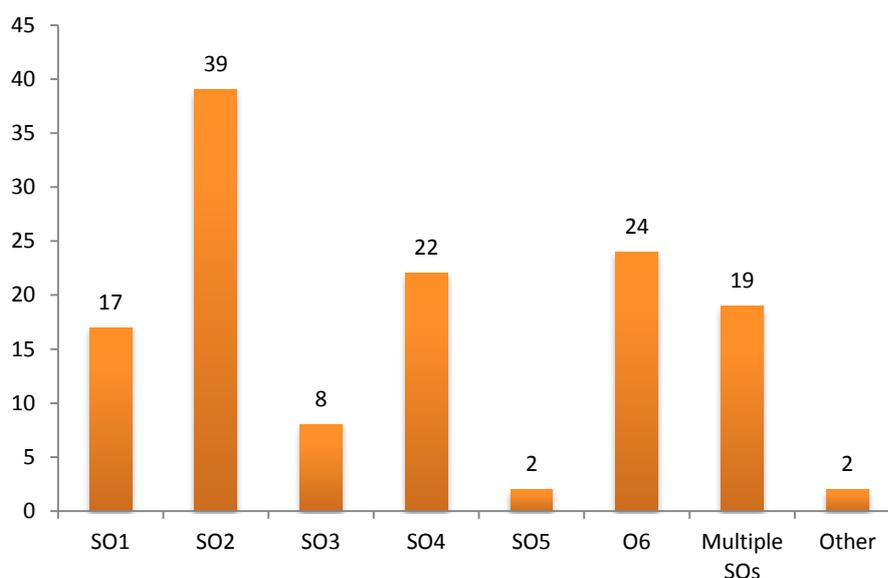


### Activities by FAO Strategic Objective

In terms of allocation under the **Objectives of the FAO Strategic Framework**, the majority of the activities are allocated under one single strategic objective while 14% of the activities are allocated under multiple strategic objectives (Figure 2). Most of the activities are allocated under the strategic objective 2 (SO 2), followed by objective 6, SO 4 and SO 1. A minority of the activities is under SO 3 and SO 5. In particular:

- SO 2 “Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable” (29.5%);
- O 6 “Technical quality, knowledge and service” (18%);
- SO 4 “Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems” (16.5%);
- SO 1 “Help eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition” (13%);
- SO 3 “Reduce rural poverty” (6%);
- SO 5 “Increase the resilience of livelihoods to disasters” (1.5%).
- Contributing to multiple SOs (14 %)
- Other<sup>2</sup> (1.5%)

**Figure 2: Activities by FAO Strategic Objective**



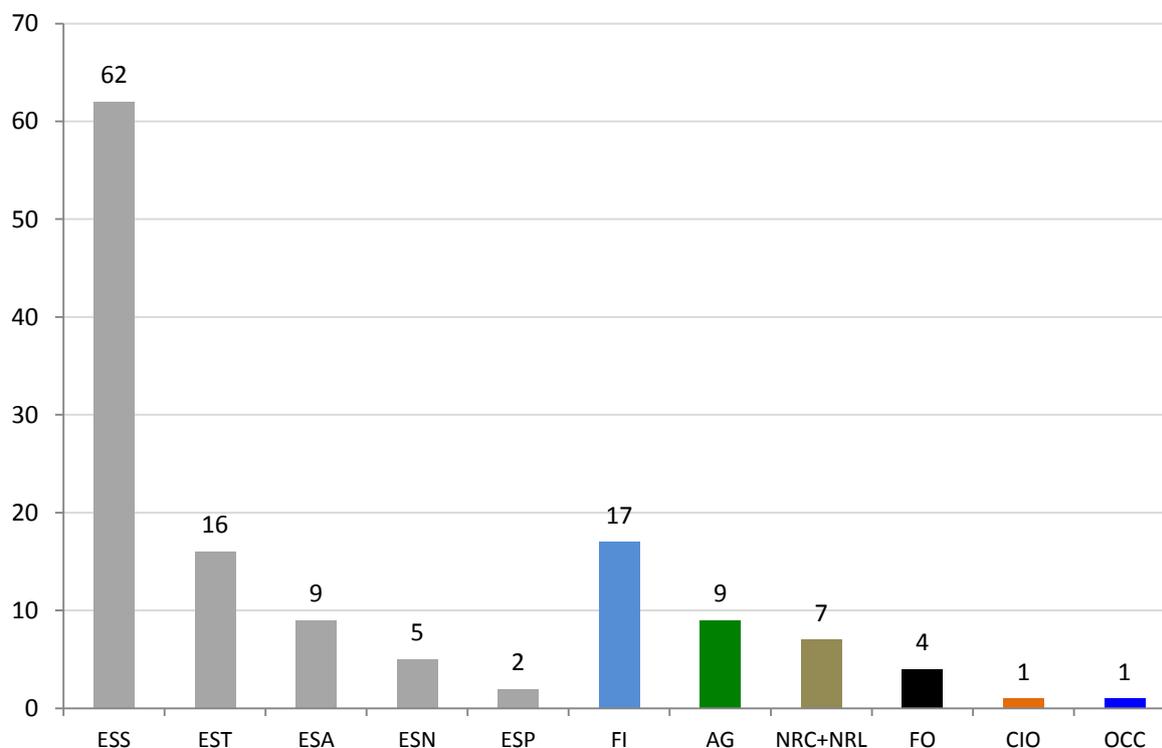
### Activities by FAO Division/Department

As represented in Figure 3, the largest number of questionnaires is reported by the Economic and Social Development Department (ES, 70% of the activities), followed by the Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (FI, 13% of the activities). Nine activities are reported by the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Department (AG), seven by the Deputy Director-General Natural

<sup>2</sup> Refers to Functional Objective 8 (Outreach) and 9 (Information Technology). Functional Objectives provide the enabling environment necessary for the successful delivery of the whole FAO programme.

Resources (DDN), 4 by the Forestry Department (FO) and one each by the Information Technology Division (CIO) and the Office for Corporate Communication (OCC).

Figure 3: Activities by Division or Department



*Note: ES= ESS+EST+ESA+ESN+ESP; AG = AGA + AGP; FI = FIP + FIR; FO = FOM+FOE*

However, **a certain degree of arbitrariness in filling-out the questionnaire it is noted:** in fact, some officers may have condensed into one questionnaire what other focal points have described using several templates. Therefore the number of statistical activities reported should not be interpreted strictly has a measure of intensity of involvement. This data is only reported to guide the reader through the document. In general, and in order to help the SPW users, consolidation of activities was recommended to the FAO reporters to avoid fragmentation.

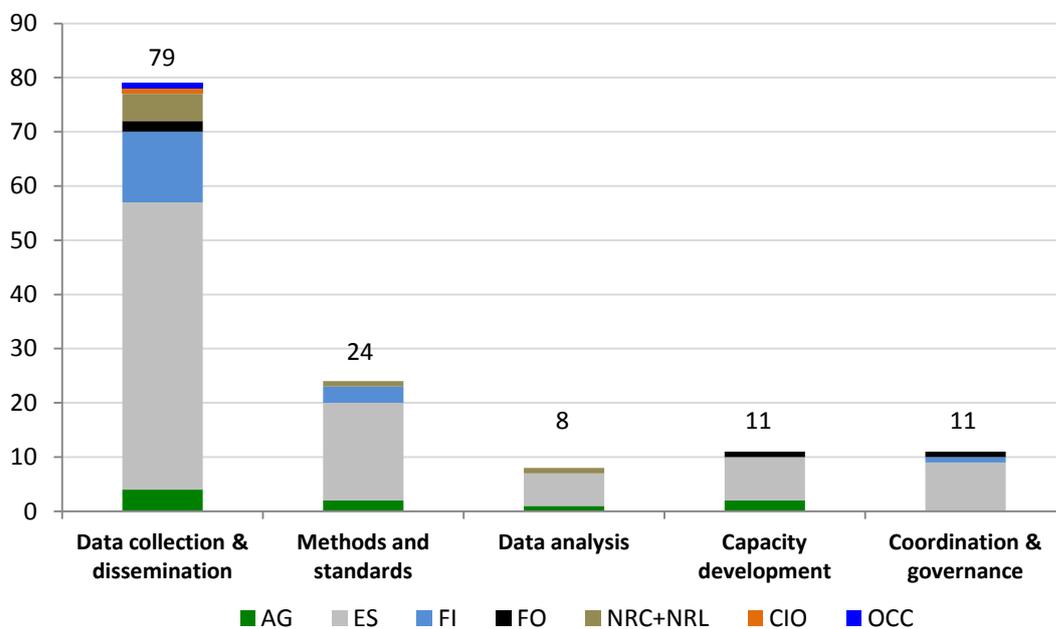
Figure 4 provides greater detail:

o **Data collection and dissemination (79 activities):**

- o 53 of the activities on are reported by the Economic and Social Development Department (ES)
- o 13 by the Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (FI)
- o Five by the Deputy Director-General Natural Resources (DDN i.e. NRC and NRL)
- o Four by the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Department (AG)
- o Two by the Forestry Department (FO)
- o One by the Information Technology Division (CIO)
- o One by the Office for Corporate Communication (OCC)

- **Statistical methodologies (24 activities):**
  - 18 activities are reported by the ES Department
  - Three by FI
  - Two by AG
  - One by DDN
- **Statistical analysis (8 activities):**
  - Six activities are reported by ES
  - One by AG
  - One by DDN
- **Capacity development (11 activities):**
  - Eight activities are reported by ES
  - Two by AG
  - One by FO
- **Statistical coordination and governance (11 activities):**
  - Nine activities are reported by ES (where ESS acts as coordinator of corporate statistical governance), including one questionnaire provided by Regional Statisticians
  - One by FI
  - One by FO

Figure 4: Activities by function and by Department

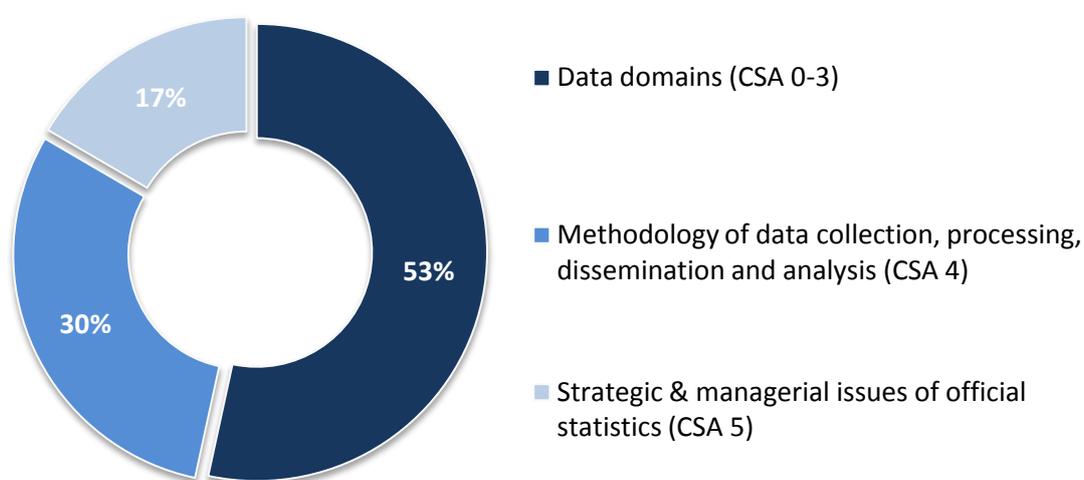


### Activities by CSA code

As mentioned in the introduction, for the first time in this biennium, activities in the Statistical Programme of Work have been coded according to the Classification of Statistical Activities of the UNECE, customized for FAO needs (the full classification is provided in Annex 2).

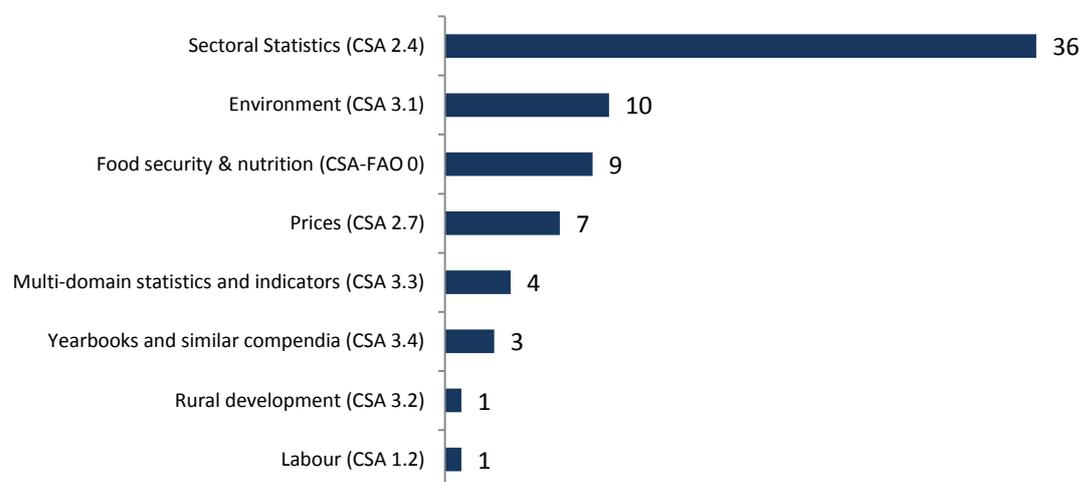
Analysis shows that more than half (71 activities, 53%) of the activities reported in the SPW 2014-2015 fall under the **CSA Domains 0-3**, which relate to subject-matter activities and typically result in data outputs. About one-third (40 activities) is classified under the **CSA Domain 4**, describing the development of methodologies and standards, data analysis and IT tools for data processing and dissemination. The remaining (22 activities) refers to the **CSA Domain 5** on coordination of statistical activities and governance (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Activities grouped by CSA domains



Activities classified in **CSA Domains 0-3** concern sectoral statistics (agriculture, forestry and fishery), food security and nutrition, environment, prices, multi-domain statistics and indicators, rural development, labour statistics and the publication of statistical yearbooks (Figure 6).

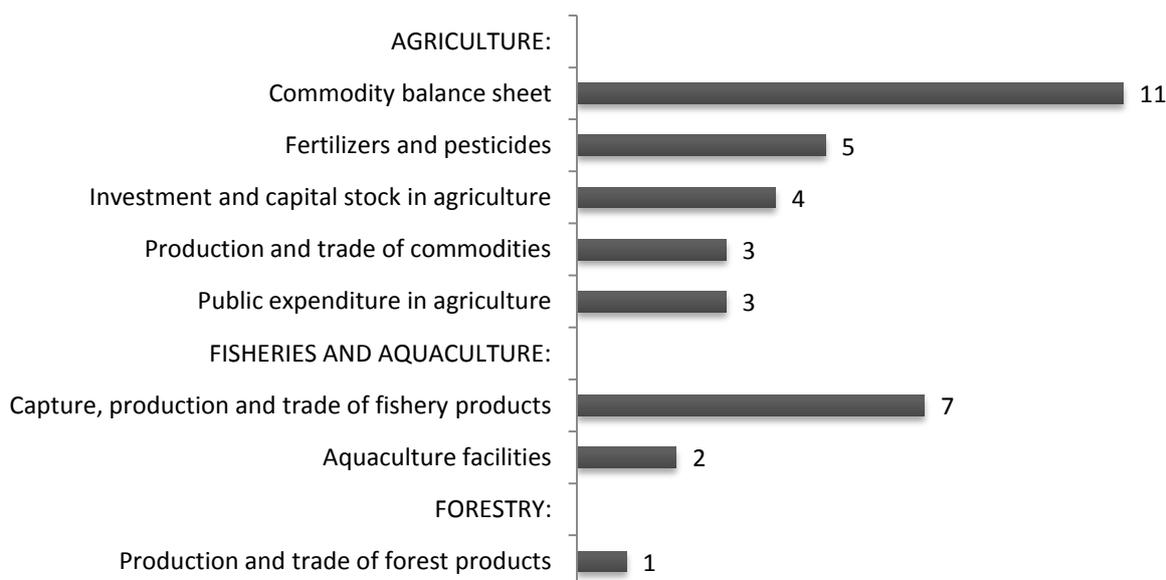
Figure 6: Activities under CSA sections 0-3  
“Data domains”



In particular, data activities under CSA Domains 0-3 more frequently concern sectoral, environmental and food security statistics.

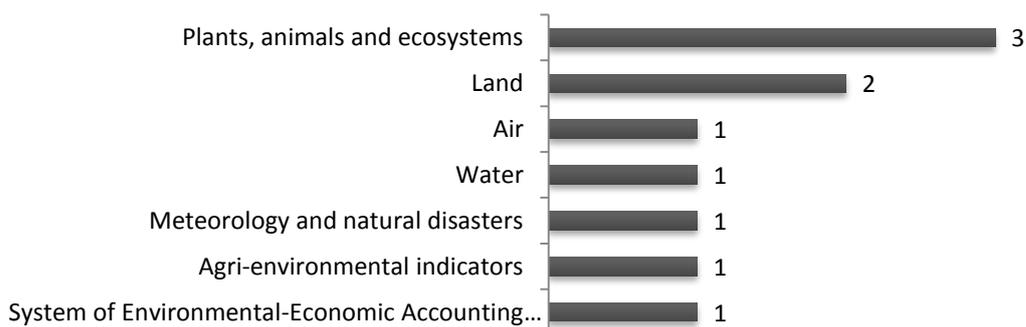
**“Sectoral statistics”** is the category that groups the majority of the SPW activities, as it represents the core of the FAO mandate in statistics. It includes data on production and trade of agriculture, fisheries and forestry products, and commodity balances, data on fertilizers and pesticides, investments and public expenditure in agriculture (Figure 6A).

Figure 6A: Activities under “Sectoral statistics” (CSA 2.4)



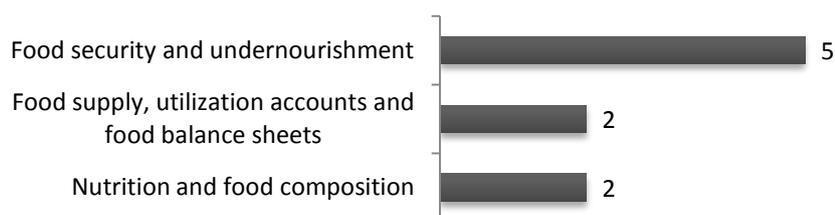
**“Environmental statistics”** encompasses activities on plants, animals and ecosystems, land, air and water, meteorology and natural disaster, agri-environmental indicators and system of environmental-economic accounting (Figure 6B).

Figure 6B: Activities under “Environment” (CSA 3.1)



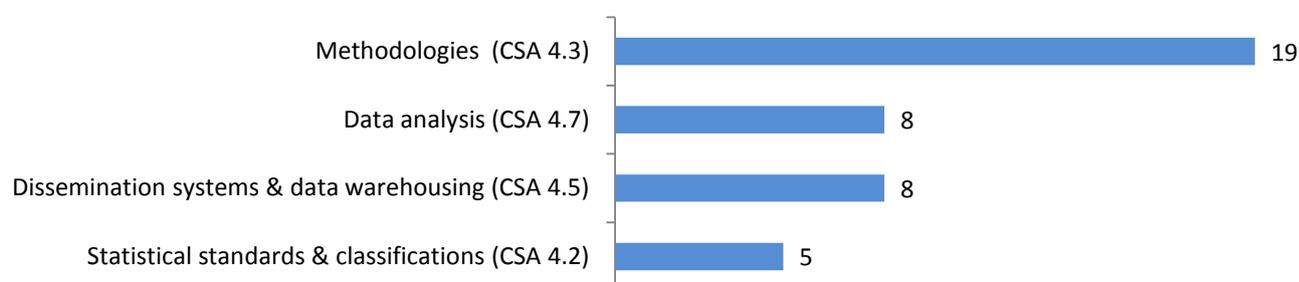
**“Food security and nutrition statistics”** includes activities on food security and undernourishment, supply and utilization accounts and food balance sheets, and nutrition and food composition data (Figure 6C).

Figure 6C: Activities under “Food security and nutrition statistics” (CSA-FAO 0)



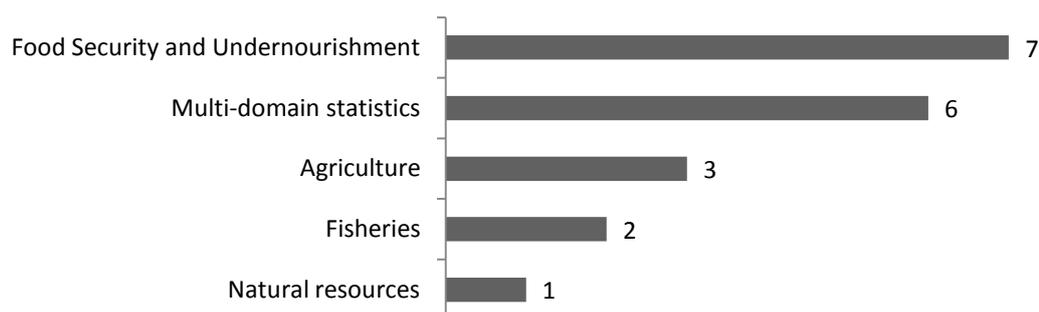
Activities under **CSA Domain 4** concern the development of methodologies, standards and classifications, data analysis, dissemination systems and data warehousing (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Activities under CSA section 4  
“Methodology of data collection, processing, dissemination and analysis”



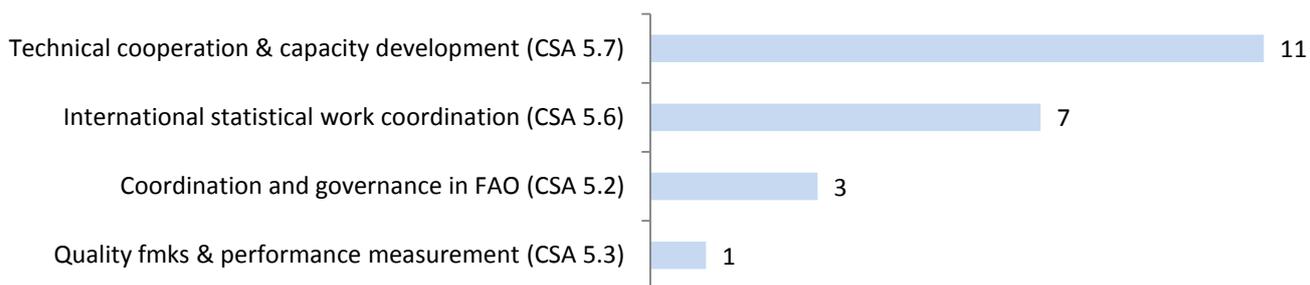
Methodologies are classified according to subject areas and notably food security and nutrition, agriculture, fisheries, natural resources and multi-domain statistics (Figure 7A).

Figure 7A: Activities under “Methodologies” (CSA 4.3) by subject area



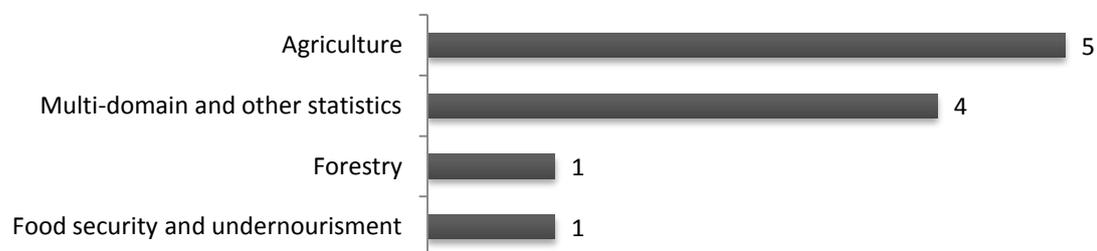
**Domain 5** of the CSA includes FAO activities on quality frameworks, coordination and governance in FAO, coordination of international statistical work and technical cooperation and capacity building (Figure 8).

**Figure 8: Activities under CSA section 5  
 “Strategic and managerial issues of official statistics”**



As for methodologies, also in the case of capacity development programmes and initiatives are classified depending on subject area (Figure 8A).

**Figure 8A: Activities under “Technical cooperation and capacity development” (CSA 5.7)**



## Appendix:

### List of all activities including information on CSA code, the function and the FAO Division in charge

CSA code 2 digits	CSA code complete	Function	Activity	Division
0.1	0.1.1	DATA	Supply utilization accounts (SUA) and food balance sheets (FBS) (FAOSTAT)	ESS
0.1	0.1.2	DATA	Compilation of Food Balance Sheet (FBS) estimation for fish and fishery products and its improvement	FIPS
0.2	0.2.1	DATA	Development, maintenance and updating of food security statistics	ESS
0.2	0.2.2	DATA	Processing and analysis of household income and expenditure survey data for the assessment of household food security	ESS
0.2	0.2.3	DATA	FSNAU - Somalia: Nutrition surveys	ESA
0.2	0.2.4	DATA	FSNAU - Somalia: Rural food security rapid assessments covering the agriculture and livestock sectors	ESA
0.2	0.2.5	DATA	FSNAU - Somalia: urban and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs); urban food security surveys; urban food security rapid assessments	ESA
0.4	0.4.1	DATA	Collection and compilation of compositional data of foods	ESN
0.4	0.4.2	DATA	Global food loss index	ESS
1.2	1.2.7.1	DATA	Global fisheries and aquaculture employment statistics (FishStat)	FIPS
2.4	2.4.1.2.1.1	DATA	Production of agricultural commodities (crops, livestock and derived products) (FAOSTAT)	ESS
2.4	2.4.1.2.2.1	DATA	International merchandise trade of food and agriculture products (FAOSTAT)	ESS
2.4	2.4.1.2.2.2	DATA	Quality analysis of trade statistics and calculation of trade aggregates and indices	ESS
2.4	2.4.1.2.3.1	DATA	Production, trade, use and consumption of fertilizers (FAOSTAT)	ESS
2.4	2.4.1.2.3.2	DATA	Current world fertilizer trends and outlook to 2018	AGP
2.4	2.4.1.2.3.3	DATA	Baseline country fertilizer consumption totals for medium term forecasts	ESS
2.4	2.4.1.2.4.1	DATA	Pesticides use (FAOSTAT)	ESS
2.4	2.4.1.2.4.2	DATA	Pesticides trade (FAOSTAT)	ESS
2.4	2.4.1.2.7.1	DATA	Banana country balance sheets (BCBS)	EST
2.4	2.4.1.2.7.2	DATA	Citrus country balance sheets (BCBS)	EST
2.4	2.4.1.2.7.3	DATA	Cereal country balance sheets (CCBS)	EST
2.4	2.4.1.2.7.4	DATA	Dairy country balance sheets (DCBS)	EST
2.4	2.4.1.2.7.5	DATA	Meat country balance sheets (MCBS)	EST
2.4	2.4.1.2.7.6	DATA	Sugar country balance sheets (SCBS)	EST
2.4	2.4.1.2.7.7	DATA	Tropical fruit country balance sheets (FCBS)	EST
2.4	2.4.1.2.7.8	DATA	Tea country balance sheets (TCBS)	EST
2.4	2.4.1.2.7.9	DATA	Oilseed complex supply and utilization balance sheets (OCBS)	EST
2.4	2.4.1.2.7.10	DATA	Hides and skins country balance sheets (HCBS)	EST
2.4	2.4.1.2.7.11	DATA	Jute and hard fibres country balance sheets (JCBS)	EST

2.4	2.4.1.2.10.1	DATA	Agricultural investment: machinery and equipment (FAOSTAT)	ESS
2.4	2.4.1.2.10.2	DATA	Structural analysis statistics in agriculture, including capital stock statistics (FAOSTAT)	ESS
2.4	2.4.1.2.10.3	DATA	Country investment profiles	ESS
2.4	2.4.1.2.10.4	DATA	Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)	ESS
2.4	2.4.1.2.11.1	DATA	Government expenditure in agriculture: collection, validation and dissemination of updated statistics (FAOSTAT)	ESS
2.4	2.4.1.2.11.2	DATA	Official Development Assistance (ODA) to agriculture (FAOSTAT)	ESS
2.4	2.4.1.2.11.3	DATA	Credit to agriculture	ESS
2.4	2.4.1.3.1.1	DATA	Forest products statistics on production and trade	FOE
2.4	2.4.1.4.1.1	DATA	Global capture production statistics (FishStat)	FIPS
2.4	2.4.1.4.1.2	DATA	Regional capture production statistics (FishStat-RFBs)	FIPS
2.4	2.4.1.4.1.3	DATA	Global aquaculture production statistics (FishStat)	FIPS
2.4	2.4.1.4.1.4	DATA	Atlas of tuna and billfish catches (FishStat)	FIRF
2.4	2.4.1.4.1.5	DATA	Global nominal catches for major tuna stocks (FishStat)	FIRF
2.4	2.4.1.4.1.6	DATA	Global production and trade of fisheries commodities statistics (FishStat)	FIPS
2.4	2.4.1.4.1.7	DATA	Globefish commodity analysis for all major commercial species	FIPM
2.4	2.4.1.4.6.1	DATA	Global fleet statistics (FishStat)	FIPS
2.4	2.4.1.4.6.2	DATA	National Aquaculture Sector Overview (NASO) map collection	FIRA
2.7	2.7.1	DATA	Producer prices and indices of agricultural commodities (FAOSTAT)	ESS
2.7	2.7.2	DATA	Consumer price indices and food price indices of agricultural commodities (FAOSTAT)	ESS
2.7	2.7.3	DATA	International agricultural commodity prices	EST
2.7	2.7.4	DATA	FAO food price index and FAO commodity price indices	EST
2.7	2.7.5	DATA	Global information and early warning system (GIEWS): national food prices database	EST
2.7	2.7.6	DATA	Global information and early warning system (GIEWS): food aid shipments/deliveries database	EST
2.7	2.7.7	DATA	FSNAU - Somalia: market price monitoring system	ESA
3.1	3.1.1.1	DATA	Land use statistics (FAOSTAT)	ESS
3.1	3.1.1.2	DATA	Agro-MAPS	NRL
3.1	3.1.3.1	DATA	AQUASTAT: FAO's global information system on water and agriculture	NRL
3.1	3.1.4.1	DATA	Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions and Mitigation Potentials in Agriculture (MAGHG)	NRC
3.1	3.1.5.1	DATA	FAO Clim-NET	NRC
3.1	3.1.6.1	DATA	World Information Sharing Mechanism for the conservation and sustainable use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA)	AGP
3.1	3.1.6.2	DATA	Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS)	AGA
3.1	3.1.6.3	DATA	Global animal disease information system (EMPRES-i)	AGA
3.1	3.1.7.1	DATA	SEEA for agriculture including fisheries, forestry and natural resources	ESS

3.1	3.1.8.1	DATA	Agri-Environmental Indicators (AEI)	ESS
3.2	3.2.1.1	DATA	Small farmers data-portrait	ESA
3.3	3.3.2.1	DATA	Dissemination of gender disaggregated food security statistics	ESS
3.3	3.3.2.2	DATA	Gender and land rights database	ESP
3.3	3.3.9.1	DATA	Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA)	FOM
3.3	3.3.10	DATA	GeoNetwork Geospatial Information Catalogue	NRL
3.4	3.4.1	DATA	FAO Global Statistical Yearbook and Pocketbook	ESS
3.4	3.4.2	DATA	FAO Regional Statistical Yearbooks and Pocketbook	ESS
3.4	3.4.3	DATA	Publishing of key statistics in the FAO Country Profiles portal	OCC
4.2	4.2.1.1	METHODS	Guidelines on Classifications for Agricultural Statistics	ESS
4.2	4.2.2.1	METHODS	Review of international statistical classifications for agriculture, fisheries and forestry statistics	ESS/FIPS/FOE
4.2	4.2.2.2	METHODS	Maintenance of Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System (ASFIS) list for fishery statistics purposes	FIPS
4.2	4.2.2.3	METHODS	Land Cover Classification System (LCCS) and Land Cover Meta Language (LCML)	NRL
4.2	4.2.2.4	METHODS	Development of indicators and breed classification systems	AGA
4.3	4.3.2.1	METHODS	Monitoring, documentation and dissemination of methodologies used by countries in agricultural censuses and surveys in the WCA 2010 round (2006-2015)	ESS
4.3	4.3.2.2	METHODS	Development and publication of the 2020 World Programme for the Census of Agriculture (WCA)	ESS
4.3	4.3.7.1.1	METHODS	Revision of the FAO methodology for the estimation of the prevalence of undernourishment	ESS
4.3	4.3.7.1.2	METHODS	Implement methodological innovations in the domains of production, trade and food balance sheets	ESS
4.3	4.3.7.1.3	METHODS	Methodology for food security composite index	ESS
4.3	4.3.7.1.4	METHODS	Voices of the hungry project: development of the methodology	ESS
4.3	4.3.7.1.5	METHODS	Guidelines for measuring the transformation of agriculture commodities into processed products for monitoring food security in developing countries	ESS
4.3	4.3.7.1.6	METHODS	Production of guidelines and standards for food composition data	ESN
4.3	4.3.7.1.7	METHODS	FSNAU - Somalia: Food security and nutrition surveys	ESA
4.3	4.3.7.2.1	METHODS	Guidelines on cost of production	ESS
4.3	4.3.7.3.1	METHODS	Establish standard concepts and indicators to measure the water usage and constrains in inland capture fisheries and aquaculture	FIPS
4.3	4.3.7.3.2	METHODS	Development of improved data collection framework for small scale fisheries (Global Strategy)	FIPS
4.3	4.3.7.5.1	METHODS	The FAOSTAT emissions database guidelines	ESS
4.3	4.3.7.6.1	METHODS	Research component of the "Global Strategy to improve agricultural and rural statistics"	ESS
4.3	4.3.7.6.2	METHODS	Guidelines on generating and analysing gender-disaggregated data	ESS
4.3	4.3.7.6.3	METHODS	Development of indicators of decent work in	ESS

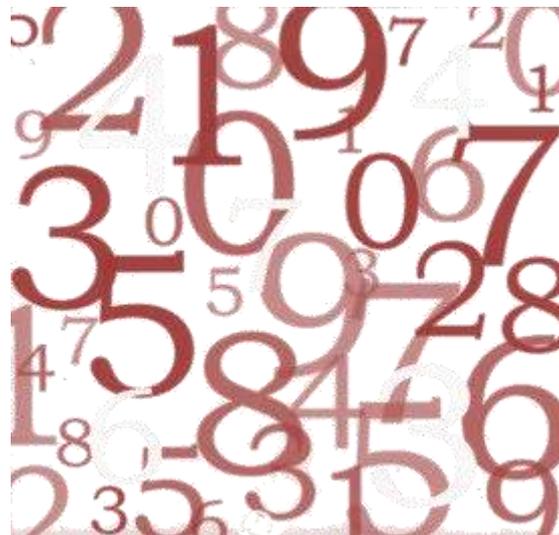
			agriculture and rural areas	
4.3	4.3.7.6.4	METHODS	Methodology for social protection indicators	ESS
4.3	4.3.7.6.5	METHODS	Rural Livelihoods Monitor	ESS
4.3	4.3.7.7.1	METHODS	Rotterdam Convention: PIC circular	AGP
4.5	4.5.1	DISSEM/IT SYSTEM	FAOSTAT database and dissemination system	ESS
4.5	4.5.2	DISSEM/IT SYSTEM	New FAOSTAT3 dissemination system	ESS
4.5	4.5.3	DISSEM/IT SYSTEM	CountrySTAT data dissemination system	ESS
4.5	4.5.4	DISSEM/IT SYSTEM	FAO Statistics Division web site	ESS
4.5	4.5.5	DISSEM/IT SYSTEM	Upgrading FishStat (FAO fisheries statistics dissemination software)	FIPS
4.5	4.5.6	DISSEM/IT SYSTEM	Development of the iMarine integrated statistical system	FIPS
4.5	4.5.7	DISSEM/IT SYSTEM	Statistical data warehouse project	CIO
4.5	4.5.8	DISSEM/IT SYSTEM	Statistical Working System (SWS) project	ESS
4.7	4.7.1	ANALYSIS	The State of Food Security in the World (SOFI)	ESS
4.7	4.7.2	ANALYSIS	OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook	EST
4.7	4.7.3	ANALYSIS	Understanding and coping with food price volatility	ESA
4.7	4.7.4	ANALYSIS	Evaluation of food components	ESN
4.7	4.7.5	ANALYSIS	Global Perspective Studies - World Agriculture: Towards 2050	ESA
4.7	4.7.6	ANALYSIS	"From Protection to Production" (PtoP) project: impact evaluation	ESA
4.7	4.7.7	ANALYSIS	WAW typology of holdings	NRL
4.7	4.7.8	ANALYSIS	Global Assessments of Animal Genetic Resources	AGA
5.2	5.2.1	COORDINATION	Inter-Departmental Working Group (IDWG) and Technical Task Force (TTF)	ESS
5.2	5.2.2	COORDINATION	FAO Regional Offices: activities conducted by Regional Statisticians	ESS/FAO Regional Offices
5.2	5.2.3	COORDINATION	FAO Corporate Statistical Programme of Work 2014-15	ESS
5.3	5.3.1.1	COORDINATION	FAO Statistics Quality Assurance Framework (SQAF)	ESS
5.6	5.6.1.1	COORDINATION	International Advisory Group on FAO Statistics (IAGFS)	ESS
5.6	5.6.1.2	COORDINATION	Committee for Coordinating Statistical Activities (CCSA)	ESS
5.6	5.6.1.3	COORDINATION	Statutory Bodies for statistics: Regional Commissions	ESS
5.6	5.6.1.4	COORDINATION	Interagency and expert group on agricultural and rural statistics	ESS
5.6	5.6.1.5	COORDINATION	Coordinating Working Party on fishery statistics (CWP)	FIPS
5.6	5.6.1.6	COORDINATION	Annual meetings of the Intersecretariat Working Group (IWG) on Forest Sector Statistics	FOE
5.6	5.6.1.7	COORDINATION	International Food Data Conference (IFDC) and coordination of INFOODS	ESN

5.7	5.7.2.1.1	CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT	FAO/INFOODS e-Learning Course on Food Composition Data	ESN
5.7	5.7.2.2.1	CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT	Agricultural market and information system (AMIS) project	ESS
5.7	5.7.2.2.2	CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT	Capacity Development on Agricultural Censuses in various countries	ESS
5.7	5.7.2.2.3	CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT	CountrySTAT project	ESS
5.7	5.7.2.2.4	CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT	Collection, analysis and dissemination of household-level agricultural data, with a focus on livestock	AGA
5.7	5.7.2.2.5	CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT	DAD-IS training	AGA
5.7	5.7.2.4.1	CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT	Support to national forest monitoring and assessment	FOM
5.7	5.7.2.5.1	CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT	Overall coordination of the implementation of the "Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics"	ESS
5.7	5.7.2.5.2	CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT	Production of guidelines and training material under the "Global Strategy to improve agricultural and rural statistics"	ESS
5.7	5.7.2.5.3	CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT	Country level support for strengthening the capacities to collect and compute gender and age-disaggregated decent rural employment -relevant data	ESS
5.7	5.7.2.5.4	CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT	Development of e-learning lesson on monitoring, evaluating and reporting on evidence of impact of agricultural initiatives on child labour	ESP

# SECTION TWO

List and Description  
of Statistical Activities

# DATA COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION



# Supply Utilization Accounts (SUA) and Food Balance Sheets (FBS) (FAOSTAT)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Tomasz FILIPCZUK, Maxime LUCIENE (technical focal points), Salar TAYYIB (team leader), Gladys MORENO GARCIA (team leader until 06/2014)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	0.1.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO1; O6

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Basic Texts; the Department/Division

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; media; NGOs and other civil society organizations; other (other divisions of FAO)

## Description of the activity

Food Balance Sheets provide essential information on a country's food system through three components:

- domestic food supply of the food commodities in terms of production, imports and stock changes;
- domestic food utilization which includes feed, seed, processing, waste, export and other uses;
- per capita values for the supply of all food commodities (in kilograms per person per year) and the calories, protein and fat content.

Annual Food Balance Sheets show the trends in the overall national food supply, disclose changes that may have taken place in the types of food consumed and reveal the extent to which the food supply of the country is adequate in relation to nutritional requirements. They also provide other relevant statistics that can be used in designing and targeting policies to reduce hunger in countries: the import dependency ratio for food, that compares the quantities of food available for human consumption with those imported, indicates the extent to which a country depends upon imports to feed itself; the amount of food crops used for feeding livestock in relation to total crop production indicates the degree to which primary food resources are used to produce animal feed which is useful information for analysing livestock policies or patterns of agriculture; data on per capita food supplies are an important element for projecting food demand, together with such other elements as income elasticity coefficients, projections of private consumption expenditure and population.

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.

The activity includes an important component on capacity development that aims to strengthen the stakeholders' capacities to produce and analyse food security information, with a view to designing effective response strategies to prevent food crises and reduce food insecurity. In particular actions

are addressed to governments, to prevent and address the causes of undernourishment and to statistical organizations, to produce food and agriculture statistics useful to assess and monitor food security. Food security and poverty indicators provide valuable information to decision-making process.

Capacity development activities/projects foreseen in 2014-2015:

- 1) GTFS/RAF/465/ITA: "Strengthening capacity of selected member countries of the East African Community in agricultural statistics for food security";
- 2) TCP UGA 3402: "Uganda Information System for Food and Nutrition Security (ISFNS)";
- 3) TCP/INT/3403 : « Appui au CILSS pour le renforcement des instruments de prévention et de gestion des crises alimentaires au Sahel";
- 4) GCP/007/TAJ/EC – EC Support Strengthening of the Food Security National Information Systems in Tajikistan.

**Coverage items**

Agricultural commodities, crops, livestock and fishery in primary equivalent; items published: 104 items for FBS; for internal purpose the number of commodity balances maintained at the SUA level exceeds 800

**geographical**

World

**years**

1961-2011

**Statistical classifications**

FAOSTAT commodity list (FCL) and FAOSTAT commodity list for the Food Balance Sheet; trade data in the Supply and Utilization Accounts are converted from HS (original format provided by countries) to FCL.

**Frequency of data collection**

Annual

**Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

No questionnaire is dispatched for FBS

**Method of data collection**

Others (national FBS data if available; otherwise data are generally compiled based on production and trade data collected by the Statistics Division (as described in the dedicated questionnaires)

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

No

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

No

**International organization collecting similar data**

No

**Type of output**

FAOSTAT database

**Software used**

Java Application + Oracle Database for data input and SQL Server database + C# application for

dissemination

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Every two years

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

July

**Methods of dissemination**

FAOSTAT Web site

**Links to further supportive information**

- FAOSTAT – food supply web page: <http://faostat.fao.org/site/345/default.aspx>
- FAOSTAT - download web page: [http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/download/FB/\\*/E](http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/download/FB/*/E)
- ESS Web site – Food Balance Sheets: [www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/fbs/en/](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/fbs/en/)

*APPENDIX*

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
<b>PRODUCTION</b>	
Production of crops, livestock and fishery in primary equivalent, quantity	National FBS, if available
<b>TRADE</b>	
Import and export of crops, livestock and fishery in primary equivalent, quantity	National FBS, if available
<b>STOCKS</b>	
Stock variation of crops, livestock and fishery in primary equivalent, quantity	National FBS, if available
Domestic supply:	
Domestic supply quantity of crops, livestock and fishery in primary equivalent, quantity	National FBS, if available
<b>UTILIZATION</b>	
Utilization as seed, feed, industrial input, food (available for food consumption) and other utilization of crops, livestock and fishery in primary equivalent, quantity	National FBS, if available
<b>WASTE</b>	
Waste of crops, livestock and fishery in primary equivalent, quantity	National FBS, if available
<b>FOOD SUPPLY</b>	
Food supply of crops, livestock and fishery in primary equivalent, quantity and quantity per capita per year	National FBS, if available
Food supply of crops, livestock and fishery in primary equivalent, quantity per capita per day	National FBS, if available
Food supply of crops, livestock and fishery in primary equivalent, energy per capita per day	National FBS, if available
<b>FAT SUPPLY</b>	
Fat supply of crops, livestock and fishery in primary equivalent, quantity per capita per day	National FBS, if available
<b>PROTEIN SUPPLY</b>	
Protein supply of crops, livestock and fishery in primary equivalent, quantity per capita per day	National FBS, if available

# Compilation of Food Balance Sheet (FBS) estimation for fish and fishery products and its improvement

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	FIPS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Stefania VANNUCCINI
<b>Contributors (FAO officers):</b>	Gabriella LAURENTI
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	0.1.2
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## **Who has mandated the activity**

FAO Basic Texts; the Department/Division

## **Main users of the activity**

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; media; private sector and investors

## **Description of the activity**

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, taking into account the additional information on the individual country's situation. Combining the resulted estimates with the population and nutrition data provided through FAOSTAT, the 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 are also provided to ESS for incorporation into FAOSTAT. We are currently in a process of improving the estimates by introducing further details in species grouping used for the estimation of the Food Balance Sheets for fish and fishery products, i.e. separating i) the present group "pelagic" into "tunas/tuna-like species" and "other pelagic" and ii) the present "freshwater and diadromous fish" into "freshwater" and "diadromous". The process requires modifications of relevant classifications and corresponding conversion and nutrition factors, evaluation of procedures through parallel processing with new and old procedures and amendments in the FI working system for the calculation of Food Balance Sheets for fish and fishery products. 2014-2015 is still in a transition period and it is targeted to shift to the new procedure in the next biennium.

## **Main objectives or issues of the activity**

Providing an indicator of relative contribution of fish and fishery products to the national, regional and global food security as reliable and timely as possible with continuous improvement.

## **Coverage**

### **items**

Fish and fishery products for SUAs data: 78 commodities (with time series in product weight); fish and fishery products for FBS: currently eight species groups, but intended to be changed into ten species groups, standardized into live-weight equivalent. Apparent fish food supply in live weight equivalent and its contribution to animal and overall protein supply

**geographical**

Global (226 countries)

**years**

1961 onwards

**Type of output**

Database; Food Balance Sheets section of the FAO Yearbook of Fisheries and Aquaculture Statistics

**completed by**

In general, the estimates are delivered with a two to three year delay in respect of the current year (production statistics are one year behind at the time of the FI Yearbook dissemination). In addition, the estimates are provided according to FAOSTAT's request. Dissemination of the revised estimates based on the new procedure is targeted to be in 2016

**Software used**

FI Statistical Working System, developed internally

**Methods of dissemination**

- FAOSTAT: <http://faostat.fao.org/site/617/default.aspx#ancor>
- FAO Yearbook of Fisheries and Aquaculture Statistics/ CD-ROM:  
[www.fao.org/fishery/publications/yearbooks/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/publications/yearbooks/en),  
[ftp://ftp.fao.org/FI/CDrom/CD\\_yearbook\\_2011/navigation/index\\_content\\_food\\_balance\\_e.htm](ftp://ftp.fao.org/FI/CDrom/CD_yearbook_2011/navigation/index_content_food_balance_e.htm)
- FishStatJ (under development)

**Links to further supportive information**

- Fishery Statistical Collections - Consumption of Fish and Fishery Products:  
[www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-consumption/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-consumption/en)
- CWP Handbook of Fishery Statistical Standards -Section P: Supply balance sheets on apparent consumption: [www.fao.org/fishery/cwp/handbook/P/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/cwp/handbook/P/en)

# Development, maintenance and updating of food security statistics

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Piero CONFORTI (team leader)
<b>Contributors (FAO officers):</b>	Cinzia CERRI, Nathalie TROUBAT, Chiara BRUNELLI, Nathan WANNER, Firas Nadim YASSIN, Filippo GHERI, Erdgin MANE, Fabio GRITA, Amanda GORDON
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget; extra budgetary resources (GCP/INT/130/EC)
<b>CSA code:</b>	0.2.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO1

## **Main users of the activity**

Policy-makers; university and research centres; other (food security analysts)

## **Description of the activity**

The Food Security Statistics web page includes a collection of data related to food security by country and by region known as the Suite of Food Security Indicators. 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 (see details below).

The Suite of Food Security Indicators includes data estimated and published by ESS Team D, as well as data extracted from FAOSTAT or other international datasets maintained by institutions such as UNICEF, WHO, World Bank.

## **Coverage**

### **items**

No commodity-specific information included

### **geographical**

World

### **years**

From 1990-2014

## **Statistical classifications**

M49 classification of countries and regions, with minor modifications to ensure consistency with entities that FAO traditionally reports on (e.g. country-grouped by competence of FAO Regional Offices)

## **Frequency of data collection**

Annual

## **Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

No questionnaire is dispatched

**Method of data collection**

Data harvesting, direct web-based acquisition through APIs whenever possible, download plus minimum manual manipulation in other cases (data are extracted from FAOSTAT, UNICEF, WHO, UN, World Bank databases and in a few cases, data is further re-elaborated for consistency).

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

No

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

No

**Type of output**

Link on the Food Security Statistics web page, FAOSTAT

**Software used**

R and Excel; a coded procedure in R manages most of the data manipulation and the preparation of files for final dissemination

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Annual, with minor updates

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

Dissemination is synchronized with the SOFI report: October 2014 and then June 2015 and every June

**Methods of dissemination**

Internet:

FAOSTAT (<http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/home/E> )

ESS Food Security Indicator web page (<http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/ess-fadata/en/>)

## APPENDIX

### List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources

FOOD SECURITY INDICATORS	WHAT DOES IT MEASURE?	DIMENSION		
Average Dietary Energy Supply Adequacy Average Value of Food Production Share of dietary energy supply derived from cereals, roots & tubers Average protein supply Average supply of protein of animal origin	compares food supply with requirements evolution of total food production importance of staples in food supplies availability of proteins in the country availability of animal proteins in the country	AVAILABILITY	<b>STATIC and DYNAMIC DETERMINANTS</b>	
Percent of paved roads over total roads Road density Rail-lines density	availability of physical infrastructures allowing to access food	PHYSICAL ACCESS		
Domestic Food Price Level Index	food price level relative to prices of other goods	ECONOMIC ACCESS		
Access to improved water sources Access to improved sanitation facilities	availability of hygienic conditions allowing to utilize food	UTILIZATION		
Cereal import dependency ratio Percent of arable land equipped for irrigation Value of food imports over total merchandise exports	exposure of countries to food supply shocks	VULNERABILITY		
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism Domestic food price volatility Per Capita food production variability Per Capita food supply variability	comparative score of political stability deviation of food prices from trend deviation of food production from trend deviation of food supply from trend	SHOCKS		
Prevalence of undernourishment Share of food expenditure of the poor Depth of the food deficit Prevalence of food inadequacy	dietary energy deprivation compared to minimum requirement importance of food in consumption of poorer households average dietary energy gap dietary energy deprivation under high physical activity	ACCESS		
Percentage of children under 5 years of age affected by wasting Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are stunted Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are underweight Percent of adults who are underweight Prevalence of anemia among pregnant women (%) Prevalence of anemia among children under 5 (%) Prevalence of Vitamin A deficiency (forecoming) Prevalence of Iodine deficiency (forecoming)	incidence of low weight for height in children incidence of low height for age in children incidence of low weight for age in children incidence of low weight for age in adults incidence of anemia deficiency in pregnant women population incidence of anemia in children incidence of Vitamin A deficiency incidence of Iodine deficiency	UTILIZATION		<b>OUTCOMES</b>

# Processing and analysis of household income and expenditure survey data for the assessment of household food security

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Piero CONFORTI (team leader)
<b>Contributors (FAO officers):</b>	Nathalie TROUBAT, Chiara BRUNELLI, Nathan WANNER, Carlo CAFIERO, Andrea BORLIZZI, Firas Nadim YASSIN, Alexis RAMPA
<b>Source of funding:</b>	extra budgetary resources (GPC/INT/130/EC)
<b>CSA code:</b>	0.2.2
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO1

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Governing Bodies: CFS

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres

## Description of the activity

The main activity consists in the processing of HIES microdata to obtain estimates of the parameters to be used in the calculation of the prevalence of undernourishment presented in the FAO State of Food Insecurity in the World (SOFI) publication. In addition, indicators on food security at national and subnational level can be derived from household surveys to inform food policy-makers on who and where the food insecure are. To help in this process, ESS has developed a set of computerized routines that are summarized in the ADePT-FSM software developed jointly by the World Bank and FAO. The main steps involved in the processing of HIES data for food security analysis consist of:

- preparing a set of input files containing information on: (a) food consumption data (b) household members' characteristics (c) households' characteristics and (d) nutrient conversion tables to match the food items included in the food consumption data with quantities of micro and macronutrients;
- defining 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; and
- executing the routines included in the ADePT-FSM to derive a set of indicators on food insecurity at national and subnational 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, subnational level and by food group or food products 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 web page data section.

Detailed data on households' food consumption obtained from these surveys is the most valuable

resource, for example, for gender-sensitive analysis or for nutritional assessments at the population level. This activity is carried out by ESS staff and officers from national statistical offices (NSOs). Surveys are processed by FAO and NSOs either in the context of regional or national workshops, 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 regional 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).

### **Main objectives or issues of the activity**

Issue: in its mandate to monitor hunger worldwide, FAO is facing the challenge of producing for more than 180 countries, yearly estimates of the number of the undernourished and prevalence of undernourishment. The latter corresponds to the probability that the dietary energy consumption of a representative individual of the population is below the dietary energy requirement of the same representative individual and is based on information on food availability and on how food is distributed in the country. 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 microdata 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 microdata.

### What it is supposed to achieve:

With this activity ESS aims to:

- consolidate the repository of HIES microdata available in ESS;
- develop proper statistical procedures to control for noise present in the food consumption data;
- use of the food consumption data extracted from HIES to:
  - o update and revise the parameters used by FAO to estimate the number of the undernourished
  - o inform Food Balance Sheets
  - o calculate food security indicators at national and subnational levels to inform policy-makers
  - o provide guidelines on how to improve the collection and quality of food consumption data

### **Coverage items**

To date more than 100 HIES have been processed and measure on the distribution of food is used for more than 50 countries monitored in the State of Food Insecurity.

### **geographical**

World. To date, 102 surveys referring to countries representative of all regions of the world (25 for CIS and Eastern Europe, 30 for Asia, 14 for LAC, 30 for Africa and 3 for the 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 by 2015.

#### **years**

From 1987-1988 to 2011-2012

#### **Type of output**

- more than 60 Excel tables providing indicators on food security at national and subnational level (28 tables by socio-economic, demographic and geographical characteristics of the household, 22 tables by groups of food commodities and 15 tables by food commodities)
- food insecurity assessment report
- update of the parameters used in the estimation of the prevalence of undernourishment monitored in SOFI

#### **Software used**

Free stand-alone software ADePT-Food security module

#### **Methods of dissemination**

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 ADePT-FSM and results for about 60 surveys are now available on the FAOTSAT platform. Food security assessment for nine countries (Armenia, Cambodia, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malawi, Mozambique, Philippines, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania and Uganda) and an analysis of food security indicators can be found on the ESS food security web page: ([www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/fs-methods/fsreports/en/](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: [www.fao.org/docrep/011/i0430e/i0430e00.htm](http://www.fao.org/docrep/011/i0430e/i0430e00.htm) and [www.fao.org/docrep/015/i2588e/i2588e00.htm](http://www.fao.org/docrep/015/i2588e/i2588e00.htm).

#### **Links to further supportive information**

- ADePT-FSM book: [www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/fs-methods/householdsurvey/en/](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/fs-methods/householdsurvey/en/)
- FAO food security web page: [www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/fs-methods/fsreports/en/](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/fs-methods/fsreports/en/)
- Household surveys: [www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/fs-methods/fsreports/en/](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/fs-methods/fsreports/en/)

# FSNAU - Somalia: nutrition surveys

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESA / Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit – Somalia (FSNAU)
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Nicholas KERANDI (Data Systems and Information Manager a.i., FAO representation in Somalia)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	0.2.3
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO1

## **Who has mandated the activity**

The Department/Division

## **Main users of the activity**

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; donors; media; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors

## **Description of the activity**

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 conducted on the sample to give an estimate of the malnutrition prevalence in the large population.

Descriptive statistics: frequency and proportions/percentages

Inferential Statistics: trends; effect sizes; Chi-squared statistics; poisson distribution; measures of Central tendencies; measures of variation; T-tests; correlation; regression

## **Coverage**

### **geographical**

Somalia, countrywide (dependent on security situation)

### **years**

2001 to present

## **Frequency of data collection**

Biannual i.e. Gu (May-July) and Deyr (September-December) seasons

## **Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

Two weeks prior to start of assessment/survey to facilitate training of enumerators and the actual assessment/survey

## **Method of data collection**

Paper questionnaire

## **Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

No

## Data collected in cooperation with other IOs

UNICEF

### Type of output

Nutrition Technical Report (completed by February for Post Deyr and September for Post Gu); Nutrition Update (updated every two months); Food Security and Nutrition Brief (completed quarterly i.e. every three months)

### Software used

EPI-INFO, ENA for SMART, MS Excel

### Frequency of data dissemination

Biannual (after the analysis of the survey data collected for the Gu and Deyr seasons)

### Date(s) when validated data are disseminated

February (for Post-Deyr season analysis) and September (for Post-Gu season analysis)

### Methods of dissemination

Publications (Nutrition Technical report; Nutrition Updates; Food Security and Nutrition Briefs (FSNB)); Internet; CD-ROM; presentations in meetings, press releases, Internet (Web site), email-based mailing lists, CD-ROM, flyers etc.

### Links to further supportive information

[www.fsnau.org](http://www.fsnau.org)

## APPENDIX

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

Variables and indicators	Sources
Anthropometrics (weight, height, sex of child, oedema, mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC), GAM SAM, stunting and underweight)	Field Surveys
Infant and young child feeding practices (IYCF): Breast feeding for <24 months' old, complementary feeding habits, use of bottle for feeding	Field Surveys
Morbidity variables (retrospective-2 weeks): diarrhoea, pneumonia, suspected malaria and measles	Field Surveys
Vaccination and supplementation: Measles, polio, vitamin A supplementations	Field Surveys
Maternal data: MUAC, physiological status	Field Surveys
Food consumption and dietary diversity: Diversity of diet consumed. CSI (Coping strategy Index)	Field Surveys
WASH: Access to protected water source, latrine	Field Surveys

# FSNAU - Somalia: rural food security rapid assessments covering the agriculture and livestock sectors

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESA / Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit - Somalia (FSNAU)
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Nicholas KERANDI (Data Systems and Information Manager a.i., FAO representation in Somalia)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	0.2.4
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO1

## **Who has mandated the activity**

The Department/Division

## **Main users of the activity**

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; donors; media; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors

## **Description of the activity**

Rapid Food Security Assessments are conducted in all rural districts in the country to assess seasonal crop/livestock/climate 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, satellite imagery, etc.) is the driving principle in estimating indicators. Analysis is conducted on the responses from the FGDs to give an estimate food access and food gap of different wealth groups in various livelihoods.

Primary data on production and secondary data such as cereal imports through ports and cross-border, food aid supplies (stocks, distributions, transit and pipeline) are used to produce cereal balance sheets.

## **Coverage**

### **geographical**

Somalia, countrywide (dependent on security situation)

### **years**

1995 to present

## **Frequency of data collection**

Biannual i.e. Gu (May-July) and Deyr (September-December) seasons

## **Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

Two weeks prior to start of assessment/survey to facilitate training of enumerators and the actual

assessment/survey

**Method of data collection**

Paper questionnaire

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

No

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

WFP, FEWSNET, various NGOs

**International organization collecting similar data**

No

**Type of output**

Food Security Technical Report (completed by February for post Deyr AND September for post Gu);  
Food Security and Nutrition Brief i.e. FSNB (completed quarterly i.e. every three months)

**Software used**

EPI-INFO, MS Excel, SPSS

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Biannual (after the analysis of the survey data collected for the Gu and Deyr seasons); every quarter (for the FSNB).

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

February (for post-Deyr season analysis) and September (for post-Gu season analysis); April, July and October (for the FSNB)

**Methods of dissemination**

Food Security Technical Briefs, Food Security Technical Reports. Presentations in meetings, press releases, media interviews, publications, internet (Web site), email-based mailing lists, CD-ROM, flyers etc.

**Links to further supportive information**

[www.fsnau.org](http://www.fsnau.org)

APPENDIX

List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources

Variables and indicators	Sources	
<b>CROPS</b>		
Crop production estimates (mainly cereals-maize, sorghum, rice in addition to other cash crops)	Field Surveys	
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.)		
Secondary data such as cereal imports through ports and cross-border, food aid supplies (stocks, distributions, transit, and pipeline) are used to produce cereal balance sheets.		
<b>LIVESTOCK</b>		
Livestock conditions (births, deaths, milk production)		Field Surveys
Livestock activities		
Livestock trade		
Livestock herd dynamics		
Seasonal performance and impact on livestock rearing by livelihood		
Livestock exports		
Migration pattern (causes – pasture, water, conflict)		

# FSNAU - Somalia: urban and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs); urban food security surveys; urban food security rapid assessments

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESA / Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit – Somalia (FSNAU)
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Nicholas KERANDI (Data Systems and Information Manager a.i., FAO representation in Somalia)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	0.2.5
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO1

## **Who has mandated the activity**

The Department/Division

## **Main users of the activity**

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; donors; media; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors

## **Description of the activity**

- Household urban food security surveys are conducted among the 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 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. 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. 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.

