

November – December 2011



منظمة الأغذية
والزراعة
للأمم المتحدة

联合国
粮食及
农业组织

Food
and
Agriculture
Organization
of
the
United
Nations

Organisation
des
Nations
Unies
pour
l'alimentation
et
l'agriculture

Organización
de las
Naciones
Unidas
para la
Agricultura
y la
Alimentación

AFRICAN COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Twenty-Second Session

Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia, 30 November - 3 December 2011

Report



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Regional Office for Africa
Accra, Ghana

November - December 2011

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>ORIGIN AND GOALS, PAST SESSIONS AND AFCAS (AFRICAN COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS) MEMBER COUNTRIES</i>	iii
<i>LIST OF MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 22nd SESSION OF AFCAS</i>	v
I. INTRODUCTION	1
I.1. Organization of the Session	1
I.2. Opening Ceremony	1
I.3. SOFA 2010-2011 Africa Launch	2
I.4. Election of Officers	4
I.5. Adoption of Agenda	4
I.6. Closing ceremony	4
I.7. Vote of Thanks	5
II. FAO ACTIVITIES IN FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS RELEVANT TO AFRICA REGION SINCE THE LAST SESSION OF THE AFRICAN COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS (Item 5)	6
III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE TECHNICAL WORKSHOP ON COST PRODUCTION STATISTICS AND COUNTRYSTAT (Item 6)	8
V. STATE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS (Item 8)	13
VI. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW FEATURES OF THE WORLD PROGRAMME FOR CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE 2010 AND NEW METHODS IN AGRICULTURAL SURVEYS (Item 9)	14
VII. NEW WORK ON INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION IN FAO (Item 10)	17
VIII. NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN FOOD SECURITY STATISTICS (Item 11)	18
IX. FRAMEWORK AND INDICATORS FOR MONITORING CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENT (Item 12)	20
X. NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN STATISTICS CONCERNING AGRICULTURAL SUB-SECTORS (Item 13)	21
ANNEXES	24
1. List of Participants	24
2. Programme	35
3. Agenda	40

ORIGIN AND GOALS, PAST SESSIONS AND AFCAS (AFRICAN COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS) MEMBER COUNTRIES

Origin of the African Commission on Agricultural Statistics (AFCAS)

During its 11th Session (1961), the FAO Conference approved the creation of the African Commission on Agricultural Statistics (AFCAS). The Commission was subsequently established by the Director General in October 1962.

Goals of the African Commission on Agricultural Statistics

- Study the status of food and agricultural statistics in the region
- Advise Member countries on the development and harmonization of agricultural statistics in the general context of FAO's statistical activities
- Organize meetings for study groups or other subsidiary bodies made up of national experts to achieve these goals.

Past AFCAS Sessions

- Twenty second Session – Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia, 30 November to 3 December 2011 (immediately after Africa Statistics Day 28 November 2011, Experts meeting on cost of production statistics and the Consultative Meeting on CountrySTAT 28 – 29 November, 2011)
- Twenty first Session – Accra, Ghana, 28 – 31 October 2009 (immediately after the Consultative Meeting on CountrySTAT, 26 – 27 October 2009)
- Twentieth Session – Algiers, Algeria, 10 – 13 December 2007 (immediately after the Technical Workshop, 8 – 9 December 2007)
- Nineteenth Session – Maputo, Mozambique, 24 – 27 October 2005 (immediately after the Technical Workshop, 22 – 23 October 2005)
- Eighteenth Session – Yaoundé, Cameroon, 27 – 30 October 2003 (immediately after the Technical Workshop, 20 – 22 October 2003)
- Seventeenth Session – Pretoria, South Africa, 27 – 30 November 2001 (immediately after the Technical Workshop, 22 – 26 November 2001)
- Sixteenth Session - Conakry, Guinea, 28 July – 1 August 1999 (immediately after the Technical Workshop, 23 – 28 July 1999)
- Fifteenth Session – Accra, Ghana, 28 – 31 October 1997
- Fourteenth Session – Dakar, Senegal, 21 – 25 March 1994
- Thirteenth Session – Gaborone, Botswana, 28 November – 16 December 1991
- Twelfth Session – Rabat, Morocco, 13 – 23 November 1989
- Eleventh Session – Arusha, Tanzania, 31 August – 4 September 1987
- Tenth Session – Port Louis, Mauritius, 26 – 30 March 1984
- Ninth Session – Lomé, Togo, 19 – 23 October 1981
- Eighth Session – Accra, Ghana, 29 May – 3 June 1978
- Seventh Session – Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, 28 January – 3 February 1975
- Sixth Session – Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 12 – 17 November 1973
- Fifth Session – Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 1 – 5 November 1971
- Fourth Session – Algiers, Algeria, 15 – 20 December 1969
- Third Session – Kampala, Uganda, 17 – 23 December 1966
- Second Session – Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 24 August – 1 September 1964
- First Session – Tunis, Tunisia, 22 – 27 October 1962

AFCAS Member Countries

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti,

Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

LIST OF MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 22nd SESSION OF AFCAS

SOFA LAUNCH

The Commission has:

1. **highly appreciated** that FAO organized the Africa launch of the SOFA publication and high level panel discussion on Data Needs to Reduce the Gender Gap in Agricultural Development during the 22nd Session of AFCAS.
2. **stressed** that member countries increase their efforts for political and economic empowerment of women, starting with improving women's access to education, including raising societal awareness on the need to reduce gender inequality, and promote the use of multi-dimensional/sector approaches to reduce the gender gap in agriculture.
3. **recommended** that FAO provides the necessary training and training materials allowing for enhanced analysis of available gender related sex-disaggregated data, providing policymakers with the required gender information on the basis of which they can make relevant policy decisions;
4. **recommended** that member countries ensure that gender relevant indicators are prepared at the start of all development initiatives, indicating data requirements –both quantitative and qualitative – to be satisfied by national data collection exercises.

