

## **REPORT OF THE WORKSHOP FOR THE CARIBBEAN ON THE FAO / UNFPA GUIDELINES:**

**“Integrating Population and Housing with Agriculture Censuses: *with selected country practices*”.**

**Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago 10-12 June 2013**

### **1.0 Objective**

The workshop was organized by Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM), on the FAO / UNFPA Guidelines: “Linking Population and Housing with Agriculture Censuses: with selected country practices”, held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 10-12 June 2013.

The workshop brought together both government statisticians and those in the ministries of agriculture to discuss the use of integrated population and housing and agriculture censuses in their countries. It provided information on the best methods for integration under particular country conditions. The workshop facilitated exchange of experiences and opinions among national statistical offices and ministries of agriculture, and drew extensively on existing expertise in the region. It initiated linkages between participants from NSOs and MOAs, thus paving the way for future collaboration.

### **2.0 Location**

The workshop was held at the Carlton Savannah Hotel, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago.

### **3.0 Participants**

The workshop brought together two delegates, one from National Statistical Office (NSO) and one from the Ministries of Agriculture, from each of the CARICOM and selected CARIFORUM member countries. The invited participants were Directors of Statistics and those responsible for the census of population and housing or the agricultural census. Countries represented were Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. The total number of participants was 37. The full participants list is in Annex 1.

The facilitators were Nancy Chin, FAO; David Marshall, retired expert FAO; and Veronica Boero, FAO Regional Statistician for Latin America and the Caribbean. Observers were Ms Barbara Adams, CARICOM; Mr Ralph Hakkert, UNFPA and Mr Eric Rancourt, Statistics Canada.

### **4.0 Programme**

The programme is attached as Annex 2. There were eight technical sessions and two practical sessions. Nine countries presented their experiences of the agricultural census and/or agricultural statistical systems:

Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, St. Lucia, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

## 5.0 Summary of technical and practical sessions

### Session 1: Overview of Regional Statistical Activities and the Global Strategy

This session presented the technical assistance from both regional and international agencies the region. Presentations were made on the programmes Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics, and the Latin America and Caribbean Implementation Plan of the Global Strategy; and on Strengthening Statistical Capacity in Member Countries - An Overview by CARICOM Secretariat.

The session presented an overview of the Global Strategy and the status of implementation in the region. The Regional Action Plan is to be presented for endorsement by the Global Steering Committee in October 2013 and the Regional Steering Committee (RSC) is to be established. CARICOM and Caribbean countries will be approached to nominate representatives from the sub-region for the RSC. In addition, a specific approach adapted to statistical capacity development in the sub-region should be adopted.

CARICOM presented its mandate and Regional Statistical Work Programme for the region. Extensive technical support for the Population Census 2000 Programme has been provided to countries in the region: including for demographic analysis, 2000 Round Census Data Analysis Sub-Project, printing of census publications and the establishment of the regional census e-portal. The Regional Statistics Sub-Programme for the 2010 round of censuses was also presented covering development of a common questionnaire, common methodologies and dissemination tools, along with supporting technical assistance.

#### Discussion

Countries expressed the view that CARICOM, as the sub-regional body for the region, should also represent the region on the RSC.

The discussion called for inclusion of a work programme to incorporate agriculture statistics in CARICOM activities.

As part of the discussion on mainstreaming agriculture, issues for coordination were discussed. Suggestions included setting up a National Committee or Working Group with sector ministries, NSO and marketing boards; formalizing data ownership and roles of each agency in terms of what data is collected in the agricultural statistical system and in the NSO; and getting the right focal point in place at country level from each agency. Another coordination mechanism used was an MoU signed with the sector Ministries, with the Permanent Secretary and Cabinet Secretary driving the data requests.

It was stressed that in order to justify the need for agriculture statistics the sector ministries, as users of statistics, are better positioned and would be more credible, to justify the need.

Lessons may also be learned on coordination from other sectors such as health and education which generally work well with the NSOs.

