



منظمة الأعدنية
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Naciones
Unidas
para la
Agricultura
y la
Alimentación

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Final Draft Report on the FAO/Japan Project GCP/RAS/184/JPN –

**Strengthening Regional Data Exchange System on Food and
Agricultural Statistics in Asia and Pacific Countries**

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I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project Background

1. Many countries in the Asia and Pacific region were constantly improving their capability to produce statistics on food and agriculture through training, adoption of appropriate technology and utilizing modern techniques in the conduct of surveys and censuses. However, the national capacities for data analysis remained very low while data dissemination continued to be weak, especially in many developing and food-deficit countries in the region. This situation had been identified as one of the contributing factors to the failure to formulate adequate policies and plans to support sustained agricultural development aimed at reducing the level of food insecurity and improving farm incomes and hence, finding a more lasting approach to eradicating hunger and poverty.

2. Agricultural survey programmes, where they exist, were often confined to gathering production statistics for major crops. Crop forecasts as well as statistics on consumption, costs of production, stocks and flow, capital formation, nutrition and socio-economic profiles were seldom available on a regular basis. Moreover, in addition to the difficulty in accessing timely data, lack of good documentation of national practices with respect to methodology, concepts and definitions for many statistics made it difficult for international data users to determine the quality and comparability of food and agricultural statistics.

3. This project was built upon the initiatives of its precursor "*Improvement of Agricultural Statistics in Asia and Pacific Countries*" (GCP/RAS/171/JPN) and pursued the pilot implementation of an electronic-based regional data exchange system. In particular, the project supported and focused on strengthening the capacity of countries that lagged behind in adopting state-of-the-art techniques for data analysis and electronic dissemination of food and agricultural statistics.

4. This project covered 16 developing member countries of the Asia and Pacific Commission on Agricultural Statistics (APCAS): Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam. Developed member countries of the Commission were encouraged to participate in the activities of the project as experts and/or observers, especially with respect to regional-level undertakings.

1.2. Outline of Official Arrangement

5. The Project Document was signed by the Government of Japan and FAO in 2001, and by other participating countries during the first half of 2002. The project was originally scheduled to exist for 36 months with financial support of \$US638,967 from the Government of Japan. The project became operational in December 2001, and reached NTE date on 31 December 2004. FAO was designated as the executing agency. Project implementation in each country was supported by a Project Focal Point appointed by the Government.

1.3. Objectives of the Project

6. The *development objective* for the member countries of the APCAS, which was the parent body of the Project, was for each country to have a sound statistical system capable of (i) providing data and information for planning and policy making in the food and agriculture sector with the aim of raising the living standards and nutritional status of people, especially the rural poor, and (ii) exchanging these data with other countries, to support the national, regional and global food security programmes and policies.

7. For this development objective, the project had two immediate objectives. These were: (i) Immediate Objective One: Phased implementation of the Master Plan for the Regional Data Exchange System for Food and Agriculture Statistics, following the concepts formulated by the previous regional project, to transfer data in electronic format both to

and from countries in the Region, and FAO, and (ii) Immediate Objective Two: Strengthening the national capacity to analyze, use and disseminate food and agricultural statistics in support of national agricultural development policy and planning, including associated food security and poverty alleviation concerns.

2. ACTIVITIES, OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES

2.1. Achievements and Results to meet Immediate Objective One

8. Immediate Objective One called for the phased implementation of the Master Plan for the Regional Data Exchange System (RDES) for food and agriculture statistics, following the concepts formulated by the previous regional project. It targeted the transfer of data in electronic format, both to and from countries in the Region, and FAO. Major activities and concrete accomplishments corresponding to Immediate Objective One are discussed below.

2.1.1 Framework of the Regional Data Exchange System (RDES)

9. In recent years, deep and extensive improvements in the dissemination of statistics on agriculture and food came about through Webpage dissemination which had been made possible by technical advances in computer and telecommunication technology. Webpage dissemination enabled the provision of data to users not only within the country but also in other countries of the world.

10. In the participating countries of the Project, agriculture was increasingly being challenged by international competition brought about by opening of global markets. At the same time, concerns for national and regional food security were also growing. To support policy formulation in the context of this environment, Governments needed statistical information about the agricultural production in their neighboring countries and major trading partners, preferably with sub-national details.

