



FAO STATISTICAL PROGRAMME OF WORK

2012/13

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PART I

List of Acronyms

AGA	Livestock Division
AGAL	Livestock Information, Sector Analysis and Policy Branch
AGN	Nutrition Division
AOAD	Arab Organization for Agricultural Development
CCAMLR	Commission on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
CECAF	Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIO	Chief Information Officer Division
CIRAD	Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche
COMTRADE	UN Commodity Trade Statistics database
CountrySTAT	Web-based information technology system for food and agriculture statistics at the national and subnational levels
CPC	Central Product Classification
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CWP	Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DAD-IS	Domestic Animal Diversity Information System
DCI	Dublin Core Initiative
DDI	Data Documentation Initiative
DES	Dietary Energy Supply
EAC	East African Community
ESS	Statistics Division
EST	Trade and Markets Division
ESW	Gender, Equity and Rural Employment Division
EU	European Union
EUROSTAT	Statistical Office of the European Communities
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAOSTAT	Corporate Database for Substantive Statistical Data (FAO)
FBS	Food Balance Sheet
FCL	FAOSTAT Commodity List
FI	FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department
FIPS	Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics and Information Service
FISHSTAT	Fisheries Statistical working system
FGD	Focused Group Discussions
FO	FAO Forestry Department
FOIM	Forest Assessment and Reporting Service
FRA	Forest Resource Assessment
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit- Somalia
FS	Food Security
FSS	Food Security Statistics
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
GDD	Gender Disaggregated Data
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GIEWS	Global Information and Early Warning System
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GLIMS	Global Livestock Impact Mapping System
GLIPHA	Global Livestock Production and Health Atlas
GPS	Geo Positioning System
HEA	Household Economy Approach
HH	Household

HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HS	Harmonized System
IAEG	Inter-Agency and Expert Group
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IDWG	Inter-Departmental Working Group
IEE	Independent External Evaluation of FAO
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
IFDC	International Food Data Conference
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IHSN	International Household Survey Network
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INFOODS	International Network of Food Data Systems
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
ISO	International Sugar Organization
IT	Information Technology
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
IWC	International Whaling Commission
JRC	Joint Research Centre
LCML	Land Cover Meta Language
LCU	Local Currency Units
LIFDC	Low-Income Food-Deficit Country
MDER	Minimum Dietary Energy Requirements
MOP	Muriate Of Potash
NHS	National Household Surveys
NRC	Climate, Energy and Tenure Division (FAO)
NRL	Land and Water Division (FAO)
NRLA	Land Tenure and Management Unit (FAO)
NRLW	Water Development and Management Unit (FAO)
NSDS	National Strategic Development Plan
NSO	National Statistical Office
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century
PDA	Personal Digital Assistant
RECOFI	Regional Commission for Fisheries
SCWG	Statistical Coordination Working Group
SDMX	Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange
SEAFO	Southeast Atlantic Fisheries Organization
SLC	Standard Local Currency
SOFA	The State of Food and Agriculture
SOFI	The State of Food Insecurity
SOFIA	The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture
SPSC	Statistical Programme Steering Committee
SUA	Supply/Utilization Accounts
TSP	Triple Superphosphate
UN	United Nations
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
WCA	World Programme for Census of Agriculture
WFP	World Food Programme
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development

Preface

This is the abbreviated version of the second consolidated FAO Statistical Programme of Work. It has been created following a recommendation by the FAO Statistics Programme Steering Committee and is intended for both internal and external users. The document provides an overview of all ongoing main statistical activities, as well as those planned for the biennium 2012/13, carried out by the Statistics Division and all other FAO Divisions active in the field of statistics.

The Statistical Programme of Work also sets out the objectives and priorities which should be realized during the biennium, in particular as concerns implementing the recommendation of the 2008 Independent Evaluation of FAO's Work in Statistics as well as the priorities established by the Management Teams of FAO Departments in the area of statistics. To this end, important work will focus on reinforcing the internal FAO institutional and infrastructural setup for statistics with the view to getting more efficient tools to carry out statistical activities, improving the quality of FAO statistical products and their dissemination, increasing the availability of statistics on the website, developing new publications and databases, establishing better cooperation with other international organizations, and fostering a policy dialogue with national statistical authorities in member countries. In this context I wish to draw particular attention to the international programme the "Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics" which is led by FAO.

Among the tools for achieving the above is the creation of the Statistics Programme Steering Committee (SPSC) and the Statistical Coordination Working Group (SCWG) as was recommended by the Independent Evaluation. These bodies have already initiated important work for enhancing coordination and harmonization of FAO's decentralized statistical activities. In this context the continued work on creating a FAO Statistical Data Warehouse is at the forefront, and the substantive achievement of this work is envisaged during the 2012/13 biennium.

The FAO Statistical Programme of Work has stakeholders worldwide, both as providers and users of its statistical data, and as clients of its technical services. It presents the organization's operational activities according to the different statistical categories and domains. For each programme area it can identify the various project directions and methods of work, project duration, expected outputs, resources and partners, and the planned conferences and workshops. The Programme of Work is therefore an important tool for improving internal transparency and coordination, as well as external visibility of the total FAO Statistical System. As FAO extensively cooperates with other international organizations, it is also a useful instrument in order to achieve effective coordination, avoiding duplication in meetings, data collection and methodological work, and stimulating joint efforts among international organizations in many areas.

Pietro Gennari
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Statistics Division (ESS)

I. Introduction

FAO's mandate in statistics

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, the FAO has endeavored 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 has been an important priority. A second, and no less critical priority, has been to enhance the capacity of national governments to develop and strengthen their statistical systems. This represents a great challenge to the organization as many countries do not have a strong statistical infrastructure. FAO's work on statistical capacity building will therefore give, "*considerably greater priority to the provision of basic data and statistics*" as recommended by the Independent External Evaluation (IEE) of FAO, and at the same time, ensure that all statistical activities will heavily involve users.

Another area of priority for FAO is to develop Corporate Statistical Norms, Standards and Principles for its statistical systems, based on:

- The UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics as well as the specific recommendations by the UNSC;
- International agreed standards, e.g. SDMX, and international statistical classification schemes, including the processes of (i) mappings from old to new classification schemes, (ii) mappings from other standard classification schemes, and (iii) documented policies addressing how to re-classify existing time series in a consistent manner. It will also include a FAO Data Quality Framework which is in line with what other international organizations have implemented and a FAO metadata standard, based on SDMX.
- The principle of using official statistics from countries already collected by other international organizations, as far as possible;
- The principle that official data supplied by countries must always be traceable whether they have been manipulated or not. Furthermore, that all imputations, estimations and transformations must be uniquely documented and visible to the user.
- The approach that every effort should be made to:
 - a) reduce the response burden of countries,
 - b) improve the efficiency in data collection through web harvesting, exchange of data between international and national organizations,
 - c) critically review all the existing data series – are they relevant? are they user driven? are they of sufficiently good quality? if not, can quality with reasonable resources be improved? – if not, consider whether the data series should be deleted thereby freeing up resources for more urgent work and
 - d) reduce, when called for, the frequency of data collection - for stable data series which do not change much from one year to another data collection could possibly be done every three years instead of annually.

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. Major producers of statistical data are the Statistics Division (ESS); the Forest Assessment and Reporting Service (FOIM), the Statistics and Information Service (FIPS) of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, the Land Tenure and Management Unit (NRLA), the Water Development and Management Unit (NRLW), ESW for gender disaggregated data collection and analysis, NRCE for remote data gathering and AGAL for livestock data analysis. The Trade and Markets Division (EST) has a long tradition in statistical analysis of selected internationally traded commodities, the Livestock Division (AGA) maintains an extensive collection of livestock statistics in its Global Livestock Production and Health Atlas (GLIPHA), while the Nutrition Division (AGN) produces analytical statistics on nutritional indicators on a regular basis. The Information Technology Division (CIO) provides the necessary IT expertise and services for the FAO Statistical System.

FAO's role in providing data on food production, markets and risks of food insecurity for early warning and forecasting purposes at regional, national and sub-national levels is another area, with statistical data being collected, processed and disseminated by FAO programmes such as the Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS).

Issues such as agro-environmental degradation, climate change, biological diversity, rising food prices, and poverty and hunger alleviation, are not simply individual country issues, but global issues. Addressing these issues will demand a very different approach to the way statistics are collected/generated, disseminated, and shared among international organizations, research institutes, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and national governments.

Regional FAO statisticians and FAO Country Representatives increasingly play an important role in the statistical development and reporting activities between FAO and member countries. This involves, among other things, communication and feedback with countries on statistical reporting and/or capacity building, channeling questionnaires to appropriate Ministries/NSOs and verifying full completion of the questionnaire prior to transmission to FAO Headquarters. At the regional level, the Regional Statisticians are a critical link in an environment of heightened priority for statistics within the FAO Programme, and key players in the re-orientation of the ESS approach of offering increased services to member countries.

One of the major roles is to be that of facilitator, mobilizing knowledge and resources from within FAO and other organizations and channeling it to member countries. A second major role, for which more field presence will be needed, is to provide support for in-country capacity building, either through coordination of short term missions by experts in a particular field (e.g. agricultural censuses), or more long-term activities, funded through voluntary contributions, to assist the country in improving their national statistical system.

A recent development in some regional offices is the integration of statistical and analytical work in order to provide evidence-based advice on issues ranging from the impact of high food prices to monitoring food insecurity at the regional level.

FAO's global role

FAO is recognized as having a fundamental global role in providing food and agriculture statistics as well as technical assistance services. More than 90% of the respondents to a questionnaire to the national statistical offices (NSOs), undertaken by the 2008 Independent Evaluation of FAO's Statistical System, consider FAO the "best source of global statistics" for food and agriculture and the "organization with the best knowledge and experience to provide technical support and advice on matters relating to the collection of agricultural, forestry, and fisheries statistics". While at the same time 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.

Many institutions provide agricultural, forestry and fisheries data, including universities, the industry, private organizations and national governments. None, however, provide global statistics in such a wide range of areas as FAO. Heavy use is made of FAO databases internally to produce policy analysis, "state of the art" publications, and projections. FAO's global statistics are quoted continuously. They are also extensively used externally in global analysis by academics, research institutions, governments, International Organizations, the private sector and NGOs.

Coordination of FAOs statistical activities

A decentralized statistical system such as that of FAO requires a structured system of governance, management, and coordination focused on the development of a Corporate Strategy, a process for setting priorities across the Statistical System, and a coordinating mechanism for monitoring implementation of the Strategy. Again following the recommendations of the 2008 Independent Evaluation, a Statistics Programme Steering Committee (SPSC), was established as the overarching governing body for the FAO Statistics Programme. A Statistics Coordination Working Group (SCWG) was also set up.

The SCWG, with representation from each of the statistics and data systems units, meets on a regular basis to exchange information on statistical and data gathering activities across the Organization and to coordinate potential joint efforts in technical support, questionnaire development, and the harmonization of standards, classifications, methodology, and quality of information.

Coordination of Information System Development and Data Management activities

As highlighted in the Root and Branch Review and the Internal Audit reports on FAOSTAT and IT Governance, a major Organizational Objective within the biennium is to set up the work on achieving a significant de-duplication and de-fragmentation of information system solutions and data among the various departmental systems. The development of an over-arching Information System and Data Architecture will provide the framework for developing systems and data sets that are better integrated, with improved flexibility and that are more sustainable.

Like other information systems initiatives all statistical information systems will be set up in accordance with the IT governance process which is distinct from the statistical governance process. In response to the Root and Branch Review, ODG Review and Internal Audit recommendations the IT governance process will be further strengthened in this biennium.

The following CapEx projects, coordinated by CIO and foreseen in the Medium Term Plan 2010-2013 and Programme of Work and Budget 2012-13 are extremely relevant:

- Corporate Data Repository for Technical Information - Improved data availability, sharing and integration of the interdisciplinary substantive quantitative data of the Organization and the rapid delivery of applications through the establishment of a reliable, robust, secure and scalable organizational corporate data repository and associated data.fao.org portal.
- FAO Statistics Data Warehouse - Improved availability, integration and quality of time series statistical information within the Organization through the establishment of a data warehouse for time series statistics within the corporate technical data repository which will greatly facilitate access for external users.
- Time Series Statistical Working System - Improve the collection and processing of national time series statistics by coordinating the development of a corporate quality frame work for agriculture, forestry and fisheries statistics; and implementation of a statistical working system for ESS that supports the framework. This project will also take over support of FAOSTAT Temporary in 2012.

Partnerships and cooperation with other international organizations

In the area of statistics, FAO collaborates and partners with many other organizations. For example, ESS made a significant contribution to the agricultural statistics community in the work it did to develop an expanded list of agriculture commodities for international production and trade classification system, which will form the basis for negotiations on new versions of CPC and HS classifications, endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission and WCO.

Such collaboration and long-term partnerships are particularly important for fishery statistics for which FAO coordinates its statistical programme with the 14 regional and other fishery organizations. For forestry, FAO is involved in a long-term beneficial partnership with other organizations (DG-Eurostat, ITTO, UNECE) for the collection of statistics through a Joint Questionnaire. Another successful partnership in data collection in which FAO plays an important role concerns international agricultural (fisheries, forestry) product trade statistics for the COMTRADE database, produced jointly with UNSD, DG-Eurostat and OECD. These are examples of long-term beneficial partnerships where all parties gain, including reduced response burden for member countries. They are also examples of FAO visibility in the international statistics community, particularly at the working level.

FAO also has important partnerships with PARIS21, the African Development Bank as well as with advanced national statistical offices for joint efforts in statistical capacity building in developing countries.

Together with the World Bank and other partner organizations, the FAO has made a substantive contribution to the development and implementation of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics.

II. Summary of FAO statistical activities by departments and divisions

Core statistical activities

FAO's statistical activities span over a very wide range of subject areas, not only in the obvious areas of agriculture, forestry and fisheries but also in land and water use, climate, environment, population, gender, nutrition, poverty, rural development, education, health (for both humans and animals) and many other areas.

FAO is recognized as a global leader in statistics on agriculture, fishery, aquaculture, forestry, land and water use and resources as well as in several related areas, providing competent and comprehensive statistical services to member countries.