The issue of how to coordinate *funding* across the national statistical system (including agriculture) was raised, as well as how to obtain additional funding for agricultural statistics. This is a major issue for the sub-region and makes regular collection of agriculture statistics a challenge. The funding of data collections is tied to the needs of government: as agriculture is not a large component of GDP in the region, it was felt

that the importance of agriculture statistics for socio-economic policies such as rural livelihoods and poverty monitoring needed to be stressed as part of any advocacy policy. It was thought that having agriculture integrated into the NSDS would be one strategy to help ensure funding for agriculture, as well as to improve coordination of data collection with the NSO.

On technical issues interest was expressed for further training in GIS and on how to expand its use to the agriculture census and surveys. Interest was expressed in the CountrySTAT platform for countries which do not currently have a dissemination system. Countries requested information on how to obtain assistance.

## **Session 2: General Context: Integrating Population and Housing with Agricultural Censuses**

This session presented the key international recommendations from UNSD, UNECE, UNECA and FAO, for integration of the population and housing and agricultural censuses. It highlighted a change in perspective for most farm households, that the household and holding can be considered to be the same unit of enumeration. This conceptual shift opens up the possibility for integrated censuses as the unit of enumeration is the same. It also highlighted the main advantages of integration in the context of the national statistical system in terms of cost savings, more regular and better quality data, improved sample design and sample frame and better defining the coverage of agricultural households. Agriculture statistics must be seen as part of the integrated statistical system for the benefits to be realized and to enlarge the possibilities for use of other data collections for collecting agricultural data.

### Discussion

The discussion highlighted the need to have in depth discussions on agriculture during the Caribbean regional discussion on the core questionnaire for the Population and Housing Census. After this there would be little opportunity to include questions on agriculture.

The discussion also highlighted that in the sub-region the questions on economic activity which are already included do not have the characteristics to be able to serve as a proxy for identifying agricultural households (e.g. secondary occupations are not collected).

## **Session 3: Concepts of Agricultural Censuses**

This session covered the main concepts used in the agricultural census: household, farm household, holding, parcel and plot, holder and sub-holder. It explained the linkage between the farm household and the holding. Key points were that the population census is suitable for collecting data on agriculture in the household sector but to get a complete picture of agriculture in the country the non household sector needs to be collected separately. A second key point is that in small island economies the farm household and holding are virtually identical, with many households even having their holdings located in the same place as the household. However, it was also noted that sometimes the location of the household differs from the holding, therefore the location of the holding still needs to be identified.

### Discussion

Questions were raised on whether *unincorporated enterprises* could be linked with the population census. In unincorporated enterprises owned by households the producer unit is not a separate legal entity from the household. In these types of farm households integration is conceptually suitable.

Questions were raised on linking the population census where there is not a one-to-one match with the holding. Countries already have experience dealing with this as part of the agricultural census and the same solutions would apply in the case of the population census enumeration. It was clarified that what is important is to not duplicate the counting of the holdings, as this would create error in the agricultural data. In addition, the issue occurs in less than 1% of the universe so in practice there would not be much risk for creating error in the data.

In most cases the issue would arise when there are two households managing one holding. The concept of joint-holder can also be used where the management is equally shared. In some countries, the holder is selected by asking who is the main manager and this person is assigned as the holder.

The other scenario where there is one household managing two holdings, in fact is often actually two parcels on one holding as the workers and inputs are usually shared. This can be recorded as for one household and one holding. Where there are actually two holdings some countries record the link to the household as follows: household code 001 with holding A: code 001-1 and holding B: code 001-2.

#### **Session 4: Approaches to integration and full module questionnaire**

Sessions 4 and 5 presented the three main approaches possible for integration of PHC and agricultural censuses. Session 4 covers the inclusion of a full agricultural module in the PHC; session 5 covers the items needed to build a frame for the agricultural census and the items needed to collect information on households which will not be enumerated during an agricultural census.

The full agricultural module in the population and housing census should include to cover the 16 core items recommended in the WCA 2010 Programme. Some countries in the region include this data in the visitation records - Dominica, Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada and St Lucia. Other countries have collected agricultural data in the PHC questionnaire - Barbados, Belize, and Dominican Republic

#### Discussion

The discussion focused on whether the standard questionnaire in the Handbook was suitable for the region: in terms of size, ease of response, time taken for enumeration etc.

