Agriculture Policy Issues and the implications for Agricultural Data Collection from Population and Housing/Agricultural Censuses, Agricultural Surveys and Administrative Data Sources.

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Guyana
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# Agriculture Policy Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Broad Policy Area</th>
<th>Specific Policy Areas for Agriculture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economic</strong></td>
<td>• Economic Growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Achieve an acceptable level of farm income, Reduce income variability, &amp; Improve competitiveness of the agricultural sector)</td>
<td>• Export Promotion</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Credit Support</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Input Supply</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Social</strong></td>
<td>• Poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Assure provision of safe and high quality food (at fair prices), Assure food security, &amp; Contribute to land distribution)</td>
<td>• Food and Nutrition Security</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Land Reform</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Environment</strong></td>
<td>• Climate Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Protect the natural environment and biodiversity, Preserve cultural landscapes &amp; Contribute to the viability of rural areas)</td>
<td>• Water Management,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Control of weeds, pests and diseases, fertilizer application , and soil fertility,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Land preparation, planting methods, harvesting, and crop suitability for various ecological and climatic zones</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Agriculture Policy Issues in Guyana

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy Area</th>
<th>Policy Issues</th>
<th>Agriculture Data Collection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>Income-Production Competitiveness- Marketing</td>
<td>Production, Prices, Imports, Exports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>Food Security Poverty, Rural Development</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>• Climate Change • Water Management, pests and diseases • land preparation, &amp; planting methods • crop suitability for various ecological and climatic zones</td>
<td>Rainfall levels Pest &amp; Disease Land Use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Coordination Between BoS & MOA

- No formal coordination mechanism
- Good working relationship & collaboration between MoA & BoS
- Agriculture Statistics is compiled and reported under independent data collection system for each commodity within MoA
- Agriculture Statistics is mostly under developed with the exception of GUYSUCO (sugar) and GRDB (rice).
## Data Collection within MoA: Agriculture Sector Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data Requirement</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Responsible Agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Gross Domestic Product (Agriculture component – Rice, Sugar, Other crops, Livestock, Fisheries)</td>
<td>Annual estimates / extrapolations based on indicators from MoA.</td>
<td>Rice - GRDB, Sugar-GUYSUCO, Other crops - GMC, Livestock-GLDA, Fisheries-Fisheries Dept</td>
<td>Bureau of Statistics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2 Crop Production                  | • Area planted and harvested  
• Production  
• Yield  
• Cost of Cultivation          | GRDB  
GUYSUCO  
GMC  
NAREI | MoA                           |
| 3 Livestock Production             | • Livestock (Poultry, Beef, Mutton, Pork)Production  
• Livestock Population  
• Production of Milk and Eggs | GLDA                                                                 | MoA                           |
| 4 Fisheries Production             | • Marine  
• Aquaculture (and inland fisheries) | Fisheries Dept. | MoA                           |
Agricultural Data Collection from Agricultural Surveys.

- Rice – Rice Extension Officers
- Sugar – Estate Supervisor Report & Coops Society
- Livestock – proxy approach
- Other Crops – Ad Hoc Survey (not scientific); currently under revision
- Aquaculture – survey of registered farmers
- Marine fish – ad hoc survey
Example: Sugar - GUYSUCO

GUYSUCO collects the following agriculture information on a daily/weekly basis:

- Rainfall
- Production
- Planting
- Tillage
- Punt Rebotttom
- Irrigated Areas
- Fertilizing Estate - Hectares outstanding to fertilize- plants and rattoons
- Ripener application
- Aerial weed control

The supervisor and foreman for the 6 estates are responsible for collecting the information. The information collected is then inputted by in an electronic system by a clerk, after which it is verified by a senior personnel.
Policy Issues: Agricultural Data Collection from Administrative Data Sources.

- **Imports** – Total Revenue Integrated Processing System (TRIPS), GRA
- **Exports** – TRIPS, GRA; airway bill, Caribbean Airlines; rice (miller) exporters report; GUYSUCO report (sugar);
Policy Issues: Agricultural Data Collection from Population and Housing Census

- Last pop & housing census in 2012
- Census day: 15th September, 2012
- Census period: Sept – Oct 2012
- Pop & Housing Census did not capture any agriculture data.
- the issue of confidentiality and access to information.
Policy Issues: Agricultural Data Collection from Agricultural Censuses:

- Last agri census in 1952 (agriculture census in 1968, however the data was incomplete, thus were not accepted as final)
- Agri Census is very important in evaluating the impact of policy implemented, it gives
  - Sampling frame for M&E data collection
  - Type of policy – type of data required
  - Provide info to assist with development to donors, gov’t, all other stakeholders
Way Forward

• Revision of non-Traditional Crops Data Collection methodology has begun (with assistance from FAO)

• Plans to build frame on Pop & Housing Census household records

• Will implement a phased in approach (for Agriculture Information System) with aim of conducting an Agriculture Census

• MoA plans to establish a M&E Unit for Agriculture Sector which will have a statistics function