AGENDA ITEM 6: Conclusions and recommendations of the two technical meetings organized back-to-back with AFCAS

The Commission has:

5. **highly appreciated** that FAO had once more, organized two meetings (an expert meeting on cost of production and a consultative meeting on CountrySTAT 28-29 November 2011), back-to-back with the 22nd Session of AFCAS
6. **endorsed** the conclusions and recommendations of the expert meeting on cost of production and the consultative meeting on CountrySTAT. The full list of recommendations can be found in Annex 5: CountrySTAT Consultative Meeting Recommendations and Annex 6: Expert Meeting on Cost of Production Statistics and Prices Meeting Recommendations.
7. **acknowledged** FAO's work in facilitating the implementation of CountrySTAT and recommended that FAO continue to collaborate with partners to develop methodology and standards to support African countries to improve agricultural statistical systems
8. **encouraged** FAO to use CountrySTAT for the dissemination of data on country censuses and that countries and other stakeholders should be involved in future work on the development of Cost of Production statistics.
9. **highly noted** that a strain is put on limited country resources to work with different statistical systems developed by different UN agencies with similar objectives and recommended that FAO pursues a dialog with UNICEF (and other relevant agencies) to promote complementary data between CountrySTAT and DEVInfo to identify ways to

streamline these data systems to reduce the burden on country reporting.

AGENDA ITEM 7: Global Strategy for Improving Statistics for Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development

The Commission has:

10. **endorsed and noted** with satisfaction the progress made in developing and implementing the Global Strategy to Improve Statistics for Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (Global Strategy) and the related Action Plan for Africa for their potential ability to reduce constraints in the availability of agricultural statistics.
11. **highly appreciated** the support and contribution of partners in the implementation of the Global Strategy and the related Action for Africa.
12. **emphasized** that the partnership for the Africa Action Plan of the Global Strategy be broadened to include more institutions such as ILRI, IFPRI, AFRISTAT and CGIAR so that their work can contribute to the success of the Global Strategy.
13. **recommended** that cost of production and post harvest losses be put as priority in the research topics for Africa.
14. **recommended** that on-the-job training be emphasized during the implementation phase of the training component of the Africa Action Plan of the Global Strategy.
15. **recommended** that countries strongly support the effective implementation of the Africa Action Plan of the Global Strategy for improvement of agricultural statistics systems in Africa starting with the country assessments.
16. **highly appreciated and supported** the initiative to be implemented by AFRISTAT to develop training modules for non-statisticians, beginning in 2012.

AGENDA ITEM 8: State of Food and Agricultural Statistics

The Commission has:

17. **encouraged** countries to respond to all sections of FAO data questionnaires as exhaustively as possible with official or reliable semi-official data for improving the data quality, and coverage
18. **encouraged** national experts from member countries to review FAO statistics available in FAOSTAT pertaining to their countries and to provide comments and suggestions to improve FAO data based on their national knowledge and information, particularly where FAO has made estimates.
19. **emphasized** that FAO ensures improved data harmonization and exchange between CountrySTAT and FAOSTAT systems.

AGENDA ITEM 9: Agricultural Census, methods and tools

The Commission has:

20. **proposed** the organization of relevant symposia on agricultural census on the model of the population census for more sensitization and awareness raising.
21. **encouraged** member countries to develop access policy to foster the utilization of Micro data.
22. **encouraged** FAO and UNFPA to continue providing technical guidelines and standard questions for linking population and agricultural censuses to African countries, and to organize a series of training activities in the different regions with the participation of demographers and statisticians.
23. **recommended** countries to achieve a systematic reconciliation of data from the agricultural census with the data series of the current statistics.
24. **requested** FAO to document and evaluate all best practices about the new tools (CAPI/GPS, PDA) and prepare guidelines and training materials on the use of these devices.
25. **encouraged** member countries to utilize survey documentation utilizing standard tools such as IHSN.

AGENDA ITEM 10: Classifications

The Commission has:

26. **recommended** that FAO, the AFCAS member countries, and regional organizations work together for the improvement of the coverage of food and agriculture in international classifications and their extension at country level.
27. **acknowledged** the proposal of a Central Product Classification (CPC) expanded for agriculture and food statistics, and invited the AFCAS member countries to identify classifications focal points at the country level thus facilitating and enhancing communication between FAO and countries in this field.

AGENDA ITEM 11: Food Security

The Commission has:

28. **highly appreciated** the work being implemented by FAO and partners regarding the improvement of food security statistics and related methodologies
29. **requested** FAO to work in close collaboration with countries in the validation process of Supply Utilization Accounts/ Food Balance Sheets (SUA/FBS), (through CountrySTAT focal points) in order to ensure better compatibility of Food Balance Sheets available on

the FAO website and those developed by the AFCAS member countries and regional organizations.

30. **requested** FAO to organize capacity building through training workshops on Supply Utilization Accounts/ Food Balance Sheets (SUA/FBS) in collaboration with CountrySTAT.
31. **asked** FAO to document, assess and harmonize the concepts and methods used by countries for collecting and compiling producer prices, and organize the expert consultative meeting in order to prepare guidelines.

AGENDA ITEM 12: Framework and Indicators for Monitoring Climate Change and the Environment

The Commission has:

32. **highly appreciated** that FAO has initiated work related to environmental statistics and accounting and encourage the organization to pursue the development and implementation of this initiative.
33. **recommended** that member countries give a better profile to environmental statistics in the national statistical systems

AGENDA ITEM 13: New Developments in Statistics Concerning Agricultural Sub-sectors

The Commission has:

34. **recommended** further research and clarifications on the methodologies for developing agriculture investment statistics.
35. **recommended** improved cooperation between FAO and other partner institutions that are conducting studies in agriculture investment statistics.
36. **recognized** that the fisheries and aquaculture have made important contributions to food security and environment accounting.
37. **encouraged** further collaboration and communication among sub sectors to achieve effective integration.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Organization of the Session

1. The Twenty-second Session of the African Commission on Agricultural Statistics (AFCAS) was held in the United Nations Conference Centre, UNECA, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 30th November to 3rd December 2011. Delegates from AFCAS member countries as well as representatives from national, regional and international institutions participated. The complete list of participants can be found in Annex 1: List of participants.

