Welcome, let’s begin!

- Official welcome to the training program
- Introductions
- Logistical / housekeeping items
- Ground rules for the training session
# Training Schedule

Note for customization: Adjust all 3 columns in the schedule to reflect the AGRIS modules included in training. The example below is for a training session that includes Core module training with deployment to data collection the day after training concludes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1 | • Introduction to AGRIS  
• Training on CAPI | Day 1 |
| 2 | Training on CORE Module questionnaire | Day 2 |
| 3 | Simulation in Local languages | Day 3 |
| 4 | Field Exercises | Day 4 & Day 5 |
| 5 | • Discussion on the field exercise and the sampling of the survey  
• Provision of instructions on the survey  
• Question and answer period  
• Evaluation of training | Day 6 |
| 6 | • Deployment of enumerators to data collection | Day 7 |
Goal of AGRIS enumerator training

The overall goal of this AGRIS training is to:

*Provide you with the tools and knowledge required to fulfill your role as the collectors of high quality data*
Objectives of the X-day training program

- Introduce you to your enumerator peers and supervisors
- Create a network of resource people to support you during data collection
- Foster a sense of the nature and importance of your role as an enumerator
- Cultivate an understanding of the AGRIS programme’s rationale & structure
- Develop a comprehension of the X module survey methodology
Objectives of the X-day training program

• Acquire knowledge of the X module questionnaire’s subject matter
• Practice administering the X module questionnaire
• Have hands-on training on the Computer assisted personal interview (CAPI) application
• Conduct user testing of the CAPI application
• Receive instructions on your survey assignments

Customize red Xs as appropriate
Objectives of training

At the end of this training unit today, you will have:

For your work experience:
• an introduction to your fellow enumerators and supervisor
• the beginning of a network of resource people to support you during data collection
• an understanding of the importance of your role as an enumerator in ensuring the quality of the data collected

For the overall AGRIS programme:
• an understanding of the AGRIS programme’s rationale & structure
AGRIS Rationale

- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) add new pressure & widen data gaps
- Data collection still weak in many countries
- Need for more, better, cheaper and faster statistical data on the agricultural and rural sector, farm level
AGRIS Rationale

- AGRIS data will inform policy design, implementation and evaluation, improve market efficiency and support research
  - Contribution to monitoring SDGs (5 direct, 16 partial)
  - Global Strategy Minimum Set of Core Data (MSCD): AGRIS collects a large share of the MSCD
- AGRIS lays the foundations for the creation of an efficient agricultural statistical system
- AGRIS is affordable, manageable and sustainable
AGRIS characteristics

- AGRIS is based on international statistical frameworks.
- AGRIS data categories are based on internationally recognized classification systems.
- Generic AGRIS content (questionnaires) and tools (CAPI application, handbooks, other documentation) have been developed to facilitate adoption of the programme in many countries.
- Adopting countries customize the AGRIS content and tools to reflect the nature of agriculture in the country and the policies, programs and Priorities in the jurisdiction.
# AGRIS Methodology

| Modular Structure | Synchronized with the Census of Agriculture and operates over a 10-year cycle  
|                   | Core Module: yearly data collection on current agricultural production (crop and livestock) integrated with key economic, technical and socio-demographic statistics  
|                   | 4 Rotating Modules: thematic data to be collected with lower frequency (every 2-5 years): economy; labour; production methods and the environment; machinery, equipment and assets |
| Statistical Units | All agricultural holdings  
|                   | • household sector (including small holdings)  
|                   | • non-household sector |
| Sample design     | Versatile sampling strategy, able to meet different country situations  
|                   | Multiple waves of data collection possible (labour, economy) |
| Data collection   | Face-to-face interviews  
|                   | Relies on Global Strategy data collection methods – including GPS, CAPI, etc. |
# AGRIS Methodology

## Recommended flow of modules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Core Module</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AH Roster</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crop + livestock production</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other key variables</td>
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<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
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<td>●</td>
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<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotating Module 1 Economy</td>
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<td>●</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rotating Module 2 Labour</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotating Module 3 Production Methods and the Environment</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotating Module 4 Machinery, Equipment and Assets</td>
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<td>●</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
AGRIS Methodology

Topics covered & data items

• AGRIS complements the Census of Agriculture
• AGRIS covers technical, economic, environmental and social dimensions of agricultural holdings
• AGRIS collects sex-disaggregated data on key topics:
  ➢ to identify male / female headed holdings
  ➢ to assess women's contribution to agriculture:
    ▪ labour
    ▪ access to and control of productive assets, resources, services
    ▪ decision making
Your role as an enumerator

• AGRIS data, once collected, processed, analyzed and disseminated, will be used in very real ways to impact the households and agricultural holdings of the people you will be interviewing.

• A commitment to collecting data of high quality is your contribution to the overall outcome and usefulness of the AGRIS survey data.
Types of errors related to data collection

- During the data collection process, there are two types of errors that can negatively affect the quality of the resulting data:
  1. *Response errors* – occur when data are incorrectly requested, provided, received or recorded
  2. *Non-response errors* – occur when sufficient answers to survey questions are not obtained

- Enumerators have an important role in minimizing these types of errors during AGRIS data collection
# Response errors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Your role in eliminating or minimizing of this type of error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor questionnaire design</td>
<td>Questions are misleading or confusing</td>
<td>The AGRIS team has field tested the generic questionnaires, and these have been customized to reflect the situation in your country. However, if you find this problem, advise your supervisor. If it is a problem for many enumerators, it may be possible to make adjustments to improve the questionnaire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enumerator bias</td>
<td>Enumerator affects answers by the way questions are asked</td>
<td>Remain neutral through the interview-not too friendly; not too aloof. Ensure that questions are always asked precisely and consistently, as they appear on the questionnaire. Do not prompt the respondent by suggesting answers to questions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondent errors</td>
<td>Faulty recollections, over- or under-stating, or giving ‘socially-acceptable’ responses</td>
<td>Help respondents understand the questions being asked. Assure respondents that their data will be kept in confidence, and that their data will be combined with others to produce results for publication. No information will be published that will identify them or their individual holding. Underline the importance of the survey results and of providing accurate responses.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Non-response errors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Your role in eliminating or minimizing of this type of error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Survey process problems</td>
<td>Proxy answers, lack of control of survey process</td>
<td>Do your best to find the appropriate respondent to report on the holding. The respondent should have a good understanding of the holding’s operations and structure (usually the holder).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complete non-response errors</td>
<td>Respondent is unable or refuses to participate in the survey, or the dwelling is vacant</td>
<td>Assure respondents that their data will be kept in confidence, and that their data will be combined with others to produce results for publication. No information will be published that will identify them or their individual holding. Underline the importance of the survey results and of providing accurate responses. It may be possible to find another individual associated with the holding that can complete the interview. This person should have a good understanding of the holding’s operations and structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial non-response errors</td>
<td>Respondent provides incomplete information</td>
<td>Help respondents understand the questions being asked. Assure respondents that their data will be kept in confidence, and that their data will be combined with others to produce results for publication. No information will be published that will identify them or their individual holding. Underline the importance of the survey results and of providing accurate responses.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Questions?
Review of training objectives

You should now have:

For your work experience:

✓ an introduction to your fellow enumerators and supervisor
✓ the beginning of a network of resource people to support you during data collection
✓ an understanding of the importance of your role as an enumerator in ensuring the quality of the data collected

For the overall AGRIS programme:

✓ an understanding of the AGRIS programme’s rationale and structure
Thank You