11. The project GCP/RAS/171/JPN had studied these problems and prepared a draft plan for the RDES construction. The present project GCP/RAS/184/JPN had developed the RDES and opened the project website for the system. The system had been installed in each participating country of the project. The participating countries had been regularly uploading their data to the project website: Regional Data Exchange System (RDES), with URL <http://www.fao-rap-apcas.org> since March 2003.

2.1.2. Procuring hardware and connecting to the Internet

12. The project provided participating countries with hardware (PC set, printer and UPS) and software necessary to run the RDES. The costs of hardware and software were covered by the fund balance of the predecessor project GCP/RAS/171/JPN. In countries where focal points had no existing Internet connection, the project reimbursed the cost of Internet subscription. For ASEAN member countries, the hardware requirements and the Internet connection subscription needed to run the data exchange system were financed through the ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS) Project.

2.1.3 RDES CountrySTAT System

13. The CountrySTAT being developed by FAO Headquarters was a statistical information system designed to aid in the strategic decision-making for food and agriculture policy at national level. CountrySTAT had the advantage of re-tabulation, mapping and graphing capabilities being much easier and quicker than those offered by other statistical database software. Contrary to what its name might imply, the CountrySTAT framework was so flexible that it could be used to handle the dissemination of databases other than country statistics. It could be used to manage and disseminate databases at the regional level.

2.1.4 Expanding the country coverage in the RDES

14. Following the recommendations made during the 20th Session of the Asia and

Pacific Commission on Agricultural Statistics (APCAS) held in New Delhi, India from 20 to 24 September 2004, the ASE expanded the country pages in the RDES with cooperation from Australia, Malaysia, Republic of Korea and United States of America.

2.1.5 Standardizing Data in the RDES

15. To standardize the data in the RDES, the ASE issued the “Guidelines on Standardization of the Regional Data Exchange System” in November 2005 on the basis of the discussion and results of the Fourth Focal Point meeting on 5–7 October 2005. It was agreed that the RDES would carry mainly time-series data on production and production-related information on crops and livestock. The key elements of standardization of the data in RDES were as follows.

16. Time scale or reference period: It was agreed that data in the RDES would be presented by calendar year and not by crop year since crop years vary from one country to another.

17. Definitions: Definitions of the data of the RDES should be consistent with FAO definitions (<http://faostat.fao.org/>). The units of the crop production data were metric ton (MT) for production, hectare (ha) for area harvested and kg per hectare (kg/ha) for yield.

18. Data items: Data in the RDES were related to the production of 19 commodities selected by the Focal Points. These were: rice paddy, wheat, maize, cereals, cassava, potatoes, pulses, groundnuts, soybean, seed cotton, sugar cane, tea, cattle, pig, sheep, goat, chicken, milk (total) and hen eggs. A country, however, might report only on those commodities which it considered important and produced in significant quantities. In addition, countries might report on other items necessary for food security analyses. These could include production data on crops and livestock other than the 19 identified above, and data on land area, population, prices, fisheries, and others. In all cases, the item descriptions had to be consistent with FAO definitions.

19. Data table format and file format: MS-Excel file was recommended as the standard file format because it was easier to manipulate electronically for statistical analysis than other file formats. It was easier to re-tabulate, create graphs, and compute statistics in Excel files than in PDF, MS-Word file, or other files. For each statistical table, the focal points were requested to add a footnote that identifies the official source of the data.

20. Coverage: The RDES covered time-series, national-level data with sub-national disaggregation, where possible. Sub-national levels could be provinces, zones, districts or regions.

2.1.6 RDES: web portal for agricultural statistics in APCAS countries

21. The RDES was to serve as the gateway to agricultural statistics in APCAS countries. It contained 21 sets of country webpages, each of which carried not only agricultural statistics but also the country profile, the contact address of the national Focal Point and hyperlinks to related organizations for statistics in each country. RDES also showed the external hyperlinks to related databases, organizations, and associations for agricultural statistics and food security, such as the FAOSTAT, WFP, AFSIS and others.

2.1.7 Uploading of reports on agricultural situation

22. The RDES accepted statistical data in Excel format as well as documents in PDF, MS-Word and other formats. To fully exploit these capabilities, the ASE had encouraged the Focal Points to upload any reports on the country's agricultural situation based on analysis of available agricultural statistics. Examples of these are reports on annual agricultural performance reports, status and trends, situation and outlook, selected farm economic indicators, and others.