The issue of whether the holders would know the area of the holding was raised. It was felt that a size indicator was important for identifying the cut-offs for the agricultural census, but some countries thought this might be problematic to collect, particularly where land was not surveyed but occupied by squatting; where the holding was leased area would be known but not otherwise; and where the holding consists of more than one parcel.

It was felt important to get a count of the number of livestock but to reduce burden by limiting this to major livestock (for example, ducks, turkeys and horses/mules are only small numbers in the Caribbean so could be eliminated).

Questions on the main purpose of production (sale, own consumption etc) were important in the sub-region.

Points were raised about the enumeration. One point was about concepts for which enumerators would need further training. The concept of the parcel was thought to be complex and it needs to be seen what

enumerators can understand in the time available during the short trainings which are provided for the PHC.

Another point was that the reference year of the agricultural module (which could cover the calendar year or cropping year or a 12 month period before the census) may differ from the PHC reference year. The impact on data particularly for temporary crops would have to be examined. If these crops were not planted during the period of PHC enumeration, recall of area or number of plants might be difficult.

### ***Practical A***

Participants were divided into four groups: Group 1: Trinidad and Tobago, Belize, Suriname and Guyana; Group 2: St. Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, Dominica; Group 3: Haiti, Jamaica, Dominican Republic; Group 4: Barbados, Bahamas, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Antigua and Barbuda and Montserrat. During the practical sessions, participants identified the relevant items for a full agriculture census module for the population census, and discussed the issues for enumeration, and advantages and disadvantage of including such a module in their population census.

Presentations covered the items which should/should not be included, assessment of the burden of a full module, reliability of responses, training needs, field team structure and which team members would need prior knowledge of agriculture, whether to include the questions in the household form or the individual form, the need to add an element for the publicity campaign to ensure a good response as this would be a new theme for respondents.

The already existing burden on the questionnaire was discussed as established stakeholders already have many demands. It was pointed out that some of the items could be collected from other sources or were not always used. In addition, the minimum items would not require much time during enumeration.

Data should be collected at holding level - at parcel level would be too detailed for collection during the PHC census.

It was felt that most items presented little burden except for land use and tenure. The items on land use were removed as this cannot be collected with area of land use in the Caribbean.

A full module was seen as most useful where countries do not have funding for other agricultural census. Where funding is available minimum items for a frame with a separate agricultural census was considered the best option.

### **Session 5: Integrated censuses in an integrated survey framework**

This session outlined two approaches to incorporating agriculture into the population and housing census:

- A Limited items to identify agricultural households in the sampling frame and information for improving sample design. Followed by an agricultural census with broad coverage.
- B Identification of cut offs for an agricultural census and of a module of items for households under the cutoffs; followed by an agricultural census with limited coverage for households over the cutoffs.

The major benefit of A minimum items for a frame would be in providing data for the frame for the agricultural census. The data collected during the PHC could also, with the right timing, provide the listing of households for the agricultural census and thus eliminate the need for a separate listing during the agricultural census.

The benefit of B a slightly broader collection for households under the cut-offs would not only provide data for the frame but also data necessary for rural policy, food security and poverty monitoring which is not currently available. This would give a more complete coverage of the rural farm households than currently available with the agricultural census.

This approach would also allow the agricultural census to focus only on the percentage of farms with significant agriculture, thus reducing the extent of the data collection with substantial cost savings.

It was noted that many countries already collect agricultural information, particularly in the visitation record, but the data items are not the best for the frame. In addition, there have been problems with the data collection and the data was not reliable. As a result the data collected was not suitable for use for the frame for agricultural surveys, or the data is often not used at all. The workshop provided advice on how to improve the quality of the data collected.

### Discussion

Countries expressed a view that the full module discussed in session 5 would be very heavy for the PHC. Indeed only a few countries in other regions such as the Pacific collect a full module, and usually the costs of transport are very high, making a lengthier collection more acceptable, as only one collection is feasible.

How to identify the cut-offs was discussed - this was already well established in most countries - and lessons can be shared within the sub-region. One specific advice was to combine small ruminants (x numbers of goats, sheep and pigs), rather than base the cut-offs on the separate numbers of each.

It was felt that the use of more limited items would be useful, and would provide savings on the listing for the agricultural census. It would also provide data on urban agriculture.