## **Coverage**

### **geographical**

Somalia, countrywide (dependent on security situation)

### **years**

From 2008 to present

**Frequency of data collection**

Biannual i.e. Gu (May-July) and Deyr (September-December) seasons

**Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

Two weeks prior to start of assessment/survey

**Method of data collection**

Paper questionnaire; electronic questionnaire

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

No

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

FEWSNET, WFP

**Type of output**

Food Security and Nutrition Outlook Report; Food Security and Nutrition Technical series reports (completed by February for post Deyr and September for post Gu)

**Software used**

EPI-INFO, MS Excel, Access, SPSS

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Biannual (after the analysis of the survey data collected for the Gu and Deyr seasons)

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

February (for post-Deyr season analysis) and September (for post-Gu season analysis)

**Methods of dissemination**

Food Security Technical Briefs, Food Security Technical Reports, presentations in meetings, press releases, media interviews, publications, internet (Web site), CD-ROM, flyers etc.

**Links to further supportive information**

[www.fsnau.org](http://www.fsnau.org)

**APPENDIX**

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

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

# Collection and compilation of compositional data of foods

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESN
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Ruth CHARRONDIERE
<b>Source of funding:</b>	extra budgetary resources (tbd)
<b>CSA code:</b>	0.4.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Governing Bodies (Committee on Fisheries – COFI); FAO Statutory Bodies (Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture – CGRFA); FAO Basic Texts; other (member countries, INFOODS)

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors

## Description of the activity

Collection and compilation of compositional data of foods (mainly nutrients and phytochemicals) from international scientific literature. The data are compiled according to international standards (mainly INFOODS) in an adapted version of the FAO/INFOODS Compilation Tool version 1.2.1. Depending on available funds, in 2014, several new databases are to be published: 1. A global supplement database. 2. A global fish and shellfish database. 3. A database on nutrient retention factors. Existing databases are also to be updated (Analytical Food Composition database; Food Composition database for Biodiversity; Density database).

## Coverage

### geographical

World

### other

No time series

## Statistical classifications

INFOODS

## Frequency of data collection

Continuous, regular update of the databases as new data is collected and compiled.

## Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched

No questionnaires used

## Method of data collection

Publications, news agencies etc.

## Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions

Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, Forestry Department

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

No, but in collaboration with INFOODS

**International organization collecting similar data**

No other UN organization is collecting, compiling and disseminating food composition data for nutritional purposes.

**Type of output**

Food composition databases (no time series); completed by December 2014

**Software used**

FAO/INFOODS Compilation Tool version 1.2.1 – a database management system developed in-house in an Excel file.

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Databases are updated on a yearly basis and the FCT as needed.

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

All along the compilation process and a final validation check before publication.

**Methods of dissemination**

Print, Internet (PDF and Excel)

**Links to further supportive information**

- INFOODS: [www.fao.org/infoods/infoods/en/](http://www.fao.org/infoods/infoods/en/)
- FAO/INFOODS Compilation Tool version 1.2.1: [www.fao.org/infoods/infoods/software-tools/en/](http://www.fao.org/infoods/infoods/software-tools/en/)
- Food Composition database for Biodiversity version 2.1, Analytical database, density database: [www.fao.org/infoods/infoods/tables-and-databases/faoinfoods-databases/en/](http://www.fao.org/infoods/infoods/tables-and-databases/faoinfoods-databases/en/)
- West African Food Composition Table: [www.fao.org/infoods/infoods/tables-and-databases/faoinfoods-databases/en/](http://www.fao.org/infoods/infoods/tables-and-databases/faoinfoods-databases/en/)

**APPENDIX**

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Macronutrients and macronutrient fractions	Scientific literature, laboratory reports, cloud sourcing
Phytochemicals	Scientific literature, laboratory reports, cloud sourcing
Minerals	Scientific literature, laboratory reports, cloud sourcing
Vitamins	Scientific literature, laboratory reports, cloud sourcing
Fatty acids	Scientific literature, laboratory reports, cloud sourcing
Amino acids	Scientific literature, laboratory reports, cloud sourcing
Heavy metals	Scientific literature, laboratory reports, cloud sourcing
Tannins	Scientific literature, laboratory reports, cloud sourcing
Phytic acid	Scientific literature, laboratory reports, cloud sourcing

# Global food loss index

<b>Status:</b>	new in 2014-2015
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officer:</b>	Adam PRAKASH
<b>Contributors (FAO officer):</b>	Klaus GRUNBERGER, Bernhard DALHEIMER
<b>Source of funding:</b>	extra budgetary resources
<b>CSA code:</b>	0.4.2
<b>Strategic Objectives:</b>	SO4

## Who has mandated the activity

Other (FAO's Strategic Framework, post-MDG indicator)

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; donors; NGOs and other civil society

## Description of the activity

FAO has prioritized the subject of food losses and waste in its new Strategic Framework (under Strategic Objective 4), identifying the need to improve assessment of the magnitude and causes of losses and waste. A key deliverable of Strategic Objective 4, which also constitutes an indicator of FAO's corporate M&E framework as well as for post-MDG, is to compile a Global Food Loss Index. Emphasis is on post-harvest losses given their magnitude relative to household waste in developing countries.

Using data, including those from existing surveys (e.g. APHLIS, AGRA) and official data collected from FAOSTAT questionnaires, a model is constructed to estimate loss ratios in countries and for commodities for which no hard data are available. As a first step, the model is specified that has proven predictive power (i.e. ability to predict collected data), which incorporates observed variables that conceivably influence food losses on a commodity basis. These include the country's infrastructure, e.g. inadequate storage facilities; quality of roads in a country influences losses during transportation; in the case of bumper harvests, insufficient infrastructure to store, or no price incentive to distribute to markets; climate zone, the country's share of small farms, rainfall at harvest, pests, etc. Accordingly, attention is paid to whether the commodity is perishable or storable. The model is then used to predict loss ratios for any commodity given knowledge on the causal factors. As these factors are subject to trends, dynamic predictions are supported, i.e. estimates can be continuously updated. Most importantly, when hard data on losses are received, the model is subsequently updated to improve estimates for other countries and commodities. Through standardizing on calories, aggregation is made possible and loss indices at the country, regional and global may be compiled – by commodity or in totality. The index will employ a percentage scale, indicating the degree of loss incurred in total or in the particular commodity.

## Type of output

A data set comprising national indices; completion expected June 2015

## Methods of dissemination

Internet, publications (links tbc)

## Links to further supportive information

[www.fao.org/about/what-we-do/so4/en/](http://www.fao.org/about/what-we-do/so4/en/)

# Global fisheries and aquaculture employment statistics (FishStat)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	FIPS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Jennifer Gee regular budget
<b>Source of funding:</b>	1.2.7.1
<b>CSA code:</b>	SO2
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Basic Texts; the Department/Division

## Main users of the activity

University and research centres; national statistical offices; NGOs and other civil society organizations

## Description of the activity

Annual update of the FAO Global Fisheries and Aquaculture Employment Statistics database. Data reported by countries are carefully checked and, when the figures are questionable, the national correspondent is consulted for clarifications. If a country does not report or those provided are considered as not reliable, FAO estimates the missing data and marks them in the database with an 'F'. Due to general low quality of reported information, data harvesting on additional sources, including national social and economic statistics, are vigorously searched.

## Coverage

### items

- working time categories: full-time/part-time/occasional/unspecified;
- sector (occupational categories): aquaculture/inland waters fishing/marine coastal fishing/marine deep-sea fishing/subsistence/unspecified.

### geographical

Global

### years

1990 onwards

## Statistical classifications

Concepts, classifications and methodologies used follow the standards defined by the CWP on Fishery Statistics; occupational categories: ILO International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88)

## Frequency of data collection

Annual

## Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched

Questionnaires are dispatched the end of April-mid May

**Method of data collection**

Data harvesting (information available through the Internet and other sources); electronic questionnaire; publications, news agencies etc. (national statistical yearbook); others (direct contact with national statistical offices and relevant technical departments)

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

No

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

No

**International organization collecting similar data**

None

**Type of output**

Summary tabulation, inputs to analysis

**Software used**

Excel, Access, FAO FI Working System

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Due to low quality of data and substantial missing values, these statistics have not been disseminated except the summary table for major fisheries countries incorporated in the FI Yearbook

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

End of February every year

**Methods of dissemination**

Summary table in the FI CD-ROM Yearbook  
([ftp://ftp.fao.org/FI/CDrom/CD\\_yearbook\\_2011/index.htm](ftp://ftp.fao.org/FI/CDrom/CD_yearbook_2011/index.htm))

**Links to further supportive information**

Questionnaire: <ftp://ftp.fao.org/fi/STAT/e-questionnaires/BlancForms/>

Global Number of Fishers: [www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-fishers/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-fishers/en)

CWP Handbook of Fishery Statistical Standards: [www.fao.org/fishery/cwp/handbook/K/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/cwp/handbook/K/en)

**APPENDIX**

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Total number of people directly employed in the fisheries and aquaculture sector by working time categories, gender and sector (occupational category)	National statistical/fishery offices concerned with fishery statistics; publications/yearbook from national statistical offices

# Production of agricultural commodities (crops, livestock and derived products) (FAOSTAT)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Nicolas SAKOFF
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.2.1.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2; O6

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Basic Texts

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; media; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors; Other (FAO production statistics are one of the basic components of the compilation of SUA/FBS and estimation of the food security indicators)

## Description of the activity

Worldwide statistics on the production of crops, livestock numbers, livestock products and food and other processed products, both in terms of quantity and monetary value, since 1961. These data serve to strengthen comparative analyses of regional, country, sectoral and commodity developments and form the bedrock of FAO's food security indicators, including measurement of the number of undernourished.

Production indices: the FAO indices of agricultural production show the relative level of the aggregate volume of agricultural production for each year in comparison with the base period 2004-2006. They are based on the sum of price-weighted quantities of different agricultural commodities produced after deductions of quantities used as seed and feed weighted in a similar manner. The resulting aggregate represents, therefore, disposable production for any use except as seed and feed.

Value of agricultural production: value of gross production in monetary terms at the farmgate level; it is provided in both current and constant terms and is expressed in US\$ and Standard Local Currency (SLC).

## Coverage items

More than 700 commodities comprising primary and derived products from: cereals, roots and tubers, sugar crops, pulses, nuts, oil-bearing crops, vegetables, fruits, fibres of vegetal and animal origin, spices, fodder crops, stimulant crops, tobacco and rubber, livestock numbers and livestock products such as meat, milk and eggs. Processed products also include: vegetable and animal oils and fats, beverages, wine, sugar products, products from slaughtered animals, products from live animals, hides and skins, wool

**geographical**

World

**years**

From 1961-2013

**Statistical classifications**

FAOSTAT commodity list classification (FCL); Central Product Classification of the United Nations (CPC version 2 .1 expanded for agricultural statistics)

**Frequency of data collection**

All year

**Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

First dispatch 15 May and beginning of June (reminders and follow-up actions). The list of commodities in the production questionnaire is country-specific. Data collection is done for three years. Official data existing are shown in the AQ. We request countries to review it and amend if necessary.

**Method of data collection**

Paper questionnaire; electronic questionnaire (184 countries in four languages: English, French, Spanish and Russian); publications, news agencies etc; others (national statistical office Web sites and other Web sites such as CountrySTAT, Eurostat, AOD)

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

No

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

Eurostat (since 2011)

**type of data**

Production data, livestock numbers

**International organization collecting similar data**

Complementary data are disseminated by UNIDO and UNSD , OIV AEOD and Eurostat

**Type of output**

FAOSTAT database, FAO Statistical Yearbook, Regional Statistical Yearbook, Pocket Yearbook

**Software used**

Excel, FAOSTAT working system

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Twice a year

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

July (preliminary data) and December (final data)

**Methods of dissemination**

FAOSTAT Web site, CD-ROM

**Links to further supportive information**

- FAOSTAT (classic view): <http://faostat.fao.org/site/339/default.aspx>
- FAOSTAT3: [http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/download/Q/\\*/E](http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/download/Q/*/E)

- FAOSTAT (classic view) metadata: <http://faostat.fao.org/site/384/default.aspx>
- FAOSTAT3 metadata [http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/mes/methodology\\_list/\\*/E](http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/mes/methodology_list/*/E)
- FAOSTAT, Production indices: <http://faostat.fao.org/site/612/default.aspx#ancor>
- FAOSTAT, Value of agricultural production: <http://faostat.fao.org/site/613/default.aspx#ancor>

APPENDIX

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Agricultural production in monetary value, by commodity (primary and processed crops, livestock and livestock products)	Calculated
Agricultural production quantity, by commodity (primary and processed crops, livestock products)	a) Annual questionnaire on crop and livestock production and utilization. b) National yearbooks, pocket books and monthly bulletins. c) Web sites national statistical offices. d) CountrySTAT Web site/Eurostat e) International sources (Licht, oil world, iso bull.,OIV, cocoa bulletin, others)
Stock of live livestock, number	a) Annual questionnaire on crop and livestock production and utilization b) National yearbooks, pocket books and monthly bulletins. c) Web sites national statistical offices. d) CountrySTAT Web site/Eurostat
Area harvested	a) Annual questionnaire on crop and livestock production and utilization b) National yearbooks, pocket book and monthly bulletins. c) Web sites national statistical offices. d) CountrySTAT Web site/Eurostat
Crops yield, Hg/Ha	Calculated
Crops utilization as seeds, quantity	a)Annual questionnaire on crop and livestock production and utilization
Producing animals/slaughtered, head (except for poultry/birds/rabbits in 1000 head, bees in number)	a) Annual questionnaire on crop and livestock production and utilization b) National yearbooks, pocket book and monthly bulletins. c) Web sites national statistical offices. d) CountrySTAT Web site/eurostat
Yield/Carcass weight, Hg/Animal (except for eggs and poultry/birds/rabbits in 0.1 Grams/Animals; natural honey and beeswax in Hg/bee hive)	Calculated
<b>Production indices:</b>	
Gross production index number (2004-2006=100)	Calculated
Gross per capita production index number (2004-2006=100)	Calculated
Net production index number (2004-2006=100)	Calculated
Net per capita production index number (2004-2006=100)	Calculated

# International merchandise trade of food and agriculture products (FAOSTAT)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Mariana CAMPEANU (technical focal point), Nicolas SAKOFF (team leader)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.2.2.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	O6

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Basic Texts

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; media; private sector and investors; Other (in FAO, trade statistics is the main component of the compilation of SUA/FBS and estimation of the food security indicators)

## Description of the activity

FAO collects, processes and publishes annual trade quantities, trade flows and trade values for more than 700 commodities for every country and region in the world and by trading partners. FAO's trade data system constitutes the global benchmark for monitoring international product flows in agriculture and for the compilation of the Food Balance Sheets and other food security indicators. In order to reduce the duplication of the trade data collection activity as much as possible, the trade data exchange between FAO and other international organizations (mainly UNSD and Eurostat) have been implemented during the last decade.

## Coverage

### Items

More than 700 commodities comprising primary and derived products from: cereals, roots and tubers, sugar crops, pulses, nuts, oil-bearing crops, vegetables, fruits, fibres of vegetal and animal origin, spices, fodder crops, stimulant crops, tobacco and rubber, livestock. Processed products also include: vegetable and animal oils and fats, beverages, products from slaughtered animals, products from live animals, hides and skins. Original trade files received by countries include a higher number of commodities by HS classification.

### geographical

World

### years

1961-2011

### other

Trade flow (imports, exports, re-exports) by reporting country, by partner, by HS classification and FCL classification; total merchandise trade by country; food aid data is incorporated into the import statistics

## Statistical classifications

Data are received by countries in the Harmonized System (HS) at 6, 8, 10 and 12 digits. Data are disseminated in the original HS format on the FAO internal Web site (TF-source database) and are

converted and disseminated into the FAOSTAT commodity list on the internal and external FAOSTAT Web site.

**Frequency of data collection**

Annual

**Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

No questionnaires are used to collect trade data but requests to provide the data are sent to countries in April-May and a joint FAO-UNSD follow-up request is sent in June-July.

**Method of data collection**

Others (the annual trade data is collected in electronic format, including all trade items by HS classification and partners; the trade data are collected directly from countries or from other international organizations i.e. UNSD, Eurostat, IMF, WTO, AOAD, SPC)

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

No

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

UNSD; Eurostat; SPC – Fiji; Arab Organization for Agriculture Development (AOAD); IMF; WTO.

**type of data**

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; the exchange rate is collected from IMF; the total merchandise trade is collected from WTO.

**International organization collecting similar data**

UNSD exchange the same original trade data files with FAO but UNSD disseminate trade data by the Harmonized System (HS-6 digits code), Broad Economic Categories (BEC) and Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) classifications. FAO disseminates the trade data by FCL classification and internally by HS (6, 8, 10, 12 digit codes as reported by countries). Trade statistics is also disseminated in the Global Statistical Yearbook and also in the regional publications.

**Type of output**

FAOSTAT database

**Software used**

Access software, Excel, SAS, FAO trade data processing system, FAOSTAT working system

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Annual by FCL classification 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 Web site.

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

October for the T-1 data.

**Methods of dissemination**

Internal/External FAOSTAT Web site, FAO Statistical Yearbook, Regional Statistical Yearbooks

**Links to further supportive information**

- TF-source database: <http://faostat.local.fao.org/site/588/default.aspx>
- FAOSTAT commodity list (internal FAOSTAT web site):  
<http://faostat.local.fao.org/site/406/default.aspx>
- FAOSTAT commodity list (external FAOSTAT web site):  
<http://faostat.fao.org/site/406/default.aspx>
- UN comtrade Web site: <http://comtrade.un.org/db/default.aspx>
- UNSD - International Merchandise Trade Statistics, Methodology:  
<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/methodology%20imts.htm>
- UNSD - Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 4:  
<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/sitcrev4.htm>
- WCO: [www.wcoomd.org/home.htm](http://www.wcoomd.org/home.htm)
- WTO - Statistics database: <http://stat.wto.org>

**APPENDIX**

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Exports and imports in quantity and values by commodities and trading partners	NSOs, UNSD, AOAD, SPC, IMF, WTO, Eurostat, WFP

# Quality analysis of trade statistics, calculation of trade aggregates and indices

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Mariana CAMPEANU (technical focal point), Nicolas SAKOFF (team leader)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.2.2.2
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO4; O6

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Basic Texts

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; media; private sector and investors; other: in FAO, trade statistics is the main component of the compilation of SUA/FBS and estimation of the food security indicators

## Description of the activity

The trade data processing system incorporates various validation modules which permit the identification of data inconsistencies as well as the automatic corrections of the respective data.

The main data validation modules of the trade data processing system (the so called “ Shark” and “ JellyFish”) are as following:

- verification of item codification as well as country codes; resolving the wrong/missing links using the standard HS-FCL link table and country metadata provided together with the trade data file;
- identification of the main trade unit value discrepancies in the standardization phase;
- automatic cross-checking of the reported data with the data reported by partners, applying the necessary corrections;
- verification of the unit of measurement and application of corrections if necessary;
- automatic verification of the data trend of trade quantity, value and unit value (the graphs of data trend are included in the system and facilitate the data validation);
- cross-checking of the aggregated trade data by FCL classification with the desegregated data by HS classification and by partners.

In addition, other IT procedures (manly SAS procedures) are used to identify the main data outliers. The global data validation (world trade validation) also includes various procedures (SAS procedures or commodity table techniques) in order to identify the asymmetry between import and exports.

## Main objectives or issues of the activity

Various analytical tools are used to identify the outliers, validity of reported and estimated data etc. The main objective is to increase the availability and the quality of the FAO trade statistics which is essential for the compilation of SUA/FBS used to estimate the food security.

**Coverage****items**

More than 700 commodities comprising primary and derived products from: cereals, roots and tubers, sugar crops, pulses, nuts, oil-bearing crops, vegetables, fruits, fibres of vegetal and animal origin, spices, fodder crops, stimulant crops, tobacco and rubber, livestock. Processed products also include: vegetable and animal oils and fats, beverages, products from slaughtered animals, products from live animals, hides and skins

**geographical**

World

**years**

1961 - 2011

**other**

Trade flow (imports, exports, re-exports) by reporting country, by partner, by HS classification and FCL classification; total merchandise trade by country; food aid data is incorporated into the import statistics

**Type of output**

Trade databases disseminated in the internal and external FAOSTAT (completed by 30/03/2015)

**completed by**

30 March, 2015

**Software used**

SAS , Access software, Excel, Shark application, JellyFish application, FAOSTAT working system

**Methods of dissemination**

Online FAOSTAT database, FAO Statistical Yearbook

**Links to further supportive information**

- UN comtrade Web site: <http://comtrade.un.org/db/default.aspx>
- UNSD - International Merchandise Trade Statistics, Methodology: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/methodology%20imts.htm>
- UNSD - Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 4: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/sitcrev4.htm>
- WCO: [www.wcoomd.org/home.htm](http://www.wcoomd.org/home.htm)
- WTO - Statistics database: <http://stat.wto.org>
- FAOSTAT commodity list (external FAOSTAT Web site): <http://faostat.fao.org/site/406/default.aspx>
- FAOSTAT commodity list (internal FAOSTAT Web site): <http://faostat.local.fao.org/site/588/default.aspx>

# Production, trade, use and consumption of fertilizers (FAOSTAT)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Simona MOSCO (technical focal point), Josef SCHMIDHUBER (team leader ad interim), Robert MAYO (team leader until 1/5/2014)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.2.3.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Basic Texts

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; international organizations; media; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors

## Description of the activity

The FAOSTAT dataset on fertilizers covers production, trade, non-fertilizer use, consumption and related metadata for fertilizers containing the following major plant nutrients i.e. nitrogen (N), phosphates ( $P_2O_5$ ) and potash ( $K_2O$ ). Data are received from countries in terms of fertilizer and complex fertilizer products, then they are converted into nutrient equivalents.

The fertilizer dataset contains data from 2002 onwards and has been prepared using a revised methodology and new dissemination format compared to the 1961-2002 dataset, which is available under "Fertilizer Archive". The two sets should be used separately and not combined in order to create longer time series (e.g. a series from 1990 to 2005). This is due to the different methodology used for their compilation, in particular the use of the calendar year vs a mix of calendar/fertilizer year, the adoption of a different classification of items, the addition of a non-fertilizer use parameter in the fertilizer balance and the use of different sources for some data (e.g. UN Comtrade).

## Coverage

### items

Fertilizers: 23 items:

- ammonia, anhydrous
- ammonium nitrate
- ammonium sulphate
- calcium ammonium nitrate
- diammonium phosphate (DAP)
- monoammonium phosphate (MAP)
- NPK blends
- NPK complex
- NPK complex  $\leq 10$ kg
- NPK complex  $> 10$ kg
- other nitrogen & phosphates compounds
- other nitrogen & phosphorus compounds

- other NP compounds
- phosphate rock
- PK compounds
- potassium chloride (muriate of potash)
- potassium nitrate
- potassium sulphate
- superphosphate
- superphosphate above 35%
- superphosphate other
- urea
- urea and ammonium nitrate solutions

Data are also collected on the following organic material:

- cattle manure
- horse manure
- pig manure
- sheep manure
- poultry manure
- guano
- composts
- sewage waste

#### **geographical**

World

#### **years**

1961-2011. The fertilizer dataset contains summary data from 2002 onwards. This dataset has been prepared using a revised methodology and new dissemination formats. The previous fertilizer data series in FAOSTAT can be found in the Archive (data from 1961 to 2002) but the two sets must be used separately and not mixed up in order to create, for example, a series from 1990 to 2005.

#### **Statistical classifications**

FAOSTAT fertilizers list aligned to the Harmonized System (the items list is reported above)

#### **Frequency of data collection**

Annual

#### **Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

30 August

#### **Method of data collection**

Paper questionnaire; electronic questionnaire; publications, news agencies etc; others (UN Comtrade database)

#### **Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

No

#### **Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

UN Comtrade

#### **type of data**

Fertilizer trade data

#### **Type of output**

FAOSTAT database

**Software used**

Microsoft Excel

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Annual

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

30 July

**Methods of dissemination**

Internet, publications

**Links to further supportive information**

Dataset: <http://faostat.fao.org/site/575/default.aspx#ancor>

Metadata: <http://faostat.fao.org/site/386/default.aspx>

Methodology: [www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/ess\\_test\\_folder/Publications/Agrienvironmental/Methodological\\_Notes\\_FAOSTAT2011.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/ess_test_folder/Publications/Agrienvironmental/Methodological_Notes_FAOSTAT2011.pdf)

**APPENDIX**

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Production of fertilizers, quantity	FAO questionnaire on Agricultural Resources – Fertilizers
Production of fertilizers in nutrients equivalent, quantity	FAO Statistics Division estimates
Import of fertilizers, quantity	FAO questionnaire on Agricultural Resources – Fertilizers
Import of fertilizers in nutrients equivalent, quantity	FAO Statistics Division estimates
Export of fertilizers, quantity	FAO questionnaire on Agricultural Resources – Fertilizers
Export of fertilizers in nutrients equivalent, quantity	FAO Statistics Division estimates
Non-fertilizer use	FAO questionnaire on Agricultural Resources – Fertilizers
Non-fertilizer use in nutrients equivalent	FAO Statistics Division estimates
Consumption of fertilizers	FAO questionnaire on Agricultural Resources – Fertilizers
Consumption of fertilizers in nutrients equivalent	FAO Statistics Division estimates

**Note:** Additional data sources may include: national publications, national Web sites, publications and yearbooks related to a group of countries, country project reports, studies available in other FAO divisions, economic journals, country trade data received from custom departments and data discussed with industry experts. The main additional source of trade data is the United Nations Statistics Division Comtrade database. In the case of Comtrade data, import for technical use of products might be included. The fertilizer statistics data are generally received from individual countries in product weight through the 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 (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>), potash (K<sub>2</sub>O) and including complex fertilizers (NP, PK, NK and NPK).

# Current world fertilizer trends and outlook to 2018

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	AGPME
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Christian NOLTE (former), Caterina BATELLO (ad interim)
<b>Contributors (FAO Units):</b>	ESS
<b>Contributors (FAO officers):</b>	Robert MAYO (ESS) (until 1/5/2014)
<b>Contributors (other organizations):</b>	Fertilizers Europe, Fertiliser Association of India (FAI), International Fertilizer Industry Association (IFA), International Center for Soil Fertility and Agricultural Development (IFDC), World Phosphate Institute (IMPHOS), K+S KALI GmbH (K+S), The Fertilizer Institute (TFI)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.2.3.2
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Basic Texts; the Department/Division

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; donors; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors

## Description of the activity

FAO (AGP/ESS), in collaboration with internal and external experts from the Working Group dealing with fertilizer production, consumption and trade, annually provides five-year forecasts of world and regional fertilizer supply, demand and potential balance. The baseline data is provided by ESS, with a forecast being provided by each partner (see contributors).

## Coverage

### items

World and regional nitrogen fertilizer demand forecasts (thousand tonnes N); world and regional phosphate fertilizer demand forecasts (thousand tonnes P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>); world and regional potash fertilizer demand forecasts (thousand tonnes K<sub>2</sub>O); world and regional nitrogen supply demand and balance (thousand tonnes N): NH<sub>3</sub> capacity (as N), NH<sub>3</sub> supply, capability (as N), N other uses, N available for ferts., N fert. consumption, potential N balance; world and regional phosphate supply demand and balance (thousand tonnes P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>): H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> capacity; H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> supply capability; H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> industrial demand; H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> available for fertilizer; P Fert. consumption/demand; H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> fert. demand; non-H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> fert. demand; potential H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> balance; world and regional potash supply demand and balance (thousand tonnes K<sub>2</sub>O): potash capacity; potash supply capability; industrial and other demand; available for fertilizer; consumption/demand; potential K<sub>2</sub>O balance.

### geographical

Global, regional (Africa, America, Europe, Asia, Oceania) and subregional (North America, Latin America & Caribbean, West Asia, South Asia, East Asia, Central Europe, West Europe, East Europe & Central Asia)

**years**

2014-2018

**Statistical classifications**

Harmonized System (HS)

**Frequency of data collection**

Annual

**Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

October (follow-up in November and January); meeting usually held in April/June with partners; data forecasts are required one month prior to meeting

**Method of data collection**

Paper questionnaire; electronic questionnaire; others (Expert Working Group meeting)

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

ESS

**International organization collecting similar data**

No

**Type of output**

Database disseminated through publication: e.g. Fertilizer Supply and Demand Outlook/Current world fertilizer trends and outlook to 2016 (by AGP) ; report (completed by July)

**Software used**

Excel

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Annual

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

July/August

**Methods of dissemination**

Internet, e.g. the 2012 report: <ftp://ftp.fao.org/ag/agp/docs/cwfto16.pdf>

**Links to further supportive information**

Baseline data for FAO from:

- <http://faostat.fao.org/site/575/default.aspx#ancor> (FAOSTAT Classic)
- <http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/home/E> (New FAOSTAT)

APPENDIX

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Fertilizer (N/P/K) production from 2014-2018 on global and regional levels (Africa/America/Asia/Europe/Oceania)	General economic data & input from Working Group
Fertilizer (N/P/K) consumption from 2014-2018 on global and regional levels (Africa/America/Asia/Europe/Oceania)	General economic data & input from Working Group
Fertilizer (N/P/K) trade from 2014-2018 on global and regional levels (Africa/America /Asia/Europe/Oceania)	General economic data & input from Working Group

# Baseline country fertilizer consumption totals for medium term forecasts

<b>Status:</b>	new in 2014-2015
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Simona MOSCO (technical focal point), Josef SCHMIDHUBER (team leader ad interim), Robert MAYO (team leader until 1/5/2014)
<b>Contributors (FAO officers):</b>	Giulia CIMINO
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.2.3.3
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Basic Texts

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; international organizations; media; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors

## Description of the activity

Collection, validation, preparation and updating fertilizer trade and aggregate fertilizer statistics dataset.

## Coverage

### geographical

About 200 countries

### years

2005-2011

## Statistical classifications

Harmonized System (HS)

## Frequency of data collection

Annual

## Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched

August/September

## Method of data collection

Data harvesting; electronic questionnaire; publications, news agencies etc; others (fertilizer experts reconciliation meeting)

## Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions

NRC, AG

## Data collected in cooperation with other IOs

No

**Software used**

Excel, FAOSTAT working system

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Annual

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

July

**Methods of dissemination**

Publication

**Links to further supportive information**

- FAOSTAT: <http://faostat.fao.org/site/291/default.aspx>
- ESS web page - Resources: [www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-publications/ess-yearbook/ess-yearbook2010/yearbook2010-reources/en/](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-publications/ess-yearbook/ess-yearbook2010/yearbook2010-reources/en/)

**APPENDIX**

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Nitrogen	FAOSTAT-ResourceStat.Fertilizer
Phosphates	FAOSTAT-ResourceStat.Fertilizer
Potash	FAOSTAT-ResourceStat.Fertilizer

# Pesticides use (FAOSTAT)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Giorgia DE SANTIS (technical focal point), Josef SCHMIDHUBER (team leader ad interim), Robert MAYO (team leader until 1/5/2014)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.2.4.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Basic Texts; the Department/Division

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; donors; media; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors; other (farmers associations)

## Description of the activity

This database refers to the quantity of pesticides used in or sold to the agricultural sector for crops and seeds; data are expressed in metric tons of active ingredients. Use (tonnes of active ingredients) 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: use in formulated product; sales; distribution or imports for use in the agricultural sector. In these cases it is specified in the country notes.

## Coverage

### items

Types of pesticides (46 items) by main groups: insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, plant growth regulators and rodenticides

### geographical

World

### years

1990-2011

## Statistical classifications

FAOSTAT pesticides list (the list is based on the cooperation between Eurostat and FAO, and other international agencies dealing with plant protection products and it is aligned with the Harmonized System)

## Frequency of data collection

Annual

## Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched

1 December

## Method of data collection

Electronic questionnaire; publications, news agencies etc.

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

No

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

No

**International organization collecting similar data**

Eurostat, OECD

**Type of output**

FAOSTAT database (next update October 2014)

**Software used**

Microsoft Excel

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Annual

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

30 October 2014

**Methods of dissemination**

Internet, publications

**Links to further supportive information**

- Internal Web site: <http://faostat.local.fao.org/site/424/default.aspx#ancor>
- External Web site: <http://faostat.fao.org/site/424/default.aspx#ancor>
- Eurostat Web site: <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home>
- OECD Web site: [www.oecd.org](http://www.oecd.org)
- Questionnaire: [www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-home/questionnaires/en](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-home/questionnaires/en)

*APPENDIX*

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Use of pesticides in quantity of active ingredients	FAO pesticides use questionnaire, Eurostat, OECD and publications

# Pesticides trade (FAOSTAT)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Giorgia DE SANTIS (technical focal point), Josef SCHMIDHUBER (team leader ad interim), Robert MAYO (team leader until 1/5/2014)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.2.4.2
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Basic Texts; the Department/Division

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; donors; media; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors; other (farmers associations)

## Description of the activity

Information on trade in agriculture for major groups of pesticides (insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, plant growth regulators and rodenticides) including 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.

## Coverage items

Types of pesticides by main groups (ten items): insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, plant growth regulators and rodenticides; hazardous pesticides (20 items) according to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

## geographical

World

## years

1961-2011

## Statistical classifications

FAOSTAT pesticides list. (the list is based on the cooperation between Eurostat and FAO, and other international agencies dealing with plant protection products and it is aligned with the Harmonized System). The list of hazardous pesticides follows the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC).

## Frequency of data collection

Annual

## Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched

No questionnaire is dispatched

**Method of data collection**

Data harvesting (UN Comtrade); publications, news agencies etc.

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

UN Statistics Division (Comtrade)

**type of data**

Pesticides trade data

**International organization collecting similar data**

UN Statistics Division (Comtrade)

**Type of output**

FAOSTAT database (next update November 2014)

**Software used**

Microsoft Excel

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Annual

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

30 November 2014

**Methods of dissemination**

Internet, publications

**Links to further supportive information**

- Internal Web site: <http://faostat.local.fao.org/site/423/default.aspx#ancor>
- External Web site: <http://faostat.fao.org/site/423/default.aspx#ancor>
- COMTRADE Web site: <http://comtrade.un.org/>
- Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC):  
[www.pic.int/TheConvention/Chemicals/AnnexIIIChemicals/HarmonizedSystemCodes/tabid/1159/language/en-US/Default.aspx](http://www.pic.int/TheConvention/Chemicals/AnnexIIIChemicals/HarmonizedSystemCodes/tabid/1159/language/en-US/Default.aspx)

**APPENDIX**

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Import of pesticides, value	UN Comtrade, GTIs (Global trade information service) and publications
Import of pesticides, quantity	UN Comtrade, GTIs (Global trade information service) and publications
Export of pesticides, value	UN Comtrade, GTIs (Global trade information service) and publications
Export of pesticides, quantity	UN Comtrade, GTIs (Global trade information service) and publications

# Banana

## Country Balance Sheets (BCBS)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	EST
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Kaison CHANG
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.2.7.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO4

### Who has mandated the activity

FAO Governing Bodies (CCP); FAO Statutory Bodies (IGGs)

### Main users of the activity

University and research centres; international organizations; media

### Description of the activity

Monitoring and maintenance of bananas annual trade data and prices. Collection is carried out through questionnaires and official sources and supplemented by estimations when necessary. Information collected is analysed and processed to compile the Bananas Statistical Bulletin issued every year and disseminated through the EST Web site.

### Coverage

#### items

Bananas and banana products: fresh, organic fresh, plantains fresh, purée, dried, powder (flour), other banana preparations

#### geographical

World coverage; for some items information is available for few countries only

#### years

Export: 1973–2012; import: 1973-2012; prices (selected countries): 1971-2013

### Statistical classifications

Harmonized System (HS)

### Frequency of data collection

Continuous basis

### Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched

Usually April/June

### Method of data collection

Data harvesting; electronic questionnaire (used for the major countries); publications, news agencies etc. (variety of web sources are used for official and unofficial data, publications and hard copy reports)

### Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions

No

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

UN Comtrade, Eurostat, GTIS

**type of data**

Trade data

**Type of output**

BCBS divisional database; Banana Statistical Bulletin; Banana Market Review and Outlook; ad hoc contributions. Usually completed by mid-year

**Software used**

Visual Basic

**Frequency of data dissemination**

About one major dissemination per year and ad hoc reports at any time

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

Usually mid-year

**Methods of dissemination**

Internet, statistical bulletins and publications

**Links to further supportive information**

[www.fao.org/economic/est/est-commodities/bananas/en/](http://www.fao.org/economic/est/est-commodities/bananas/en/)

[www.fao.org/docrep/019/i3627e/i3627e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/docrep/019/i3627e/i3627e.pdf)

APPENDIX

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Import by country of origin of fresh bananas, quantity	Questionnaires, UN Comtrade, Eurostat, GTIS, national statistical offices
Export by country of destination of fresh bananas, quantity	Questionnaires, UN Comtrade, Eurostat, GTIS, national statistical offices
Import/retail/wholesale prices of fresh bananas in selected countries (local currency/quantity)	Questionnaires, Subscriptions, World Bank, USDA, national statistical offices
Import by country of origin of fresh bananas, declared value c.i.f. or equivalent	Questionnaire
Import quantity and monetary value of fresh plantains and banana products	Questionnaire
Import duties on fresh bananas by country or area of imports (US\$/metric ton or ad valorem)	Questionnaire
Internal taxes and other charges on fresh bananas ( e.g. value-added or consumption taxes ), percentage	Questionnaire
Quantitative import restrictions or regulations on fresh bananas	Questionnaire
Unit value of exports (f.o.b.) per tonnes of fresh bananas by destinations	Questionnaire
Export quantity of fresh bananas, organic fresh bananas and plantains	Questionnaire
Export quantity and monetary value of fresh plantains and banana products	Questionnaire
Area under bananas for export sale, harvested (ha)	Questionnaire
Producer prices of fresh bananas (per kg)	Questionnaire

# Citrus

## Country Balance Sheets (BCBS)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	EST
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Kaison CHANG
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.2.7.2
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO4

### **Who has mandated the activity**

FAO Governing Bodies (CCP); FAO Statutory Bodies (IGGs)

### **Main users of the activity**

University and research centres; international organizations; media; other (CLAM)

### **Description of the activity**

Monitoring and maintenance of annual production data, trade data and prices for citrus fruit. Collection is carried out through questionnaires and official sources and it is supplemented by estimations when necessary. Information collected is analysed and processed to compile the Citrus Statistical Bulletin issued every year and disseminated through the EST Web site.

### **Coverage**

#### **items**

Fresh citrus: oranges, tangerines, lemons and limes, grapefruit; processed citrus: frozen concentrated orange juice, fruit juice, chilled juice

#### **geographical**

World. For some items information is available for a few countries only

#### **years**

Fresh citrus: 1970-2012; processed citrus: 1996-2012; prices (selected countries): varies according to country

### **Statistical classifications**

Harmonized System (HS)

### **Frequency of data collection**

Continuous basis

### **Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

Usually April/June

### **Method of data collection**

Data harvesting; electronic questionnaire (used for the major countries); publications, news agencies etc. (variety of web sources are used for official and unofficial data, publications and hard copy reports)

### **Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

No

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

UN Comtrade, Eurostat, GTIS

**type of data**

Trade data

**Type of output**

BCBS divisional database for citrus; Citrus Statistical Bulletin; Citrus Market Review and Outlook; ad hoc contributions. Usually completed by mid-year

**Software used**

Visual Basic

**Frequency of data dissemination**

About one major dissemination per year and ad hoc reports at any time.

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

Usually mid-year

**Methods of dissemination**

Internet, statistical bulletins and publications

**Links to further supportive information**

[www.fao.org/economic/est/est-commodities/citrus-fruit/en/](http://www.fao.org/economic/est/est-commodities/citrus-fruit/en/)

[www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/est/COMM\\_MARKETS\\_MONITORING/Citrus/Documents/CITRUS\\_BULLETIN\\_2012.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/est/COMM_MARKETS_MONITORING/Citrus/Documents/CITRUS_BULLETIN_2012.pdf)

APPENDIX

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Citrus production by type (oranges, tangerines, lemons, grapefruit), quantity and value	Questionnaires, publications, USDA, FaoSTAT
Imports of fresh citrus by type (oranges, tangerines, lemons, grapefruit), quantity	Questionnaires, UN Comtrade, Eurostat, GTIS, national statistical offices, USDA
Exports of fresh citrus by type (oranges, tangerines, lemons, grapefruit), quantity	Questionnaires, UN Comtrade, Eurostat, GTIS, national statistical offices, USDA
Citrus utilization for processing by type, quantity	USDA, publications
Output of citrus products in selected countries (FCOJ, OJ, CJ), quantity	USDA, national statistical offices
Imports of citrus products by type: single strength and concentrated juice (oranges, lemons, grapefruit), quantity and value	Questionnaires, UN Comtrade, GTIS, Eurostat
Exports of citrus products by type: single strength and concentrated juice (oranges, lemons, grapefruit), quantity and value	Questionnaires, UN Comtrade, GTIS, Eurostat
Grower/wholesale/retail prices of fresh citrus in selected countries (local currency /quantity)	Questionnaires, subscriptions, World Bank, USDA, national Statistical Offices
Crop area by type (oranges, tangerines, lemons, grapefruit), hectare	Questionnaire
Area harvested by type (oranges, tangerines, lemons, grapefruit), hectare	Questionnaire
Percentage of bearing trees by type (oranges, tangerines, lemons, grapefruit)	Questionnaire
Percentage of non-bearing trees by type (oranges, tangerines, lemons, grapefruit)	Questionnaire
Citrus consumption by type (oranges, tangerines, lemons, grapefruit), quantity	Questionnaire
Production, imports, exports of organic citrus by type (oranges, tangerines, lemons, grapefruit), quantity	Questionnaire

# Cereal Country Balance Sheets (CCBS)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	EST
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Liliana BALBI
<b>Contributors (FAO officers):</b>	Shukri AHMED, Paul RACIONZER, Concepcion CALPE
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.2.7.3
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO1; SO4; SO5

## **Who has mandated the activity**

FAO Governing Bodies (CFS); the Department/Division

## **Main users of the activity**

Policy-makers; university and research centres; international organizations; donors; NGOs and other civil society organizations; other (AMIS)

## **Description of the activity**

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 (Global Information and Early Warning System) food security monitoring and early warning activities as well as the Trade and Markets Division (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.

## **Coverage**

### **items**

Cereals (nine major cereal commodities: wheat, rice, maize, barley, sorghum, oats, rye, millet, cereals NES)

### **geographical**

World

### **years**

1980-2014

## **Statistical classifications**

Country, item and element codes based on FAOSTAT

## **Frequency of data collection**

On a continuous basis

## **Method of data collection**

Electronic questionnaire (not a major source of data); publications, news agencies etc. (hard copy reports); others (a variety of web sources are used for official and unofficial data; data are also collected via e-mail and country visits)

### **Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

FAOSTAT

#### **type of data**

Population data are periodically checked directly against the UN Population Division (UNPD) data but can also be taken from FAOSTAT

### **Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

UNPD (UN Population Division)

#### **type of data**

Population data are periodically checked directly against UNPD data but can also be taken from FAOSTAT

### **International organization collecting similar data**

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and International Grain Council (IGC) collect and disseminate similar data but with less variables and less country coverage

### **Type of output**

- Database, tables and charts:
  - database is restricted to internal FAO users
  - tables and charts made available to external users via hardcopy and electronic web-based products
- Publications: Food Outlook, Crop Prospect and Food Situation

### **Software used**

Excel, Pentaho Dashboard Framework + customized html & JavaScript, PostgreSQL, Access, Visual Basic, Talend Studio

### **Frequency of data dissemination**

About four to six major disseminations per year but ad hoc reports can be requested/required at any time

### **Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

About four to six major disseminations per year; country reports are disseminated when necessary, ad hoc reports can be requested/required at any time

### **Methods of dissemination**

Internet/intranet, e-mail and publications

### **Links to further supportive information**

Internet

- GIEWS Country Brief: [www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/index.jsp](http://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/index.jsp)
- Cereal Supply/Demand Balances for Africa: [www.fao.org/giews/english/ewi/cerealbs/3.htm](http://www.fao.org/giews/english/ewi/cerealbs/3.htm)
- Agriculture Market Information System: [www.amis-outlook.org](http://www.amis-outlook.org)

Publication

- Food Outlook: [www.fao.org/giews/english/fo/index.htm](http://www.fao.org/giews/english/fo/index.htm)
- Crop Prospect and Food Situation: [www.fao.org/giews/english/cpfs/index.htm](http://www.fao.org/giews/english/cpfs/index.htm)

APPENDIX

List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources

Variables and indicators	Sources
Production quantity	Various official/unofficial and own estimates/forecasts
Market Year Imports	
Market Year Commercial Imports	
Market Year Food Aid	
July/June Imports	
Food Use	
Feed Use	
Other Uses	
MY Exports	
July/June Exports	
Closing Stocks	
Government stocks	
Population	

# Dairy

## Country Balance Sheets (DCBS)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	EST
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Michael GRIFFIN
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.2.7.4
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO4

### Who has mandated the activity

FAO Basic Texts; other intergovernmental bodies (Intergovernmental Group on Meat and Dairy)

### Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; donors; media; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors

### Description of the activity

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.

### Coverage items

Dairy products: butter, cheese, milk powder, skim condensed/evaporated milk, whole condensed/evaporated milk, yoghurt, cream, casein, skim milk, liquid milk, whey

### geographical

World

### years

From 2000-2014

### Statistical classifications

Harmonized System (HS)

### Frequency of data collection

On a continuous basis

### Method of data collection

Publications, news agencies etc. (USDA, Reuters, Feedinfo, AgraEurope - Dairy Markets etc.); others (variety of web sources, e.g. national statistics offices, national online news sites etc, are used for official and unofficial data).

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

Statistics Division (ESS), FAOSTAT database

**type of data**

Production and trade data

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

Comtrade, GTIS, UNDP

**type of data**

Comtrade (trade data), GTIS (trade data), UNDP (population data)

**Type of output**

- Database, tables and charts:
  - database is restricted to internal FAO users
  - tables and charts made available to external users via hardcopy and electronic web-based products
- Publication: Food outlook
- Newsletter

**Software used**

Excel

**Frequency of data dissemination**

About seven 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/November), Newsletters five times a year

**Methods of dissemination**

Internet/e-mail and publications

**Links to further supportive information**

[www.fao.org/economic/est/est-commodities/dairy/en](http://www.fao.org/economic/est/est-commodities/dairy/en)

**APPENDIX**

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Dairy Animal Inventories	National and international public sources (FAOSTAT)
Production, quantity	National and international public sources (FAOSTAT)
Imports, quantity	National and international public sources (GTIS)
Exports, quantity	National and international public sources (GTIS)

# Meat

## Country Balance Sheets (MCBS)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	EST
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Michael GRIFFIN
<b>Contributors (other organizations):</b>	AGS/OIE
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.2.7.5
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO4

### Who has mandated the activity

FAO Basic Texts; other intergovernmental bodies (Intergovernmental Group on Meat and Dairy)

### Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; donors; media; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors

### Description of the activity

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.

### Coverage

#### items

Bovine, ovine, pig meat, poultry

#### geographical

World

#### years

From 1981-2014

### Statistical classifications

Harmonized System (HS)

### Frequency of data collection

On a continuous basis

### Method of data collection

Publications, news agencies etc. (USDA, Reuters, Feedinfo, AgraEurope etc.); others (a variety of web sources e.g. national statistics offices, national online news sites etc. are used for official and unofficial data)

### Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions

Statistics Division (ESS), FAOSTAT database

**type of data**

Production and trade data

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

UNPD (UN Population Division), Comtrade, GTIS

**type of data**

UNPD (population data), Comtrade (trade data), GTIS (trade data)

**Type of output**

- Database, tables and charts:
  - database is restricted to internal FAO users
  - tables and charts made available to external users via hardcopy and electronic web-based products
- Publication: Food outlook
- Newsletter

**Software used**

Visual Basic

**Frequency of data dissemination**

About seven 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/November), Newsletters five times a year

**Methods of dissemination**

Internet, e-mail and publications

**Links to further supportive information**

[www.fao.org/economic/est/est-commodities/meat/en](http://www.fao.org/economic/est/est-commodities/meat/en)

**APPENDIX**

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Inventories	National and international public sources (FAOSTAT)
Slaughtering	National and international public sources (FAOSTAT)
Live Imports	National and international public sources (GTIS)
Live Exports	National and international public sources (GTIS)
Production, quantity	National and international public sources (FASOSTAT)
Imports	National and international public sources (GTIS)
Exports	National and international public sources (GTIS)
Closing Stocks	National and international public sources (FAOSTAT)

# Sugar

## Country Balance Sheets (SCBS)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	EST
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Kaison CHANG
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.2.7.6
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO4

### **Who has mandated the activity**

The Department/Division

### **Main users of the activity**

University and research centres; international organizations; media

### **Description of the activity**

Collection and monitoring of sugar production data, trade data and prices.

The information collected is processed to serve as contribution to the EST Food Outlook and to selected ad hoc publications.

### **Coverage**

#### **items**

White sugar; raw sugar

#### **geographical**

World

#### **years**

1981 to present

### **Statistical classifications**

Harmonized System (HS)

### **Frequency of data collection**

Continuous basis

### **Method of data collection**

Publications, news agencies etc.

### **Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

No

### **Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

International Sugar Organization (ISO)

#### **type of data**

Production and trade data; prices

**Type of output**

SCBS divisional database; contributions to Food Outlook; ad hoc papers

**Software used**

Visual Basic

**Frequency of data dissemination**

About two major disseminations per year and ad hoc reports at any time

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

Usually June and November (Food Outlook) and whenever needed

**Methods of dissemination**

EST sugar web page

**Links to further supportive information**

[www.fao.org/economic/est/est-commodities/sugar/en](http://www.fao.org/economic/est/est-commodities/sugar/en)

*APPENDIX*

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Production of sugar, quantity	ISO bulletin
Imports of white and raw sugar, quantity	ISO bulletin
Exports of white and raw sugar, quantity	ISO bulletin
Opening stocks of sugar, quantity	ISO bulletin
Closing stocks of sugar, quantity	ISO bulletin
Sugar daily prices, US cents/lb	ISO

# Tropical Fruit Country Balance Sheets (FCBS)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	EST
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Kaison CHANG
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.2.7.7
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO4

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Governing Bodies (CCP); FAO Statutory Bodies (IGG/BA-TF)

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; international organizations; media; other (TFNet, ISHS)

## Description of the activity

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. Information on processed and organic fruit is being developed.

## Coverage items

Fresh fruits are divided in:

- major fruits (pineapples, avocados, papayas, mangoes)
- minor fruits (mangosteens, guavas, starfruits, longans, rambutans, durians, lychees, passion fruits, others)

Processed fruits are divided in:

- dried fruits (pineapples dried, mangoes dried, mixtures of dried fruits, others):  
juices, canned and homogenized preparations (pineapple juice, pineapples canned, pineapple jam and jellies, mango juice, mangoes canned, mango jam and jellies, others):

Organic fruits are divided in:

- major fruits (organic pineapples, organic avocados, organic papayas, organic mangoes)
- minor fruits (organic mangosteens, organic guavas, organic starfruits, organic longans, organic rambutans, organic durians, organic lychees, organic passion fruits, other organic)

## geographical

Global, although actual coverage depends on response rates/product/item

## years

1990 to date

## Statistical classifications

Harmonized System (HS)

**Frequency of data collection**

On a continuous basis, main update on a yearly basis

**Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

Once a year, usually mid-year

**Method of data collection**

Data harvesting; electronic questionnaire; publications, news agencies etc. (a variety of publications, web sources, hard copy reports)

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

Statistics Division, FAOSTAT database

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

No

**Type of output**

Tropical Fruits Bulletin; Market Review on Tropical Fruits; ad hoc contributions

**Software used**

Visual Basic

**Frequency of data dissemination**

About one to two major disseminations per year but ad hoc reports can be requested/required at any time

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

October/November

**Methods of dissemination**

EST tropical fruit web page

**Links to further supportive information**

[www.fao.org/economic/est/est-commodities/tropical-fruits/en](http://www.fao.org/economic/est/est-commodities/tropical-fruits/en)

*APPENDIX*

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Area harvested for fresh and organic fruits	Questionnaire, publications
Production of fresh, organic and processed selected tropical fruits, quantity	Questionnaire, publications
Export of fresh, organic and processed selected tropical fruits, quantity and value	Questionnaire, publications, GTIS, Comtrade
Import of fresh, organic and processed selected tropical fruits, quantity and value	Questionnaire, publications, GTIS, Comtrade
Consumption of fresh, organic and processed selected tropical fruits, quantity	Questionnaire, publications, GTIS, Comtrade
Conversion ratio from fresh to processed fruit	Questionnaire, publications
Farmgate/f.o.b./c.i.f./retail/wholesale prices for selected tropical fruits	Questionnaire, publications

# Tea

## Country Balance Sheets (TCBS)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	EST
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Kaison CHANG
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.2.7.8
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO4

### **Who has mandated the activity**

FAO Governing Bodies; FAO Statutory Bodies (IGGs)

### **Main users of the activity**

University and research centres; international organizations; media

### **Description of the activity**

Information on tea (black, green, instant and other teas); data on tea is collected, classified and processed; balance sheets are created and formats are customized.

### **Coverage**

#### **items**

Total area under tea: new land and area abandoned during the year (two items); age of tea bushes (under 5 years old; 6 - 10 years old; 11 - 20 years old, 21 -50 years old; 51 years old and over): 5 items; production of total tea: black, green, instant, organic black and organic green (5 items); closing stocks of total tea: black, green and instant (3 items); trade of tea: black, green, instant (3 items); consumption of tea: black, green, instant (3 items); wholesale and retail prices: loose tea and tea bags (2 items); auction prices: black tea (1 item).

#### **geographical**

World coverage, but for some items information is available for major countries only

#### **years**

From 1970/1980 to 2012

### **Statistical classifications**

Harmonized System (HS)

### **Frequency of data collection**

Continuous – however, the major update occurs when we receive the completed questionnaires

### **Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

May

### **Method of data collection**

Electronic questionnaire; publications, news agencies etc; others (Comtrade and GTIS)

### **Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

No

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

Comtrade and International Tea Committee (ITC)

**type of data**

Trade data (Comtrade), production comparison and trade data (ITC)

**International organization collecting similar data**

ITC disseminates similar data, but coverage is not as extensive as it includes data collected from countries that are members of ITC

**Type of output**

TCBS, Current situation and medium-term outlook docs

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Once per year

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

Usually towards the end of the year

**Methods of dissemination**

Internet and publications, current market situation and medium-term outlook documents

**Links to further supportive information**

[www.fao.org/economic/est/est-commodities/tea/en/](http://www.fao.org/economic/est/est-commodities/tea/en/)

**APPENDIX**

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Total area under tea	Questionnaire
Age of tea bushes	Questionnaire
Production of tea by type, quantity	Questionnaire
Stocks by type, quantity	Questionnaire
Imports by type, quantity	Questionnaire, Comtrade and GTIS
Imports, monetary value	Questionnaire, Comtrade and GTIS
Exports by type, quantity	Questionnaire, Comtrade and GTIS
Exports, monetary value	Questionnaire, Comtrade and GTIS
Consumption, quantity	Questionnaire, Comtrade and GTIS
Auction prices	Questionnaire, ATB Market Report, Forbes & Walker Tea Brokers, ITC)
Wholesale and retail prices	Questionnaire (no time series, just some info for a few countries)
Excise duty, export tax	Questionnaire (no time series, just some info for a few countries)
Import duty, import tax	Questionnaire (no time series, just some info for a few countries)

# Oilseed Complex Supply and Utilization Balance Sheets (OCBS)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	EST
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Peter THOENES
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.2.7.9
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO4

## **Who has mandated the activity**

FAO Governing Bodies

## **Main users of the activity**

University and research centres; international organizations; media; private sector and investors

## **Description of the activity**

- 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.
- 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.

## **Coverage**

### **items**

Main oilcrops/oilmeals/oils of vegetable origin plus fish meal and fish oil: no. of commodities: 25

### **geographical**

World

### **years**

OCBS data: 1980-2014; import prices: 1970-2014

## **Statistical classifications**

FAOSTAT classification for country code; own classification for commodities and elements of the balance

## **Frequency of data collection**

On a continuous basis

## **Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

Not dispatched

## **Method of data collection**

Data harvesting (a variety of web sources are used for official and unofficial data); publications, news agencies etc. (a variety of web sources are used for official and unofficial data)

## **Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

Periodical data comparison and reconciliation exercises with ESS but no channeling of data through FAOSTAT (FAOSTAT AND OCBS do not share the same data sources and methodologies; the two

databases are independent and data may not converge)

**type of data**

Production and trade data

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

Comtrade, IMF, UNPD, International Olive Council, OECD, APCC, IGC

**type of data**

Comtrade (trade data), IMF (income), UNPD (population), International Olive Council (S/D data), OECD (country S/D projections, national policy information), APCC (S/D data), IGC (S/D data)

**Type of output**

Database (restricted to internal FAO users) and tables and charts (made available to external users via hardcopy, publications and electronic web-based products including for AMIS)

**Software used**

Visual basic, Excel, Adobe Illustrator

**Frequency of data dissemination**

- Monthly dissemination in different forms and with different coverage
- Prices and indices are disseminated on a monthly base in various forms

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

Monthly (see above)

**Methods of dissemination**

FAO web page, publications and mailing list/networks

**Links to further supportive information**

Dedicated FAO web page on: [www.fao.org/economic/est/est-commodities/oilcrops/en](http://www.fao.org/economic/est/est-commodities/oilcrops/en)

APPENDIX

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Area harvested	Min. of agric, Oil World, news agencies, other specialized publications
Yield	Min. of agric., Oil World, news agencies, other specialized publications, own calculations
Production	Min. of agric., Oil World, news agencies, other specialized publications
Imports, quantity	Min. of agric., Oil World, news agencies, other specialized publications, GTIS
Exports, quantity	Min. of agric., Oil World, news agencies, other specialized publications, GTIS
Closing stocks	Min. of agric., Oil World, news agencies, other specialized publications, own estimates
Seed crushing rates	Min. of agric., Oil World, news agencies, other specialized publications, own estimates
Oil and meal extraction rates for trade and domestic use	Min. of agric., Oil World, news agencies, other specialized publications, own estimates
Import prices	Oil World

# Hides and Skins

## Country Balance Sheets (HCBS)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	EST
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Kaison CHANG
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.2.7.10
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO4

### Who has mandated the activity

FAO Governing Bodies (CCP); FAO Statutory Bodies (IGGs)

### Main users of the activity

University and research centres; international organizations; other (COMESA, ESALIA)

### Description of the activity

Monitoring and maintenance of annual production and trade data for hides and skins through collection of reported data from official and unofficial sources supplemented by estimations and forecasting of own values when official data are not available. Information collected is analysed and processed to compile the World Statistical Compendium for Raw Hides and Skins, Leather and Leather Footwear, issued every year and disseminated through the EST Web site.

### Coverage

#### items

Livestock, three items: bovine, sheep and lambs, goats and kids; raw hides and skins, three items: bovine hides and skins, sheepskins and lambskins, goatskins and kidskins; leather, three items: heavy leather (from bovine animals), light leather (from bovine animals, from sheep and goats); leather shoes, one item

#### geographical

World

#### years

1965 to present

#### other

Data are collected for the calendar year

### Statistical classifications

Harmonized System (HS)

### Frequency of data collection

On a continuous basis; update once a year

### Method of data collection

Data harvesting (UN Comtrade Web site, Faostat, GTIS, XCBS)

### Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions

No

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

UN Comtrade and GTIS

**type of data**

Trade data

**Type of output**

HCBS divisional database; World Statistical Compendium for Raw Hides and Skins, Leather and Leather Footwear; Market Review for Hides and Skins and Outlook; ad hoc contributions. Usually completed by December/January

**Software used**

Visual Basic

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Once a year

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

Usually in December/January

**Methods of dissemination**

EST Hides and Skins web page and the Hides and Skins Statistical Compendium

**Links to further supportive information**

- EST Hides and Skins web page: [www.fao.org/economic/est/est-commodities/hides-skins/en/](http://www.fao.org/economic/est/est-commodities/hides-skins/en/)
- Hides and Skins Statistical Compendium:  
[www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/est/COMM\\_MARKETS\\_MONITORING/Hides\\_Skins/Documents/COMPENDIUM2013.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/est/COMM_MARKETS_MONITORING/Hides_Skins/Documents/COMPENDIUM2013.pdf)

APPENDIX

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Livestock population (bovine animals, sheep, goats), quantity	FAOSTAT, MCBS (EST Meat database)
Slaughterings of bovine and ovine animals, quantity	FAOSTAT, MCBS (EST Meat database)
Imports of raw hides and skins by animal of origin, quantity	Comtrade, GTIS
Exports of raw hides and skins by animal of origin, quantity and monetary value	Comtrade, GTIS
Imports of heavy leather (bovine animals), quantity	Comtrade, GTIS
Imports of light leather by animal of origin, quantity	Comtrade, GTIS
Exports of heavy leather (bovine animals), quantity and monetary value	Comtrade, GTIS
Exports of light leather by animal of origin, quantity and monetary value	Comtrade, GTIS
Imports of leather shoes, number of pairs	Comtrade, GTIS
Exports of leather shoes, number of pairs and monetary value	Comtrade, GTIS
Prices for hides and skins and selected commodities, monetary value	Comtrade, FAOSTAT

# Jute and Hard Fibres Country Balance Sheets (JCBS)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	EST
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Kaison CHANG
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.2.7.11
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO4

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Governing Bodies (CCP); FAO Statutory Bodies (IGGs)

## Main users of the activity

University and research centres; international organizations; media

## Description of the activity

Information on jute and kenaf and hard fibres (abaca, sisal and coir): data on jute, kenaf and allied fibres and hard fibres is collected, classified and processed. Balance sheets are created and formats are customized.