2.1.8 Expanding the data and information coverage in RDES

23. In its Fourth Meeting, the Focal Points agreed to expand the databases and enhance the postings in their respective country pages. This expansion in databases and publications was also reflected in the RDES CountrySTAT which the ASE developed. Country statistical yearbooks had been incorporated in the RDES CountrySTAT. FAORAP publications, such as the “Selected Indicators of Food and Agriculture Development in Asia –Pacific Region” for various years had also been posted in the RDES website.

24. In addition to the country databases and the FAO publications, the present RDES offered access to important RDES project documents such as reports of all Focal Point Meetings and Technical Consultations. Information on other FAORAP Meetings, including reports on Experts Consultations and proceedings of recent APCAS Sessions were also made available through the website. As well, the website served as a venue to announce upcoming events that were of general interest to APCAS membership.

2.1.9 Advocating for RDES and project activities

25. With the proliferation of Internet-based data exchange systems, it was essential to popularize the RDES among its potential users and to orient them that the RDES was a reliable source of information. Toward this goal, the Project prepared a brochure that served as a vehicle to promote the Project and the RDES. The ASE also registered the RDES in the Internet - in the Wikipedia (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RDES>) and in the leading Internet search engines such as Yahoo, Google, and others.

26. On their part, the Focal Points helped in advocating for RDES utilization by creating a hyperlink to the RDES in their national websites. As a result of the advocacy efforts of the RDES Focal Points and the Project, the number of RDES users had been increasing tremendously over the years. The number of site visitors per month had increased from 91 visitors in February 2003 to a high of 13,179 visitors in May 2007. The number of hits per month grew from 1,689 hits in February 2003 to 102,767 hits in May 2007.

2.1.10 Metadata on food and agricultural statistics through RDES

27. The Project strongly supported the FAO initiative to develop and install CountrySTAT and to support the preparation of the metadata on food and agricultural statistics in the 16 RDES countries. In this initiative, the Focal Points were asked to prepare country reports containing metadata on their respective systems for statistics on food and agriculture. These reports were discussed at the sub-regional workshop which was organized in Manila by the Philippine Statistical Association, with support from FAO Statistics Division and in, cooperation with the Project, on 23 – 27 October 2006, and further refined at the Fifth Focal Point Meeting in Siem Reap, Cambodia on 7–9 March 2007.

28. The final country reports, compiled into a compendium, gave detailed information regarding the food and agricultural statistics systems in each country. They were useful in helping users of RDES data to understand how the food and agricultural statistics in each participating country of the Project were produced. The whole compendium on metadata reports could be accessed through the RDES homepage. Individual country metadata reports were available through respective country webpages.

2.2. Achievements and results to meet Immediate Objective Two

29. Immediate Objective Two aimed at strengthening the national capacity to analyze, use and disseminate food and agricultural statistics in support of national agricultural development policy and planning, including associated food security and poverty alleviation concerns. To achieve this objective, the Project organized Focal Point meetings and technical consultations that allowed exchange of information and sharing of knowledge among officials responsible for the development of national systems on food and agriculture statistics. These interactions were envisaged to contribute toward the improvement of the national systems. Further, the standards and guidelines forged in these meetings were used as inputs in further enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency

of the RDES in supporting the requirements of agricultural economic and policy analyses, at country and regional levels. The major activities and accomplishments in line with Immediate Objective Two are discussed below.

2.2.1. First Focal Points Meeting and Technical Consultation on the Development of RDES

30. The First Meeting of Focal Points, held in Bangkok, Thailand on 6-7 August 2002, aimed to discuss the current situation on agricultural statistics in the region and the future activities of the Project. The Focal Points, reported on the status of their agricultural statistical systems and their efforts in improving them. On the issue of data dissemination, they agreed that all participating countries with no existing website for food and agricultural statistics would endeavor to establish websites while participating countries with existing websites would further develop them, using common formats whenever possible.

31. To avoid any duplication of activities, closer cooperation and coordination with existing projects on food security information in Asia and the Pacific region was recommended. The ASE of the Project committed to maintain close contacts with the proposed ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS) Project and with other FAO projects related to food and agricultural information.

2.2.2 Second Focal Points Meeting

32. The Second Meeting of Focal Points was held in Bangkok, Thailand on 27-28 March 2003. In this Meeting a prototype of the RDES and the future activities of the project were presented. The hardware specifications and the schedule of procurement and installation in countries were adopted.