1.2. Opening Ceremony

The Opening Ceremony was marked by 6 speeches.

2. Mr. Abner Ingosi, Vice Chairman of the 21st Session of AFCAS welcomed all participants to the 22nd Session by emphasizing the pivotal role of agricultural statistics in promoting socio-economic development of Africa, but unfortunately has been repeatedly underscored in the past. He emphasized that the AFCAS Commission continues to be relevant in promoting development by reviewing the state of food and agricultural statistics in Africa and advising member countries on the development and standardization of agricultural statistics. He recalled the notable achievements of the Commission including AFCAS' instrumental role in pioneering research studies and developing well-established systems for collecting and reporting crop production data, as well as facilitating user/producer workshops at the regional and national levels. He stressed that although the 22nd Session will have challenging tasks to perform, it will undoubtedly continue to produce relevant recommendations to tackle problems. The experts assembled will undoubtedly succeed in laying the necessary foundation for the development and improvement in the collection and utilization of agricultural statistics. The complete speech can be found in the Annex 4: Speeches.
3. A welcome statement was also made by Mr. Dimitri Sanga, Director, African Center for Statistics, UNECA, the conference host of the 22nd AFCAS Session. He expressed ECA's commitment to supporting the important work of AFCAS, and shared his organization's involvement in promoting agricultural statistics through the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics –The ECA is facilitating the training component of the Action Plan and will work towards integrating agricultural statistics in countries' national strategies. He looked forward to the outcomes of the meeting and the opportunity for ECA to further collaborate with the Commission. The complete speech can be found in the Annex 4: Speeches.
4. Ms. Sami Zekaria, the Director General of the Central Statistical Agency (CSA) in Ethiopia and country host of the 22nd Session also welcomed participants to Ethiopia and expressed her excitement at the opportunity of sharing best practices and lessons learned during the AFCAS meeting, that brings together experts from around the Continent. She shared that the CSA of Ethiopia has been contributing to the availability and analysis of reliable data by generating data on agriculture since the early 1980's using FAO recommended methodology, as well as engaging in ongoing revisions of its systems and practices, including the introduction of technological approaches such as Geographic Positioning System (GPS), and revised data quality assurance procedures. In conclusion she acknowledged the support of the Ethiopian government in promoting the existence of statistical data through provisions in the

country's budget to support initiatives for statistical data generation; and the crucial role played by development partners and UN agencies in promoting the generation and maintenance of agricultural statistics in Africa. The complete speech can be found in the Annex 4: Speeches.

5. The next statement was read by Mr. Naman Keita, on behalf of Mr. Pietro Gennari, the Director of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Statistics Division, FAO Headquarters, Rome. He welcomed participants and expressed FAO's appreciation for the AFCAS Commission, as it drives recommendations to improve agricultural statistics in Africa. Deliberations during this session will highlight FAO's initiatives and continued commitment to the implementation of innovative systems to promoted advances in the agricultural sector. He also expressed FAO's continued commitment to build partnerships and work with member countries to support initiatives that provide comprehensive systems to enhance the development and analysis of statistical data in Africa. The complete speech can be found in the Annex 4: Speeches.
6. Ms. Maria Helena Semedo, FAO Assistant Director General and Regional Representative for Africa, welcomed participants on behalf of the Director general of FAO, Dr. Jacques Diouf, to the session. She shared that the 22nd Session of AFCAS was particularly important because, although there are signs of improvement, several African countries still lack adequate systems for the development of food and agricultural statistics. The FAO has high expectations for the outcomes of this meeting and looks forward to specific recommendations from the Commission for improving agricultural statistics systems in Africa, and particularly contributing to the implementation of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics. The complete speech can be found in the Annex 4: Speeches.
7. The 22nd Session of AFCAS was then officially opened by His Excellency, the State Minister of Agriculture of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Mr. Ato Wondirad Mandefro. The State Minister welcomed participants to Ethiopia and thanked the FAO and its partners for hosting the 22nd Session in Ethiopia. He noted the importance of the AFCAS Session particularly since agriculture serves as the backbone of African economies, accounting for the larger share of GDP, employment opportunities, and export earnings on the continent. The availability of statistical data ensures that evidence exist for driving effective policy decisions for economic growth. He also stated that Ethiopia has attached great value in generating, timely, reliable and relevant agricultural statistics in connection with the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics, through several initiatives including the Climate Resilient Green Economy program, The Integrated Household Survey initiative, and the creation of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics; All these activities and entities integrate agricultural statistics into the broader national statistical system. He also encouraged members of the Commission to analyze the African Action Plan of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics towards its implementation. The complete speech can be found in the Annex 4: Speeches.

1.3. SOFA 2010-2011 Africa Launch

8. In connection with the 22nd AFCAS Session, the FAO annual flagship report – State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA) 2010-2011 entitled, *Women in agriculture, Closing the gender gap for development*” was launched, together with a high level panel discussion on “Data needs to reduce gender gap in agricultural development”. The FAO Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Africa, Ms Maria Helena Semedo, chaired the launch and panel

discussion by introducing the main findings of the 2010-2011 SOFA report, considering the 22nd AFCAS meeting an opportune occasion to launch this publication to the Continent. She illustrated how reliable statistics have shown a significant gap in men and women farmers' access to production factors including land, extension, fertilizer and financial support, at the detriment of agricultural production, food security, economic growth and the broader social welfare of most countries in Africa. Closing this gap could increase national agricultural production by 2.5 to 4 %, which would reduce the number of undernourished people at global level by 12 to 17 percent or 100 to 150 million people, validating that closing the gender gap is not only the right thing to do; it also makes economic sense towards the eradication of food insecurity. She further explained that policy decisions affect men and women differently, that is why the availability and use of sex-disaggregated data is critical for monitoring and evaluating the gender specific impact of agricultural support programmes. The complete speech can be found in the Annex 4: Speeches.