Brief summary of activities by FAO Divisions and Departments

Each of FAO's main statistical activities is summarized below in one or two paragraphs. Detailed descriptions of each activity can be found in Part II of the full version of the Statistical Programme of Work.

For the sake of ease of reference and overview, further summaries of the FAO statistical activities, with some of their main characteristics, are shown in table format. A full explanation and the tables themselves are included in Annex 1.

Inter-departmental statistical activities

Based on the recommendations of the 2008 Independent Evaluation of FAO's Role and Work in Statistics, ESS has taken the lead for setting a participatory process to establish a governance mechanism to ensure the efficient functioning of the FAO statistical system.

A *Statistical Programme Steering Committee (SPSC)* and a *Statistics Coordination Working Group (SCWG)* were created at director level and at operational level, respectively, to promote inter-divisional cooperation and coordination, as well as consistency in statistical practices and development across FAO. ESS provides the Secretariat of the two groups which include 16 divisions from 8 different departments.

The SCWG implements strategic orientation and priorities through smaller Task Teams. Operational Task Teams in 2012-2013 will set up and monitor the FAO Statistics Program of Work, focusing on:

- developing, jointly with the CIO Division, a corporate Statistical Data Warehouse to give access to all FAO statistical databases and datasets from one source,
- implementing, jointly with the CIO Division, a new Working System for FAOSTAT datasets,
- developing a Metadata Template that divisions will progressively adopt in view of the necessary metadata standardization for the Data Warehouse;
- implementing the Statistical Standards endorsed by the SCWG;
- preparing additional sets of Statistical Standards;
- coordinating and harmonizing classifications used by FAO and aligning them with international classification systems; implementing CPC ver.2 in ESS;
- setting up pilot case-studies in order to identify overlapping activities or duplicated series and optimizing the related processes;
- identifying clusters of data cubes from the inventory of FAO datasets; and
- arranging for centralized and unique downloads of data from international organizations.

Agriculture and consumer protection department (AG)

ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND HEALTH DIVISION (AGA)

Domestic animal diversity. The Global Databank for Animal Genetic Resources builds the backbone of the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System - DAD-IS. It currently contains data from 182 countries and 37 species. The total number of mammalian national breed populations recorded in October 2010 was 10507. Currently data can be continuously entered into the system by 160 National Coordinators (March 2012). FAO encourages annual entry of population data of national breed populations.

Global livestock impact mapping system (GLIMS). With a view to making reliable and detailed information on the livestock sector available for planning, monitoring and impact assessment AGA has, , developed the Global Livestock Impact Mapping System (GLIMS) over the last 5-6 years. It provides a repository for sub-national data pertaining to the livestock sector, and produces and distributes a number of public products through various channels and formats.

Programme for the collection, analysis and dissemination of household-level agricultural data, with a focus on livestock. Limited household-related data are available at livestock level, which prevents understanding of the role of livestock in the household economy, and hence the formulation of efficient and equitable programmes in the sector. The project aims to enhance the quantity/quality of livestock-related data collected through living standard measurement surveys. The project will produce two major outputs. A sourcebook on livestock data collection and analysis and an advocacy document on livestock sector development.

The EMPRES Global Animal Disease Information System (EMPRES-i) is a specialized web-based application to support veterinary services and related organizations by access to regional and global disease information facilitating analysis. It aims to clarify disease events worldwide, receiving information 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. This wide breadth of information gathering ensures a constant high level of awareness regarding the presence, or emergence of, transboundary animal diseases and zoonoses globally.

PLANT PRODUCTION AND PROTECTION DIVISION (AGP)

Compilation of major fertilizer prices Major fertilizer prices (international f.o.b. price of Diammonium phosphate (DAP), Muriate of potash (MOP), Triple superphosphate (TSP) and urea fertilizers) are compiled from data published in Fertilizer Market Bulletin and Fertilizer Week (as this is legally prohibited, these data are for internal use only).

Annual World Fertilizer Outlook. Contains 5-year forecast of global fertilizer N-P-K supply and demand; the breakdown is done by continents and sub-continent.

NUTRITION & CONSUMER PROTECTION DIVISION (AGN)

Collection and compilation of compositional data of foods for the Analytical Food Composition Database and the Food Composition Database for Biodiversity. Compositional data of foods (mainly nutrients and phyto-chemicals) are collected and compiled from international scientific literature. The data are compiled according to international standards in an adapted version of the FAO/INFOODS Compilation Tool version 1.2.1. These analytical data are compiled into two databases: the *Analytical Food Composition Database* (not yet published) and the *Food Composition Database for Biodiversity* (published since 2010), which contains data for foods counting for biodiversity as defined in the Report of the Expert Consultation on Nutrition Indicators for Biodiversity.

Production of guidelines and standards for Food Composition Data. In 2012 three FAO/INFOODS Guidelines are to be published. This activity also includes methodology to attribute nutrient values to SUAs together with international default tables and regional tables. It aims to improve the quality of nutrient supply data from FAOSTAT and to allow ESS to take country-specific consumption and composition patterns into account.

Evaluation of food components. The range of food components are evaluated in certain food groups and in relation to each other. The results are to be published in scientific literature.

International Food Data Conference (IFDC) and International Conference on Diet and Activity Methods (ICDAM). The latter, which takes place at FAO in Rome in May 2012, deals with advances in methodologies in dietary data assessment and of physical activities. The International Food Data Conference (IFDC), focusing on advances in food composition, takes place in Granada, Spain, in 2013.

Information Technology Division (CIO)

KNOWLEDGE INFORMATION SYSTEMS (CIOK)

Statistical data warehouse project. The project will establish a sustainable statistical data warehouse to house all the published substantive statistics of the FAO in a convenient and easy to use format for data providers and consumers alike. By making statistical data more accessible, the data warehouse will facilitate improved governance, standardization, harmonization and compliance of statistics.

Statistical working system project. The project aims to improve the collection, processing and analysis of officially reported national time series statistics by coordinating the development of relevant statistical guidelines and methods for dealing correctly and efficiently with officially reported national time series statistics, and by delivering a statistical working system for ESS that supports the above guidelines and methods whilst minimizing development and support costs and maximizing synergy with other IS activities.

Economic and social development department (ES)

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS DIVISION (ESA)

Global Perspective Studies. Long range projections for agricultural commodity supply and demand are constructed for the purpose of strategic planning for the Organization. National and geo-referenced data are collected from many sources and standardized and converted to conform to the commodity classification used in “World Agriculture: Towards 2050” (AT2050) models and studies. The data (including expert judgment) and projections are submitted to technical experts in nearly all technical divisions within FAO for validation.

Rural income generating activities (RIGA) project. The RIGA project has developed a comprehensive methodology to produce cross-country comparable income aggregates and household characteristic variables, using multi-topic household surveys such as living standards measurement study (LSMS) surveys from developing countries.

Nutrition

Nutrition surveys. 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 then conducted on the sample to give an estimate of the malnutrition prevalence in the wider population.

Meta Analysis. This activity aims at providing empirical evidence through analysis and identification of associations between nutrition indicators other indicators relating to public health, care practices and food security. Meta analysis involves combining data sets collected in the period 2001-2010 and calculating effect sizes to determine and explain the relationships between nutrition indicators and its determinants e.g. morbidity, food security etc.

Country projects

Rural food security rapid assessments covering the agriculture and livestock sectors. Rapid Food Security Assessments are conducted in all rural districts in the country to assess seasonal sectoral 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) is the driving principle in estimating indicators. Analysis is conducted on the responses from the FGDs to give an estimate of food access and food gap needs in the wider population.

Urban and internally displaced persons (IDPs); food security surveys; urban Food security rapid assessments. Household IDP food security surveys and household urban food security surveys are conducted among the urban population in major urban cities in Northern Somalia and Mogadishu. Analysis is then conducted on the sample to give an estimate of food access and food gap needs in the wider population.

Market price monitoring system. The market information system of the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (Somalia) primarily includes retail and wholesale market prices at two distinct levels; main urban markets and rural markets/ rural towns. Secondary data on fish, cereal and livestock exports and other commodities imports through Mogadishu, Berbera and Bosaso Ports are also monitored on a monthly basis.

Data analysis training (Statistics, SPSS, Excel). Partner agencies, Government focal points and FAO Somali field staff are equipped with skills in (i) conducting statistical data analysis and management using different spreadsheets and programs e.g. EPI-Info, SPSS and Excel; (ii) conducting statistical analysis of food security data and using IPC for food security classification; and (iii) interpreting food security data and writing reports.

SMART methodology data analysis training. Partner agencies, university students and FAO Somali field staff are equipped with skills in (i) conducting nutrition surveys using SMART methodology; (ii) data analysis of nutrition data; and (iii) interpreting nutrition data and writing reports.

Market integration and food price index study. The study aims to use law of one price by examining the level of horizontal integration in cereal markets of Somalia, in order to determine how fast prices are transmitted in different markets; reviewing the current CPI (methodology) and revising accordingly.

STATISTICS DIVISION (ESS)

Production and trade

Agricultural production. The collection of production data for crops, livestock, livestock products and processed products, expressed in FAO classification and CPC. Data are available for area, production, stocks, feed and seed for the period 1961-2011. Collaboration with EUROSTAT on production data exchange was initiated in 2011.

International merchandise trade of food and agriculture products. Annual trade statistics, quantity and values, by HS 6, 8, 10, 12 digit codes and by partners. Trade data is disseminated on the internal website by original country HS code, and by FCL code on the external website. About 120 countries report annual trade data to FAO and UNSD; the reported data are exchanged via file transfer protocol (FTP) between both organizations.

Analysis of the quality of trade statistics, trade aggregates and trade indices calculation. Various analytical tools are used to identify the outliers, validity of reported and estimated data etc. The main result expected is the increased quality of data disseminated.

CountryStat

CountrySTAT. CountrySTAT is a web-based information technology system for food and agriculture statistics at the national and sub-national levels. It provides decision makers with access to statistics across thematic areas such as production, prices, trade and consumption. This supports analysis, informed policy making and monitoring with the goal of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger. Fertilizer statistics are among the 14 core databases maintained by CountrySTAT national programmes.

Data are collected for production, trade, prices, land use, population, labor, fertilizers, pesticides, machinery, forestry, fisheries and water.

The CountrySTAT project also focuses on statistical capacity building.

SUA-FBS

Supply utilization accounts and food balance sheets. 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.

Reconceptualization of SUA/FBS methodologies. 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 trade balancing, allocation of domestic supplies and measuring stock levels. The other area of intervention concerns data collection using data harvesting technologies.

Regional Workshops on Data collection, processing and dissemination of production, trade and SUA/FBS statistics. The Regional workshops will focus on

- FAO methodology on food and agriculture statistics;
- Data collection of production and trade statistics;
- Data processing, validation and imputation of production and trade statistics;
- SUA/FBS methodology and compilation.

Expected outputs of the workshops are:

- Implementation of FAO methodology and other international standard at the country level;
- Increased response rate to the production questionnaire and trade data requests;
- Increased quality of production and trade statistics;
- Increased country capacity on food and agriculture statistics.

Investments, capital stock and land

Agricultural investment: machinery and equipment. The collection of selected agricultural machinery equipment data on quantity in use, and imports and exports in values and quantities. Items are defined according to the International Harmonized Coding System (HS).

Capital stock in agriculture. The Capital Stock in Agriculture database is developed using the FAO Statistics Division physical data on livestock, machinery, irrigated land and land under permanent crops for assessing the total investment in agriculture by country. The average prices for the year 2005 have been used as a base to aggregate capital stock in agriculture. The source for the basic capital stock datasets are the annual questionnaires on livestock, machinery, and land and irrigation.

Gross and net capital stock, at constant 2005 prices, are measured for the following categories of capital: land development, livestock (fixed assets and inventory), machinery & equipment, plantation crops, structures for livestock, and total capital stock.

Land use. The collection of information on the different land use categories related to: (i) land use and irrigation (ii) land-use change (iii) land use – plantations – permanent crops and forest area (iv) land prices – for purchase and rental of land and irrigation charges and (v) related metadata. The target audience is researchers, academia, international organizations, private sector, farmers' organizations etc.

Population

Agricultural population estimates. The estimation of agricultural population data sets and integration into other compiled population estimates from ILO and the UN Population Division. The coverage is all the countries in the world and it is made available to the general public.

Fertilizers and pesticides

Production, trade, use and consumption of fertilizers. The dataset on Fertilizers covers production, trade, non fertilizer use, consumption and metadata for the major plant nutrients: nitrogen (N), phosphates (P₂O₅), potash (K₂O). The fertilizer statistics data are received from countries in fertilizer product format and are converted to nutrient format and summary totals are calculated for: production, imports, exports, non-fertilizer use and consumption. The fertilizer dataset contains summary data from 2002 onwards.

Pesticides consumption. Information on the use of pesticides in agriculture for major groups (insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, plant growth regulators and rodenticides). This classification is based on the cooperation between EUROSTAT and FAO (and other International Agencies dealing with plant protection products). The target audience is researchers, academia, international organizations, private sector, farmers' organizations etc. The information is provided on the use for 46 different categories of pesticides.

Pesticides trade. Information on the use of pesticides in agriculture for major groups (insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, plant growth regulators and rodenticides). This classification is based on the cooperation between EUROSTAT and FAO (and other international agencies dealing with plant protection products). In addition, the monitoring of 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.

Agri-environmental statistics

Agriculture and environmental statistics: land use, pesticides consumption, fertilizers, agri-environmental indicators. This activity covers:

- **Land use:** The collection of information on the different land use categories related to: (i) land use and irrigation (ii) land use – plantations – permanent crops and forest area (iii) land prices – for purchase and rental of land and irrigation charges and (iv) related metadata.
- **Pesticides consumption:** Information on the use of pesticides in agriculture for major groups (insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, plant growth regulators and rodenticides). This classification is based on the cooperation between EUROSTAT and FAO (and other international agencies dealing with plant protection products).
- **Fertilisers:** Information on production, domestic availability, utilization, prices and metadata for the major plant nutrients: nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K).

Agri-Environmental Indicators: The FAO collaborates with OECD and Eurostat in the development, convergence and production of agri-environmental statistics and indicators for agriculture across countries in terms of environmental themes: soil, water, air, biodiversity, farm management and agricultural inputs.

Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions and Mitigation Potentials in Agriculture (MAGHG). A global database of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the agriculture and forestry sectors, within FAOSTAT. Data cover the period 1990-present for all FAOSTAT countries. The database is comprised of three major data components: (i) activity data (e.g., livestock numbers; fertilizer application; manure management; land use etc.); (ii) GHG emission factors; and (iii) GHG emission values. Activity data are derived from FAOSTAT; emission factors are derived from those specified by Guidelines of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Emissions are computed as the product of activity data times emission factor.

Capacity Building for Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions and Mitigation Potentials in Agriculture (MAGHG). Developing countries are provided with the ability to more easily compile and report the annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of their agriculture sectors, in compliance with IPCC guidelines and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) climate policy requirements. Currently, developing countries report their GHG emissions within their UNFCCC National Communications, at irregular intervals. A few countries have never reported, while most developing countries have reported typically two-three times since 1990. As a result, there is currently no coherent, regularly updated, global database of GHG emissions from agriculture for all countries and years since 1990. Using annual data from FAOSTAT, this project will build a database and update it yearly, which will be used for global, regional and country level analysis.

Analytical reports for countries' GHG emission profiles will be produced, including trends, based on datasets in FAOSTAT.

Hosted by FAO, training workshops on GHG data collection/reporting will be organized in September in Vietnam, prior and attached to the Asia and Pacific Commission on Agriculture Statistics (APCAS). The expected output from the workshops are improved GHG emission reporting for specific categories, including

emissions from fertilizer use (inorganic and manure); livestock (enteric fermentation and waste management); and land use change.

Price statistics

Producer prices and indices. Data on producer prices or prices received by farmers for primary crops, live animal weight and livestock primary products as collected at the point of initial sale (prices paid at the farm-gate). Data are provided for over 130 countries and for some 200 commodities, representing over 97 percent of the world's value of gross agricultural production (at 2004-2006 International Dollar Prices).

Indices of agricultural producer prices (2004-2006=100) average annual change over time in the selling prices received by farmers (prices at the farm-gate or at the first point of sale) are provided. Annual data are given for over 80 countries. The two categories of producer price indices available in FAOSTAT comprise: agriculture producer price index; and single item indices.

Consumer price indices and food price indices. Monthly and annual information on food and agricultural prices for better monitoring and analysis of market trends and the key value-chain from producers to end consumers.

The Statistics Division collects monthly (or quarterly) "food and non-alcoholic beverages consumer price indices", labeled Consumer Prices, Food Indices (2000=100) that measure changes over time in the prices of food that households acquire, use or pay for consumption. These are sub-indices of "all items consumer price indices", labeled Consumer Prices, General Indices (2000=100), which also disseminated on FAOSTAT.

Government expenditures and development assistance to agriculture

Government expenditure in agriculture: collection, validation and dissemination of updated, government expenditure statistics. 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 to agriculture and rural development by African countries, as well as for assessing investments in agricultural and rural development. FAO and IMF undertake joint data collection.

Official Development Assistance (ODA) for Agriculture. The Official Development Assistance (ODA) covers information on commitments from the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), OPEC (bilateral and multilateral), the World Bank, the Asian Regional Development Bank, the African Regional Development Bank, UNDP, FAO, CGIAR and IFAD. The term "agriculture" is used in broad sense to cover agriculture, forestry, fisheries, land & water, agro-industries, environment, manufacturing of agricultural inputs & machineries, regional & river development and rural development.

Census

Collection, standardization, summarization of data and metadata from reports of agricultural censuses undertaken by countries. All countries having undertaken an agricultural census during a specific round of the World Census of Agriculture (WCA) are covered. Target users are agricultural census professionals and economists. Variables relate to the structure of agriculture and change from country to country.

Concept note for the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020. Preparation of the concept note for the strategic vision on agricultural censuses during the 2020 round (2016-2025) of the World Census of Agriculture (WCA). The target clients will be the staff of agencies in countries responsible for conducting agricultural censuses and surveys.

Projects on supporting agricultural censuses in various countries. These projects provide technical guidance and quality assurance to prepare for and conduct agricultural censuses and surveys. The activity also includes 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.

Workshops on IHSN-Census and Micro data Toolkit. Two regional workshops on international household survey network (IHSN)-census will be held:

- Caribbean: Port of Spain, Trinidad 5-9 March 2012; 22 participants in 10 countries.
- Latin America: 2012, participants, countries and location to be decided.

The workshops will be hosted by Paris21/IHSN and FAO will provide participants with training on the documentation, archiving and dissemination of agriculture census and survey (micro) data, based on the data documentation initiative (DDI) and Dublin Core Initiative (DCI) standards for documentation.

Gender

Dissemination of gender disaggregated food security statistics. The activity aims to reanalyse a number of national household surveys (NHS) to disaggregate a set of food security (FS) indicators by gender-sensitive grouping variables. The main goal is to develop and disseminate a database on FAOSTAT with standard gender disaggregated (GD) FS indicators, but the analysis can also contribute to country-specific studies.

Definition of Gender Relevant classifications for agricultural and food security Statistics. National household surveys (NHS) are usually not meant to grasp the presence and magnitude of gender disparities in household food consumption/security. As a consequence, intra-household allocation of healthy and nutritious food is not measured, and survey samples are not designed to report on gender differences. Nonetheless, a partial repurposing of these surveys can be done and the definition of gender-sensitive grouping variables to be used during the analysis is instrumental from this perspective.

Poverty and food security statistics

Development and maintenance and updating of the food security statistics on the web. The Food Security Statistics webpage (FSS) includes a collection of data related to food security by country and by region using various grouping criteria. 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, child mortality, population by age/sex, etc.

Revision of the FAO methodology for the estimation the prevalence of undernourishment. 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; 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.

Definition of a core set of food security indicators at country level to be included of a suite of indicators that informs country level assessments (scorecards) of food insecurity. In responding to the mandate of monitoring food security throughout the World, FAO has typically relied on the estimate of the prevalence of undernourishment as the main indicator capturing the likely incidence of dietary energy deprivation in the population (see related activity). As caloric insufficiency is not the only relevant dimension of food insecurity, in recent years there has been growing recognition of the need to enlarge the set of indicators used.

This activity aims at: identifying a core set of food security indicators that can be compiled for all countries, capturing the various dimensions of food security (availability, access, utilization and stability), defining criteria for assigning a score to countries with reference to each of the selected indicators, and proposing ways to meaningfully aggregate the scores of the various dimensions.

Processing and analysis of household income and expenditure survey data for the assessment of household food security. In its mandate to monitor hunger worldwide, FAO is facing the challenge to produce yearly estimates of the prevalence of undernourishment, and of the number of undernourished in more than 180 countries. These estimates are based on available information on food availability and on how food access is

distributed in the country. They are also used to estimate a distribution of dietary energy consumption for a representative individual in the population to be compared with the same representative individual's dietary energy requirement.

With this activity ESS aims to consolidate the repository of HIES micro data available in ESS, to develop proper statistical procedures and to control for noise present in the food consumption. Food consumption data extracted from HIES will also be used to update and revise the parameters used by FAO to estimate number of undernourished and to calculate food security indicators at national and sub national levels to inform policy makers.

Capacity development of national officers on food security assessments. The activity relates to the potential use of food consumption data as collected through national income and expenditure surveys HIES for food security assessment. The food consumption data have to be collected in sufficient detail of food items in terms of type and sources of acquisition, quantity and monetary values.

The objectives of the capacity building programme are to improve co-ordination and to establish linkages between all national institutions involved in the collection, processing and analysis of food and agriculture data and to improve the data collection and analytical capacity

Classifications and standards

Revision of the Harmonized System 2017. The work on the 5th HS Review Cycle commenced in November 2009 and is expected to be completed by June 2014. The revised version will enter into force on 1 January 2017. On the occasion of the forthcoming 42nd session of the Review Sub-Committee (21-24 November 2011), the FAO has renewed its willingness to cooperate with the WCO for the update and enhancement of the HS 2017. The submission of the FAO proposal is planned for the next session of the RSC, which will be held in May 2012.

Implementation of the CPC Expanded in the FAOSTAT system. Given the progress made for the integration of agriculture in the CPC, the decision was taken by the FAO Statistical Coordination Working Group (SCWG) to implement CPC Ver.2 (and subsequent versions) in the FAO statistical system as reference product classification. The implementation will start from the agricultural sub-domain, not yet including fishery and forestry.

Due to the specialized nature of FAO and with the CPC being a general purpose scheme, detail is sometimes not sufficient in CPC at a five digit level. Therefore, when implementing CPC, FAO will use an expanded structure to allow further disaggregation if data is available. This structure will be based on the CPC Ver.2 (and subsequent versions) at five digits added with a sixth digit to accommodate more detailed data.

Survey on National Agriculture and Food Product Classifications and Classifications Registry. Survey on national agriculture and food product classifications: a global survey will be launched in 2012 to better understand the classifications used by countries for agriculture and food products and the extent to which the Central Product Classification of the United Nations (CPC), and other international product classifications, are implemented. By collecting information on the classifications used at national level for agriculture and food products (both primary and processed), the survey is aimed at assessing countries' practices and the extent to which international standards are implemented, with a particular reference to the Central Product Classification (CPC) of the United Nations. The survey will also give better understanding how classifications are managed, i.e. stored, maintained and disseminated.

SDMX based international workflows of food and agriculture statistics. The coordination and preparation of statistical data and metadata structure definitions (based on statistical data and metadata eXchange – ISO/CD 17369 Standard) in food and agriculture domains and facilitating SDMX registry based international workflows of food and agriculture statistics. The target audience is the data partners of FAO, i.e. data reporters and data users in statistical authorities at national, regional, international levels.

Dissemination

FAOSTAT (Database and Dissemination System). The preparation and dissemination of annual statistics and derived indicators on the situation of food and agriculture at national level with various aggregation forms in

FAOSTAT. An enhanced dissemination platform with analytical information on charts and maps was released during the first quarter of 2012. The following classifications are used: FAO commodity classification, central product classification, M49 country classification. The target audience includes: stakeholders with interest on current and upcoming food and agriculture issues: high-level policy decision makers, media, research community, donor community at national, regional and global level.

FAO Statistics Division Website. The preparation and dissemination of international statistical references on food and agriculture. The target audience includes: stakeholders with interest in current and upcoming food and agriculture issues: high-level policy decision makers, media, research community, donor community at national, regional and global level.

Information is provided on methods, classifications and standards, meetings and events as well as publications offered in three languages. The information is disaggregated by domains, i.e. agri-environmental, economic, food security, production and trade, world census of agriculture, capacity development.

FAO Statistical Yearbooks. A “one stop shop” for statistical indicators related to the many dimensions of food and agriculture is needed. This new suite of publications provides a thematic analysis of sectoral trends accompanied by text covering the issues.

The publications draw from a host of datasets: FAOSTAT, World Bank, other UN agencies, to produce a visual synthesis of trends in food and agriculture. The yearbook houses some 350 statistical indicators based on these datasets. A derivative pocketbook contains country profiles based on these indicators. A novel feature is that the products have been generated from script using R and LaTeX.

The FAO Statistical yearbooks appear in two series: *FAO Global Statistical Yearbooks* and *FAO Regional Statistical Yearbooks*.

Draft handbook on use of geo-positioning devices (GPS, PDAS) for measuring crop area (FAO/WFP/JRC/CIRAD). In the context of small subsistence farming with farmers not using standard units of measurement, the objective method recommended by FAO has been the use of tapes, compasses and programmable calculators to physically measure the plots in the field. This method has been used since the early 1980's but has proven to be, a costly and time-consuming undertaking. The investigators have to be well trained on surveying techniques and on the proper use of the necessary equipment.

The purpose of this handbook is to provide a basis and practical guidance to agricultural survey statisticians on alternative use by new geo-positioning equipment (GPS/PDA equipments) in replacement of tapes and compasses.

Capacity building

Implementation of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics. The Global Strategy will enable countries to produce accurate and reliable agricultural and rural data on a sustainable basis, and comparable over time and across countries. These data will be used by decision makers for the formulation and monitoring of evidence-based policies contributing to greater food security, improved income and well being of rural populations, reduced food price volatility, and sustainable use of land and water resources.

A multi donor trust fund has been established at FAO, and FAO will act as administrator of the fund. The main resource partners are the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF).

FAO/Paris21 Guidelines on mainstreaming agricultural statistics into national strategy for development of statistics. The National Strategies for Development of Statistics (NSDS) provide countries with a strategy for developing statistical capacity across the entire national statistical system (NSS). The NSDS will provide a vision for where the NSS should be in five to ten years and will set milestones for getting there. It will present a comprehensive and unified framework for continual assessment of evolving user needs and priorities for statistics and for building the capacity needed to meet these needs in a more coordinated, synergistic and efficient manner. It will also provide a framework for mobilizing, harnessing, and leveraging

resources (both national and international) and a basis for effective and results-oriented strategic management of the NSS. The current Guidelines are being updated by Paris21 with one of the aims being to include more guidance on incorporating agriculture statistics.

Interagency coordination

Interagency and Expert Group on Agricultural and Rural Statistics. The Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Agricultural and Rural Statistics will be comprised of 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 held at 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. The IAEG will meet at least once a year.

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. Its overall objectives are a) to facilitate the coordination and integration of statistics on food security, sustainable agriculture, and rural development with related international statistical standards from other statistical domains b) to provide guidance to the global governing bodies during implementation of the Action Plan of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics; c) to advance the implementation of the Global Strategy in countries and regions.

TRADE AND MARKET DIVISION (EST)

Country balance sheets

Country balance sheets are produced for the following commodities:

- Banana
- Citrus fruits, fresh and processed
- Cereal
- Dairy products
- Hides and skins (bovine hides, sheepskins, goatskins, heavy leather, light leather from bovine, light leather from sheep and goats, footwear)
- Meat
- Sugar
- Tropical fruits
- Jute, kenaf and hard fibres
- Tea
- Oilseeds complex.

Data for the country balance sheets are collected for the following variables, when applicable, and the time series starts from 1970 or later depending on type of commodity: area harvested, yield, production, imports, exports, closing stocks, extraction rates and waste.