Countries which had already attempted to collect agriculture data in the PHC discussed some of the issues faced. These were primarily operational and could be solved with better training and organization. It included a lack of time for the preparation work. Another problem was having poor quality enumerators which made training for additional items difficult.

### **Practical B**

During the practical sessions, groups discussed the two approaches. Groups 1 and 3 discussed the collection of limited items for the frame; and Groups 2 and 4 discussed collecting extended items for households under the agricultural census cut-offs.

The approach was thought to be useful particularly the savings for agricultural census listing exercise as the frame of holdings would be available from the PHC census. For countries where other agricultural data collections are limited the approach would provide a valuable opportunity for data collection.

The main savings during the enumeration were noted as the listing would not need to cover the entire country, only those locations with agricultural activities; and if the time between the two censuses was short a fresh listing would not even be necessary.

It was decided that piloting and testing of agricultural questions in household surveys would be a useful exercise in the interim between the workshop and the next PHC.

### **Session 6: Analysis of Linked Data by UNFPA**

The UNFPA presented on suggested tabulations and analyses using the core questionnaire. The presentation covered characterizing farm households, analysis of farm population, and key research questions on poverty monitoring, gender issues pertaining to farm households and older adults in farm households.

### **Session 7: Issues for fieldwork, data processing and logistics for an Integrated Census Programme**

The presentation highlighted the common concepts and definitions and shared field materials that are possible with integrated censuses. Having common household numbers and common person numbers for both censuses enabled a much wider range of tabulations and possibilities for analysis, as the data collected in both censuses could then be linked.

However, this is feasible only if the two censuses are conducted at the same time or in very short succession. However, at a higher level the use of common EAs can also provide benefits.

## **6.0 Country Presentations**

Countries presenting were those who had recently completed an agriculture census or had other agricultural statistics data collections, namely: Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Saint Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

The country presentations highlighted that a lot of agricultural data is already being collected in the visitation records, but that this does not always cover the items needed by the Ministries.

Discussion came up on the size criteria for defining the holding. It was agreed that this was country specific but that collection of data for households under the cut-offs for the census of agriculture was seen as useful. Country presentations highlighted their definitions of the cut-offs and the discussion clarified how many criteria had to be met in order to qualify.

In Trinidad and Grenada agriculture questions were already included in the visitation record of the PHC. However, the data was not useable primarily due to under coverage. Some reasons were inadequate training and lack of importance placed on the module which lead to enumerators skipping the module or not enumerating it very well. The reasons for this would need to be addressed in any further tests.

The timing of linked censuses was raised. It was felt that unless conducted in short succession it could be difficult to find the sampled household, particularly if the enumerator was different due to movement of households and also the enumerators having different routes through the area.

In some cases, confidentiality restrictions need to be addressed in order to get the name and addresses of individuals from the PHC census.

## 7.0 Country Feedback

Countries expressed the view that integrated censuses are a very good idea, particularly the approach of a module for the frame or for collecting data for countries under the cut-offs. Most benefit would accrue to countries with limited funding for separate agricultural census and which do not currently have a strong system of agricultural statistics. Countries which had most agriculture production by backyard farmers were also strongly supportive. Integration was seen as necessary to get the data needed for improving food security. The benefits for reduction of costs were realized. The examples from other countries that good quality agricultural information could be collected in either the visitation record or questionnaire of the PHC was reassuring.

The region has recently completed its 2010 round of PHC censuses and the next round would not be for the next 10 years. The timing of agricultural censuses in region does not always coincide with the PHC and issues of timing would need to be discussed with the Ministry of Agriculture.

Countries are aware of the additional planning requirements, as the census planning process would need to start earlier and there would need to be good collaboration and coordination of the two censuses as timing issues are crucial.

Countries reiterated that collaboration would need to be strengthened between Ministries of Agriculture and NSOs. The integration of censuses would be initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture but would need the NSO to be brought on board quickly. The role of the Ministry and how to work with the NSO would also need to be clear for successful integration. The NSDS was seen as a catalyst to get Ministries and NSO round the table together. It was requested to have more meetings where NSO and MoA can come together, for instance in the Regional Statistical Committee.