9. The SOFA Africa launch continued with a panel discussion, starting with a statement by the State Minister for Agriculture of Ethiopia, Mr. Ato Wondirab Mandefro. The Minister acknowledged that, though men and women had equal rights according to Ethiopia's constitution, women farmers encounter the same kind of challenges as presented in the SOFA. He informed the meeting that he had noted that decision-making in agricultural operations of women farmers is frequently taken over by men, once they reach a certain level; however, promising results had been achieved with providing agricultural credit to women farmers groups. The Minister concluded on a positive note, explaining that this kind of support not only benefited women farmers, but also their households and in fact, the future of their children and entire country.
10. The next panelist, Thokozile Ruzvido, Director, African Centre for Gender and Social Development Division (ACGSD) Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), emphasized the need for collecting qualitative data in addition to quantitative data, as these fully address the attitude, social and cultural norms that are at the basis of the complex circumstances that create gender inequality. She also expressed that FAO should be applauded for the development of the gender statistics toolkit and its contribution to promoting the use of gender related sex-disaggregated data. The UNECA has also undertaken similar work providing access particularly to qualitative data pertaining to gender issues including the African Gender Development Index. Furthermore, the organization has assisted several countries in conducting time-use surveys. However, these surveys do not provide specific indicators on agriculture, which could be an area for collaboration between AFCAS member countries and ACGSD.
11. Mr. Seydou Moussa Traore, Director, National Institute of Statistics, Mali concluded by presenting his vision on the way forward: Using Mali as an example of a country where several policies to promote gender mainstreaming are underway, he explained that the efforts of women in the agricultural sector do not match their outcomes in terms of quality of life and income. To reduce gender inequality, therefore, there is a need to enlist all potential users of gender statistics, to develop increased user-producer interaction on this kind of statistics and thereby improve their quality; such initiatives would encourage policy makers to use the data produced. There is also great need for strengthening the capacity of statistics producers and users on the analysis of sex-disaggregated data from a gender perspective, as there is much to gain from interpreting existing data and provide policymakers with the analysis they require to take the appropriate decisions. Lastly, he recommended that multi-dimensional analysis of data should be promoted, and gender statistics training manuals be developed to advance the production and use of such statistics.

The 22nd AFCAS Session participants also shared their views about the use of gender-related disaggregated data to improve overall agricultural input during the SOFA Africa launch and High Level panel discussion and concluded with providing recommendations as follows:

the Commission recommended that:

Member countries:

- Increase their efforts for political and economic empowerment for women, starting with improving women's access to education, including raising societal awareness on the need to reduce gender inequality;
- Promote the use of multi-dimensional/sector approaches to reduce the gender gap in agriculture, using viable gender statistics for monitoring the impact of agricultural development programmes.

And that FAO:

- Provides the necessary training and training materials allowing for enhanced analysis of available gender related sex-disaggregated data, providing policymakers with the required gender information on the basis of which they can take the necessary policy decisions and initiate the actions required to close the gender gap in the agricultural sector;
- Ensures that gender relevant indicators are prepared at the start of all development initiatives, indicating data requirements –both quantitative and qualitative- to be satisfied by national data collection exercises.

1.4. Election of Officers

12. The Commission elected Ms. Sami Zekaria, Director General of the Central Statistics Agency in Ethiopia and Mohamed Kamili, Director of Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Maritime, Morocco, as the chair and vice-chair of the session respectively and Mr Gilbert Mvila, Director Economics Statistics INS, Republic of Congo and Mr. Michael Isimwaa, Chief Agricultural Statistics and Data Analyst, Zambia as rapporteurs.

1.5. Adoption of Agenda

13. The Commission approved the agenda of the 22nd Session of AFCAS (See Annex 3: Agenda) and adopted the programme of the Session (see Annex 2: Programme).

1.6. Closing ceremony

14. The 22nd Session of AFCAS was closed by the Chairperson of the 22nd Session and Director General of the Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia, Samia Zekaria and the Vice Chairman of the 22nd Session and Director of Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Maritime of Morocco, Mr. Mohamed Kamili, after a dinner the previous evening kindly offered by the Government of Ethiopia.

1.7. Vote of Thanks

- 15.** On behalf of the participants of the 22nd Session of AFCAS, the outgoing Vice-Chairman of the 21st Session, Mr. Abner Ingosi gave a vote of thanks to the Government of Ethiopia, the Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia, the United Nations Economic Commission of Africa, the FAO, and participants of the 22nd Session of AFCAS.

II. FAO ACTIVITIES IN FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS RELEVANT TO AFRICA REGION SINCE THE LAST SESSION OF THE AFRICAN COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS (Item 5)

16. Overview of FAO's activities in food and agricultural statistics relevant to African countries since the 21st Session of the Commission – Document RAF/AFCAS/11-3a

The Commission was informed of FAO's activities in Africa, studies implemented in the field, development of methodologies, capacity development, and efforts to improve FAOSTAT. A number of efforts have been made in the area of capacity development through trainings and workshops aimed to strengthen capacity in survey techniques, Technical Cooperation programmes (TCPs), and in the implementation of CountrySTAT. The CountrySTAT system has expanded to develop RegionSTATs for the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) and the East African Community (EAC), as well as CountrySTATs in Burundi, Guinea-Bissau, Niger and Togo.

The Commission was also informed on the activities related to food security indicators within the region, and the well-established household survey programme providing statistical assistance to countries to improve their household income and expenditure surveys. Also, FAO has worked on the development of the Implementation Plan for the Global Strategy, and forged new partnerships with the International Fertilizer Development Center in order to collaborate on attaining better data related to fertilizer in countries.