There are between 1 to 6 major disseminations of country balance sheets per year, depending on type of commodity, and *ad hoc* reports at any time.

The maintenance of annual country supply and utilization balance sheets is done through the collection of reported data from official and unofficial sources and/or the estimation/forecasting of own values where necessary. The balances are the backbone of the GIEWS food security monitoring and early warning activities as well as the EST global monitoring work in general. Although the 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.

The classification used is based on the Harmonized System codes.

For individual oilseeds, oils and meals a price database is maintained. The calculation of a price index for oilseeds oils and meals linked to the main price database.

Price statistics

Collection of monthly series on international prices of selected food commodities. The collection of monthly series on international prices of selected commodities, in order to compute the FAO Food Price Index and FAO Commodity Price Indices. Data is available for international (export) price series for wheat, maize, rice, SMP, WMP, cheese, oils and fats, oil meals, poultry/pig/bovine/ovine meat and sugar.

FAO Food price index and FAO Commodity price indices. The calculation of monthly food price indices is done to measure the change in international prices of a basket of food commodities. The FAO Food Commodity Price Indices depicts changes in monthly international prices of major food commodities.

International agricultural commodity prices. The 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 for governments and the international community at large.

The dataset contains daily and weekly prices of major internationally traded commodities (about 40). Time series starts from 1980 but varies greatly according to commodity.

GIEWS - food prices and food aid

Global information and early warning system (GIEWS) national food prices database. The collection of basic food commodity prices in selected markets for selected countries (mostly LIFDC). This activity is primarily being undertaken to allow analysis of latest basic food prices and short to medium-term price trends to be included in 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.

Monthly price values are collected. As of February 2012, 83 countries were included in the dataset (mostly LIFDC), 20 different food commodity categories and 28 international cereal export price series were also included. Coverage varies greatly according to country. Time series spans from 1990 to current month but the start date varies greatly according to country/commodity.

Global information and early warning system (GIEWS) food aid shipments/deliveries database. This database monitors the food aid shipments/deliveries and commercial trade data in the Low-Income Food-Deficit countries. The food aid data comes direct from the World Food Programme (WFP) INTERFAIS database. The INTERFAIS data is complimented with commercial trade data from the CCBS database to permit the analysis of the LIFDC countries’ actual import positions in the current year (i.e. total import requirements vis-à-vis commercial purchases and food aid).

Quantities of food aid shipped/delivered are measured and the series runs from 1988 onwards.

Intergovernmental Groups

Intergovernmental Group (IGG) on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres, and Intergovernmental Group (IGG) on Hard Fibres. The IGG takes place every second year, the year that it does not take place, an Inter-sessional Meeting is usually organized.

Intergovernmental Group (IGG) on Tea. The IGG takes place every second year, the year that it does not take place an Inter-sessional Meeting is organized with over 100 participants.

GENDER, EQUITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION (ESW)

Gender and land rights database. Country level information on social, economic, political and cultural issues related to the gender inequalities embedded in those rights is disseminated. No data collection is being performed at the moment, and statistics are collected from the World Bank and ESS (FAO).

The only statistical data provided by the dataset is the following: total number of holders, women holders, number of holdings under co-ownership, common property, number of rural households headed by women, GINI concentration index.

Development and pilot testing of a rural employment module in Cambodia as part of the Agriculture Census 2013. A methodology to collect data on rural employment on sex, age, occupation, type of activity, intensity of activity (full time/part time; full year/part year) and time use. It is included in the module on rural employment.

Capacity development workshops for National Statistics Offices (NSOs) on gender-disaggregated data (GDD). The aim of this activity is to improve the availability of GDD and the limited capacities of NSOs on generating and analyzing GDD, as well as on the significance of using GDD as the evidence base for equitable agricultural policies.

Guidelines on generating and analyzing gender-disaggregated data. This activity will provide a set of guidelines, including additional indicators to be included in the design of agriculture census, national household surveys or special surveys by National Statistical Offices and other survey designers, and guidelines on analyzing such data to improve gender statistics in agriculture, by FAO or through other organizations.

Guidance note of the International Partnership on Cooperation on Child Labour (IPCCLA) on child labour in agriculture sensitive survey design. A methodological note will provide guidance on the main indicators, questions and related issues that should be included in the design of such instruments.

This activity will provide model questions, indicators and further considerations to be taken into account when designing, collecting and analyzing data relevant to child labour in agriculture to National Statistical Offices and other survey designers.

Fisheries and aquaculture department

PRODUCTS, TRADE AND MARKETING (FIPM)

Globefish commodity analysis for all major commercial species. Data is extracted from national trade statistics, tables are prepared by major commodities and major trading partners. Information is also provided (monthly) on fish price, construction of price series, analysis of information, forecast of trends is provided. The target audience is governments and the private industry.

Trade matrices by commodities, countries and price series for major commodities are included in this activity.

STATISTICS AND INFORMATION (FIPS)

Capture production and trade

Global capture production statistics and partnerships for data exchange and comparison. FIPS takes care of annually updating the capture production databases. In addition, FIPS has established partnerships for capture data exchange and comparison with non-FAO Regional Fishery Bodies and other international organizations in various degrees of collaboration (e.g. service of questionnaire dispatch, data sharing, and regular data exchange and comparisons).

Capture production by country, fishing area and species item are recorded. The statistics collected by specialized regional organizations (e.g. tunas and sharks, catch by tuna RFBs, catch in the Southern Ocean by CCAMLR, whales by IWC, etc) are evaluated by experts and considered to be generally more reliable than those provided by the national correspondents.

Global aquaculture production statistics. Aquaculture production statistics are updated annually. Details on aquaculture production in value and quantity by country, area, species item and culturing environment are provided.

Global production and trade of fisheries commodities statistics. Global statistics on trade and on preserved and processed production of fisheries commodities are updated annually through the collection of reported data from official sources and/or estimation/ of own values where necessary. This includes 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.

Preparation of annual capture statistics on behalf of FAO Fishery Regional Bodies (RFBs). FIPS takes care of annually updating 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. Capture production is provided by country, fishing area and species item.

Compilation of hatchery production and aquaculture growing facility data. Although FAO has collected hatchery production and aquaculture growing facility data through questionnaires for long time, due to lack of global standards and clear guidance on measuring and monitoring such information, the collected information were a mixture of data with different concepts and qualities. Due to a low response rate, those pieces of information were left unanalysed until recently. This activity tried to consolidate this information together with other survey results, records and other statistics available to establish comparable statistics for major aquaculture producing countries.

Employment

Updating global fisheries and aquaculture employment statistics. Global fisheries and aquaculture employment statistics are updated. The variables covered are the number of people directly employed in the fisheries and aquaculture sector, by gender, countries, type of employment (full-time, part-time, occasional) and separation among sectors (aquaculture, inland fishery, marine coastal fishery, marine deep-sea fishery, and subsistence fishing).

SUA-FBS

Improvement of Food Balance Sheet (FBS) Estimation for fish and fishery products. There are two main targets:

- Revise the species groupings of the Food Balance Sheets for fish and fishery products, separating the present group “pelagics” into “tunas/tuna like species” and “other pelagics” and the present “freshwater and diadromous fish” into “freshwater” and “diadromous”;
- Implement the above mentioned amendments in the FAO FI working system for the calculation of Food Balance Sheets for fish and fishery products.

The expected output is revised FBS estimates for fish and fishery products. Due to the constraints of current resource availability, the expected time for completion has been deferred to 2014/15.

Preparation of Food Balance Sheets for fish and fishery products. Food balance sheets for fish and fishery products are regularly updated. Estimates of production, non-food uses, exports, imports, total food supply for fish and fishery products by country are provided. Using data (population and total/animal proteins) provided through FAOSTAT, estimates of apparent per capita fish supply and contribution of fish proteins to total protein intake as well as to animal protein are calculated. The estimated statistics will be also incorporated into FAOSTAT.

Standards and methods

Establishing Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) for fishery and aquaculture component.

During the 2010-11 biennium, FIPS, in close collaboration / joint funding with CIO and ESS, developed a fisheries SDMX registry and repository served by OpenSDMX. 10 Fisheries statistical datasets are now available at <http://www.fao.org/figis/sdmx/> including data structures (DSD's) for capture, regional capture, aquaculture, production and trade, 24 Code lists of interest to fisheries (species, area's, vessels, units etc), and 2 concept schemes. Open SDMX, the enabling tool, has been co-developed with CIOK in order to extend this capacity to other FAOSTAT datasets.

Integration of fishery and aquaculture component into global standards, strategies and policy for food security and monitoring. Continuous efforts are made to have the data requirements of the fishery and aquaculture sector better reflected in international classifications, methodologies, standard concepts and strategies. Main components of 2012/13 activities include:

- Development of a proposal for the revision of codes of fish and fishery products included in the Harmonized System (HS) in view of HS 2017.

- Modification of United Nations Central Product Classification (CPC) by improved details comparable to HS2012 and by separating aquaculture and capture origins for primary products.
- Incorporating fishery and aquaculture components into various food security projections including OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook publication and modeling system.
- Ensuring concepts and procedures used in UN SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Account.
- Incorporation of questions to identify the people who are engaged in fishery and aquaculture sector, separately from agriculture, in the population census.

Establish standard concepts and indicators to measure the water usage and constrains in inland capture fisheries and aquaculture. The activity aims to compile a set of indicators that can describe the status of the two sectors (inland capture fisheries and aquaculture) according to an environmental, social, economic and nutritional dimension.

The activity is aimed at a global assessment (60 countries) through the analysis of different indicators. Indicators will be computed on the basis of basic information related to:

- 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.

FAO Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries/ Strategy and Outline Plan for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Aquaculture. Small-scale fisheries are the major contributor to total global fish production. Due to the characteristics of small-scale fisheries, information can only be obtained through sample based surveys. Major issues are; i) the limited human capacity and sound knowledge on sample based surveys, ii) lack of appropriate sampling frames, iii) cost of sampling frames.

Dissemination and information systems

Upgrading FishStat (FAO Fisheries Statistics Dissemination Software). The activity aims to upgrade the existing standalone dissemination software of fishery and aquaculture statistics to be functional without the constraints of a platform. The activity started in 2008 and the revised software (FishStatJ) was released to the public in 2011. Further improvement and enhancement will be incorporated in 2012/13.

Maintenance of Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System (ASFIS) List for Fishery Statistics Purposes. The ASFIS List includes about 12,000 species items selected according to their interest or relation to fisheries and aquaculture. The List provides codes, scientific and FAO names, 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.

Development of the iMarine Integrated Statistical System. During the 2010-11 biennium under the D4ScienceII project, FI drove the development of the Integrated Catch Information System (ICIS) Virtual Research Environment on the grid-based D4Science Data Infrastructure. This development is pursued through the iMarine project and extended as 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.

Rehabilitation of statistical series

Rehabilitation of historical series of production and trade of fisheries commodities (i.e. 1950-1975). Currently the statistics on production and trade of fisheries commodities only contain statistics starting from 1976, while capture and aquaculture production statistics are available from 1950. This activity aims to rebuild the statistics for the years 1950-1975 based on existing information.

Rehabilitation of global fleet statistics. Dissemination of global fleet statistics has been suspended since 1998 due to data consistency and reliability problems. This activity aims to rebuild a revised series of fleet statistics. Collection and compilation of existing information is being undertaken including; review, analysis and evaluation; re-defining the target statistics; development of new methodology with additional data sources; and re-estimation of historical data.

Environmental issues

Compilation of fish resource accounts of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounts (SEEA) for selected countries. The System of Environmental-Economic Accounts (SEEA) has good potential as a powerful monitoring tool of sustainability of natural resource utilization and evaluating impacts of climate change. Sustainability and effective use of fish and water resources are specific concerns for the fishery and aquaculture sector. By experimentally compiling fish resource accounts for a limited number of major fish producing countries, the usability of SEEA as standard monitoring measure will be evaluated.

Meetings

Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP). The 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.

CWP session and its intersessional Subject Group meetings. The following are regular meetings under CWP, organized by CWP (FAO), with participation of CWP member organizations and invited experts:

- CWP 24th session: February 2013, venue and hosting organization, to be determined, with about 25 participants expected.
- CWP Agriculture Subject Group meeting: July 2012 in Rome with about 15 participants expected.

The issues to be addressed are: Standard classifications, methodologies and concepts for aquaculture and fishery statistics. The main subject in 2012/13 is the revision of the CWP Handbook that is expected to be finalized at the 24th session and then disseminated through the internet.

Regional Workshop on capacity building needs for improving aquaculture statistics and data collection (STA Regional WS). This is an ad hoc event organized by FAO to establish the regional plan for the implementation of the STA Strategy. Africa, the Pacific and Latin America are identified as the areas of priority but when and where each of those meetings can be held depends on the availability of funds and the hosting organization in the individual region. Each meeting is expected to have 30-40 participants; those who are working on aquaculture statistics at national and regional levels.

AQUACULTURE (FIRA)

National Aquaculture Sector Overview (NASO) map collection. 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.

The information can be collected either at administrative level (state, province, district, etc) or individual farm level.

MARINE AND INLAND FISHERIES (FIRF)

Atlas of tuna and billfish catches. Catch statistics collated from Tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations and other International Institutions are regularly updated for dissemination through the web-based Atlas. Target customers are visitors to the FI web site including the scientific community, the general public, the international press and fisheries managers.

Global nominal catches for major tuna stocks. Catch statistics collated from Tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations and other International Institutions are regularly released for dissemination through the web-based Atlas. Target customers are visitors to the FI web site including the scientific community, the general public, the international press and fisheries managers.

Forestry department

FOREST ECONOMICS, POLICY AND PRODUCTS DIVISION (FOE)

Forest products statistics. Since 1999 the 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 Communities (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, the UN Comtrade database, trade journal reports or other sources.

Statistical capacity building is mainly done through regular regional and national workshops (1-2 workshops every year) organized jointly with partner organizations (ITTO/UNECE/Eurostat).

Global forest resources assessment. The most recent global assessment (FRA 2010) covered 233 countries and territories where information is compiled in standardized country reports. Information is collected on more than 90 broad variables for four points in time (1990, 2000, 2005 and 2010). The information collected is structured according to 7 themes, the so called seven thematic elements of sustainable forest management: the extent of forest resources, biological diversity, forest health and vitality, productive; protective; and socio-economic functions of forests and the legal and institutional framework that guides their management and use.