33. The focal points committed to compile and enter the required statistical data into the RDES, using common basic format for uploading data into the system. In this meeting, a

core set of common commodities was identified for inclusion in the national RDES webpages. It was also agreed that countries could add other commodities as they found relevant but that any deviation from basic data format would have to be explained through appropriate notes.

2.2.3 Third Focal Points Meeting

34. The Third Meeting of Focal Points held in Pattaya, Thailand on 12-13 October 2004, discussed standardization of the formats of databases, data units and item names, and expansion of the scope of RDES as proposed by the Agricultural Statistics Expert. In particular, Focal Points were reminded to standardize crop names according to internationally-accepted definitions and to use calendar year as reference period. Data on monthly wholesale prices were included in view of the very rapid changes in the prices of commodities.

35. It was recommended that at country level, the Focal Points should conduct more advocacy for the RDES and explore the possibility of and implementing the linking and integration with other websites in their respective countries.

36. The Focal Points agreed that the Regional web page was prepared to allow comparison of national agricultural production across the Region. In this connection, it was pointed out that consistency of national-level information reported to FAO with the data uploaded in the RDES was to be strictly observed.

2.2.4 Fourth Focal Points Meeting

37. In the Fourth Meeting of Focal Points was held in Bangkok, Thailand on 5–7 October 2005, the Focal Points reported that the capacities of officers in participating countries were strengthened at all levels, in the areas of data collection, processing, analysis and dissemination. In particular, the training for the webmaster of country homepages on the RDES methodology was organized to ensure compliance with agreed procedures and

standards. Further, hardware, networking and Internet facilities were enhanced at the same time that Internet security to prevent hacking was strengthened.

38. To ensure the institutionalization of RDES, the Focal Points agreed that, lobbying for more support to make the RDES a regular function was needed at country level. At the regional level, coordination, monitoring and feedback mechanisms were designed and implemented to keep country Focal Points regularly updated on the progress on various aspects of RDES work.

2.2.5 Fifth Focal Points Meeting and Technical Consultation on country metadata reports

39. The Fifth Focal Points Meeting was held in Siem Reap, Cambodia on 7–9 March 2007 to review the activities of the project. In this meeting, it was agreed that Project activities would be continued even as the Project formally ended by December 2007. Countries committed to continue compiling and uploading data to the RDES in a timely manner and that the capacity to maintain the RDES at national level should continue to be built. Advocacy for the RDES should continue among agencies within the country; linking RDES with other websites was one way of promoting it.

40. Countries were encouraged to initiate the installation of CountrySTAT as a way to organize and disseminate databases on agriculture and food. This would require the existence of a critical mass of good-quality data, a willing and able focal agency, and strong collaboration among agencies within a country. In this connection, documentation and updating of a country's metadata must be continued. The metadata should be an integral part of a country's CountrySTAT.

41. The Focal Points strongly recommended that FAO should explore ways of maintaining RDES at regional level. This might require no more than a lean staff and minimal resource. It was also suggested that at the regional level, the initiatives recently undertaken by the RDES Project such as the effort to transport the regional RDES into a

CountrySTAT system, might be sustained. Avenues for collaboration with other information systems such as AFSIS and FIVIMS should be explored. With AFSIS in particular, a possible area of cooperation could be the extension of the coverage of AFSIS training, workshops and information network development so that RDES countries could participate as well.

2.3 Cooperation in the Sub-regional Workshop on CountrySTAT and Metadata, Manila, Philippines on 23 – 27 October 2006.

42. This Workshop, jointly organized by FAO Headquarters and the Philippines, and supported by the Project, took place on 23 – 27 October 2006. The Workshop initially presented and shared the experiences on the installation and application of the CountrySTAT system for dissemination of agricultural statistics in the Philippines.

43. The Workshop focused on discussing the country reports of metadata on national agricultural statistics in the 16 participating countries of the Project, namely Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Viet Nam. The country metadata were further improved in the Fifth Focal Point Meeting and Technical Consultation in Siem Reap, Cambodia on 7–9 March 2007. The final reports on the metadata were subsequently incorporated in RDES. They now served to enrich the website as a source of information on the existing national systems on agriculture and food in the participating countries. A link to the whole metadata compendium was provided on the RDES homepage while metadata for individual countries were incorporated in the country webpages.