## Coverage

### items

- Jute, Kenaf, Allied fibres:
  - jute fibre
  - jute goods (yarn, sacking, hessian, carpet backing, new sacks)
- Abaca:
  - abaca fibre
  - abaca manufactured products (twine, cordage/ropes, pulp, handicrafts)
- Sisal:
  - sisal fibre
  - sisal manufactured products (twine, cordage/ropes)
- Phique (Colombia)
- Coir:
  - coir fibre (mattress, bristle, twisted/curled, pith)
  - coir yarn
  - coir manufactured products (yarn, mats/matting, rugs/carpets, rubberised products, Geo Fabrics, cordage/ropes, coir products, mats n.e.s. )

### geographical

World coverage, but for some items information is available for major countries only

### years

1970/1980 – 2012

## Statistical classifications

Harmonized System (HS)

## Frequency of data collection

Continuous. However, the major update occurs when we receive the completed questionnaires

**Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

March

**Method of data collection**

Electronic questionnaire; publications, news agencies etc. (IMF); others (Comtrade and GTIS)

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

FAOSTAT

**type of data**

Comparison of production figures

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

Comtrade

**type of data**

Trade data

**Type of output**

JCBS, Statistical bulletin and current situation documents (completed by October/November)

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Once a year

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

Usually September/October

**Methods of dissemination**

Internet and publications, current market situation documents, statistical bulletin

**Links to further supportive information**

[www.fao.org/economic/est/est-commodities/jute-hard-fibres/en](http://www.fao.org/economic/est/est-commodities/jute-hard-fibres/en)

**APPENDIX**

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Stocks of fibre	Questionnaire
Area sown	Questionnaire
Area harvested	Questionnaire
Production of fibres by type, quantity (weight)	Questionnaire
Export of fibres by type, quantity (weight)	Questionnaire, Comtrade and Gtis
Export of fibres by type, monetary value	Questionnaire, Comtrade and Gtis
Import of fibres by type, quantity (weight)	Questionnaire, Comtrade and Gtis
Production of manufactured goods, quantity (weight)	Questionnaire, Comtrade and Gtis
Stocks of manufactured goods, quantity (weight)	Questionnaire, Comtrade and Gtis
Export of manufactured goods, quantity (weight)	Questionnaire, Comtrade and Gtis
Export of manufactured goods, monetary value	Questionnaire, Comtrade and Gtis
Import of manufactured goods, quantity (weight)	Questionnaire, Comtrade and Gtis

# Agricultural investment: machinery and equipment (FAOSTAT)

<b>Status:</b>	new in 2014-2015
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Sangita DUBEY (team leader)
<b>Contributors (FAO officers):</b>	Ilio FORNASERO
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.2.10.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO4

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Statutory Bodies (AFCAS, APCAS, IICA); other (FAO Strategic Framework)

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; international organizations; media; private sector and investors; NGOs and other civil society associations (farmers associations)

## Description of the activity

Collection of selected agricultural machinery equipment imported and exported, in values and quantities. Later methodology will be revised to obtain data on machinery produced and machinery life cycle, which together with machinery trade will help estimate the machinery component of agricultural capital stock.

## Coverage

### items

Agricultural machinery equipment: 1. Ploughs 2. Disc Harrows 3. Other cultivators 4. Seeders/planters 5. Manure spreaders and Fertilizer distributors 6. Rollers/soil preparers 7. Parts for item 6; 8. Harvesters and threshers 9. Balers 10. Combines; 11. Other threshing machinery 12. Root or tuber harvesting machines 13. Milking machines 14. Dairy machines 15. Parts for 13 and 14; 16. Pressers/crushers for wine and juice 17. Machinery for preparing animal feed stuffs 18. Poultry incubators and brooders 19. Other poultry keeping machinery 20. Bee-keeping machines 21. Parts for 18; 22. Parts for 20; 23. Pedestrian controlled tractors; 24. Track-laying tractors; 25. Other wheeled tractors

### geographical

World

### years

1961-2012 (revised methodology and expanded product list to cover 1995-2012)

### other description of the coverage

Trade data are being harvested through Comtrade. Methodology for production and use data will be revised later in 2014, in collaboration with the private sector, to obtain estimates for production and machinery life, which together with trade data will be used to estimate machinery in use for capital stock estimations.

## Statistical classifications

Being revised to use the Harmonized System.

**Frequency of data collection**

Annual

**Method of data collection**

Data harvesting; publications, news agencies etc.

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

No

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

UNSD through Comtrade

**type of data**

Machinery trade data

**International organization collecting similar data**

UNSD Comtrade for trade data

**Type of output**

FAOSTAT database

**Software used**

Microsoft Excel, SAS

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Annual

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

Autumn 2014

**Methods of dissemination**

FAO Statistical Yearbook, CD-ROM and on FAOSTAT Web site

**Links to further supportive information**Internal Web site: <http://faostat.local.fao.org/site/576/default.aspx#ancor>External Web site: <http://faostat.fao.org/site/576/default.aspx>**APPENDIX***List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

Variables and indicators	Sources
Import of agricultural machinery (quantity and monetary value – US\$)	FAO agricultural machinery and equipment questionnaire and UN Comtrade
Export of agricultural machinery (quantity and monetary value – US\$)	FAO agricultural machinery and equipment questionnaire and UN Comtrade

# Structural analysis statistics in agriculture, including capital stock statistics (FAOSTAT)

<b>Status:</b>	new in 2014-2015
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Jan KARLSSON (technical focal point), Sangita DUBEY (team leader)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.2.10.2
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO4

## **Who has mandated the activity**

The Department/Division; FAO Statutory Bodies (AFCAS, APCAS, IICA); MoUs with other organizations (Eurostat, UNSD)

## **Main users of the activity**

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; media; NGOs and other civil society organizations

## **Description of the activity**

Compilation of a national accounts-based analytical database with structural statistics on the industry "Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery (ISIC rev. 3:A+B)" covering value-added, gross output, employment, compensation of employees, gross fixed capital formation, consumption of fixed capital and net and gross capital stock. Based on these variables a number of indicators are constructed. The database covers over 200 countries/areas for the period 1970-2011. The main sources are: UNSD, the OECD STAN database, the World KLEMS database and the World Input Output database. A substantial amount of data are imputed or estimated by FAO, hence, the database is an analytical database.

## **Coverage**

### **items**

All variables are for the industry: "Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery (ISIC Rev. 3: A+B)" except GDP and Gross fixed capital formation for the total economy (GFC F-Tot)

### **geographical**

World

### **years**

1970-2011

## **Statistical classifications**

ISIC rev. 3

## **Frequency of data collection**

To be decided – probably annual

## **Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

No questionnaires

**Method of data collection**

Others (download from selected international organizations)

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

No

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

UNSD, OECD, World KLEMS and WIOD

**type of data**

Value-added, gross output, gross fixed capital formation, consumption of fixed capital, net capital stock, gross capital stock, employment and compensation of employees

**International organization collecting similar data**

UNSD and OECD but not in a consolidated format or by global coverage

**Type of output**

Initially a FAOSTAT test database (completed by end of 2014)

**Software used**

Initially only Microsoft Excel

**Frequency of data dissemination**

To be defined, probably annual

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

To be decided

**Methods of dissemination**

Internet, FAO Statistical Yearbook

**Links to further supportive information**

To be decided

APPENDIX

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Value-added in current and constant 2005 prices, national currencies and US\$	UNSD, OECD STAN database, World KLEMS database and World Input Output Database
Gross output in current prices and US\$	UNSD, OECD STAN database, World KLEMS database and World Input Output Database
Gross fixed capital formation in current and constant 2005 prices, national currencies and US\$	UNSD, OECD STAN database, World KLEMS database and World Input Output Database
Consumption of fixed capital in current and constant 2005 prices, national currencies and US\$	UNSD, OECD STAN database, World KLEMS database and World Input Output Database
Gross and net capital stock in current and constant prices, national currencies and US\$	UNSD, OECD STAN database, World KLEMS database and World Input Output Database
Employment and compensation of employees	UNSD, OECD STAN database, World KLEMS database and World Input Output Database
<b>INDICATORS:</b>	
Value-added / GDP	
Value-added /Employment	
Consumption of fixed capital (CFC)/ Value-added	
Gross fixed capital formation/Value-added (GFCF/VA)	
(GFCF-Tot/GDP)/(GFCF/VA)	
GFCF/Net capital stock (NCS)	
NCS / Gross capital stock	
Value-added/Gross Output	
Compensation of employees/Value-added	
Net capital stock/Value-added	
Gross fixed capital formation (total economy)/GDP (GFCF-Tot/GDP)	
GFCF / CFC	
CFC / NCS	

# Country investment profile

<b>Status:</b>	new in 2014-2015
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Brian CARISMA (technical focal point), Sangita DUBEY (team leader)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.2.10.3
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO4

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Statutory Bodies (COAG, AFCAS, APCAS, IICA); the Department/Division

## Description of the activity

Country Investment Profiles provide a decomposition of the sources of investment financing used to finance gross capital formation in agriculture (i.e. growth in capital stock), including domestic/foreign and public/private sources of financing, which include domestic Government Expenditures in Agriculture (GEA), Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Agriculture, Foreign Direct Investment, Credit to Agriculture and the residual savings, which includes foreign remittances, personal/family savings and informal lending/borrowing.

## Main objectives or issues of the activity

Country Investment Profiles will provide a comparison of the relative importance of various sources of investment financing across countries and help identify the relationship between high investment countries and the availability of formal financing.

## Coverage

### items

Agriculture, Forestry Fishing and Hunting comprises: Agriculture (Includes crops and livestock), Forestry (includes forest crops in addition to timber), Fishing and Hunting (includes commercial fishing and hunting and fishing and hunting for sport that takes place outside of natural parks and reserves)

### geographical

World

### years

To be determined, subject to availability of source data

## Type of output

FAOStat database and analytical release

## Software used

Excel, SAS and others to be determined

## Methods of dissemination

Internet – FAOSTAT and ESS web page (not yet available)

# Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

<b>Status:</b>	new in 2014-2015
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Brian CARISMA (technical focal point), Sangita DUBEY (team leader)
<b>Contributors (FAO officers):</b>	Ilio FORNASERO, Daniela DI FILIPPO
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.2.10.4
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO4

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Statutory Bodies (COAG, AFCAS, APCAS, IICA; the Department/Division

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; international organizations; donors; private sector and investors

## Coverage

### items

To be determined

### geographical

World

### years

To be determined

## Statistical classifications

Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting is comprised of: agriculture (includes crops and livestock), forestry (includes forest crops in addition to timber), fishing and hunting (includes commercial fishing and hunting and fishing and hunting for sport that takes place outside of natural parks and reserves)

## Frequency of data collection

Annual

## Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched

No questionnaire currently intended

## Method of data collection

Data harvesting

## Data collected in cooperation with other IOs

UNCTAD

## type of data

UNCTAD data on foreign direct investment

## International organization collecting similar data

UNCTAD collects FDI at the total economy level

**Type of output**

FAOStat database and analytical release

**Software used**

To be determined (likely to include Excel, SAS, R)

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Annual

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

To be determined

**Methods of dissemination**

FAOstat database and analytical release

# Government expenditure in agriculture: collection, validation and dissemination of updated statistics (FAOSTAT)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Brian CARISMA (technical focal point), Sangita DUBEY (team leader)
<b>Contributors (FAO officers):</b>	Anne-Pauline BIOLLEY
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.2.11.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO1

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Statutory Bodies (APCAS 2012 and AFCAS 2013)

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; international organizations; donors; private sector and investors

## Description of the activity

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 of agriculture and rural development by African countries, as well as for assessing investments in agricultural and rural development.

## Coverage

### items

Government expenditure in agriculture:

- agriculture, forestry fishing and hunting is comprised of: agriculture (includes crops and livestock), forestry (includes forest crops in addition to timber), fishing and hunting (includes commercial fishing and hunting and fishing and hunting for sport that takes place outside of natural parks and reserves)
- environmental protection - focus on: protection of biodiversity and landscape and R&D environmental protection

### geographical

World

### years

2001 to the last available year

### other

Data cover all government sectors and the breakdown into recurrent/capital expenditure

## Statistical classifications used

Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG)

**Frequency of data collection**

Annual

**Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

30 May

**Method of data collection**

Data harvesting; electronic questionnaire; publications, news agencies etc;

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

No

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

IMF

**type of data**

Government budget allocation for the agricultural sector and for environmental protection

**International organization collecting similar data**

IMF in its Government Finance Statistics and the European Commission in its Eurostat's database

**Type of output**

FAOSTAT database (already available, regularly updated)

**Software used**

NET C# and Microsoft Excel

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Annual

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

30 September

**Methods of dissemination**

FAO Statistical Yearbooks and on the FAO Web site:

- <http://faostat.fao.org/site/533/default.aspx#ancor>
- [www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-publications/ess-yearbook/en/](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-publications/ess-yearbook/en/)

**Links to further supportive information**

ESS Web site - Government expenditure on agriculture and rural development:

[www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-economic/ess-expenditure/en](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-economic/ess-expenditure/en)

*APPENDIX*

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Government expenditure, total outlays in monetary value (constant and current prices in LC and US\$)	FAO questionnaire, IMF Government Finance Statistics, Eurostat database, and national sources
Government expenditure for agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting in monetary value (constant and current prices in LC and US\$)	FAO questionnaire, IMF Government Finance Statistics, Eurostat database, and national sources
Government expenditure for environmental protection in monetary value (constant and current prices in LC and US\$)	FAO questionnaire, IMF Government Finance Statistics, Eurostat database, and national sources
Government expenditure for agriculture, forestry, in % of total outlays and in % of agriculture value added	Compiled by ESS based on FAOSTAT data and World Bank WDI Indicators
Government expenditure for environmental protection, in % of total outlays	Compiled by ESS based on FAOSTAT data

# Official Development Assistance (ODA) to agriculture

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Sangita DUBEY (team leader)
<b>Contributors (FAO officers):</b>	Anne-Pauline BIOLLEY, Brian CARISMA, Daniela DI FILIPPO
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.2.11.2
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO1

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Statutory (AFCAS, APCAS, IICA); other (FAO Strategic Framework)

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; international organizations; NGOs and other civil society organizations

## Description of the activity

The ODA 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 and rural development in a broad sense as to include agriculture, forestry, fisheries, land and water, agro-industries, environment, manufacturing of agricultural inputs and machinery, regional and river development, rural development, basic nutrition education and assistance for food aid or food security. Indicator variables also enable analysis of flows to the three key industrial subsectors: agriculture (crop and animal husbandry), forestry, and fisheries (including training, extension and research). It also includes variables on the relative orientation to agriculture  $((\text{ODA to Agriculture}/\text{Total ODA})/(\text{Value Added from Agriculture}/\text{GDP}))$  and indicator variables to aggregate flows by sub-purposes, such as Food Security/Food Aid, Agriculture and Rural Development (FSARD).

## Coverage

### Geographical

World – ODA recipients are approximately 170 developing countries.

### Years

1973-2012

### other

The dataset covers the period from 1973 to 2012 for which data are available for about 50 bilateral (countries) and 30 multilateral donors. The bilateral donors group includes the members of DAC formed by OECD, as well as non-DAC donors, such as Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates. Multilateral donors include 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.

## Statistical classifications

OECD list of CRS (Creditor Reporting System) purpose codes

(<http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/purposecodessectorclassification.htm>).

The ODA classification system corresponds to the OECD CRS system and refers to both broad definitions of agriculture and rural development and the three industrial subsectors. Given that most donors report their aid activities to the OECD, FAO has adopted the CRS list of purposes to ensure consistency. However, FAO augments the CRS data by including purposes-related to food security and food aid, basic nutrition education and rural water development, as well as agro-industry, fisheries industries and fertilizer mining/production and uses UNSD data on Agriculture Value Added and GDP to create new and relevant statistical measures, such as an Agriculture Orientation Index.

#### **Frequency of data collection**

Annual

#### **Method of data collection**

Data harvesting; publications, news agencies etc.

#### **Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

AGS (consulted on indicator development)

#### **type of data**

Data on FAO flows should eventually be added in from the Field Programme Management Information System (FPMIS), maintained by the TC Department.

#### **Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

OECD on ODA/OOF flows (consulted on data harvesting and publications); UNSD for country-level measurement of GDP and Agriculture Value-Added

#### **type of data**

Creditor Reporting System database (CSV format); UNSD (manual downloads)

#### **International organization collecting similar data**

The OECD is the source/primary collector of this data and cover ODA/OOF for all purposes, including those covered by this FAOSTAT domain. OECD also publishes analyses specific to the broad Agriculture sector.

#### **Type of output**

FAOSTAT data and metadata on FOASTAT, analytical (CSV) database with data dictionary and document on process and indicators on the ESS Web site, media release/analysis to accompany data dissemination on the ESS Web site

#### **Software used**

Excel, SAS, STATA

#### **Frequency of data dissemination**

Annual

#### **Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

June/July 2014

#### **Methods of dissemination**

FAOSTAT Investment domain to be expanded in 2014, ESS Web site  
FAO Statistical Yearbook, Summary of World Food and Agricultural Statistics

**Links to further supportive information**

[www.oecd.org/dac/stats/purposecodessectorclassification.htm](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/purposecodessectorclassification.htm)

**APPENDIX**

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Grants	OECD-CRS
Loans (concessional and non concessional)	OECD-CRS
Total ODA and OOF to agriculture in terms of grants and concessional and non concessional loans, by donor, recipient and purpose	OECD-CRS
Gross Domestic Product and Value-Added to Agriculture	UNSD
Indicator variables for flows to the three subsectors and their aggregate (agriculture, forestry and fishing) Indicator variable for flows for broad Agriculture and Rural Development purposes (Agritot). Indicator variable for flows to support Food Security/Food Aid, broad Agricultural sector and Rural Development (FSARD) Agriculture Orientation Index (ratio of relative ODA to Agriculture/ratio of relative Value-Added from Agriculture)	OECD-CRS

# Credit to agriculture

<b>Status:</b>	new in 2014-2015
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Sangita DUBEY (team leader)
<b>Contributors (FAO officers):</b>	Daniela DI FILIPPO
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.2.11.3
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO4

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Statutory (AFCAS, APCAS, IICA); other (FAO Strategic Framework)

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; international organizations; media

## Description of the activity

The Credit to Agriculture dataset contains the amount of loans and advances given by the private banking sector to this specific area. The loans are granted to farmers or to rural households, to agricultural cooperatives and to any agri-related businesses. The credit purpose refers to agriculture in a broad sense as to include agriculture, forestry, fisheries and mining. For some countries the subsectors are completely specified and indicator variables also enable separate analysis on: 1. Agriculture (crop and animal husbandry). 2. Forestry. 3. Fisheries. The dataset also include variables on the total credit given to the economy. This enables analysis on the relative orientation of credit to agriculture (Credit to Agriculture/ Credit to the Economy).

## Coverage

### geographical

One hundred and one countries (Armenia, Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Barbados, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Aruba, Belize, Bulgaria, Canada, Sri Lanka, Costa Rica, Azerbaijan, Benin, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Côte d'Ivoire, Kazakhstan, Jamaica, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Kenya, Cambodia, Liberia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Montserrat, Morocco, Mozambique, Republic of Moldova, Namibia, Nepal, Vanuatu, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Guinea-Bissau, Timor-Leste, Qatar, Rwanda, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Suriname, Tajikistan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Oman, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uganda, Ukraine, United States of America, Burkina Faso, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Ethiopia, Yemen, Zambia, Belgium, Anguilla, Serbia, Sudan)

### years

1991–2013

### other

Time coverage is not the same for every country.

## Statistical classifications

No official classification, though ESS is trying to harmonize industrial sectors (the measure of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing), to ISIC Rev 4.0, as much as possible. This is a new area of work, for which central banks, the compilers and publishers of country-level data, do not use a consistent

classification or measure of industrial sectors (including agriculture, forestry and fishing) or credit, and for which metadata is often missing.

**Frequency of data collection**

Annual

**Method of data collection**

Data harvesting; publications, news agencies etc.

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

AGS provides support in identifying official country-level data sources and publications and country contacts.

**type of data**

None

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

No

**International organization collecting similar data**

No

**Type of output**

FAOSTAT data and metadata to be published on FAOSTAT, analytical (CSV) database with data dictionary and process document on the ESS Web site, media release/analysis to accompany data dissemination on the ESS Web site (completed by late August 2014).

**Software used**

Excel, SAS, STATA

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Annual

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

Late August 2014

**Methods of dissemination**

FAOSTAT Investment domain to be expanded in 2014, ESS Web site  
FAO Statistical Yearbook, Summary of World Food and Agricultural Statistics

*APPENDIX*

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Credit to Agriculture (broad definition)	Central Banks
Credit to Agriculture (strict definition)	
Credit to Forestry	
Credit to Fishery	
Credit to total economy	

# Forest products statistics on production and trade

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	FOE
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Arvydas LEBEDYS
<b>Contributors (FAO officers):</b>	Yanshu LI
<b>Contributors (other organizations):</b>	International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO); UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE); Statistical Office of the European Union (DG - Eurostat)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.3.1.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO4

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Basic Texts; MoUs with other organizations (Intersecretariat Working Group on Forest Sector Statistics - members: FAO Forestry Department, Eurostat, ITTO, UNECE and OECD); FAO Governing Bodies (Conference); the Department/Division; FAO Statutory Bodies (Advisory Committee on Sustainable Forest-based Industries (ACSFI); Joint FAO/UNECE Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management)

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; donors; media; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors

## Description of the activity

Since 1999, 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 Union (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 (one to two workshops every year) organized jointly with partner organizations (ITTO/UNECE/Eurostat).

## Coverage

### items

Forest products: 53 items and 21 item groups (aggregates)

### geographical

World

### years

From 1961-2012 (data for 2013-2014 will be added in 2014-2015)

## Statistical classifications

FAO forest product list (aligned with HS) and definitions

**Frequency of data collection**

Annual

**Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

Every year in May

**Method of data collection**

Paper questionnaire; data harvesting (national statistical publications, UN Comtrade); electronic questionnaire; publications, news agencies

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

FAO Statistics Division (ESS), FAOSTAT

**type of data**

Data are provided to ESS for dissemination on FAOSTAT.

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

Eurostat, ITTO and UNECE

**type of data**

Joint data collection on all variables, different countries are contacted by each agency, received responses are shared between all collaborating agencies (FAO, Eurostat, ITTO, UNECE).

**International organization collecting similar data**

UN Statistics Division (complementary data)

**Type of output**

Database, FAOSTAT and FAO Yearbook of Forest Products

**Software used**

SAS, Excel

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Annual

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

July (preliminary data) and December (final data)

**Methods of dissemination**

Primarily FAOSTAT-Forestry ([http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/download/F/\\*/E](http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/download/F/*/E)), CD-ROM copy and FAO Yearbook of Forest Products (hardcopy and PDF online at: [www.fao.org/forestry/statistics/80570](http://www.fao.org/forestry/statistics/80570)), 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.

**Links to further supportive information**

- Web site of FAO's statistical programme for forest products: [www.fao.org/forestry/statistics](http://www.fao.org/forestry/statistics)
- FAO forest product list and definitions: [www.fao.org/forestry/statistics/80572](http://www.fao.org/forestry/statistics/80572)
- Questionnaire and definitions: [www.fao.org/forestry/statistics/80572/en](http://www.fao.org/forestry/statistics/80572/en)

*APPENDIX*

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Production, quantity (cubic meters or tonnes)	Questionnaire or statistical yearbooks, market reports or other sources
Import, quantity (cubic meters or tonnes)	Questionnaire or statistical yearbooks, UN Comtrade database, market reports or other sources
Import, monetary value (US\$)	Questionnaire or statistical yearbooks, UN Comtrade database, market reports or other sources
Export, quantity (cubic meters or tonnes)	Questionnaire or statistical yearbooks, UN Comtrade database, market reports or other sources
Export, monetary value (US\$)	Questionnaire or statistical yearbooks, UN Comtrade database, market reports or other sources

# Global capture production statistics (FishStat)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	FIPS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Luca GARIBALDI
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.4.1.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## **Who has mandated the activity**

FAO Basic Texts; the Department/Division; FAO Statutory Bodies (CWP)

## **Main users of the activity**

University and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; media; private sector and investors

## **Description of the activity**

Annual update of the FAO Global Capture Production database. Data reported by countries are carefully checked and, when the figures are questionable, the national correspondent is consulted for clarifications. If a country does not report its catches or those provided are considered as not reliable, FAO estimates the missing data and marks them in the database with an 'F'. Official data can sometimes be complemented or replaced if better data of other origins are available (e.g. those compiled by the regional fishery bodies managing tuna resources).

## **Coverage**

### **items**

Almost 2.000 species items (freshwater, brackish-water and marine species of fish, crustaceans, mollusks and other aquatic animals and plants)

### **geographical**

Global (240 countries and areas in 26 FAO Major Fishing Areas for statistical purposes)

### **years**

1950 onwards

## **Statistical classifications**

Concepts, classifications and methodologies used follow the standards defined by the CWP on Fishery Statistics.

- ASFIS List of Species for Fishery statistical purposes
- FAO International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants (ISSCAAP)
- FAO Major Fishing Areas for statistical purposes

## **Frequency of data collection**

Annual

## **Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

Questionnaires are dispatched end of April-mid May

**Method of data collection**

Electronic questionnaire; others (direct contact with statistical offices of various organizations and other partners such as regional fishery bodies)

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

No

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

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), Southeast Atlantic Fisheries organization (SEAFO), South Pacific Regional Fishery Management Organization (SPRFMO), Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC).

**type of data**

Capture production

**International organization collecting similar 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.

**Type of output**

Database (completed by the end of February every year)

**Software used**

Excel, Access, FAO FI Working System

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Annual

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

End of February every year

**Methods of dissemination**

- FishstatJ (downloadable at: [www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en));
- CD-ROM of FAO Yearbook of Fisheries and Aquaculture Statistics ([ftp://ftp.fao.org/FI/CDrom/CD\\_yearbook\\_2011/index.htm](ftp://ftp.fao.org/FI/CDrom/CD_yearbook_2011/index.htm));
- Online query panel ([www.fao.org/fishery/topic/16140/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/topic/16140/en)).

**Links to further supportive information**

- Questionnaires: <ftp://ftp.fao.org/fi/STAT/e-questionnaires>
- Global Capture Production: [www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-capture-production/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-capture-production/en)
- FAO Global Capture Production database updated to 2012 – Summary information: <ftp://ftp.fao.org/FI/STAT/Overviews/CaptureStatistics2012.pdf>
- Fishery Resources Monitoring System (FIRMS): <http://firms.fao.org/firms/en>
- Atlas of Tuna and Billfish Catches: [www.fao.org/figis/geoserver/tunaatlas/](http://www.fao.org/figis/geoserver/tunaatlas/)
- Global Tuna Catches by Stock: [www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/tuna-catches/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/tuna-catches/en)

APPENDIX

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Capture production, quantity (tonnes or number) by country, fishing area and species item	National offices concerned with fishery statistics; regional bodies collecting catch statistics

# Regional capture production statistics (FishStat-RFBs)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	FIPS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Luca GARIBALDI
<b>Contributors (other organizations):</b>	CECAF (Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic), RECOFI (Regional Commission for Fisheries), SEAFO (South East Atlantic Fisheries Organization).
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.4.1.2
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## Who has mandated the activity

Other intergovernmental bodies (International Commission for the Southeast Atlantic Fisheries - ICSEAF, SEAFO); FAO Statutory Bodies (CECAF, RECOFI)

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; international organizations

## Description of the activity

Annual update of 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.

## Coverage

### items

- CECAF: 287 species items as caught by 74 countries or areas in 15 statistical divisions
- RECOFI: 175 species items as caught by 8 countries or areas in 2 statistical divisions
- SEAFO: 196 species items as caught by 44 countries or areas in 22 statistical divisions

### geographical

- CECAF: Eastern Central Atlantic
- RECOFI: Gulf and Oman Sea
- SEAFO: Southeast Atlantic

### Years

- CECAF: 1970 onward (updated to 2012 in May-June 2014)
- RECOFI: 1986 onward (updated to 2012 in May-June 2014)
- SEAFO: 1975 onward (updated to 2012 in May-June 2014)

## Statistical classifications

- ASFIS List of Species for Fishery Statistics Purposes
- FAO International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants (ISSCAAP)
- FAO Statistical Divisions by FAO Major Fishing Areas for statistical purposes

## Frequency of data collection

Annual

## Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched

STATLANT questionnaires are dispatched around end of April-mid May

**Method of data collection**

Electronic questionnaire; others (direct contact with statistical offices in the various organizations)

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

No

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

CECAF, RECOFI, SEAFO (regional organizations)

**type of data**

Capture production

**International organization collecting similar data**

No other IOs disseminate the same information

**Type of output**

Database

**Software used**

Excel, Access, FAO FI Working System

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Annual

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

May-June of the following year

**Methods of dissemination**

- FishstatJ (downloadable at: [www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en));
- Online query panel ([www.fao.org/fishery/topic/16140/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/topic/16140/en))

**Links to further supportive information**

- STATLANT Questionnaires: <ftp://ftp.fao.org/fi/STAT/e-questionnaires>
- CECAF Capture Production: [www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/cecaf-capture-production/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/cecaf-capture-production/en)
- RECOFI Capture Production: [www.fao.org/fishery/collection/recofi-capture-production/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/collection/recofi-capture-production/en)
- Southeast Atlantic Capture Production: [www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/seatl-capture-production/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/seatl-capture-production/en)

**APPENDIX**

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Capture production, quantity (tonnes) by country, statistical division and species item	National offices concerned with fishery statistics; regional bodies collecting catch statistics

# Global aquaculture production statistics (FishStat)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	FIPS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Xiaowei ZHOU
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.4.1.3
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## **Who has mandated the activity**

FAO Governing Bodies (Committee on Fisheries, Sub-Committee on Aquaculture (COFI/AQ)); the Department/Division

## **Main users of the activity**

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; media; private sector and investors

## **Description of the activity**

Annual update of the FAO Global Aquaculture Production database. Data reported by countries are carefully checked and, when the figures are questionable, the national correspondent is consulted for clarifications. If a country does not report its aquaculture production or those provided are considered as not reliable, FAO estimates the missing data and marks them in the database with an 'F'. Official data can sometimes be complemented or replaced if better data of other origins are available.

## **Coverage**

### **items**

Approximately 570 species items (fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic animals and plants/algae) separated by three water environments (freshwater, brackish, marine)

### **geographical**

Global (close to 200 countries and areas in 26 FAO Major Areas for fisheries and aquaculture statistical purposes)

### **years**

1950 onwards

## **Statistical classifications**

Concepts, classifications and methodologies used follow the standards defined by the CWP on Fishery Statistics:

- ASFIS List of Species for Fishery Statistics Purposes
- FAO International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants (ISSCAAP public).
- FAO Major Fishing Areas for statistical purposes

## **Frequency of data collection**

Annual

**Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

Questionnaires are dispatched at the end of April-mid May

**Method of data collection**

Data harvesting; electronic questionnaire; publications, news agencies etc.

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

Close collaboration with FIRA and decentralized offices

**type of data**

Collaboration for imputation of missing data

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

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)

**type of data**

Aquaculture production, facilities

**International organization collecting similar data**

None

**Type of output**

Database (completed by the end of February every year)

**Software used**

Excel, Access, FAO FI Working System

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Annual

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

End of February every year

**Methods of dissemination**

- FishstatJ (downloadable at: [www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en));
- CD-ROM of FAO Yearbook of Fisheries and Aquaculture Statistics ([ftp://ftp.fao.org/FI/CDrom/CD\\_yearbook\\_2011/index.htm](ftp://ftp.fao.org/FI/CDrom/CD_yearbook_2011/index.htm));
- Online query panel ([www.fao.org/fishery/topic/16140/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/topic/16140/en))

**Links to further supportive information**

- Questionnaires: <ftp://ftp.fao.org/fi/STAT/e-questionnaires> and are dispatched at the end of April-mid May.
- Global Aquaculture Production: [www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-aquaculture-production/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-aquaculture-production/en)
- FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (March 2014), FAO Global Aquaculture Production Volume and Value Statistics Database Updated to 2012: <ftp://ftp.fao.org/FI/STAT/Overviews/AquacultureStatistics2012.pdf>
- FAO aquaculture information products: [www.fao.org/fishery/aquaculture/information-products/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/aquaculture/information-products/en)

## APPENDIX

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Aquaculture production, quantity (tonnes) and value (gate price in US\$) by country, environment, production area and species item	Data reported by countries, supplemented by verifiable information from other sources, including academic reviews, consultants reports and other specialist literature

# Atlas of tuna and billfish catches (FishStat)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	FIRF
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Fabio CAROCCI
<b>Contributors (other organizations):</b>	Tuna Regional Fisheries Bodies: Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT), Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC). National Fisheries Institutions: Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.4.1.4
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## Who has mandated the activity

Other intergovernmental bodies (see list of contributing Organizations above); the Department/Division

## Main users of the activity

University and research centres (scientific community); international organizations; media (international press); other (visitors to the FI Web site including the general public and the and fisheries managers)

## Description of the activity

Catch statistics are collated on a regular basis (usually once every two years) from the Tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations and other international institutions for dissemination through a web-based Atlas.

## Coverage

### items

Twelve tuna and billfish species, four gear types

### geographical

World

### years

From 1950-2012

## Statistical classifications

Gear: International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishing Gear (ISSCFG)

Tuna and billfish species: ASFIS List of Species for Fishery Statistics Purposes

## Frequency of data collection

Annual or biannual

**Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

No questionnaire is dispatched

**Method of data collection**

Data harvesting (data harvesting from the Tuna RFMO's Web site); others (individual contacts)

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

FIPS and Fisheries Global Information System - Reference Table Management System (FIGIS RTMS)

**type of data**

Collaboration with FIPS to develop and implement a web-based application for the storage, harmonization and dissemination of the statistics in an appropriate format. The catch statistics database is integrated with FIGIS RTMS.

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

Tuna Regional Fisheries Bodies: Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT), Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) National Fisheries Institutions: Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA).

**type of data**

Aggregated catch data as text files or other format compatible with the requirements agreed among FIRF and the IOs

**International organization collecting similar 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.

**Type of output**

Web-based ATLAS made of a mapping interface and a statistical query panel

**Software used**

Data are processed in MS-Access database, stored in Oracle and disseminated through a web-based mapping and query interface developed within FIGIS.

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Annual or biannual

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

Annual or biannual

**Methods of dissemination**

Internet

**Links to further supportive information**

[www.fao.org/figis/geoserver/tunaatlas](http://www.fao.org/figis/geoserver/tunaatlas)

APPENDIX

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Catches by species, by gear and by water area, quantity (tonnes)	Tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations and other international Institutions

# Global nominal catches for major tuna stocks (FishStat)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	FIRF
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Fabio CAROCCI
<b>Contributors (other organizations):</b>	Tuna Regional Fisheries Bodies: Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna - CCSBT, Indian Ocean Tuna Commission – IOTC, International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the North Pacific Ocean – ISC, International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas – ICCAT, Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission – IATTC, Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission - WCPFC
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.4.1.5
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## **Who has mandated the activity**

Other intergovernmental bodies; the Department/Division

## **Main users of the activity**

University and research centres; international organizations; media

## **Description of the activity**

Regular update of catch statistics collated from the Tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations and other international institutions for dissemination through the web-query.

## **Coverage**

### **items**

Twenty six tuna and tuna-like stocks, six categories of gear types

### **geographical**

World

### **years**

From 1950-2010

## **Statistical classifications**

Gear: International Standard Statistical Classification of Gear Types

Tuna species: ASFIS List of Species for Fishery Statistics Purposes

## **Frequency of data collection**

Annual or biannual

## **Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

No questionnaire is dispatched

**Method of data collection**

Data harvesting (data harvesting from the Tuna RFMO's Web site); others (individual contacts)

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

FIPS and FIGIS RTMS

**type of data**

Collaboration with FIPS to develop and implement a web-based application for the storage, harmonization and dissemination of the statistics in an appropriate format. The catch statistics database is integrated with FIGIS RTMS.

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

Tuna Regional Fisheries Bodies: Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna – CCSBT, Indian Ocean Tuna Commission – IOTC, International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species in the North Pacific Ocean – ISC, International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas – ICCAT, Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission – IATTC, Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission – WCPFC.

**type of data**

Aggregated catch data as text files or other format compatible with the requirements agreed among FIRF and the IOs

**International organization collecting similar 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.

**Type of output**

Web-based statistical query panel presenting data in tabular and chart format

**Software used**

Data processed in MSAccess database, then stored in Oracle and disseminated through a web-based query panel

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Annual or biannual

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

Annual or biannual

**Methods of dissemination**

Internet

**Links to further supportive information**

- [www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/tuna-catches/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/tuna-catches/en)
- [www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/tuna-catches/query/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/tuna-catches/query/en)

**APPENDIX**

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Nominal catches by stocks and gear, quantity (tonnes)	Tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations and other international institutions

# Global production and trade of fisheries commodities statistics (FishStat)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	FIPS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Stefania VANNUCCINI
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.4.1.6
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Basic Texts; the Department/Division

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; media; private sector and investors

## Description of the activity

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.

## Coverage

### items

Fisheries commodities, approximately 900 items

### geographical

Global, more than 200 countries

### years

1976 onwards

## Statistical classifications

- (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 by major groups and divisions; HS 2007; SITC4; FAOSTAT.

## Frequency of data collection

Annual

## Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched

For production of preserved and processed production of the fisheries commodities questionnaire, FAO FI FC1 was sent to fisheries statistical offices in 129 countries, while the trade questionnaire,

FAO FI FRT, was sent to selected fisheries statistical offices (12 countries). Both questionnaires (production and trade questionnaires) are dispatched at the end of April-mid May

### **Method of data collection**

Data harvesting; electronic questionnaire; publications, news agencies etc.

### **Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

Data are shared with the FAO Statistics Division (ESS)

#### **type of data**

ESS is responsible for standard trade data requests sent by FAO to all reporting countries except the following:

- (a) 28 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 also exchanges data with UNSD via file transfer protocol.

### **Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

UNSD, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Eurostat

#### **type of data**

- for trade data: UN Comtrade if data are not available from FAO ESS. Eurostat for EU countries. International Monetary Fund (IMF) for exchange rates;
- for production data: Eurostat/Comext for Prodcom statistics for selected European countries.

### **International organization collecting similar data**

For trade data, UNSD Comtrade, but Comtrade disseminates trade data for fish and fishery products data more aggregated level compared to FAO FI (120 commodities against 900).

For production: none

### **Type of output**

Database; commodities section of the FAO Yearbook of Fisheries and Aquaculture Statistics (completed by April/May every year, but the effective dissemination schedule depends on the availability of the data, with a time frame of within six months upon receipt of the raw data)

### **Software used**

Excel, Access, FAO FI Working System

### **Frequency of data dissemination**

Annual

### **Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

April/May every year, but the effective dissemination schedule depends on the availability of the data, with a time frame of within six months upon receipt of the raw data

### **Methods of dissemination**

- FishstatJ (downloadable at: [www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en));
- CD-ROM of FAO Yearbook of Fisheries and Aquaculture Statistics ([ftp://ftp.fao.org/FI/CDrom/CD\\_yearbook\\_2011/index.htm](ftp://ftp.fao.org/FI/CDrom/CD_yearbook_2011/index.htm));
- Online query panel ([www.fao.org/fishery/topic/16140/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/topic/16140/en)).

### **Links to further supportive information**

- Questionnaires: <ftp://ftp.fao.org/fi/STAT/e-questionnaires>

- Fishery Commodities and Trade: [www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/en)
- UN comtrade: <http://comtrade.un.org/db/default.aspx>
- UN Statistics Division – International Merchandise Trade Statistics, Methodology: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/methodology%20imts.htm>
- UN Statistics Division – Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 4: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/sitcrev4.htm>
- WCO: [www.wcoomd.org/home.htm](http://www.wcoomd.org/home.htm)

#### APPENDIX

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Production of preserved and processed fisheries commodities, net weight quantity (tonnes)	National statistical office, ministry of fisheries, Eurostat/Prodcom
Import of fisheries commodities, net weight quantity (tonnes) and monetary value (US\$ 1 000)	UN Comtrade, national statistical office, custom office, GTA, Eurostat
Export of fisheries commodities, net weight quantity (tonnes) and monetary value (US\$ 1 000)	UN Comtrade, national statistical office, custom office, GTA, Eurostat
Re-export of fisheries commodities, net weight quantity (tonnes) and monetary value (US\$ 1 000)	UN Comtrade, national statistical office, custom office, GTA, Eurostat

# Globefish commodity analysis for all major commercial species

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	FIPM
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Audun LEM
<b>Contributors (other organizations):</b>	GLOBEFISH partners: AGRIMER, France - Division Observatoire Economique Etudes; ASMI, Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute; European Commission (DG FISH) Brussels, Belgium; Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación, Madrid, Spain; National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS/NOAA), Maryland, USA; Norwegian Seafood Council, Tromsø, Norway
<b>Source of funding:</b>	extra budgetary resources
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.4.1.7
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO4

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Statutory Bodies (FAO COFI and COFI Sub-Committee on Fish Trade (COFI FT))

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; international organizations; media; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors

## Description of the activity

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.

The information is the basis for analysis published in a number of GLOBEFISH and regular FAO reports and in reporting to COFI-FT and COFI. The information is also the basis for the fisheries contributions to FAO Food Outlook and the OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook.

## Coverage

### items

All major fishery commodities - twelve items

### geographical

Global

### years

Monthly prices, quarterly and yearly trade statistics

## Frequency of data collection

Monthly, quarterly and yearly. Collection is continuous.

## Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched

No questionnaire is dispatched (except for monthly prices). A request is sent out monthly to price correspondents for the product in question (e.g. fresh farmed Atlantic salmon, origin Norway, round, gutted, DDP France, size 3-4 kg).

**Method of data collection**

Paper questionnaire; data harvesting (national trade statistics); others (network of correspondents and FISH INFONetwork)

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

FIPS

**type of data**

Consumption, production, trade

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

No

**International organization collecting similar data**

GLOBEFISH is the only organization that collects and analyses data globally. Other bodies exist for specific commodities or limited to specific countries and regions.

**Type of output**

The collection of a data is the basis for analysis used in GLOBEFISH, FI (SOFIA) and ES (Food Outlook) publications. From 2011 also in the OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook

**Software used**

Excel

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Monthly for European fish prices; continuously on the Web site for all major trade information and market reports.

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

Around the 15th of every month for European Price Data; yearly for Commodity Updates; quarterly for Highlights; Food Outlook twice a year; OECD-FAO annually; SOFIA every two years

**Methods of dissemination**

Internet and publication.

**Links to further supportive information**

[www.globefish.org/homepage.html](http://www.globefish.org/homepage.html)

**APPENDIX**

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Trade flows	National stats and GLOBEFISH compilations
Prices	Industry correspondents
Market movements	Commodity specialists (internal/external)

# Global fleet statistics (FishStat)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	FIPS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Jennifer Gee
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.4.6.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## **Who has mandated the activity**

FAO Basic Texts; the Department/Division

## **Main users of the activity**

Policy-makers; university and research centres; NGOs and other civil society organizations

## **Description of the activity**

Annual update of the FAO Global Fleet Statistics database. Data reported by countries are carefully checked and, when the figures are questionable, the national correspondent is consulted for clarifications. If a country does not report or those provided are considered as not reliable, FAO estimates the missing data and marks them in the database with an 'F'. Due to general low quality of reported information and suspension of continuity introduced in 1998, it also requires collection and compilation of existing information; review, analysis and evaluation; redefining the target statistics; development of new methodology with additional data sources; and re-estimation of historical data.

## **Coverage**

### **items**

Vessel types: ten items; additional characteristics: decked/undecked; powered/non-powered; size categories: nine items

### **geographical**

Global (recent statistics only cover 60 major producers)

### **years**

1965-1998; 2000 onwards

### **other**

Statistics before and after suspensions are not comparable due to change of size reference from tonnage to length

## **Statistical classifications**

Concepts, classifications and methodologies used follow the standards defined by the CWP on Fishery Statistics.

- International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishery Vessels by Vessel Types (ISSCFV)
- International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishery Vessels by Length Classes

## **Frequency of data collection**

Annual

## **Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

Questionnaires are dispatched the end of April-mid May

**Method of data collection**

Data harvesting (information available through the Internet and other sources, national vessel registries RFBs authorized vessel list); electronic questionnaire; publications, news agencies etc. (national statistical yearbook); others (direct contact with national statistical offices and relevant technical departments)

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions division/service**

No

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

Eurostat, CCAMLR, CCSBT, GFCM, IATTC, IOTC, WCPFC

**type of data**

Fleet statistics, authorized vessel list

**International organization collecting similar data**

None

**Type of output**

Summary tabulation, inputs to analysis

**Software used**

Excel, Access, FAO FI Working System

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Due to low quality of data, discontinuity of series and substantial missing values, these statistics have not been disseminated except the summary table for major fisheries countries incorporated in the FI Yearbook.

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

End of February every year

**Methods of dissemination**

Summary table in the FI CD-ROM Yearbook  
([ftp://ftp.fao.org/FI/CDrom/CD\\_yearbook\\_2011/index.htm](ftp://ftp.fao.org/FI/CDrom/CD_yearbook_2011/index.htm))

**Links to further supportive information**

- Questionnaires FF1/ FF2: <ftp://ftp.fao.org/fi/STAT/e-questionnaires/BlancForms/>
- CWP Handbook of Fishery Statistical Standards - Section L: Fishery Fleet:  
[www.fao.org/fishery/cwp/handbook/L/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/cwp/handbook/L/en)

**APPENDIX**

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Total number, tonnage and engine power of active fishing vessels by flag countries, size categories, type of vessels, deck/undeck and availability of engine power	National statistical/fishery offices concerned with fishery statistics; publications/yearbook from national statistical offices; national vessel registries; RFBs authorized vessel list

# National Aquaculture Sector Overview (NASO) map collection

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	FIRA
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	José AGUILAR MANJARREZ
<b>Contributors (FAO Units):</b>	FIPS, CIOK
<b>Contributors (FAO officers):</b>	Valerio CRESPI (FIRA), Xiaowei ZHOU and Sachiko TSUJI (FIPS), Karl MORTEO (CIOK)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget; extra budgetary resources (TCPs and UTF from different countries around the world that have a spatial planning component)
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.4.1.4.6.2
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2; SO5

## Who has mandated the activity

The Department/Division; other (COFI Sub-Committee on Aquaculture)

## Main users of the activity

University and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; private sector and investors

## Description of the activity

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. Information is collected either at administrative level (state, province, district, etc.) or individual farm level.

## Coverage

### items

- Technologies: bag culture; barrage; basin, catch; bottom culture; cage; cage, fixed; cage floating; cage, submersible; collector (seed); dam; ditch, enclosure; farming, integrated; gher; hatchery; lagoon; lake; longline culture; mixed, off-bottom culture; paddy (field); pen; pond; pond, barrage; pond, diversion; pond, earthen; raceway; raft culture; ranching; silo; stakes; tank; other
- Environments: freshwater, brackish water and marine
- Species: there is a great variation on the number of cultured species from country-to-country. Number of species per country is available in FAOs Fishstat Plus

### geographical

Global

### years

The time period of the data at a subnational level that has been made available to FAO ranges from 2005–2009

### other

Information is collected either at administrative level (state, province, district, etc.) or individual farm level

**Statistical classifications**

The NASO maps collection used the terminology and classifications used in FIPS data collection forms that are sent to member countries.

**Frequency of data collection**

Given the current lack of funds we cannot set frequency of data collection. At present data is collected when there are opportunities in TCPs, UTFs or EBF related projects.

**Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

No questionnaires *per se* are dispatched; a country-specific Excel form is prepared for the countries to complete.

**Method of data collection**

Others (an Excel form is prepared for each country)

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

Close collaboration with FIPS (FIPS collects similar information but only at national level)

**type of data**

National level data is imported from FIPS

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

No

**International organization collecting similar data**

No other organization collects and disseminate the same or similar data. Complementary country initiatives are available on the NASO map Web site.

**Type of output**

Funds permitting, a complete database for the globe could be created and related papers and articles could be produced. It is an ongoing activity which should ideally be updated regularly for all countries (i.e. once a year or at least every five years for the top aquaculture producing countries). We have already prepared some training material.

**Software used**

Excel, Google map

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Continuous on Web site

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

Continuous on Web site

**Methods of dissemination**

Internet

**Links to further supportive information**

- NASO Web site: [www.fao.org/fishery/naso-maps](http://www.fao.org/fishery/naso-maps)
- Complementary country initiatives: [www.fao.org/fishery/naso-maps/country-initiatives/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/naso-maps/country-initiatives/en)
- Training material: [www.fao.org/docrep/018/i3103b/i3103b00.htm](http://www.fao.org/docrep/018/i3103b/i3103b00.htm)

**APPENDIX**

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Name, geographic coordinates and administrative location of farms	Focal points of the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Statistics and Information Service for country statistics are contacted to provide relevant information, however, when focal points are not readily available, then recognized national aquaculture experts and/or aquaculture statisticians from a broad range of institutions who have worked with FAO are consulted.
Cultured species	
Technologies used (e.g. pond, barrage, cage, tank)	
Culture system (e.g. extensive, semi-extensive, intensive)	
Environment (e.g. freshwater, brackish water, marine water)	
Farm characteristics: number of employees	
Farm characteristics: surface area	
Farm characteristics: number of rearing units	
Farm characteristics: source of water	
Farm characteristics: land tenure	
Production in quantity and ex-farm price	
Seed input quantity and type of inputs	

# Producer prices and indices of agricultural commodities (FAOSTAT)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Fabiana CERASA (technical focal point), Sangita DUBEY (team leader)
<b>Contributors (FAO officers):</b>	Franck CACHIA, Claudio VALERI
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.7.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO1; O6

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Statutory Bodies (AFCAS, APCAS and IICA); other (FAO Strategic Framework)

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; international organizations; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors

## Description of the activity

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 farmgate). 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.

The Indices of Agricultural Producer Prices (2004-2006=100) average annual change over time in the selling prices received by farmers (prices at the farmgate or at the first point of sale).

## Coverage

### Items

Producer prices for primary crops, live animals weight and livestock primary products. Data are provided for some 200 commodities, representing over 97 percent of the world's value of gross agricultural production (at 2004-2006 International Dollar prices).

### geographical

World

### years

Annual Producer Prices: from 1991 onwards; Annual Producer Prices archive: 1966–1990; Annual Producer Prices Index: from 1991 onwards; Monthly Producer Prices: from 2010 onwards. The Producer prices archive may not always be comparable (see the Price Archive page for more information).

### other description of the coverage

**indices:** indices of Agricultural Producer Prices (2004-2006=100) average annual change over time in the selling prices received by farmers (prices at the farmgate or at the first point of sale). Annual data are provided for over 80 countries. Producer Price indices available in FAOSTAT comprise the Agriculture Producer Price Index, Commodity Group indices and Single item indices.

**units:** i) Local Currency Units (LCU); ii) Standard Local Currency (SLC); and, iii) US\$. 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. Countries are requested to provide information on exchange rate (\$) both market rate and official rate.

**Statistical classifications**

Commodities are classified according to the FAOSTAT commodity list.

**Frequency of data collection**

Annual

**Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

30 July

**Method of data collection**

Data harvesting; electronic questionnaire; publications, news agencies etc; others (national Web site)

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

No

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

Eurostat, IMF

**type of data**

Eurostat: producer prices; IMF: exchange rates

**International organization collecting similar data**

Eurostat

**Type of output**

FAOSTAT database (available online)

**Software used**

System is based on the software (.NET C#) and Microsoft Excel

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Annual

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

30 June–15 July

**Methods of dissemination**

The FAO Statistical Yearbook, CD-ROM and on the FAO Web site.

**Links to further supportive information**

The description of commodities for which producer price data are disseminated is available at:

- CPI: <http://faostat.fao.org/site/683/default.aspx>
- Producer Prices: <http://faostat.fao.org/site/703/default.aspx#ancor>

*APPENDIX*

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Annual producer prices (for single or groups of: crops, livestock and derived agricultural products - in SLC, LCU and US\$)	Mainly ministries of agriculture and national statistical offices, Eurostat for a limited number of EU countries
Annual producer prices archive (LCU)	Mainly ministries of agriculture and national statistical offices, Eurostat for a limited number of EU countries
Annual producer prices index (2004-2006=100) (indicator)	Calculated by FAO
Monthly producer prices (in LCU)	Mainly ministries of agriculture and national statistical offices, Eurostat for a limited number of EU countries
Administered prices	Mainly ministries of agriculture and national statistical offices, Eurostat for a limited number of EU countries
Wholesale Price Index (agriculture, non-agriculture and total)*	Mainly ministries of agriculture and national statistical offices, Eurostat for a limited number of EU countries

\*data collected and not disseminated

# Consumer price indices and food price indices of agricultural commodities (FAOSTAT)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Franck CACHIA (technical focal point), Sangita DUBEY (team leader)
<b>Contributors (FAO officers):</b>	Claudio VALERI, Amanda GORDON
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.7.2
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO1

## Who has mandated the activity

The Department/Division

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers (inc ministries and other government agencies); university and research centres; media; private sector and investors

## Description of the activity

Consumer Price Indices (CPIs) measure changes over time in the general level of prices of consumer goods and services that households acquire, use or pay for consumption. This is done by measuring the cost of purchasing a fixed basket of consumer goods and services of constant quality and similar characteristics, with the products in the basket being selected to be representative of households' expenditure during a year or other specified period. Monthly and annual information on food prices allows better monitoring and analysis of price-related food security trends at country, regional and global level.

## Coverage

### items

Two types of indices are collected for each country, the general CPI, measuring overall consumer price inflation and the Food CPI, measuring inflation in the price of the average food basket.

### geographical

World (about 220 countries and territories)

### years

2000-2014

### other

In addition to national averages, local or city indices are available for some countries.

## Statistical classifications

None as aggregation is very high. However the CPI item coverage is usually defined under the International Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP), published by the United Nations in 2000. Most national classifications used for the collection and compilation of CPIs are consistent with COICOP, at least at higher levels of aggregation.

**Frequency of data collection**

Monthly

**Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

Data is not collected through questionnaires. It is directly harvested from the ILO's statistical web portal during the second week of each month

**Method of data collection**

Data harvesting

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

No

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

International Labour Organization (ILO)

**type of data**

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

**International organization collecting similar data**

ILO: Total CPI and Food CPI series; IMF: Total CPI; OECD: Total CPI, Food CPI, core CPI; UN Statistics Division (UNSD): Total CPI, Food CPI; other national or international organizations may also disseminate similar indices

**Type of output**

FAOSTAT database. Derived indicators compiled by ESS (subregional, regional and global Food CPIs) disseminated in the FAOSTAT database. Quarterly analytical notes (in EN, FR and SP) disseminated on a dedicated web page.

**Software used**

Software (.NET C#) and Microsoft Excel application

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Monthly

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

During the second week of each month

**Methods of dissemination**

FAOSTAT, Statistical Yearbook, FAO Statistics web page

**Links to further supportive information**

- CPI series and metadata: <http://faostat.fao.org/site/683/default.aspx>
- Quarterly analytical notes: [www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-economic/cpi/en/](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-economic/cpi/en/)

APPENDIX

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Monthly and annual consumer price food index (2000=100) (indicator)	International Labour Organization (ILO), through LABORSTA database
Monthly and annual consumer price general index (2000=100) (indicator)	International Labour Organization (ILO) , through LABORSTA database

# International agricultural commodity prices

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	EST
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Paul RACIONZER
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.7.3
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO4

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Governing Bodies (Committee on World Food Security - CFS); the Department/Division

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; international organizations; donors; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors; other (AMIS)

## Description of the activity

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.

## Coverage

### items

Prices (daily and weekly) of major internationally-traded commodities: about 40 items

### geographical

World

### years

Times series starts from 1980 to current but varies greatly according to the commodity

### other

Daily and weekly prices

## Frequency of data collection

On a continuous basis

## Method of data collection

Publications, news agencies etc; others (via web/e-mail)

## Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions

No

## Data collected in cooperation with other IOs

Government and non-governmental international organizations e.g. USDA, IGC

## type of data

Export prices, daily and weekly

**International organization collecting similar data**

USDA and IGC

**Type of output**

Public online database

**Software used**

Excel

**Frequency of data dissemination**

On a continuous basis

**Methods of dissemination**

Internet/e-mail and publications

**Links to further supportive information**

- Item list: <http://www.fao.org/economic/est/prices?lang=en&cocode=2313,2338,2339,2340,234>
- [www.fao.org/economic/est/prices](http://www.fao.org/economic/est/prices)
- [www.fao.org/gIEWS/pricetool](http://www.fao.org/gIEWS/pricetool)

**APPENDIX**

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Export prices, daily and weekly	International Grain Council FAO and Oil World FAO Intergovernmental Group on Tea International Sugar Organization Jackson Son & Co. (London) Ltd. Thai Department of Foreign Trade (DFT) and other public sources APK-Inform Agency USDA

# FAO food price index and FAO commodity price indices

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	EST
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Abdolreza ABBASSIAN
<b>Contributors (FAO officers):</b>	Shirley MUSTAFA
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.7.4
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO4

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Governing Bodies (Committee on Commodity Problem (CCP) and Committee on World Food Security (CFS)

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; international organizations; donors; media; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors; other (global commodity/food market analysts and general public)

## Description of the activity

Calculation of monthly food price indices to measure the change in international prices of a basket of food commodities:

- FAO Food Price Index is a measure of the monthly change in international prices of a basket of food commodities.
- FAO Food Commodity Price Indices depict changes in monthly international prices of major food commodities.

## Coverage

### Items

Food Price Index: consists of an average of five commodity group price indices mentioned above, weighted with the average export shares of each of the groups for 2002-2004: in total 73 price quotations considered by FAO commodity specialists as representing the international prices of the food commodities are included in the overall index. Each subindex is a weighted average of the price relatives of the commodities included in the group, with the base period price consisting of the averages for the years 2002-2004.

Meat Price Index: computed from average prices of four types of meat, weighted by world average export trade shares for 2002-2004. Commodities include two poultry products, three bovine meat products, three pig meat products and one ovine meat product. Twenty seven price quotations are used in total in the calculation of the index. Where more than one quotation exists for a given meat type, a simple average is used. Prices for the two most recent months may be estimates and are subject to revision.

Dairy Price Index: consists of butter, SMP, WMP and cheese price quotations; the average is weighted by the world average export trade shares for 2002-2004.

**Cereals Price Index:** this index is compiled using the International Grains Council (IGC) wheat price index, itself an average of ten different wheat price quotations, one maize export quotation and 16 rice quotations. The rice quotations are combined into three groups consisting of Indica, Japonica and Aromatic rice varieties. Within each variety, a simple average of the relative prices of appropriate quotations is calculated; then the average relative prices of each of the three varieties are combined by weighting them with their assumed (fixed) trade shares. Subsequently, the IGC wheat price index, after converting it to base 2002-2004, the relative prices of maize and the average relative prices calculated for the rice group as a whole are combined by weighting each commodity with its average export trade share for 2002-2004.

**Vegetable Oil Price Index:** consists of an average of ten different oils weighted with average export trade shares of each oil product for 2002-2004.

**Sugar Price Index:** index form of the International Sugar Agreement prices with 2002-2004 as a base.

**geographical**

Over 70 export price quotations (Europe, North America and South America export prices)

**years**

Food Price Index from 1961 to present; individual indices from 1990 to present

**Frequency of data collection**

Annual from 1961 to 1990 and monthly from 1990

**Method of data collection**

Publications, news agencies etc; others (Internet pages and web-based databases)

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

No. Data is collected entirely by staff from the FAO Trade and Markets Division, although some series are compiled by other international organizations.

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

International Grain Council (IGC), World Bank (WB), European Commission (EC), International Sugar Organization (ISO)

**type of data**

IGC: wheat price index, sourced directly. WB: meat export price series, sourced directly. EC: meat export prices, sourced directly. ISO: sugar export prices, sourced directly

**International organization collecting similar data**

Partly: World Bank, International Monetary Fund, International Grains Council

**Software used**

Excel

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Monthly

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

International price 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. For 2014, the release dates are: 09 January, 06 February, 06 March, 03 April, 08 May, 05 June, 03 July, 07 August, 11 September, 09 October, 06 November, 04 December

### Methods of dissemination

Internet: FAO World Food Situation Portal

Publications: Food Outlook

### Links to further supportive information

- FAO World Food Situation Portal: [www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/wfs-home](http://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/wfs-home)
- Food Outlook: [www.fao.org/GIEWS/english/fo/index.htm](http://www.fao.org/GIEWS/english/fo/index.htm)
- Global Food Price Monitor: [www.fao.org/giews/english/gfpm/index.htm](http://www.fao.org/giews/english/gfpm/index.htm)

### APPENDIX

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Food Price Index	Trade and official sources, including from other international organizations
Meat Price Index	Trade and official sources, including from other international organizations
Dairy Price Index	Trade and official sources, including from other international organizations
Cereals Price Index	Trade and official sources, including from other international organizations
Vegetable Oil price Index	Trade and official sources, including from other international organizations
Sugar price Index	Trade and official sources, including from other international organizations

# Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS): National food prices database

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	EST
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Liliana BALBI (until August 2015); Paul RACIONZER
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget; extra budgetary resources
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.7.5
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO1; SO5

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Governing Bodies (Committee on World Food Security - CFS); the Department/Division; other (FSIN)

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; international organizations; donors; media; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors; other (FAO internal users)

## Description of the activity

Compilation of basic food commodity prices in selected markets for developing countries (mostly low-income food-deficit countries - LIFDC), as well as export cereal prices. This activity is primarily being undertaken to allow analysis of latest basic food price trends and price anomalies, as part of 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 and make comparisons between international and domestic prices or different countries and different markets within a country. The database currently includes 1 178 monthly domestic retail and/or wholesale price series of major foods consumed and 43 international food price series.