Planted forest dataset. The Forest Assessment team is now responsible for the data collection of the planted forest area while the other parameters are not being collected anymore. Whilst the planted forest area needs to be monitored in the short term, as it varies according to the policies of forestation and reforestation, all the growing parameters collected by the planted forest database do not change in the short term. Therefore the planted forest dataset can be still be considered valid and a useful tool for forest users.

Annual meetings of the Intersecretariat Working Group (IWG) on Forest Sector Statistics. Meetings will take place on 14-15 February 2012, in Geneva (hosted by UNECE, attended by FAO Forestry Department, Eurostat and ITTO) and in early 2013 – the date and venue are still to be decided. Participants will include: 4 persons from FAO, Eurostat, ITTO and UNECE. Every annual meeting has two main items: (1) review of data collection/sharing results in the past year and (2) preparation of statistical cycle for the current year.

FOREST ASSESSMENT, MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION DIVISION (FOM)

Support to national forest monitoring and assessment. This activity includes:

- Statistics from National Forest Monitoring and Assessments (NFMAs) in “selected” countries are targeting decision makers at national level in the corresponding country, as well as social, research and international societies;
- National staff collect data through field surveys and remote sensing surveys, and carry out corresponding data analysis and reporting;
- They are also trained and supervised by national/international experts and FAO experts in all related areas;
- Most statistics prepared from the NFMAs are derived from ratio estimations.

Data on more than 200 variables are collected, representing all kinds of forestry related data related to food security, poverty reduction, forest productivity, environment, biodiversity, socio-economy, forest health, forest protective functions, goods and services from forests and trees, etc. The aim is that countries monitor these variables/resources by repeated assessments every 5-10 years.

Statistical methodologies for providing support to national forest monitoring and assessment. This activity includes:

- Methods for systematic sampling (with possible pre-stratification based on stable strata) of countries' whole territory for field surveys are developed in collaboration with international experts. The conclusions/recommendations are continuously published in the NFMA field manual for integrated field data collection, and a special study NFMA study on sampling design, published in a NFMA paper in December 2012.
- Methods for quality control and quality assurance related to data collection and data management are developed in collaboration with international and national experts. The conclusions/recommendations are continuously published in the NFMA field manual for integrated field data collection.
- Methods and tools for statistical data analysis (mostly ratio estimations) are developed in collaboration with international experts. The conclusions/recommendations are continuously published in NFMA papers and will be published in a NFMA manual for data analysis during 2012.
- Methodology development is targeting NFMA designers in developing countries, as well as at international organizations and agencies.

Statistical capacity building for national forest monitoring and assessment. This activity aims to develop country capacities in processing and analysing data that have been collected in their national forest monitoring and assessments/integrated land use assessments, as existing country capacity in this area is lacking, or very weak.

Statistical analysis for the support to national forest monitoring and assessment. The main issues to be addressed are:

- lack of accurate and updated statistics on countries' natural resources, their uses and users, and
- provide relevant and timely information for national policy formulations/evaluations.

The main content of the activity is:

- analysis of country data to generate statistics on all kinds of forestry related data related to food security, poverty reduction, forest productivity, environment, biodiversity, socio-economy, forest health, forest protective functions, goods and services from forests and trees, etc, from National Forest Monitoring and Assessments (NFMAs) in "selected" countries.
- the statistics are targeting decision makers at national level in the corresponding country, as well as social, research and international societies.

Meetings for the support to national forest monitoring and assessment. They will take place at FAO HQ in November 2012, hosted by FAO/NFMA. Some 10 international experts in sampling and field plot design and 10 national experts will attend. The main issues to be addressed are:

- NFMA field plot design for optimization of costs/time/capacities/value and
- provide a clear context on how to decide the NFMA field plot design, taking into consideration the different country capacities, conditions and objectives.

Natural resources management and environment department

CLIMATE, ENERGY AND TENURE DIVISION (NRC)

FAO Clim-NET. Information is provided on global, climatic data at weather stations. The climatic data follows climatic data standards. The target customers are: researchers and practitioners in international organizations, countries, universities, research institutes, and civil-societies, etc.

The following variables are recorded: temperature (daily average), temperature (daily maximum), temperature (daily minimum), rainfall, dew point temperature, surface pressure, snowfall, wind speed.

LAND AND WATER DIVISION (NRL)

AgroMAPS. This database has a global coverage. It contains published information on ‘georeferenced’ sub national crop statistics on area harvested, yields and production (aggregated by administrative districts and following FAO definitions) and related analyses (e.g. derived information on locally important crops; current centres of crop production, etc). Support is provided by specialized applications (e.g. mapping of global land use systems).

The dataset covers area harvested, yields and production and administrative boundary information (shape files) – collected for multiple years (dictated by data availability).

AQUASTAT - FAO's global information system on water and agriculture. It 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.

Around 160 variables and indicators can be queried online and the data can be downloaded as CSV files. They are classified in the following categories: land use and population (15); water resources (45); water use, by sector and by source (30); irrigation and drainage development (60); environment and health (10). The query 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. 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 perspectives 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. Regional overviews provide analysis by a grouping of countries which are similar in terms of geographic and socio-economic conditions, and transboundary river basin overviews, including tables and maps.

GeoNetwork Geospatial Information Catalogue. 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.

The activity includes:

- definition of natural resources and socio-economic indicators, FAO geospatial core datasets, essential climate variables
- collection and validation of land cover and land cover change datasets, population, environmental conditions, land use patterns, food insecurity, poverty and environment Global GIS database, FAO UN core datasets
- distribution of natural resources, socio-economic, land cover, environment indicators per administrative unit, per pixel, or per area.

Land cover classification system (LCCS) and LCML. (land cover meta language). 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 types 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 90s, FAO has been participating and leading numerous initiatives for improving the reliability and comparability of land cover data sets.

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 also acts as bridging tool to inter-compare land cover classes originated from different classifications/legends.

Office of knowledge exchange, research and extension

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING SERVICES (OEKMI)

Publishing of key statistics in the FAO Country Profiles portal. Datasets disseminated are:

From FAOSTAT: Country area, land area, agriculture area, population.

From World Bank: GDP.

From UNDP-HDRO: Human development index.

From IFPRI: Global hunger index.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR STANDARDS, SERVICES AND TOOLS (OEKCS)

SWS Statistical Standards Team: Within the context of the *Statistical working system project*, OEKCS leads the Statistical Standards team that contains representatives from AGN, FO, FI and ES. The team coordinates the development of relevant statistical guidelines and methods for dealing correctly and efficiently with officially reported national time series.

Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX): definition of metadata and data structure definitions for support to the Statistical Working System are provided under this activity.

Metadata Support to TechCDR (data.fao.org): Links are made across statistical classifications using the AGROVOC concept scheme to associate statistics with other types of information resources.

Linking with Fisheries Statistics: Links are made between fisheries statistics and bibliographic data using the AGROVOC concept scheme, in 2011 as part of Multi-Disciplinary Fund activities, and now in the context of project cooperation between AgInfra and Imarine EC projects.

Technical cooperation department

INVESTMENT CENTRE DIVISION (TCID)

TCI database development.

During their missions and desk work, the TCI professionals collect information regarding countries which might have an importance for other professionals. These data are normally used just for one project and not utilized by either other TCI professionals or by other FAO professionals working in the same countries. In order to optimize the use of this information, TCI is launching the process of merging data from the individual projects/missions into one database and establishing permissions to access and disseminate this database. The database is built to support the work of professionals in the countries.

The system should be available to all TCI professionals and TCI staff to download and upload data following the identified procedures. Data can be partially distributed to other authorized users. All uploaded data should meet minimum standard requirements and the procedures of uploading should be usable enough so that it is not necessary to dedicate a staff member to running this database.

III. Challenges for FAO Statistics in the biennium 2012/13

Capacity building

Nowadays many countries do not have the capacity to collect and disseminate the most basic production statistics, although that capacity existed in the 1970s. The quantity and quality of data coming from national official sources has declined steadily since the early 1980s. Official data submissions from groups of countries are at their lowest level since before 1961. This inevitably has major consequences for the quality of data found in the FAO global statistical system.

The end result is that FAO, in order to achieve the global coverage that users have come to expect, has to estimate production data for an increasing number of countries. Favourable user perceptions of the high value of FAO statistics aside, the large number of FAO “estimates” has obvious implications for the quality of data in the FAO Statistical System.

On the other hand, this somewhat gloomy picture is partly offset by the fact that there are other countries which in recent years have substantially improved their statistical systems and are now able to produce detailed high quality agriculture statistics.

The most pressing “emerging” data need is therefore a “re-emerging” need, to improve the capacity for collection and dissemination of country data of member countries in order to make available the best analytic and decision support tools, with priority on the poorest countries, particularly those in Africa.

In order to face this challenge the FAO and the World Bank has developed an Action Plan to implement the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics, which was endorsed by the thirty-seventh session of the FAO Conference and by the 41st Session of the UN Statistical Commission. The Global Strategy aims to enable countries to produce accurate and reliable agricultural and rural data, comparable over time and across countries, and on a sustainable basis. This will be used by decision makers for the formulation and monitoring of evidence-based policies contributing to greater food security, improved income and well being of rural populations, reduced food price volatility, and sustainable use of land and water resources. CountrySTAT provides another approach to addressing the issues discussed above. It holds the potential to raise national and regional capacity to collect, analyse and disseminate food and agricultural statistics, and at the same time to increase national ownership of the data. CountrySTAT could very well become the “sustainability” element in FAO’s renewed statistical capacity building programme. With the emphasis on strengthening national capacities and national ownership, countries will be empowered through a better understanding of their agricultural sector and the issues related to food security and rural development.

Improvement of data quality

Dealing with quality issues is a priority of the FAO Statistics Programme - from the quality of the collection methods, through the quality of the data as it comes to FAO from the national source, to the quality of the FAO data as it reaches the user. The challenges ahead for the FAO Statistical System are to address all these quality issues.

Following the recommendations by the 2008 Independent Evaluation, FAO will give priority to developing a corporate quality framework for agriculture, forestry, and fisheries statistics, which provides a set of statistical standards and “best practices”: common metadata standards, common country classifications; common approach to imputation; common definition of “official” statistics (data which are verified and agreed by country statistical offices) versus “FAO Estimates” for countries.

FAO Data warehouse

The integration and dissemination of FAO data is a major priority for the FAO Statistics Programme. There needs to be a centralized mechanism, such as a data warehouse, to integrate the FAO databases

and monitor the quality of the statistics disseminated. At the same time, there is a need to inject a strong user perspective in the design, development, and operation of FAO data management and dissemination systems. Substantive work on a FAO Data warehouse has already been initiated and will be accelerated during the 2012/2013 biennium.

During the previous biennium, the SCWG endorsed a set of corporate FAO Statistical Standards. In the present biennium these standards should be fully implemented and further work initiated to develop additional common sets of standards, supporting data collection, processing, dissemination, and data management. Interpretability of data and “tables” should be fully supplemented by metadata and clear definitions of concepts, methods used, and data quality indicators. It also requires an overarching statistical policy and governance structure for providing management and oversight of the integration process.

FAO is the hub of many statistical and data activities and numerous statistical databases, each following their own methods of data compilation, storage, and dissemination. The data warehouse/integration concept is therefore viewed as a “corporate” process that touches almost all of the functional areas of the organization. Large-scale integration for varied systems pre-supposes that standards are in place and are strictly followed. Hence work has therefore initially focused on agreement on the standards that are to be followed for classifications, codes, and metadata among all stakeholders in the system.

Following the recommendation of the 2008 Independent Evaluation, FAO is actively engaged in developing an ICT strategy for a data warehouse system for integrating FAO statistics systems, using data exchange standards such as SDMX which will allow information systems, and legacy databases, on different platforms to efficiently link data over network infrastructures. The initial linking of data systems will be followed by a concerted effort to bring FAO data systems to an agreed common set of standards and classifications, under the governance of the SPSC and SCWG.

Emerging new technologies

The rapid developments in Information and Communications Technology (ICT) have radically changed the structure of modern statistical systems whether they are national or international. In addition, there are new and growing developments with respect to geo-spatial data and remote sensing information that can potentially bring new dimensions to data on agriculture, forestry and fisheries. There is the capability to acquire more sub-national detail, important for issues like poverty, hunger, and economic livelihoods, but also the opportunity to look beyond national boundaries, for example to watersheds and river basins, important to climate change and various global resource scarcity issues.

Although agriculture is often identified as a sector that could derive great benefits from remote sensing data, it is generally accepted that this potential has not been fully realized, the fundamental cause being the lack of transition from research to operational use. Having said that, there are, however, domains within agriculture where the technology is well-defined and ready for practical use in terms of accuracy and cost-effectiveness. Grouping of agriculture land into categories can already now be done at almost 100% accuracy. Field condition data, e.g. growing crops, could be ascertained at 97% accuracy. On the other hand, problems still remain concerning crop identification, acreage estimates and water resource estimates. In these areas satellite imagery data are used as supplements to traditional methods.

Although the potential has not yet been fully realized, FAO is paying increasing attention to geo-spatial data and remote sensing information that can potentially bring new dimensions to data on agriculture, forestry and fisheries. There is the capability to acquire more sub-national details, which is important for issues like poverty, hunger, and economic livelihoods. There is also the opportunity to look beyond national boundaries, for example to watersheds and river basins, which is important for climate change and various global resource scarcity issues.

Computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) is a technique in which the interviewer follows a script provided by a software application. It is a structured system of data collection by telephone that speeds up the collection and editing of data. It is widely used in agriculture surveys.

A further development of CATI is CAPI (Computer-aided personal interviewing) which, with recent releases of mobile platforms, enable enumerators to transform their traditional CAPI based systems into effective and highly optimized personal interviewing devices.

Changing needs of data users

The demands on global statistical systems are not as static as they used to be. As is illustrated by the recent global surge in prices of agriculture products, the intensity in demands for certain statistics can arise very quickly. It is therefore important to have the mechanisms in place to respond to such sudden demands. This implies increasing consultations with key users and suppliers to ensure the continued relevance of the statistical system. There will also be a need, expressed by users answering the evaluation questionnaire, for more integrated data bases that can synthesize critical data from several, already complex data sets, to bring a more comprehensive set of data and information.