In conclusion, the Commission:

- **acknowledged** FAO's work in facilitating the implementation of CountrySTAT
- **recommended** that FAO continue to collaborate with partners to develop methodology and standards to support African countries to improve agricultural statistical systems
- **recommended** that FAO use CountrySTAT for the dissemination of data on country censuses

17. Overview of 2nd Phase of Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation funded CountrySTAT project and related UEMOA and EAC CountrySTAT projects – Document RAF/AFCAS/11-3b

The Commission was informed about the new CountrySTAT Projects. The CountrySTAT project benefits from the experience of the FAO Statistics Division, as well as the experience in implementing FAOSTAT. In 2005, CountrySTAT was tested in 3 countries (Ghana, Kenya, and Kirgizstan). The first phase of the project provided support to 17 Sub-Saharan African countries from January 2008 to May 2011. In the second phase, the donor required that the project focuses on consolidating and strengthening the existing systems.

CountrySTAT is strategically structured to work at country, regional, global and user levels. This allows for skilled teams to be created at various levels, and puts in place a network of users who can support each other through South-South cooperation. The project also focuses on providing technical support and capacity building. The overall expected results are to complete the Core Standard Indicators (10 years time series for each), minimize inconsistencies in the data, develop national commitment from high-level officials, regularly update tables, and the inclusion of CountrySTAT in local workplans. Key steps were

presented, such as the preparation of a work plan and building a team of experts who can provide training on the system.

The Commission was also informed about the self-financed UEMOA project (USD 1,000,000). The UEMOA project has 3 new countries: Guinea-Bissau, Niger and Togo. Key activities are to work toward the regional aggregation of data, update tables, and provide capacity building throughout the region. Pipeline projects include Algeria, Congo-Brazzaville, SADCSTAT.

18. *Presentation on the New FAO Yearbook (Global Yearbook and Regional Yearbook for Africa. Document – RAF/AFCAS/11-3c*

The Commission was presented the plan for the new FAO Yearbook. The previous yearbook was primarily a compendium of tables, but the new version will be thematic-driven and organized by major topics and themes. Data will be derived from various sources within FAO, sister UN Agencies, and international partners. The yearbook should improve readership and accessibility through this new structure which will provide a statistical overview of major trends and issues related to food and agriculture.

The yearbook will focus on major statistical activities with a special focus on those undertaken by the Statistics Division. The yearbook will be published on the FAO website and will leverage other technologies to include a pocketbook, regional yearbooks and smart phone applications facilitate dissemination and ease of use. Two yearbooks are expected to be released in 2012 including the global and Africa region yearbooks.

The commission noted the importance of managing the time constraints with launching the year book and promoting effective dissemination by collaborating with regional statistical training centers.

19. *Presentation on the new Wye Handbook. Document – RAF/AFCAS/11-3d*

The Commission was informed of the development of the improved Wye Group Handbook on Rural Household's Livelihood and Well-Being (Wye Handbook). The Wye Handbook was initiated through a joint collaboration with UN-ECE, OECD, FAO and Eurostat in 2003. The first handbook was approved in 2005, and published in 2007.

The Wye Handbook, which initially only focused on rural areas in developed countries, broadened its scope in 2006 to include developing countries. The final version of the modified handbook was adopted in November 2011 in Rio de Janeiro. This handbook is important because it focused on rural development which has become a priority area for governments and international organizations, but lacks reliable statistical data for developing effective policies. Rural statistics is unique because of a distinction between rural (territorially based) and agricultural (activity based) statistics. The handbook draws on national and international experiences to highlight best practices.

The Wye Group Handbook is as an electronic book and is available on the web and FAO's website.

20. *Reports on Regional Workshops: Use of Sampling Techniques for Agricultural Censuses Workshops. Document – RAF/AFCAS/11-3e*

The Commission was informed on the Regional workshops held since the 21st AFCAS Session. These included the World Program for Census of Agriculture 2010 (WCA 2010) workshop which featured a modular approach, and emphasized on sampling. In 2010, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) organized a regional workshop for English-speaking African countries in Ghana. In 2011, workshops were held in Latin America (Uruguay), and another regional workshop for French-speaking countries was organized in Mali with assistance from AFRISTAT, as well as a Near East countries workshop in Jordan. Several standard training materials have been developed that serve as electronic learning materials for the statistics community.

The Commission:

- **noted** that all presentations from these workshops are available online with most documents available on <http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/en/>.
- **suggested** that partners explore the idea of holding topic themed workshops. For instance, a workshop on population census structured to include participants from advanced countries and developing countries to enhance sharing of ideas.

III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE TECHNICAL WORKSHOP ON COST OF PRODUCTION STATISTICS AND COUNTRYSTAT CONSULTATIVE MEETING (Item 6)

21. *Presentation and Discussion of the Conclusions and Recommendations of the Technical Workshop on Cost of Production – Document RAF/AFCAS/11-4*

The Commission was presented with the recommendations from the Technical Workshop on Cost of Production (CoP). Based upon a recommendation raised during the 21st AFCAS Session, FAO and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) were invited to conduct a study and document the experiences of three countries in collecting and compiling CoP and agricultural price statistics. In line with the economic dimension of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics, CoP statistics are receiving increased attention for their importance in agricultural investment decisions and contribution to national accounts.

The technical workshop was held to discuss the results of the commissioned country case studies with the respective country experts. Focus was given to CoP estimation, the main methodological aspects related to their compilation, the statistical and conceptual challenges and their possible solutions to finally develop a framework. The integration of CoP programs into existing agriculture statistics systems was also discussed.

The Commission:

- **appreciated** the work done to date, and highlighted the importance of CoP.
- **recommended** that countries and other stakeholders be involved in future work.