## 8.0 Conclusions

The following conclusions are based on the discussions during the sessions and the comments of participants.

1. It was requested that the Regional Steering Committee of the Global Strategy for Latin America and the Caribbean approach a country or CARICOM Secretariat to represent the sub-region on the RSC.
2. It was suggested that countries test the approach between now and time of the next censuses, including inclusion of agricultural items in sample surveys or during inter-censal population counts.
3. It was suggested that countries discuss mechanisms for collaboration between MoA and NSO before next PHC. Countries to set up a mechanism for collaboration between Ministries and NSO and initiate discussion on integration of censuses.
4. It was suggested that countries raise the issue of including agriculture in the PHC at the Standing Committee for Caribbean Statistics during early preparations for PHC.
5. It was suggested that FAO liaise with UNSD on including more detail on integration of censuses in the 2020 Population Census manuals.
6. It was suggested that regional organizations explore opportunities in existing regional institutional structures for including the needs of agricultural statisticians.
7. FAO was requested to hold further workshop to be held closer to the date of the next round of PHC in the sub-region.

## **Annex 1: List of Participants**

### **ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA**

Gregory BAILEY  
Acting Project Coordinator  
Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Housing and the Environment  
Queen Elizabeth Highway and Independence Avenue, St. John's, Antigua, WI  
Tel.: +1 268 4621213  
Fax: +1 268 4626104  
E-mail: agroject@yahoo.com;

### **BAHAMAS**

Nicole PINDER  
Statistician  
Department of Statistics  
Freeport Office, Grand Bahama  
Tel.: +1 242 351 2783  
Fax: +1 242 352 6120  
E-mail: nicolepinder@bahamas.gov.bs;

### **BARBADOS**

Nicole ST. HILL  
Statistician  
Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Fisheries and Water Resource Management  
Greame Hall, Christ Church  
Tel.: +1 246 434 5041  
Fax: +1 246 420 8444  
E-mail: nst.hill@minagriculture.gov.bb;  
ndsthill@gmail.com;

### **BELIZE**

Phillip TATE  
Agriculture Statistician II  
Ministry of Natural Resources and Agriculture  
H.E. Queen Elizabeth Boulevard, Cohune Walk,  
City of Belmopan, Cayo District, Belize  
Tel.: +1 501 802 2249/2711 ext 113  
Fax: +1 501 822 2333  
E-mail: phillip.tate@agriculture.gov.bz;

### **Miriam WILLOUGHBY**

Census Survey and Administrative Statistics  
Manager  
Statistical Institute of Belize  
P.O. Box 617, Belmopan  
Telephone: +1 501 822 2207/2352  
Fax: +1 501 822 3206  
E-mail: mwilloughby@statisticsbelize.org.bz;

### **DOMINICA**

Prayma CARRETTE  
Chief Statistician  
Central Statistics Office  
Kennedy Avenue, Roseau  
Tel.: +1 767 266 3400  
Fax: +1 767 449 9128  
E-mail: cso@dominica.gov.dm;

Adisa TROTTER  
Agriculture Officer  
Ministry of Agriculture  
19 Street Canefield Roseau Dominica  
Tel.: +1 767 266 3804  
E-mail: aictudoa@gmail.com;

### **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

Mildred MARTINEZ  
National Statistics Office  
Tel.: +1 809 682 7777  
Email: mildred.martinez@one.gob.do;

### **GRENADA**

Rachel JACOB  
Assistant Statistician  
Census and Surveys Unit  
Central Statistical Office, Carenage, St.  
George's, Grenada  
Tel.: +1 473 440 1369  
Fax: +1 473 435 8741  
E-mail: jacobrachel29@gmail.com;

Laverne MAPP  
Planning Officer III, Presently Census Officer  
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries,  
Lands and Environment  
Ministerial Complex, Tanteeen, St. George,  
Grenada  
Tel.: +1 473 440 2708/3083  
Fax: +1 473 440 4191  
E-mail: lamapp2@yahoo.com;

**GUYANA**

Natasha BEERJIT  
Senior Analyst  
Guyana Marketing Corporation  
Ministry of Agriculture's Compound, Regent  
Road and Shiv Chandrapaul, Drive,  
Georgetown, Guyana  
Tel.: +1 592 618 8841/227 4114  
Fax: +1 592 225 7808  
E-mail: nbeerjit@newgmc.com;  
nbeerjit@gmail.com;