Among the emerging data needs that can be identified are more timely price statistics, bio-fuels (and other non-food uses), household food consumption/food intake, sub-national data on rural populations, more data on trade for more detailed agricultural and food product and households and data on agro-environment and climate change. These are issues that FAO is already beginning to address with data and information available. Currently there is no 'best' list of data needs in this area, that if achieved would allow agro-environment and climate change issues to be fully addressed. To deal with these issues requires integration of data from a wide spectrum of already complex databases. Many of these complex databases are currently unable to “talk” to each other, without further work on developing common definitions, classifications, and standards.

Household food consumption/food intake is constantly identified as a priority area by many users of FAO statistics. It is a data need that goes directly to the broader issue of food insecurity. FAO is using available household consumption survey data to develop indicators of food and nutritional intake by households, according to age, sex, level of household income, and other qualifiers. This is an exercise to develop and refine useful indicators for FAO’s work on poverty, hunger, and food insecurity.

Also tied to the issue of food insecurity, is a growing need for detailed sub-national data on rural populations and households. It is critical to a country’s capacity to assess the economic livelihood of agricultural households and to address poverty and hunger issues at the sub-national level.

Agro-environment and climate change are identified as issues by many users for which there is an increasing need of data. FAO has several databases on land and water, and major initiatives on forestry and fisheries resource assessments, which are important integrating variables in the agro-environment and climate change areas. Focusing on those variables allows consideration of issues that cut across the agriculture, forestry, and fishery data domains and respond to calls for monitoring implementation of the UN MDG on environmental sustainability.

Water availability and use is a critical integrating data set for FAO. Agriculture is one of the most significant users of water. Like land, water is a critical integrating variable, cutting across agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, and essential for addressing many of the global issues such as environmental degradation, climate change, bio-diversity, and food insecurity which are part of the FAO mandate. Geo-spatial technologies have allowed a greater integration of data domains across the land variable.

How is the service of FAO’s statistical system appreciated among external users and stakeholders?

In the Independent Evaluation that was carried out in 2008 over 40% of respondents perceived that FAO is the preferred, or the only source for data they need for their work. Several users and stakeholders consider that FAO is the only place to go for global coverage of food balance sheets, crop

and livestock production, and fish production. One overall conclusion from the survey results was that there is heavy dependence on FAO for agriculture, forestry and fisheries data.

User needs, feed-back and two-way communications

FAO recognizes that there is a need to inject a strong user perspective in the design, development, and operation of FAO data management and dissemination systems. Several mechanisms for acquiring and anticipating user perspectives are available. For example, formal user surveys could be done on a more regular basis; a customer satisfaction survey should ideally be undertaken for all FAO databases in the FAO statistical system; and major/heavy users should be brought together on a regular basis to discuss data issues and new directions. Results should be compiled in a living “User Requirements” document.

It is also recognized that there is insufficient feedback and/or direct communication between the national statistical offices and the respective FAO statistical units, an issue that will be addressed during the current biennium.

For those countries that do continue to report annual statistics to FAO, a lack of knowledge or understanding of the FAO questionnaires and/or their underlying standards, classifications, and units, limits any enhanced statistical capacity from directly influencing the quality of the data transmitted to FAO. More work will therefore be undertaken to improve the quality of country submissions for agriculture, forestry, and fisheries by enhanced training, dialogue and feedback with reporting countries on the questionnaires for production and for trade, and on definitions, classifications, and standards for reporting. In this context the regional FAO offices will play an important role.

Prioritization and streamlining FAO data collection activities

FAO intends to make greater use of data already collected from other international organizations and from the data harvested from web portal. There is, for instance, a substantial duplication concerning soliciting annual statistics (questionnaire data) from each individual Member State of the EU, when that same data was being collected, verified, and processed by DG-Eurostat, leading to extra burden for EU countries and for FAO. A focused review of various data collection activity with respect to statistically advanced countries is envisaged, with the aim of achieving long-term resource savings for FAO, and reduced response burden for countries. The ultimate objective should be that FAO harvests the data from these countries’ web portals or other dissemination and exchange mechanisms.

Joint data collection, data validation and dissemination with other international organizations are also going to be further pursued. To this end the activities undertaken by FAO, DG-Eurostat, UNECE and ITTO in the area of forest statistics is a successful model that should be encouraged and copied by other statistical units in FAO. Cooperation in forest statistics might be easier than in agriculture statistics as the latter often is connected to regulations requiring a data collection activity.

FAO has recently undertaken an Organization-wide review of the scope, coverage and periodicity of all data collection activities. On the basis of this inventory of data sets and data series analysis are to be made if there are duplications or if there are activities that can be abandoned or whose periodicity and coverage can be adjusted. Such a review of data collection activities will eventually yield efficiency savings that could be redirected toward capacity building.

The challenges for FAO Statistics in the biennium 2012-13 and the undertakings by the FAO for their fulfilment are summarized in the table below.

Challenges and undertakings by FAO Statistics in 2012-13

1. *Implement a global strategy to improve agricultural and rural statistics.*
2. *Give priority to work on developing a corporate quality framework for agriculture, forestry, fisheries statistics and other areas of FAO Statistics.*
3. *Develop new sets of FAO Corporate Statistical Standards.*
4. *Continue developing and implementing an ICT strategy for a data warehouse system for integrating FAO statistics systems.*
5. *Increase the capability to acquire more sub-national detail, important for issues like poverty, hunger, and economic livelihoods.*
6. *Have the mechanisms in place in order to respond to such sudden demands of new statistics or more rapid dissemination.*
7. *Have the mechanisms for identifying emerging data needs.*
8. *Inject a strong user perspective in the design, development, and operation of FAO data management and dissemination systems through customer satisfaction surveys.*
9. *Improve feedback and/or direct communication between the national statistical offices and the respective FAO statistical units.*
10. *Verify that enhanced training, dialogue and feedback with reporting countries leads to improved quality of country submissions for agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.*
11. *Make greater use of data already collected from other international organizations in order to avoid duplication and reduce the response burden of countries.*
12. *Improve the coordination of internal FAO data collection also with the aim of avoiding duplication and reducing the response burden of countries.*
13. *Whenever feasible undertake joint data collection with other international organizations and/or with FAO departments/divisions.*
14. *Undertake prioritization of the various data collection activities in order to identify where resources are most needed.*

An account of the extent to which these challenges have been met by FAO Statistics will be reported in the next FAO Statistical Programme of Work

Annex 1- Summary Tables

- Table 1 which lists activities relating to Data collection and Dissemination.
This table shows for each data collection activity:
 1. which type of data are collected (variable, time series or data set);
 2. method of data collection (among which data downloaded from other international organizations are recorded);
 3. partners in data collection activities;
 4. frequencies of data collection and data dissemination;
 5. dates for dispatch of questionnaires and when validated data are disseminated; and
 6. which classifications are used.

- Table 2 which lists activities relating to Statistical methodologies (including norms and standards). For each activity in this category the following characteristics are summarized:
 1. main content;
 2. type of output; and
 3. funding and human resources.

- Table 3 which lists activities relating to Statistical capacity building and projects (including non regular budget).
The same type of information as in table 2 is recorded for each activity.

- Table 4 which lists activities relating to Statistical analysis.
The same type information as in table 2 is recorded for each activity.

- Table 5 which lists activities relating to International meetings and workshops.
The information recorded for each activity includes:
 1. when and where the meeting takes place;
 2. host organization;
 3. main problem to be addressed;
 4. expected output; and
 5. funding and human resources.

Table 1. DATA COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION

New activity in 2012-13							
Division	Title of the activity	Type of data collections (variables, time series or data sets)	Method of data collection			Partners in the data collection (not counting member countries), e.g. World Bank, Eurostat, OECD	Classifications used: FAO Commodity List (CL), CPC, HS, ISIC etc.
			FAO questionnaire to member countries (paper, electronic or web based)	from International Organizations, including FAO	Other sources: data harvesting, yearbooks, national rapporteurs, trade journals		
AGAG	Domestic Animal Diversity		X (web based)			CGIAR	FAO-CGRFA
AGAH	EMPRES Global Animal Disease Information System (EMPRES-i)	Regional and global disease information	Electronic		X	Regional Org., OIE	
AGAL	Global Livestock Impact Mapping System (GLIMS)	Land, Human Demographics, Poverty, Livestock Population, Livestock Products, Health, Trade, Food Supply, Production Indices		FAOSTAT, FAOSTAT (UNPD), WAHIS	X		FAO-CL, GLIMS internal code, GAUL
AGNDA	Collection and compilation of compositional data of foods for the Analytical Food Composition Database and the Food Composition Database for Biodiversity	280 components			X		INFOODS
AGP	Compilation of major fertilizer prices				X		FAO-CL
AGP	Annual World Fertilizer Outlook	Supply, demand and capacity	X	FAOSTAT, IFA, IFDC, IMPHOS, TFI		FAOSTAT, IFA, IFDC, IMPHOS, TFI	FAO-CL
ESA	Rural Income Generating Activities (RIGA) Project	Contains Living Standards Measurement Studies (LSMS) from the World Bank. Two datasets: household-level income aggregate and the individual wage employment data		World Bank(LSMS), NSOs, RAND	X		World Bank. LSMS, ISIC, ISCO
ESA	Nutrition surveys	Anthropometrics, Infant and Young Child Feeding practices (IYCF), Morbidity variables, Vaccination and supplementation, Maternal data, Food consumption and dietary diversity, Access to protected water source, latrine.	X			UN	
ESA	Urban and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs); Food Security Surveys: Urban Food Security Rapid Assessments	Demographics, Livelihood assets, Livelihood strategies (sources of income, sources of food, food and non-food ratios), Constraints (access to services, food and income), Other (gender and conflict information)	X (paper and electronic)			UN	
ESA	Rural Food Security Rapid Assessments covering the Agriculture and Livestock Sectors	Crop production estimates, crop yields, planted area, harvested area, Rainfall information, Agricultural inputs and planting, Crop condition, Agricultural activities, Labour opportunities, Crop production constraints. Cereal imports through ports and cross-border, food aid supplies, Cereal balance sheet. Livestock conditions, Livestock activities, Livestock trade, Livestock Herd Dynamics, Seasonal Performance and Impact, Livestock exports, Migration Pattern.	X (paper)			UN	
ESA	Market Price Monitoring System	Selection of agriculture commodities, labour rates in and Rural Markets. In Rural Markets: Casual labour rates (agriculture), Transport costs, School attendance, Remittance and local credit received, Migration estimates, Civil Insecurity incidences, Local rice	X (paper and electronic)				
ESS	Agricultural Production	Area, production, stocks, feed and seed	X	Eurostat	X	Eurostat	FAO-CL, Switch to CPC
ESS	International Merchandise Trade of Food and Agriculture Products	Exports and imports in quantity and values by commodities and trading partners	X	UNSD, Eurostat	X	UNSD, Eurostat	FAO-CL, HS
ESS	Producer Prices and Indices	Price data in three units: i) Local Currency Units (LCU); ii) Standard Local Currency (SLC); and, iii) US Dollars for items in the categories: primary food crops, primary non-food products, livestock and derived agricultural commodities	X	Eurostat	X		FAO-CL, HS
ESS	Consumer Price Indices and Food Price Indices	*Food and non-alcoholic beverages consumer price indices*, labelled <i>Consumer Prices, Food Indices (2000=100)</i> and *All items consumer price indices*: labelled <i>Consumer Prices, General Indices (2000=100)</i>		ILO			COICOP
ESS	Agricultural Investment: Machinery and Equipment	Quantity in use and Imports and Exports, in values and quantities, of selected agricultural machinery equipment (17 items)	X	UNSD	X		HS
ESS	Capital Stock in Agriculture	Gross and Net Capital Stock, at constant 2005 prices, are measured for five categories of capital stock plus total capital stock	X		X		
ESS	Land Use	Various types of land areas and land use	X	Eurostat, AFRISTAT, OECD	X		
ESS	Government Expenditure in Agriculture: Collection, validation and dissemination of updated government expenditure statistics	Government expenditure in agriculture	X	IMF	X	IMF	
ESS	Official Development Assistance (ODA) for Agriculture	Total external assistance to agriculture from bilateral and multilateral donors		OECD	X		
ESS	Production, trade, use and consumption of fertilisers	Production, trade, use and consumption, in quantities and nutrients, of selected items	X	UNSD	X		
ESS	Pesticides consumption	Quantities of pesticides applied to crops and seeds in the agriculture sector. Figures are expressed in metric tons of active ingredients	X	Eurostat, OECD	X		
ESS	Pesticides trade	Imports and exports, in values and quantities, of major pesticides' groups		UNSD (Comtrade)	X	UNSD (Comtrade)	
ESS	Supply Utilization Accounts and Food Balance Sheet	Production (area/production of crops, livestock products); Trade; Consumption; Utilization (feed, seed, waste, other utilization, food).		FAOSTAT			FAO-CL
ESS	Collection, Standardization, Summarization of Data and Metadata From Reports of Agricultural Censuses Undertaken by Countries	Variables relate to structure of agriculture and change from country to country			Publications and web searches		

Table 1. DATA COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION (continued)

