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Organización
de las
Naciones Unidas
para la
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Agricultural Integrated Survey (AGRIS): Rationale and Methodology

Contributed by: François Fonteneau
FAO Statistics Division
Francois.Fonteneau@fao.org



Agricultural Integrated Survey (AGRIS) Rationale and Methodology

François Fonteneau, FAO Statistics Division

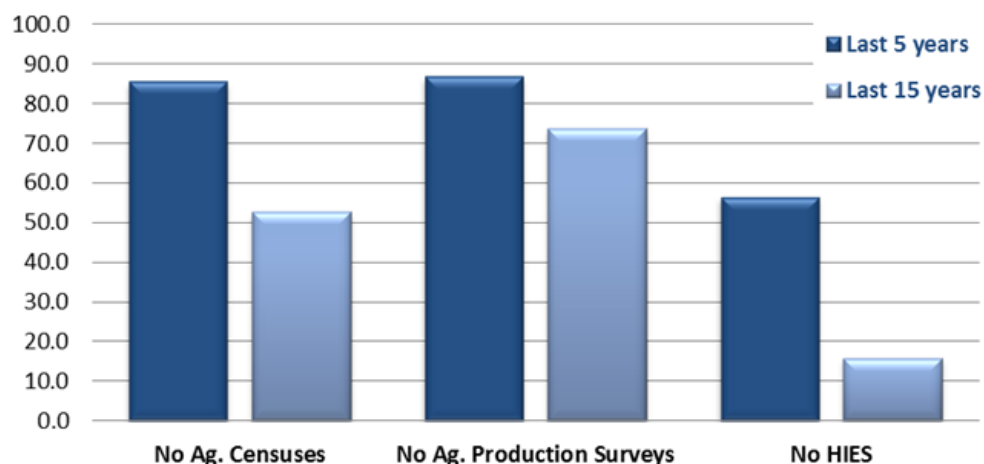
Outline

1. Rationale
2. Methodology
3. Toolkit development
4. Implementation

1. Rationale

- Need for more, better, cheaper and faster statistical data on the agricultural and rural sector, farm level
- Data collection still weak in many countries

% of IDA countries with no Agric. Census or Annual Agric. Survey





1. Rationale

- Global Strategy **Minimum Set of Core Data**: AGRIS can collect 65% of the MSCD;
- Important contribution to SDGs monitoring (targets 2.3, 2.4, 5.a, etc.)
- AGRIS data can inform national policy design and implementation, improve market efficiency and support research;
- AGRIS, being a 10-year integrated survey program, lays the foundations for the creation of an efficient agricultural statistical system. It complements the Agricultural Census.
- Tool to implement many of the new methods developed by the Global Strategy



2. Methodology

Modular Structure	<p>Operates over a 10-year cycle/Synchronized with the Agr. Census</p> <p>Core Module: yearly data collection on current agricultural production (crop and livestock) integrated with economic and socio-demographic statistics (roster)</p> <p>Rotating Modules : thematic data to be collected with lower frequency (2-5 years): economy, labor, machinery & equipment, production methods & environment.</p>
Statistical Units	<p>All agricultural holdings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • household sector • non-household sector
Sample design	<p>Versatile sampling strategy, able to meet the different country situations.</p> <p>Multiple waves for data collection recommended (labour, economy, core (?))</p>
Data collection process	<p>CAPI Face-to-face interviews (software developed by the Global Strategy).</p>

2. Methodology

Design of the survey programme

Years		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Agricultural Census		•										
AGRIS Core Module	AH Roster		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Crop production		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Livestock production		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
AGRIS Rot. Module 1	Economy				•		•		•		•	
AGRIS Rot. Module 2	Labour force			•				•				•
AGRIS Rot. Module 3	Machinery and equipment					•				•		
AGRIS Rot. Module 4	Production methods and environment				•			•				•

2. Methodology

Topics covered and data items

- AGRIS covers technical, economic, environmental and social dimensions of agricultural holdings (Toolkit: generic questionnaires)
- AGRIS collects sex-disaggregated data on key topics:
 - to identify male / female headed holdings
 - to assess women's contribution to agriculture:
 - labour
 - access to and control of productive assets, resources and services



2. Methodology: core module

AH ROSTER	PRODUCTION OF CROPS	PRODUCTION OF LIVESTOCK
0.1. Household Ag. Holding Roster	1. Last agricultural campaign	4. Livestock in the AH at the date of survey
0.1.1. Household Information Panel (incl. GPS coord)	1.1. Area sowed	4.1. Present heads
0.1.2. Household Characteristics	1.2. Area harvested	4.2. Nb of births
0.1.3 List of Household Members	1.3. Irrigated area	4.3. Nb of animals bought
0.1.4. Education	1.4. Area in organic farming	4.4. Nb of animals sold
0.1.5. Child Labour	1.5. Quantity in storage at the beginning of harvest	4.5. Nb of animals slaughtered in the farm
0.1.6. Gender	1.6. Production harvested	4.6. Nb of animals delivered to theslaught. house
0.1.7. Social Protection	1.7. Use of fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides	4.7. Nb of animals dead and stolen
0.2. Non-household Ag. Holding Roster	1.8. Use of other inputs	4.8. Price per Kg of products sold
0.2.1. Holding Information Panel (incl. GPS coord)	1.9. Price per Kg of products sold	4.9. Total carcass weight of slaughtered animals
0.2.2. Holding Characteristics	1.10. Share used for food processing	5. Production of row milk
	1.11 Share used for other self-consumption	6. Production of eggs
	2. Next campaign	7. Other animal productions
	2.1 Area foreseen	8. Production shocks
	3. Production shocks	