Ivor COATES  
Senior Statistician  
National Accounts Division  
Bureau of Statistics  
57 High Street, Kingston, Georgetown, Guyana,  
South America  
Tel.: +1 592 227 1155/684 6527  
Fax: +1 592 226 2036  
E-mail: icoates@statisticsguyana.gov.gy;

**HAITI**

Rideler PHILIUS  
Coordinator Deputee for Agricultural Statistic  
and Computer  
Damien, # 1 National Road, Port-Au-Prince,  
Haiti, W.I. P. O. Box 1441  
Tel.: +1 509 3752 1437/3999 1014  
E-mail: prideler@hotmail.com;  
prideler@yahoo.fr;

**JAMAICA**

Juliet MCCALLA-SMITH  
Senior Statistician  
Census and Demographic Statistics  
Statistical Institute of Jamaica  
7 Cecelio Avenue, Kingston 10  
Tel.: +1 876 9265311 ext 1121  
Fax: + 1 876 9261138  
E-mail: cdss@statinja.gov.jm;

Philone MANTOCK  
Senior Statistician  
Censuses & Demographic Division  
Statistical Institute of Jamaica  
7 Cecelio Avenue, Kingston 10  
Tel.: +1 876 926 5311 ext. 1073  
Fax: +1 876 926 1138  
E-mail: pmantock@statinja.gov.jm;

**MONTSERRAT**

Dyonne DUBERRY  
Data Manager  
Department of Agriculture  
Ministry of Finance & Economic Management  
P.O. Box 272 Brades Montserrat WI.  
Tel.: +1 664 491 3529  
Fax: +1 664 491 8545  
E-mail: duberryd@gov.ms;

Alarice FENTON  
Assistant Statistician  
Statistics Department  
Ministry of Finance & Economic Management  
P.O. Box 272  
Tel.: +1 664 491 3797/2066  
E-mail: fentona@gov.ms;

**SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS**

Melroy HENRY  
Statistical Officer  
Department of Statistics  
Bladen Commercial Development, Basseterre  
Tel.: +1 869 465 2521 ext 1251  
Fax: +1 869 466 7398;  
E-mail: melroyhenry@gmail.com;

Gene KNIGHT  
Senior Project Officer, Policy & Planning Unit  
Ministry of Agriculture, Marine Resources &  
Cooperatives  
Government Headquarters, Church Street,  
Basseterre, St. Kitts and Nevis  
Tel.: +1 869 465 0758  
Fax: +1 869 466 5969  
E-mail: ppuminag@gmail.com;

**SAINT LUCIA**

Edwin ST CATHERINE  
Director of Statistics  
Central Statistical Office  
Chreiki Building, Micoud Street, Castries, Saint  
Lucia  
Tel.: +1 758 453 7670  
Fax: +1 758 451 8254  
E-mail: edwins@stats.gov.lc;

Alicia THOMAS  
Statistical Assistant III  
Ministry of Agriculture, Food Production, Rural  
Development and Fisheries  
5th floor, Stanislaus James Building,  
Waterfront, Castries, Saint Lucia  
Tel.: +1 758 468 4151  
Fax: +1 758 453 6314  
E-mail: alicia.thomas@govt.lc;

#### **SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES**

Berisford Hamuel GEORGE  
Agricultural Planning Officer/Head of the  
Agricultural Planning and Statistics Unit  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Richmond Hill, Kingstown, Saint Vincent and  
the Grenadines  
Tel.: +1 784 526 5171  
Fax: +1 784 457 1688  
E-mail: berisg@gmail.com;

Gatlin ROBERTS  
Chief Statistician/Census Officer  
Statistical Office, Central Planning Division,  
Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning  
Administrative Building, Kingstown, Saint  
Vincent and the Grenadines  
Tel.: +1 784 457 2921  
Fax: +1 784 456 2430  
E-mail: groberts@gov.vc; statssvg@gmail.com;