2.4 Cooperation and coordination with GCP/RAS/170/JPN and AFSIS

44. Two FAO projects, the GCP/RAS/184/JPN (RDES) and GCP/RAS/170/JPN (Asia FIVIMS) had been cooperating closely in the area of data exchange and utilization. The RDES made data and metadata on agriculture statistics available to the Asia FIVIMS

project. The Asia FIVIMS project, on the other hand, had used these data in mapping food insecurity vulnerability in countries. Further, it supports the preparation of the Map files for the RDES CountrySTAT System. The outcomes of application of these functions were presented at the Third and Fifth Focal Point Meeting of the RDES. The Focal Points expressed appreciation of these results.

45. Meanwhile, the ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS) Project, implemented by the Office of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Thailand, had been operational since January 2003. A coordination group consisting of staff from the projects GCP/RAS/184/JPN and AFSIS had been formed in order to develop consistent approaches and to avoid overlapping activities. Back-to-back meetings of the two projects, such as the Second Focal Points Meeting of GCP/RAS/184/JPN and the First Focal Points Meeting of AFSIS, had been organized in the course of Project life. The IT resources at the country level were likewise shared for the activities of both projects, especially in countries where the Focal Points were identical. Program resources and system designs developed by the RDES Project were made available to the AFSIS project.

2.5. Status of the RDES at the close of the Project

46. The RDES Project closed on 31 December 2007. Since its inception, the RDES website and the domain name <faorap-apcas.org> had been hosted by Superb.net. In December 2007 all contents of the RDES website from Superb.net web server had been moved to the Project's dedicated web server in FAO RAP. Under a contract between FAO RAP and Superb.net, the use of the domain name <fao-apcas.org> had been extended for ten years until 2017. This domain name would continue pointing to the Project's web server as long as the domain name was owned by the Project and was registered.

47. The RDES website had been redesigned to enhance the template lay-out, to make the user interface more friendly, to optimize the website loading time and to introduce print-

friendly features. With the website now in the dedicated web server, backend codes and internal structure had been modified to increase security protection levels. With these current security settings, the likelihood of RDES disruptions due to internet intruders or hackers should now be greatly reduced.

48. At the latest count, the RDES website (<http://www.faorap-apcas.org/>) contained 536 folders and around 8,185 files in html, MS Word, pdf, Excel, PowerPoint, asp script and other file formats. This meant that over its project life, the Project had accumulated a vast amount of agricultural statistics and information from the participating countries, ready to be shared with each other, and with the rest of the world. Over the Project life, from February 2003 to December 2007, the site had logged 2,663,716 hits and 283,707 visitors.

49. At country level, the Focal Points had re-affirmed their commitment to continue uploading their country data, publications and other forms of information into the RDES, following the agreements made during the Focal Point meetings and technical consultations. It was understood that they would contribute to maintaining their country pages and to continue advocating for the RDES. Specifically, 13 of the 16 Focal Points who had been contacted and consulted before the Project ended made these commitments.

3. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

50. Statistics, as the science encompassing the collection, analysis, interpretation and presentation of data, had found application in a broad spectrum of academic disciplines, from the physical and social sciences to the humanities. Application in the field of agriculture had resulted in the generation and utilization of statistics in the formulation of decisions and policies to support agricultural development. However, agricultural statistics could be used not only for policy making at the national level, but should also be shared with the international community. As such, statistics might be considered a world public good.

51. The data systems for food and agricultural statistics in Asia and Pacific countries had undergone significant changes during the last twenty years. Despite, however, of the substantial progress made in collecting food and agriculture data, many countries in Asia and the Pacific were still encountering difficulties in obtaining reliable and timely data and in carrying out efficient data analysis and dissemination. Thus, the existing methodologies for collection and processing of data should be improved. Also, new and modern techniques in data collection, analysis and dissemination should be applied and the corresponding capacity building programmes should be conceptualized and implemented.

52. Through the Project activities, particularly the RDES, the Project had addressed the challenge to effectively disseminate the food and agricultural statistics of each participating country. The users of food and agricultural statistics in Asia and the Pacific had consequently been able to share and utilize these data. However, there was still the need to continue maintaining the RDES in Asia and the Pacific because many countries still did not have websites and Internet-enabled database systems on food and agricultural statistics despite the advancement in information technology. In addition, although most participating countries published their agricultural statistics, the dissemination methods were ineffective because almost all publications were written in their domestic languages. The RDES therefore could serve as a model for developing a major dissemination tool for the participating countries.