## Coverage

### items

As of April 2014, 20 different food commodity categories (wheat, rice, maize, barley, rye, oats, sorghum, millet, milling products, live animals, meat, fish, dairy products, edible vegetables, edible fruits, meat, fish and seafood food preparations, sugars and sugar confectionery, cereal, flour, starch, milk preparations and products) were included in the database but coverage varies greatly according to country.

### geographical

As of April 2014, 83 countries were included in the dataset (mostly LIFDC)

### years

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

### other

Monthly price values are collected

## Statistical classifications

Item classification based on Harmonized System (HS)

**Frequency of data collection**

On a continuous basis

**Method of data collection**

Others (a variety of web sources are used for official and unofficial data; otherwise e-mail is used)

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

Decentralized offices

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

Limited collaboration with WFP and FEWSNet

**type of data**

International Grains Council (IGC)

**International organization collecting similar data**

WFP/Fewsnet but less frequently with reduced coverage and limited updated and ancillary metadata

**Type of output**

Activities, partly supported by a BMGF project that finishes in April 2015, include:

- maintenance and expansion of the GIEWS Price Tool (expansion of countries, markets and commodities including livestock; weekly prices; expansion of statistics functions and indicators, etc.);
- analysis on market and food security through the monthly bulletin Global Food Price Monitor (since October 2010) and forthcoming web portal Food Price Monitor;
- implement country level adapted version of the Price Tool in selected countries and provide capacity building on market and food security analysis.

**Software used**

Web-based tool: SQL+ Java/Ajax Flash

Desktop data/chart processing: Access+ Excel+ Visual Basic Application (VBA)

**Frequency of data dissemination**

On a continuous basis

**Methods of dissemination**

Internet, FTP download, e-mail and publications

**Links to further supportive information**

GIEWS Food Price Data and Analysis Tool: [www.fao.org/giews/pricetool](http://www.fao.org/giews/pricetool)

Global Food Price Monitor: [www.fao.org/giews/english/gfpm/index.htm](http://www.fao.org/giews/english/gfpm/index.htm)

GIEWS Country Briefs: [www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/index.jsp](http://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/index.jsp)

GIEWS Crop Prospects and Food Situation: [www.fao.org/giews/english/cpfs/index.htm](http://www.fao.org/giews/english/cpfs/index.htm)

GIEWS Food Price Monitor: [www-test.fao.org/food-price-web site/en](http://www-test.fao.org/food-price-web site/en) (forthcoming)

*APPENDIX*

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
International prices (US\$/tonnes)	Jackson Son & Co. (London) Ltd, Thai Department of Foreign Trade (DFT) and other public sources, USDA, APK-Inform Agency, FAO and Oil World, International Sugar Organization, FAO Intergovernmental Group on Tea
Domestic prices, retail (LCU)	National market information systems, national statistics offices, ministries of agriculture and/or commerce, private sector, consultants, others..
Domestic price, wholesale (LCU)	National market information systems, national statistics offices, ministries of agriculture and/or commerce, private sector, consultants, others..

# Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS): food aid shipments/deliveries database

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	EST
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Liliana BALBI (until August 2015); Paul RACIONZER
<b>Contributors (FAO officers):</b>	Shukri AHMED
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.7.6
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO4; SO5

## **Who has mandated the activity**

FAO Governing Bodies (CFS); the Department/Division

## **Main users of the activity**

Policy-makers; university and research centres; international organizations; donors; NGOs and other civil society organizations

## **Description of the activity**

The data comes directly from the World Food Programme (WFP) INTERFAIS database. Data taken from INTERFAIS is not edited but put it in the GIEWS database for the purpose of reporting according to our own specific needs i.e. by individual country market years when necessary and with all products in grain equivalent. The INTERFAIS data is then complimented with commercial trade data from the CCBS database to permit the analysis of LIFDC countries' actual import positions in the current year (i.e. total import requirements vis-à-vis commercial purchases and food aid).

## **Coverage**

### **items**

Mostly cereals but includes all major foods (currently 24 individual items)

### **geographical**

Low-Income food-deficit countries

### **years**

1988–current

### **other**

Individual records have shipment and 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 six to eight times annually

## **Method of data collection**

Others (WFP and CCBS databases)

## **Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

No

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

WFP

**type of data**

Food aid data shipments/deliveries

**International organization collecting similar data**

WFP collects and disseminates this data

**Type of output**

Data contributes to GIEWS regular reports Food Outlook (twice a year) and CPFS (four times per year) as well as other ad hoc analysis.

**Software used**

Excel, Pentaho Dashboard Framework + customized html & JavaScript, PostgreSQL, Access

**Frequency of data dissemination**

About four to six major disseminations per year but ad hoc reports can be requested/required at any time

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

About four to six major disseminations per year but ad hoc reports can be requested/required at any time

**Methods of dissemination**

Internet and publication

**Links to further supportive information**

Cereal Supply/Demand Balances for Africa: [www.fao.org/giews/english/ewi/cerealbs/3.htm](http://www.fao.org/giews/english/ewi/cerealbs/3.htm)

Crop Prospect and Food Situation: [www.fao.org/giews/english/cpfs/index.htm](http://www.fao.org/giews/english/cpfs/index.htm)

**APPENDIX**

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Food aid shipped/delivered, quantity	World Food Programme (WFP) INTERFAIS database
Commercial trade data for major cereal commodities	Various official/unofficial

# FSNAU - Somalia: market price monitoring system

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESA / Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit - Somalia (FSNAU)
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Nicholas KERANDI (Data Systems and Information Manager a.i., FAO representation in Somalia)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	2.7.7
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO1

## Who has mandated the activity

The Department/Division

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; donors; media; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors

## Description of the activity

FSNAU market information system (MIS) primarily includes retail and wholesale market prices at two distinct levels: 48 main urban markets (MMPs) and 53 SLIM nodes (rural markets/rural towns). Secondary data on exports of fish, cereal and livestock and imports of cereal and other commodities through Mogadishu, Berbera and Bossasso ports are also monitored on a monthly basis.

## Coverage

### items

Listed above in indicators monitored

### geographical

Somalia: 48 urban markets and 53 rural (SLIMS Nodes) markets

### years

1994 to present. In particular:

- Imports:
  - Pasta: 1997–present
  - Rice: 1997–present
  - Sugar: 2005–present
  - Wheat flour: 1997–present
- Exports:
  - Cattle: 1994–present
  - Camels: 1994–present
  - Shoats (sheep/goats): 1994–present
  - Gum/frankincense: 2005–present
  - Hides/skins: 2005–present

## Frequency of data collection

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

**Method of data collection**

Paper questionnaire; electronic questionnaire

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

No

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs  
international organization**

FEWSNET, WFP

**type of data**

Port statistics sent in by Somalia authorities (sent as a scanned copy and this is inputted into a database by FSNAU's data entry clerks).

**Type of output**

Monthly Market Update; Food Security Technical Briefs (completed quarterly i.e. April, July and October); Food Security Technical Reports (completed biannually i.e. February and September)

**Software used**

EPI-INFO, MS Excel, Access, SPSS, Field Integrated Data Systems (FIDS)

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Monthly in a normal situation and biweekly during crisis/famine

**Methods of dissemination**

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

**Links to further supportive information**

[www.fsnau.org](http://www.fsnau.org)

[www.fsnau.org/ids](http://www.fsnau.org/ids)

APPENDIX

List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources

Variables and indicators	Sources
<b>Both Main Markets &amp; Rural markets:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Local cereals {red sorghum, white maize, wheat flour, white sorghum}</li> <li>▪ Milk (cattle, camel)</li> <li>▪ Firewood, kerosene</li> <li>▪ Grinding cost, salt, soap</li> <li>▪ Sugar, tea leaves, vegetable oil, water</li> <li>▪ Local quality goat</li> <li>▪ Casual labour rates</li> <li>▪ Exchange rate (SoShs/US\$, SISHs/US\$)</li> </ul>	Markets monitoring by enumerators
<b>In Main Markets only:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wheat grain, yellow maize</li> <li>▪ Export quality goat, sheep, cattle</li> <li>▪ Local quality cattle, camel</li> <li>▪ Petrol and diesel prices</li> <li>▪ Local sesame oil</li> <li>▪ Cowpea</li> <li>▪ Charcoal</li> <li>▪ Camel local quality</li> <li>▪ Imported red rice</li> </ul>	Markets monitoring by enumerators
<b>In Rural Markets only:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Casual labour rates (agriculture)</li> <li>▪ Transport costs</li> <li>▪ School attendance (primary and koranic schools - boys and girls)</li> <li>▪ Remittance and local credit received</li> <li>▪ Migration estimates</li> <li>▪ Civil Insecurity incidences</li> <li>▪ Local rice</li> </ul>	Markets monitoring by enumerators
<b>Imports:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pasta</li> <li>▪ Rice</li> <li>▪ Sugar</li> <li>▪ Wheat flour</li> </ul>	Port Data from Somalia authorities
<b>Exports:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cattle</li> <li>▪ Camels</li> <li>▪ Shoats (Sheep/goats)</li> <li>▪ Gum/frankincense</li> <li>▪ Hides/skins</li> </ul>	

# Land use statistics (FAOSTAT)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Giorgia DE SANTIS (technical focal point), Josef SCHMIDHUBER (team leader ad interim), Robert MAYO (team leader until 1/5/2014)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	3.1.1.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Basic Texts

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; donors; media; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors; other (farmers associations)

## Description of the activity

Data on agricultural land use are valuable for conducting studies on various perspectives concerning agricultural production, food security and for deriving cropping intensity among other uses. Indicators derived from the land use categories can also elucidate the environmental sustainability of countries' agricultural practices. FAOSTAT land use statistics contain a wide range of information on variables that are significant for: understanding the structure of a country's agricultural sector; making economic plans and policies for food security; deriving environmental indicators, including those related to investment in agriculture and data on gross crop area and net crop area which are useful for policy formulation and monitoring.

## Coverage

### items

Land use categories in thousand hectares; 65 land use categories

### geographical

World

### years

1961–2011 (next update will cover 2012 data)

### other description of the coverage

Sources: official national sources collected through the FAO land resource questionnaire supplemented with information from official secondary data sources e.g. official country data from Web sites of national ministries, national publications and related country data reported by various international organizations. The Global Forest Resource Assessment 2010 (FRA 2010) is the main source of forest area data in FAOSTAT

## Statistical classifications

FAOSTAT land use classification (harmonized with the SEEA land use classification)

## Frequency of data collection

Annual

**Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

1 December

**Method of data collection**

Electronic questionnaire; publications, news agencies etc; others (Eurostat, AFRISTAT, OECD databases, Web sites of national statistical offices and national ministries)

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

Forestry Department (FOM)

**type of data**

Forest area from the Forestry, Forest Resource Assessment, FRA

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

No

**International organization collecting similar data**

Eurostat, AFRISTAT, OECD, UNSD, FiBL (country area, land area, land use for agriculture, organic land, irrigation)

**Type of output**

FAOSTAT database (next update July 2014)

**Software used**

Microsoft Excel

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Annual

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

31 July 2014

**Methods of dissemination**

FAOSTAT Web site, publications

**Links to further supportive information**

- External Web site: <http://faostat.fao.org/site/377/default.aspx#ancor>
- Internal Web site: <http://faostat.local.fao.org/site/377/default.aspx#ancor>
- Eurostat Web site: <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/themes>
- AFRISTAT Web site: [www.afristat.org](http://www.afristat.org)
- OECD Web site: [www.oecd.org](http://www.oecd.org)
- FIBL – IFOAM: [www.organic-world.net](http://www.organic-world.net)
- Questionnaire: [www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-home/questionnaires/en/](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-home/questionnaires/en/)

**APPENDIX**

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Country area	FAO land use and irrigation resource questionnaire
Land area	FAO land use and irrigation resource questionnaire
Land use for agriculture	FAO land use and irrigation resource questionnaire
Land use for forest	Global Forest Resource Assessment 2010 (FRA 2010)
Other land use	FAO land use and irrigation resource questionnaire
Inland water area	FAO land use and irrigation resource questionnaire
Area equipped for irrigation	FAO land use and irrigation resource questionnaire, AQUASTAT FAO's global information system database on water and agriculture
Organic land	FAO land use and irrigation resource questionnaire, FIBL - IFOAM
Land under protective cover	FAO land use and irrigation resource questionnaire
Coastal water and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)	FAO land use and irrigation resource questionnaire
Land use change	Annex to the FAO land use and irrigation resource questionnaire

# Agro-MAPS

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	NRL
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	John LATHAM
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	3.1.1.2
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## Who has mandated the activity

MoUs with other organizations (the International Food Policy Institute (IFPRI), the Center for Sustainability and the Global Environment (SAGE) and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)); the Department/Division

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; donors; media; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors

## Description of the activity

Agro-MAPS is an interactive web-based information system on land use which contains statistics on production, area harvested and crop yields of primary food crops, aggregated by subnational administrative districts. It also provides 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 database was originally developed as a joint initiative by FAO, IFPRI, SAGE and CIAT to support a variety of applications being developed separately by the three institutions.

## Coverage

### items

Agriculture commodities, primary food crops: 119 items

### geographical

Global coverage: one hundred and thirty four countries (130 countries at admin 1 level and 59 countries at admin 2 level), from six geographic regions (Africa, Asia, Near East in Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, North America and Oceania) representing approximately 92 percent of the world's land surface

### years

From 1985-2012

### other

Subadministrative boundary information (shape files); information on land use and primary food crops are also aggregated by districts at the first and second administrative level

## Statistical classifications

Commodities FAO stat codification scheme

Administrative boundaries : NUTS (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics), GAUL (Global Administrative Unit Layers), SALB code (Second Administrative Level Boundaries)

## Frequency of data collection

Searches for published data and subsequent compilation into the Agro-MAPS database are carried

out each year over periods lasting three to four months each.

**Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

No questionnaire used – data are compiled from existing sources. The added value is the regional to global overviews with subnational level of detail.

**Method of data collection**

Publications, news agencies etc (mainly annual estimates reported in published sources and reports on national agricultural censuses); others (downloads from Web sites of national statistical offices).

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

ESS (CountrySTAT database)

**type of data**

Production, area harvested and yield at subnational level

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

No. Initially data were collected in cooperation with CGIAR to support specific applications but now data collection is mainly conducted by FAO.

**International organization collecting similar data**

Eurostat, but not global coverage

**Type of output**

Database update (completed by December 2015, subject to funding)

**Software used**

MS Access, ArcGIS, csv, dbf, xml

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Continuous: once data is compiled they are made available online via the Agro-Maps site.

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

Flexible dates for data compilation and associated error checking

**Methods of dissemination**

Internet

**Links to further supportive information**

- Global Spatial Database of Agricultural Land-use Statistics: <http://kids.fao.org/agromaps>
- GAEZ (Global Agro-Ecological Zones): [www.fao.org/nr/gaez](http://www.fao.org/nr/gaez)

APPENDIX

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Area harvested (ha)	Reports on national agricultural censuses, annual estimates reported in published sources
Production (mt)	Reports on national agricultural censuses, annual estimates reported in published sources
Yields (Indicator)	Reports on national agricultural censuses, annual estimates reported in published sources

# AQUASTAT: FAO's global information system on water and agriculture

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	NRL
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Karen FRENKEN
<b>Contributors (other organizations):</b>	University of Bonn, Germany; International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Sri Lanka
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	3.1.3.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2; O6

## Who has mandated the activity

The Department/Division; other (Article 1 of FAO's constitution requires FAO to "collect, analyse, interpret and disseminate information related to nutrition, food and agriculture": information on natural resources, especially land and water, is central to this respect)

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; international organizations; donors; media; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors

## Description of the activity

AQUASTAT 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 aim of AQUASTAT is to provide comprehensive information related to water resources, water uses 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.

AQUASTAT does not take measurements in the field, but gathers information from statistical offices and technical departments in the country. A questionnaire for the detailed country survey is used, accompanied by guidelines, with definitions of each term. Most data asked are national-level and for a few items, also subnational-level data. In addition to filling in the questionnaire a country profile following a pre-defined table of contents is requested, so that more qualitative information can also be given. 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.

The query in the main country database 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. Data-point metadata, if available, can be accessed through the query results page. 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 prospects 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. Through the same page, regional overviews providing analysis by a grouping of countries which are similar in terms of geographic and socio-economic conditions, can be accessed as well as transboundary river basin overviews for a selected number of transboundary river basins, including tables and maps.

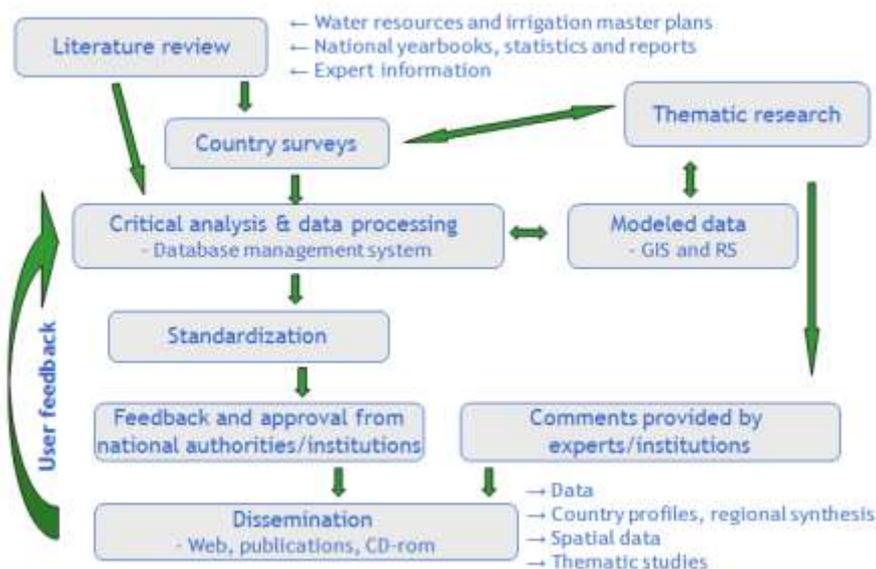
Spatial datasets prepared by AQUASTAT can easily be imported to a GIS and be downloaded from the Web site, such as: the global map of irrigation areas, the geo-referenced database on dams and a selection of global, continental, regional, country, major river basins, hydrological basins, river and climate maps, which all can be downloaded in PDF format or consulted interactively online.

Most geo-spatial information produced by AQUASTAT is also available on FAO's GeoNetwork web site.

Spatial information can also be found on AQUASTAT's AquaMaps web page.

The global digital map of irrigation areas, showing the percentage of areas equipped for irrigation by source of water has been created in cooperation with the University of Bonn, Germany.

AQUASTAT is responsible for the UN-Water Federated Water Monitoring System and Key Water Indicator Portal and for the UN-Water Country Briefs.



A snapshot of information available in AQUASTAT:

- 180+ variables and indicators
- 220 000+ data points (year x variable x country)
- 1 600+ sources used
- 80 000+ data-point metadata
- 500 multi-lingual water-related definitions
- 150+ detailed country profiles
- 570+ transboundary water resources data points
- Geo-referenced info on ~14 000 dams
- 160+ country-level irrigated crop calendars
- 15 000+ sub-national irrigation areas
- 40+ published documents (1000s of published pages)

- Info on 650+ national water-related institutions
- 150+ country, regional, basin, global maps
- Investment costs for 250+ irrigation projects in Africa
- and much more...

### **Coverage**

#### **items**

180+ variables and indicators can be queried online and the data can be downloaded as CSV files. Variables are classified in six categories.

#### **geographical**

World

#### **years**

1958–2014

### **Statistical classifications**

Same as UNSD, Eurostat, OECD, etc

AQUASTAT provides a detailed description of the variables, as available in the glossary and in the guidelines of the questionnaires. Methodological papers are prepared by AQUASTAT, such as amongst others “Key water resources statistics in AQUASTAT”, “Disambiguation of water statistics”, “Cooling water for energy generation and its impact on national-level water statistics”.

### **Frequency of data collection**

Detailed country surveys by continent or major region take place every five to ten years.

### **Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

Questionnaires are dispatched for those countries where a national consultant is recruited to do the detailed country survey which takes place every five to ten years. The questionnaire exists in English, French and Spanish. However, AQUASTAT is preparing an updated and new style version which should become available during the course of 2014.

### **Method of data collection**

Electronic questionnaire; publications, news agencies etc.; others (to a limited extent: GIS and remote sensing)

### **Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

FAOSTAT, FAO Agrometeorology

#### **type of data**

FAOSTAT: Total area, Arable land, Permanent crops, Total, Rural and Urban populations, Male, Female and Total economically active population in agriculture; Data for the variable “Area equipped for irrigation”, which is collected both by FAOSTAT and AQUASTAT, is always discussed between the two before a final decision is taken on which value to use in case there are differences. FAO Agrometeorology: National Rainfall Index (NRI)

### **Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

CRU, World Bank, UNDP, Eurostat, UNDS, OECD, University of Bonn, International Water Management Institute (IWMI) (see under 11). AQUASTAT is in the process of sharing data collection tasks with other agencies, such as UNSD, Eurostat, Regional commissions, etc. Work on this is ongoing.

#### **type of data**

CRU: average precipitation in depth; World Bank: agriculture, value added to GDP; UNDP: Human Development Index (HDI); Eurostat: some variables in the Water use sections for EU countries;

OECD: some variables in the Water use sections for non-EU OECD countries; UNSD: some variables in the Water resources and Water use sections, for which AQUASTAT doesn't have values. However, the use of UNSD, Eurostat and OECD values is limited. Most is collected by AQUASTAT through national reports.

Topical data on subnational irrigation areas by source of water are collected in collaboration with the University of Bonn.

Topical data on wastewater are collected in collaboration with the International Water Management Institute (IWMI).

#### **International organization collecting similar data**

Eurostat for EU countries, OECD for non-EU OECD countries, UNSD for non-EU and non-OECD countries. AQUASTAT collaborates closely with these agencies to harmonize terminology and data.

#### **Type of output**

Database, monographs, web pages, papers, articles

#### **Software used**

MySQL for database, HTML for Web site

#### **Frequency of data dissemination**

New information is published to the dissemination system whenever it becomes available after it has gone through the validation process. Updates are generally done by continent or region, one after the other (Africa, Middle East, Southern and Eastern Asia, Central Asia, Southern America, Central America, Caribbean).

#### **Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

Same as above

#### **Methods of dissemination**

- AQUASTAT Web site: [www.fao.org/nr/aquastat](http://www.fao.org/nr/aquastat); variables and indicators can be queried online and the data can be downloaded as CSV files at:  
[www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/query/index.html](http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/query/index.html)
- AQUASTAT glossary: [www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/glossary/search.html?lang=en](http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/glossary/search.html?lang=en)
- Complete list of publications: [www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/catalogues/index2.stm](http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/catalogues/index2.stm)
- Publications (such as "Irrigation in [name of region] in figures: AQUASTAT survey [year]", Water Report 7, 9, 15, 18, 20, 23, 29, 34), and many other methodological papers, reports, etc., also available through [www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/catalogues/index2.stm](http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/catalogues/index2.stm)
- CD-ROMs in the Land and Water Digital Media Series (LWDMS 13, 34, 37, 38)  
[www.fao.org/landandwater/lwdms.stm](http://www.fao.org/landandwater/lwdms.stm)
- 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.) [www.fao.org/geonetwork](http://www.fao.org/geonetwork)
- Through workshops and projects, such as: Workshop on "Understanding water resources and use assessment methodologies" ([www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/Santiago/index.stm](http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/Santiago/index.stm)), "Strengthening national water monitoring capacities in Benin and Ethiopia" ([www.fao.org/docrep/014/ba0070b/ba0070b00.pdf](http://www.fao.org/docrep/014/ba0070b/ba0070b00.pdf)), UN-Water programmes ([www.unwater.org/kwip](http://www.unwater.org/kwip) and [www.unwater.org/activities/multi-agency-featured-projects/country-briefs/en/](http://www.unwater.org/activities/multi-agency-featured-projects/country-briefs/en/)), Somalia Land and Water Information Management ([www.faoswalim.org/](http://www.faoswalim.org/)), etc.

### Links to further supportive information

- Query: [www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/query/index.html?lang=en](http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/query/index.html?lang=en)
- Database metadata: [www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/metadata/index.stm](http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/metadata/index.stm).
- FAO's GeoNetwork web site: [www.fao.org/geonetwork/srv/en/main.home](http://www.fao.org/geonetwork/srv/en/main.home)
- AQUASTAT's AquaMaps webpage: [www.fao.org/nr/water/aquamaps/#](http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquamaps/#)
- Global digital map of irrigation areas:  
[www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/irrigationmap/index10.stm](http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/irrigationmap/index10.stm)
- UN-Water Federated Water Monitoring System and Key Water Indicator Portal:  
[www.unwater.org/kwip](http://www.unwater.org/kwip)
- UN-Water Country Briefs: [www.unwater.org/activities/multi-agency-featured-projects/country-briefs/en/](http://www.unwater.org/activities/multi-agency-featured-projects/country-briefs/en/)
- Tables and maps: [www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/globalmaps/index.stm](http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/globalmaps/index.stm)
- Spatial data: [www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/gis/index.stm](http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/gis/index.stm)
- General overview and understanding of AQUASTAT:  
[www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/About\\_us/index.stm](http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/About_us/index.stm) and  
[www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/catalogues/Understanding\\_AQUASTAT.pdf](http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/catalogues/Understanding_AQUASTAT.pdf)
- Geo-referenced database on dams holding information on the year of completion, height, capacity, rate of sedimentation and purpose of use of the dam:  
[www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/dams/index.stm](http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/dams/index.stm)
- Database and global map of areas equipped for irrigation by source of water by country at subnational level: [www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/irrigationmap/index.stm](http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/irrigationmap/index.stm)
- Climate information tool to query a spatial dataset containing long-term mean monthly climate data: [www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/gis/index3.stm](http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/gis/index3.stm)
- Country and transboundary river basin profiles and regional overviews:  
[www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/countries\\_regions/index.stm](http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/countries_regions/index.stm)
- Detailed calculations of renewable water resources for 200+ countries, including an inventory of reference sources by country: [www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/water\\_res/index.stm](http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/water_res/index.stm)
- Details on agricultural, municipal and industrial water withdrawal for 200+ countries:  
[www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/water\\_use/index.stm](http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/water_use/index.stm)
- Detailed survey on irrigation water requirement and irrigation water withdrawal, including irrigated crop calendars for 160+ countries:  
[www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/water\\_use\\_agr/index.stm](http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/water_use_agr/index.stm)
- Institutions database, containing 650+ institutions presented by country in the field of agricultural water resource management:  
[www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/institutions/search.html](http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/institutions/search.html)
- Glossary, containing definitions for around 500 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:  
[www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/glossary/search.html](http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/glossary/search.html)
- 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:  
[www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/sediment/index.asp](http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/sediment/index.asp)
- Water-related investment envelopes and project portfolios for Africa:  
[www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/sirte2008/index.stm](http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/sirte2008/index.stm)
- Database on investment costs in irrigation, containing information on irrigation investment costs for 248 irrigation projects around the world:  
[www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/investment/index.stm](http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/investment/index.stm)
- Downloadable publications prepared within the framework of AQUASTAT:  
[www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/catalogues/index2.stm](http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/catalogues/index2.stm)
- Information on conservation agriculture, dynamically linked to the FAO Conservation Agriculture web page, updated real time through the AQUASTAT database: [www.fao.org/ag/ca/6c.html](http://www.fao.org/ag/ca/6c.html)

- Information on municipal wastewater production, collection, treatment, discharge and direct use for irrigation purposes: [www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/wastewater/index.stm](http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/wastewater/index.stm)

*APPENDIX*

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Land use and population (15)	FAOSTAT (for land use and population), World Bank (for GDP), UNDP (for HDI)
Water resources (50)	CRU (for part of the precipitation data), FAO Agrometeorology (for National Rainfall Index), national for all other
Water use, by sector and by source (45)	National (Eurostat and OECD for some European and OECD countries)
Irrigation and drainage development (60)	National
Conservation agriculture (3)	National
Environment and health (10)	JMP (for access to drinking water), national for all other

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

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	NRC
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Rocío DANICA CONDOR GOLEC, Mirella SALVATORE (technical focal points), Francesco TUBIELLO (team leader)
<b>Contributors (other organizations):</b>	UNREDD, UNDP, IPCC, UNFCCC, Eurostat
<b>Source of funding:</b>	extra budgetary resources (“Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions and Mitigation Potential in Agriculture” - GCP/GLO/286/GER and GCP/GLO/325/NOR-; additional funding for capacity development provided by the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics – MTF/GLO/372/BMG)
<b>CSA code:</b>	3.1.4.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## Who has mandated the activity

The Department/Division

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; other (reporter of GHG emissions data to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change - UNFCCC- Ministry/Agency of Environment)

## Description of the activity

The FAOSTAT Emissions database for the agriculture, forestry and other land use sector is available online, providing updated estimates for Agriculture (1961-2011, plus projections to 2030 and 2050) and Land Use (1990-2010) for all FAOSTAT countries. The database comprises three major elements:

1. Activity data (e.g. livestock numbers; consumption of nitrogen fertilizers; area harvested; etc.);
2. Implied emission factors by GHG;
3. GHG emission values.

GHG emission are computed at Tier 1 following the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories (IPCC, 2006); available by country. Activity data are derived from FAOSTAT and FRA, however, other global datasets have been used.

The customers of the FAOSTAT Emissions 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 and supporting 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 (Biennial Update Reports, National Communications). The project includes a capacity development component, at regional and country level, directly targeted to the staff members of relevant statistical and agro-environmental units of developing

countries and in collaboration with relevant UN programmes. The FAOSTAT Emissions database has provided the basis for GHG emissions data analysis for all agriculture, forestry and land use change related activities in the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

### **Coverage**

#### **items**

Emissions by agricultural source categories; emissions by type of animal (asses, buffaloes, camels, cattle-dairy, cattle-non dairy, chickens-broilers, chickens-layers, ducks, goats, horses, llamas, mules, sheep, swine breeding, swine market, turkeys); emissions from rice paddy; emissions from nitrogen fertilizers; emissions from crop residues (barley, beans-dry, maize, millet, oats, potatoes, rice-paddy, rye, sorghum, soybeans, wheat); emissions from burning (maize, rice-paddy, sugar cane, wheat, savanna, woody savanna, closed scrubland, open scrubland, grassland); emission from energy use (gas-diesel oils, gasoline, natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, residual fuel oil, hard coal, electricity, gas-diesel oils in fisheries, residual fuel oil in fisheries, energy for power irrigation); and emissions by land use (forestland, cropland and grassland), including burning biomass.

#### **geographical**

All FAOSTAT countries

#### **years**

For Agriculture (1961-2011, plus projections to 2030 and 2050) and Land Use (1990-2010)

### **Statistical classifications**

FAOSTAT

### **Frequency of data collection**

Annual

### **Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

Not applicable, however, the update of the FAOSTAT emissions database is based on FAOSTAT and FRA updates.

### **Method of data collection**

Others (activity data are derived from FAOSTAT and FRA databases. Data gaps are filled when necessary using other global datasets - see appendix for detailed information).

### **Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

The FAOSTAT Emissions database has been launched in cooperation between NRC and ESS at FAO, under the Trust Fund Project "Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions and Mitigation Potential in Agriculture" funded by Germany and Norway.

#### **type of data**

Activity data are taken directly from FAOSTAT and FRA databases, and other global datasets (see section 11 for detailed information).

### **Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) International Energy Agency (IEA) Statistics

#### **type of data**

Data on energy consumption in agriculture

### **International organization collecting similar data**

UNFCCC, European Commission's Joint Research Centre, European Environmental Agency; US Environmental Protection Agency, Eurostat, World Resource Institute (WRI).

### Type of output

Database, ESS Working Paper, Articles, web pages (NRC, ESS), training material (regional capacity development workshops linked Commission on Agricultural Statistics) and the FAOSTAT Emissions database Manual.

- FAOSTAT Emissions database:
  - First launch: December 2012
  - First update: April 2014, together with the FAO Statistics Division Working Paper series ESS/14-02.
- The FAOSTAT Emissions database manual:

This manual introduces users to the main subjects on GHG emission data development, based on lessons learned gathered through the development and the implementation of the FAOSTAT Emissions database. English final product to be finalized and disseminated by 30 June 2014 (online and printed version). Translations to French and Spanish will follow.
- NRC web sites (English, French and Spanish)

### Software used

Direct computations of GHG emissions are made within Excel spreadsheets and ArcGis for spatial data.

### Frequency of data dissemination

Annual

### Date(s) when validated data are disseminated

July, tentatively (after all FAOSTAT data is available)

### Methods of dissemination

Internet, with two new domains within FAOSTAT database (English, French and Spanish):

- Emissions – Agriculture [[http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/browse/G1/\\*/E](http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/browse/G1/*/E)]
- Emissions – Land Use [[http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/browse/G2/\\*/E](http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/browse/G2/*/E)]

FAO Publications; Journal Articles; Conference participation, and Capacity Development Regional Workshops; NRC and ESS data portals.

### Links to further supportive information

- Main web site for the FAO/MAGHG project: [www.fao.org/climatechange/micca/ghg/en/](http://www.fao.org/climatechange/micca/ghg/en/)
- Data Analysis: [www.fao.org/climatechange/micca/78837/en/](http://www.fao.org/climatechange/micca/78837/en/)
- Methodology: [www.fao.org/climatechange/micca/78838/en/](http://www.fao.org/climatechange/micca/78838/en/)
- Capacity Development: [www.fao.org/climatechange/micca/78840/en/](http://www.fao.org/climatechange/micca/78840/en/)
- ESS Meetings and Events: [www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-events/en/#.U1euN1WSw7k](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-events/en/#.U1euN1WSw7k)

## APPENDIX

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

Variables and indicators	Sources
Emissions from Agriculture Total	GHG emission estimates are based on IPCC 2006 Guidelines. Specific information is provided below for each sub-domain.
Emissions from agriculture, enteric fermentation	GHG emission estimates are based on IPCC 2006 Guidelines. Activity data are from FAO questionnaire on Crop and Livestock Production and Utilization.
Emissions from agriculture, manure management	GHG emission estimates are based on IPCC 2006 Guidelines. Activity data are from FAO questionnaire on Crop and Livestock Production and Utilization.
Emissions from agriculture, rice cultivation	GHG emission estimates are based on Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines. Activity data are from FAO questionnaire on Crop and Livestock Production and Utilization.

Emissions from agriculture, synthetic fertilizers	GHG emission estimates are based on IPCC 2006 Guidelines. Activity data are from FAO questionnaire on Agricultural Resources Fertilizers.
Emissions from agriculture, manure applied to soils	GHG emission estimates are based on IPCC 2006 Guidelines. Activity data are from FAO questionnaire on Crop and Livestock Production and Utilization.
Emissions from agriculture, manure left on Pasture	GHG emission estimates are based on IPCC 2006 Guidelines. Activity data are from FAO questionnaire on Crop and Livestock Production and Utilization.
Emissions from agriculture, crop residues	GHG emission estimates are based on IPCC 2006 Guidelines. Activity data are from FAO questionnaire on Crop and Livestock Production and Utilization.
Emissions from agriculture, cultivation of organic soils	GHG emission estimates are based on IPCC 2006 Guidelines. Data are obtained from the stratification of the Harmonized World Soil Database (FAO et al., 2012), the Global Land Cover dataset, GLC2000 (EC-JRC, 2003) and the Gridded Livestock of the World for cattle and sheep (Wint and Robinson, 2007).
Emissions from agriculture, burning crops residues	GHG emission estimates are based on IPCC 2006 Guidelines. Activity data are from FAO questionnaire on Crop and Livestock Production and Utilization.
Emissions from agriculture, burning savanna	GHG emission estimates are based on IPCC 2006 Guidelines. Data from yearly composite burned area are obtained from the Global Fire Emission Database v.4, based on MODIS remote-sensing data (GFED4; Giglio et al. 2013). Biomass consumption values were geographically allocated to climatic zones with the JRC Climate Zones map (EC-JRC, 2010).
Emissions from agriculture, energy use	GHG emission estimates follow IPCC 2006 Guidelines. Activity data are from United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) Energy Statistics Database, International Energy Agency (IEA) Statistics and FAO AQUASTAT. Country emission factors for CO <sub>2</sub> (electricity-only factors) are from IEA.
Emissions from land use, land use total	GHG emission estimates are based on IPCC 2006 Guidelines. Specific information is provided below for each sub-domain.
Emissions from land use, forest land	GHG emission estimates are based on IPCC 2006 Guidelines. Area of forest and carbon stocks are obtained from the Global Forest Resource Assessment (FRA).
Emissions from land use, cropland	GHG emission estimates are based on IPCC 2006 Guidelines. Data are obtained from the stratification of the Harmonized World Soil Database (FAO et al., 2012) and the Global Land Cover dataset, GLC2000 (EC-JRC, 2003). Emissions factors were geographically allocated to climatic zones with the JRC Climate Zones map (EC-JRC, 2010).
Emissions from land use, grassland	GHG emission estimates are based on: IPCC 2006 Guidelines. Data are obtained from the stratification of the Harmonized World Soil Database (FAO et al., 2012), the Global Land Cover dataset, GLC2000 (EC-JRC, 2003) and the Gridded Livestock of the World for cattle and sheep (Wint and Robinson, 2007). Emissions factors were geographically allocated to climatic zones with the JRC Climate Zones map (EC-JRC, 2010).
Emissions from land use, burning biomass	GHG emission estimates are based on IPCC 2006 Guidelines. Data from yearly composite burned area are obtained from the Global Fire Emission Database v.4, based on MODIS remote-sensing data (GFED4; Giglio et al. 2013). For Humid tropical forest GFED4 and the FAO-FRA Global Ecological Zones was used. For organic soils GFED4 and the Harmonized World Soil Database (FAO et al., 2012). Biomass consumption values and emission factors were geographically allocated to climatic zones with the JRC Climate Zones map (EC-JRC, 2010).

# FAO Clim-NET

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	NRC
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Hideki KANAMARU
<b>Contributors (FAO officers):</b>	Oscar ROJAS
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	3.1.5.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO5

## **Who has mandated the activity**

The Department/Division

## **Main users of the activity**

Policy-makers; university and research centres; international organizations; NGOs and other civil society organizations

## **Description of the activity**

FAO Clim-NET covers monthly climatic data for 28 100 stations, for up to 14 observed and computed agro-climatic parameters. It includes both long-term averages (1961-1990) and time series for rainfall and temperatures. Ten daily and monthly averages from daily data are compiled and provided at the end of each month. Data is selected by geographic area, time period and parameter, and can be downloaded for processing by other software packages.

## **Coverage**

### **geographical**

World

### **years**

From 1970

## **Frequency of data collection**

Daily-monthly

## **Method of data collection**

Others (fetched by file transfer protocol from the data provider's server).

## **Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

No

## **Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

No

## **International organization collecting similar data**

International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

## **Type of output**

Database (already available but with a plan for a major overhaul including migration to data.fao.org)

**Software used**

Web-based

**Frequency of data dissemination**

As soon as possible, monthly, on the internet

**Methods of dissemination**

Internet: [http://geonetwork3.fao.org/climpag/agroclimdb\\_en.php](http://geonetwork3.fao.org/climpag/agroclimdb_en.php)

**Links to further supportive information**

[www.fao.org/nr/climpag](http://www.fao.org/nr/climpag)

*APPENDIX*

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Temperature (daily average)	NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the US), CNMCA (Centro Nazionale di Meteorologia e Climatologia Aeronautica, Italia), GPCP (Global Precipitation Climatology Centre), and CRU (Climatic Research Unit, University of East Anglia, UK)
Temperature (daily maximum)	
Temperature (daily minimum)	
Rainfall	
Dew point temperature	
Surface pressure	
Snowfall	
Wind speed	

# World Information Sharing Mechanism for the conservation and sustainable use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA)

<b>Status:</b>	new in 2014-2015
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	AGP
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Stefano DIULGHEROFF
<b>Contributors (other organizations):</b>	Global Crop Diversity Trust, CGIAR
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	3.1.6.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Statutory Body (Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA))

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; international organizations; NGOs and other civil society organizations

## Description of the activity

A web-based system for countries to report every two or three years on the implementation of the 18 priority activities of the Second Global Plan of Action for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture is being set up. A set of 63 agreed indicators to monitor the conservation *ex situ* and in situ of PGRFA, their use and the institutional and human capacity for managing these resources are being used.

## Coverage

### items

Taxa (>52,500); crop varieties (traditional and improved) (>24,000); plant gene banks (>1,700)

### geographical

Global

### years

2012-2013 (to be covered)

## Frequency of data collection

Every two or three years (subject to a calendar agreed under the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture)

## Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched

June/July 2014

## Method of data collection

Data harvesting; web questionnaire

## Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions

No

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

CGIAR; Global Crop Diversity Trust

**type of data**

International gene bank holdings

**International organization collecting similar data**

As per gene bank holdings: CGIAR and Global Crop Diversity Trust for their mandated crops

**Type of output**

Database (first iteration to be completed by 2015, second iteration to be completed by 2018)

**Software used**

Java; MySQL

**Frequency of data dissemination**

As data are validated at national level, they are immediately accessible through the web

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

Periodic report on the implementation of the Second Global Plan of Action on PGRFA to the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (due in 2016).

Periodic assessment of the State of the World's PGRFA (Third Report due in 2020)

**Methods of dissemination**

Internet: [www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/core-themes/theme/seeds-pgr/sow/sow2/en/](http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/core-themes/theme/seeds-pgr/sow/sow2/en/)

A new system is being developed

**Links to further supportive information**

- [www.pgrfa.org](http://www.pgrfa.org)
- [http://apps3.fao.org/wIEWS/germplasm\\_query.htm?i\\_l=EN](http://apps3.fao.org/wIEWS/germplasm_query.htm?i_l=EN)

**APPENDIX**

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Taxon of <i>ex situ</i> conserved accessions / Number of species conserved in long term facilities	National and international gene banks
Biological status of <i>ex situ</i> conserved accessions /number of landraces, wild and advanced materials conserved in long term facilities	National and international gene banks
Crops conserved in the national gene bank(s) that require targeted collecting	National gene banks
Percentage of national <i>in situ</i> conservation sites with management plans addressing crop wild relatives and wild food plants	Ministry of Environment
Crop wild relatives and wild food plants species conserved <i>in situ</i>	Ministry of Environment
Crop varieties released	Ministry of Agriculture

# Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	AGAG
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Roswitha BAUMUNG
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget; extra budgetary resources
<b>CSA code:</b>	3.1.6.2
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2; SO3

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Statutory Bodies

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; international organizations; other (Convention on Biological Diversity)

## Description of the activity

The Global Databank for Animal Genetic Resources builds the backbone of the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (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 two years.

## Coverage

### items

Number of mammalian and avian national breed populations: 37 animal species, 10 507 mammalian national breed populations and 3 414 avian national breed populations (recorded in 2010)

### geographical

182 countries

### years

Backwards open, until present

## Statistical classifications

DAD breeds and species list

## Frequency of data collection

Data can be continuously entered into the system by currently 170 national coordinators (April 2014). FAO encourages entry of population data of national breed populations annually.

## Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched

Data can be continuously entered into the system using web data entry masks (see annex "empty breed data sheet"). National Coordinators are particularly encouraged to update their national data

prior to analysis for status and trends report.

**Method of data collection**

Web questionnaire

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

No

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

No

**International organization collecting similar 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.

**Type of output**

Database (a database is available but data updating is a continuous process due to the nature of the collected data; development of the database according to the requests if the CGRFA is ongoing).

**Software used**

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

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Data is permanently available for public browsing. Preparation of reports on the status and trends of genetic resources is undertaken 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.

**Methods of dissemination**

Internet-based information systems and publications; reports on the status and trends of animal genetic resources are requested by the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture every two years.

An example is provided at the following link:

[www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/021/am131e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/021/am131e.pdf)

**Links to further supportive information**

Internet-based information systems:

- Domestic Animal Diversity Information System - DAD-IS: [www.fao.org/dad-is](http://www.fao.org/dad-is)
- <http://efabis.tzv.fal.de>

Publications:

- Reports on the status and trends of animal genetic resources – see example at:  
<ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/meeting/016/ak220e.pdf>  
<http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/021/am131e.pdf>
- State of the World's AnGR: <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/010/a1250e/a1250e.pdf>

**APPENDIX**

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Breeds population	National coordinators for the Management of Animal Genetic Resources (countries take full responsibility for data quality)
Breed uses	
Breed origin and development	
Breed morphology	
Breed colours	
Breed special qualities	
Breed number of horns, and their characteristics	
Breed management conditions	
Breed performance	
Herds and animals included In Vivo programmes	
Reproductive material stored and sires represented in cryo programmes	
Organization monitoring breed	
Breed reproduction information: litter size	
Breed milk characteristics	

# Global animal disease information system (EMPRES-i)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	AGAH - Global Early Warning System
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Julio PINTO
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget; extra budgetary resources (OSRO/GLO/104/IRE; OSRO/GLO/102/AUL)
<b>CSA code:</b>	3.1.6.3
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	S05

## Who has mandated the activity

MoUs with other organizations (FAO/OIE agreement); international meetings (EMPRES Consultation on the Development of the Emergency prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plants Pests and Diseases -EMPRES -Livestock Disease Programme, 1997); FAO Governing Bodies (FAO Council 1994); the Department/Division; other (National Veterinary Services)

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; international organizations; donors; media; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors; other (national veterinary services)

## Description of the activity

The FAO Global Animal Disease Information System (EMPRES-i) is a specialized web-based application running since 2004 to support animal health 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 for users in EMPRES-i. Information is collected 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 GLEWS uses official and 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 available in a structured and digested format to the public. Analysis of disease information is undertaken on a daily basis and once threats have been identified, early warning messages are created and disseminated.

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 be represented graphically as charts, by time or by location and geographically on a map.

Capacity development is conducted at regional and country level to support early warning and intelligence activities in animal health systems.

**Coverage****items**

Animal diseases: approximately thirty emergent and endemic priority animal diseases that impact livestock production, food security and trade items

Animals (arthropod, birds, fish and mammals) are divided into three categories: domestic: 47 items; wild: 312 items; captive: 60 items

**geographical**

World

**years**

From 2004

**Statistical classifications**

EMPRES-i disease and animals lists

**Frequency of data collection**

Continuously throughout the year

**Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

Continuously throughout the year

**Method of data collection**

Data harvesting; electronic questionnaire; publications, news agencies etc; others (partners)

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

TCE

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

OIE (World Organization for Animal Health); WHO (World Health Organization)

**type of data**

Information on animal disease events

**International organization collecting similar data**

Regional organizations, national governments, FAO Reference Centres and OIE

**Type of output**

Online database

**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

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Continuously throughout the year

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

Continuously throughout the year

**Methods of dissemination**

Internet: <http://data.fao.org>

**Links to further supportive information**

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

**APPENDIX**

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Number of animals at risk by disease and species	FAO Member Countries; regional project reports; field mission reports; partner non-governmental organizations (NGOs); cooperating institutions; government ministries of agriculture and health; FAO in-country representations; other United Nations parties; public domains; media and web-based health surveillance systems.
Number of cases by disease and species	
Number of deaths of animals by disease and species	
Number of animals destroyed by disease and species	
Number of animals slaughtered by disease and species	
Number of humans infected	

# SEEA for agriculture including fisheries, forestry and natural resources

<b>Status:</b>	new in 2014-2015
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Silvia CERILLI, Carl OBST, Dominic BALLAYAN (technical focal points), Josef SCHMIDHUBER (team leader ad interim); Robert MAYO (team leader until 1/5/2014)
<b>Contributors (FAO Units):</b>	Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (FIPS), Natural Resources Department (NRL, NRC), Forestry Department (FOE, FOM)
<b>Contributors (FAO officers):</b>	Bianca PAPI (ESS)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	extra budgetary resources
<b>CSA code:</b>	3.1.7.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Basic Texts; international meetings (UN Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting (UNCEEA), UN Statistical Commission (UNSC)); the Department/Division; FAO Statutory Bodies (APCAS, AFCAS, IICA)

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; donors; private sector and investors

## Description of the activity

The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting - Central Framework (SEEA-CF), was adopted as an international standard by the United Nations Statistical Commission at its 43rd session in 2012. It is the first international statistical standard for environmental-economic accounting. The SEEA-CF is a multipurpose conceptual framework for understanding the interactions between the economy and the environment and for describing stocks and changes in stocks of environmental assets. It brings statistics on the environment and its relationship to the economy into the core of official statistics using physical supply and use tables and functional and asset accounts to understand the interactions between the economy and the environment. The SEEA-CF applies the accounting concepts, structures, rules and principles of the System of National Accounts.

FAO contributed significantly to the development of the SEEA-CF between 2008-2012 and in 2013 the Organization launched the SEEA for Agriculture initiative (SEEA-AGRI). The activity aims to:

- define comprehensive and standard satellite accounts for the integration of agricultural and environmental data based upon internationally-agreed concepts, definitions, classifications and interrelated tables and accounts;
- build a database compliant with the SEEA-CF standards and focused on the agricultural sector, including fishery, forestry and natural resources;
- support countries to coordinate agricultural information and statistics in cooperation with the Global Strategy to improve agricultural and rural statistics;

- develop agri-environmental indicators (with OECD and Eurostat) and connections to the broader implementation of SEEA around the world.

**Coverage****items**

Multiple items

**geographical**

World

**years**

From 2002-2009

**other**

Some pilot countries identified: Australia, Canada, Indonesia, Guatemala, Uruguay

**Statistical classifications**

SEEA classifications, ISIC, CPC, FAOSTAT classifications, ISSCFC, ASFIS

**Frequency of data collection**

Yearly

**Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

No questionnaire is used

**Method of data collection**

Data harvesting

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions****division/service**

Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (FIPS); Natural Resources Department (NRL, NRC); Forestry Department (FOE, FOM)

**type of data**

Forestry and water data are imported as available in relevant FAO databases; Fisheries data are elaborated ad hoc by FIPS

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

As the project progresses, the need to harvest data from other IOs will arise (e.g. energy data from IEA, economic data from UNSD) and also developments in SEEA data collection (e.g. via UNSD processes) would imply the need to heighten cooperation.

**International organization collecting similar data**

SEEA-related work by UNSD (SEEA Central Framework), Eurostat (SEEA-based legislation), World Bank (WAVES) and OECD (Green Growth project and related agricultural aspects)

**Type of output**

SEEA-AGRI document summarizing the approach, potential applications and indicators; SEEA database; training material for pilot countries.

Database developed by December 2014; further improvement and analysis expected in 2015.

As of today, 17 Physical Supply and Utilization Tables (PSUT) and Asset Accounts tables templates are defined and compiled; of those seven are already implemented in the test database. Data validation for the implemented tables is underway. Derivation of SEEA indicators is also ongoing.

**Software used**

FAOSTAT platform; R

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Yearly update based on sources availability

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

By December validated data will be disseminated

**Methods of dissemination**

FAOSTAT

**Links to further supportive information**

- UNSD-SEEA: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envaccounting/seea.asp>
- UNCEEA meetings:  
<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/envaccounting/workshops.asp?fType=2&mType=U>
- London Group: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/envaccounting/londongroup/>

**APPENDIX**

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Agriculture, (import, export, production, use of crops, livestock and derived products)	FAO: FAOSTAT National institutions i.e. ministries/NSOs
Fertilizer, pesticides (use, import, production)	FAO: ESS
Forestry (import, export, production)	FAO : Forestry Resource Assessment (FRA); FAOSTAT National institutions i.e. ministries/NSOs
Fishery (import, export, production, consumption)	FAO : FISHSTAT National institutions i.e. ministries/NSOs
Land use, land cover	FAO: ESS; NRL
Water use, supply	FAO: NRL
Energy (use in agriculture)	FAO: NRC
GHG emission	FAO: NRC
Under development: soil types and degradation	FAO: NRL
Under development: fish resource asset table	FAO: FIPS

# Agri-Environmental Indicators (AEI)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Silvia CERILLI, Carl OBST (technical focal point), Josef SCHMIDHUBER (team leader ad interim); Robert MAYO (team leader until 1/5/2014)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	3.1.8.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Basic Texts

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; donors; media; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors

## Description of the activity

Agri-Environmental Indicators (AEI) are indicators able to describe and assess state and trends in the environmental performance of agriculture to furnish useful indications to scientists and policymakers about the state of the environment, about the effects of different policies, as well as about the efficiency in the use of budgets in terms of environmental outcomes. AEIs should ideally be robust, timely, simple and relevant to the different stakeholders involved in agriculture. The most-used indicator framework subdivides AEIs according to five categories within the Driving Force-Pressure-State-Impact-Response (DPSIR) model developed by the European Environment Agency (EEA 1999) and built upon the PSR model (OECD 1993). The Agri-Environmental Indicators dataset available within FAOSTAT has been produced in line with the Agri-Environmental Indicators frameworks developed by OECD and Eurostat during the last 20 years. Each indicator is described by different data series.

## Coverage

### Items

Emissions (1): ammonia; energy (2): energy, bioenergy; fertilizers (nutrients) (2): nitrogen, phosphate; land use types (8): agricultural area, arable land, area equipped for irrigation, conservation agriculture area, permanent crops area, permanent meadows and pastures, organic area, protected terrestrial area; livestock (4): pigs, cattle and buffalo, sheep, poultry; pesticides (1): pesticides total

### geographical

World

### years

Air and climate change: 1980-2009; energy: 1971-2009; fertilizers: 2002-2010; land: 1961-2011; livestock: 1961-2011; pesticides: 1990-2010; soil: 1991; 2008; water: 1965-2010.

## Statistical classifications

Land use classification/World Programme for the Census of Agriculture (WCA)/ UN System for Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA)

**Frequency of data collection**

Annual

**Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

FAO annual questionnaires: Land use, Pesticides and Fertilizers including data harvesting

**Method of data collection**

Data harvesting; electronic questionnaire

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

NRC, NRC, FO, FI

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

Eurostat, OECD

**International organization collecting similar data**

Eurostat, OECD

**Type of output**

Database, web page

**Software used**

FAOSTAT platform /Excel

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Annual

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

July/September

**Methods of dissemination**

FAOSTAT, FAO Statistical Yearbook, CD-ROM

**Links to further supportive information**

<http://faostat.fao.org/site/674/default.aspx>

**APPENDIX**

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>		<b>Sources</b>
<b>AIR AND CLIMATE CHANGE</b>		
Ammonia emissions	Ammonia (NH <sub>3</sub> ) emissions from agriculture as a % of total NH <sub>3</sub> emissions	European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme (EMEP)
<b>ENERGY</b>		
Energy use in Agriculture and Forestry	Agriculture and forestry energy use as a % of total energy use	International Energy Agency (IEA)
Bioenergy production	Bioenergy production as a % of total renewable energy production	International Energy Agency (IEA)
<b>FERTILIZERS CONSUMPTION</b>		
Nitrogen Consumption	Nitrogen nutrient use on arable and permanent crop area (N tonnes/1000 ha)	FAOSTAT/ResourceSTAT-Fertilizers section
Phosphate Consumption	Phosphate nutrient use on arable and permanent crop area (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> tonnes/1000 ha)	FAOSTAT/ResourceSTAT-Fertilizers section
Nitrogen and Phosphate	Nitrogen and phosphate nutrient use on arable and permanent crop area (N+ P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> tonnes/1000 ha)	FAOSTAT/ResourceSTAT-Fertilizers section
<b>LAND</b>		
Agricultural area	Agricultural area as a % of land area	FAOSTAT/ResourceSTAT – Land section
Agricultural area use change	Changes in agricultural area (% per year)	FAOSTAT/ResourceSTAT – Land section
Area equipped for irrigation	Area equipped for irrigation as a % of agricultural area	FAOSTAT/ResourceSTAT- Land section:- AQUASTAT:
Conservation agriculture	Conservation agriculture area (>30% group cover) as a % of agricultural area	FAOSTAT/ResourceSTAT – Land section
Cropping patterns	Permanent crops area as a % of agricultural area	FAOSTAT/ResourceSTAT – Land section
	Permanent meadows and pastures area as a % of agricultural area	FAOSTAT/ResourceSTAT – Land section
	Arable land area as a % of agricultural area	FAOSTAT/ResourceSTAT – Land section
Organic agricultural area	Organic area as a % of agricultural area	FAOSTAT/ResourceSTAT – Land section- Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL) and the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM)
Protected land area	Protected terrestrial area as a % of land area	United Nations Millennium Indicators
<b>LIVESTOCK</b>		
Livestock Density	Livestock total per hectare of agricultural area (livestock total number/ha)	FAOSTAT/Production/Live Animals- FAOSTAT/Resources: Agricultural area
Cattle and Buffalo	Cattle and buffalo as a % of total livestock	FAOSTAT/Production/Live Animals- FAOSTAT/Resources: Agricultural area
Pigs	Pigs as a % of total livestock	FAOSTAT/Production/Live Animals- FAOSTAT/Resources:

		Agricultural area
Sheep and goats	Sheep and goats as a % of total livestock	FAOSTAT/Production/Live Animals- FAOSTAT/Resources: Agricultural area
Poultry birds	Poultry birds as a % of total livestock	FAOSTAT/Production/Live Animals- FAOSTAT/Resources: Agricultural area
PESTICIDES		
Pesticides Use	Pesticide use on arable and permanent crop area (tonnes/1000 ha)	FAOSTAT/ResourceSTAT- Pesticide Use section
SOIL		
Soil Erosion - GLASOD	Average soil erosion expressed in GLASOD erosion degree	ISRIC/UNEP Global Assessment of Human-Induced Soil Degradation (GLASOD)
Land degradation - GLASOD	Average land degradation expressed in GLASOD erosion degree	ISRIC/UNEP Global Assessment of Human-Induced Soil Degradation (GLASOD)
Carbon in topsoil	Average carbon content in the topsoil as a % in weight	FAO/IIASA HWSD Web site
WATER		
Water use in agriculture	Water withdrawal for agricultural use as a % of total water withdrawal	FAO AQUASTAT

# Small farmers data-portrait

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESA
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	George RAPSOMANIKIS
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	3.2.1.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO3

## Who has mandated the activity

The Department/Division

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; donors; media; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors

## Description of the activity

The Project aims to develop a systematic, standardized and internationally comparable dataset on the profile of smallholder farmers across the world. It is thought to provide a clear picture of smallholder agriculture, bringing out its strengths and weaknesses in term of scale, productivity, technology, commercialization and well-being. It comprises more than 30 indicators organized in 11 groups, which through the data, depict the main characteristics of smallholders. The dataset comprises information on: general agricultural sector, production, consumption, income, capital, inputs, technology adoption, access to market, labour, welfare and migration and infrastructure. Each produced indicator refers to households owning operated land and reporting a positive value of production. For the time being, statistics for ten countries have been produced.

## Coverage

### geographical

Ten countries: Africa (Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Niger); Asia (Bangladesh, Vietnam, Nepal); Latin America (Nicaragua, Bolivia); East Europe (Albania)

### years

Kenya: 2005; Ethiopia: 2009; Tanzania: 2009; Niger: 2011; Bangladesh: 2005; Vietnam: 2002; Nepal: 2003; Nicaragua: 2005; Bolivia: 2005; Albania: 2005

### other

Data cleaning and variable construction follows the Rural Income Generating Activities (RIGA) methodology; in some cases different strategies were adopted to respond to specific project purposes.

## Frequency of data collection

The Project obtains data from its various sources at irregular intervals depending on new survey availability and the analytical objectives of the project.

## Method of data collection

Others (household surveys developed by national statistical offices in conjunction with the World Bank as part of its Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS), as well as censuses; also some RIGA indicators are adopted).

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

No

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

No

**International organization collecting similar data**

Data Portrait of Small Family Farms is complementary to the Rural Income Generating Activities (RIGA), in the dissemination of household level indicators in rural areas of developing countries.

**Type of output**

Database, papers, web page

**Software used**

STATA

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Not available at the moment

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

Not available at the moment

**Methods of dissemination**

Data Portrait of Small Family Farms Web site (under construction)

**Links to further supportive information**

Not available at the moment

APPENDIX

List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources

General	Gross Domestic Product per capita (US\$)
	Agriculture as % of GDP
	Number of smallholders
Production	Amount of food produced (US\$)
	Amount of food produced (in wheat equivalent)
	Value of agricultural production from crop (US\$)
	Value of agricultural production from livestock (US\$)
	Yield per hectare (food only, in US\$ per hectare)
	Yield per hectare (food only, in tonnes wheat equivalent)
Consumption	Amount of food consumed (per capita, calories)
	Amount of food consumed (per capita, value)
	% of food produced and consumed in household
	Food poverty headcount
	Food security threshold
Income	Total household income (incl. off-farm wages, remittances)
	% of income from agricultural production
	poverty headcount
	Poverty threshold
Capital	Land (hectares)
	livestock (Tropical Livestock)
	Machinery : Dummy for motorized equipment users.
	Irrigation (% of land)
Inputs	Fertilizer per hectare (kg)
	Fertilizer per hectare (value)
	Chemicals per hectare (kg)
	Chemicals per hectare (value)
	Seed per hectare (kg)
	Seed per hectare ( value)
Technology adoption	% of improved seed
	% HH using improved seeds
	Dummy for HH recipient of extension services
	Recipient of extension services (number)
	Membership in technology adoption programmes
Access to markets	% of agricultural production sold
	% of inputs purchased
	% of inorganic fertilizer purchased from formal sources
	% of seeds purchased from formal sources
	% of chemicals purchased from formal sources
	Credit (no. of beneficiary households)
	Dummy for credit beneficiary households
Credit (average amount)	
Labour	Family on-farm labour (days)
	Family on-farm labour (men days)
	Family on-farm labour (women, days)
	Hired labour (days )
	Hired labour (wage per day)
	Family labour supplied off-farm (days)
	Family labour supplied off-farm (wage per day)
Social & migration	Household composition: household size
	education levels: education of the hh head
	Social protection safety net (no. of beneficiary households)

	Dummy for Social protection safety net beneficiary household
	Social protection safety net (cash transfers as % of income)
	Dummy for HH receiving remittance
	no. of HH receiving remittances
	remittances (amount in US\$)
Infrastructure	Distance of household from road (km)
	Phone (no. of households)
	Dummy for household owning a telephone

# Dissemination of gender disaggregated food security statistics

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Chiara BRUNELLI (technical focal point), Piero CONFORTI (team leader)
<b>Contributors (FAO Units):</b>	ESP - Gender Unit
<b>Source of funding:</b>	Regular budget; extra budgetary resources (GCP/INT/130/EC)
<b>CSA code:</b>	3.3.2.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO1

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Basic Texts; the Department/Division; other (1) the FAO Gender Policy (2) the UN- System-Wide Action Plan (SWAP), a UN system-wide accountability framework designed to measure, monitor and drive progress towards a common set of standards to which to aspire and adhere for the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women. It applies to all entities, departments and offices of the UN system.