#### **SURINAME**

Sheila ALDJAH  
Deputy Head  
Department of Agriculture Statistics  
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and  
Fisheries  
J.s. Greenstraat # 200  
Tel.: +1 597 7210065/8606144  
Fax: +1 597 470 518  
E-mail: sm.aldjah@hotmail.com;

Eartha M. GROENFELT  
Manager Census Office  
General Bureau of Statistics  
Klipstenenstraat 5, Paramaribo, Suriname  
Tel.: +1 597 520502  
Fax: +1 597 425004  
E-mail: egroenfelt@yahoo.com;  
egroenfelt@gmail.com;

#### **TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**

Vanessa Hyacinth ASH  
Statistician  
Ministry of Food Production  
Agriculture Data and Information Unit  
Agriculture Planning Division  
Email: vhyacinth.ash@gov.tt;

Dixie Ann DESOUZA  
Systems Analyst I (IT Specialist)  
Census Planning and Management Division  
E-mail: dixieann.desouza@gmail.com;

Roger JUGMOHAN  
Senior Statistician Agriculture  
Head of Agriculture Statistics Division  
E-mail: roger.jugmohan@statistics.gov.tt;

Camille KASSIE  
Statistical Officer III  
Agriculture Statistics Division  
E-mail: camille.kassie@statistics.gov.tt;

Caron LONDON  
Statistical Analyst  
Census Planning and Management Division  
E-mail: caronlondon@yahoo.com;

Claire PHILLIPS  
Principal Statistical Office  
Agriculture Statistics Division  
E-mail: claire.phillips@statistics.gov.tt;

Stephan SAMUEL  
Statistical Assistant II  
Office of the Director of Statistics  
E-mail: stephan.samuell@statistics.gov.tt;

#### **INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES**

##### **Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat**

Barbara ADAMS  
Deputy Programme Manager  
Regional Statistics  
Turkeyen, Greater Georgetown, Guyana  
Tel.: +1 592 222 0001 75 ext. 3209  
E-mail: badams@caricom.org;

**Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**

Veronica BOERO  
Regional Statistician  
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, Santiago, Chile  
Tel.: +56 2 29232284  
E-mail: veronica.boero@fao.org;

Nancy CHIN  
Statistician  
Statistics Division  
FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy  
Tel.: +39 06 570 55567  
E-mail: nancy.chin@fao.org;

David MARSHALL  
Retired Expert/Consultant FAO  
E-mail: a.david.marshall@outlook.com;

**Statistics Canada**

Eric RANCOURT  
Director, International Cooperation Division  
Ottawa, Canada  
E-mail: eric.rancourt@statcan.gc.ca;

**United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**

Ralph HAKKERT  
Population and Development Branch  
Technical Division  
UNFPA, New York  
Tel.: +1 212 297 5270  
E-mail: hakkert@unfpa.org;

## **Annex 2: Agenda**

### **Objective:**

The program attached will run for 3 days, and will focus on training participants on Integrating Population and Housing Censuses with Agricultural Censuses based on the FAO/UNFPA publication and discussion of regional issues relevant to integrating agriculture into Population and Housing Censuses and other surveys in the Caribbean.

### **Each participant must bring the following resources:**

1. A laptop with powerpoint for preparation of presentations during group practicals.
2. For the most recent: a. Population and housing census questionnaire and (listing questionnaire if contains agricultural information); b. Agricultural census; c. National agricultural survey. Please bring the following documents:
  - Final reports;
  - Questionnaires;
  - Methodological Reports.

Participants are expected to read the [Guidelines for linking population and housing censuses with agricultural censuses: with selected country practices](http://www.fao.org/docrep/015/i2680e/i2680e00.htm) prior to the workshop (URL: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/015/i2680e/i2680e00.htm>).