- **endorsed** the recommendations of the expert meeting on Cost of Production. The full list of recommendations can be found in Annex 6: Expert Group meeting on Cost of Production Statistics and Prices Recommendations.

22. *Presentation and Discussion of the Conclusions and Recommendations of CountrySTAT Consultative Meeting – Document RAF/AFCAS/11-4*

The Commission was presented with the recommendations of the CountrySTAT consultative meeting held on the 28-29 November 2011. A number of detailed recommendations were articulated in seven groups: 1. Achieving sustainability of the institutional framework; 2. Supporting data quality improvements; 3. Further develop the CountrySTAT website; 4. Ensure better communication; 5. How to maintain qualified and well trained staff at the national level; 6. Build regional capacity in order to ensure sustainability and foster South-South cooperation; 7. Develop synergies with partners whether regional organizations, countries or other stakeholders.

The question of long-run sustainability in particular with respect to the full transfer of the server's ownership was discussed. The server is currently owned and managed by the FAO based on lessons learnt from previous experiences where countries faced difficulties with storing the hardware. The server can be transferred in situations where countries have sufficient capacity, as in the case of Ethiopia. Project resources are concentrated on building statistical capacity, hence the hardware are beyond the project scope.

The Commission:

- **commended** CountrySTAT for enabling the countries via the technical working groups to identify discrepancies within their data from different sources within a country and to work to find solutions to fixing them.
- **noted** the lack of involvement of the Central African countries in CountySTAT with the exception of Cameroon, and therefore encouraged them to increase participation.
- **highly noted** that a strain is put on limited country resources to work with different statistical systems, developed by different UN agencies, that have similar objectives and recommended that FAO pursues a dialog particularly with UNICEF to identify ways to streamline the CountrySTAT and DEVInfo data systems in order to reduce the burden on country reporting.
- **endorsed** the conclusions and recommendations of the consultative meeting on CountrySTAT. The full list of recommendations can be found in Annex 5: CountrySTAT Meeting Conclusions and Recommendations.

IV. GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR IMPROVING STATISTICS FOR FOOD SECURITY, SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE, AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: ACTION PLAN FOR AFRICA (Item 7)

23. *Overview of Global Strategy for Improving Agricultural and Rural Statistics: Research Component of the Action Plan – Document RAF/AFCAS/11-5c*

The Commission was informed about the importance to reiterate the subject of agricultural statistics and provide an update on the concrete implementation of the Action Plan for Africa. The complete Global Strategy document and the Action Plan for Africa are published on the FAO website (<http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-capacity/en/>). The goal is to improve the statistical systems to assist policy makers in formulating improved policies related to food security, rural income and wellbeing, reduced volatility of food prices, reduced agriculture impact on the environment, sustainable use of land and water, and climate change adaptation. Reliable data is required to address these areas, and the expected outcomes are for countries to have functioning coordination structures for agricultural statistics, integration of agriculture into the national system (i.e. NSDS), strengthen capacity of the countries to produce a minimum set of core data on a regular basis. All these processes should be cost effective for countries in order to demonstrate a value for money.

The general principals followed in the plan were detailed to the Commission, highlighting the importance of partnerships to boost comparative advantage. A new approach is being taken with long term country-driven capacity development initiatives, predictability of resources and technical and institutional capacity development. The components of the plan are Country Assessment, Research, Training, Governance, and Technical Assistance.

Resource Mobilization is underway: a resource meeting of partners was held on 28 October 2011, which had more than 50 participants. The Global Fund is being established, and there is the expectation of support from the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Italian Cooperation, and discussions are underway with other donors. The next steps are to establish the Global Steering Committee and the first virtual global meeting on 15 December, 2011. The mobilization of initial funds is expected to begin in December 2011.

24. *Overview of Africa Regional Action Plan, Regional Governance, and Technical Assistance Component – Document RAF/AFCAS/11-5a*

The Commission was informed on the implementation status of the Governance mechanisms and Technical Assistance components of the Global Strategy as it applies to the Implementation Plan for Africa. As a result of continuing challenges that exist in environment, climate change, gender and biofuels, coupled with institutional and technical challenges such as statistical legislation and low illiteracy rates among farmers for data collection, the availability of statistics continues to be essential to development.

In February 2010 the Action Plan for Africa for Improving Statistics for Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development was endorsed, and has three pillars for a minimum set of core data, integration of agriculture in the NSDS and the foundation providing the sustainability of the agricultural statistics system. The plan was published in May 2011. The Action Plan was translated into French in November 2011 and will be distributed shortly. There are three implementing agencies involved: AfDB will lead in the area of technical assistance, FAO in the area of research and ECA for training. Other African Institutions such as the African Union, AFRISTAT and other regional training centres are also involved in this initiative.

To ensure the success of the Action Plan, ownership of the system is required, as well as mainstreaming of the statistics in sector plans and programs. Further, there will be a monitoring and evaluation plan that will identify milestones, benchmarks and performance indicators, as well as the types and periodicity of the reports submitted. The plan will be

implemented through a phased approach. National Agricultural Statistics Committees are in place to ensure collaboration at the national level and the development of National Agriculture Statistical Systems.

The development and harmonization of data sources is an important activity which involves verifying the accuracy, reliability and consistency of agricultural production data series, and to maintain or adopt CountrySTAT. In January 2011, the quarterly action plan bulletins were launched and Country Assessment field instruments are currently being tested.

25. *Review of Training Component – Document RAF/AFCAS/11-5b*

The Commission was informed on details related to the training component of the Global Strategy: The purpose of the training component is to strengthen the capacity of agencies engaged in the collection, compilation and use of agricultural statistics. Expected outcomes are that agencies responsible for collection, compilation and dissemination of agriculture statistics will be in a better position to identify and prioritize training need and make more effective use of personnel.

There is a low demand for agricultural statistics training, and the curricula for training also need to be strengthened. In addition it was noted that it is important to address on-the-job training, and to have sufficient resources to address training needs.