2. Methodology: rot. modules

ROTATING MODULE 1: ECONOMY	
1. Means of production (no labour)	
1.1 Land tenure	
1.2 Property of livestock	
1.3 Storage capacity	
2. Income	
2.1 Total income	
2.2 Income from agricultural activities	
2.3 Income from other gainful activities	
2.4 Subsidies/aid received	
3. Costs of production	
3.1 Linked to crop production	
3.2 Linked to livestock production	
3.3 Salaries	
3.4 Insurance	
3.5 Linked to other gainful activities	
4. Main commercial networks for the production	
5. Credit and access to financing	
6. Access to information and other issues	

2. Methodology: rot. modules

ROTATING MODULE 2: LABOUR FORCE	
1. Household members' contribution to agricultural holding (HH sector only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Basic demographics information 1.2. Participation in agricultural activities of the AH (incl. salary/wages; employment/own use production, etc.) 1.3. Participation in diversification activities of the AH (incl. salary/wages; employment/own use production, etc.) 1.4. Participation in other activities (incl. unpaid domestic activities, care, other activities related to own family AH) 1.5. Managerial role in the agricultural activities on the AH
2. Household members' other working activities (HH sector only)	
3. Hired labour of the AH (HH and non HH sectors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1. Basic demographic information 3.2. Participation in agricultural activities (incl. salary/wages) 3.3. Participation in diversification activities of the AH (incl. salary/wages) 3.4. Wages / labour cost 3.5. Work conditions (incl. decent work, informality, etc.)
4. Other labour force used in the AH (HH and non HH sectors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1. Non-permanent employees (seasonal) 4.2. Agricultural work carried out by a specialised company 4.3. Other labour force

2. Methodology: rot. modules

ROTATING MODULE 3: MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT (TYPES & QUANTITIES IN USE, ACCESS & OWNERSHIP)	
1. Manually operated equipment	
2. Animal powered equipment	
3. Machines for general farm use	
4. Tractors, bulldozers and other vehicles	
5. Land preparation and planting machinery and equipment	
6. Crop maintenance machinery and equipment	
7. Crop harvesting machinery and equipment	
8. Post-harvest machinery and equipment	
9. Livestock machinery and equipment	
10. Aquaculture machinery and equipment	
11. Energy production machinery and equipment	
12. Storage and marketing machinery and equipment	
13. Water management machinery and equipment	

2. Methodology: rot. modules

ROTATING MODULE 4: PRODUCTION METHODS AND ENVIRONMENT (QUANTITIES, TYPES AND AREAS)

1. Crops production systems and resources
 - 1.1 Fertilizers
 - 1.2 Pesticides/herbicides
 - 1.3 Crops and seeds varieties and resources
 - 1.4 Crop rotation
2. Livestock production systems and resources
 - 2.1 Livestock varieties and resources
 - 2.2 Animal housing, manure management
 - 2.3 Veterinary products
 - 2.4 Feed and use of pastures
3. Soil management
4. Irrigation and drainage
5. Agro forestry
6. Access to and use of services, infrastructure and natural resources
 - 6.1. Agricultural extension services (incl. veterinary)
 - 6.2. Infrastructure (incl. IT, communications, roads)
 - 6.3. Access to natural and common property resources
7. Greenhouse gas
8. Adaptation to climate change and mitigation strategies

2. Methodology

- **AGRIS toolkit:** methodological resources, guidelines and software/code:
 - Planning and design
 - Data collection
 - Data processing, analysis, archiving
 - Data dissemination
- **Data access:** in-line with national policies and central catalog with FAO



3. Toolkit development

Strategy

- Lead : GS / FAO + specialized expertise contracted out
- “*what*” first (questionnaires), “*how*” second priority (sampling)
- Rotating modules first (long versions, then short versions), then core module
- Generic questionnaires
 - Different versions for different farming systems
 - Different versions for different data collection schemes = waves (rotating modules)
 - Multilingual



3. Toolkit development

Questionnaires

Process

- Identify data needs: engage with data users
- Review existing survey practices:
 - Good and bad: inventory & analysis of relevant existing surveys
 - International standards and guidelines
- List data items and develop questions, classifications and modules

Status

- Labor, Eco, PM, M&E - Core Module : draft in April, final in June
 - Limited field tests in April-June
- + flow & sampling: April – June, based on MSF and other existing materials



4. Implementation

- National implementation and alignment with national priorities :
NSDS – SPARS
 - Customization of generic questionnaires + flows, sampling, etc
- Implementation at country level starting in 2016 (GS / USAID).
- Arrangements at global level (being finalized):
 - GRAInS partnership: linkages with WB-LSMS, USAID/USDA, IFAD
 - Research, methodological refinements, internationally coordinated Training & TA, repository & data dissemination
- Toolkit available for everyone to adapt the tool to national survey programme for free implementation



Kadrin chhe la
Thank you