53. Meanwhile, the use of national focal points of the project had been found an effective modality in carrying out project activities and should be continued during later phases of the project. The Focal Point in each country was responsible for managing and/or assisting in carrying out project activities, ensuring cooperation among concerned national personnel and offices, seeking appropriate assistance when required and promoting liaison and cooperation with other related projects.

54. The continuation of the Project activities was strongly recommended even if the

Project life was officially terminated at the end of December 2007. Each country should continue collecting, analyzing and disseminating data on food and agriculture using the RDES developed systems and frameworks.

55. Finally, one notable achievement of the Project should be emphasized. While it was not mentioned in the Project Document, the Project was also instrumental in the formation of a human network in APCAS countries. Through the Project, focal points could now be easily convened to discuss and exchange opinions and expertise with other members of RDES families.

APPENDIX A

LIST OF FOCAL POINTS

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COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	FOCAL PERSON	
		NAME	POSITION
BANGLADESH	Agriculture Statistics Statistic Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Mr Abdur Rashid Sikder	Director
BHUTAN	Policy and Planning Division, Ministry of Agriculture	Mr Tshering Jambayang	Head (From 2001 to 2004)
		Mr. Karpo Dukpa	Assistant Statistical Officer (From 2005 to 2007)
CAMBODIA	Dept. of Planning and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Mr. Check Nam	Deputy Director
CHINA	Dept. of Market and Economic Information, Office for National Vegetable Basket Project, Ministry of Agriculture	Ms. Zhang Yuxiang	Director General
FIJI	Ministry of Agriculture, Sugar & Land Resettlement	Mr. Sakiusa Tubuna	Principal Economic Planning Officer
INDIA	Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Dept. of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture	Mr. M.M. Nampoothiry	Economic and Statistical Adviser (From 2001 to 2005)
		Dr. A. J. Neog	Economic and Statistical Adviser (From 2006 to 2007)

COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	FOCAL PERSON	
		NAME	POSITION
INDONESIA	Agricultural Statistics BPS Statistics	Dr. Choiril Maksum	Director General (From 2001 to 2004)
		Mr. Ardief Achmad	Director, Agricultural Statistics (From 2005 to 2007)
IRAN	Information Analysis Section, Ministry of Jihad- e-Agriculture	Mr. Fereidon Shams	Director-General (From 2001 to 2003)
		Mr. E. Saeedi	Head of Information (From 2003 to 2005)
		Mr. Babak Nazarzadeh	Head of Information (From 2005 to 2007)
LAO PDR	Statistics Division Dept. of Planning Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Mr. Savanh Hanephom	Director
MYANMAR	Settlement and Land Records Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	Mr. Win Kyi	Director General
NEPAL	Central Bureau of Statistics	Mr. Ramesh Chandra Das	Deputy Director (From 2002 to 2004)
		Mr. Rabi Singh	Deputy General Director (From 2005 to 2007)
		Mr. Ambika Bashyal	Deputy Director (From 2007 to 2007)

COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	FOCAL PERSON	
		NAME	POSITION
PAKISTAN	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Mr. Mushtaq Hussain Syed	Economic Consultant (From 2001 to 2005)
		Mr. Raja Abdul Hameed	(From 2006 to 2007)
PHILIPPINES	Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, Dept. of Agriculture	Mr. Romeo S. Recide	Director
SRI LANKA	Agricultural and Environment Statistics Division, Dept. of Census and Statistics	Mr. A.M.U. Dissanayake	Director
THAILAND	Centre for Agricultural Information, Office of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	Mr. Montol Jeamchareon	Director
VIETNAM	Dept. of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, General Statistics Office	Mr. Pham Quang Vinh	Director