= New activity in 2012-13							
Division	Title of the activity	Type of data collections (variables, time series or data sets)	Method of data collection			Partners in the data collection (not counting member countries), e.g. World Bank, Eurostat, OECD	Classifications used; FAO Commodity List (CL), CPC, HS, ISIC etc.
			FAO questionnaire to member countries (paper, electronic or web based)	from International Organizations, including FAO	Other sources: data harvesting, yearbooks, national rapporteurs, trade journals		
ESS	Agricultural Population Estimates	Total population and data of economically active population		UNPD, ILO			
ESS	Dissemination of gender disaggregated food security statistics	Data from National Household Surveys (NHS), such as Household Budget Surveys (HBS) and Income and Expenditure Surveys (IES)			Country questionnaires		
ESS	Development and Maintenance and Updating of the Food Security Statistics on The Web	Food consumption, food production and trade, diet composition, access to food, food aid, nutritional status, health, poverty and population		FAOSTAT, World Bank, ILO, UNICEF, WHO	USDA for conversion factors		FAO country codes
ESS	FAOSTAT (Database and Dissemination System)	National and regional data and derived indicators on food, agriculture, fishery and forestry are based on data reports received from the national, regional and international sources					
ESS	FAO Statistics Division Website	Information on methods, classifications and standards, meetings and events as well as publications offered in three languages. The information is disaggregated by domains		FAOSTAT			
ESS	FAO Global Statistical Yearbook	National and regional data and derived indicators on food and agriculture are based on FAOSTAT		FAOSTAT			
ESS	FAO Regional Statistical Yearbooks	National and regional data and derived indicators on food and agriculture are based on FAOSTAT		FAOSTAT			
ESS	CountrySTAT	Production, Trade, Prices, Land Use, Population, Labor, Fertilizers, Pesticides, Machinery, Forestry, Fisheries, Water	X (Internet)				FAO-CL, SITC, ISIC, FAO country codes
ESS / NRC	Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions and Mitigation Potentials in Agriculture (MAGHG)	Activity data (e.g., livestock numbers; fertilizer application; manure management; land use, etc. from FAOSTAT); GHG Emission factors; GHG emission values	X	FAOSTAT			
EST	Banana Country Balance Sheets (BCBS)	Imports, exports, export values and prices	X (1)	COMTRADE, IMF, UNPD, FAOSTAT	X (2)		FAO-CL + in-house additions
EST	Citrus Country Balance Sheets	Production quantity, Imports, Exports, Manufactured goods, Waste	X (1)	COMTRADE, IMF, UNPD, FAOSTAT	X (2)		FAO-CL + in-house additions
EST	Country Cereal Balance Sheets (CCBS)	Production quantity, MY Imports, MY Commercial Imports, MY Food Aid, JJ Imports, Food Use, Feed Use, Other Uses, MY Exports, JJ Exports, Closing Stocks, Government stocks, Population [MY= Market Year, JJ=July/June]	X (2)	COMTRADE, IMF, UNPD	X (1)		FAO-CL + in-house additions
EST	Dairy Country Balance Sheets (DCBS)	Dairy Animal Inventories, Production Quantity, Imports, and Exports		COMTRADE, UNPD, FAOSTAT, GTIS	X		FAO-CL + in-house additions
EST	Tropical Fruit Country Balance Sheets (FCBS)	Area harvested, Yield, Production Quantity, Imports, Exports and Closing Stocks.		COMTRADE, IMF, UNPD, FAOSTAT	X		FAO-CL + in-house additions
EST	Hides and Skins, data collection and processing	Imports, exports, export values and prices		COMTRADE			HS
EST	Collection and Processing of Data on Jute, Kenaf and Hard Fibres	Production, trade, stocks, consumption and prices	X	COMTRADE, IMF	X		HS
EST	Meat Country Balance Sheets (MCBS)	Inventories, Slaughtering, Live Imports, Live Exports, Production Quantity, Imports, Exports, and Closing Stocks.		COMTRADE, UNPD, FAOSTAT, GTIS	X		FAO-CL + in-house additions
EST	Research, collection and analysis of the oilseeds complex	Area harvested, Yield, Production, Imports (quantity), Exports (quantity), Closing Stocks, Seed Crushing Rates, Oil and Meal Extraction Rates for trade and domestic use. Selected import prices	X (2)	COMTRADE, IMF, UNPD, WB, IOC, OECD, APCC	X (1)		FAO-CL + in-house additions
EST	Sugar Country Balance Sheets (SCBS)	Area harvested, Yield, Production Quantity, Imports, Exports and Closing Stocks.		COMTRADE, IMF, UNPD, FAOSTAT	X		FAO-CL + in-house additions
EST	Collection and Processing of Data on Tea	Production, trade, stocks, consumption and prices	X (2)	COMTRADE, IMF, Int. Tea Committee (ITC)	X (1)		HS
EST	FAO Food Price Index and FAO Commodity Price Indices	Monthly change in international prices of a basket of food commodities.		IGC, WB, EC, ISO	X (publications)	only in-house	HS
EST	Collection of monthly series on international prices of selected food commodities	International (export) price series for wheat, maize, rice, SMP, WMP, cheese, oils and fats, oil meals, poultry/pig/bovine/ovine meat and sugar		IGC, WB, EC, ISO	X	only in-house	HS
EST	International Agricultural Commodity Prices	Export prices of the major agricultural commodities (about 40) traded internationally. Daily and weekly prices		USDA, IGC	X		
EST	Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) National Food Prices Database	Monthly prices for 20 different food commodity categories 28 international cereal export price series		WFP	X	WFP, FEWSNet	
EST	Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) Food Aid Shipments/Deliveries Database	Quantities food aid shipped/delivered		WFP		WFP	
ESW	Gender and Land Rights Database			World Bank, FAOSTAT	X		
FIPM	Globefish commodity analysis for all major commercial species	Trade matrix by commodities and countries, price series for major commodities		National trade statistics, network of correspondence, FISHINFONetwork	X		See 2012 FAO Dataset Inventory
FIPS	Global capture production statistics and partnerships for data exchange and comparison	Capture production by country, fishing area and species item	X	A large number of partner IO's	X	Partner IOs more detailed statistics	See 2012 FAO Dataset Inventory
FIPS	Global production and trade of fisheries commodities statistics	Production in tonne and trade in tonne and USD	X	UNSD (Comtrade), Eurostat, FAO ESS	X	FAO ESS, Eurostat, SPC, AOAD	See 2012 FAO Dataset Inventory

Table 1. DATA COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION (concluded)

= New activity in 2012-13							
Division	Title of the activity	Type of data collections (variables, time series or data sets)	Method of data collection			Partners in the data collection (not counting member countries), e.g. World Bank, Eurostat, OECD	Classifications used; FAO Commodity List (CL), CPC, HS, ISIC etc.
			FAO questionnaire to member countries (paper, electronic or web based)	from International Organizations, including FAO	Other sources: data harvesting, yearbooks, national rapporteurs, trade journals		
FIPS	Updating global fisheries and aquaculture employment statistics	Number of people directly employed in fisheries and aquaculture sector, by gender, countries, type of employment and separation among sectors	X		X		
FIPS	Preparation of annual capture statistics on behalf of FAO Fishery Regional Bodies (RFBs)	Capture production by country, fishing area and species item	X		X	CECAF, RECOFI, SEAFO	See 2012 FAO Dataset Inventory
FIPS	Upgrading Fish Stat (FAO Fisheries Statistics Dissemination Software)	All fishery and aquaculture statistics maintained by FIPS					See 2012 FAO Dataset Inventory
FIPS	Global aquaculture production statistics	Aquaculture production in value and quantity by country, area, species item and culturing environment	X	Eurostat plus others	X		See 2012 FAO Dataset Inventory
FIRA	National Aquaculture Sector Overview (NASO) map collection	Data at administrative level or individual farm level: Name, geographic coordinates and administrative location of farms; Cultured species, technologies used; Farm characteristics; Production in quantity and ex-farm price; Seed input quantity and type of inputs;	(X)				See 2012 FAO Dataset Inventory
FIRF	Global Nominal Catches for Major Tuna Stocks	Nominal catches in tonnes by tuna stocks, year and fishing country			data harvesting, individual contacts		See 2012 FAO Dataset Inventory
FIRF	Atlas of Tunas and Billfish Catches	Catches in tonnes of major tunas and billfishes at 5x5 degree resolution, by species, year, quarter and fishing gear.			data harvesting, individual contacts		See 2012 FAO Dataset Inventory
FOE	Forest Products Statistics		X	Eurostat, UNECE, ITTO, UN-Comtrade	data harvesting	Eurostat, UNECE, ITTO	FAO Forestry-CL, HS
FOI	Planted Forest Dataset	The Forest Assessment team is now responsible for the data collection of the planted forest area. Other parameters are not been collected anymore do not change in the short term.	X				FRA
FOIM	Global Forest Resources Assessment	More than 90 broad variables for four points in time (1990, 2000, 2005 and 2010). 7 themes: the extent of forest resources, biological diversity, forest health and vitality, productive; protective; and socio-economic functions of forests and the legal and institutional framework that guides their management and use.	X	FAOSTAT (population, land and country area), World Bank (GDP)	National correspondents		FRA
FOM	Support to National Forest Monitoring and Assessment	Data on more than 200 variables are collected, representing all kinds of forestry related data related to food security, poverty reduction, forest productivity, environment, biodiversity, socio-economy, forest health, forest protective functions, goods and services from forests and trees			National Forest Inventory; Remote sensing survey	FAO (NR, AG, ES, OE)	
FOMR	Global Information System on the Impact of Major Insects and Diseases on Natural and Planted Forests, Trees Outside Forests and Other Wooded Lands	No further collection of data or updates have been made - this activity has effectively ceased due to lack of staff and budgetary resources.	X		field projects		
NRC	FAOclim-NET	Temperature (daily average), Temperature (daily maximum), Temperature (daily minimum), Rainfall, Dew point temperature, Surface pressure, Snowfall, Windspeed		National Meteorological Institutes			
NRL	AQUASTAT	Around 160 variables and indicators: Land use and population (15); water resources (45); water use, by sector and by source (30); irrigation and drainage development (60); environment and health (10).	X	FAOSTAT, FAO Agromet., UNSD, UNDP, UNPD, World Bank, WMO, CRU, Eurostat, OECD	X		FAO-CL, FAO country codes, UNDP, World Bank, WMO, UNICEF, WHO, FAO-Aquastat
NRL	AGROMAPS	Area harvested, yields and production and administrative boundary information			X		
NRL	GeoNetwork Geospatial Information Catalogue	Administrative and Political Boundaries, Agriculture – Farming, Agriculture – Livestock, Agriculture – Agroclimatology, Applied Ecology, Biological and Ecological Resources, Climate, Fisheries and Aquaculture, Forestry, Hydrology and Water Resources, Land Cover and Land Use, Population and Socio-Economic Indicators, Soils and Soil Resources, Topography	X	UNESCO, IIASA, UNEP, NASA, NOAA, World BANK, ISIRC, UNICEF, WHO and several others	data harvesting, field survey, satellite imagery		Depending on which variable

Table 2. STATISTICAL METHODOLOGIES (including norms and standards)

= New activity in 2012-13			
Division	Title of the activity	Main content	Type of output
AGNDA	Production of guidelines and standards for Food Composition Data	Guidelines for checking, converting and presenting data, Methodology to attribute nutrient values to SUAs. INFOODS Guidelines for Food Matching	Guidelines appear on INFOODS website
ESS	Reconceptualization of SUA/FBS methodologies	The wholesale review of the approach and methods towards the preparation of food balance sheets	A "blueprint" document for the implementation imminently
ESS	Concept Note for the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020	Concept note for strategic vision on agricultural censuses during the 2020 round (2016-2025)	Concept note for strategic vision on agricultural censuses during the 2020 round (2016-2025)
ESS	Definition of Gender Relevant classifications for agricultural and food security Statistics	The definition of gender relevant classifications for agricultural and food security statistics started at the end of 2011, as groundwork for the survey reanalysis. A number of relevant standard gender-sensitive grouping variables have been identified	List of relevant gender-sensitive groupings variables to be used in a gender-sensitive food security analysis. Guidelines on the processing of household surveys for gender sensitive food security analysis.
ESS	SDMX based international workflows of food and agriculture statistics	Coordination and preparation of Statistical Data and Metadata Structure Definitions (based on SDMX) in food and agriculture domains and facilitating SDMX Registry based international workflows of food and agriculture statistics	Implementation of SDMX based statistics workflow (pilot by Sept 2012, final by Sept. 2013)
ESS	Revision of the FAO methodology for the estimation the prevalence of undernourishment	Methodology for the estimation on the prevalence and number of people at risk of food deprivation (undernourishment)	Presentations and technical papers published and discussed in various forums
ESS	Definition of a core set of Food Security Indicators at country level to be included of a suite of indicators that informs country level assessments (scorecards) of Food Insecurity	Identifying a core set of food security indicators that can be compiled for all countries, capturing the various dimensions of food security, criteria for assigning a score to countries and ways to aggregate the scores	Preliminary version of the food insecurity scorecard will be presented as a table in the technical annex of SOFI 2012
ESS	FAO/Paris21 Guidelines on Mainstreaming Agricultural Statistics into National Strategy for Development of Statistics	Provide countries with a strategy for developing statistical capacity across the entire national statistical system	Guidelines to be completed by December 2012
ESS	Draft handbook on use of geo-positioning devices (GPS, PDAS) for measuring crop area (FAO/WFP/JRC/CIRAD)	Provide a basis and practical guidance to agricultural survey statisticians on alternative use by new geo-positioning equipment	Guidelines to be completed by December 2012
ESS, CIOK, OEKCS	Revision of the Harmonized System 2017	FAO contribution is to make major international schemes suitable for agriculture and food statistics	Finalization of the HS 2017 edition and end of the process: 2014
ESS, CIOK, OEKCS	Survey on National Agriculture and Food Product Classifications and Classifications Registry	A tool for appraising and enhancing the harmonization of data on agriculture and food production at the international level and for assistance to the implementation at the country level.	Database on Commodity Classifications
ESS, CIOK, OEKCS	Implementation of the CPC Expanded in the FAOSTAT system	When implementing CPC, FAO will use an expanded structure to allow further disaggregation if data is available. This structure will be based on the CPC Ver.2	List of agriculture commodities expressed in CPC Ver.2 and an extended list with conversion keys to FAOSTAT Commodity List.
ESW and ESS	Development and pilot testing of a rural employment module in Cambodia as part of the Agriculture Census 2013	Methodology to collect data on rural employment on sex, age, occupation, type of activity, intensity of activity and time use	Module on Rural Employment.
FIPS	Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP)	Standard concepts, definitions, classifications and methodologies for the collection and collation of fishery statistics	Revision of Handbook, including a new release of Handbook of Aquaculture Statistics
FIPS	Maintenance of Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System (ASFIS) List for Fishery Statistics Purposes	The ASFIS List provides codes, scientific and FAO names, and the availability of fishery production statistics in the FAO databases	Annual update of the ASFIS List
FIPS	Improvement of Food Balance Sheet (FBS) Estimation for fish and fishery products	Revise the species groupings of the Food Balance Sheets	Revised FBS estimates for fish and fishery products
FIPS	Establishing Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) for fishery and aquaculture component	FIPS in close collaboration / joint funding with CIO and ESS, has developed a fisheries SDMX registry and repository served by OpenSDMX	A capacity to import SDMX data streams
FIPS	Development of the iMarine Integrated Statistical System	Support workflow for the exchange, upload, curation, validation, harmonization and joint analysis/visualization and products elaboration/dissemination of any type of statistical dataset	Operational version of a Code list manager /mapper system by end of 2012
FIPS	Integration of fishery and aquaculture component into global standards, strategies and policy for food security and monitoring	Data requirement of the fishery and aquaculture sector better reflected in international classifications, methodologies, standard concepts and strategies	Revision of international classifications, methodologies, standard concepts
FOM	Statistical Methodologies for Providing Support to National Forest Monitoring and Assessment	Methods for systematic sampling of countries' whole territory for field surveys: Methods for Quality Control and Quality; Methods and tools for statistical data analysis; Methodology development is targeting NFMA designers	NFMA field manuals for integrated field data collection and for data analysis (in 2012); NFMA paper on sampling design
OEKC, FIPS, CIOK, ESS, AGND, FOEI	SWS Statistical Standards Team	Within the context of the <i>Statistical working system project</i> , OEKCS leads the Statistical Standards team that contains representatives from AGN, FO, FI and ES. The team coordinates the development of relevant statistical guidelines and methods required for the implementation of the Statistical Working System	A series of Standards documents containing principles, standards and recommendations for endorsement by the SCWG:
OEKC, CIOK	Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX): definition of metadata and data structure definitions for support to the Statistical Working System	Within the context of the <i>Statistical working system project</i> , development of metadata and data structure definitions to support standardized import and export of time-series data	XML code lists and data structure definitions defining the dimensions, measures and attributes used by the FAOSTAT agriculture production domain
NRL	Land cover classification system (LCCS) and LCML (land cover meta language)	LCCS enables the comparison of land cover classes regardless of data source, thematic discipline or country	World wide diffusion

