



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS



AFRICAN COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

28TH SESSION

4–8 December 2023
Johannesburg (South Africa)

AFCAS 28
LEVERAGING
DATA AND STATISTICS
FOR AGRIFOOD
SYSTEMS
TRANSFORMATION IN
AFRICA

AGENDA ITEM 4:
IMPLEMENTATION OF
50X2030 INITIATIVE IN THE
AFRICA REGION



AFRICAN
COMMISSION ON
**AGRICULTURAL
STATISTICS**



COUNTRY - EXPERIENCE: Annual Agricultural Survey in Senegal – Achievements and perspectives

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WHY INTRODUCE A NEW SYSTEM?

Like several African countries, Senegal's agricultural and rural data system must be strengthened to become a high-quality, efficient and responsive system, capable of meeting the many information needs for formulating, monitoring and evaluating sound, empirically-based national policies, monitoring the 2030 Development Agenda (SDGs), especially progress in the agricultural sector, monitor the implementation of CAADP (including the status of implementation of the Malabo commitments), etc.

The main constraints and difficulties facing Senegal's agricultural statistics system can be summarised as follows..

- **Lack of coordination and cooperation** between NSHS partners;
- **Poor integration of the PSSAR_SEN into the NSDS;**
- **Insufficient funds allocated by the government** to implement the PSSAR_SEN;
- **Insufficient human resources** due to the departure of trained managers to the private sector;
- **Gap between the needs of the various users** and the **supply** of agricultural statistics.



WHY INTRODUCE A NEW SYSTEM ? (cont'd)

- **Limited capacity to analyse** the data generated by the system;
- **Limited access to the statistical data** produced;
- **Lack of a reliable sampling frame**;
- **Delays in data dissemination**;
- **Poor communication on metadata**;
- **Insufficient gender-sensitive statistical data**.



MAIN FEATURES OF THE NEW MODULAR SYSTEM

The following initiatives can be seen as palliatives to the constraints and difficulties mentioned above

- Formulation of **the PSSAR-SEN**, whose implementation will be completed by **the RNA**
- **Adoption of the AGRIS** approach
- Adoption of the **PHASAOC Programme** (Project for the Harmonisation and Improvement of Statistics in West and Central Africa)
- Adoption of **the 50x2030 Initiative**



MAIN FEATURES OF THE NEW MODULAR SYSTEM (cont'd)

Since **2017**, Senegal has adopted **the modular approach** through the AGRISurvey project (2017-2021), then the 50x2030 Initiative from 2022.

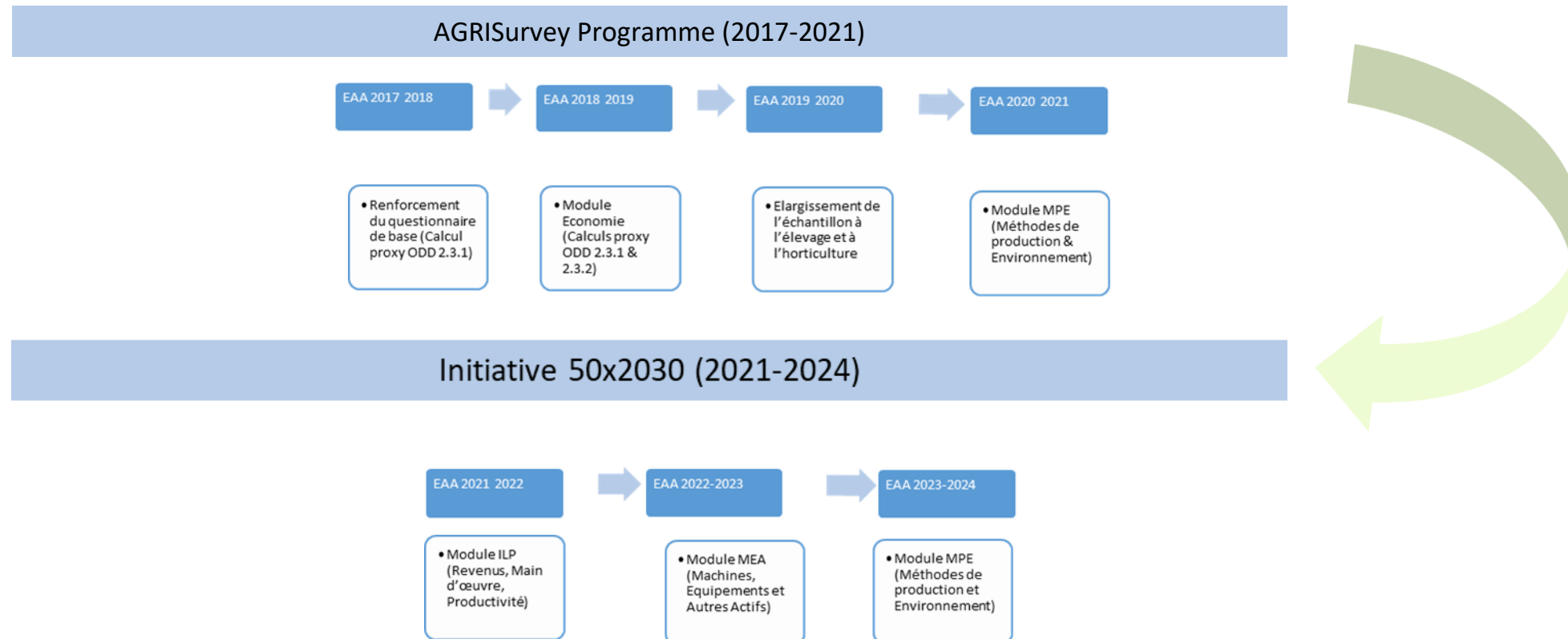
The scheme adopted as part of **the 50x2030 Initiative** will make it possible to build on the achievements of the AGRISurvey pilot programme and ensure the sustainability of the annual agricultural survey system, by introducing the following innovations and improvements:

- **Reorganisation** of the modular approach inherited from the AGRISurvey pilot programme through the integration of the Initiative's 3 rotating modules (ILP, PME and MEA), making it possible to calculate SDG indicators 2.1.3 and 2.3.2, 5.a.1 and 2.4.1, as well as CAADP indicators relating to agricultural production and rural land tenure.
- **Extending the coverage of the agricultural sector** by including non-rainfed agricultural activities (horticulture, livestock) and including non-household farms in the scope of the agricultural survey
- **Fine tuning the methodology for yield squares** (questionnaire and sampling) and the methodology for estimating forecast production for the main crops.
- **Improving the sampling strategy** by setting up a main sampling frame made possible by the sampling frames that will be derived from the NAC (census of agricultural households and non-household agricultural holdings), horticulture and livestock censuses
- the inclusion in the 2021-2022 edition of a section to enable **the collection of additional data on the conversion factors of the LMUs** (Local Measurement Units);



MAIN FEATURES OF THE NEW MODULAR SYSTEM (cont'd)

The Implementation Process of the Integrated Agricultural Approach in Senegal



MAIN FEATURES OF THE NEW MODULAR SYSTEM (cont'd)

How does the new system fit into the current NAC?

Support from the 50x2030 Initiative is planned over a period of 5 years. This programme will ensure synergy with the National Agricultural Census (NAC) planned during this period.

In the medium and long term, the surveys to be carried out during the intercensal period will be conducted using the 50x2030 approach.



		2022/2023	Couplage 50x2030 et RNA		Poursuite du Système permanent d'enquête 50x2030		
			2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028
50X2030		CORE	CORE	CORE (Ensemble du secteur agricole sur échantillon élargi)	CORE (Ensemble du secteur agricole)	CORE (Ensemble du secteur agricole)	CORE (Ensemble du secteur agricole)
	ILP- Revenu, travail, productivité			●			●
	PME- Méthodes de Production et environnement				●		
	MEA -Machines, Equipements, Biens	●				●	
	Base de sondage principale		●				
RNA	Recensement des ménages agricoles (couplé au RGPH)	●					
	Recensement des entreprises agricoles "modernes"		●				
	Module communautaire		●				
	Enquête de structure (agriculture pluviale et de décrue, horticulture, élevage, coûts de production)			●			



Lessons Learnt

The 50x2030 initiative will consolidate the agricultural statistics system by placing particular emphasis on **improving the visibility, access and use of data.**

Extending the survey's coverage and integrating rotating modules has made it possible to strengthen the range of statistics, making it easier to compile indicators for monitoring national agricultural policies, the SDGs and CAADP

- Expanding the scope of livestock questions
- Introduction of questions on Horticulture
- Better consideration of the issue of land tenure systems
- Inclusion of questions on farm household participation in producer associations and cooperatives
- Improved questions on farm labour (number of days spent on each crop operation)
- Estimate the income of small-scale food producers (SDG 2.3.2)
- Calculation of the proportion of the total agricultural population with property rights or guaranteed rights to agricultural land (SDG 5.a.1)



Lessons Learnt (cont'd)

Strengthening the technical capabilities of DAPSA staff in conducting statistical surveys, from collection to dissemination of aggregated and micro data

- Systematisation of the use of the platform for CAPI data collection (design of questionnaires and real-time monitoring of data collection)
- Documentation and automation of the data processing and tabulation process
- Documentation of surveys and the microdata anonymisation process
- Systematic reporting of survey results (overall report and interim reports)



Lessons Learnt (cont'd)

Improved visibility, access and use of data

Modernising the data dissemination system by introducing a protocol defining the roles of the players involved and improving dissemination products, in particular by:

- systematic dissemination of online survey reports and thematic tables and microdata on the ANSD's dedicated platforms (OpenData and ANADS)
- improving the DAPSA website to enhance accessibility to EAA statistical resources
- publication of the dissemination calendar
- development and dissemination of policy briefs.



Future challenges

- Continue to build the capacity of the human resources involved in conducting statistical activities;
- Conduct the NAC in order to have a new reference situation on agriculture for an adequate implementation of the 50X2030 initiative;
- Recruit or make available statisticians;
- Increase and secure the financial package earmarked for the implementation of statistical operations;
- Strengthen coordination and collaboration between SNSA stakeholders;
- Continue to improve the use of data;
- Improve the planning of statistical activities;
- Improve the visibility of agricultural statistics on the ANSD website.

**THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION!**

For more information, please
visit: <https://50x2030.org>

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