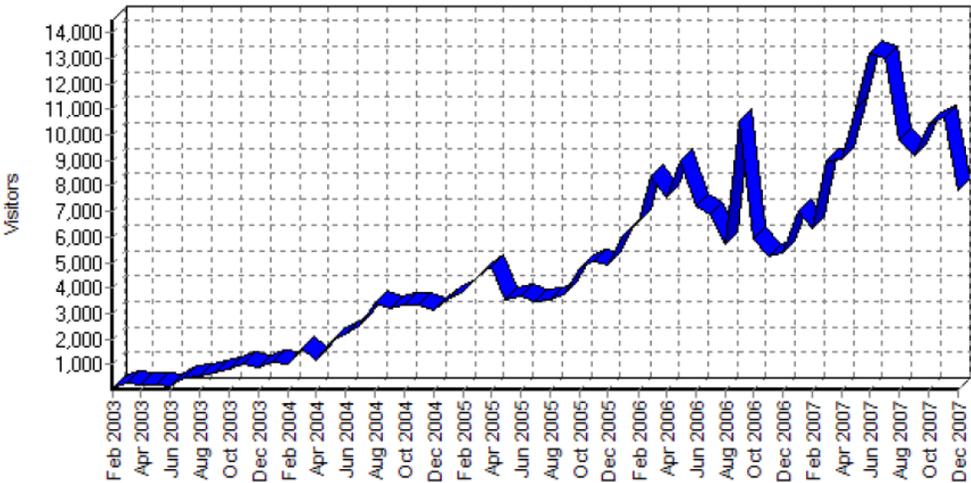
B

Summary of Web Site Statistics

Summary

Summary

Hits	
Total Hits	2,663,716
Average Hits per Day	1,499
Average Hits per Visitor	9.39
Cached Requests	459,617
Failed Requests	220,790
Page Views	
Total Page Views	627,830
Average Page Views per Day	353
Average Page Views per Visitor	2.21
Visitors	
Total Visitors	283,707
Average Visitors per Day	159
Total Unique IPs	76,745
Bandwidth	
Total Bandwidth	44.94 GB
Average Bandwidth per Day	25.91 MB
Average Bandwidth per Hit	17.69 KB
Average Bandwidth per Visitor	166.09 KB



Activity by Month

Month	Hits	Visitors	Bandwidth (KB)
Feb 2003	1,689	91	3,728
Mar 2003	4,430	272	9,449
Apr 2003	3,361	195	4,540
May 2003	1,608	211	4,488
Jun 2003	851	143	2,190
Jul 2003	2,911	484	20,942
Aug 2003	2,233	513	18,821
Sep 2003	4,609	649	42,893
Oct 2003	8,916	827	65,244
Nov 2003	10,600	1,037	110,240
Dec 2003	6,263	904	79,267
Jan 2004	8,490	1,120	85,355
Feb 2004	12,090	1,009	82,790
Mar 2004	18,129	1,633	97,266
Apr 2004	8,266	1,133	77,245
May 2004	15,505	1,926	137,262
Jun 2004	19,695	2,210	147,827
Jul 2004	18,917	2,550	149,860
Aug 2004	24,868	3,401	304,300
Sep 2004	25,649	3,211	278,573
Oct 2004	28,089	3,325	260,127
Nov 2004	22,334	3,304	388,199
Dec 2004	18,246	3,104	351,522
Jan 2005	18,485	3,564	343,528
Feb 2005	22,559	3,912	344,453
Mar 2005	24,875	4,451	383,892
Apr 2005	31,102	4,830	398,431
May 2005	28,140	3,554	417,994
Jun 2005	30,778	3,706	422,108
Jul 2005	24,850	3,477	391,824
Aug 2005	247,358	3,515	13,467,931
Sep 2005	38,279	3,713	577,356
Oct 2005	58,110	4,791	693,987
Nov 2005	62,523	5,028	820,350
Dec 2005	54,935	4,887	763,818

Jan 2006	54,319	6,063	735,463
Feb 2006	57,917	6,633	722,769
Mar 2006	61,683	8,355	800,864
Apr 2006	55,547	7,561	653,325
May 2006	62,631	8,988	651,248
Jun 2006	69,182	7,207	835,191
Jul 2006	60,672	6,883	726,322
Aug 2006	73,620	5,708	849,383
Sep 2006	108,296	10,577	1,338,744
Oct 2006	64,182	5,932	771,059
Nov 2006	60,943	5,242	792,589
Dec 2006	57,921	5,389	780,836
Jan 2007	73,387	7,044	1,064,984
Feb 2007	73,108	6,308	1,107,170
Mar 2007	81,435	8,996	1,421,524
Apr 2007	92,261	9,049	1,398,223
May 2007	102,767	10,999	1,523,921
Jun 2007	85,187	13,179	1,431,911
Jul 2007	80,295	12,981	1,628,668
Aug 2007	76,456	9,824	1,300,609
Sep 2007	74,012	9,190	1,127,275
Oct 2007	81,501	10,391	1,224,725
Nov 2007	85,423	10,694	1,446,987
Dec 2007	61,228	7,834	1,039,140
Total	2,663,716	283,707	47,120,756