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; international organizations; NGOs and other civil society organizations; other (the entire community of food security experts and representatives of local institutions)

## Description of the activity

The main goal of this activity is to develop a database on FAOSTAT. The database, called "Indicators for Household Surveys", will fall under the "Food Security" FAOSTAT Domain and will disseminate a set of food security statistics derived from National Household Surveys (NHS) for a number of countries. Initial number of countries is 43. More countries will become available in the course of 2014.

Estimates will be provided at the national and subnational level (i.e. region, area of residence) and for sociodemographic and economic groups. The database will devote special attention to disaggregating indicators by gender-relevant groups. In fact, all the indicators are disaggregated by: (1) sex of the household head (2) region of residence (3) area of residence (urban vs rural) (4) sex of the household head and area of residence (5) household size (6) sex of the household head and household size (7) age of the household head (8) age and sex of the household head (9) income terciles (10) sex of the household head and terciles of income (11) dependency rate (12) sex of the household head and dependency rate (13) presence of children under 5 years (14) sex of the household head and presence of children under 5 years (15) gender composition (16) education of the household head (17) education and sex of the household head and (18) education of adult women in the household.

The database will report the mean, the median, the standard deviation and the number of observations for each of the food security statistics.

Data are not collected by FAO through specific questionnaires. All the food security statistics disseminated through this database are derived from the food and non-food consumption (or acquisition) data collected in National Household Surveys implemented by countries (e.g. household budget surveys, living standard measurement surveys, etc.).

The activity started at the end of 2011 with the identification of the available datasets, the definition of relevant gender-sensitive groups and the extraction of the statistics. The database is ready and available in the FAOSTAT test site. Metadata are under finalization. The expected date of release is May 2014.

### **Coverage**

#### **geographical**

Forty three countries

#### **years**

It depends on survey availability (generally from 1995)

#### **other**

Most of the gender-sensitive grouping variables derive from the combination of household level characteristics and sex of the household head. Some grouping variables look at the household composition (i.e. presence of women in the household, their educational status, etc.).

### **Frequency of data collection**

National Household Surveys are rolled out by countries at varying periodicity. FAO access to the needed microdata is conditioned by several factors.

### **Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

Data are not collected by FAO through questionnaires. National Household Surveys are rolled out by the countries and not collected specifically upon request by ESS.

### **Method of data collection**

Others (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. Data are collected by NSOs usually through paper questionnaires. Electronic questionnaires (i.e. PDAs) are sometimes used).

### **Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

No

### **Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

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 rollout of the surveys. Data from other IOs are not used at the moment.

### **International organization collecting similar data**

No. IO collect and disseminate the same or similar data

### **Type of output**

The database in FAOSTAT called "Indicators from Household Surveys" to be placed under the Food Security Domain in FAOSTAT (completed by April 2014; expected date of release is May 2014)

### **Software used**

SPSS, Microsoft Excel, SQL Server and Visual Studio ASP.NET

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Results of the analysis will be disseminated on FAOSTAT. The results from the first 43 countries will be disseminated on FAOSTAT in May 2014. Analysis and dissemination will continue on a regular basis throughout 2014.

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

It is estimated that the results from the first 43 countries will be disseminated on FAOSTAT in May 2014.

**Methods of dissemination**

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>

**Links to further supportive information**

FAO Gender Policy: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/017/i3205e/i3205e.pdf>

*APPENDIX*

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Dietary energy consumption	National Household Surveys (e.g. Household Budget Surveys, living Standard Measurement Surveys, etc.)
Total consumption in monetary value	
Total food consumption in monetary value	
Carbohydrates consumption	
Fat consumption	
Protein consumption	
Dietary energy unit value (LCU/1000 kcals)	
Share of dietary energy consumption from total carbohydrates and alcohol (%)	
Share of dietary energy consumption from fat (%)	
Share of dietary energy consumption from protein (%)	
Share of food consumed away from home in total food consumption (%) (in dietary energy)	
Share of food consumption in total income (%)	
Share of food from other sources in total food consumption (%) (in dietary energy)	
Share of own produced food in total food consumption (%) (in dietary energy)	
Share of purchased food in total food consumption (%) (in dietary energy)	

# Gender and land rights database

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESP
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Ana Paula DE LA O CAMPOS
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	3.3.2.2
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO3

## Who has mandated the activity

The Department/Division

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; international organizations; media; NGOs and other civil society organizations

## Description of the activity

The Gender and Land Rights Database was launched by FAO in 2010 to provide policy-makers, legislators and advocates of women's land rights, with up-to-date country level information on the legal developments and factors that promote or prevent the realization of gender-equitable land tenure.

Objectives: highlight the major political, legal and cultural factors that influence the realization of gender-equitable land tenure; provide up-to-date country level information on the legal developments and factors that promote or prevent the realization of gender-equitable land tenure; highlight gender disparities in land tenure; provide relevant statistics on women's access to land, including the shares of male and female "agricultural holders"; mainstream international standards and best practices for gender-equitable land tenure; support the realization of gender-equitable land tenure; content 81 country profiles that provide information on: data/indicators based on census data, including total number of holders, women holders, number of holdings under coownership and communal property and the GINI Concentration index; information on the status of ratification of international treaties and conventions; information on the national legal framework promoting or preventing the realization of gender-equitable land tenure such as rights entrenched in the Constitution, tenure rights in personal laws and labour laws, inheritance, land legislation, policy measures and legal mechanisms, information on customary law, land tenure systems and CSOs promoting gender-equitable tenure rights.

## Coverage

### geographical

World (81 countries)

### years

Current (most up-to-date/available information)

## Frequency of data collection

Continuous

## Method of data collection

Data harvesting; publications, news agencies etc; others (cadastres, when missions were performed)

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

No

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

World Bank

**type of data**

Reports, share of female headed households

**International organization collecting similar data**

No

**Type of output**

New Web site completed by June 2014

Application of the Legislation Assessment Tool for 20 countries completed by the end of 2015

**Software used**

Typo 3

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Every month starting from June 2014

**Methods of dissemination**Internet Web site ([www.fao.org/gender/landrights](http://www.fao.org/gender/landrights)), online discussions organized by the GRLD, news releases, publications and analysis of the data**Links to further supportive information**Database: [www.fao.org/gender/landrights/home/report/en](http://www.fao.org/gender/landrights/home/report/en)*APPENDIX**List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Total number of holders	Agricultural Census
Number of women holders	Agricultural Census
Number of holdings under co-ownership	Agricultural Census
Communal property	Agricultural Census
Number of rural households headed by women	Agricultural Census and Household Surveys
GINI concentration index	World Bank
Legislation Assessment Tool, 30 indicators: 1. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is ratified. 2. The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights is ratified. 3. The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa is ratified. 4. The Constitution prohibits gender-based discrimination. 5. The Constitution promotes the adoption of special measures for the advancement of women. 6. The Constitution recognizes customary law but states that gender-based discrimination in customary law is superseded by the gender-equitable principles in the Constitution. 7. The Constitution recognizes religious law but states that gender-based discrimination in religious law is superseded by the	Legal information harvested by the Gender and Land Rights Database and FAO LEX and Analysed by ESP.

<p>gender-equitable principles in the Constitution.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Men and women have the ability to conclude contracts under the same basic conditions, rights and obligations.</li> <li>9. Men and women are able to apply for identity documents under the same conditions.</li> <li>10. Woman can confer citizenship to her non-national spouse under the same conditions as men.</li> <li>11. Women can confer citizenship to her children under the same conditions as men.</li> <li>12. The law recognizes gender-equality in the right to own or control land regardless of type of marriage.</li> <li>13. The law recognizes full or partial community of property as the default marital property regime.</li> <li>14. In community of property regimes, spousal consent is mandatory for any transaction involving matrimonial property.</li> <li>15. The law establishes a presumption of joint ownership of property in consensual unions from the date of registration.</li> <li>16. The legal framework includes provisions for the promotion of women's rights to land, property, and/or to productive resources.</li> <li>17. The surviving spouse is granted user rights to the matrimonial house for life.</li> <li>18. Under the law of succession, women are entitled to a minimum share of matrimonial property.</li> <li>19. The law allows partners living in consensual union to inherit from each other.</li> <li>20. Brothers and sisters have an equal right to inherit.</li> <li>21. Right to compensation of other siblings giving up their claims on the family property exists.</li> <li>22. Decentralization of land administration services is effected through customary land institutions.</li> <li>23. Decentralization of land administration services is effected through formal land institutions.</li> <li>24. Men and women equality before the law is granted.</li> <li>25. The law guarantees gender-equal access to judicial systems and statutory or customary dispute resolution mechanisms to resolve disputes over tenure rights.</li> <li>26. Men and women can opt out of customary processes and appeal to formal justice systems for redress.</li> <li>27. The law makes provision for legal support in civil procedures.</li> <li>28. A human rights commission or gender-specific institution is in place.</li> <li>29. The law sets quotas for the appointment of women in land management and administration committees.</li> <li>30. The law sets quotas for the appointment of women in land dispute resolution committees.</li> </ol>	
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# Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	FOM
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Kenneth MACDICKEN
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget; extra budgetary resources (improved information to promote forest management for protection of soil and water - GCP/INT/158/JPN)
<b>CSA code:</b>	3.3.9.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## **Who has mandated the activity**

FAO Basic Texts; FAO Statutory Bodies (Committee on Forestry - COFO)

## **Main users of the activity**

Policy-makers; university and research centres; international organizations; media; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors

## **Description of the activity**

FAO has been monitoring the world's forests at five to ten year intervals since 1946. The Global Forest Resources Assessments (FRA) are now produced every five years in an attempt to provide a consistent approach to describing the world's forests and how they are changing. The Assessment is based on two primary sources of data: Country Reports prepared by national correspondents and remote sensing that is conducted by FAO together with national focal points and regional partners. The scope of the FRA has changed regularly since the first assessment published in 1948. These assessments make an interesting history of global forest interests, both in terms of their substantive content, but also in their changing scope.

The most recent Global Assessment (FRA 2010) covered 233 countries and territories where information was compiled in standardized country reports. The FRA 2010 was the most comprehensive assessment of forests and it examined the current status and trends for about 90 variables covering the extent, condition, uses and values of forests and other wooded land, with the aim of assessing all benefits from forest resources. Information has been collated from 233 countries and territories for four points in time: 1990, 2000, 2005 and 2010. The results were presented according to the seven thematic elements of sustainable forest management.

The next FRA 2015 development began in June 2011. The design process has involved users, national correspondents and experts from a wide variety of technical backgrounds. Countries representing some 75% of the world's forest area have contributed to constructing the FRA 2015 content. For the first time, a Strategic Communications Plan was prepared based on a broad-based user survey that seeks both input from previous FRA users as well as an understanding of why non-users have not used the FRA. Capacity building activities were undertaken throughout 2013 to ensure that opportunities were provided to interested countries to incorporate remote sensing into country reporting and to extend the value of hard work done by national correspondents into preparing Country Reports to broader domestic audiences. Remote sensing continued to be an important part of FRA and in 2014, the work focused in expanding previous analysis by adding data for 2010, conducting global and regional analyses and helping selected countries enhance their use of imagery

and analysis in their national statistics. FRA 2015 also aimed at reducing the forest-related reporting burden that countries face. This included the approach of updating the FRA 2010 Country Reports rather than starting with blank templates, pre-filling of data for countries from external data providers and eliminating some of the more difficult variables. FRA 2015 also introduced the new Collaborative Forest Resources Questionnaire (CFRQ), developed with regional data collection partners i.e. the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), Forest Europe, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the Observatory of Central African Forests (OFAC) in cooperation with countries of the Montreal Process. Data collected through the CFRQ are collected and then shared among the data collection partners so that countries do not need to report the same numbers more than once and the partners all use the same data in analyses and reporting.

FRA 2015 also aimed at facilitating the reporting process by adopting the online forest resources information system (FRIMS) that allowed countries and reviewers to work online at the finalization of the country reports.

The analysis of collected data will take place throughout 2014. A brief summary of selective FRA 2015 findings is planned for the UN International Day of Forests on 21 March 2015, while final results and the main FRA 2015 publications will be released in September 2015 at the World Forestry Congress in Durban (South Africa).

#### **Coverage**

##### **geographical**

World (234 countries and territories)

##### **years**

1990, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015

#### **Statistical classifications**

FRA 2010 Terms and Definitions

#### **Frequency of data collection**

Every five years - data collection for FRA 2015 started in 2013.

#### **Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

Prefilled questionnaires were dispatched in 2013.

#### **Method of data collection**

Paper questionnaire; data harvesting (data is compiled by officially nominated national correspondents and officially validated by countries before publication); web questionnaire.

#### **Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

FAO Statistics Division, FAOSTAT

##### **type of data**

FRA 2015: population (FAOSTAT-PopSTAT); land area and country area (FAOSTAT)

#### **Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

ITTO, Montreal Process, Forest Europe, OFAC (all members of the CFRQ)

##### **type of data**

Forest certification (FSC, PEFC) and forest contribution to GDP (UNdata/Eurostat)

#### **Type of output**

Thanks to the information collected through the Country Reports, external data sources and remote sensing, FRA 2015 will produce three main publications containing national data and analysis of the

results. Raw data by country and topic will be published in the FRA 2015 Desk Reference that will be composed of a set of global tables displaying national data by reference year, by variable and by country along with graphics and regional summaries.

The second publication will be an FAO Forestry Paper that will provide an analysis and summary trends over the last 25 years of sustainability indicators such as forest area, forest designations, biomass and carbon, contribution of forest to GDP, sustainable forest management, employment and forest production.

The third publication will be a special volume in the journal "Forest Ecology and Management" dedicated to FRA 2015 and entitled "Changes in Global Forest Resources from 1990 to 2015". Over 55 authors from all over the world will contribute to this special volume that will be the primary analytical venue for FRA 2015, ensuring broad international authorship of the analyses and independent peer review for the papers.

Data will also be available through the FRA 2015 online database. All three publications will be released in September 2015.

**Software used**

Online database

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Every five years

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

Every five years

**Methods of dissemination**

Internet, publications, CD-ROM

**Links to further supportive information**

[www.fao.org/forestry/fra/en/](http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/en/)

[www.fao.org/forestry/fra/fra2010/en/](http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/fra2010/en/)

[www.fao.org/forestry/fra/76871/en/](http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/76871/en/)

APPENDIX

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

Variables and indicators	Sources
<b>FOREST AREA AND FOREST CHARACTERISTICS</b>	
1.1 Forest area	Country report
1.2 Area of other wooded land	Country report
1.3 Area of other land	Country report
1.3.1 ...of which with tree cover	Country report
1.4 Inland water bodies	Country report
1.5 Total country area	Country report
1.6 Forest expansion	Country report
1.6.1 ...of which afforestation	Country report
1.6.2 ...of which natural expansion	Country report
1.7 Deforestation	Country report
1.7.1 ...of which human induced	Country report
1.8 Reforestation	Country report
1.8.1 ...of which artificial	Country report
2.1 Primary forest	Country report
2.2. Other naturally regenerated forest	Country report
2.2.1 ...of which introduced species	Country report
2.2.1.1 ...of which naturalized	Country report
2.3 Planted forest	Country report
2.3.1...of which introduced species	Country report
2.4 Area of mangrove forest	Country report
2.4.1 ...of which planted	Country report
2.5 Primary forest transition matrix	Country report
<b>PRODUCTION</b>	
3.1 Total forest growing stock	Country report
3.1.1 ...of which coniferous	Country report
3.1.2 ...of which broadleaved	Country report
3.2 Total other wooded land growing	Country report
3.2.1 ...of which coniferous	Country report
3.2.2 ...of which broadleaved	Country report
3.3 Net annual increment	Country report
3.3.1 ...of which coniferous	Country report
3.3.2 ...of which broadleaved	Country report
3.4 Volume of top ten species	Country report
3.5 Above-ground biomass	Country report
3.6 Below-ground biomass	Country report
3.7 Dead wood	Country report
3.8 Carbon in above-ground biomass	Country report
3.9 Carbon in below-ground biomass	Country report
3.10 Carbon in dead wood	Country report
3.11 Carbon in litter	Country report
3.12 Soil carbon	Country report
4.1 Production forest	Country report

4.2 Multiple use forest	Country report
4.3 Value of most important commercial NWFP	Country report
4.4 Total wood removals 1000 m3	Country report/FAOSTAT
PROTECTIVE FUNCTIONS ECOSYSTEM SERVICES	
5.1 Protection of soil and water	Country report
5.1.1...of which production of clean	Country report
5.1.2...of which coastal stabilization	Country report
5.1.3... of which desertification	Country report
5.1.4... of which avalanche control	Country report
5.1.5...of which erosion, flood protection or reducing flood risk	Country report
5.1.6...of which other	Country report
5.2 Ecosystem services, cultural or	Country report
5.2.1... of which public recreation	Country report
5.2.2... of which carbon storage or	Country report
5.2.3... of which spiritual or cultural	Country report
5.2.4... of which other	Country report
BIODIVERSITY/ CONSERVATION	
6.1 Conservation of biodiversity	Country report
6.2 Forest area within protected areas	Country report
7.1 List of woody invasive species	Country report
7.2 Area of forest affected by woody	Country report
DISTURBANCE AND FOREST DEGRADATION	
8.1 Total land area burned	Country report/remote sensing
8.1.1. ...of which forest area burned	Country report/remote sensing
8.2 Number of fires	Country report
8.2.1 ...of which forest fires	Country report
8.3 Area of forest damaged by outbreak of: insects, diseases and	Country report
9.1 Area of forest with reduced canopy	Remote sensing
MEASURING PROGRESS TOWARD SFM: National-scale enabling environment for	
10.1 Policies supporting sustainable	Country report
10.1.1 ...of which in publicly owned	Country report
10.1.2 ...of which in privately owned	Country report
10.2 Legislation and regulations	Country report
10.2.1 ...of which in publicly owned	Country report
10.2.2 ...of which in privately owned	Country report
11.1 National stakeholder platform	Country report
12.1 Forest area intended to be in	Country report
12.1.1 ...of which permanent forest	Country report
13.1 Forest area monitored under a national forest monitoring framework	Country report
13.2 Types of forest reporting progress used at national scale	Country report
13.2.1 Criteria and indicators	Country report
13.2.2 Periodic national state of the	Country report

13.2.3 Other	Country report
13.2.4 None	Country report
MEASURING PROGRESS TOWARD SFM: Operational scale progress toward SFM	
14.1 Forest area with management	Country report
14.1.1 ...of which for production	Country report
14.1.2 ...of which for conservation	Country report
14.2 Monitoring of forest	Country report
14.2.1 Soil and water management	Country report
14.2.2 High conservation value	Country report
14.2.3 Social	Country report
14.3 Percent of area under forest management plan that is monitored	Country report
15.1 Type of stakeholder inputs	Country report
15.1.1 Planning phase	Country report
15.1.2 Operations phase	Country report
15.1.3 Review of operations	Country report
16.1 Area of forest certified under FSC	FSC
16.2 Area of forest certified under	PEFC
16.3 Area of forest certified by other	Country report
16.2 Domestic forest management	Country report
ECONOMICS/ LIVELIHOODS	
17.1 Forest revenue	Country report
17.2 Public expenditures on forests	Country report
18.1 Public ownership	Country report
18.1.1 ...of which owned by the	Country report
18.1.2 ...of which owned by the state at the sub-national government scale	Country report
18.2 Private ownership	Country report
18.2.1 ...of which owned by	Country report
18.2.2 ...of which owned by private business entities and institutions	Country report
18.2.3 ... of which owned by local, tribal and indigenous communities	Country report
18.3 Unknown ownership	Country report
18.4 Holder of management rights of	Country report
18.5 Public administration	Country report
18.6 Individuals	Country report
18.7 Private companies	Country report
18.8 Communities	Country report
18.9 Other	Country report
19.1 Employment in forestry	Country report
19.1.1 ...of which female	Country report
20.1 Gross value added from forestry	UNdata/Eurostat
LOOKING FORWARD	
21.1 Government targets/aspirations for forest area in 2020 and 2030	Country report
21.2 Forest area earmarked for	Country report

# GeoNetwork

## geospatial information catalogue

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	NRL
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	John LATHAM
<b>Contributors (FAO officers):</b>	Antonio MARTUCCI, Renato CUMANI, Patrizia MONTEDURO
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget; extra budgetary resources
<b>CSA code:</b>	3.3.10
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

### Who has mandated the activity

The Department/Division; other (Open Source Community)

### Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; international organizations; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors; Other (Natural Resources managers/Land Use/Land Management planners; GIS/Statistician users)

### Description of the activity

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. In particular GeoNetwork purpose is to:

- enable access to spatial data and information through descriptive ISO metadata and interactive Web Map Services;
- enhance understanding of the benefits of geographic information to support decision making;
- promote multidisciplinary approaches to sustainable development.

### Coverage

#### items

Multiple-item types

#### geographical

Global, regional and national level

#### years

From 1930-to 2014

### Statistical classifications

- 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)

**Frequency of data collection**

From near real time to an annual five-year update, at various resolutions from 20-300 m to 1-10 km, ranging from (sub)national to regional to global level

**Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

March

**Method of data collection**

Data harvesting; others (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)

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

AG, ES, FO, FI

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

UNESCO, IIASA, UNEP, IIASA, NASA, NOAA, UNEP, DWD, GPCC, CRU, GPCP VASCLimO, World Bank, ISRIC, UNICEF, WHO.

**type of data**

Soil: UNESCO, IIASA; water resources: UNEP, IIASA, NASA; forestry: NASA, NOAA, UNEP; climate: DWD, National Meteorological Service of Germany, GPCC, CRU, GPCP VASCLimO; farming systems: World Bank, GMFS; livestock and animal health data: national census; land use patterns and land cover: UNEP, ISRIC; population: UNICEF, WHO, World Bank

**International organization collecting similar data**

WFP, UNEP, UNDP, World Bank, GMFS, etc.

**Type of output**

Database update(s)

**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), QGIS (open source geographic information system software), GDAL (open source library for geospatial data abstraction), eCognition Developer (commercial remote sensing software), Adobe Photoshop (commercial image editing software), GIMP (open source image editing software)

**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. Continuing

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

Data are being continuously published and disseminated since 2001

**Methods of dissemination**

- Web site: GeoNetwork ([www.fao.org/geonetwork](http://www.fao.org/geonetwork)) and Newsletters (CarboAfrica, GLCN)
- Publications: ECV Series, Biennial reports, FAO working papers, articles
- CD-ROMs, DVDs:

- Maps (paper and digital)
- GIS datasets
- Dynamic atlases

#### Links to further supportive information

- GeoNetwork: [www.fao.org/geonetwork](http://www.fao.org/geonetwork)
- GLCN: [www.glcn.org](http://www.glcn.org)
- GTOS: [www.gtos.org](http://www.gtos.org)
- TEMS: [www.fao.org/gtos/tems](http://www.fao.org/gtos/tems)
- CarboAfrica: [www.carboafrika.net](http://www.carboafrika.net)

#### APPENDIX

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Active fire by land cover type (daily updates on active fires)	GFIMS
Actual and potential soil carbon sequestration	FAO/UNESCO, FAO/JRC, FAO/ISRIC(World Soil Information)
Fragile ecosystems (coastal deltas, mangroves, and mountains)	UNEP/WCMC/FAO
Administrative and Political Boundaries	UNCS, National sources
Farming	FAOSTAT, Eurostat, FAO & World Bank
Livestock	FAOSTAT + National sources, World Organization for Animal Health
Agroclimatology	
Climate	CRU and GPCP VASclimO, NOAA, METEOSAT
Fisheries and Aquaculture	UN Comtrade; Eurostat; OECD, National trade statistics
Forestry	Eurostat, UNECE, ITTO, UNSD (Comtrade)
Hydrology and Water Resources	FAO-AQUASTAT, OECD, Eurostat
Land Cover and Land Use	FAO; UNEP, ESA, JRC, IIASA, CACILM, CIHEAM/IAMB, GLCN;, WOCAT, SWALIM, UNU, OSS, ISRIC, ODG/DEV, UNCCD
Population and Socio-Economic Indicators	UNDP; World Bank, UNICEF, WHO, Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
Soils and Soil Resources	FAO-UNESCO, ISRIC, SOTER, ESD, Soil Map of China, WISE

# FAO Global Statistical Yearbook and Pocketbook

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Filippo GHERI (technical focal point), Amy HEYMAN (team leader)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	3.4.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	O6

## Who has mandated the activity

The Department/Division

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; donors; media; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors

## Description of the activity

This publication presents a visual synthesis of the major trends and factors shaping the global food and agricultural landscape and their interplay with broader environmental, social and economic dimensions.

In doing so, it strives to serve as a unique reference point on world food and agriculture for policy-makers, donor agencies, researchers and analysts as well as the general public. This new suite of publication provides a thematic analysis of sectoral trends accompanied by text covering the issues.

Based on key resources, such as FAO flagship publications and others, the FAO Statistical Yearbook is the result of a global collaborative effort among countries, international organizations and resource partners. The Yearbook houses some 350 statistical indicators based on these datasets. In addition to FAO's traditional domains (forestry, fisheries, agricultural production, trade and resources) the 2013 edition of the Yearbook features two new datasets: greenhouse gas emissions and investment.

This global Yearbook is just one of the instruments used to disseminate information to a wider public. A derivative Pocketbook and Regional Statistical Yearbooks, which highlight major trends in a particular area of the world, are also available. All of the data can be accessed electronically through the FAOSTAT data platform.

## Coverage

### items

Multiple types

### geographical

World and regional groupings

### years

The publications come out once every two years, but the data within the publication cover multiple time periods

**Statistical classifications**

- Statistical classifications for product/commodities and land use follow those used in FAOSTAT
- Country classification: UN Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use (M49)

**Frequency of data collection**

Data within the publications are collected with different frequency

**Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

No questionnaires are dispatched

**Method of data collection**

Others (there is no direct data collection. Information within the publication comes from other data sources, including FAOSTAT)

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions  
division/service**

Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, Forestry Department; Deputy Director-General Natural Resources (NRL); FAO Statistics Division

**type of data**

Fisheries data from FishSTAT; forestry data from the Forestry Department; data on water from AQUASTAT; data on land and water, inputs, capital and investment, undernourishment, food availability and food access, clean water and sanitation, economic and political stability, agriculture (crop and livestock), organic farming, bio-based economy, greenhouse gas emissions and agri-environmental indicators from FAO Statistics Division (including FAOSTAT and SOFI)

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

WB, NASA, CRED and UNHCR

**type of data**

Economic data, data on labour, inputs, capital and investment, poverty, education and health, natural and human-made risks, climate change from WB; natural and human-made risks data from WB, CRED and UNHCR; climate change data from WB and NASA; IFPRI

**International organization collecting similar data**

Other organizations produce statistical yearbooks and some include FAOSTAT data. But there is no similar publication with data on food security and agriculture that is as comprehensive as the FAO Statistical Yearbook.

**Type of output**

FAO Statistical Yearbook and Pocketbook (print publications and Web sites). Yearbook completed by May every two years and the Pocketbook by June the alternating year

**Software used**

R - Statistical Platform, LaTeX from data retrieval, to data processing, indicator construction and blueprint-ready pdf file for distribution

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Once every two years (alternating between the Yearbook and the Pocketbook)

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

The Yearbook and Pocketbook are published between May and June every two years

## Methods of dissemination

Print publication and internet

## Links to further supportive information

ESS Web site: [www.fao.org/es/ess/ess-publications](http://www.fao.org/es/ess/ess-publications)

### APPENDIX

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Economic indicators	WB
Labour statistics	WB
Land and water	FAOSTAT and AQUASTAT
Agricultural inputs	WB and FAOSTAT
Capital and investment	WB and FAO Statistics Division
Number undernourished and their prevalence in the population	FAO (SOFI)
Anthropometric indicators	FAO (SOFI, Food Security Indicators)
Poverty	WB
Food availability	FAO (SOFI)
Economic and physical access	FAO (SOFI)
Clean water and sanitation	FAO (SOFI, Food Security Indicators)
Economic and political stability	FAO (SOFI, Food Security Indicators)
Education and health	WB
Natural and human-made risks	WB, CRED and UNHCR
Agricultural production	FAOSTAT
Growth in crop production	FAOSTAT
Trends in the crop/ livestock/fisheries/trade sectors	FAOSTAT and FishSTAT
Land and forestry	FAO (Forestry Division) and FAOSTAT
Water	FAO (AQUASTAT)
Biodiversity	WB
Agri-environmental indicators	FAOSTAT
Organic farming	FAOSTAT
Bio-based economy	FAO and IEA
Climate change	WB and NASA
Greenhouse gas emissions	FAOSTAT

# FAO Regional Statistical Yearbook and Pocketbook

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Filippo GHERI (technical focal point), Amy HEYMAN (team leader)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	3.4.2
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	O6

## Who has mandated the activity

The Department/Division

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; donors; media; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors

## Description of the activity

This publication presents a visual synthesis of the major trends and factors shaping the global food and agricultural landscape and their interplay with broader environmental, social and economic dimensions. In doing so, it strives to serve as a unique reference point on world food and agriculture for policy-makers, donor agencies, researchers and analysts as well as the general public. This new suite of publications provides a thematic analysis of sectoral trends accompanied by text covering the issues.

As a supplement of the Global Statistical Yearbook, is a suite of FAO Regional Statistical Yearbooks, which highlight major trends in a particular area of the world. They include data, metadata and derived indicators. All of the data are based and can be accessed electronically through the FAOSTAT data platform.

Five regional Yearbooks have been produced in 2014.

## Coverage

### items

Multiple

### geographical

Regional

### years

The publications are planned to come out once every two years, but the data within the publication cover multiple time periods.

## Statistical classifications

- Statistical classifications for product/commodities and land use follow those used in FAOSTAT
- Country classification: UN Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use (M49)

**Frequency of data collection**

Data within the publications are collected with varying frequency

**Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched**

No questionnaires are dispatched

**Method of data collection**

Data harvesting; others (there is no direct data collection; information within the publication comes from other data sources, including FAOSTAT)

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

Statistics Division and FAOSTAT, FishSTAT, AQUASTAT and Forestry Division

**type of data**

Fisheries data from FishSTAT; forestry data from Forestry Division; data on water from AQUASTAT; data on land and water, inputs, capital and investment, undernourishment, food availability and food access, clean water and sanitation, economic and political stability, agriculture (crop and livestock), organic farming, bio-based economy, greenhouse gas emissions and agri-environmental indicators from FAO Statistics Division (including FAOSTAT and SOFI)

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

WB, NASA, CRED and UNHCR

**type of data**

Economic data, data on labour, inputs, capital and investment, poverty, education and health, natural and human-made risks, climate change from WB; natural and human-made risks data from WB, CRED and UNHCR; climate change data from WB and NASA.

**International organization collecting similar data**

Other organizations produce statistical yearbooks and some include FAOSTAT data. But there is no similar publication with data on food security and agriculture that is as comprehensive as the FAO Statistical Yearbook with a regional focus.

**Type of output**

Five FAO Regional Statistical Yearbooks (one for each region), a web page and five regional Pocketbooks are planned for the 2014-15 biennium. Yearbook by regional conferences completed every two years, and the Pocketbook completed the alternating year.

**Software used**

R - Statistical Platform, LaTeX from data retrieval, to data processing, indicator construction and blueprint-ready pdf file for distribution

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Once every two years (alternating between the Yearbook and the Pocketbook)

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

The Regional Yearbooks should be prepared in time for the regional conferences

**Methods of dissemination**

Print publications and Internet

**Links to further supportive information**

ESS Web site: [www.fao.org/es/ess/ess-publications](http://www.fao.org/es/ess/ess-publications)

APPENDIX

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Labour statistics	WB
Land and water	FAOSTAT
Agricultural inputs	WB and FAOSTAT
Capital and investment	WB and FAO Statistics Division
Number undernourished and their prevalence in the population	FAO (SOFI)
Anthropometric indicators	FAO (SOFI, Food Security Indicators)
Poverty	WB
Food availability	FAO (SOFI)
Economic and physical access	FAO (SOFI)
Clean water and sanitation	FAO (SOFI, Food Security Indicators)
Economic and political stability	FAO (SOFI, Food Security Indicators)
Education and health	WB
Natural and human-made risks	WB, CRED and UNHCR
Agricultural production	FAOSTAT
Growth in crop production	FAOSTAT
Trends in the crop/ livestock/fisheries/trade sectors	FAOSTAT; FishSTAT
Land and forestry	FAO (Forestry Division)
Water	FAO (AQUASTAT)
Biodiversity	WB
Agri-environmental indicators	FAOSTAT
Organic farming	FAOSTAT
Bio-based economy	FAO and IEA
Climate change	WB and NASA
Greenhouse gas emissions	FAOSTAT

# Publishing of key statistics in the FAO Country Profiles portal

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	OCC
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Claudia NICOLAI
<b>Source of funding:</b>	extra budgetary resources
<b>CSA code:</b>	3.4.3
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	Functional Objective 8 “Outreach” (Functional Objectives provide the enabling environment necessary for the successful delivery of the whole FAO Programme of Work.)

## **Who has mandated the activity**

The Department/Division

## **Main users of the activity**

Policy-makers; university and research centres; media; private sector and investors

## **Description of the activity**

FAO has always highlighted information and knowledge sharing as a priority area in fighting hunger and in achieving food security. In this context, FAO has identified that countries could improve their national programmes on agriculture and food security if they could access FAO's information through a cross-sectoral country-based approach.

The FAO Country Profiles portal (FCP) (<http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles>) was launched in 2002 as a response to FAO's need to provide its Web site's users with an easy-to-use mechanism to find and retrieve FAO country-specific information without the need to search individual FAO Web sites, databases or systems.

FCP only disseminates data from other sources and is not a statistical database; it holds no data.

## **Coverage**

### **items**

Multiple items, please refer to the Data Sources list online: [www.fao.org/countryprofiles/data-sources/en](http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/data-sources/en)

### **geographical**

World

### **years**

As in the data source

## **Statistical classifications**

As in the data source

## **Frequency of data collection**

As in the data source

**Method of data collection**

Data harvesting (from the databases listed above)

**Data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions**

FAOSTAT

**type of data**

Country area, land area, agriculture area, population

**Data collected in cooperation with other IOs**

World Bank, UNDP-HDRO, IFPRI

**type of data**

From World Bank: GDP; from UNDP-HDRO: Human Development Index; from IFPRI: Global hunger Index

**International organization collecting similar data**

International organizations as listed above for the respective databases

**Type of output**

Country profiles

**Software used**

Pending future implementations

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Synchronized with data sources. When they update, the updated numbers are shown in FPC

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

Synchronized with data sources. When they update, the updated numbers are shown in FPC

**Methods of dissemination**

Internet

**Links to further supportive information**

[www.fao.org/countryprofiles](http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles)

*APPENDIX*

*List of variables (and indicators) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources*

<b>Variables and indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Country area	FAOSTAT
Land area	FAOSTAT
Agricultural area	FAOSTAT
Population	FAOSTAT
Country Profiles	FAOSTAT
Publications	Document Repository
Projects	FPMIS
etc	Multiple items, please refer to the Data Sources list online <a href="http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/data-sources/en/">http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/data-sources/en/</a>

# FAOSTAT database and dissemination system

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Amanda GORDON, Fabio GRITA (technical focal points), Amy HEYMAN (team leader)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.5.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	O6

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Basic Texts

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; donors; media; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors

## Description of the activity

The Organization's corporate statistical database, FAOSTAT, is the world's most comprehensive and authoritative source of statistics on food and agriculture. The FAOSTAT collection provides a free access platform, offering millions of records for 245 countries and territories, spanning five decades and 167 time series. These datasets are the foundation for a multitude of analyses, ranging from FAO's hunger and food security measurement to monitoring food supplies and prices, natural resource use, adaptation to and impacts of agriculture on climate change, or the use of resources and raw materials for bioenergy. The statistics provided in FAOSTAT are primarily based on data submitted by Member Nations in response to standard questionnaires, supplemented by a review of national sources and estimates or imputations to cover critical gaps and supplemented with data and metadata exchanged with agencies at regional and international level.

FAOSTAT will be discontinued at the beginning of June 2014, when it will be replaced by FAOSTAT3.

## Type of output

Database and Web site

## Software used

Microsoft SQL Server, Microsoft Visual Studio, Rainbow CMS

## Frequency of data dissemination

Ongoing

## Date(s) when validated data are disseminated

Ongoing

## Methods of dissemination

Web site

## Links to further supportive information

<http://faostat.fao.org/site/291/default.aspx>

# New FAOSTAT3 dissemination system

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Fabio GRITA, Amanda GORDON (technical focal points), Amy HEYMAN (team leader)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.5.2
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	O6

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Basic Texts

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; donors; media; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors

## Description of the activity

The Organization's corporate statistical database FAOSTAT is the world's most comprehensive and authoritative source of statistics on food and agriculture. The FAOSTAT collection provides a free access platform, offering millions of records for 245 countries and territories, spanning five decades and 167 time series. These data sets are the foundation for a multitude of analyses, ranging from FAO's hunger and food security measurement to monitoring food supplies and prices, natural resource use, adaptation to and impacts of agriculture on climate change, or the use of resources and raw materials for bioenergy. The statistics provided in FAOSTAT are primarily based on data submitted by Member Nations in response to standard questionnaires, supplemented by a review of national sources and estimates or imputations to cover critical gaps and supplemented with data and metadata exchanged with agencies at regional and international level.

## Type of output

Database and Web site

## Software used

Fenix Platform (based on Java & Java script)

## Frequency of data dissemination

Ongoing

## Date(s) when validated data are disseminated

On a regular basis, ad hoc

## Methods of dissemination

Web site & API

## Links to further supportive information

<http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/home/E>

# CountrySTAT

## data dissemination system

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Fabio GRITA (technical focal point), Paul N'GOMA-KIMBATSA (team leader)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	extra budgetary resources (Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Italian Cooperation, FAO TCP funds)
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.5.3
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	O6

### Who has mandated the activity

MoUs with other organizations (national partner agencies); the Department/Division

### Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; NGOs and other civil society organizations

### Description of the activity

Development and rollout of a country-based data dissemination and analysis system for agriculture and food security. The system facilitates data sharing through open source technology and allows users to access and visualize and aggregate data at national and regional levels. The system is available on the Internet and is consistent with the database and technology of the FAOSTAT database and dissemination application.

### Type of output

Online databases: each member country has its own CountrySTAT platform including maps, tables and charts (the database is available online for 25 countries; new additional databases are added as soon as new countries become members of the project).

### Software used

It uses the FENIX platform, which is a software architecture primarily based on Java and JavaScript frameworks. Several technologies are used for performing specialized tasks such as creating charts, tables and maps, retrieving data from the database, uploading personal data in the system, etc.

### Frequency of data dissemination

From one to four times a year, depending on the country and on how frequent technical groups meet at the national level.

### Date(s) when validated data are disseminated

Data are validated by the country through technical groups, organized three to four times a year: dissemination follows after a decision is taken by the technical group.

### Methods of dissemination

Internet and CD-ROM on demand

### Links to further supportive information

[www.countrystat.org](http://www.countrystat.org)

# FAO Statistics Division web site

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	James EDGE (technical focal point), Amy HEYMAN (team leader)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.5.4
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	O6

## **Who has mandated the activity**

The Department/Division; other (IDWG on Statistics)

## **Main users of the activity**

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; donors; media; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors

## **Description of the activity**

The Divisional Web site provides a unique reference and access point for food and agriculture statistics, for national and international stakeholders, from various aspects, i.e. agri-environmental, food security, World Census on Agriculture, classifications and standards, meetings, events, news, publications, deepening links and contacts. The team will ensure that the Web site is maintained, updated and enhanced throughout 2014. A monthly usage report will also be prepared this year on a monthly basis.

## **Type of output**

FAO Statistical Division Web site

## **Software used**

Content Management Software Typo3

## **Frequency of data dissemination**

Information on the Statistics Web site is updated periodically on a monthly to weekly or even daily basis

## **Methods of dissemination**

Internet

## **Links to further supportive information**

[www.fao.org/economic/ess](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess)

# Upgrading FishStat (FAO fisheries statistics dissemination software)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	FIPS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Marc TACONET
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.5.5
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## Who has mandated the activity

Other intergovernmental bodies; the Department/Division; FAO Statutory Bodies (CWP)

## Main users of the activity

University and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; NGOs and other civil society organizations

## Description of the activity

The development of a stand-alone dissemination software of fishery and aquaculture statistics known as FishStatJ started in 2008. FishStatJ was first released to the public in 2011 and was further enhanced during 2012/13 during which period a data administration console was also developed and completed to support the data maintenance part. All fishery and aquaculture statistics maintained by FIPS are also disseminated through FishStatJ in addition to online queries. The Food Balance Sheet information is planned to be configured for dissemination through FishStatJ in 2014.

New developments will focus on:

- Master Data Management aiming at progressively replacing the FIGIS RTMS; these will build on the Cotrix suite of tools developed through the iMarine platform.
- Web services and related maintenance workflow for the dissemination of statistics (SDMX, SDW widgets for dynamic dissemination of statistical graphs and tables) and code lists (through Linked Open Data - FLOD).

## Type of output

1. The Food Balance Sheet information is planned to be configured for dissemination through FishStatJ in 2014 (completed by June 2014).
2. FishStatJ user assistance facilities including FAQs, video tutorial etc. (completed by December 2014).
3. Cotrix suite of tools for supporting code lists and reference data management, already reported in the iMarine sheet (first operational version for ASFIS completed by September 2014 and incremental enhancements after).
4. Maintenance facilities for code lists disseminated through Fisheries Linked Open Data – FLOD (first operational version completed by September 2014).
5. Data.fao.org/SDW widgets released for dynamic feeding of statistical tables and graphs in FI web pages including Fishery and Aquaculture country profiles, Species fact sheets, Cultured species, etc. (widgets for species and cultured species completed by June 2014, for FACP progressively developed by the end of 2014).
6. Fisheries SDMX registry integrated and disseminated under data.fao.org (completed by September 2014).

**Software used**

Eclipse, Java, SQL etc

**Frequency of data dissemination**

Annually, in general

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

Continued release whenever new functionalities are incorporated

**Methods of dissemination**

The FishStatJ data sets

FI statistics are also disseminated through the Internet (online queries) and CD-ROM (yearbook).

**Links to further supportive information**

FishStatJ data sets: [www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstatj/en)

# Development of the iMarine integrated statistical system

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	FIPS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Marc TACONET
<b>Contributors (FAO Units):</b>	CIOK, OEKC (ontologies)
<b>Contributors (other organizations):</b>	Bank of Italy, DG-MARE, ICES, joining complementary strength/capacities with Fenix platform, IRD, Terradue
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget; extra budgetary resources (iMarine project; other projects are in the pipeline)
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.5.6
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO1; SO2; SO3

## Who has mandated the activity

MoUs with other organizations (iMarine consortium - EU funded project); the Department/Division

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices (potentially); international organizations; other (Regional Fishery Management Organizations)

## Description of the activity

During the biennium 2010-2011 under the D4Sciencell project, then 2012-13 under the iMarine project, FI had a leadership role through the iMarine Board in providing guidance to the development of different software products known as BiolCube, StatsCube, GeosCube and ConnectCube. Of particular relevance to statistics and time series, StatsCube is a complete data framework, covering the full data management life cycle from observational data to aggregated data repositories enriched with validation and analytical tools. It provides 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 discovery, access and exchange capacity is implemented through Metadata registries and protocols such as SDMX for statistical time series, OGC for geospatial data, Darwin Core for biological data, RDF for linked open data. The platform caters for security and confidentiality requirements.

The Cotrix suite of tools provides facility for collaborative code lists manager/code list mapper, in support of the harmonization process. 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.

## Type of output

1. Business case for a FAO Master Data Management system (was delivered as part of the CAPEX process during 2013).
2. Operational version of a code list manager /mapper system - Cotrix suite of tools (completed by September 2014).
3. Tuna Atlas Virtual Research Environment as FAO use case of an integrated and harmonized statistical repository enabled through StatsCube services, including statistics, analytical, mapping and dissemination capacities (completed by September 2014).
4. VMS data processing (completed by September 2014).

5. Additionally, many more outside of the strict statistical realm.

**Software used**

gCube is the key enabling technology, an innovative service-based, autonomic, data infrastructure management system, licensed under EUPL

**Methods of dissemination**

Internet /web services /Software As A Service

**Links to further supportive information**

[www.i-marine.eu](http://www.i-marine.eu)

# Statistical data warehouse project (data.fao.org)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	CIO
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	CIO-Director
<b>Contributors (FAO Units):</b>	CIO Information and Process Management team (IPM); CIO Develop and Deploy branch (D&D) for support and maintenance; CIO Global Operations (data centre); data owning units across FAO.
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget; extra budgetary resources (to be defined)
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.5.7
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	Functional Objective 9 “Information Technology” (Functional Objectives provide the enabling environment necessary for the successful delivery of the whole FAO programme of work)

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Basic Texts; international meetings; the Department/Division; other ((A) the recommendation of the “*Independent Evaluation of FAO’s Role and Works in Statistics*” in 2008 for a data warehouse system for integrating FAO statistics systems; (B) approval of the Interdepartmental Working Group on FAO Statistics (IDWG) in 2010 of the project, FAO Statistics Data Warehouse IT Strategy and Implementation; (C) the recommendation of the International Advisory Group on FAO Statistics (IAGFS) in 2013 to embark on for a second phase of the SDW data focusing on data integration; (D) the approval by the IDWG on FAO Statistics in 2013 of the Phase II Statistical Data Warehouse (SDW) project proposal for 2014–2015, “*Moving from a data repository to an integrated*”).

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; donors; private sector and investors; NGOs and other civil society organizations; media; other (Information System integrators and developers)

## Description of the activity

The FAO statistical data warehouse is web portal, platform, reference point and repository for the food and agriculture statistical data, including forestry, fisheries and aquaculture. It is a multidisciplinary data repository offering cross-cutting and multidisciplinary information. Data is available in convenient and easy to use formats for data providers and consumers alike.

The principle SDW activities:

- Support and maintain so as to keep fit-for-use and fit-for-purpose
- Operate including running and monitoring of data integration procedures.
- Standardise, document and consolidate statistical datasets held in information systems.
- Employ the platform to deliver information systems statistical functionality and interoperability.

The work plan of the IT Division includes a corporate data repository and efficient, effective and secure information systems, able to evolve to meet the changing business needs.

**Type of output**

1. A data warehouse for the food and agriculture statistics, including forestry, fisheries and aquaculture (completed at the end of 2013 and now under support, maintenance and operations)
2. A web portal through which the data can be accessed (completed at the end of 2013 and now under support, maintenance and operations)
3. Update of the above with deep statistical data integration

**Software used**

The corporate FAOdata platform

**Frequency of data dissemination**

The SDW is an aggregator with data disseminated when approved by data owner.

**Date(s) when validated data are disseminated**

The SDW is an aggregator with data disseminated when approved by data owner.

**Methods of dissemination**

- <http://data.fao.org/statistics> data and metadata for the public consumption.
- <http://data.fao.org/developers> widgets and APIs for systems integrators.
- Various web portals that use the widgets and APIs e.g. The Fisheries Species Fact Sheets and Country Profiles.

**Links to further supportive information**

- <http://data.fao.org>
- SDW 2014-2014 CapEx Project proposal

# Statistical Working System (SWS) project

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Adam PRAKASH (team leader), Onno HOFFMEISTER and Tomasz FILIPCZUK (statistical focal points), Nick Connell (IT focal point)
<b>Contributors (FAO Units):</b>	CIO, FO
<b>Contributors (FAO officers):</b>	Richard HOAD (CIO - responsible officer), Arvydas LEBEDYS (FO - Senior User), Dario FABBRI (CIO - responsible officer for Engineering Ingegneria S.p.a.), Valentina RAMASCHIELLO (ESS), Rosanna CARLEO (CIO – until July 2014)
<b>Contributors (other organizations):</b>	the IT development of the statistical working system is outsourced to Engineering Ingegneria S.p.a. through a tender (execution is carried out under the close coordination and supervision of FAO)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget; extra budgetary resources (CapEx funds)
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.5.8
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	O6

## Who has mandated the activity

The Department/Division

## Main users of the activity

Other (FAO staff)

## Description of the activity

FAO's Statistical working System Project aims to improve the way officially reported national time-series statistics for Agriculture are handled. Over the last two years the project has created or revised many statistical standards, metadata standards and statistical methods that underpin the processing of these statistics with the aim of improving data quality; aligning with international standards and best practices; and reducing the overall burden on reporting countries.

The core element of the project is the development of a new working system which will provide a substantially improved technical platform for statisticians and statistical clerks to collect, collate, validate and correct data from various sources; it will also provide mechanisms to perform imputation and modeling calculation in order to fill gaps and add value to the data. Regarding data collection, the system will have a configurable capability to import data from other sources, such as international organizations (e.g. UNSD, Eurostat) and other FAO systems (e.g. CountryStat). However, this working system is not meant to provide any dissemination facilities; for analysis and dissemination, the Statistical Working System will feed data into the Statistical Data Warehouse (and through this, the FAOSTAT portal) via an in-house exchange format.

Besides the aforementioned functionalities for data processing the system will:

- support statistical quality management by allowing the definition and calculation of quality indicators and trends in the quality indicators supporting the Plan, Run, Evaluate, Improve quality management cycle of the Generic Statistical Business Process Model;

- provide managers with a view of the status of the statistical collection, processing and finalization for different datasets.

The set-up of the core statistical working system, which will replace the existing FAOstat working system for the agricultural production and trade datasets, has been completed and is currently under final review by ESS. In the next phase, the new working system will be expanded to cover also the domain of Supply Utilization Accounts and Food Balance Sheets. The system is, already in its current state, configurable for other FAOSTAT datasets as well as to other datasets structured in a similar way.

**Type of output**

A new statistical working system; a series of technical and methodological papers.

**Software used**

R, Java, Javascript, Talend, PostgreSQL

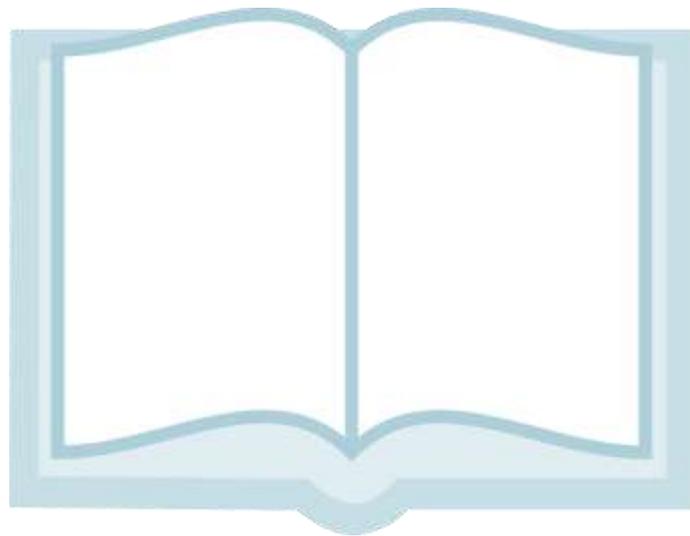
**Methods of dissemination**

Papers will be made available for public dissemination.

**Links to further supportive information**

[http://intranet.fao.org/sws\\_project/home\\_page/](http://intranet.fao.org/sws_project/home_page/)

# STATISTICAL METHODOLOGIES



# Guidelines on classifications for agricultural statistics

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officer:</b>	Valentina RAMASCHIELLO
<b>Source of funding:</b>	extra budgetary resources (Global Strategy to Improve Rural and Agricultural Statistics)
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.2.1.1
<b>Strategic Objectives:</b>	O6

## Who has mandated the activity

Other (countries participating in a global survey conducted by ESS in 2012/2013 recommended the development of Classification Guidelines and training material by FAO; the Guidelines were requested by the Global Strategy to Improve Rural and Agricultural Statistics)

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; national statistical offices

## Description of the activity

The aim of the Guidelines is to bring together comprehensive information on statistical classifications and in particular on those used for agricultural statistics; to equip the user with a better understanding and know-how in using these schemes; and to provide a convenient and practical reference for the application of international standards at the national level, thus enhancing data quality and comparability across countries and over time.

Strengthening cooperation on classifications and standards between FAO and countries, regional organizations and other concerned institutions, is an essential requisite to increase the harmonization of data collection at the global level and to facilitate the participation of countries in the management of international classifications and standards for agricultural statistics. Consultation with countries is an essential mechanism for ensuring the relevance, uptake and update of international classifications. The guidelines will act as a facilitator of such a consultation and it will provide a useful aid to those countries willing or already in the process of adopting and adapting international classifications to their statistical system.

The publication will cover the following main issues:

- introduction of the theoretical framework including definitions of a statistical classification - what it is and how it is used; the basic principles of international classifications as defined by the United Nations; core features and basic rules for the development of national or regional classifications based on international standards; information on supporting material such as explanatory notes and correspondence tables;
- presentation of major classifications used in agricultural statistics (Economic activities, Products, Crops, Trade, Expenditure, Occupation, Land, Statistical Activities), their purposes and domains of application;
- successful worldwide practices, showcasing efforts undertaken by countries as well as regional organizations to support the implementation and adaptation of international classifications in their respective member states; bring together lessons learnt and illustrate how to apply international classifications both at the regional and country level.

**Type of output**

Methodological guidelines in the form of a publication. Expected completion: end of 2014. Training material based on the guidelines may be developed in 2015.

**Methods of dissemination**

Hard copy and online publication

# Review of international statistical classifications for agriculture, fisheries and forestry statistics

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS, FIPS, FOE
<b>Responsible Officer:</b>	Valentina RAMASCHIELLO (ESS, agricultural domain and coordinator), Stefania VANNUCCINI and Sachiko TSUJI (FIPS, fishery domain), Arvydas LEBEDYS (FOE, forestry domain)
<b>Contributors (FAO Unit):</b>	EST, AG
<b>Contributors (other organizations):</b>	UN Statistics Division (UNSD), World Customs Organization (WCO)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget; extra budgetary resources (Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics)
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.2.2.1
<b>Strategic Objectives:</b>	SO2; O6

## Who has mandated the activity

UN Statistical Commission; MoUs with other organizations (Intersecretariat Working Group on Forest Sector Statistics - members: FAO/Eurostat/ITTO/UNECE/OECD); international meetings (UN Expert Group on International Classifications); FAO Governing Bodies (COFI); FAO Statutory Bodies (AFCAS; APCAS; IICA; Joint FAO/UNECE Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management)

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; national statistical offices; international organizations

## Description of the activity

Contribute to the review of international statistical classifications in cooperation with international custodians such as the UN Statistics Division (UNSD) and the World Customs Organization (WCO). FAO is member of the Harmonized System Committee and Review Sub-Committee at WCO and of the Expert Group (EG) on International Classifications, which is led by UNSD and reports directly to the UN Statistical Commission. The biennial meeting of the EG is planned in May 2015. In particular contribution to international classifications in the biennium is provided to:

- Harmonized System (HS) 2017 edition

The HS is developed and maintained by the World Customs Organization (WCO). It is the trade nomenclature most widely used in the world. Two hundred and six countries, territories or customs or economic unions utilize it as the basis for Customs tariffs and for the compilation trade statistics. It includes agricultural, fishery and forestry products, fertilizers, pesticides and machinery. The maintenance of the HS includes measures to secure uniform interpretation of the HS and its periodic updating in light of developments in technology, changes in trade patterns and, more recently, also social and environmental concerns. Each review cycle typically lasts five years. The WCO manages this process through the Harmonized System Committee (representing the Contracting Parties to the HS Convention) and its HS Review Sub-Committee (RSC). The HS Committee and RSC meet twice a

year; they examine policy matters, take decisions on classification questions, settle disputes and prepare amendments to the HS Explanatory Notes.

The HSC and RSC are attended by WCO member countries; other concerned organizations may be also invited to participate as needed. FAO regularly attends these meetings to advise on technical issues and make proposals for modifications, with the aim to make HS more relevant for agriculture, food, fishery and forestry statistics.

Thanks to FAO inputs, the current HS version 2012 includes more than 300 new agriculture and fishery items as compared to HS 2007. During the current biennium, work is carried out to review the next HS 2017 version. As a corporate effort, the FAO proposal includes review and improvement of agriculture, fishery and forestry items, fertilizers and agricultural machinery. HS 2017 is expected to enter into force on 1 January 2017; FAO contribution to the review process is expected to continue beyond the current biennium in 2016.

- Central Product Classification (CPC) Rev.2.1 and its expansion for agricultural statistics:

CPC is developed and maintained by the UN Statistics Division. Since 2004, FAO has been actively involved in the revision and update of the CPC to improve suitability for agricultural, fishery and forestry statistics. This 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. CPC Ver.2.1 will be delivered in 2014 and work to improve explanatory notes will continue in 2015. An expansion for agricultural products is also developed by FAO and presented as an official annex to CPC 2.1. Given the progress made for the integration of agriculture in the CPC, the decision was taken by the FAO to implement CPC Ver.2.1 (and subsequent versions) expanded for agriculture in the FAO statistical working system (SWS) as reference classification for agricultural products (not including fishery and forestry). Implementation in the SWS is currently underway.

- Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP):

Following a survey conducted by UNSD, the Expert Group on Classifications has agreed to start the review of the COICOP classification. Accordingly, a Technical Sub-Group was formed in November 2013 to resolve the issues raised through the global consultation. FAO is a member of the group, particularly to cover issues on expenditures for food and products and services related agriculture, fishery and forestry. The review process will be carried out throughout the whole biennium.

In addition:

- contribution to classification case laws is provided to UNSD, when needed, for the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) and the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC);
- besides CPC, the implementation of other international classifications in FAO include the land use and land cover classifications under the SEEA – System of Environmental and Economic Accounting, that were also developed by the FAO, in cooperation with a number of national and international partners.

### **Type of output**

Type of output: revised standards and related publications

Completion depends on specific review cycles:

- HS: 2016
- CPC: 2014 for the structure while activities will be carried out during the biennium for the review of explanatory notes
- COICOP: completion of the review process not defined, but unlikely to be before 2015

### **Methods of dissemination**

- Biennial activities report on classifications submitted to statistical regional commissions (APCAS, AFCAS, IICA): [www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-events/en/](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-events/en/)
- UNSD, papers submitted to the biennial Meeting of the Expert Group on International

- Classifications: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/class/intercop/expertgroup/default.asp>
- UN Statistical Commission, yearly activities report on classifications prepared by UNSD in cooperation with the members of the Expert Group on International Classifications: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/commission.htm>
  - FAO ESS web page on classifications and standards: [www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-standards/en/](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-standards/en/)
  - WCO on HS: [www.wcoomd.org/en/topics/nomenclature/activities-and-programmes.aspx](http://www.wcoomd.org/en/topics/nomenclature/activities-and-programmes.aspx)

# Maintenance of the Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System (ASFIS) list for fishery statistics purposes

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	FIPS
<b>Responsible Officer:</b>	Luca GARIBALDI
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.2.2.2
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## **Who has mandated the activity**

FAO Statutory Bodies (Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP))

## **Main users of the activity**

University and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations

## **Description of the activity**

The ASFIS list includes about 12 500 species items selected according to their interest or relation to fisheries and aquaculture. The list provides codes, scientific and FAO names in six languages 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.

## **Type of output**

Annual update of the ASFIS list is released through txt and Excel files around April every year.

## **Methods of dissemination**

Internet: <http://www.fao.org/fishery/collection/asfis/en>

## **Links to further supportive information**

CWP Handbook of Fishery Statistical Standards - Section S: Identifiers for aquatic animals and plants:  
[www.fao.org/fishery/cwp/handbook/S/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/cwp/handbook/S/en)

# Land Cover Classification System (LCCS) and Land Cover Meta Language (LCML)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	NRL
<b>Responsible Officer:</b>	John LATHAM; Renato CUMANI
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget; extra budgetary resources
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.2.2.3
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## Who has mandated the activity

The Department/Division; other (International Organization for Standardization, ISO)

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; international organizations; other (national geospatial offices)

## Description of the activity

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 1990s, FAO has been participating and leading numerous initiatives for improving the reliability and comparability of land cover datasets. 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 intercompare land cover classes originated from different classifications/legends. According to the 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.