Table 3. STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING AND PROJECTS (including non regular budget activities)

New activity in 2012-13			
Division	Title of the activity	Main content	Type of output
AGAL	Programme for the collection, analysis and dissemination of household-level agricultural data through LSMS, with a focus on livestock	The project includes a data collection component, which comprises the administration of LSMS-type surveys in Niger, Tanzania and Uganda as well as methodological work to generate 'best practice' in data collection	(1) A sourcebook on livestock data collection and analysis, which provides a summary of methods and best practices to collect livestock-related data, and (2) an advocacy document on livestock sector development
CIOK	Statistical Data Warehouse Project	A data warehouse with easy to use format for data providers and consumers	Data warehouse statistical data due to be completed in 2013
CIOK	Statistical Working System Project	Improve the collection, processing and analysis of officially reported national time series	Statistical guidelines, standards and methods. A statistical working system for ESS
CIOK, OEKC	Support to TechCDR (data.fao.org): using the AGROVOC concept scheme to associate statistics and other information resources	Implementation of the AGROVOC concept scheme (40 000 concepts in 22 languages covering countries, commodities, species and more) within the TechCDR system	Standards documents containing principles, standards and recommendations for endorsement by the SCWG
ESA	SMART methodology Data analysis training	Equipping partner agencies/university students/FAO Somali field staffs with skills in conducting nutrition surveys using SMART methodology; data analysis and report writing	The trainees are equipped with the rights skills in conducting food security surveys, data analysis, interpretation, presentation and report writing.
ESA	Data analysis training (Statistics, SPSS, Excel)	Equipping partner agencies/ Government focal points /FAO Somali field staffs with skills in conducting statistical data analysis and management using different spreadsheets and programs	The trainees are equipped with the rights skills in conducting food security surveys, data analysis, interpretation, presentation and report writing.
ESS	Data collection, processing and dissemination of production, trade and SUA/FBS statistics	Provide guidance on FAO methodology on food and agriculture statistics; data collection; data processing, validation and imputation and of SUA/FBS methodology and compilation.	Implementation of FAO methodology and other international standard at the country level; increase the response rate to questionnaires and increase the quality of production and trade statistics.
ESS	Implementation of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistic	a substantial increase in the number of countries with the capability to (i) produce the minimum set of core data, provide analysis and disseminate the results to meet the current and emerging statistical demands of national and international stakeholders (ii) develop a sustainable agricultural statistics system through the coordination and integration of agriculture in the national statistical systems (ii) have appropriate skills resulting from training and technical assistance.	(i) Advocacy materials and technical tools (ii) systems for easy access and dissemination of national and subnational statistics (iii) methodological guidelines, norms and statistical standards, handbooks and documentation of good practices (iv) new cost-effective methodologies (v) a living data base (vi) technical assistance procedures (vii) a network of agricultural (vii) training material.
ESS	CountrySTAT	Statistics on agriculture and food that support effective policy decisions for the elaboration of food balance sheets and statistics on food security: (i) generate statistics that meet international quality criteria (ii) making data accessible at national, regional and international level (iii) accelerate the process dissemination and publishing data.	Disseminated data on the web site, validated and harmonised according to international standards
ESS	Projects on supporting agricultural censuses in various countries	To provide technical guidance and quality assurance to prepare for and conduct agricultural censuses and surveys	Output will be technical assistance provided
ESS / NRC	Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions and Mitigation Potentials in Agriculture (MAGHG)	Technical Workshops on Identification, Monitoring and Reporting of GHG emissions from the Agricultural Sectors.	Country level GHG emission reporting strengthened; improved harmonization of data collection and reporting across Agricultural Ministries, Statistical Offices and Environmental Ministries
ESW	Capacity Development Workshops for National Statistics Offices (NSOs) on Gender-disaggregated data (GDD)	Assistance in GDD for Agriculture Census	Regional workshops
ESW and ESS	Guidelines on generating and analyzing gender-disaggregated data	In agricultural production, little or no collection of gender-disaggregated data and insufficient or poor analysis of the data.	Guidance note
ESW and ESS	Guidance note of the International Partnership on Cooperation on Child Labour (IPCCLA) on child labour in agriculture sensitive survey design	Insufficient data on child labour, and age and sex disaggregated data on rural employment. A methodological note will provide guidance.	Guidance note
FIPS	FAO Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries/ Strategy and Outline Plan for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Aquaculture	Development of training material; Training of national and regional staff; Strengthening of the institutional linkage; alternative cost effective data collection approaches.	Improved data collection system at national level
FIPS, OEKC	Linking with Fisheries Statistics	The goal is to link between fisheries statistics and bibliographic data using the AGROVOC concept scheme on the library side and fisheries statistical classifications on the fisheries side	Formal alignments between FI classifications and AGROVOC published on the web as Linked Open Data using the Simple Knowledge Organization System (SKOS)
FOM	Statistical Capacity Building for National Forest Monitoring and Assessment	Applied training in validating, sorting, processing and analysing data from the countries' national forest monitoring and assessment / integrated land use assessment	Strengthened country capacity in validating, sorting, processing and analysing data from their national forest monitoring and assessments
TCID	TCI database development	Merging data from individual projects and missions into one database	Pilot project

Table 4. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

= New activity in 2012-13			
Division	Title of the activity	Main content	Type of output
AGNDA	Evaluations of food components	Results are to be published in scientific literature	Articles in scientific literature
ESA	Meta analysis	Provide empirical evidence through analysis and identification of associations between nutrition indicators other indicator relating to public health, care practices and food security	Reference documents in 2012
ESA	Global Perspective Studies	National and geo-referenced data are collected from many sources and standardized and converted to conform to the commodity classification used in "World Agriculture: Towards 2050" (AT2050) models and studies	Continuous reporting with regular updates to underlying data and projections. With new systems in development, a systematic release of baseline projections are likely to be scheduled, potentially biennially, with periodic scenario analysis conducted off those baselines in the intervening period.
ESA	Market integration and food price index study	Cleaning cereal prices, Correlation Analysis of prices, Calculating ADF Test for Unit Roots, determining Optimal Lag Choice, Doing Engel-Granger Two Step Co-integration Procedures and Johansen Co-integration Tests, Report writing, Presentation to staff and stakeholders	Reference documents in 2012
ESS	FAO Statistical Yearbooks	Country profiles with some 350 indicators	Main Yearbook, pocketbook, regional editions
ESS	Analysis of the quality of trade statistics, trade aggregates and trade indices calculation	Various activities, tables and techniques	Increased quality of data disseminated
ESS	Processing and Analysis of Household Income and Expenditure Survey data for the assessment of Household Food Security	Yearly estimates of the prevalence of undernourishment and of the number of undernourished in more than 180 countries	To date, 79 surveys referring to countries representative of all regions of the world
ESS / NRC	Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions and Mitigation Potentials in Agriculture (MAGHG)	Analytical reports for countries' GHG emission profiles, including trends, based on datasets in FAOSTAT	Database of GHG emissions by country since 1990, with country and regional level analysis of contribution by activity data, regional comparisons and contribution to global emissions by gas
FIPS	Rehabilitation of historical series of production and trade of fisheries commodities (i.e. 1950-1975)	Rebuild the statistics for the years 1950-1975 based on existing information	Data for 1950-1975 to be disseminated together with the statistics as from 1976 and onwards
FIPS	Rehabilitation of global fleet statistics	Re-defining the target statistics; development of new methodology with additional data sources; and re-estimation of historical data.	Statistical Circular containing statistics of major fishing nations
FIPS	Preparation 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	Statistical tables of food balance sheets and fish contribution
FIPS	Compilation of hatchery production and aquaculture growing facility data	Lack of global standards and clear guidance; low response rate, those pieces of information were left unanalyzed until recently. Compilation of all available information and re-defining the suitable statistics for future data collection.	Statistical circular containing hatchery production in 2013
FIPS	Compilation of fish resource account of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounts (SEEA) for selected countries	Compilation of fish resource account for a limited number of major fish producing countries	Case study analysis
FIPS	Establish standard concepts and indicators to measure the water usage and constrains in inland capture fisheries and aquaculture	Global assessment (60 countries) through the analysis of different indicators related to: Water surface, Economic value related to the tonnes of fish produced, Social benefit related to the employed people and Nutritional value related to amount of proteins produced and consumed	Report
FOM	Statistical Analysis for the Support to National Forest Monitoring and Assessment	Analysis of country data to generate statistics on all kinds of forestry related data related to food security, poverty reduction, forest productivity, environment, biodiversity, socio-economy, forest health, forest protective functions, goods and services from forests and trees, etc	The analyses are reported in country publications with NFMA findings at the end of each NFMA cycle (country project)

Table 5. INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS (organized or co-hosted by FAO)

= New activity in 2012-13					
Division	Title of the activity	When and where	Host organizations	Main problems to be addressed	Expected output
AGND	International Conference on Diet and Activity Methods (ICDAM)	Granada, Spain, in 2013		Advance in methodologies in dietary data assessment and of physical activities	Advances communicated; scientific articles
AGNDA	International Food Data Conference (IFDC)	May 2012 in FAO, Rome	FAO	Advance in food composition	Advances communicated; scientific articles
ESS	Regional Workshops on Food Security Assessments	Bangkok, Thailand, 23-27 July	Thailand National Statistics Office	To train nationals in using the food security analytical tool to derive food security indicators at national and sub national levels	Food security indicators at national and sub national levels
ESS	International meeting (Side Event) of the ICAS VI	Brazil, 2013	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE)	The ICAS side event is an opportunity for countries which have produced outputs through our statistical capacity development to present and discuss the respective country's reports with international agricultural statisticians	Provide countries' officials with feedback on their food security analytical capacity
ESS	Interagency and Expert Group on Agricultural and Rural Statistics	Secretariat at FAO. Meetings once a year. Dates to be decided	To be decided. Probably FAO	Guide methodological developments in statistics for food security, sustainable agriculture, and rural development	To be decided
ESS	Workshops on IHSN-Census and Microdata Toolkit	In the Caribbean: Port of Spain, Trinidad 5-9 March 2012; in Latin America: in 2012		Provide participants with training on the documentation, archiving and dissemination of agriculture census and survey (micro)data	Agriculture census microdata documented
ESS	The 6 th International Conference on Agricultural Statistics (ICAS IV)	24-25 October 2013 in Brazil	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE)	Contribute to further advances in agricultural statistics throughout the world and to the Global Strategy for Improving Agricultural and Rural Statistics	Publication of Abstract and conference papers
ESS	Regional Workshop on Linking Agricultural and Population Censuses for Near East	Morocco in June 2012		Linking population and agricultural censuses; guidance on methods of linking and enhance collaboration between population and agricultural census	Workshop report and materials
ESS	Regional Workshop on Sampling for Agricultural Surveys and Censuses for Asia and Pacific	Bangkok, Thailand, in May 2012		Training of staff from NSOs and ministries of agriculture in sampling methods in agricultural surveys and censuses and in basic concepts of statistics	Workshop report, reference materials and built-up human capacity
ESS / NRC	Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions and Mitigation Potentials in Agriculture (MAGHG)	Asia and Pacific Commission on Agriculture Statistics (APCAS), October 2012, Dalat, Vietnam	FAO	Provide developing countries participants with the ability to more easily compile and report their annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of their agriculture sectors, in compliance with IPCC guidelines and UNFCCC climate policy requirements	Improved GHG emission reporting for specific categories, including emissions from fertilizer use ; livestock ; and land use change
EST	Intergovernmental Group (IGG) on Tea	Every second year			
EST	Intergovernmental Group (IGG) on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres, and Intergovernmental Group (IGG) on Hard Fibres	Every second year			
FIPS	CWP session and its intersessional Subject Group meetings	CWP 24 th session: February 2013. CWP Agriculture Subject Group meeting: July 2012 in Rome	Venue and hosting organization, to be determined for the 2013 meeting	Standard classifications, methodologies and concept for aquaculture and fishery statistics	Revised CWP Handbook; CWP Handbook on aquaculture statistics
FIPS	Regional Workshop on capacity building needs for improving aquaculture statistics and data collection (STA Regional WS)	To be decided	To be decided	Review the current data collection system and identify problems, and then develop a regional plan of capacity building	Meeting and country reports