The African Group on Statistical Training and Human Resource (AGROST) is launching an online platform in collaboration with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) for training courses on statistics.

26. *Partners Perspective*

Firstly, the Commission received a presentation by USDA who explained that they are providing technical assistance in a number of countries, including assessments of agricultural statistical systems in Ghana and Tanzania. From the experience it appears that many countries face similar challenges in producing timely and reliable agriculture statistics. Many surveys and samples are not well designed primarily due to a lack of funding. Further, many surveys request too much information that impacts the collection and processing time. Some data requested is not attainable, and this can be contributed to a desire for monitoring and evaluation indicators and different organizations often use drastically different methodologies. USDA is pleased to see a framework such as the Global Strategy, which can directly address some of the issues they have found in countries.

Next the Commission received the BMGF, who shared their delight in the progress with the development of the Global Trust fund. They commended the implementation plan for leveraging existing expertise at the regional and national levels. They were also pleased to see the fund's focus on training, as well as its commitment to not developing a "one size fits all" programme, thereby including an initial assessment in developing the programme to prioritize and meet the needs of individual countries.

The Commission then received the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) who commented from a user's perspective: they noted there are three levels where the Global Strategy is useful: 1) The belief that engaging with users will be helpful in designing the process and prioritizing what must be done. 2) On the outputs side the existence of standards of metadata, and their endorsement that standards must come with

the statistics to allow users to apply the data to their work; and 3) The difference in the policies of countries noting that the release of information must be understood by respective users. They further questioned the appropriate policies which balance the rightful recognition and intellectual property of the data to be released; stating that developing guidelines on these issues would be helpful. In addition to benefitting from the outcomes of the Global Strategy, IFPRI can also provide training materials due to their experience in survey research, and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR's) potential for involvement in their work.

Finally, the Commission was addressed by AFRISTAT who is a technical partner, and has been involved in the area of agricultural statistics. AFRISTAT has organized several country workshops in collaboration with FAO: This year, for instance, two workshops have been held on surveys and CountrySTAT. They are also developing training modules for practitioners with non-statistical backgrounds. Such tools can be useful for practitioners to obtain minimum knowledge of statistics, which will be useful to policy making. The modules will be translated to French and made available on the web. AFRISTAT will also support countries in mainstreaming of agricultural statistics to the NSDS. In the area of research, they can also contribute to adapting statistical standards and methodologies in the context of individual countries.

Concerning the overall implementation of the Global Strategy and Action Plan on Africa,

The Commission:

- **endorsed and noted** with satisfaction the progress made in developing and implementing the Global Strategy to Improve Statistics for Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (Global Strategy) and the related Action Plan for Africa for their potential ability to reduce constraints in the availability of agricultural statistics.
- **highly appreciated** the support and contribution of partners in the implementation of the Global Strategy and the related Action for Africa.
- **emphasized** that the partnership for the Africa Action Plan of the Global Strategy be broadened to include more institutions such as ILRI, IFPRI, AFRISTAT and CGIAR so that their work can contribute to the success of the Global Strategy.
- **recommended** that cost of production and post harvest losses be put as priority in the research topics for Africa.
- **recommended** that on-the-job training be emphasized during the implementation phase of the training component of the Africa Action Plan of the Global Strategy.
- **recommended** that countries strongly support the effective implementation of the Africa Action Plan of the Global Strategy for improvement of agricultural statistics systems in Africa starting with the country assessments.
- **highly appreciated and supported** the initiative to be implemented by AFRISTAT to develop training modules for non-statisticians, beginning in 2012.

V. STATE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS (Item 8)

27. *The New Standard Questionnaire for Assessment of Agricultural Statistics System – Document RAF/AFCAS/11-6a.*

The Commission was presented with the overview of the new standard questionnaire for the Assessment of Agricultural Statistics System. The framework of the new questionnaire contained several components such as justification, nature of needed information, recent similar initiatives, preliminary country assessment based on existing data, country assessment operations, overview of the questionnaire and recommendations to facilitate the prioritization of activities according to country actual needs for the development of national strategies/Action Plans, and Integration of agricultural statistics into the overall NSDS.

As a result of the presentation, **The Commission:**

- **recognized** the strength of this new standard questionnaire regarding the use of three modules approach for consolidating comprehensive information on food and agricultural statistics.
- **noted** that the various aspects of the new questionnaire would serve as a useful indicator for recording and measuring the strength and weakness of a country's agricultural system regarding data dissemination, periodicity and/or frequency of data collection on agricultural censuses, periodicity and/or frequency of conducting agricultural surveys, and stock taking on official data reported to FAO on primary crop and livestock.
- **noted** that the proposals and recommendations put forward regarding the finalization of the questionnaire guidelines, development of a web-based system, training and launching workshop, data collection and compilation, data input/processing, country profiles and for carrying out in-depth assessment and preparation of national action plans for the first twelve countries among others for the implementation of Action plan were sound and appropriate.
- **encouraged** countries to respond to all sections of FAO data questionnaires as exhaustively as possible with official or reliable semi-official data for improving the data quality, and coverage
- **encouraged** national experts from member countries to review FAO statistics available in FAOSTAT pertaining to their countries and to provide comments and suggestions to improve FAO data based on their national knowledge and information, particularly where FAO has made estimates.

28. *Review of data availability and quality in the countries of the region – Document RAF/AFCAS/11-6b.*

The Commission was presented the overview on data availability and quality in the countries of the region of Africa. The report covered the analyses of replies received for the production questionnaire, questionnaire on International trade, questionnaires on environmental statistics (land, fertilizers, pesticides), questionnaires related to other economic statistics (producer prices, capital stock and government expenditure and external assistance for agriculture) and summarized with a set of recommendations for the Commission's feedback.