LCCS currently has a worldwide diffusion. Many countries have adopted the system as a basis for

their national land cover data sets. LCCS has been used also for the most recent global land cover datasets as the Global Land Cover of the year 2000 (GLC 2000 – one kilometer resolution, JRC and partners) and the Global Land Cover 2005/06 (GLOBCOVER – 300 meters resolution, ESA and partners). During the last few years FAO and UNEP have organized several four/five day workshop/training courses on LCCS covering almost the whole world. The aim is that participants will then be fully confident in the use of the software for different purposes (legend creation, translation, etc.). The worldwide diffusion of LCCS has induced FAO to further push the process of standardization initiating the inclusion of the 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. The new version of LCCS (version 3) is derived from LCML and will further strengthen the descriptive characteristics of the system. LCML has been used for the most recent global land cover datasets published by FAO, the Global Land Cover GCL-SHARE database of the year 2014 (GLC-SHARE – one kilometer resolution, FAO NRL and partners) using the FAO–SEEA LCML classification.

**Type of output**

The new release of LCCS 3 is expected to become operational upon final approval of the ISO Committee. It is in the form of a training manual using a CD-ROM/internet.

**Methods of dissemination**

Internet, hard copy publication and CD-ROM

**Links to further supportive information**

- Land Cover Classification System, Classification concepts and user manual, Software version (2): [www.fao.org/docrep/008/y7220e/y7220e00.HTM](http://www.fao.org/docrep/008/y7220e/y7220e00.HTM)
- GLCN (global land cover network): [www.glcnet.org](http://www.glcnet.org)

# Development of indicators and breed classification systems

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	AGAG
<b>Responsible Officer:</b>	Roswitha BAUMUNG
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget; extra budgetary resources
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.2.2.4
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Statutory Bodies (Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture)

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; international organizations

## Description of the activity

Classification of breeds into two classification systems according to their geographical distribution (local/transboundary) and potential adaptation to a production environment (locally adapted/exotic).

Classification of the risk status of animal genetic resources based on total population size, number of breeding males and females, percentage of females being bred to males of the same breed have been developed.

## Type of output

A report on Status and Trends of Animal Genetic Resources is presented to the CGRFA and the Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources (ITWG–AnGR) every two years when the indicators based on the breed classification systems described above are presented:

Last report: CGRFA-14/13/Inf.16 Rev.1

Status and Trends of Animal Genetic Resources – 2012

The next report will be made available to the Working Group on Animal Genetic Resources in November 2014.

Further developments of indicators and breed classification systems may be requested by the CGRFA.

## Methods of dissemination

Internet:

[www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/026/ME570e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/026/ME570e.pdf)

[www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/021/am131e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/021/am131e.pdf)

<ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/meeting/016/ak220e.pdf>

<http://dad.fao.org/>

## Links to further supportive information

Risk status described at: [www.fao.org/docrep/010/a1250e/a1250e00.htm](http://www.fao.org/docrep/010/a1250e/a1250e00.htm)

Breed classification described at: [www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/026/me588e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/026/me588e.pdf)

# Monitoring, documentation and dissemination of methodologies used by countries in agricultural censuses and surveys in the WCA 2010 round (2006-2015)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officer:</b>	Giorgi KVINIKADZE, Adriana NECIU (technical focal points), Jairo CASTANO (team leader)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.3.2.1
<b>Strategic Objectives:</b>	O6

## **Who has mandated the activity**

FAO Basic Texts

## **Main users of the activity**

Policy-makers; national statistical offices; international organizations

## **Description of the activity**

Monitoring and documenting methodologies used by countries in agricultural censuses and surveys in the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture (WCA) 2010 round.

## **Type of output**

The country census methodologies (countries that have conducted an agricultural census during the WCA 2010 round) summarized, to be completed by the end of 2015.

## **Methods of dissemination**

Internet

## **Links to further supportive information**

- ESS Web site - WCA 2000: [www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-wca/wca-2000/en/](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-wca/wca-2000/en/)
- ES Web site - WCA, country information:  
[www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-wca/wca-2010/countryinfo/en/](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-wca/wca-2010/countryinfo/en/)

# Development and publication of the 2020 World Programme for the Census of Agriculture (WCA)

<b>Status:</b>	new in 2014-2015
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officer:</b>	Giorgi KVINIKADZE, Nancy CHIN, Adriana NECIU, Neli GEORGIEVA (technical focal points), Jairo CASTANO (team leader)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.3.2.2
<b>Strategic Objectives:</b>	SO3; O6

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Basic Texts

## Main users of the activity

National statistical offices; international organizations

## Description of the activity

Since 1950, the FAO World Programme for the Census of Agriculture (WCA) has been helping countries to carry out their national agricultural census at least once every decade using standard international concepts, definitions and methodology. The WCA will continue to play a key role in the collection of structural and basic data on the agriculture sector in many countries.

The WCA 2020 Programme is being developed at a crucial time for the international statistical agenda, in the context of the Post 2015 Development Agenda and the Busan Action Plan for Statistics, which highlight new and emerging needs for statistics.

The WCA 2020 Programme will stress the need for an integrated system of agricultural statistics in decision-making, by providing data for monitoring and evaluation and to serve as a sound evidence base. Evidence bases policy encourages accountability, which will be even more crucial in the Post 2015 context. The WCA 2020 Programme will ensure that agricultural census remains a key source for production of quality agricultural data, by sharing common goals with the emerging international agenda: to provide better statistics to design, monitor and assess national agricultural policies, development programmes and to meet the data needs for monitoring international policies.

## Type of output

The "2020 World Programme for the Census of Agriculture" document will be published at the end of 2015

## Methods of dissemination

Publication, Web site

## Links to further supportive information

- ESS Web site - WCA: [www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-wca/en/](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-wca/en/)
- ESS Web site - WCA 2000: [www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-wca/wca-2000/en/](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-wca/wca-2000/en/)

# Revision of the FAO methodology for the estimation of the prevalence of undernourishment

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officer:</b>	Piero CONFORTI (team leader)
<b>Contributors (FAO officer):</b>	Cinzia CERRI, Nathan WANNER, Carlo CAFIERO, Erding MANE, Filippo GHERI
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget; extra budgetary resources (GCP/INT/130/EC)
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.3.7.1.1
<b>Strategic Objectives:</b>	SO1

## Description of the activity

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 and (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 types of surveys to estimate parameters of a distribution of food access in the country; particularly the Outlier Detection method.
- 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 and the choice of the functional form of the distribution.
- e) Methods for estimating the parameters of the distribution.
- f) Methods to estimate CVs of countries for which no surveys are available.

The methodology has been consolidated into a set of unified R scripts that manage data manipulation, the merging of Food Balance Sheet data and projections from EST, the estimation of indicators, the diagnostic of variables affecting results for the Prevalence of Undernourishment and the construction of dissemination tables for SOFI and for the web-based dissemination.

**Type of output**

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 in 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.

**Methods of dissemination**

- presentations, reports and technical papers;
- a specific section in the State of Food Insecurity Indicator 2014 will describe the outcome of the methodological revision;
- a SOFI background paper will be drafted to document methodological improvements undertaken since 2013 and implemented in SOFI 2014;
- results have been discussed in internal seminars.

**Links to further supportive information**

Background papers:

- [www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/ess\\_test\\_folder/Workshops\\_Events/Food\\_Security\\_for\\_All\\_FEB2011/Background\\_paper.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/ess_test_folder/Workshops_Events/Food_Security_for_All_FEB2011/Background_paper.pdf)
- [http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs\\_roundtable/Round\\_Table\\_technical\\_note.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs_roundtable/Round_Table_technical_note.pdf)

# Implement methodological innovations in the domains of production, trade and food balance sheets

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officer:</b>	Adam PRAKASH (team leader)
<b>Contributors (FAO officer):</b>	Onno HOFFMEISTER, Michael KAO, Bernhard DALHEIMER, Natalia GOLINI, Marco GARIERI, Luca POZZI
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget; extra budgetary resources (IFAD-AMIS, CapEx funds tbc)
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.3.7.1.2
<b>Strategic Objectives:</b>	O6

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Basic Texts

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; donors

## Description of the activity

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 production imputation (using an ensemble approach), trade balancing (using flow imputation and reliability indices), allocation of domestic supplies to domestic utilization (multiway contingency table sampling) as well as estimating elements of expected utilization, e.g. food, animal feed, seed, losses (using linear and non-linear parametric models).

The classification scheme used by Food Balance Sheets has also changed, from the FAO Commodity List (FCL) to the Central Product Classification (CPC 2.1) for production and the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) for trade.

Another major area of intervention concerns data collection using data harvesting technologies, including web services and linkages to other databases.

## Type of output

Methodological papers and R-based statistical algorithms. Completion of pilot methods expected by 30 June 2014, but outputs are constantly under development/improvement.

## Methods of dissemination

Supporting documentation; presentations at seminars/conferences; new FAO FBS Handbook (forthcoming)

## Links to further supportive information

<http://workspace.fao.org/cio/projects/esstssws/Shared%20Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?RootFolder=%2Fcio%2Fprojects%2Fesstssws%2FShared%20Documents%2Fteams%2FFBSTeam>

# Metodology for food security composite index

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officer:</b>	Piero CONFORTI (team leader)
<b>Contributors (FAO Unit):</b>	ESA, ESP, EST, AGN
<b>Contributors (FAO officer):</b>	Nathalie TROUBAT (ESS); Chiara BRUNELLI (ESS); Elliot BERRY (ESS)
<b>Contributors (other organizations):</b>	WFP and IFAD
<b>Source of funding:</b>	extra budgetary resources (GCP/INT/130/EC)
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.3.7.1.3
<b>Strategic Objectives:</b>	SO1

## Description of the activity

This activity aims at building a composite food security index that can summarize the various dimensions of food security (availability, access, utilization and stability) reported in the Suite of Food Security Indicators described in SOFI 2013. The activity requires the definition of criteria for assigning weights to different indicators and proposing methods to aggregate the indicators in the various dimensions. It involves a consultation of stakeholders to elicit opinions on the weighting system.

## Type of output

A first, a preliminary version of the Food and Nutrition Security Index (FanSI) is to be presented in technical workshops, possibly organized at FAO in the first half of 2014. Results will be published in a working paper, by incorporating comments and evaluations received at the different workshops.

## Methods of dissemination

Workshops, working papers

# Voices of the hungry project: development of the methodology

<b>Status:</b>	new in 2014-2015
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officer:</b>	Carlo CAFIERO (team leader)
<b>Contributors (FAO officer):</b>	Terri BALLARD
<b>Source of funding:</b>	extra budgetary resources (Voices of the Hungry)
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.3.7.1.4
<b>Strategic Objectives:</b>	SO1

## Who has mandated the activity

The Department/Division

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; donors; media; NGOs and other civil society organizations

## Description of the activity

As no single instrument measures food (in)security in all its dimensions, there has been substantial research devoted to developing, refining and validating different approaches for measuring the state of food insecurity. The development of measures of whether people are experiencing food insecurity because of limited access to food and if so, at what level of severity, constitutes an important addition to the suite of commonly-used food security measures.

Traditional methods measure the state of food insecurity through indicators such as the prevalence of malnutrition, food imports and exports, poverty ratio, or average calorie supply. Voices of the Hungry offers a tool to capture the personal perception of respondents about whether or not they consider themselves food secure, the so-called Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES). FIES consists of eight questions which refer to adults in the household and to be used as a common metric for measuring food insecurity at several levels of severity, across different geographic areas and cultures. The FIES module is included in the annual Gallup World Poll, the largest data collection initiative of its sort in the world. The questions are asked in face-to-face interviews to randomly selected adult individuals in sample households. This enables the calculation of food insecurity prevalence of individuals disaggregated by gender and age.

Results of the assessment describe the severity of food insecurity along a quantitative scale and can be disseminated in just a few months. The scale ranges from worrying about how to procure food across the need to compromise the quality and diversity of the food eaten, to sacrificing quantity by cutting portions or skipping meals, up to the extreme of experiencing hunger. It helps identifying various degrees of food insecurity experiences (mild, moderate, and severe).

In particular:

1. Through a contract with Gallup, Inc., the eight item experience-based food insecurity scale, the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) will be included in national surveys annually in over 140 countries. FAO owns the data and will provide it through free access at a dedicated Web site. The current contract with Gallup covers 2014 and 2015.

2. The global data will be compiled and analysed to verify the cross-cultural validity of the tool for accurately and reliably capturing the concept of food insecurity severity and to establish standardized thresholds to estimate the level of food insecurity at different severity categories in a comparable way within and across countries. This will be done based on Item Response Theory, developing innovative methods to equate parameter estimates across single country results to obtain comparable thresholds across countries. The prevalence of food security will be calculated through a probabilistic assignment of subjects to classes. While the methodological basis of this work has been applied small-scale across two or three countries, this is the first time the method will be developed and applied on a global basis and will enable comparisons across countries using a common, validated metric.

3. The methodology developed through the Voices of the Hungry project will be made available through free access sources, trainings, web sites etc., including a user-friendly software written in R and guidance manuals in different languages.

4. The project will provide technical assistance to countries wishing to adopt the methodology for including the FIES in population surveys and surveillance systems to allow disaggregation at subnational level, thus greatly enhancing the quality of information on population-level food security for formulating policies and programmes. The sustainability of the project will be manifested by the uptake of countries of the developed methodology in order to carry out their own regular and timely food security monitoring using this methodology.

5. The methodology on cross-cultural validation can be applied on other experience-based food insecurity scales as well, such as the HFIAS used widely by NGOs for field project monitoring and evaluation. FAO will share the methodology and consult with stakeholders on its use for other applications as requested.

#### **Type of output**

1. Global results of the 2014 data collection available through publications and the FAO Web site by April 2015
2. Free access software in R and training manual available by April 2015
3. Successful inclusion of FIES in national surveys in three countries by December. 2015
4. Two to three scientific publications on measurement standards related to food security monitoring and on the methodological approach of the Voices of the Hungry Project by December 2015

#### **Methods of dissemination**

Internet, publications, public forums, CD-ROMs, training materials, web-based and face-to-face trainings

#### **Links to further supportive information**

- Voices of the Hungry web page: [www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/voices/en/](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/voices/en/)
- The Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES): [www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/voices/fiesscale/en/](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/voices/fiesscale/en/)
- Technical paper of the FIES [www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/voh/FIES\\_Technical\\_Paper\\_v1.1.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/voh/FIES_Technical_Paper_v1.1.pdf)
- Gallup World Poll: [www.gallup.com/strategicconsulting/en-us/worldpoll.aspx?ref=f](http://www.gallup.com/strategicconsulting/en-us/worldpoll.aspx?ref=f)

# Guidelines for measuring the transformation of agriculture commodities into processed products for monitoring food security in developing countries

<b>Status:</b>	new in 2014-2015
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officer:</b>	Veronica GIANFALDONI
<b>Contributors (FAO Unit):</b>	ESN
<b>Source of funding:</b>	extra budgetary resources (Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics)
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.3.7.1.5
<b>Strategic Objectives:</b>	O6

## Who has mandated the activity

Other (Global Strategy)

## Main users of the activity

National statistical offices; international organizations; donors

## Description of the activity

Research activity that involves:

- developing value chain typologies for commodities (country/dietary importance/income-based) that assess the volume of primary commodities undergoing processing: on-farm versus industry and in what form;
- fostering alliances with development partners, e.g. UN Industrial Commodity Production Statistics, nutrition departments;
- conduct empirical studies designed and field-tested by the relevant technical partner institutions conducted;
- present technical reports on the findings and recommendations for possible solutions to methodological issues prepared, peer reviewed and validated by experts; and
- produce methodological basis for the guidelines for advanced technical assistance and training.

## Type of output

Pilot test including a pilot survey to study staple food commodities in developing countries; guidelines for monitoring the transformation of food staples.

Estimated time to be completed: end of the year

## Methods of dissemination

Hard copy publication

# Production of guidelines and standards for food composition data

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESN
<b>Responsible Officer:</b>	Ruth CHARRONDIERE
<b>Source of funding:</b>	extra budgetary resources (TBD)
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.3.7.1.6
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## **Who has mandated the activity**

FAO Basic Texts; other (INFOODS)

## **Main users of the activity**

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors

## **Description of the activity**

If funds are made available, guidelines will be published on:

- recipes
- sampling
- generation of nutrient retention factors

## **Type of output**

If funds are made available, guidelines will be published on:

- recipes (2015)
- sampling (2014)
- generation of nutrient retention factors (2015)

## **Methods of dissemination**

INFOODS Web site, conferences and scientific articles

## **Links to further supportive information**

INFOODS - Standards and Guidelines: [www.fao.org/infoods/infoods/standards-guidelines/en](http://www.fao.org/infoods/infoods/standards-guidelines/en)

# FSNAU - Somalia: food security and nutrition surveys

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESA / Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit - Somalia (FSNAU)
<b>Responsible Officer:</b>	Daniel MOLLA (CTA, FAOSO)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.3.7.1.7
<b>Strategic Objectives:</b>	SO1

## Description of the activity

The Household Economy Approach is used for food security assessments in rural areas; the Pictorial Evaluation Tool (PET) is applied for evaluating livestock conditions and estimating crop production (in accessible parts of Somalia); the Consumer Price Index (CPI), currently under revision, developed in 2007 is applied for estimating inflation in the country; the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) and developed by FSNAU), is used for analysis of household food security, particularly in urban areas.

Representative surveys are employed for joint food security/nutrition survey among urban/IDP populations.

FAO-FSNAU applies the SMART methodology in nutrition and mortality surveys conducted biannually (Deyr and Gu). This involves exhaustive and representative sample surveys.

### - Exhaustive surveys:

This is employed in selected areas such as IDP camps. In these type of surveys all the households from the population are interviewed and all the children aged 6–59 months measured which allows for a precise picture of the nutrition status and mortality rate of the population.

### - Representative sample survey:

FSNAU does representative livelihood sampling in most of its assessments and in doing so it always ensures that the sample is chosen that indeed is representative of the whole population. This is done by choosing households at random. The critical point in this methodology is that each household and child in the population is given an equal chance of being selected into the sample.

### - Sampling method:

The main sampling methodology is cluster sampling. This uses a standard method of selecting the subjects that is designed to eliminate bias and get a representative sample.

1. The first step is defining the population for which FSNAU needs to estimate the prevalence of malnutrition e.g. children from Gedo Riverine, Hawd pastoral, Togdheer pastoral, Bosasso IDP etc.
2. The second step is to obtain any available data on the population. This is critical and FSNAU sources population data by village from WHO and for IDP population data from UNHCR.
3. Uses ENA for SMART for planning to determine sample size and clusters to enumerate.

Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) is used to categorize different food security situations of population groups and areas by livelihood zones.

### - Nutrition: Analysis is based on the Nutrition situation analytical framework. The framework is hinged on the following pillars:

- Analytical Framework:
  - IPC
  - UNICEF Conceptual Framework (UNICEF conceptual framework)
- Reference levels are used to improve accountability in decision-making:

International Thresholds (UNICEF/WHO)

- GAM
- CDR/U5DR
- Stunting
- Wasting

FSNAU Thresholds : Developed through quintile analysis of data and technical consultations

- SAM
- MUAC
- Maternal malnutrition
- Dietary Diversity
- Health Facility Data

- Monitoring trends in malnutrition disaggregated by age and Gender for an understanding of changes in the food security situation
- Mapping Protocol –IPC

**Type of output**

- Current MEB and CPI are updated monthly and are available on the FSNAU Web site as well as in the monthly Market Data Update publication
- Revision of CPI and MEB is to be completed and released in the third quarter of the year
- IPC analysis (maps and population estimates) are released biannually (February and September)
- Nutrition situation maps (current and projections) are produced biannually
- Nutrition caseload maps produced biannually
- Nutrition Technical series produced biannually
- Nutrition updates produced quarterly

**Methods of dissemination**

Web-site, publications (hard & soft copies), presentations, CD-ROM

**Links to further supportive information**

[www.fsnau.org](http://www.fsnau.org)

# Guidelines on cost of production

<b>Status:</b>	new in 2014-2015
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officer:</b>	Franck CACHIA (technical focal point); Sangita DUBEY (team leader)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget; extra budgetary resources (Global Strategy to improve agricultural and rural statistics)
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.3.7.2.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO4

## **Who has mandated the activity**

International meetings (Regional Commissions on Agricultural Statistics, especially AFCAS and APCAS)

## **Main users of the activity**

Policy-makers; university and research centres; international organizations; donors; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors

## **Description of the activity**

This activity is one of the research topics of the Global Strategy to improve agricultural and rural statistics. Its main objective is the preparation of a Handbook on Agricultural Cost of Production statistics focusing on the needs and experiences of developing countries. In the framework of this project, several in-country field tests will be carried out in order to assess the relevance and applicability of the recommendations made in the Handbook. These activities are conducted in collaboration with a group of experts from national and international organizations who provide methodological guidance and support.

## **Type of output**

2013: literature review

2014: Handbook on Cost of Production Statistics and in-country field tests

## **Methods of dissemination**

Publications (Handbook, literature review)

# Establish standard concepts and indicators to measure water usage and constraints in inland capture fisheries and aquaculture

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	FIPS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Sachiko TSUJI
<b>Contributors (FAO Units):</b>	FIPI, FIRF, FIRA, NR
<b>Source of funding:</b>	extra budgetary resources (“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)
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.3.7.3.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## Who has mandated the activity

The Department/Division

## Description of the activity

The activity is aimed at a global assessment (60 countries) of water utilization by the fishery and aquaculture sector and its social, economic and food security contribution, through the analysis of existing information. The analysis will cover at least:

- 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.

In addition, it intends to show how to utilize the integrated information relating to the water utilization by the fishery and aquaculture subsector in a context of water management, integrated and adaptive fishery and aquaculture management, early warning and preparation of potential disasters, and establishment of cross-sectoral development plans, with several field test cases.

## Main objectives or issues of the activity

- Global general assessment of water use by the aquaculture and fishery subsector and corresponding social, economic and food security benefits obtained.
- Presentation of actual utilization of such information in support of management, in particular for early warning to prepare against extreme climate events and assisting in formulating a development plan across the sectors relying on natural resources.

**Coverage****geographical**

Global, but focusing major fishery and aquaculture producers (60 countries)

**years**

The recent decade

**Type of output**

Analysis report; general guidelines

**completed by**

Methodologies and country assessments: September 2014

General guideline of SEEA compilation in context of water and fishery/aquaculture: November 2014

Report of test case implementation: the end of 2015

**Software used**

Not applicable, this is a desk-top study

**Methods of dissemination**

Publication (hard-copy/ online)

# Development of improved data collection framework for small scale fisheries (Global Strategy)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	FIPS
<b>Responsible Officer:</b>	Sachiko TSUJI
<b>Contributors (FAO Unit):</b>	ESS, FIRF, FIRA, FIPI
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget; extra budgetary resources (Global Strategy to improve agricultural and rural statistics)
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.3.7.3.2
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## **Who has mandated the activity**

The Department/Division; other (Global Strategy of Improving Agricultural and Rural Statistics)

## **Main users of the activity**

National statistical offices; international organizations; other (local communities)

## **Description of the activity**

Develop a framework and methodologies to improve data collection and monitoring of social, economic and food security contribution of small-scale operations of the fisheries and aquaculture sector and its impacts on natural environments including water, land and biological resources.

Special emphasis on development of:

- overall strategy and framework of integrating multiple sources of information effectively;
- aquaculture and capture fishery census modules and corresponding general guidelines;
- revised guidelines of data collection in aquaculture;
- effective use of satellite imageries and GIS in estimation of inland capture fishery and aquaculture frame information and production; and
- instruments to support identification of necessary information and their collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination, required for effective and easy implementation of Ecosystem Approach of fishery and aquaculture management, in particular at community, subnational and national level.

## **Type of output**

Guidelines, methodological papers, training materials

## **Methods of dissemination**

E-publication, web

# The FAOSTAT emissions database guidelines

<b>Status:</b>	new in 2014-2015
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS/NRC MAGHG Team
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Angela PIERSANTE (ESS, Technical focal point), Francesco TUBIELLO (NRC, Team leader),
<b>Source of funding:</b>	extra budgetary resources (Joint product of “Global Strategy to improve agricultural and rural statistics”, MTF/GLO/372/BMG, and “GHG Emissions and Mitigation Potential in Agriculture”, GCP/GLO/286/GER and GCP/GLO/325/NOR)
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.3.7.5.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2; O6

## Who has mandated the activity

Other (FAO ESS/MAGHG Project)

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; other national institutions and agencies

## Description of the activity

The guidelines are developed in the framework of the ‘Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions and Mitigation Potential’ (MAGHG) project. The overall project goal is to improve the ability of practitioners in member countries to assess and report national greenhouse gas (GHG) emission statistics from agriculture, forestry and the land use sectors (AFOLU), thus improving capacity for implementing climate change mitigation and enhance long-term agricultural productivity, contributing to reducing hunger and poverty, enhancing food security and increasing environmental sustainability.

The guidelines are a component of the training material which can be used as a basic manual to introduce the main subjects on GHG emissions data to users. They are based on lessons learned and gathered through the development and the implementation of the FAOSTAT Emissions database. They provide a step-by-step approach on how to estimate GHG emissions by using statistics collected by FAOSTAT and Global Forestry Research Activity and by implementing the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Emission Inventories. The title is “The FAOSTAT Emissions database manual”.

## Main issues to be addressed

The training material that is being codeveloped by MAGHG and the Global Strategy is intended as a set of ‘how to’ lessons, enabling users to identify technical and institutional gaps in preparing GHG emission inventories for the AFOLU sector; to learn about available national and international sources; and to identify steps for improving national statistical data and data processes for GHG emission reporting and analysis.

## Type of output

These are methodological guidelines. The expected completion of the English version will be

finalized and disseminated (online and printed version) by 30 June 2014. Translations into French and Spanish will follow.

#### **Methods of dissemination**

The final version will be disseminated by hard copy, CD and via the web through regional workshops or international events.

#### **Methods of follow-up**

The evaluation activity of the guidelines implementation at country level will be conducted with all MAGHG country contacts (regional workshops participants) and with the UNFCCC Consultative Group of Experts (CGE), which has the focus on non-Annex I parties (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change:

[http://unfccc.int/parties\\_and\\_observers/parties/non\\_annex\\_i/items/2833.php](http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/parties/non_annex_i/items/2833.php)).

#### **Links to further supportive information**

- FAO/MAGHG: [www.fao.org/climatechange/micca/ghg/en/](http://www.fao.org/climatechange/micca/ghg/en/)
- FAOSTAT Emissions database: [http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/browse/G1/\\*/E](http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/browse/G1/*/E) and [http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/browse/G2/\\*/E](http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/browse/G2/*/E)

# Research component of the *“ Global Strategy to improve agricultural and rural statistics”*

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officer:</b>	Christophe DUHAMEL, Naman KEITA
<b>Contributors (FAO officer):</b>	Carola FABÍ, Michael RAHIJA
<b>Contributors (FAO Unit):</b>	at FAO headquarters: NRL, FI; at regional level: FAO regional offices (RAP, RLC, REU, FAO RNE), responsible for the implementation at regional level
<b>Contributors (other organizations):</b>	participating partners: UNECA, AfDB, UNESCAP
<b>Source of funding:</b>	extra budgetary: a multi-donor trust fund is established at FAO (Fund Administrator); donors contributing to the fund are: DFID, BMGF, the Italian Cooperation.
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.3.7.6.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	O6

### Who has mandated the activity

UN Statistical Commission; MoUs with other organizations (AfDB, UNECA, ESCAP)

### Description of the activity

Within the scope of the Global Strategy, a Research Plan (Chapter 7 of the Action Plan) has been developed. This Research plan aims at developing cost-effective methods that will serve as the basis for preparing technical guidelines, handbooks and training material to be used by country statisticians in the statistical authorities and relevant ministries, by training centres and other stakeholders. A Research Plan has been developed which disseminates advanced and cost-effective methodologies, tools and standards and which will be adopted by national statistical agencies for efficient production of reliable agricultural statistics. The goal of the Research Plan is to contribute to a significant improvement in the quality, reliability and cost-effectiveness of agricultural statistics in developing countries. This goal will be achieved by providing a framework for the coordinated efforts of experts in various regions to address the most important methodological issues and gaps surrounding the effective collection, processing and dissemination of data. The research topics have been prioritized according to their links to the main pillars of the Global Strategy and their technical relevance for developing countries. In addition, the research topics have been through a long consultation process, including a survey of key stakeholders in agricultural statistics at various meetings. The research activities are exclusively led by the Global Office and the results will be made available to the national statistical systems. Most of the research topics are implemented by consultants recruited by the Global Office and the staff working in ESS. In addition, other FAO units, namely FI and NRL, are involved in the implementation of the strategy. Because of the great ambition of the programme, some of the research topics will be implemented by external institutions. In this respect, the Global Office will conduct two different procedures for selecting the institutions: a request for proposals and an expression of interest. The Global Office also facilitates contacts and the exchange of information among the relevant divisions of FAO, universities, other research institutes, statistics offices and ministries of agriculture in order to build synergies and

avoid duplication of efforts in developing cost-effective advanced methodologies, tools and guidelines. Networking will be an important element of the implementation strategy.

**Type of output**

The list below presents the research topics to be implemented in 2014-2015 along with the associated implementation modality:

201				201	Implementatio		
Q	Q	Q	Q		Consultant	LoA	Eol*

### Framework for agricultural

- Conceptual framework for integrated agricultural
- Integrated survey
- Revision of the Minimum set of core
- Harmonization with other capacity dev. initiatives (CARDS, EDGE,
- Development of a regularly produced Stat. Capacity

•	•	•	•		•		
•					•		
•	•				•		
•	•	•	•	•	•		
	•				•		

### Improving methodologies for master sampling

- Most appropriate area frame for specific landscape
- Improving methods for linking area frames with list
- Improving use. GPS, GIS and RS for setting up a master samp.

•	•	•	•		•		
•	•	•	•		•		
•	•	•	•		•		

### Improving data collection

- Methods for estimating cost of production in developing
- Improving methods for estimating post harvest
- New technology for field data capture, compilation, transfer, other data collection

•	•	•			•		
•	•	•	•	•	•		
•	•	•	•		•		
				•			•

### Improving data dissemination

- Improving the documentation of agricultural censuses, other data dissemination

•	•	•	•	•	•		
				•			•

### Improving methods for estimating livestock, livestock

- Improvement on collecting data on
- Other methodological

•	•	•	•	•		•	
				•			•

### Improving food security statistics

- Improving methodology of Food Balance
- Food Consumption
- Food security (edible forest)

•	•	•	•		•		
•	•	•	•	•	World		
				•			•

### Improving methods for crops

- Improvement of estimation of crop area, yield and
- Developing methods for estimating yields of root
- Estimating crop area, yield for mixed, repeated, contin.

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### Improving the methodology for using remote

- Efficient and accurate methods for using remote
- Methods for using existing land cover – land use data
- Cost-efficiency of remote sensing in developing

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### Improving quality and use of administrative

- Methods for assessing and improving the quality and use of administrative

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### Indicators and collection methods for small-scale

- Developing a module for fishery, aquaculture for censuses and
- Small scale fishery and aquaculture in master sampling
- Other methodological

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### Better integration of geographic information and

- Spatial disaggregation, integration of geo.info and geo-ref survey
- Other methodological

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### Knowledge sharing strategy

- Development of a

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### Improving the methodology for data

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### Indicators, collection methods for gender-related

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### Improving the methodology for market

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### Improving rural

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### Indicators and collection methods agri-

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**Methods of dissemination**

The results of the research topics will be disseminated through the Web site.

**Links to further supportive information**

Raising awareness is an important component of the Global Strategy. A dedicated Web site for the Strategy has been established: [www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-capacity/ess-strategy/en/](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-capacity/ess-strategy/en/)

This serves as a portal for disseminating outputs of research activity and other technical documents intended to be used by all countries as Global Public Goods.

# Guidelines on generating and analysing gender-disaggregated data

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing (started in 2013)
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Chiara BRUNELLI and Adriana NECIU (technical focal point), Piero CONFORTI (team leader)
<b>Contributors (FAO Unit):</b>	ESP
<b>Contributors (other organizations):</b>	UNWomen, UNSD
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget; extra budgetary resources
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.3.7.6.2
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO3

## Who has mandated the activity

The Department/Division

## Main users of the activity

University and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations

## Description of the activity

Develop guidelines on how to strengthen the collection and analysis of sex-disaggregated statistics on land ownership in the design of agriculture censuses or surveys conducted by national statistical offices. The recommendations will be discussed through an expert consultation with approximately 15 people in May 2014; in addition, they will be mainstreamed in the WCA 2020 guidelines.

## Main issues to be addressed

Inadequate reporting by member countries' national statistical offices (NSOs) on gender gaps in agricultural production due to little collection of sex-disaggregated data or insufficient/poor analysis of the data to highlight the main gender issues.

## Type of output

- Technical report prepared and delivered in the context of the EDGE project (accomplished)
- Paper presented at the World Bank "Land and Poverty Conference" 2014 (accomplished)
- Stand-alone guidelines/recommendations (end of the year)
- Recommendations mainstreamed in the WCA 2020 Guidelines (end of the year)
- Pilot study (to be confirmed)

## Methods of dissemination

FAO-UBOS country Expert Consultation and Land and Poverty Conference Web site

## Methods of follow-up

Follow-up assessment of the countries supported with capacity development who have used the guidelines

# Development of indicators of decent work in agriculture and rural areas

<b>Status:</b>	new in 2014-2015
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officer:</b>	Piero CONFORTI (team leader)
<b>Contributors (FAO officer):</b>	Erdgin MANE, Nathalie TROUBAT, Gianluigi NICO
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.3.7.6.3
<b>Strategic Objectives:</b>	SO3

## **Description of the activity**

This is a new activity, which will be undertaken in collaboration with international partners already involved in generating data on decent work. FAO will start from a stocktaking exercise including gathering of available data and a literature review to identify information gaps at national, regional and international level on measuring decent work in agriculture and rural areas. Methodologies to produce statistics on decent work in agriculture and rural areas will be developed and validated in view of supporting national and regional institutions in the collection, dissemination and analysis of data on decent work in agriculture and rural areas. Pilot countries will be identified for undertaking trainings on the methodology for data collection on decent work in agriculture and rural areas.

## **Type of output**

Partnerships will be established and the stocktaking exercise and data gathering will be concluded by 2014. The methodological work will be started in 2014 and completed in 2015. Work at country level will be undertaken in 2015.

## **Methods of dissemination**

Internet, working papers

Indicators of decent work in agriculture and rural areas collected through the stocktaking exercise and at country level will be included in the Rural Livelihoods Monitor.

# Methodology for social protection indicators

<b>Status:</b>	new in 2014-2015
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officer:</b>	Piero CONFORTI (team leader)
<b>Contributors (FAO officer):</b>	Erdgin MANE, Michele ROCCA, Firas Nadim YASSIN, Gianluigi NICO, Christina DANKMEYER (ESP)
<b>Contributors (FAO Unit):</b>	ESP
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.3.7.6.4
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO3

## **Description of the activity**

Literature review and identification of social protection indicators; processing of household surveys; analysis of the relation between social protection and food security. Development of indicators is further coordinated with Social Protection Inter-Agency Coordination Board (SPIAC-B) in which FAO is represented via FAO

## **Type of output**

Paper containing an inventory of social protection indicators; paper on the relation between social protection and food security on selected countries.

## **Methods of dissemination**

ESS working paper series; Divisional Web site.

Indicators will also be included and disseminated as part of the Rural Livelihoods Monitor.

# Rural livelihoods monitor

<b>Status:</b>	new in 2014-2015
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officer:</b>	Piero CONFORTI (team leader)
<b>Contributors (FAO officer):</b>	Erdgin MANE, Nathalie TROUBAT, Firas Nadim YASSIN, Michele ROCCA, Gianluigi NICO, Giulia PONZINI (ESA), Evgeniya KOROLEVA, and members of SO3-RLM Delivery Team from ESA, ESP, ESS, NRL, FIP, and FOE.
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.3.7.6.5
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO3

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; international organizations; donors

## Description of the activity

Building an international data repository for monitoring rural livelihoods. This activity aims at constituting a comprehensive and consistent monitoring framework, allowing to assess progress towards Strategic Objective 3 (reducing rural poverty). The initial phase of this activity entails 1. a stocktaking of data available at FAO in a number of domains (rural poverty reduction, social capital, natural resources, knowledge assets, human assets, gender equality); 2. of data accessible data from other institutions; 3. the establishment of partnerships with institutions involved in this domain (World Bank, the UN Statistics Division, ILO, IFAD and others), and 4. the preparation of a methodology to identify variables. Many of the indicators need to be gathered from surveys, allowing assessing variables at sub-national level. This requires extensive work on accessible micro-data, some of which are available at FAO. In this part of the work, the Rural Livelihoods Monitor will use the methodology developed by the Rural Income Generating Activities (RIGA) project for extracting income variables, and extend it to more domains such as Social protection and Decent Rural Employment variables. Links will be established with the International Households Survey Network. Other relevant data -- not to be extracted from surveys -- will be collected from FAO and external sources and harmonized. A software platform will be then developed to store, share and update data and metadata following international standards.

## Type of output

Indicators of rural livelihood monitoring; existing data from FAO and external sources identified; methodology for data collection and harmonized prepared and extraction of data from identified sources started by the end of 2014.

## Methods of dissemination

ESS Web site and/or Rural LivelihoodsMonitor Web site

# Rotterdam Convention: PIC circular

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	AGP / Rotterdam Convention Secretariat
<b>Source of funding:</b>	extra budgetary resources (RC Trust fund, assessed contributions)
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.3.7.7.1
<b>Strategic Objectives:</b>	SO2

## **Who has mandated the activity**

MoUs with other organizations (UNEP)

## **Main users of the activity**

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; donors; media; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors

## **Description of the activity**

The PIC Circular is a report issued every six months to provide all parties with the information which must be circulated by the Secretariat in line with Articles 4, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 14 of the Convention.

It is published in June and December in English, French and Spanish and distributed to all parties through their Designated National Authority (DNA) as well as to the Regional Offices of FAO and UNEP. It is also available on the Convention Web site: [www.pic.int](http://www.pic.int).

The Circular is a key document in the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention both for the operation of the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure and as mechanism for the exchange of information on hazardous chemicals.

## **Type of output**

The PIC Circular is published every six months (June and December) each year.

## **Methods of dissemination**

Internet: [www.pic.int/Implementation/PICCircular/tabid/1168/language/en-US/Default.aspx](http://www.pic.int/Implementation/PICCircular/tabid/1168/language/en-US/Default.aspx)

## **Links to further supportive information**

[www.pic.int](http://www.pic.int)

# STATISTICAL ANALYSIS



# The State of Food Security in the World (SOFI)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Pietro GENNARI (Chief Statistician and ESS Director); technical focal points: Piero CONFORTI, Cinzia CERRI, Nathalie TROUBAT, Erdgin MANE, Nathan WANNER
<b>Contributors (FAO Units):</b>	ESA, ESD
<b>Contributors (FAO officers):</b>	Kostas STAMOULIS (ESA Director), George RAPSOMANIKIS (ESA), Michelle KENDRICK (ESD)
<b>Contributors (other Organizations):</b>	IFAD, WFP
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget, extra budgetary resources: (GCP/INT/130/EC)
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.7.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO1

## Description of the activity

The State of Food Insecurity in the World presents annual estimates of undernourishment and the progress made towards the achievements of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) and World Food Summit (WFS) hunger targets. The report goes beyond measuring food deprivation. It presents a broader suite of indicators that aim to capture the multidimensional nature of food insecurity, its determinants and outcomes. This suite, compiled for every country, allows a more nuanced picture of their food security status, guiding policy-makers in the design and implementation of targeted and effective policy measures that can contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition.

## Main objectives or issues of the activity

Provide statistic information on food insecurity based on a consistent measurement exercise for all countries for which data are available. Monitor progress toward the achievement of the HDG 1 target 1.c and the target set by the 1996 World Food Summit.

## Coverage items

### *Food Security Indicators*

- **Availability** (average dietary energy supply adequacy, average value of food production, share of dietary energy supply derived from cereals, roots and tubers, average protein supply, average supply of protein of animal origin)
- **Access** (percent of paved roads over total roads, road density, rail-lines density, domestic food price level index, prevalence of undernourishment, share of food expenditure of the poor, depth of the food deficit, prevalence of food inadequacy)
- **Utilization** (access to improved water sources, access to improved sanitation facilities, percentage of children under five affected by wasting, percentage of children under five who are stunted, percentage of children under five who are underweight, percent of adults who are underweight, indicators of micronutrient deficiencies)
- **Stability** (cereal import dependency ratio, percent of arable land equipped for irrigation, value of food imports in total merchandise exports, political stability and absence of violence/terrorism,

domestic food price volatility index, per capita food production variability, per capita food Supply variability)

*Additional Useful Statistics*

Total population, number of people undernourished, Minimum Dietary Energy Requirement (MDER), Average Dietary Energy Requirement (ADER), Minimum Dietary Energy Requirement (MDER), coefficient of variation of habitual caloric consumption distribution, skewness of habitual caloric consumption distribution, incidence of caloric losses at retail distribution level, dietary energy supply, average fat supply

**geographical**

World

**years**

From 1990-2014 (2014 edition) and 2015 (2015 edition)

**Type of output**

Publication (completed by October 2014, June 2015 and every June for subsequent years)

**completed by**

October 2014; June 2015 and every June for subsequent years

**Software used**

R and Excel

**Methods of dissemination**

Hard copies and online version of the publication

**Links to further supportive information**

Link to 2013 edition: [www.fao.org/publications/sofi/en/](http://www.fao.org/publications/sofi/en/)

# OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	EST
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Holger MATTHEY
<b>Contributors (FAO Units):</b>	FIP
<b>Contributors (other Organizations):</b>	OECD, national institutions in many member countries and several international commodity organizations
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.7.2
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	O6

## **Main users of the activity**

Policy-makers; university and research centres; international organizations; media; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors

## **Description of the activity**

The Agricultural Outlook is a collaborative effort of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and FAO. It brings together the commodity, policy and country expertise of both organisations and input from collaborating member countries to provide an annual assessment of prospects for the coming decade of national, regional and global agricultural commodity markets. The baseline projection is not a forecast about the future, but rather a plausible scenario elaborated on the basis of specific assumptions regarding the macroeconomic conditions, the agriculture and trade policy settings, weather conditions, longer-term productivity trends and international market developments. The projections of production, consumption, stocks, trade and prices for the different agricultural products described and analysed in this report cover the years 2014 to 2023. The individual commodity projections are subject to critical examination by national country experts of OECD and FAO, other collaborating countries and industry experts prior to their finalization and publication in the report. The risks and uncertainties around the baseline projections are examined through a number of possible alternative scenarios and stochastic analysis, which illustrate how market outcomes may differ from the deterministic baseline projections.

## **Main objectives or issues of the activity**

See above

## **Coverage**

### **items**

Twenty agricultural commodities, processed products and biofuel

### **geographical**

All FAO member countries

### **years**

Database starts in 1970; outlook provided for ten years

## **Type of output**

Flagship publication, database on OECD Web site, press release, presentations (completed by June 2014)

**completed by**

June 2014

**Software used**

TROLL, Excel, GAMS, STATA

**Methods of dissemination**

Internet ([www.agri-outlook.org](http://www.agri-outlook.org)), mail out of publication to all FAO offices and agricultural ministers of FAO member countries

# Understanding and coping with food price volatility

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESA
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Mulat DEMEKE, Cristian MORALES OPAZO
<b>Contributors (other Organizations):</b>	consortium of 6 members: Universidad Politecnica de Madrid, Wageningen Universiteit, JRC –Joint Research Centre- European Commission, University of National and World Economy, Georg-August-Universitaet Goettingen Stiftung Oeffentlichen Rechts
<b>Source of funding:</b>	extra budgetary resources: ULYSSES
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.7.3
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO1

## Who has mandated the activity

The Department/Division

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; international organizations; NGOs and other civil society organizations

## Description of the activity

Analysis of food price volatility involves:

- establishing the determinants of food price volatility at wholesale and retail levels of selected countries – using GIEWS data and econometric models for data analysis;
- establishing the domestic price index for some 60 countries – using GIEWS data;
- assessing the impact of price volatility on households – using household data (mainly LSM database of the World Bank) for selected countries;
- preparing reports;
- presentation at workshops and seminars.

## Main objectives or issues of the activity

The study aims to assess:

- factors influencing price volatility;
- the relationship between domestic and international food price indices;
- the impact of price volatility on the welfare of households.

## Coverage

### items

National-level staple food commodities and food consumption at household level

### geographical

Fifty eight developing countries

### years

2007-2013

## Type of output

Reference documents detailing the causal analysis of malnutrition in Somalia

**completed by**

End of 2015

**Software used**

Excel, Stata V12, Access

**Methods of dissemination**

Internet and publications

**Links to further supportive information**

[www.fp7-ulysses.eu/index.html](http://www.fp7-ulysses.eu/index.html)

# Evaluation of food components

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESN
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Ruth CHARRONDIERE
<b>Source of funding:</b>	extra budgetary resources
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.7.4
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## **Who has mandated the activity**

Other (INFOODS)

## **Main users of the activity**

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors

## **Description of the activity**

Simple statistics. Results are to be published in scientific literature. New component identifiers, also called tagnames, are added, or old ones updated. A project is ongoing on adding AOAC methods to tagnames. A methodology was developed to convert fatty acids expressed per fat content to 'per 100g edible portion on fresh weight basis'. Analysis on correlations between component contents and fat were carried out. Articles were written on the subject.

## **Main objectives or issues of the activity**

Evaluate the range of food components in certain food groups and in relation to each other, to enable users of food composition tables to correctly identify the food components in order to apply them adequately.

## **Coverage**

### **geographical**

World

## **Type of output**

Results are to be submitted to scientific journals and on the INFOODS Web site

### **completed by**

Ongoing

## **Software used**

Excel

## **Methods of dissemination**

Results are to be published in scientific literature, international conferences and on the INFOODS.

## **Links to further supportive information**

[www.fao.org/infoods/infoods/standards-guidelines/food-component-identifiers-tagnames/en](http://www.fao.org/infoods/infoods/standards-guidelines/food-component-identifiers-tagnames/en)

# Global Perspective Studies

## World Agriculture: Towards 2050

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESA
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Dominique VAN DER MENSBRUGGHE
<b>Contributors (FAO officers):</b>	Aikaterini KAVALLARI
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.7.5
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	O6

### **Who has mandated the activity**

Your Department/Division

### **Main users of the activity**

Policy-makers; university and research centres; international organizations

### **Description of the activity**

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. Since the 1970s, 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 bioenergy 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.

### **Main objectives or issues of the activity**

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.

### **Coverage items**

Agricultural commodities, more or less 40

**geographical**

Global at a country-scale

**years**

1961-2050; current base is 2005/07

**Type of output:**

Reports and publication; the process implies regular updates to underlying data and projections.

**completed by:**

Reports are currently published at irregular intervals. However, with new systems being developed, 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.

**Software used**

Mostly GAMS, some R and GEMPACK, and MS Office

**Methods of dissemination**

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.

**Links to further supportive information**

[www.fao.org/docrep/016/ap106e/ap106e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/docrep/016/ap106e/ap106e.pdf)

# From Protection to Production (PtoP) project: impact evaluation

<b>Status:</b>	new in 2014-2015
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESA
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Benjamin DAVIS
<b>Contributors (FAO Units):</b>	TCI
<b>Contributors (FAO officers):</b>	Pamela POZARNY (TCI); Silvio DAIDONE (ESA)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget; extra budgetary resources (From Protection to Production (PtoP) project)
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.7.6
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO1; SO3

## Who has mandated the activity

The Department/Division

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; donors; international organizations

## Description of the activity

From Protection to Production (PtoP) project is a multi-country impact evaluation of cash transfers in sub-Saharan Africa. The project is a collaborative effort between FAO, the UNICEF Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office and the Governments of Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Project activities are mainly funded by the Regular Fund, the DFID Research and Evidence Division and the European Union. The PtoP project is also part of the larger Transfer Project in which FAO has joined UNICEF, Save the Children UK and the University of North Carolina in supporting the design, implementation and impact evaluation of cash transfers in sub-Saharan Africa.

## Main objectives or issues of the activity

Generating the evidence on the underlying household behaviour and local dynamics behind the productive impacts of cash transfer (CTs) will help sharpen programme design and implementation and address concerns about increasing political support, strengthening programmes' graduation strategies and attaining medium-term fiscal sustainability.

## Coverage

### items

Social protection instruments; agricultural production; non-agricultural production; labour supply

### geographical

Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe

### years

Ethiopia (2012-2014), Ghana (2010-2012), Kenya (2007-2009-2011), Lesotho and Zambia (2011-2013), Malawi and Zimbabwe (2013-2015)

## Type of output

Policy reports and academic articles

## completed by

End of 2015

**Software used**

Stata and Office package

**Methods of dissemination**

Internet ([www.fao.org/economic/ptop/publications/reports/en](http://www.fao.org/economic/ptop/publications/reports/en))

**Links to further supportive information**

[www.fao.org/economic/ptop/home/en](http://www.fao.org/economic/ptop/home/en)

# WAW typology of holdings

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	NRL
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Paolo GROPPPO; Reza NAJIB; Jean-Francois GIOVANNETTI; Marie-Aude EVEN
<b>Contributors (FAO Units):</b>	ESS, ESP
<b>Contributors (FAO officers):</b>	Guido SANTINI (NRL), Jairo CASTANO (ESS); Mukesh SRIVASTAVA (FAO RAP); Ana Paula DE LA O CAMPOS (ESP)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	extra budgetary resources
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.7.7
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO3

## Who has mandated the activity

MoUs with other organizations (FAO/CIRAD); international meetings (WAW stakeholders meeting, April 2012); other (IFAD)

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; international organizations; NGOs and other civil society organizations

## Description of the activity

This activity has an integrated approach and includes statistical analysis, but also methodological development and capacity development of partners. We only filled one sheet but could have almost duplicated it. The activity (funded by IFAD, France and FAO) aims to develop, test and validate an international typology of agricultural holdings and their characterization in terms of assets and outcomes. The activity includes: 1) literature review and expert consultation to propose an international framework; 2) country-test based on census notably but also LSMS, combining different sources of data locally when possible (France, Nicaragua, Madagascar, Vietnam) and associating local stakeholders as much as possible; 3) evaluation of country results and facilitated e-discussions and meetings with experts to come up with a revised typology proposal as well as with recommendations regarding World Programme for the Census of Agriculture -WCA2020; 4) additional methodological development and formulation of guidelines/protocol to support the country in carrying out such typology analysis; 5) expanded country test and international review with strong associated capacity development.

## Main objectives or issues of the activity

Such a framework is intended to: 1) support the monitoring of transformations to inform policy debate at country level, providing the basis to simulate the impact of policy and investments on different holdings and supporting countries to take into consideration family farms and the most vulnerable holdings and 2) facilitate the comparison between different holdings and ongoing transformations across countries and farming systems. Such an international framework is meant to be applied to statistics, notably census and therefore provides overall statistical classification and core variables which can be found in WCA2010 or 2020. Such a framework shall be flexible in supporting countries to adapt it to their own needs, characteristics and other available surveys, while trying to keep core variables/common classification systems to facilitate comparisons.

**Coverage items**

Agricultural holding (household and non-household sector) core variables (notably labour use, legal status/management, purpose of production/marketing access, production orientation (crop, livestock etc.), physical assets (type of mechanization); diversification on farm and outside farm. The description then combines different variables based on availability and combined surveys, covering economic size, income, social and human assets etc.

**geographical**

Initially: Madagascar, France, Vietnam, Nicaragua. Planning to expand in other countries based on country interest (to be consolidated - could include South Africa (planned UTF on smallholders assessment); Senegal, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Laos, Argentina, Brazil etc.)

**years**

Starting from the latest issue of census to the present, but aiming to expand and look at the historical trends of transformations

**other**

Added value of combination of statistics/census with locally-available data (often households ones but also agrarian studies, farm assessment etc.)

**Type of output**

International literature review and proposed typology, databased on reports on typology (73 references); country reports, international framework and associated protocol. Would be available on document, referenced on Web site

**completed by**

First stage shall be completed by July. Second stage by end of 2015

**Software used**

Depends on countries - both R and SAS are used

**Methods of dissemination**

Internet [www.worldagricultureswatch.org](http://www.worldagricultureswatch.org)

# Global assessments of animal genetic resources

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	AGAG
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Beate SCHERF
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget; extra budgetary resources
<b>CSA code:</b>	4.7.8
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## **Who has mandated the activity**

FAO Statutory Bodies (Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture - CGRFA)

## **Main users of the activity**

Policy-makers; university and research centres; international organizations; NGOs and other civil society organizations

## **Description of the activity**

Coordinating international efforts to improve the management of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture requires periodic assessments of the global state of these resources, of countries' capacities to manage them and of the state of the art in their management. The Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture has established a cycle of global assessments involving the preparation of "State of the World" reports. The first of these reports was published in 2007. A second is planned for 2015, after which the intention is to publish a further report every ten years. The first report provided the basis for the development of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources.

## **Main objectives or issues of the activity**

The main objective is to provide information to improve the management of animal genetic resources, allow informed decision-making and provide a sound base for policy and legal framework development.

## **Coverage**

### **items**

Thirty five species; more than 8000 breeds

### **geographical**

Global

### **years**

Backwards open, to present

## **Type of output**

The Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture has established a cycle of global assessments involving the preparation of "State of the World" reports; the first of these reports was published in 2007.

### **completed by**

A second report is planned for 2015, after which the intention is to publish a further report every ten years.

**Software used**

Database in PostgreSQL; information system: set of CGI scripts in PERL; Access, Excel

**Methods of dissemination**

The State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources is available at:  
[www.fao.org/docrep/010/a1250e/a1250e00.htm](http://www.fao.org/docrep/010/a1250e/a1250e00.htm)

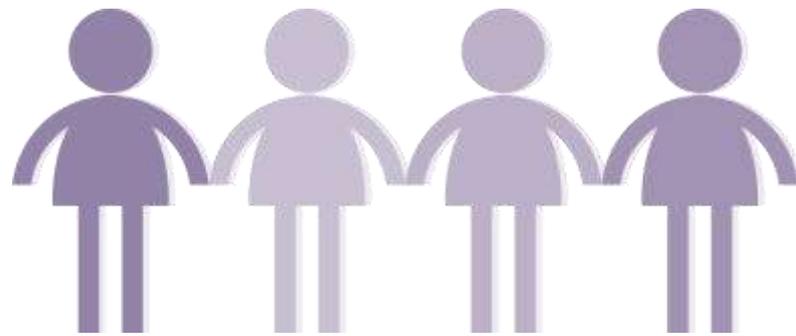
**Links to further supportive information**

Country Reports and various other reports:

[www.fao.org/AG/AGAInfo/programmes/en/genetics/Reporting\\_system.html](http://www.fao.org/AG/AGAInfo/programmes/en/genetics/Reporting_system.html)

DAD-IS reports: <http://dad.fao.org/cgi-bin/EfabisWeb.cgi?sid=-1,reports>

# CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT



# FAO/INFOODS e-learning course on food composition data

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESN
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Ruth CHARRONDIERE
<b>Source of funding:</b>	extra budgetary resources (TBD)
<b>CSA code:</b>	5.7.2.1.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Governing Bodies (Committee on Fisheries – COFI); FAO Statutory Bodies (Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture – CGRFA); ; other (member countries, INFOODS)

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors

## Degree of usage

**No. of people trained in 2012-2013:** over 500, mainly through the new FAO/INFOODS e-learning course on Food Composition Data launched in September 2013, but also some face-to-face courses

**No. of people planned to be trained in 2014-2015:** 500, mainly through the FAO/INFOODS e-learning course on Food Composition Data

## Description of the activity

Depending on the availability of funds:

1. Incorporate the FAO/INFOODS e-learning course on Food Composition Data into the curricula of ten universities; translation into French and Spanish.
2. Organize a training course in French (or English).
3. Assist three countries and regions in developing a new or updated food composition table (e.g. Ivory Coast, Mozambique, Angola, Mongolia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Kenya, ASEAN, and CEE).
4. Train 20 staff in FAO headquarters, Regional and Country Offices on food composition and biodiversity.
5. Coorganize and attend two INFOODS regional data centre meetings.
6. Serve as Lead Technical Unit for two GEF projects on nutrition and agrobiodiversity by providing technical support to Turkey, Brazil, Sri Lanka, Kenya and Bolivia in nutrition activities (food composition, biodiversity indicators, food consumption).

## Main issues to be addressed

There is a global lack of adequate and reliable food composition databases and tables covering the food supply of countries and the nutrients of interest for research, programmes and policies. This lack of data is accentuated for biodiverse foods, in developing countries and in general on vitamins and minerals. There is also a huge global knowledge gap on how to use food composition data correctly. In order to enable present and future professionals to close the knowledge gap concerning food composition and biodiversity, FAO/INFOODS developed the FAO/INFOODS e-learning course on Food Composition Data, which is currently only available in English. It can be used to introduce the subject into universities and allow professionals in nutrition, health, agriculture and the food industry to acquire the necessary knowledge to generate, manage and use food composition data

correctly.

**Type of output**

- FAO/INFOODS e-learning course on Food Composition Data in French and Spanish
- 500 professionals trained in food composition generation, management and use
- Updated national or regional food composition tables and databases

**Methods of dissemination**

INFOODS Web site, CDs, conferences

**Methods of follow-up**

None foreseen

**Links to further supportive information**

[www.fao.org/infoods/infoods/training/en](http://www.fao.org/infoods/infoods/training/en)

# Agricultural Market and Information System (AMIS) project

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	François FONTENEAU (technical focal point), Christophe DUHAMEL (team leader)
<b>Contributors (FAO Unit):</b>	EST, RAF, RAP
<b>Contributors (other organizations):</b>	ad-hoc partnerships being established with FEWSNET, CILSS, WB country offices, WFP
<b>Source of funding:</b>	extra budgetary resources
<b>CSA code:</b>	5.7.2.2.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO4; O6

## Who has mandated the activity

Other intergovernmental bodies (G20)

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; national statistical offices; international organizations; private sector and investors

## Degree of usage

no. of people planned to be trained in 2014-2015: 200

## Description of the activity

- Global public goods: IT software and web platforms, statistical methodologies for stock measurement, market price monitoring and crop forecasting
- Capacity building on the three statistical domains listed in point 1 in Bangladesh, India and Nigeria

## Main issues to be addressed

Increase market transparency through better production and use of quality statistics, for the four AMIS crops (refer to the self-explanatory project document and log frame for more details)

## Type of output

June 2016 (refer to the self-explanatory project document and log frame for more details)

## Methods of dissemination

GS and AMIS Web sites, as well as counterparts national agencies Web sites

## Methods of follow-up

FAO standard evaluation before completion of the project

## Links to further supportive information

- Global Strategy Web site: [www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-capacity/ess-strategy/en/](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-capacity/ess-strategy/en/)
- AMIS Web site: [www.amis-outlook.org/](http://www.amis-outlook.org/)

# Capacity development on agricultural censuses in various countries

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Giorgi KVINIKADZE, Paul N'GOMA-KIMBATSA (technical focal points), Jairo CASTANO (team leader)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget; extra budgetary resources (FAO TCP, GSP, UTF funds)
<b>CSA code:</b>	5.7.2.2.2
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2; O6

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Basic Texts

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; national statistical offices; donors

## Degree of usage

**no. of people trained in 2012-2013:** on average 20 people in each census project

**no. of people planned to be trained in 2014-2015:** on average 20 peoples in each census project

## Description of the activity

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. Some examples of countries where assistance is being provided include Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Armenia, Algeria, Chad, Congo and Cameroon.

## Main issues to be addressed

To provide technical guidance and quality assurance to prepare for and conduct agricultural censuses and surveys.

## Type of output

Country capacity increased and technical documents on the assistance provided. This is an ongoing activity depending upon country requests. The normal duration of the project is two years.

## Methods of dissemination

Internet

## Methods of follow-up

Final project report approved and published on FPMIS.

## Links to further supportive information

[www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-wca/wca-2010/countryinfo/en/](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-wca/wca-2010/countryinfo/en/)

# CountrySTAT project

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Paul N'GOMA-KIMBATSA (team leader)
<b>Contributors (other organizations):</b>	International Fertilizer Development Centre
<b>Source of funding:</b>	extra budgetary resources (MTF/GLO/345/BMG, GTFS/RAF/465/ITA, TCP/INT/3401, FMM/GLO/008/MUL - Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Italian Cooperation, FAO TCP funds, Flanders International Cooperation Agency)
<b>CSA code:</b>	5.7.2.2.3
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	O6

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Basic Texts; international meetings (for work in Central Asia - FAO Statutory Bodies; other; The Economic Cooperation Organization High Level Expert Group Meeting, 2009)

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; donors; private sector and investors

## Degree of usage

**no. of people trained in 2012-2013:** 132

**no. of people planned to be trained in 2014-2015:** 150

## Description of the activity

CountrySTAT is a web-based information technology system for nationally-owned statistics on food and agriculture at the national and subnational levels. CountrySTAT acts as a one-stop centre that centralizes and integrates data coming from various sources and allows harmonization according to international standards. In particular, the project aims to:

- Support country expertise by providing methodology, classification and coding systems for the collection, standardization and harmonization of data coming from various local sources.
- Promote partnerships between various statistical institutions within countries.
- Assist countries in integrating and organizing national data to make them comparable at international level.
- Facilitate the analysis of data for supply utilization accounts and food balance sheets.
- Implement a programme that facilitates electronic data collection from countries, reducing the burden on these countries in completing numerous questionnaires.
- Help countries disseminate data through communication and information tools at national and subnational levels.