Contacts: [Nancy.Chin@fao.org](mailto:Nancy.Chin@fao.org); [Trang.Nguyen@fao.org](mailto:Trang.Nguyen@fao.org);

Time	Topic	Objectives	
Monday 10 June 2013	8:00	Meet in lobby of the Hyatt Hotel for bus to Carlton Savannah hotel	
	8:30 - 9:00	Registration of participants	
	9:00 - 9:20	Opening Ceremony <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opening remarks CARICOM</li> <li>• Opening remarks FAO</li> </ul>	
	9:20 - 9:30	Objectives of the workshop	
	9:30 - 9:45	Participants Introductions	
	9:45 - 10:45	<b>1. Overview of Regional Statistical Activities and the Global Strategy</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CARICOM: Strengthening Statistical Capacity in Member Countries - An Overview</li> <li>• FAO: The Global Strategy and the Latin America and the Caribbean Implementation Plan of the Global Strategy</li> </ul>	
	10:45 - 11:15	Coffee Break	
	11:15 - 12:15	<b>Discussion Regional Statistical Activities and the Global Strategy</b>	
	12:15 - 13:15	Lunch	
	13:15 - 14:15	<b>2. General Context: Integrating Population and Housing Censuses with Agriculture Censuses</b> Discussion	Rationale for integrated censuses
	14:15 - 15:30	<b>Country presentations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Haiti</li> <li>• Saint Lucia</li> </ul> Feedback and discussion	
	15:30 - 16:00	Coffee Break	
16:00 - 17:00	<b>3. Concepts of Agricultural Censuses</b> Concepts - Discussion	Understanding the main concepts and definitions needed for enumeration of population and housing, and agricultural censuses and how they can be reconciled.	

	Time	Topic	Objectives
Tuesday 11 June 2013	8:00	Meet in lobby of the Hyatt Hotel for bus to Carlton Savannah hotel	
	8:45 - 10:00	<p><b>4. Approaches to integration and full module questionnaire</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data collection approaches for Caribbean country contexts</li> <li>• Questionnaire: Agriculture Module for Population and Housing Censuses</li> <li>• Questionnaire - Practical A - Items and questions for a full agriculture census module in the population and housing census</li> </ul> <p><b>Country presentation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Dominica - agriculture statistics systems</b></li> </ul>	Covers the minimum recommended data items for integrated censuses, region specific items and items for integrated censuses and household income and expenditure surveys. What could be incorporated into the population and housing census and the agricultural census.
	10:00 - 10:30	Coffee Break	
	10:30 - 12:00	Questionnaire – Practical A (cont.)	
	12:00 - 13:00	Lunch	
	13:00 - 15:00	Questionnaire – Practical A (cont.)	
	15:00 - 15:30	Coffee Break	
	15:30 - 17:00	<p><b>Country presentations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Antigua and Barbuda - agriculture census experience</b></li> <li>• <b>Grenada - agriculture census experience</b></li> <li>• <b>Suriname - agriculture census experience</b></li> </ul>	

Time	Topic	Objectives	
Wednesday 12 June 2013	8:00	Meet in lobby of the Hyatt Hotel for bus to Carlton Savannah hotel	
	8:45 - 10:00	<b>5. Integrated censuses in an integrated survey framework</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sampling Frame Presentation</li> <li>• Sampling Frame - Practical B - items and questions for data used in sampling frame</li> </ul>	Covers how the data collected can be used to create efficiencies during the agricultural census collection (including fieldwork issues) and to improve the integrated survey framework for other surveys
	10:00 - 10:30	Coffee Break	
	10:30 - 12:00	Sampling Frame - Practical B (cont.)	
	12:00 - 13:00	Lunch	
	13:00 - 14:15	Sampling Frame - Practical B (cont.)	
	14:15 - 15:00	<b>6. Analysis of linked data by UNFPA</b>	
	15:00 - 15:30	Coffee Break	
	15:30-16:30	<b>7. Issues for fieldwork, data processing and logistics for an Integrated Census Programme</b> <b>Country presentations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Agriculture statistics system - Belize</b></li> <li>• <b>Agriculture Policy Issues - Guyana</b></li> <li>• <b>Agriculture Census and agriculture statistics system - Trinidad &amp; Tobago</b></li> </ul> Discussion	Further use of data collected from integrated censuses for special themes and improving the sample design of surveys
	16:30-17:00	<b>8. Follow up Work:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summary of workshop outputs</li> <li>• Incorporating agriculture statistics into the national statistics programme.</li> </ul>	

#### References

FAO and UNFPA (2012) Guidelines for Linking Population and Housing Censuses with Agricultural Censuses: with selected country practices. Rome, Italy