CountrySTAT training brings together national statistical offices and ministries of agriculture to exchange their knowledge and enhance cooperation between them. The training provides participants with useful skills and knowledge in the handling of the CountrySTAT platform and framework, enabling them to set up a CountrySTAT system in their national statistics offices. Participants develop the skills and get practice administering CountrySTAT Web sites including back-end preparations. Target trainees are professionals of National Statistics Offices and Ministries of Agriculture and members of Regional Organizations.

Training courses and workshops take place in different geographic locations; in each country, the national government makes a substantial contribution to deployment, maintenance and training. Two levels of training are available:

- Basic Administrator training course: includes the presentation and application of international statistical standards, data uploading using the system tools and the development of a communication component.
- Advanced training course: includes the development of IT tools to improve the interface usability and facilitate national administrators in data uploading; it also focuses on data analysis and data quality issues and on harmonization of national to international classifications.

### **Main issues to be addressed**

Working with countries has shown that the following major challenges are faced by national statistical agencies working with agriculture and food:

- fragmented data, coming from multiple structures responsible for producing statistics;
- production of the same kind of statistics by different structures;
- incompleteness of statistics;
- absence or incompleteness of national classifications;
- differences between the national classifications and international classifications of products and lack of correspondence between national and international nomenclatures;
- lack of a systematic process for data validation and harmonization;
- weakness of data organization;
- lack of management tools and digital archiving of statistical data; and
- poor technical documentation of the statistical production cycle (metadata).

The main aims are to obtain better statistics to support effective policy-making 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 for data dissemination and publishing.

### **Type of output**

- Online national platforms where data are disseminated (available for 25 member countries).
- Trainings conducted at regional and country level. 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:
  - general structure of the CountrySTAT site
  - international classifications
  - a proposed approach for creating a commodities classification table and correspondence tables between national and FAOSTAT classifications
  - 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 in the CountrySTAT framework
  - presentation of data quality requirements and description of the national institutional framework organization that accompanies the dissemination data process
- E-learning course available online. The main goal of the e-learning course on CountrySTAT is to assist those who contribute to the publication of statistics on the CountrySTAT Web site. 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
- speed up the official national data dissemination process on the Web site. CountrySTAT Basic and Advanced Administrator training courses are courses provided for member countries that implement the CountrySTAT system

#### **Methods of dissemination**

- Online national platforms
- Training
- E-learning course

#### **Methods of follow-up**

- Regular data analysis and data quality assessment for each CountrySTAT Web site
- Regular data analysis compared to international standards
- Regular telephone conferences to monitor the activities

#### **Links to further supportive information**

- CountrySTAT web page on the FAO Statistics Division Web site: [www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-capacity/countrystathome/en/](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-capacity/countrystathome/en/)
- Online national platforms: [www.countrystat.org](http://www.countrystat.org) (available for 25 member countries)
- Training: [www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-capacity/countrystat/training/en/](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-capacity/countrystat/training/en/)
- E-learning course: [www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-capacity/countrystathome/foundations/en](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-capacity/countrystathome/foundations/en)

# Collection, analysis and dissemination of household-level agricultural data, with a focus on livestock

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	AGAL
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Ugo PICA-CIAMARRA
<b>Contributors (other organizations):</b>	Statistical authorities and ministries responsible for livestock in Tanzania and Uganda and other partners to be identified
<b>Source of funding:</b>	extra budgetary resources (Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation: Livestock Data Innovation in Africa Project – Phase II, to start in May 2014)
<b>CSA code:</b>	5.7.2.2.4
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## Who has mandated the activity

The Department/Division

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; international organizations; donors; private sector and investors

## Degree of usage

**no. of people planned to be trained in 2014-2015:** phase II of the Livestock Data Project does not involve any training; data analysis will be undertaken by the national statistical authorities in Tanzania and Uganda

## Description of the activity

The Livestock Data Innovation in Africa Project collected household level data on livestock in Tanzania, Uganda and Niger in collaboration with the national statistical authorities in 2010-2013. In 2014-2015, Phase II of the Project data (due to start in May 2014) will analyse the collected livestock-related data.

Analysis will be led by AGAL in collaboration with the statistical authorities and the ministries responsible for livestock in Tanzania and Uganda and other partners to be identified.

In 2014/2016 the Livestock Data Project will collaborate with the national statistical authorities and the ministries responsible for livestock in Tanzania and Uganda with the following objectives (i) to review the newly-collected household level data and assess their quality from a statistical and a livestock perspective; (ii) to improve the survey tools (the questionnaires); (iii) to provide inputs to the ministries responsible for livestock for improving the livestock content of selected policy documents (tbd).

## Main issues to be addressed

Livestock data are often collected but not used by relevant stakeholders, either because they are unaware of the data or because they lack the capacity to analyse them. The Livestock Data Project phase II aims at promoting the use of available livestock data by facilitating collaboration between

data users (ministries responsible for livestock) and data producers (statistical authorities).

**Type of output**

The project will produce three major outputs:

- Improvements of selected survey questionnaires targeting livestock
- Research papers targeting livestock and livelihoods
- Improved content of selected livestock-related policy documents

To be completed by March 2016

**Methods of dissemination**

Web site and others to be identified as a communication strategy development (phase II of the project is due to start in May 2014).

**Methods of follow-up**

To be agreed upon as the project is implemented

**Links to further supportive information**

Project Web site to be set up as an internal AGA web page

# DAD-IS training

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	AGAG
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Roswitha BAUMUNG
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget; extra budgetary resources
<b>CSA code:</b>	5.7.2.2.5
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Statutory Bodies

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; international organizations; other (stakeholders in the livestock sector)

## Degree of usage

**no. of people trained in 2012-2013:** a Technical Workshop for National Coordinators for the Management of Animal Genetic Resources was held in Rome on 22–23 October 2012 and was attended by 53 participants representing 45 countries

**no. of people planned to be trained in 2014-2015:** minimum 80 people

## Description of the activity

Specific regional or global workshops and training courses on the use of the Domestic Animal Diversity System (DAD-IS) and data entry are organized for the officially-nominated National Coordinates for the Management of Animal Genetic Recourses. Part of the training courses consist of hands-on computer training and a part on demonstrations on the features and use of DAD-IS.

## Main issues to be addressed

Enable the National Coordinators to enter data of their country into DAD-IS and to correctly use and interpret data made available in DAD-IS.

## Type of output

As national coordinators are exchanged by their countries on an irregular base and DAD-IS is under continuous development based on the requests from the CGRFA, no completion date of the activity can be provided.

## Methods of dissemination

Training material and DAD-IS manual

## Links to further supportive information

Training material and DAD-IS manual: <http://dad.fao.org/>

# Support to national forest monitoring and assessment

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	FOM
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	David MORALES
<b>Contributors (FAO officers):</b>	Dan ALTRELL, Anne BRANTHOMME, Rebecca TAVANI
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget; extra budgetary resources
<b>CSA code:</b>	5.7.2.4.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## Who has mandated the activity

Other intergovernmental bodies (UNFCCC); FAO Governing Bodies (COFO); the Department/Division

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; donors; media; NGOs and other civil society organizations; private sector and investors; other (FAO)

## Degree of usage

**no. of people trained in 2012-2013:** 1000

**no. of people planned to be trained in 2014-2015:** 1000

## Description of the activity

All Capacity buildings, knowledge sharing and meetings are developed in country projects and per regions.

- Set Up a National Forest Monitoring System:
  - Capacity building on biophysical and socioeconomic data collection
  - Capacity building on data analysis
  - Capacity building on open source tools for data management
  - Capacity building on data management
  - Support on design and implementation of sampling approach
  - Knowledge reference available for capacity building proposals
  - Developing of tools for data management and analysis (Open Foris Initiative)
  - National and regional meetings for knowledge sharing
- Remote sensing and Land Use analysis:
  - Capacity building on the use of open source tools for land use and remote sensing analysis
  - Capacity building on remote sensing data use
  - Capacity building on data visualization
  - National and regional meetings for knowledge sharing
- Biomass estimation:
  - Data sharing portal
  - Capacity building on biomass estimation
  - National and regional meetings for knowledge sharing

**Main issues to be addressed**

To support countries in developing integrated national forest monitoring and assessments to provide reliable forest and tree resource information for forest policy development, planning, sustainable forest management and international reporting.

**Type of output**

National Forest Monitoring and Assessment: in different countries. Next biennium: Angola, Ethiopia, Zambia, Congo, DRC, Viet Nam, Peru, Ecuador, Brazil, Panamá, PNG

**Methods of dissemination**

Online documentation, workshops, national publications, regional meetings

**Methods of follow-up**

- Some of the countries aim to have a second phase of data collection (see the case of Zambia)
- Follow-up during data reporting to FRA
- Programme external evaluation

**Links to further supportive information**

[www.un-redd.org](http://www.un-redd.org)

[www.fao.org/forestry/fma/en](http://www.fao.org/forestry/fma/en)

# Overall coordination of the implementation of the “ *Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural And Rural Statistics* ”

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Christophe DUHAMEL (team leader)
<b>Contributors (FAO officer):</b>	Consuelo SENORET
<b>Contributors (FAO Unit):</b>	the following FAO Regional Offices are also responsible for the implementation at regional level: FAO RAP; FAO RLC, FAO REU and FAO RNE; in addition, the implementation of some research activities are implemented by ESS while some other research activities are implemented in collaboration with other FAO technical divisions, namely NRL and FI
<b>Contributors (other organizations):</b>	participating partners: UNECA, AfDB, UNESCAP
<b>Source of funding:</b>	extra budgetary resources (a multi-donor trust fund has been established at FAO that acts as administrator of the Fund Administrator; donors contributing to the fund: DFID, BMGF and the Italian Cooperation)
<b>CSA code:</b>	5.7.2.5.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	O6

#### Who has mandated the activity

UN Statistical Commission; MoUs with other organizations (AfDB, ESCAP, UNECA)

#### Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; national statistical offices; donors; other (participating partners)

#### Degree of usage

**no. of people trained in 2012-2013:** three external participating partners; three donors funding the programme

**no. of people planned to be trained in 2014-2015:** three external participating partners; three donors funding the programme

#### Description of the activity

The Global Strategy to Improve Agriculture and Rural Statistics is a partnership programme between key international organizations, multilateral and bilateral partners, regional implementing partners and countries. It provides a comprehensive framework for improving and ensuring the sustainability of statistics in agriculture, livestock, aquaculture, small scale fisheries and forestry production in developing countries. The programme is based on **three main pillars**:

- 1) *Produce a minimum set of core data*
- 2) *Better integrate agricultural statistics into national statistical systems*
- 3) *Improve governance and statistical capacity building*

The **objective** of the programme is to address developing countries' lack of capacity to provide reliable statistical data on food and agriculture and to provide a blueprint for long-term sustainable agricultural statistical systems in developing countries.

The programme is implemented through its accompanying **Global Action Plan** which targets a total of 90 countries. The Action Plan is implemented at global, regional and national level and follows a phased approach with a first phase of five years starting in 2012 within a longer-term perspective (up to 15 years). The implementation is done through the following **technical components**:

- 1) **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.
- 2) **Technical Assistance**: countries are provided with technical assistance and guidance to create the appropriate framework for developing sustainable agricultural and rural statistical systems.
- 3) **Training**: country experts are provided with training and statistical training centre's capacities are upgraded.

Implementation is **country-driven** and it starts with the country assessment, which is a detailed assessment of countries' agricultural statistics systems as the starting point and basis for the formulation of short-term country proposals (addressing urgent needs) and as the building block for the elaboration of national long-term sectoral strategies. Further information on each technical aspect is provided in separate technical questionnaires.

The programme is implemented in five regions. The implementation at regional level is done through the regional implementation offices, who are responsible for integrating the global framework considering the regional needs; undertaking country assessments; providing technical assistance and training on a national level and liaising with international, regional and subregional offices. The regional partners implementing the Global Strategy are the following: UNECA and AfDB in Africa, FAO Regional Office and UNESCAP in Asia and the Pacific and the FAO Regional Office in the following regions: RLC, REU and RNE.

The entire programme is coordinated through its global governance structure that facilitates the implementation of the Global Strategy at all levels. The activities are coordinated throughout the following governing bodies:

- The **Global Steering Committee** and the **Regional Steering Committee**. Their purpose is to provide strategic guidance and oversight on the execution of the Global Action Plan to implement the Global Strategy
- The **Global Executive Board** and the **Regional Executive Board**
- The **Global Office (GO)** and the **Regional Office**

Resources are provided through the establishment of the **Global multi-donor Trust Fund (GTF)** managed by FAO acting as the Fund Administrator. The Global Trust Fund consolidates the contributions from the resource partners and ensures a stream of funding to support implementation of the strategy at global, regional and country-level.

### **Main issues to be addressed**

The Global Strategy is an historic global effort to improve and ensure the sustainability of agricultural and rural statistics in developing countries. It 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 also meant to include economical and agro-environmental aspects.

More specifically, the expected outcome of the programme is to:

- Enable selected countries to produce and disseminate good quality and timely relevant statistics;
- Support targeted countries in developing a sustainable agricultural statistics system through the coordination and integration of agriculture into the national statistical systems;
- Provide training to increase the number of people working on agricultural statistics with the appropriate skills to use cost-effective methodologies in data collection, analysis and presentation.

### **Type of output**

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 2014-2017:

- 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.

### **Methods of dissemination**

At global level, a Communication Plan has been developed and efforts have been placed on the development of a visual identity and its associated promotional materials such as brochures, leaflets, folders, posters, standard document templates etc. An e-bulletin is regularly produced on a monthly basis and sent to approximately 1 200 people in NSO's, ministries of agriculture and international organizations. All these advocacy materials are available on the Global Strategy Web site. The AfDB is producing a quarterly bulletin on the implementation of the Global Strategy in Africa in collaboration with UNECA.

### **Methods of follow up**

Effective monitoring and evaluation combined with good planning play a major role in enhancing the effectiveness of the implementation of the Global Strategy. As a result of monitoring, stakeholders should receive regular feedback on the progress made towards achieving goals and objectives of the Global Strategy, whereas, as a result of evaluation, a rigorous and independent assessment of completed or ongoing activities drawing on data generated through monitoring, should determine the extent to which objectives are achieved.

The existing Global Strategy Monitoring and Evaluation Framework is structured around a global logical framework as a core element for assessing the implementation of the programme. The Global Office and each Regional Office have prepared (or are preparing) individual logical frameworks, which fit into the Global logical framework (GLF), in order to be able to report the achievement of their outputs on an annual basis. This information is aggregated and incorporated into the consolidated annual report.

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 following tools are 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.

**Links to further supportive information**

Raising awareness is an important component of the Global Strategy. A dedicated Web site for the Strategy has been established. This serves as a portal for disseminating outputs of research activity and other technical documents intended to be used by all countries as global public goods: [www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-capacity/ess-strategy/en/](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-capacity/ess-strategy/en/)

# Production of guidelines and training material under the “*Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics*”

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing (started in 2013)
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Christophe DUHAMEL (team leader)
<b>Contributors (FAO officer):</b>	Carola FABI, Naman KEITA, Michael Rahija
<b>Contributors (FAO Unit):</b>	FAO Regional Offices are responsible for the implementation at regional level: FAO RAP; FAO RLC, FAO REU and FAO RNE; the implementation of research activities is conducted by ESS and in collaboration with other FAO technical divisions (NRL and FI)
<b>Contributors (other organizations):</b>	participating partners: UNECA, AfDB, UNESCAP
<b>Source of funding:</b>	extra budgetary resources (a multi-donor trust fund is established at FAO -Fund Administrator; donors contributing to the fund are: DFID, BMGF and the Italian Cooperation).
<b>CSA code:</b>	5.7.2.5.2
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	O6

## Who has mandated the activity

UN statistical commission; MoUs with other organizations (AfDB, UNECA, ESCAP)

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; national statistical offices

## Degree of usage

**no. of people trained in 2012-2013:** this activity did not start

**no. of people planned to be trained in 2014-2015:** to be defined

## Description of the activity

The technical assistance and training activities are planned under Output 4 of the Global Strategy.

They aim to:

- develop technical standards, guidelines/handbooks on the production of statistics for the agricultural sector;
- develop standards on delivery and quality control of technical assistance for the implementation of the Global Strategy;
- enhance collaboration and networking with regional as well as with other technical assistance and training providers ;
- develop standards for training (assessment of training needs, development of curricula, preparation of training material based on technical guidelines and handbooks);
- facilitate exchange of good practices between regions and training centres; and
- organize seminars and training of trainers.

These technical assistance and training materials will be used by the regional partners as the basis for delivering technical assistance and training at regional level.

### **Main issues to be addressed**

- Countries need assistance to set a strategy for the integration of agriculture and rural statistics into their national statistical systems.
- Countries lack the statistical capacity to produce the minimum set of core data necessary for current policy needs and need cost-effective methods to reach this objective.
- Countries need guidelines to adapt and implement agricultural statistics methodologies in their respective institutional settings.
- In many developing countries, statistical staff lack even the core skills and competencies needed to produce quality statistics.
- There are insufficient short in-service training courses available to existing staff to upgrade their skills and knowledge, especially in new and emerging areas.
- There is a need for new courses and for improved curricula of existing courses in first and postgraduate degrees in statistics.
- Statistical training centres have insufficient capacity on agriculture statistics needs and have no forum where they can share their experiences and expertise.
- Information on training needs on one hand and available supply of training on the other hand is not available or easily found.

### **Type of output**

Guidelines to be developed or finalized in 2014:

- Integrated Survey framework
- Agricultural classifications
- Master sampling frames
- Cost of production
- Nomadic livestock (draft already available)
- Use of GPS (draft already available)
- Crops estimates
- Use of remote sensing
- Spatial disaggregation
- Better dissemination of agricultural micro-data
- Country assessment guidelines
- In-depth country assessment guidelines
- Sector Strategic Plan for Agriculture and Rural Statistics (SPARS)

Training material to be developed in 2014:

- Linking Agricultural Census and Population Census (guidelines already available)
- Sector Strategic Plan for Agriculture and Rural Statistics (SPARS)
- Greenhouse Gas emissions
- Training material on Agricultural Classifications, directly linked with the development of the guidelines

The work plan is therefore approved on an annual basis, although we cannot provide accurate details on the guidelines and training materials to be produced in 2015.

### **Methods of dissemination**

Guidelines and training material will be posted on the Global Strategy Web site. They will be used by the regional partners who will adapt the materials to the particularities of the regions.

### **Methods of follow-up**

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 the

Global and Regional Offices.

The following tools are used to monitor and evaluate progress in plan implementation at the national and regional levels:

- missions;
- 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; and
- national and regional reports on appraisal/quality implementation plan evaluation.

**Links to further supportive information**

- Global Strategy Web site: [www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-capacity/ess-strategy/en/](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-capacity/ess-strategy/en/)
- Global Strategy publications: [www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-capacity/ess-strategy/gspublications/en/](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-capacity/ess-strategy/gspublications/en/)

# Country level support for strengthening the capacities to collect and compute gender and age-disaggregated decent rural employment -relevant data

<b>Status:</b>	new in 2014-2015
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Chiara BRUNELLI (technical focal point), Piero CONFORTI (team leader)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget; extra budgetary resources (GCP/INT/130/EC)
<b>CSA code:</b>	5.7.2.5.3
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO3; SO1

## Who has mandated the activity

The Department/Division; other (FAO Gender Policy)

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; national statistical offices

## Degree of usage

no. of people planned to be trained in 2014-2015: between 10-30

## Description of the activity

The country level support for strengthening the capacities to collect and compute gender and age-disaggregated decent rural employment –relevant data will address both the area of food security as well as the area of agricultural statistics. Through this activity, the users will become aware of the challenges and possibilities of generating decent rural employment indicators by sex and main age groups..

## Main issues to be addressed

The activity aims at increasing the country capacity to generate decent rural employment indicators statistics by gender and age and to use this information for policy-making.

## Type of output

The type of output will entail training material, guidelines and trainings (if budget allows).

## Methods of dissemination

Training material can be disseminated online once available

## Methods of follow-up

Number of people targeted and evaluation material

## Links to further supportive information

FAO Gender Policy: [www.fao.org/docrep/017/i3205e/i3205e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/docrep/017/i3205e/i3205e.pdf)

# Development of e-learning lessons on monitoring, evaluating and reporting on evidence of impact of agricultural initiatives on child labour

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESP
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Bernd SEIFFERT, Jacqueline DEMERANVILLE
<b>Contributors (FAO Unit):</b>	ESS
<b>Contributors (other organizations):</b>	International Partnership on Cooperation on Child Labour (IPCCLA) and International Labour Organization (ILO)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	extra budgetary resources (FMM support and ILO)
<b>CSA code:</b>	5.7.2.5.4
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO3

## Who has mandated the activity

Other (FAO SO3 work programme)

## Main users of the activity

Policy-makers; national statistical offices; other (policy-makers and advisors of agricultural-related policy; senior technicians, managers and agriculture-related programme implementers in ministries of agriculture, agricultural producer organizations and FAO staff; agricultural researchers and agricultural staff involved in evaluation and impact assessments; agricultural statisticians)

## Degree of usage

**no. of people planned to be trained in 2014-2015:** the e-learning course is to be developed in 2014 and actual learning by users will start in 2015 – no targets have yet been set

## Description of the activity

Two lessons in the e-learning course “End child labour in agriculture” are dedicated to the topics: *Monitoring progress to address child labour in agriculture* and *Evidence of impact*. These lessons aim to further develop the capacities of programming staff, monitoring and evaluation officers and other stakeholders involved in research and implementing measures to address child labour in agriculture. The first lesson provides suggestions on how to collect, analyse, communicate and use information about the current child labour situation in agriculture and measure progress towards its reduction; while the second lesson outlines issues for consideration when looking for evidence of impact in the reduction of child labour in agricultural subsectors (farming, fisheries, livestock and forestry).

## Main issues to be addressed

The lessons aim to help learners recognize how strong monitoring and evaluation systems of agricultural programmes can incorporate child labour indicators. By providing guidance through examples, case studies and learning exercises, learners will be able to understand the methodologies used to evaluate the programme and report on evidence when an agricultural initiative has impacted child labour in the sector.

After the lesson *Monitoring progress to address child labour in agriculture*, learners should be able to:

- understand how to monitor and evaluate systems to gather information on child labour;
- identify key issues and challenges and define the strategies to monitor the reduction of child labour in agricultural programmes and define adequate responses.

After the second lesson *Evidence of impact*, learners should be able to:

- advise on what can be an evidence base for a reduction on child labour in agricultural subsectors or what could construe a reduction in risks facing children;
- select variables that demonstrate a reduction in children's exposure to or engagement in to hazardous work or an overall reduction in child labour in agricultural subsectors;
- advise on methodologies to obtain evidence of impact on reduction of child labour suitable to specific programmes in agricultural subsectors.

### **Type of output**

E-learning course in English, French and Spanish languages

### **Methods of dissemination**

Released jointly by FAO and ILO, the course will be available online and in CD-ROM format. A dissemination strategy will be developed and implemented with FAO and ILO regional offices as well as with further partners including the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD).

### **Methods of follow-up**

The uptake of the course will be monitored through the number of users accessing and completing the course.

### **Links to further supportive information**

FAO child labour in agriculture theme page: <http://www.fao.org/childlabouragriculture/en/>

# COORDINATION OF STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNANCE



# Working Group on Statistics (IDWG) and Technical Task Force (TTF)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Pietro GENNARI (Chief Statistician and ESS Director), Josef SCHMIDHUBER (Deputy Director), Stephen KATZ (technical focal point), Jessica STEWART
<b>Contributors (FAO Units):</b>	AGA, AGP, AGS, ESA, ESN, EST, ESP, FIP, FOM/FOE, CIO, NRL, NRC, TCI, RAF, RAP, REU, RLC, RNE
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	5.2.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	O6

## **Who has mandated the activity**

Other (2008 Independent Evaluation of FAO's Role and Work in Statistics & DGB 2012/60)

## **Main users of the activity**

Other (FAO Divisions involved in IDWG in statistics, see contributing FAO units)

## **Degree of usage**

**no. of participants in 2012-2013:** the membership of the IDWG on Statistics comprises all units within FAO

**expected no. of participants in 2014-2015:** as above

## **Aim of the meeting or workshop**

The IDWG on Statistics promotes interdivisional coordination and cooperation on statistical programmes and ensures corporate consistency and alignment in statistical practices. It also endorses methodologies, common conceptual frameworks and innovations and ensures the implementation of corporate standards. Furthermore it oversees and coordinates corporate statistical work and provides guidance on the implementation of the statistical components of FAO projects.

## **Where and when the event will take place**

The IDWG meets twice a year and more often when necessary. The Technical Task Force meets on a monthly basis. All meetings take place at headquarters.

## **Who is hosting it**

These are internal FAO meetings.

## **Who is intended to participate**

The membership of the IDWG on Statistics comprises all units within FAO concerned with the collection, compilation & dissemination of statistics. This includes the Regional Statisticians from the five Regional Offices.

## **Expected number of participants**

There are currently 19 members of the IDWG and 23 members of the Technical Task Force.

**Is it a regular or an ad -hoc event**

Regular

**Type of output**

This work is ongoing. Contributions are made on an ad hoc basis according to issues that arise throughout the year.

**How the output will be recorded and disseminated**

Minutes are taken at each meeting and distributed internally.

**Links to further supportive information**

ESS Web site - statistics coordination: [www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-home/ess-coordination/en/](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-home/ess-coordination/en/)

# FAO Regional Offices: activities conducted by Regional Statisticians

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	RLC, RAF, RNE, RAP, REUT
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Veronica BOERO (RLC), Eloi OUEDRAOGO (RAF), Mohammed BARRE (RNE), Mukesh SRIVASTAVA (RAP), tbd (REUT)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	5.2.2
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO1; SO2; SO3; SO5; O6

## Aim of the meeting or workshop

The principal function of the Regional Offices is the overall identification, planning and implementation of FAO's priority activities in the Region. They ensure a multi-disciplinary approach to programmes; identify priority areas of action for the Organization in the Region and, in collaboration with departments and divisions at headquarters, advise on the incorporation of such priorities into the Organization's Programme of Work and Budget. The Regional Offices also implement approved programmes in the Region, monitor the level of programme implementation, and draw attention to any problems and deficiencies. The aim of the activities conducted by Regional Offices is to:

- ensure a multidisciplinary approach to projects and programmes implemented in the Region with FAO's technical assistance;
- report on the major developments and trends in countries of the Region, based on Regional and Subregional objectives for food and agriculture;
- organize the FAO Regional Conference for the Region, every two years;
- maintain policy and technical dialogue with and among FAO member countries, involving national and international institutions;
- follow-up on the World Food Summit and issues related to Food Security in the Region; and
- promote technical cooperation among the countries of the Region.

Statistics is an important function of all Regional Offices. Statistical activities in each office are coordinated by a "Regional Statistician", whose work plan is developed together with the Regional Office and the Statistics Division at headquarters (ESS). For the current biennium, the activities foreseen are the following:

### *The Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (RLC)*

- to provide capacity building and technical assistance to national institutions in eight countries (Peru, Mexico, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Guyana, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago) with the aim to develop Sectoral Statistics Systems for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Sectors to be integrated into their National Statistics Systems;
- to plan and implement agricultural censuses and surveys including fisheries and forestry in ten countries (Costa Rica, Guatemala, Colombia, Peru, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Suriname);
- to organize subregional workshops on the collection of gender disaggregated data, ethnicity disaggregated data;
- to assist four countries in implementing the CountrySTAT platform, as well as national institutions in analysing data for policy and decision-making, monitoring and evaluation; and

- to organize and service the biannual FAO/OEA-CIE/IICA Working Group on Agricultural and Livestock Statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean and Latin America (IICA).

#### ***The Regional Office for Africa (RAF)***

- to improve accuracy, timeliness and coherence of food security data through harmonization of data sources and to provide support to Malawi to improve crop and livestock production estimates;
- to provide capacity development in household survey analysis, in order to gain an improved understanding of the food and nutrition security situation in six countries in Africa, using the ADePT Food Security Module;
- to provide technical support to plan and implement agricultural censuses in Africa: in particular, 12 countries will be supported (Angola, Benin, Cameroun, Cape Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Namibia, Mauritius, Mali, Senegal, Malawi) to technically prepare and implement Agricultural Censuses and Surveys using the FAO World Census of Agriculture guidelines, standards and methodologies;
- to ensure assistance to seven countries (Burkina, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania) for the assessment of the agricultural statistic system and preparation of the Medium Term agricultural statistics plan; and
- to contribute to the organization and servicing of the biannual Regional Commission for Agriculture Statistics in Africa (AFCAS), through liaison with candidate countries for the organization of the 24th Session to obtain a formal commitment to host the session.

#### ***The Regional Office for the Near East (RNE)***

- to monitor progress and to conduct analysis of trends in food and nutrition security against internationally agreed targets (including the natural, economic and political environment, as well as gender-sensitive analysis of food and nutrition security information);
- to harmonize a gender-disaggregated database for cross-sector resilience and vulnerability analysis; baseline livelihood information and analysis generated will inform the design of early response and longer-term interventions aimed at improving household resilience and livelihood security, on demand by the government and other stakeholders.

#### ***The Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP)***

- to organize an Expert Consultation on crop monitoring for food security, as well as a workshop or seminar on a topic relevant to building the capacity of the National Agricultural Statistics System;
- to provide assistance to the implementation of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics in the region, as well as other FAO technical assistance projects (GCP, TCP and TCPF projects); and
- to organize the meeting of the Asia and Pacific Commission on Agricultural Statistics (APCAS) in February 2014.

#### ***The Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia (REU)***

- to provide technical assistance for the planning and implementation of agricultural censuses and post-census thematic studies in Moldova, Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan; censuses will be mainstreamed to cover sex-disaggregated data;
- to prepare and disseminate REU agri-environmental data and indicators in cooperation with UNECE, UNEP, Eurostat;
- to assist the development of national capacity on planning, implementation, collection and maintenance of agricultural data through census/surveys and other data collection mechanisms, as well as sampling methodologies for agriculture;
- to establish a partnership between the Turkish Women's Cooperative and the Self-employed Women's Association (SEWA) to strengthen and support their empowerment; and

- to implement the UN Joint Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment in Kyrgyzstan.

**Links to further supportive information**

- Regional Offices – FAO Decentralized Office Pages: <http://coin.fao.org/cms/do/en/index.html>
- The Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (RLC): [www.fao.org/americas/en/](http://www.fao.org/americas/en/)
- The Regional Office for Africa (RAF): [www.fao.org/africa/raf-home/en/?no\\_cache=1](http://www.fao.org/africa/raf-home/en/?no_cache=1)
- The Regional Office for the Near East (RNE):  
<http://neareast.fao.org/Pages/index.aspx?l=0&DId=0&CId=0&lang=EN&CMSId=8>
- The Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP): [www.fao.org/asiapacific/rap/home/en/](http://www.fao.org/asiapacific/rap/home/en/)
- The Regional Office for Europe (REU): [www.fao.org/europe/regional-home/en/](http://www.fao.org/europe/regional-home/en/)

# FAO Corporate Statistical Programme of Work

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Valentina RAMASCHIELLO, Jessica STEWART, Jan KARLSSON, Rachele BRIVIO (technical focal points); Pietro GENNARI (Chief Statistician and ESS Director) and Stephen KATZ (team leader)
<b>Contributors (FAO Unit):</b>	FAO Corporate effort (AGA, AGP, ESA, ESN, ESP, EST, FIP, FIR, FOE, FOM, NRC, NRL, CIO, OCC, Regional Statisticians at FAO Regional Offices)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget; extra budgetary resources
<b>CSA code:</b>	5.2.3
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	O6

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Basic Texts; other (IDWG on Statistics)

## Main users of the activity

Donors; international organizations; other (internal users)

## Description of the activity

The FAO Statistical Programme of Work is a collaborative effort that is overseen by the Chief Statistician and supported by the Inter-Departmental Working Group on Statistics. These two mechanisms ensure strengthened coordination and cooperation on statistical matters and guarantee the high quality of FAO data.

The Statistical Programme of Work provides a summary of all of the principal statistical activities at FAO, and a detailed description of all the individual statistical activities carried out by FAO Divisions active in the field of statistics. It presents the organization's operational activities according to different statistical categories and domains.

It is an important tool for improving effective coordination, reducing duplication in data collection and methodological work, and for stimulating joint efforts among international organizations in many areas.

## Type of output

Publication and database (for internal use); the publication will be available online by September 2014

## Methods of dissemination

Internet

## Links to further supportive information

- Statistics at FAO: [www.fao.org/statistics/en/](http://www.fao.org/statistics/en/)
- FAO Statistical Programme of Work 2012/13: [www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/ess\\_test\\_folder/statistics\\_coordination/FAO\\_STATISTICAL\\_PROGRAMME\\_OF\\_WORK\\_\\_2012\\_13\\_010313.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/ess_test_folder/statistics_coordination/FAO_STATISTICAL_PROGRAMME_OF_WORK__2012_13_010313.pdf)

# FAO Statistics Quality Assurance Framework (SQAF)

<b>Status:</b>	new in 2014-2015
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officer:</b>	Pietro GENNARI (Chief Statistician and ESS Director), Josef SCHMIDHUBER (Deputy Director), Stephen KATZ (technical focal point)
<b>Contributors (FAO Unit):</b>	AGA, AGP, AGS, ESA, ESN, EST, ESP, FIP, FOM/FOE, CIO, NRL, NRC, TCI, RAF, RAP, REU, RLC, RNE
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	5.3.1.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	O6

#### **Who has mandated the activity**

Other (International Advisory Group on FAO Statistics and the IDWG Technical Task Force)

#### **Main users of the activity**

Other (FAO Divisions involved in IDWG in statistics - see contributing FAO units)

#### **Description of the activity**

The FAO Statistics Quality Assurance Framework (FAO SQAF) includes a definition of quality and a series of principles to adhere to, in order to ensure the quality of FAO statistical production processes and statistical outputs. Each principle is accompanied by corresponding good practices, which provide practical guidance on how to assure compliance with the principle. Some reported good practices are already applied by the FAO statistical system, while other aspects are still being developed. The FAO SQAF principles encompass the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics of the United Nations Statistical Commission, as well as the Principles Governing International Statistical Activities endorsed by the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities (CCSA). A primary objective the SQAF is to strengthen and sustain FAO's reputation and credibility as a centre of excellence in agricultural statistics. Successful application of the principles and good practices described in this document will contribute directly to improving the confidence of users in FAO statistical outputs.

Expected 10–15 self-assessments per year; up to three full audits per year. Actual targets are subject to further review.

#### **Type of output**

Guidelines and tools as defined in the FAO Statistics Implementation Strategy and Plan to be completed by the end of 2015, subject to approval of a dedicated Capital expenditure project.

#### **Methods of dissemination**

Internet: [www.fao.org/docrep/019/i3664e/i3664e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/docrep/019/i3664e/i3664e.pdf)

# International Advisory Group on FAO Statistics (IAGFS)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Pietro GENNARI (Chief Statistician and ESS Director), Josef SCHMIDHUBER (Deputy Director), Stephen KATZ (technical focal point)
<b>Contributors (FAO Units):</b>	AGA, AGP, AGS, ESA, ESN, EST, ESP, FIP, FOM/FOE, CIO, NRL, NRC, TCI, RAF, RAP, REU, RLC, RNE, AFCAS and APCAS
<b>Contributors (other organizations):</b>	ESCAP, CWP, ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA, Eurostat, IFAD, ILO, IMF, ISTAT, ITTO, OECD, Paris21, Statistics Canada, UNCTAD, UNICEF, UNIDO, UN Statistics Division, WFP, WHO, World Bank, WTO, CCP, CFS, COAG, COFI
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	5.6.1.1
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	O6

## Who has mandated the activity

Other (2008 Independent Evaluation of FAO's Role and Work in Statistics)

## Main users of the activity

International organizations; other (FAO internal units: AGA, AGP, AGS, ESA, ESN, EST, ESP, FIP, FOM/FOE, CIO, NRL, NRC, TCI, RAF, RAP, REU, RLC, RNE)

## Degree of usage

**no. of participants in 2012-2013:** 35

**expected no. of participants in 2014-2015:** 35

## Aim of the meeting or workshop

The mandate of the IAGFS is to advise FAO on statistical priorities, on best practices in data compilation, analysis and dissemination and on the design and implementation of major FAO statistical projects and capacity development programmes. It also provides a valuable opportunity for gathering input on the FAO Statistical Programme of Work from countries and international organizations, thereby improving FAO's influence and accountability and at the same time, ensuring stronger effectiveness of statistical processes.

## Where and when the event will take place

Rome, Italy, 10 September 2014

## Who is hosting it

FAO

## Who is intended to participate

Representatives of the following: AGA, AGP, AGS, ESA, ESN, EST, ESS, ESP, FIP, FOM/FOE, CIO, NRL, NRC, TCI, RAF, RAP, REU, RLC, RNE and AFCAS, APCAS, ESCAP, CWP, ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA,

Eurostat, IFAD, ILO, IMF, ISTAT, ITTO, OECD, Paris21, Statistics Canada, UNCTAD, UNICEF, UNIDO, UN Statistics Division, WFP, WHO, World Bank, WTO, CCP, CFS, COAG, COFI, CWP

**Expected number of participants**

35

**Is it a regular or an ad -hoc event**

Regular, annual meeting

**Type of output**

A meeting report and recommendations/follow-up actions will be produced in September 2014.

**How the output will be recorded and disseminated**

The meeting report and key outcomes will be disseminated to member organizations via e-mail. Key outcomes from the meeting may also be shared via an intranet article.

# Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities (CCSA)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Pietro GENNARI (Chief Statistician, ESS Director and CCSA Co-chair), Kafkas CAPRAZLI (technical focal point)
<b>Contributors (FAO Units):</b>	FAO Interdepartmental Working Group on Statistics
<b>Contributors (other organizations):</b>	European Central Bank, Directorate General Statistics: Deputy Director, Werner BIER (CCSA Co-chair); UN Statistics Division: Acting Director, Stefan SCHWEINFEST (Perm. Secretariat)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	5.6.1.2
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	O6

## Who has mandated the activity

UN Statistical Commission

## Main users of the activity

International organizations

## Degree of usage

**no. of participants in 2012-2013:** 38 international and supranational organizations.

**expected no. of participants in 2014-2015:** 41 international and supranational organizations.

## Aim of the meeting or workshop

The Committee focuses its work on six main activities:

- efficient functioning of the statistical system
- common standards and platforms
- development of methodologies
- inter-institutional support
- outreach
- advocacy for statistics

## Where and when the event will take place

- CCSA 23<sup>rd</sup> Session: New York, USA, 03 March 2014
- CCSA 24<sup>th</sup> Session: Rome, Italy, 11-12 September 2014
- CCSA 25<sup>th</sup> Session: New York, USA, March 2015
- CCSA 26<sup>th</sup> Session tbd, September 2015

## Who is hosting it

- CCSA 23<sup>rd</sup> Session: UNSD
- CCSA 24<sup>th</sup> Session: FAO
- CCSA 25<sup>th</sup> Session: UNSD
- CCSA 26<sup>th</sup> Session: tbd

**Who is intended to participate**

Members of the Committee comprise international and supranational organizations, whose mandate includes the provision of international official statistics in the context of the Principles Governing International Statistical Activities and which have a permanent embedded statistical service in their organization and regular contacts with countries.

**Expected number of participants**

Forty one international and supranational organizations

**Is it a regular or an ad -hoc event**

Regular event

**Type of output**

- Global Assessment of the Implementation of Principles Governing International Statistical Activities - to be completed by September 2014
- ISI2015 - World Statistics Congress, Rio de Janeiro - CCSA Session - to be completed by July 2015
- Post-2015 Development Agenda coordinated - to be completed by March 2015
- SDMX implementation across agencies coordinated – to be completed by March 2015

**How the output will be recorded and disseminated**

An annual report on ongoing CCSA activities is made available to the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) and if necessary or desirable, the report is referred to the High Level Committee on Programmes of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB).

**Links to further supportive information**

- [http://unstats.un.org/unsd/acsub-public/workpartner\\_ccsa.htm](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/acsub-public/workpartner_ccsa.htm)
- [www.unsceb.org/contKAent/ccsa](http://www.unsceb.org/contKAent/ccsa)

# Statutory Bodies for statistics: Regional Commissions

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Pietro GENNARI (Chief Statistician and ESS Director), Josef SCHMIDHUBER (Deputy Director)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	5.6.1.3
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	O6

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Statutory Bodies

## Main users of the activity

Policy makers; national statistical offices; international organizations

## Degree of usage

**no. of participants in 2012-2013:** IICA: 32

**expected no. of participants in 2014-2015:** AFCAS: 100; APCAS: 50; IICA: 30

## Aim of the meeting or workshop

### *The African Commission on Agricultural Statistics (AFCAS)*

AFCAS brings together senior statistics officials from FAO member countries of the African continent, who are responsible for the development of agricultural statistics in their respective countries. They review and exchange ideas on the state of food and agricultural statistics in the continent and advise member countries on the development of their agricultural statistical systems within FAO's Programme of Work and Budget for Africa. The Commission aims to review the state of food and agricultural statistics in the African Region and advise Member Nations on the development and standardization of agricultural statistics within the general framework of FAO's work and to convene study groups or other subsidiary bodies of national experts required for this purpose. Through the Commission FAO, in recent years, has been able to intensify its efforts to develop food and agriculture statistics in countries of the region; in particular in the conduct of national censuses of agriculture within a common framework of definitions, concepts, standards and guidelines to help countries generate databases that are internationally comparable and the provision of basic statistics on food security in a manner readily adaptable to understanding the food security situation.

National Agricultural Statistical User/Producer Workshops have been organized in various African countries which helped to improve their agricultural data collection processes.

The reinforcement of gender concerns in agricultural statistical data collection exercises has been undertaken in several countries. In order to ensure a sustainable collection of improved gender disaggregated data, the scope of these exercises has been extended to include sensitizing planners and others on the need to increase the availability and use of gender disaggregated agricultural statistical information in gender relevant planning of agricultural development programmes.

A manual "Conducting Agricultural Censuses and Surveys" has been published and distributed to countries. A new manual has also been produced by FAO on current agricultural surveys using multiple-frame probability sampling methods which incorporates the use of remote sensing techniques for area frame construction.

Guidelines for updating fishery statistics in countries of the region have been revised and made available to countries. Consultations on Forestry Statistics have been held and assistance has been provided for implementing forestry statistics projects.

#### ***The Asia and Pacific Commission on Agricultural Statistics (APCAS)***

APCAS brings together senior statistics officials from FAO member countries of the Asia and Pacific region, who are responsible for the development of agricultural statistics in their respective countries. They review the developments in their agricultural statistical systems since the last session and exchange ideas with experts from FAO and other organizations on the state of food and agricultural statistics in the region. FAO uses this occasion to inform the member countries about its activities in during the preceding biennium, particularly in Asia and the Pacific region.

The biennial meetings of the Commission are organized to:

- (i) assess the current status of food and agricultural statistical development in member countries;
- (ii) inform the member countries about the FAO activities in food and agricultural statistics during the preceding biennium, particularly in Asia and the Pacific; and
- (iii) discuss new developments in agricultural statistics.

As per the Statute of the Commission, the Membership of the Commission is open to all Member Nations of FAO and Associate Members whose territories are situated wholly or partly in the Asia and Pacific Region or who are responsible for the international relations of any non-self-governing territories in the Region. As of December 2013, 25 countries are members of APCAS, namely Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, People's Rep. of China, Fiji, France, India, Indonesia, Islamic Rep. of Iran, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States of America and Viet Nam.

Participants : apart from delegates nominated by the member countries, FAO partner institutions are also invited as observers with a right to speak. FAO technical experts from Regional Offices and headquarters take part in the deliberations.

#### ***FAO-OEA/CIE-IICA Working Group on Agricultural and Livestock Statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean***

The FAO-OEA/CIE-IICA meeting has been organized regularly for almost 50 years by FAO in collaboration with regional institutions. Since 1994, these meetings have been part of the activities of the FAO-OEA/CIE-IICA Working Group on Agricultural and Livestock Statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean.

The purpose of the meeting is to review the state of food and agricultural statistics in the region, to advise Member Nations on the development and standardization of agricultural statistical services and to convene study groups or other subsidiary bodies of national experts required for this purpose. In particular, new technological and methodological advances for the improvement and development of the national programmes on food and agricultural statistics will also be presented.

#### **Where and when the event will take place**

AFCAS – end of 2015

APCAS - Vientiane, Lao PDR, 18-21 February 2014  
IICA – around June 2015

**Who is hosting it**

AFCAS – to be determined  
APCAS - Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic  
IICA - to be determined

**Who is intended to participate**

**AFCAS**

Senior statistics officials from FAO member countries of the African continent  
Membership: open to all Member Nations and Associate Members whose territories are situated wholly or partly in the Region or who are responsible for the international relations of any non-self-governing territories in the Region. Membership comprises such nations who have notified the Director-General of their desire to be considered as Members.  
Number of members: 52

**APCAS**

Senior statistics Officials from FAO member countries of the Asia and Pacific region  
As per the Statute of the Commission, the membership of the Commission is open to all Member Nations of FAO and Associate Members whose territories are situated wholly or partly in the Asia and Pacific Region or who are responsible for the international relations of any non-self-governing territories in the Region.  
Number of members: 25

**FAO-OEA/CIE-IICA**

FAO in collaboration with Regional institutions  
Membership is not permanent as members are usually selected for one session. Membership consists of three representatives from American countries nominated jointly by FAO/OEA/IICA. In addition, representatives of FAO/OEA/IICA are ex-officio members of the Working Group. The number of members may be increased depending on the specific subject matter under discussion. Observers: national statistical officers, ECLAC, CAIS, Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development (CIDA), Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Science, Pan American Union (PAU). The Secretariat of this Working Group is jointly FAO/OEA/IICA. The reports of the Working Group are joint FAO/OEA/IICA publications.

**Expected number of participants**

AFCAS: 100  
APCAS: 50  
IICA: 30

**Is it a regular or an ad -hoc event**

AFCAS, APCAS, IICA: regular events (every two years)

**Type of output**

Conference Report or Recommendations

**How the output will be recorded and disseminated**

Internet, publication of abstract and conference papers

**Links to further supportive information**

AFCAS

- [www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-events/afcas/en](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-events/afcas/en)
- [www.fao.org/unfao/govbodies/gsb-subject-matter/statutory-bodies-details/en/c/241/](http://www.fao.org/unfao/govbodies/gsb-subject-matter/statutory-bodies-details/en/c/241/)  
APCAS
- [www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-events/ess-apcas/en/](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-events/ess-apcas/en/)
- [www.fao.org/unfao/govbodies/gsb-subject-matter/statutory-bodies-details/en/c/244/](http://www.fao.org/unfao/govbodies/gsb-subject-matter/statutory-bodies-details/en/c/244/)  
IICA
- [www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-events/iica26/en](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-events/iica26/en)
- [www.fao.org/unfao/govbodies/gsb-subject-matter/statutory-bodies-details/en/c/442](http://www.fao.org/unfao/govbodies/gsb-subject-matter/statutory-bodies-details/en/c/442)

# Interagency and expert group on agricultural and rural statistics

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Alberto ZEZZA (technical focal point), Christophe DUHAMEL (team leader)
<b>Contributors (other organizations):</b>	World Bank
<b>Source of funding:</b>	extra budgetary resources (a multi-donor trust fund is established at FAO -Fund Administrator-; donors contributing to the fund are: DFID, BMGF and the Italian Cooperation)
<b>CSA code:</b>	5.6.1.4
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO1

## Who has mandated the activity

UN Statistical Commission; MoUs with other organizations (World Bank)

## Main users of the activity

National statistical offices; international organizations

## Degree of usage

**no. of participants in 2012-2013:** 21

**expected no. of participants in 2014-2015:** around 30

## Aim of the meeting or workshop

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.

The Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Agricultural and Rural Statistics will comprise 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 based in 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

## Where and when the event will take place

New York, February 2015

**Who is hosting it**

The meeting is organized in UNSC HQ offices and is organized by NY

**Who is intended to participate**

FAO, other UN agencies (IFAD, WFP, WHO, UNICEF, UNSC, Regional Economic Commissions), World Bank, IFRPI, selected member countries

**Expected number of participants**

Around 30 participants

**Is it a regular or an ad-hoc event**

Regular (the IAEG will meet at least once a year).

**Type of output**

Detailed activities and outputs are to be determined by the IAEG and will include an biannual report to the UN Statistical Commission on the progress made in its activities.

**How the output will be recorded and disseminated**

There will be a summary of each meeting and a biannual report to the UN Statistical Commission.

**Links to further supportive information**

[www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-capacity/ess-strategy/en/](http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-capacity/ess-strategy/en/)

# Coordinating Working Party on fishery statistics (CWP)

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	FIPS
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Sachiko TSUJI
<b>Contributors (FAO Units):</b>	FIRA, FIRF, FIRO, FIPI, FIPM
<b>Contributors (other organizations):</b>	Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT), 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), Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific (NACA), North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO), North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC), Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (SEAFO), Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), Statistical Office of the European Commission (Commission of the EU/Eurostat), Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget; extra budgetary resources (this is a joint activity carried out with 19 CWP members; each member bears the cost of participation in activities as well as the meeting cost when hosting the meeting; FAO acts as Secretariat providing in-house staff on regular budget)
<b>CSA code:</b>	5.6.1.5
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Statutory Bodies (CWP)

## Main users of the activity

University and Research Centres; National Statistical Offices; International Organizations

## Degree of usage

**no. of participants in 2012-2013:** one Aquaculture Group meeting (four members); one combined session (eight members)

**expected no. of participants in 2014-2015:** Aquaculture Group meeting (four members); Capture Fishery Group meeting (eight members)

**Aim of the meeting or workshop**

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)

The main focus of 2014/15 activities is i) dissemination of the Aquaculture section of the Handbook with adequate language coverage; ii) revision of standard questionnaires and development of guidelines in line with the new Handbook and iii) enhanced coordination for capacity development and partnership for Aquaculture Group and i) dissemination of the revised Handbook on the CWP web page; ii) further enhancement of the socio-economic section of the Handbook; and iii) further elaboration in the newly-developed sections, especially on standards for GIS data and geospatial presentation and enhanced data sharing mechanisms.

**Where and when the event will take place**

Aquaculture Group meeting: Rome, Italy, June 2014

Capture Fishery Group meeting: Namibia, February 2015

**Who is hosting it**

Aquaculture Group meeting: FAO/ FIPS

Capture Fishery Group meeting: SEAFO

**Who is intended to participate**

CWP members (international and regional organizations that have relevance in fishery and aquaculture data collection and statistics) and invited experts.

**Expected number of participants**

Aquaculture Group meeting: 10

Capture Fishery Group meeting: 15

**Is it a regular or an ad -hoc event**

Regular

**Type of output**

Meeting Report, statistical standard classifications, Handbook, standard format of questionnaires

**How the output will be recorded and disseminated**

The report of the meeting is printed as a FAO publication and is also available online.

**Links to further supportive information**

[www.fao.org/fishery/cwp/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/cwp/en)

# Annual meetings of the Intersecretariat Working Group (IWG) on Forest Sector Statistics

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	FOE
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Arvydas LEBEDYS, Yanshu LI
<b>Contributors (other organizations):</b>	International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO); UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE); Statistical Office of the European Communities (DG, Eurostat)
<b>Source of funding:</b>	regular budget
<b>CSA code:</b>	5.6.1.6
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO4

## Who has mandated the activity

MoUs with other organizations (Intersecretariat Working Group on Forest Sector Statistics, members: FAO Forestry Department, Eurostat, ITTO, UNECE and OECD); the Department/Division; FAO Statutory Bodies (Joint FAO/UNECE Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management)

## Main users of the activity

International organizations

## Degree of usage

**no. of participants in 2012-13:** 15 (two meetings)

**expected no. of participants in 2014-2015:** 15

## Aim of the meeting or workshop

The meeting has two main goals:

- 1) to review data collection and results achieved during the year before;
- 2) to prepare the statistical cycle for the current year.

The preparation and follow-up of a joint proposal for the review of the Harmonized System 2017 was added as a new agenda item in the 2012 meeting.

## Where and when the event will take place

2014: Luxembourg, 24 January

2015: Yokohama, Japan, February

## Who is hosting it

2014: Eurostat

2015: ITTO

## Who is intended to participate

Officers from the respective partner organizations

## Expected number of participants

Seven

**Is it a regular or an ad -hoc event**

Regular (annual meeting)

**Type of output**

The main output of the meetings is the commonly-agreed Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire structure and data collection/sharing/dissemination calendar for the current year. Additional output is the meeting report, including actions to improve the joint data collection, exchange and dissemination.

**How the output will be recorded and disseminated**

The meeting report, including actions to improve the joint data collection, exchange and dissemination will be made available on the FAO Forestry Department web page.

**Links to further supportive information**

FAO Forestry Department webpage at: [www.fao.org/forestry/statistics/iwg/en](http://www.fao.org/forestry/statistics/iwg/en)

# International Food Data Conference (IFDC) and Coordination of INFOODS

<b>Status:</b>	ongoing
<b>FAO Unit:</b>	ESN
<b>Responsible Officers:</b>	Ruth CHARRONDIERE
<b>Contributors (other organizations):</b>	INFOODS, universities, government organizations
<b>Source of funding:</b>	extra budgetary resources
<b>CSA code:</b>	5.6.1.7
<b>FAO strategic objectives:</b>	SO2

## Who has mandated the activity

FAO Basic Texts; other (INFOODS)

## Main users of the activity

Policy makers; university and research centres; national statistical offices; international organizations; NGOs and other civil society organization; private sector and investors

## Degree of usage

**no. of participants in 2012-2013:** over 700

**expected no. of participants in 2014-2015:** over 700

## Aim of the meeting or workshop

Promotion of international participation and cooperation in the acquisition and dissemination of complete and accurate data on the composition of foods, beverages and their ingredients, in forms appropriate to meet the needs of the various users (government agencies, nutrition scientists and educators, health and agriculture professionals, policy makers and planners, food producers/processors/retailers and consumers).

## Where and when the event will take place

IFDC in Hyderabad, India in 2015

INFOODS coordination is ongoing throughout the year

## Who is hosting it

IFDC is hosted by the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, India in collaboration with FAO/INFOODS.

INFOODS coordination is hosted at FAO.

## Who is intended to participate

- Food composition compilers
- Food composition data generators (e.g. chemists)
- Food composition data users: including nutritionists, food scientists, analytical chemists, nutrition education experts, nutritional epidemiologists, health professionals, exposure assessors, professionals in agriculture (e.g. breeding), economists, biologists, ecologists, computer and information scientists, students, and at times, consumers
- Decision-makers for resource allocation at national and international level

**Expected number of participants**

IFDC: 300

INFOODS: over 700

**Is it a regular or an ad -hoc event**

Regular

**Type of output**

IFDC articles related to oral presentations are published in a supplement of a scientific journal.

FAO/INFOODS publish guidelines, standards, databases, training material and maintains a Web site.

**How the output will be recorded and disseminated**

IFDC articles related to oral presentations are published in a supplement of a scientific journal.

FAO/INFOODS publish guidelines, standards, databases, training material and maintains a Web site.

**Links to further supportive information**

[www.fao.org/infoods/infoods/en](http://www.fao.org/infoods/infoods/en)

# ANNEXES

Annex 1:  
Questionnaire templates

## Questionnaire 1

### Data Collection and Dissemination

1	<b>Title of Statistical Activity:</b>						
2	<b>CSA code:</b>						
3	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;"><b>Status:</b> tick one box only</td> <td>3.1 <input type="checkbox"/> new in 2014-2015</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>3.2 <input type="checkbox"/> ongoing</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>3.3 <input type="checkbox"/> terminated in the current biennium (2012-2013)</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Status:</b> tick one box only	3.1 <input type="checkbox"/> new in 2014-2015		3.2 <input type="checkbox"/> ongoing		3.3 <input type="checkbox"/> terminated in the current biennium (2012-2013)
<b>Status:</b> tick one box only	3.1 <input type="checkbox"/> new in 2014-2015						
	3.2 <input type="checkbox"/> ongoing						
	3.3 <input type="checkbox"/> terminated in the current biennium (2012-2013)						
4	<b>Lead Unit and Responsible Officer:</b>  <b>Contributing FAO Unit(s) and Officer(s) / other Organizations:</b>						
5	<b>Source of funding:</b> 5.1 <input type="checkbox"/> regular budget 5.2 <input type="checkbox"/> extra budgetary resources, please specify the project name (if applicable):						
6	<b>Strategic Objective:</b>  6.1 <input type="checkbox"/> SO1 <input type="checkbox"/> SO2 <input type="checkbox"/> SO3 <input type="checkbox"/> SO4 <input type="checkbox"/> SO5 <input type="checkbox"/> O6  6.2 Outcome/Output/Product/Activity code:						

7	<b>Who has mandated the activity?</b>  7.1 <input type="checkbox"/> UN General Assembly 7.2 <input type="checkbox"/> UN Statistical Commission <sup>3</sup> 7.3 <input type="checkbox"/> FAO Basic Texts <sup>4</sup> 7.4 <input type="checkbox"/> FAO Governing Bodies <sup>5</sup> , please specify: 7.5 <input type="checkbox"/> FAO Statutory Bodies <sup>6</sup> , please specify:  7.6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other Intergovernmental Bodies, please specify: 7.7 <input type="checkbox"/> MoUs with Other Organizations, <u>please specify</u> : 7.8 <input type="checkbox"/> International Meetings, <u>please specify</u> : 7.9 <input type="checkbox"/> Your Department/Division 7.10 <input type="checkbox"/> Other, <u>please specify</u> :
8	<b>Main users of the activity:</b>  8.1 <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers (incl. Ministries and other Government Agencies) 8.2 <input type="checkbox"/> National Statistical Offices 8.3 <input type="checkbox"/> Donors 8.4 <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector and Investors  8.5 <input type="checkbox"/> University and Research Centres 8.6 <input type="checkbox"/> International Organizations 8.7 <input type="checkbox"/> NGOs and Other Civil Society Organizations 8.8 <input type="checkbox"/> Media 8.9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other, <u>please specify</u> :
9	<b>Degree of usage</b> reply if the database is available online  9.1 no. of registered users: 9.2 no. of visits: 9.3 size of data download:

<sup>3</sup> <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/commission.htm>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/022/K8024E.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.fao.org/unfao/govbodies/en/>

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.fao.org/unfao/govbodies/gsb-subject-matter/gsb-statutory-bodies/en/>

10	<b>Description of the activity:</b>										
11	<b>Type of data collection:</b> list the variables (e.g. production of agricultural commodities) and indicators (e.g. yield) for which data are regularly collected and their main sources (e.g. Ministry of Agriculture, National Statistical Office , World Bank, etc.)  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Variables and indicators (list below):</th> <th>Sources (list below):</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>1.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>2.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>3.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Variables and indicators (list below):	Sources (list below):	1.	1.	2.	2.	3.	3.	...	...
Variables and indicators (list below):	Sources (list below):										
1.	1.										
2.	2.										
3.	3.										
...	...										
12	<b>Description of the coverage of the activity:</b> 12.1 type and no. of items (e.g. agriculture commodities and no. of commodities): 12.2 geographical coverage (if the no. of countries is small, please list): 12.3 years covered: 12.4 other descriptions of coverage:										
13	<b>Statistical classifications used:</b>										
14	<b>Frequency of data collection:</b>										
15	<b>Date(s) when questionnaires are dispatched:</b> <b>please attach a copy of the questionnaire</b>										
16	<b>Method of data collection:</b> 16.1 <input type="checkbox"/> paper questionnaire 16.2 <input type="checkbox"/> electronic questionnaire 16.3 <input type="checkbox"/> web questionnaire 16.4 <input type="checkbox"/> data harvesting 16.5 <input type="checkbox"/> publications, news agencies etc. 16.6 <input type="checkbox"/> other, <u>please specify</u> :										
17	<b>Are data collected in cooperation with other FAO Divisions?</b> 17.1 <input type="checkbox"/> yes 17.1.1 please specify which division/service: 17.1.2 type of data imported from other divisions/services: 17.2 <input type="checkbox"/> no										
18	<b>Are data collected in cooperation with other International Organizations (IOs)?</b> 18.1 <input type="checkbox"/> yes 18.1.1 please specify which international organization: 18.1.2 type of data imported from other international organization:										

	18.2 <input type="checkbox"/> no
19	<b>Indicate if other IOs collect and disseminate the same, similar or complementary data:</b>
20	<b>Indicate the type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:</b> 20.1 type of output: e.g. database, monograph, paper, article, webpage, training material etc. 20.2 completed by:
21	<b>Software used:</b>
22	<b>Frequency of data dissemination:</b>
23	<b>Date(s) when validated data are disseminated:</b>
24	<b>Methods of dissemination:</b> internet (please provide the link to data and metadata available), publications, CD-ROM, etc.
25	<b>Links to further supportive information:</b>

**If you need to report more than one activity on Data Collection and Dissemination  
please copy and paste as many questionnaires as you need here below**

## Questionnaire 2

### Statistical Methodologies

1	<b>Title of Statistical Activity:</b>									
2	<b>CSA code:</b>									
3	<b>Status:</b> tick one box only <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>3.1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>new in 2014-2015</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.2</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>ongoing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.3</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>terminated in the current biennium (2012-2013)</td> </tr> </table>	3.1	<input type="checkbox"/>	new in 2014-2015	3.2	<input type="checkbox"/>	ongoing	3.3	<input type="checkbox"/>	terminated in the current biennium (2012-2013)
3.1	<input type="checkbox"/>	new in 2014-2015								
3.2	<input type="checkbox"/>	ongoing								
3.3	<input type="checkbox"/>	terminated in the current biennium (2012-2013)								
4	<b>Lead Unit and Responsible Officer:</b>  <b>Contributing FAO Unit(s) and Officer(s) / other Organizations:</b>									
5	<b>Source of funding:</b> <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>5.1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>regular budget</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.2</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>extra budgetary resources, please specify the project name (if applicable):</td> </tr> </table>	5.1	<input type="checkbox"/>	regular budget	5.2	<input type="checkbox"/>	extra budgetary resources, please specify the project name (if applicable):			
5.1	<input type="checkbox"/>	regular budget								
5.2	<input type="checkbox"/>	extra budgetary resources, please specify the project name (if applicable):								
6	<b>Strategic Objective:</b>  6.1 <input type="checkbox"/> SO1 <input type="checkbox"/> SO2 <input type="checkbox"/> SO3 <input type="checkbox"/> SO4 <input type="checkbox"/> SO5 <input type="checkbox"/> O6  6.2 Outcome/Output/Product/Activity code:									

7	<b>Who has mandated the activity?</b> <table style="margin-left: 20px; width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>7.1 <input type="checkbox"/> UN General Assembly</td> <td>7.6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other Intergovernmental Bodies, please specify:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7.2 <input type="checkbox"/> UN Statistical Commission<sup>7</sup></td> <td>7.7 <input type="checkbox"/> MoUs with Other Organizations, <u>please specify</u>:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7.3 <input type="checkbox"/> FAO Basic Texts<sup>8</sup></td> <td>7.8 <input type="checkbox"/> International Meetings, <u>please specify</u>:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7.4 <input type="checkbox"/> FAO Governing Bodies<sup>9</sup>, please specify:</td> <td>7.9 <input type="checkbox"/> Your Department/Division</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7.5 <input type="checkbox"/> FAO Statutory Bodies<sup>10</sup>, please specify:</td> <td>7.10 <input type="checkbox"/> Other, <u>please specify</u>:</td> </tr> </table>	7.1 <input type="checkbox"/> UN General Assembly	7.6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other Intergovernmental Bodies, please specify:	7.2 <input type="checkbox"/> UN Statistical Commission <sup>7</sup>	7.7 <input type="checkbox"/> MoUs with Other Organizations, <u>please specify</u> :	7.3 <input type="checkbox"/> FAO Basic Texts <sup>8</sup>	7.8 <input type="checkbox"/> International Meetings, <u>please specify</u> :	7.4 <input type="checkbox"/> FAO Governing Bodies <sup>9</sup> , please specify:	7.9 <input type="checkbox"/> Your Department/Division	7.5 <input type="checkbox"/> FAO Statutory Bodies <sup>10</sup> , please specify:	7.10 <input type="checkbox"/> Other, <u>please specify</u> :
7.1 <input type="checkbox"/> UN General Assembly	7.6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other Intergovernmental Bodies, please specify:										
7.2 <input type="checkbox"/> UN Statistical Commission <sup>7</sup>	7.7 <input type="checkbox"/> MoUs with Other Organizations, <u>please specify</u> :										
7.3 <input type="checkbox"/> FAO Basic Texts <sup>8</sup>	7.8 <input type="checkbox"/> International Meetings, <u>please specify</u> :										
7.4 <input type="checkbox"/> FAO Governing Bodies <sup>9</sup> , please specify:	7.9 <input type="checkbox"/> Your Department/Division										
7.5 <input type="checkbox"/> FAO Statutory Bodies <sup>10</sup> , please specify:	7.10 <input type="checkbox"/> Other, <u>please specify</u> :										
8	<b>Main users of the activity:</b> <table style="margin-left: 20px; width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>8.1 <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers (incl. Ministries and other Government Agencies)</td> <td>8.5 <input type="checkbox"/> University and Research Centres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.2 <input type="checkbox"/> National Statistical Offices</td> <td>8.6 <input type="checkbox"/> International Organizations</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.3 <input type="checkbox"/> Donors</td> <td>8.7 <input type="checkbox"/> NGOs and Other Civil Society Organizations</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.4 <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector and Investors</td> <td>8.8 <input type="checkbox"/> Media</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>8.9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other, <u>please specify</u>:</td> </tr> </table>	8.1 <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers (incl. Ministries and other Government Agencies)	8.5 <input type="checkbox"/> University and Research Centres	8.2 <input type="checkbox"/> National Statistical Offices	8.6 <input type="checkbox"/> International Organizations	8.3 <input type="checkbox"/> Donors	8.7 <input type="checkbox"/> NGOs and Other Civil Society Organizations	8.4 <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector and Investors	8.8 <input type="checkbox"/> Media		8.9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other, <u>please specify</u> :
8.1 <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers (incl. Ministries and other Government Agencies)	8.5 <input type="checkbox"/> University and Research Centres										
8.2 <input type="checkbox"/> National Statistical Offices	8.6 <input type="checkbox"/> International Organizations										
8.3 <input type="checkbox"/> Donors	8.7 <input type="checkbox"/> NGOs and Other Civil Society Organizations										
8.4 <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector and Investors	8.8 <input type="checkbox"/> Media										
	8.9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other, <u>please specify</u> :										
9	<b>Degree of usage</b> reply if the database/material is available online  9.1 no. of registered users: 9.2 no. of visits: 9.3 size of data download:										

<sup>7</sup> <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/commission.htm>

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/022/K8024E.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.fao.org/unfao/govbodies/en/>

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.fao.org/unfao/govbodies/gsb-subject-matter/gsb-statutory-bodies/en/>

10	<p><b>Description of the activity:</b> e.g. sampling techniques, data editing methodology, census recommendations, classifications etc.</p>
11	<p><b>Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:</b> e.g. database, monograph, paper, article, webpage, training material etc.</p>
12	<p><b>Methods of dissemination:</b> internet (please provide the link to relevant resources if available), publications, CD-ROM, etc.</p>
13	<p><b>Links to further supportive information:</b></p>

If you need to report more than one activity on Statistical Methodologies  
please copy and paste as many questionnaires as you need here below

# Questionnaire 3

## Statistical Analysis

1	<b>Title of Statistical Activity:</b>
2	<b>CSA code:</b>
3	<b>Status:</b> tick one box only 3.1 <input type="checkbox"/> new in 2014-2015 3.2 <input type="checkbox"/> ongoing 3.3 <input type="checkbox"/> terminated in the current biennium (2012-2013)
4	<b>Lead Unit and Responsible Officer:</b>  <b>Contributing FAO Unit(s) and Officer(s) / other Organizations:</b>
5	<b>Source of funding:</b> 5.1 <input type="checkbox"/> regular budget 5.2 <input type="checkbox"/> extra budgetary resources, please specify the project name (if applicable):
6	<b>Strategic Objective:</b>  6.1 <input type="checkbox"/> SO1 <input type="checkbox"/> SO2 <input type="checkbox"/> SO3 <input type="checkbox"/> SO4 <input type="checkbox"/> SO5 <input type="checkbox"/> O6  6.2 Outcome/Output/Product/Activity code:

7	<b>Who has mandated the activity?</b>  7.1 <input type="checkbox"/> UN General Assembly 7.2 <input type="checkbox"/> UN Statistical Commission <sup>11</sup> 7.3 <input type="checkbox"/> FAO Basic Texts <sup>12</sup> 7.4 <input type="checkbox"/> FAO Governing Bodies <sup>13</sup> , please specify: 7.5 <input type="checkbox"/> FAO Statutory Bodies <sup>14</sup> , please specify:  7.6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other Intergovernmental Bodies, please specify: 7.7 <input type="checkbox"/> MoUs with Other Organizations, <u>please specify</u> : 7.8 <input type="checkbox"/> International Meetings, <u>please specify</u> : 7.9 <input type="checkbox"/> Your Department/Division 7.10 <input type="checkbox"/> Other, <u>please specify</u> :
8	<b>Main users of the activity:</b>  8.1 <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers (incl. Ministries and other Government Agencies) 8.2 <input type="checkbox"/> National Statistical Offices 8.3 <input type="checkbox"/> Donors 8.4 <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector and Investors  8.5 <input type="checkbox"/> University and Research Centres 8.6 <input type="checkbox"/> International Organizations 8.7 <input type="checkbox"/> NGOs and Other Civil Society Organizations 8.8 <input type="checkbox"/> Media 8.9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other, <u>please specify</u> :
9	<b>Degree of usage</b> reply if the database/material is available online  9.1 no. of registered users: 9.2 no. of visits: 9.3 size of data download:

10	<b>Description of the activity:</b>
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<sup>11</sup> <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/commission.htm>

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/022/K8024E.pdf>

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.fao.org/unfao/govbodies/en/>

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.fao.org/unfao/govbodies/gsb-subject-matter/gsb-statutory-bodies/en/>

11	<b>Indicate the main objectives or issues of the activity and what it is supposed to achieve:</b>
12	<b>Description of the coverage of the activity:</b> 12.1 type and no. of items (e.g. agriculture commodities and no. of commodities): 12.2 geographical coverage (if the no. of countries is small, please list): 12.3 years covered: 12.4 other descriptions of coverage:
13	<b>Indicate the type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:</b> 13.1 type of output: e.g. database, monograph, paper, article, webpage, training material etc. 13.2 completed by:
14	<b>Software used:</b>
15	<b>Methods of dissemination:</b> internet (please provide the link to data and metadata available), publications, CD-ROM, etc.
16	<b>Links to further supportive information:</b>

If you need to report more than one activity on Statistical Analysis  
please copy and paste as many questionnaires as you need here below

# Questionnaire 4

## Statistical Capacity Development

1	<b>Title of Statistical Activity:</b>									
2	<b>CSA code:</b>									
3	<b>Status:</b> tick one box only <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>3.1</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>new in 2014-2015</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.2</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>ongoing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.3</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>terminated in the current biennium (2012-2013)</td> </tr> </table>	3.1	<input type="checkbox"/>	new in 2014-2015	3.2	<input type="checkbox"/>	ongoing	3.3	<input type="checkbox"/>	terminated in the current biennium (2012-2013)
3.1	<input type="checkbox"/>	new in 2014-2015								
3.2	<input type="checkbox"/>	ongoing								
3.3	<input type="checkbox"/>	terminated in the current biennium (2012-2013)								
4	<b>Lead Unit and Responsible Officer:</b>  <b>Contributing FAO Unit(s) and Officer(s) / other Organizations:</b>									
5	<b>Source of funding:</b> 5.1 <input type="checkbox"/> regular budget 5.2 <input type="checkbox"/> extra budgetary resources, please specify the project name (if applicable):									
6	<b>Strategic Objective:</b>  6.1 <input type="checkbox"/> SO1 <input type="checkbox"/> SO2 <input type="checkbox"/> SO3 <input type="checkbox"/> SO4 <input type="checkbox"/> SO5 <input type="checkbox"/> O6  6.2 Outcome/Output/Product/Activity code:									

7	<b>Who has mandated the activity?</b>  <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">7.1 <input type="checkbox"/> UN General Assembly</td> <td style="width: 50%;">7.6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other Intergovernmental Bodies, please specify:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7.2 <input type="checkbox"/> UN Statistical Commission<sup>15</sup></td> <td>7.7 <input type="checkbox"/> MoUs with Other Organizations, <u>please specify</u>:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7.3 <input type="checkbox"/> FAO Basic Texts<sup>16</sup></td> <td>7.8 <input type="checkbox"/> International Meetings, <u>please specify</u>:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7.4 <input type="checkbox"/> FAO Governing Bodies<sup>17</sup>, please specify:</td> <td>7.9 <input type="checkbox"/> Your Department/Division</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7.5 <input type="checkbox"/> FAO Statutory Bodies<sup>18</sup>, please specify:</td> <td>7.10 <input type="checkbox"/> Other, <u>please specify</u>:</td> </tr> </table>	7.1 <input type="checkbox"/> UN General Assembly	7.6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other Intergovernmental Bodies, please specify:	7.2 <input type="checkbox"/> UN Statistical Commission <sup>15</sup>	7.7 <input type="checkbox"/> MoUs with Other Organizations, <u>please specify</u> :	7.3 <input type="checkbox"/> FAO Basic Texts <sup>16</sup>	7.8 <input type="checkbox"/> International Meetings, <u>please specify</u> :	7.4 <input type="checkbox"/> FAO Governing Bodies <sup>17</sup> , please specify:	7.9 <input type="checkbox"/> Your Department/Division	7.5 <input type="checkbox"/> FAO Statutory Bodies <sup>18</sup> , please specify:	7.10 <input type="checkbox"/> Other, <u>please specify</u> :
7.1 <input type="checkbox"/> UN General Assembly	7.6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other Intergovernmental Bodies, please specify:										
7.2 <input type="checkbox"/> UN Statistical Commission <sup>15</sup>	7.7 <input type="checkbox"/> MoUs with Other Organizations, <u>please specify</u> :										
7.3 <input type="checkbox"/> FAO Basic Texts <sup>16</sup>	7.8 <input type="checkbox"/> International Meetings, <u>please specify</u> :										
7.4 <input type="checkbox"/> FAO Governing Bodies <sup>17</sup> , please specify:	7.9 <input type="checkbox"/> Your Department/Division										
7.5 <input type="checkbox"/> FAO Statutory Bodies <sup>18</sup> , please specify:	7.10 <input type="checkbox"/> Other, <u>please specify</u> :										
8	<b>Main users of the activity:</b>  <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">8.1 <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers (incl. Ministries and other Government Agencies)</td> <td style="width: 50%;">8.5 <input type="checkbox"/> University and Research Centres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.2 <input type="checkbox"/> National Statistical Offices</td> <td>8.6 <input type="checkbox"/> International Organizations</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.3 <input type="checkbox"/> Donors</td> <td>8.7 <input type="checkbox"/> NGOs and Other Civil Society Organizations</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.4 <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector and Investors</td> <td>8.8 <input type="checkbox"/> Media</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>8.9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other, <u>please specify</u>:</td> </tr> </table>	8.1 <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers (incl. Ministries and other Government Agencies)	8.5 <input type="checkbox"/> University and Research Centres	8.2 <input type="checkbox"/> National Statistical Offices	8.6 <input type="checkbox"/> International Organizations	8.3 <input type="checkbox"/> Donors	8.7 <input type="checkbox"/> NGOs and Other Civil Society Organizations	8.4 <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector and Investors	8.8 <input type="checkbox"/> Media		8.9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other, <u>please specify</u> :
8.1 <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers (incl. Ministries and other Government Agencies)	8.5 <input type="checkbox"/> University and Research Centres										
8.2 <input type="checkbox"/> National Statistical Offices	8.6 <input type="checkbox"/> International Organizations										
8.3 <input type="checkbox"/> Donors	8.7 <input type="checkbox"/> NGOs and Other Civil Society Organizations										
8.4 <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector and Investors	8.8 <input type="checkbox"/> Media										
	8.9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other, <u>please specify</u> :										
9	<b>Degree of usage</b>  9.1 no. of people trained in 2012-2013: 9.2 no. of people planned to be trained in 2014-2015:										

10	<b>Description of the activity:</b>
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<sup>15</sup> <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/commission.htm>

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/022/K8024E.pdf>

<sup>17</sup> <http://www.fao.org/unfao/govbodies/en/>

<sup>18</sup> <http://www.fao.org/unfao/govbodies/gsb-subject-matter/gsb-statutory-bodies/en/>

	e.g. topics and levels of capacity development and how it is organized
11	<b>Main issues to be addressed and what the activity aims to achieve:</b>
12	<b>Type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:</b> e.g. database, monograph, paper, article, webpage, training material etc.
13	<b>Methods of dissemination:</b> e.g. if the capacity development material is available online, please provide the link to relevant resources if available; publications, CD-ROM, etc
14	<b>Methods of follow up, including evaluation of the results of the activity:</b>
15	<b>Links to further supportive information:</b>

If you need to report more than one activity on Statistical Capacity Development and Projects  
please copy and paste as many questionnaires as you need here below

# Questionnaire 5

## Coordination of International Statistical Work, International Meetings & Workshops

organized or co-hosted by FAO (for example: meetings of FAO statutory bodies e.g. AFCAS, APCAS, CWP; joint meetings with other international organizations e.g. International Advisory Group on FAO Statistics, Intersecretariat Working Group on Forest Sector Statistics; other high level intergovernmental meetings)

1	<b>Title of Statistical Activity:</b>	
2	<b>CSA code:</b>	
3	<b>Status:</b> tick one box only	3.1 <input type="checkbox"/> new in 2014-2015 3.2 <input type="checkbox"/> ongoing 3.3 <input type="checkbox"/> terminated in the current biennium (2012-2013)
4	<b>Lead Unit and Responsible Officer:</b>  <b>Contributing FAO Unit(s) and Officer(s) / other Organizations:</b>	
5	<b>Source of funding:</b> 5.1 <input type="checkbox"/> regular budget 5.2 <input type="checkbox"/> extra budgetary resources, please specify the project name (if applicable):	
6	<b>Strategic Objective:</b>  6.1 <input type="checkbox"/> SO1 <input type="checkbox"/> SO2 <input type="checkbox"/> SO3 <input type="checkbox"/> SO4 <input type="checkbox"/> SO5 <input type="checkbox"/> O6  6.2 Outcome/Output/Product/Activity code:	
7	<b>Who has mandated the activity?</b>  7.1 <input type="checkbox"/> UN General Assembly 7.2 <input type="checkbox"/> UN Statistical Commission <sup>19</sup> 7.3 <input type="checkbox"/> FAO Basic Texts <sup>20</sup> 7.4 <input type="checkbox"/> FAO Governing Bodies <sup>21</sup> , please specify: 7.5 <input type="checkbox"/> FAO Statutory Bodies <sup>22</sup> , please specify:  7.6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other Intergovernmental Bodies, please specify: 7.7 <input type="checkbox"/> MoUs with Other Organizations, <u>please specify</u> : 7.8 <input type="checkbox"/> International Meetings, <u>please specify</u> : 7.9 <input type="checkbox"/> Your Department/Division 7.10 <input type="checkbox"/> Other, <u>please specify</u> :	
8	<b>Main users of the activity:</b>  8.1 <input type="checkbox"/> Policy makers (incl. Ministries and other Government Agencies) 8.2 <input type="checkbox"/> National Statistical Offices 8.3 <input type="checkbox"/> Donors 8.4 <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector and Investors  8.5 <input type="checkbox"/> University and Research Centres 8.6 <input type="checkbox"/> International Organizations 8.7 <input type="checkbox"/> NGOs and Other Civil Society Organizations 8.8 <input type="checkbox"/> Media 8.9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other, <u>please specify</u> :	
9	<b>Degree of usage</b>  9.1 no. of participants in 2012-2013: 9.2 expected no. of participants in 2014-2015:	

<sup>19</sup> <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/commission.htm>

<sup>20</sup> <http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/022/K8024E.pdf>

<sup>21</sup> <http://www.fao.org/unfao/govbodies/en/>

<sup>22</sup> <http://www.fao.org/unfao/govbodies/gsb-subject-matter/gsb-statutory-bodies/en/>

10	<b>Indicate the aim of the meeting or workshop and what it is supposed to achieve:</b>
11	<b>Where and when the event will take place:</b>
12	<b>Who is hosting it:</b>
13	<b>Who is intended to participate:</b>
14	<b>Expected number of participants:</b>
15	<b>Is it a regular or an <i>ad-hoc</i> event?:</b>
16	<b>Any other relevant information:</b>
17	<b>Indicate type of output and when it is estimated to be completed:</b> e.g. database, monograph, paper, article, webpage, training material etc.
18	<b>Indicate how the output of the meeting will be recorded and disseminated:</b> internet, publications, CD-ROM, etc
19	<b>Links to further supportive information:</b>

**If you need to report more than one activity on International Meetings and Workshops  
please copy and paste as many questionnaires as you need here below**

## Annex 2: Classification of Statistical Activities (CSA) customized for FAO purpose

Note: text in dark blue identifies the activity

<b>0</b>				<b>FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION STATISTICS</b>
<b>0.1</b>				<b>Food supply, utilization accounts and food balance sheets</b>
	0.1.1			Supply utilization accounts (SUA) and food balance sheets (FBS) (FAOSTAT)
	0.1.2			Compilation of Food Balance Sheet (FBS) estimation for fish and fishery products and its improvement
<b>0.2</b>				<b>Food security and undernourishment</b>
	0.2.1			Development, maintenance and updating of food security statistics
	0.2.2			Processing and analysis of household income and expenditure survey data for the assessment of household food security
	0.2.3			FSNAU - Somalia: nutrition surveys
	0.2.4			FSNAU - Somalia: rural food security rapid assessments covering the agriculture and livestock sectors
	0.2.5			FSNAU - Somalia: urban and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs); food security surveys; urban food security rapid assessments
<b>0.3</b>				<b>Anthropometric data</b>
<b>0.4</b>				<b>Nutrition and food composition</b>
	0.4.1			Collection and compilation of compositional data of foods
	0.4.2			Global food loss index
<b>1</b>				<b>DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL STATISTICS</b>
<b>1.1</b>				<b>Population and migration</b>
<p>Population and migration – covers work in population and demographic statistics, topics like demography, vital statistics, population structures and growth, demographic projections, families and households (marriages, divorces, household size), migration, refugees and asylum seekers.  <i>Excludes</i>  – causes of death (1.4)</p>				
	1.1.1			Total population
	1.1.2			Rural population
	1.1.3			Urban population
	1.1.4			Agricultural population
	1.1.5			Non-agricultural population
	1.1.6			Holders
<b>1.2</b>				<b>Labour</b>

Labour – covers statistics on labour force, labour market, employment and unemployment; the more detailed topics include economically active population, labour conditions, health and safety at work (accidents at work, occupational injuries and diseases, work-related health problems), working time and other working conditions, strikes and lockouts, job vacancies, job creation.

*Excludes*

- migrant workers (1.1)
- unemployment insurance and unemployment benefits (1.6)
- trade union membership (1.10)
- unpaid work (1.11)
- statistics on earnings, wages and salaries (2.8)
- labour cost (2.8)

	1.2.1			Total economically active population
	1.2.2			Economically active population in agriculture
	1.2.3			Economically active population in fishery
	1.2.4			Economically active population in forestry
	1.2.5			Total employment
	1.2.6			Employment in agriculture
	1.2.7			Employment in fishery
		1.2.7.1		<a href="#">Global fisheries and aquaculture employment statistics (FishStat)</a>
	1.2.8			Employment in forestry
	1.2.9			Legal status of the holder
	1.2.10			Holders by main type of activity
1.3				<b>Education</b>
Education – includes educational participation, illiteracy, educational institutions and systems, human and financial resources invested in education, lifelong learning, vocational training and adult learning, impact of education, assessments of student performance, etc.				
1.4				<b>Health</b>
Health – covers the health and mortality related statistical activities, including topics like life expectancy, health status, health and safety, health determinants (including lifestyle, nutrition, smoking, alcohol abuse), health resources and expenditure, health care systems, morbidity and mortality (including infant and child mortality), hospital admission, causes of illness and death, specific diseases (e.g. AIDS), disabilities, pharmaceutical consumption and sales, health personnel, remuneration of health				
1.5				<b>Income and consumption</b>
Income and consumption – covers statistics on household income and expenditures from household viewpoint (all types of income and expenditure), including topics like distribution of incomes, in-kind income, income transfers received and paid, income -or expenditure-based measures of poverty, consumer protection, consumption patterns, consumer goods and durables, household wealth and debts. <i>Excludes</i> – social protection schemes against various risks (1.6) – tax schemes (2.5) – poverty in a multidimensional sense (3.3.1) – living conditions (3.3.1) – social inclusion/exclusion (3.3.1)				
	1.5.1			Statistics on household income and expenditures
1.6				<b>Social protection</b>

<p>Social protection – deals with statistics on measures to protect people against the risks of inadequate incomes associated with unemployment, ill health, invalidity, old age, parental responsibilities, or inadequate income following the loss of a spouse or parent, etc., includes statistics on pension beneficiaries, social security schemes, social protection expenditure, etc.  <i>Excludes</i>  – insurance companies as economic actors (2.4.6)  – pension funds as actors in financial markets(2.4.6)</p>			
1.7			<b>Human settlements and housing</b>
<p>Human settlements and housing – covers statistical activities on housing, dwellings and human settlements  <i>Excludes</i>  – rents (2.7)</p>			
1.8			<b>Justice and crime</b>
<p>Justice and crime – activities including crime, convictions, operation of criminal justice systems, justice, safety, victims, clear-up rates, prison population, illicit drug production, trafficking and use, etc.</p>			
1.9			<b>Culture</b>
<p>Culture – statistics dealing with cultural activities in society, like theatre, cinemas, museums, libraries, mass media, book production, sports, etc., including expenditure and financing of culture.</p>			
1.10			<b>Political and other community activities</b>
<p>Political and other community activities – statistics on voting turnout, participation in political and other community activities, trade union membership, social dialogue, civil society, social capital, etc.</p>			
1.11			<b>Time use</b>
<p>Time-use – statistics on the use of time by individuals, often related to work-life balance (reconciling family responsibilities and paid work); unpaid work.  <i>Excludes</i>  – working time (1.2)</p>			
2			<b>ECONOMIC STATISTICS</b>
2.1			<b>Macroeconomic statistics</b>
<p>Macroeconomic statistics – all activities that are dealing with economy wide statistics at macro level that go beyond, or are different from National Accounts, whether annual, quarterly or monthly. Examples are macroeconomic databases that combine national accounts and other macroeconomic indicators like Main Economic Indicators (OECD), Principal European Economic Indicators (Eurostat), etc. ; business tendency and consumer opinion surveys, economic growth, stability and structural adjustment, cyclical indicators, statistics for business cycle analysis.  <i>Excludes:</i>  - methodology and frameworks of national accounts (2.2.)  - collection and dissemination of national accounts and productivity data not linked to other macroeconomic statistics (2.2)</p>			
2.2			<b>Economic accounts</b>
<p>Economic accounts – covers work on National Accounts in both current and constant prices, dealing with topics like implementation of the 1993 System National Accounts (1993 SNA), update of the 1993 SNA, European System of Accounts (ESA95), Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross National Income (GNI), non-observed and informal economy, measurement of capital, input-output tables, balance sheets, etc.  <i>Excludes</i>  – agricultural economic accounts (in 2.4.1)  – tourism satellite accounts (in 2.4.5)  – detailed general government accounts (2.5)  – financial accounts(2.5)  – price statistics(2.7)  – environmental accounts (3.1)</p>			
	2.2.1		National accounts data (e.g. GDP, GNI, GFCF)

2.3				<b>Business statistics</b>
<p>Business statistics – economy wide statistics on the activities of enterprises, covers work on economic statistics across different sectors (as opposed to 2.4 that deals with specific individual sectors), deals with topics like statistics on economic activities of enterprises, business demography, business investment, business services, demand for services, industrial performance, enterprises by size class, industrial production, commodities, structure of sales and services, outputs of the service industries, non-profit institutions.</p> <p><i>Excludes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- business tendency surveys (2.1)</li> <li>- international trade (2.6)</li> <li>- prices (2.7)</li> <li>- labour cost (2.8)</li> <li>- science and technology (2.9)</li> <li>- ICT (3.3.3)</li> <li>- activities of foreign affiliates and multinational companies (3.3.4)</li> </ul>				
2.4				<b>Sectoral statistics</b>
<p>Sectoral statistics – statistical activities dealing with one of the specific branches of industry or services mentioned at the three digit level of the classification.</p> <p><i>Excludes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- education (1.3)</li> <li>- health (1.4)</li> <li>- social security (1.6)</li> <li>- culture (1.9)</li> <li>- statistics covering the whole industrial sector (2.3)</li> <li>- statistics covering the whole service or market service sector (2.3)</li> <li>- distributive trade (2.3)</li> <li>- government and public sector statistics (2.5)</li> <li>- research and development (2.9)</li> <li>- telecommunication statistics (3.3.3)</li> </ul>				
	2.4.1			Agriculture, forestry, fisheries
<p>Agriculture, forestry, fisheries – includes all agriculture, forestry and fishery related statistics, e.g. agricultural monetary statistics (agricultural economic accounts), agricultural structures (farm structure), trade in agricultural products, agricultural labour input, crop and animal production, agricultural commodities, agro-industry statistics (including food production and safety), organic farming and organic food, government expenditure for agriculture, fishing and forestry, products source and use tables, forest and forest product statistics, forest resource assessment and forest fire, trade in forest products, fisheries.</p> <p><i>Excludes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– agricultural and similar prices (2.7)</li> <li>– rural development (3.2)</li> </ul>				
		2.4.1.1		Agriculture, forestry, fisheries economic accounts (ISIC Rev.3 or Rev. 4)
			2.4.1.1.1	Agriculture, forestry economic accounts (ISIC Rev.3 or Rev. 4)
			2.4.1.1.2	Agriculture economic accounts (ISIC Rev.3 or Rev. 4)
			2.4.1.1.3	Forestry economic accounts (ISIC Rev.3 or Rev. 4)
			2.4.1.1.4	Fisheries economic accounts (ISIC Rev.3 or Rev. 4)
		2.4.1.2		Agriculture (CPC, FCL, HS)
			2.4.1.2.1	Production
			2.4.1.2.1.1	Production of agricultural commodities (crops, livestock and derived products) (FAOSTAT)
			2.4.1.2.2	Trade

			2.4.1.2.2.1	International merchandise trade of food and agriculture products (FAOSTAT)
			2.4.1.2.2.2	Quality analysis of trade statistics; calculation of trade aggregates and indices
			2.4.1.2.3	Fertilizers
			2.4.1.2.3.1	Production, trade, use and consumption of fertilizers (FAOSTAT)
			2.4.1.2.3.2	Current world fertilizer trends and outlook to 2018
			2.4.1.2.3.3	Baseline country fertilizer consumption totals for medium term forecasts
			2.4.1.2.4	Pesticides
			2.4.1.2.4.1	Pesticides use
			2.4.1.2.4.2	Pesticides trade
			2.4.1.2.5	Feed
			2.4.1.2.6	Seed
			2.4.1.2.7	Commodity balance sheets
			2.4.1.2.7.1	Banana country balance sheets (BCBS)
			2.4.1.2.7.2	Citrus country balance sheets (BCBS)
			2.4.1.2.7.3	Cereal country balance sheets (CCBS)
			2.4.1.2.7.4	Dairy country balance sheets (DCBS)
			2.4.1.2.7.5	Meat country balance sheets (MCBS)
			2.4.1.2.7.6	Sugar country balance sheets (SCBS)
			2.4.1.2.7.7	Tropical fruit country balance sheets (FCBS)
			2.4.1.2.7.8	Tea country balance sheets (TCBS)
			2.4.1.2.7.9	Oilseed complex supply and utilization balance sheets (OCBS)
			2.4.1.2.7.10	Hides and skins country balance sheets (HCBS)
			2.4.1.2.7.11	Jute and hard fibres country balance sheets (JCBS)
			2.4.1.2.8	Cost of production
			2.4.1.2.9	Capital costs
			2.4.1.2.10	Investment and capital stock in agriculture
			2.4.1.2.10.1	Agricultural investment: machinery and equipment (FAOSTAT)
			2.4.1.2.10.2	Structural analysis statistics in agriculture, including capital stock statistics (FAOSTAT)
			2.4.1.2.10.3	Country Investment Profiles
			2.4.1.2.10.4	Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)
			2.4.1.2.11	Public expenditure in agriculture
			2.4.1.2.11.1	Government expenditure in agriculture: collection, validation and dissemination of updated statistics (FAOSTAT)

			2.4.1.2.11.2	Official Development Assistance (ODA) to agriculture (FAOSTAT)
			2.4.1.2.11.3	Credit to agriculture
		2.4.1.3		Forestry (CPC, FCL, HS)
			2.4.1.3.1	Production and trade
			2.4.1.3.1.1	Forest products statistics on production and trade
			2.4.1.3.3	Cost of production
			2.4.1.3.4	Capital costs
			2.4.1.3.5	Machinery and equipment supply
		2.4.1.4		Fisheries and aquaculture (ASFIS, ISSFCF, CPC, HS)
			2.4.1.4.1	Production and trade
			2.4.1.4.1.1	Global capture production statistics (FishStat)
			2.4.1.4.1.2	Regional capture production statistics (FishStat - RFBs)
			2.4.1.4.1.3	Global aquaculture production statistics (FishStat)
			2.4.1.4.1.4	Atlas of tuna and billfish catches (FishStat)
			2.4.1.4.1.5	Global nominal catches for major tuna stocks (FishStat)
			2.4.1.4.1.6	Global production and trade of fisheries commodities statistics (FishStat)
			2.4.1.4.1.7	Globefish commodity analysis for all major commercial species
			2.4.1.4.3	Cost of production
			2.4.1.4.4	Capital costs
			2.4.1.4.5	Fishing fleet, fishing efforts
			2.4.1.4.6	Aquaculture facilities
			2.4.1.4.6.1	Global fleet statistics (FishStat)
			2.4.1.4.6.2	National Aquaculture Sector Overview (NASO) map collection
			2.4.1.4.7	Seeds
			2.4.1.4.8	Feeds
			2.4.1.4.9	Disposition
			2.4.1.4.10	Catastrophic loss
			2.4.1.4.11	Machinery and equipment supply
	2.4.2			Energy
<p>Energy - energy supply, energy use, energy balances, security of supply, energy markets, trade in energy, energy efficiency, renewable energy sources, government expenditure on energy.  <i>Excludes</i>  - energy prices (2.7)</p>				
		2.4.2.1		Agriculture's share of total energy consumption

		2.4.2.2		Bioenergy percentage of total Renewable Energy Production
	2.4.3			Mining, manufacturing, construction
<p>Mining, manufacturing, construction – statistics on specific industrial activities, e.g. steel, shipbuilding, and on construction, trade in specific products related to mining, manufacturing and construction.</p> <p><i>Excludes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- prices of manufactured products (2.7)</li> <li>- construction prices (2.7)</li> </ul>				
		2.4.3.1		Manufacture of food products and beverages (ISIC Rev.3: 15)
		2.4.3.2		Manufacture of tobacco products (ISIC Rev.3: 16)
		2.4.3.3		Manufacture of textiles (ISIC Rev.3: 17)
		2.4.3.4		Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear (ISIC Rev.3: 19)
		2.4.3.5		Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials (ISIC Rev.3: 20)
		2.4.3.6		Manufacture of paper and paper products (ISIC Rev.3: 21)
		2.4.3.7		Manufacture of machinery and equipment (ISIC Rev.3: 29)
			2.4.3.7.1	Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery (ISIC Rev.3:2921)
			2.4.3.7.2	Manufacture of machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing (ISIC Rev.3: 2925)
			2.4.3.7.3	Manufacture of machinery for textile, apparel and leather production (ISIC Rev.3: 2926)
		2.4.3.8		Manufacture of other transport equipment (ISIC Rev.3: 36)
			2.4.3.8.1	Building and repairing of ships (ISIC Rev.3: 3511)
	2.4.4			Transport
<p>Transport – covers statistics on all modes of transport (air, rail, road, inland waterways, sea), includes topics like transport infrastructure, equipment, traffic flows, personal mobility, safety, energy consumption, transport enterprises, passengers and freight transport, transport sector trends, road traffic accidents.</p> <p><i>Excludes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- transport prices (2.7)</li> </ul>				
	2.4.5			Tourism
<p>Tourism – covers statistics regarding visitor activity (such as arrivals/departures, overnight stays, expenditures, purpose of the visit, etc.) associated to different forms of tourism (inbound, domestic and outbound), tourism industries activity and infrastructure, employment and tourism satellite accounts.</p> <p><i>Excludes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- prices for tourist services (2.7)</li> <li>- environmental impacts (3.1)</li> </ul>				
		2.4.5.1		Recreational fishing (number of visitors, licenses, removal of fish by species etc)
		2.4.5.2		Hunting
		2.4.5.3		Agro-tourism
		2.4.5.4		National tourism satellite account
	2.4.6			Banking, insurance, financial statistics
<p>Banking, insurance, financial statistics – money, banking and financial market statistics, including financial accounts, money supply, interest rates, exchange rates, stock market indicators, securities, bank profitability, private sector</p>				

2.5				<b>Government finance, fiscal and public sector statistics</b>
<p>Government finance, fiscal and public sector statistics – all statistics related to the government sector, including debt and deficit, revenue and expenditure, accounts of the government sector, central government, tax rates and revenues, tax and benefit systems, financing of state pension and other state social security schemes, public sector employment.</p> <p><i>Excludes</i></p> <p>– government expenditure in specific areas, like health (1.4), education (1.3), research and development (2.9), etc.</p>				
2.6				<b>International trade and balance of payments</b>
<p>International trade and balance of payments – deals with statistics on all crossborder transactions recorded in the balance of payments, includes topics like trade in goods and services, external positions and debt, foreign direct investment, foreign affiliated trade, tariffs, market access, foreign aid, development assistance, resource flows to developing countries.</p> <p><i>Excludes:</i></p> <p>– trade in specific commodities/services mentioned in 2.4.1 to 2.4.5</p> <p>– multinational companies and activities of foreign affiliates (3.3.4)</p>				
2.7				<b>Prices</b>
<p>Prices – covers any statistical activity dealing with prices, including Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) and international comparisons of GDP, covers topics like Consumer Price Indices (CPI), inflation, Producer Price Indices (PPI), price indexes for specific products and services (e.g. Information and Communication Technology products).</p> <p><i>Excludes</i></p> <p>– interest rates (2.4.6)</p> <p>– wages (2.8)</p>				
	2.7.1			Producer prices and indices of agricultural commodities (FAOSTAT)
	2.7.2			Consumer price indices and food price indices of agricultural commodities (FAOSTAT)
	2.7.3			International agricultural commodity prices
	2.7.4			FAO food price index and FAO commodity price indices
	2.7.5			Global information and early warning system (GIEWS): national food prices database
	2.7.6			Global information and early warning system (GIEWS): food aid shipments/deliveries database
	2.7.7			FSNAU - Somalia: market price monitoring
2.8				<b>Labour cost</b>
<p>Labour cost – statistics activities on labour cost, earning and wages, both for structural and short-term statistics.</p> <p><i>Excludes</i></p> <p>- wages as part of total income of private households (1.5)</p>				
	2.8.1			Labour costs agriculture, forestry, fishery
	2.8.2			Labour costs agriculture
	2.8.3			Labour cost forestry
	2.8.4			Labour cost fishery
2.9				<b>Science, technology and innovation</b>
<p>Science, technology and innovation – includes Research and Development (R&amp;D), innovation, patents, human resources (in science, technology and innovation), high tech industries and knowledge based services, biotechnology, financing of R&amp;D and innovation.</p> <p><i>Excludes:</i></p> <p>– information and communication technologies (ICTs) (3.3.3)</p>				

	2.9.1			R&D in agriculture
	2.9.2			R&D in forestry
	2.9.3			R&D in fishery
<b>3A</b>				<b>ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS</b>
<b>3.1</b>				<b>Environment</b>
<p>Environment – includes topics like climate, climate change (including measurement of the socio-economic aspects of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation), biodiversity, environment and health, natural resources, soil, water, air, landscape, waste, environmental expenditure, expenditure for the protection of the environment, environmental accounts, agri-environmental indicators, environmental pressure, environmental impact of industry, transport, energy etc., environmental monitoring, material flow analysis, environmental decoupling indicators, pollution, ecosystems, land use and cover, environmental protection, nationally protected areas.</p> <p><i>Excludes</i>  - environment as part of sustainable development (3.3.6)</p>				
	3.1.1			Land
		3.1.1.1		<a href="#">Land use statistics (FAOSTAT)</a>
		3.1.1.2		<a href="#">Agro-MAPS</a>
	3.1.2			Soil
	3.1.3			Water
		3.1.3.1		<a href="#">AQUASTAT: FAO's global information system on water and agriculture</a>
	3.1.4			Air
		3.1.4.1		<a href="#">Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions and Mitigation Potentials in Agriculture (MAGHG)</a>
	3.1.5			Meteorology and natural disasters
		3.1.5.1		<a href="#">FAO Clim-NET</a>
	3.1.6			Plants, animals and ecosystems
		3.1.6.1		<a href="#">World Information Sharing Mechanism for the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFA)</a>
		3.1.6.2		<a href="#">Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS)</a>
		3.1.6.3		<a href="#">Global animal disease information system (EMPRES-i)</a>
	3.1.7			System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA)
		3.1.7.1		<a href="#">SEEA for agriculture including fisheries, forestry and natural resources</a>
	3.1.8			Agri-Environmental Indicators
		3.1.8.1		<a href="#">Agri-Environmental Indicators</a>
<b>3B</b>				<b>MULTI-DOMAIN STATISTICS</b>
<b>3.2</b>				<b>Regional and small area statistics (rural / urban development)</b>
<p>Regional and small area statistics – activities dealing with regional statistics and statistics referring to sub-national areas or areas based on administrative units, urban and rural statistics, rural development, regional accounts, regional typologies, and regional disparities.</p>				

	3.2.1			Rural development
		3.2.1.1		<a href="#">Small farmers data-portrait</a>
<b>3.3</b>				<b>Multi-domain statistics and indicators</b>
<p>Multi-domain statistics and indicators – deals with conceptual or data work based on a specific thematic approach to outputs that cut across several economic, social or environmental subject areas; the two-digit-level of the classification covers activities dealing with such type of issues that are not explicitly mentioned at the three-digit level.</p> <p><i>Excludes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- multi-domain statistics based on a regional approach (3.2)</li> <li>- yearbook type of compendia or similar products by international organizations not following a specific thematic approach (3.4)</li> </ul>				
	3.3.1			Living conditions, poverty and cross-cutting social issues
<p>Living conditions, poverty and cross-cutting social issues – includes work on multidimensional methods to measure poverty, living conditions in the broad sense, social inclusion/exclusion, social indicators, and social situation.</p> <p><i>Excludes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- purely monetary approach to poverty (1.5)</li> </ul>				
		3.3.1.2		Composition of agriculture household by sex and age (census)
	3.3.2			Gender and special population groups
<p>Gender and special population groups – their living conditions and role in the society: comparisons men/women and situation of special population groups like children, youth, women, elderly, disabled, minority groups, etc.</p>				
		3.3.2.1		<a href="#">Dissemination of gender disaggregated food security statistics</a>
		3.3.2.2		<a href="#">Gender and land rights database</a>
	3.3.3			Information society
<p>Information society – statistics allowing to assess the use and impact of information and communication technologies on society, includes access and use of ICTs (including Internet), ICT expenditure and investment, ICT infrastructure, telecommunication networks, electronic communications, e-government, electronic commerce, e-learning, broadband penetration, ICT services, communication tariffs, network infrastructure, revenues, expenses and investment of operators, Internet indicators, trade in telecommunications equipment.</p>				
	3.3.4			Globalisation
<p>Globalisation – deals with measuring the economic activities of multinational companies, as well as with attempts to measure globalisation through a variety of components from other subject areas.</p>				
	3.3.5			Indicators related to the millennium development goals
<p>Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals – work on sets of indicators to monitor the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals agreed upon at the UN Millennium Summit.</p>				
	3.3.6			Sustainable development
<p>Sustainable development – work on indicators and frameworks to monitor the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.</p>				
	3.3.7			Entrepreneurship
<p>Entrepreneurship – the measurement of the determinants, performance and impact of entrepreneurial activities of people and organizations.</p>				
	3.3.8			Census of Agriculture
	3.3.9			Forest related statistics
		3.3.9.1		<a href="#">Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA)</a>

	3.3.10			<a href="#">GeoNetwork Geospatial Information Catalogue</a>
<b>3.4</b>				<b>Yearbooks and similar compendia</b>
<p>Yearbooks and similar compendia – multi-domain statistical publications, databases and other data products without specific thematic or issue-oriented focus.</p> <p><i>Excludes:</i></p> <p>- Multi-domain statistical products based on specific thematic approaches, like sustainable development, MDGs etc. (under 3.3.1 to 3.3.5)</p>				
	3.4.1			<a href="#">FAO Global Statistical Yearbook and Pocketbook</a>
	3.4.2			<a href="#">FAO Regional Statistical Yearbooks and Pocketbook</a>
	3.4.3			<a href="#">Publishing of key statistics in the FAO Country Profiles portal</a>
<b>4</b>				<b>METHODOLOGY</b>
<b>4.1</b>				<b>Metadata</b> ( <i>includes models and systems</i> )
<p>Metadata – covers developing, harmonising and standardising metadata models, structures and frameworks in the context of statistical information processing and dissemination, deals also with harmonising the statistical terminology and definitions.</p> <p><i>Excludes:</i></p> <p><i>standards for electronic data exchange in statistics (5.5)</i></p>				
<b>4.2</b>				<b>Statistical standards and classifications</b>
<p>Classifications – activities related to developing, managing, maintaining and harmonizing economic, social and environmental classifications.</p>				
	4.2.1			Statistical Standards
		4.2.1.1		<a href="#">Guidelines on Classifications for Agricultural Statistics</a>
	4.2.2			Statistical classifications
		4.2.2.1		<a href="#">Review of international statistical classifications for agriculture, fisheries and forestry statistics</a>
		4.2.2.2		<a href="#">Maintenance of Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System (ASFIS) list for fishery statistics purposes</a>
		4.2.2.3		<a href="#">Land Cover Classification System (LCCS) and Land Cover Meta Language (LCML)</a>
		4.2.2.4		<a href="#">Development of Indicators and Breed Classification Systems</a>
<b>4.3</b>				<b>Methodology for <u>data sources</u> and subject matters</b> ( <i>include handbooks, subject matter manuals, monographs etc. but not standards and norms</i> )
<p>Data sources – dealing with different methods of data collection from respondents and different forms of data sources at national level. Includes activities on electronic data reporting and Internet reporting which are not directly related to specific censuses or surveys. The two digit-level includes only activities that cannot be allocated to a three-digit item, as well as sources other than censuses, surveys or administrative records, such as satellite images or other observation type sources</p> <p><i>Excludes:</i></p> <p><i>methods by which international organizations collect data from national producers (5.6)</i></p>				
	4.3.1			Population and housing censuses; registers of population, dwellings and buildings
<p>Population and housing censuses; registers of population, dwellings and buildings – methodology and organization of <u>population and housing censuses, including register based censuses, development and maintenance of statistical registers</u></p>				
	4.3.2			Business and agricultural censuses and registers

<p>Business and agricultural censuses and registers – methodology and organization of economic and agricultural censuses, development and maintenance of statistical business and agricultural registers.</p> <p><i>Excludes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- administrative sources on subsets of agricultural holdings or businesses and their activities in their use for other statistical activities than 4.3.2 (4.3.5)</li> <li>- collection of national statistical results from the sources in 4.3.2 by international organizations and subsequent dissemination of international statistics (2.3 or other relevant area of Domain 2)</li> </ul>				
		4.3.2.1		Monitoring, documentation and dissemination of methodologies used by countries in agricultural censuses and surveys in the WCA 2010 round (2006-2015)
		4.3.2.2		Development and publication of the 2020 World Programme for the Census of Agriculture (WCA)
	4.3.3			Household surveys
<p>Household surveys – methodology and organization of household sample surveys including sample designs; international surveys with direct data collection from households such as Living Standard Measurement Survey or World Health Survey.</p> <p><i>Excludes:</i></p> <p>Dissemination of international statistics based on direct survey activities of international organizations (relevant area of domain 1)</p>				
	4.3.4			Business and agricultural surveys
<p>Business and agricultural surveys – methodology and organization of business and agricultural surveys, including sampling, and international surveys with direct data collection from businesses.</p> <p><i>Excludes:</i></p> <p>Dissemination of international statistics based on direct survey activities of international organizations (relevant area of domain 2)</p>				
	4.3.5			Other administrative sources
<p>Other administrative sources – addresses the suitability of administrative sources for official statistics, the legal, organizational and conceptual problems of accessing administrative sources, the use of registers and other administrative sources in other contexts than censuses.</p>				
	4.3.6			Other sources: sampling surveys, GIS, satellite images etc.
	4.3.7			Methodologies applied to subject areas
		4.3.7.1		Food Security and Undernourishment
			4.3.7.1.1	Revision of the FAO methodology for the estimation the prevalence of undernourishment
			4.3.7.1.2	Implement methodological innovations in the domains of production, trade and food balance sheets
			4.3.7.1.3	Methodology for food security composite index
			4.3.7.1.4	Voices of the hungry project: development of the methodology
			4.3.7.1.5	Guidelines for measuring the transformation of agriculture commodities into processed products for monitoring food security in developing countries
			4.3.7.1.6	Production of guidelines and standards for Food composition data
			4.3.7.1.7	FSNAU - Somalia: food security and nutrition surveys
		4.3.7.2		Agricultural Statistics
			4.3.7.2.1	Guidelines on cost of production

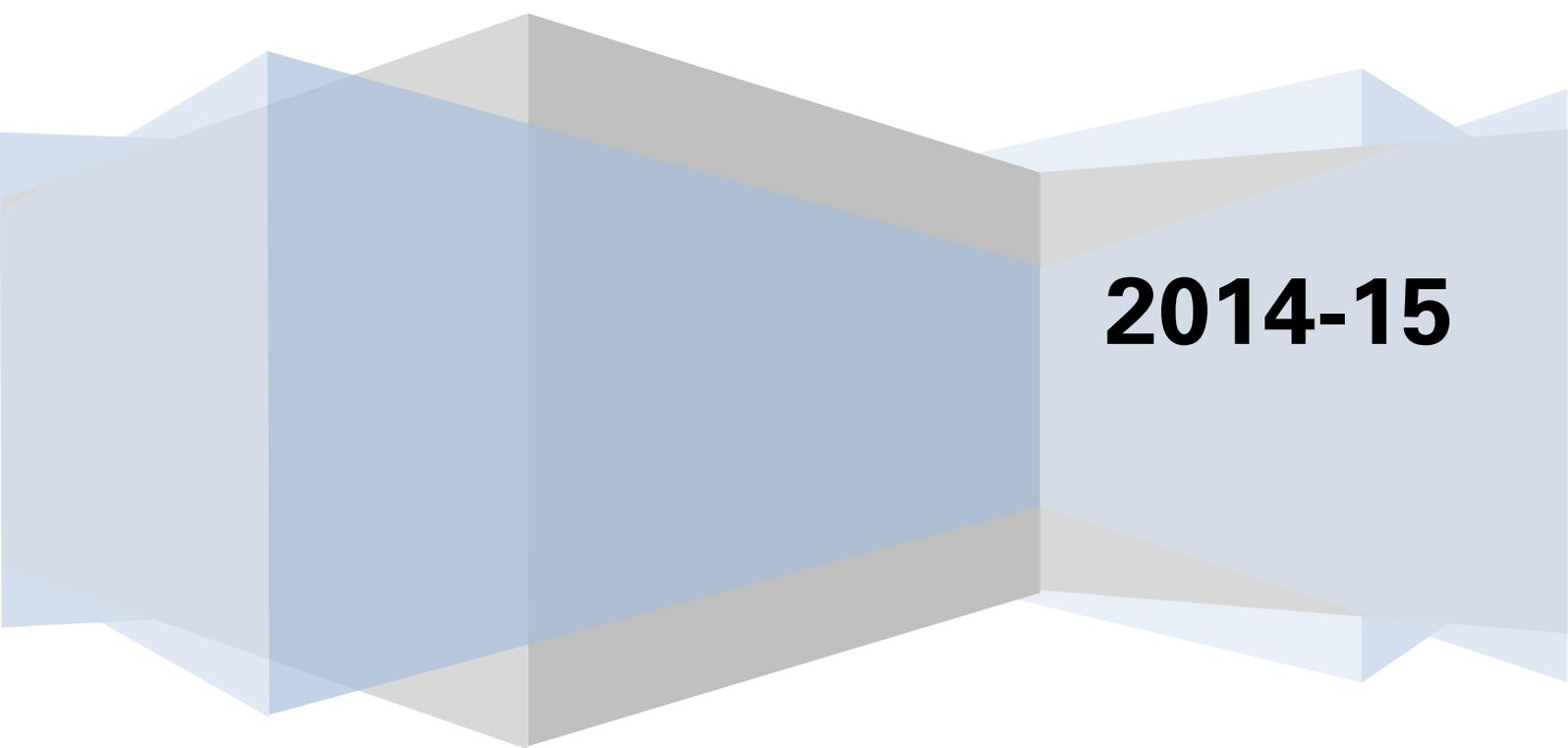
		4.3.7.3		Fishery Statistics
			4.3.7.3.1	Establish standard concepts and indicators to measure the water usage and constrains in inland capture fisheries and aquaculture
			4.3.7.3.2	Development of improved data collection framework for small scale fisheries (Global Strategy)
		4.3.7.4		Forestry Statistics
		4.3.7.5		Natural resources
			4.3.7.5.1	The FAOSTAT emissions database guidelines
		4.3.7.6		Social and Multi-domain Statistics
			4.3.7.6.1	Research component of the “Global Strategy to improve agricultural and rural statistics”
			4.3.7.6.2	Guidelines on generating and analysing gender-disaggregated data
			4.3.7.6.3	Development of indicators of decent work in agriculture and rural areas
			4.3.7.6.4	Methodology for social protection indicators
			4.3.7.6.5	Rural Livelihoods Monitor
		4.3.7.7		Other subject areas
			4.3.7.7.1	Rotterdam Convention: PIC circular
<b>4.4</b>				<b>Data editing and data linkage</b>
Data editing and data linkage – methodological, organizational and legal issues related to data quality control at the collection phase, including data editing and imputation and use of geo-referenced data.				
	4.4.1			Validation and data editing
	4.4.2			Imputation methods
<b>4.5</b>				<b>Dissemination, data warehousing</b> ( <i>includes policies, strategies, methods and techniques but excludes databases as products</i> )
Dissemination, data warehousing – policies, strategies, methods and techniques of data dissemination, design and organization of output databases and data warehouses, including feedback from users, communicating with the media, work of NSO press offices, data and metadata presentation, electronic dissemination (Internet), statistical portals. <i>Excludes:</i> <i>multi-domain databases as products (3.4)</i>				
	4.5.1			FAOSTAT database and dissemination System
	4.5.2			New FAOSTAT3 dissemination system
	4.5.3			CountrySTAT data dissemination system
	4.5.4			FAO Statistics Division web site
	4.5.5			Upgrading FishStat (FAO Fisheries Statistics Dissemination Software)
	4.5.6			Development of the iMarine integrated statistical system
	4.5.7			Statistical data warehouse project (data.fao.org)
	4.5.8			Statistical Working System (SWS) projec

<b>4.6</b>				<b>Statistical confidentiality</b> and disclosure protection ( <i>includes measures to safeguard confidentiality of statistical data, methods of releasing microdata</i> )
Statistical confidentiality and disclosure protection – legal, organizational and technical measures to safeguard confidentiality of statistical data, methods of releasing microdata while protecting against disclosure of individual data.				
	4.6.1			FAO confidentiality rules and guidance
	4.6.2			Microdata usage
<b>4.7</b>				<b>Data analysis</b> ( <i>includes methods of data analysis but not the data</i> )
Data analysis – methods of data analysis in official statistics for other purposes than editing/quality management, e.g. seasonal adjustment, methods for constructing composite indicators, identification of causal factors, extrapolation, scenario and model building etc.				
	4.7.1			<a href="#">The State of Food Security in the World (SOFI)</a>
	4.7.2			<a href="#">OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook</a>
	4.7.3			<a href="#">Understanding and coping with food price volatility</a>
	4.7.4			<a href="#">Evaluation of food components</a>
	4.7.5			<a href="#">Global Perspective Studies - World Agriculture: Towards 2050</a>
	4.7.6			<a href="#">"From Protection to Production" (PtoP) project: impact evaluation</a>
	4.7.7			<a href="#">WAW typology of holdings</a>
	4.7.8			<a href="#">Global Assessments of Animal Genetic Resources</a>
<b>5</b>				<b>STRATEGIC AND MANAGERIAL ISSUES</b>
<b>5.1</b>				<b>Institutional frameworks and principles; role and organization of official statistics</b>
Institutional frameworks and principles; role and organization of official statistics – activities dealing with developing, harmonising and revising the institutional framework and principles of official statistics at national and international level, like fundamental principles of official statistics, organizational and legal aspects of national statistical systems, functioning and coordination of the statistical systems, organization of statistical offices, promotion of official statistics.				
	5.1.1			Institutional framework
		5.1.1.1		FAO's mandate in statistics
		5.1.1.2		ESS vision, mission and values
		5.1.1.3		Forestry statistics – vision, mission and values
		5.1.1.4		Fishery statistics – vision, mission and values
		5.1.1.5		Gender statistics – vision, mission and values
	5.1.2			Role of official statistics
		5.1.2.1		Principles of official statistics (UNSD)
		5.1.2.2		FAOs application of principles of official statistics
<b>5.2</b>				<b>Statistical programmes; coordination within statistical systems</b> (only within FAO, see also 5.6)

<p>Statistical programmes; coordination within statistical systems – compiling the statistical work programmes of statistical organizations, coordinating the work within national and international statistical organizations (e.g. coordination of activities between headquarters and organizations in the field, coordination of decentralized statistical organizations), processes for setting up national statistical programmes, including relationship with users and respondents etc.</p> <p><i>Excludes:</i>  <i>coordination between international statistical agencies (5.6)</i></p>				
	5.2.1			Inter-Departmental Working Group (IDWG) and Technical Task Force (TTF)
	5.2.2			FAO Regional Offices: activities conducted by Regional Statisticians
	5.2.3			FAO Corporate Statistical Programme Of Work 2014-15
<b>5.3</b>				<b>Quality frameworks and measurement of performance of statistical systems and offices</b>
<p>Quality frameworks and measurement of performance of statistical systems and offices – implementation of quality models, development and use of quality management tools, harmonisation of quality assessment frameworks, performance indicators for statistical organizations.</p>				
	5.3.1			Data quality assurance framework (DQAF)
		5.3.1.1		FAO Statistics Quality Assurance Framework (SQAF)
	5.3.2			Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the activities
<b>5.4</b>				<b>Management and development of human resources</b>
<p>Management and development of human resources – organization of human resources management and training in national and international statistical agencies.</p>				
	5.4.1			Statistical management and organization within FAO
	5.4.2			Training and courses for staff, divisional retreats
	5.4.3			Other modes of human resources development (job rotation, interorganizational job swaps, etc.)
<b>5.5</b>				<b>Management and development of technological resources (including standards for electronic data exchange and data sharing)</b>
<p>Management and development of technological resources (including standards for electronic data exchange and data sharing) – includes electronic data processing, IT infrastructure, data exchange standards (like EDIFACT/GESMES and SDMX), ICT strategies for statistics at national and international level.</p> <p><i>Excludes:</i>  - metadata (4.1)  - electronic data reporting (4.3)  - data editing (4.4)  - output databases and data warehouses (4.5)</p>				
	5.5.1			Web infrastructure and software development
	5.5.2			SDMX
<b>5.6</b>				<b>Coordination of international statistical work</b>
<p>Coordination of international statistical work – coordination of statistical activities across international and supranational statistical organizations, includes work on the Database of International Statistical Activities, work of the Conference of European Statisticians, Statistical Commission and the Coordinating Committee of Statistical Activities.</p>				
	5.6.1			FAO International conferences and working groups
		5.6.1.1		International Advisory Group on FAO Statistics (IAGFS)
		5.6.1.2		Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities (CCSA)
		5.6.1.3		Statutory Bodies for statistics: Regional commissions

		5.6.1.4		Interagency and Expert Group on agricultural and rural statistics
		5.6.1.5		Coordinating Working Party on fishery statistics (CWP)
		5.6.1.6		Annual meetings of the Intersecretariat Working Group (IWG) on Forest Sector Statistics
		5.6.1.7		International Food Data Conference (IFDC) and coordination of INFOODS
<b>5.7</b>				<b>Technical cooperation and capacity building</b>
<p>Technical cooperation and capacity building – covers general bilateral and multilateral technical and capacity building activities.  <i>Excludes:</i>  <i>-technical cooperation in specific subject areas (given under the relevant areas in Domains 1-3).</i></p>				
		5.7.1		Technical assistance projects (by main subject areas, geographical area, type of assistance, donors, funding and staffing)
		5.7.2		Capacity development (by main subject areas, geographical area, type of assistance, donors, funding and staffing)
			5.7.2.1	FOOD SECURITY AND UNDERNOURISHMENT
			5.7.2.1.1	FAO/INFOODS e-Learning Course on Food Composition Data
			5.7.2.2	AGRICULTURE
			5.7.2.2.1	Agricultural market and information system (AMIS) project
			5.7.2.2.2	Capacity Development on Agricultural Censuses in various countries
			5.7.2.2.3	CountrySTAT project
			5.7.2.2.4	Collection, analysis and dissemination of household-level agricultural data, with a focus on livestock
			5.7.2.2.5	DAD-IS training
			5.7.2.3	FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE
			5.7.2.4	FORESTRY
			5.7.2.4.1	Support to national forest monitoring and assessment
			5.7.2.5	MULTI-DOMAIN AND OTHER STATISTICS
			5.7.2.5.1	Overall coordination of the implementation of the “Global Strategy to improve agricultural and rural statistics”
			5.7.2.5.2	Production of guidelines and training material under the “Global Strategy to improve agricultural and rural statistics”
			5.7.2.5.3	Country level support for strengthening the capacities to collect and compute gender and age-disaggregated decent rural employment -relevant data
			5.7.2.5.4	Development of e-learning lesson on monitoring, evaluating and reporting on evidence of impact of agricultural initiatives on child labour

# **FAO STATISTICAL PROGRAMME OF WORK**



**2014-15**