The Commission was also informed of the slow growth observed in the trend regarding the data quality and responses to the production questionnaire. In general, the downward trend reported observed for other data domains was not encouraging. In this regard, the collaboration and cooperation of the Commission was requested for supporting the increase in response rate to the various FAO questionnaires for meeting national and global demand.

In the quest for better statistics on food and agricultural statistics to support policy debate at the domestic and international levels and for the estimation of the food availability,

The Commission recommended that:

- member countries commit to completing various FAO questionnaires as exhaustively as possible and provide official or reliable semi-official data for improving the data quality and coverage and for filling missing gap.
- members countries respond to trade data questionnaire as this data is crucial for the estimation of the food availability at the national level and also for the compilation of Food Balance Sheets (FBS).
- FAO ensures integration of CountrySTAT and FAOSTAT systems.

VI. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW FEATURES OF THE WORLD PROGRAMME FOR CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE 2010 AND NEW METHODS IN AGRICULTURAL SURVEYS (Item 9)

29. *Preliminary Lessons Learned from the Implementation of the World Programme for Census of Agriculture 2010 and Review of Country Plans – Document RAF/AFCAS/11-7a.*

The Commission was provided with an update on the implementation of the recommendations for the World Programme for Census on Agriculture 2010. The main new features are the integration of the agricultural census operation as part of a comprehensive programme of censuses and surveys, modular approach to increase data collected at a reduced cost, and the inclusion of community level data. The countries would select thematic modules that best suit their context. Examples were given for Burkina Faso, Niger, Fiji and Pakistan.

Burkina Faso was one of the first countries to apply the modular approach. They have put an agriculture module in the population census and this was used as the basis for the sampling frame. The successes achieved included the development of a sampling frame

that was used for the stratification of agricultural households and primary sampling units. Also, there was good coordination between the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and National Institute of Statistic and Demography (NISD) in monitoring the agricultural module during data collection. Overall costs were reduced because of an absence of two censuses. The challenges for Burkina Faso were that the agricultural module increased the time of the interview due to the inclusion of new questions. Further, some enumerators had problems identifying crops, and therefore may need a handbook with photos.

Niger also uses the modular approach, and conducted ample work enumerating nomadic livestock, and also developed a survey of the horticulture sector. They executed one of the most comprehensive censuses in Africa considering the wide range of data, and for the first time they had reliable data on the entire livestock sector due to the use of innovative methods. They were also able to have a complete revision of the past time series on livestock which were underestimated in some cases by 30 percent. Niger's challenges were included weak coordination between General Census of Population and Housing (GCPH) and General Census of Agriculture and Livestock (GCAL). Lessons learned were that it is easier to find donors that will fund an integrated census, additionally increased coordination is important for the timing and synchronization of the operations, and complex questions need to be avoided when developing the surveys.

30. *FAO/UNFPA Technical Guidelines and Standard Questions for Linking Population and Agricultural Censuses – Document RAF/AFCAS/11-7b.*

The Commission was presented with the purpose of the technical guidelines and standard questions for linking population and agricultural censuses to provide practical and operational systems for integrating these two censuses. The technical tools required are the integrated survey framework, master sample frame for agriculture, and integrated data management system. Basic data must be collected to support the agricultural census, and if data is geo-referenced it is better for analysis.

The integration of these censuses has been recommended in previous international meetings such as the FAO WCA 2010, UNSD 2008, UNECE 2010 and UNECA 2008. The data from the two censuses can be linked to provide a deeper analysis of data from both parts.

The current guidelines contain information on the general coordination issues in linked censuses, collecting agriculture related data in the population census, and linking data from population and agricultural census. The guide also provides best practices from country case studies such as Burkina Faso. FAO has recommended that clearer guidelines are provided and flexibility exists for countries applying the linkage. Coordination is key when carrying out an integrated census, and agricultural specialists must be involved in the planning and development of the population census.

The next steps will be a series of workshops in various regions. A CD is available with the guide.

31. *Agricultural Module of Population Census, Use of GPS and CAPI (Mozambique) – Document RAF/AFCAS/11-7c*

The Commission was informed on Mozambique's agricultural census and technologies used in the field operation. The data collected consisted of listing, classification, and selection of agricultural households in the Enumeration Area (EA). Interviews were

conducted for selected households using the CAPI system; further, the transmission of data was carried out using “netmóvel,” which is a 3G technology, and the field measurement for 2 households in EA using GPS. The critical issue was data storage which included several steps to ensure safety – firstly, the enumerator collected the data and passed it on to the controller, who keeps the data until the end of the census. Secondly, the data file, which contains the data of the 4 enumerators, is then passed on to the supervisor, who sends the data to the provincial office, after which it is finally sent to the Headquarters’ server.

They used notebooks, such as the Acer Aspire one, 10.1 LED ultra thin, which have powerful battery life of approximately 8 hours, and also used Garmin GPS devices. Despite the challenges, the advantages of using these tools were reduced time between data collection and availability of final results, and cost efficiency in the storage of questionnaires. The lessons learned were that they were able to reduce the risk of losing information by sending data to the Headquarters, data quality checks were improved, and the national teams had technical independence to develop and make decisions on the various processes.

32. *Comparative Study between Area Frame and List Frame for Agricultural Surveys (CSA -Ethiopia) – Document RAF/AFCAS/11-7d*

The Commission was presented with the methodologies used by Central Statistical Agency (CSA) - Ethiopia in collecting agricultural data. They use a list frame approach that has the advantages of being a well established system that does not need imagery. The disadvantages are that the system is time consuming to implement, indirect measure of size used, difficulty in supervision and control, and there is a high work load. The area frame approach is used by CSA to improve data quality. The advantages of using this approach including time saving, appropriate measure of size used, easy to supervise, total area controlled, and the work load is reduced. The disadvantages are that satellite imagery and Land Cover Classification (LCC) is required, and this method is not yet well established.

The CSA has also conducted area frame pilot surveys to compare with list frame surveys. The area frame pilot was allocated to all zones proportionally, and improvements in implementing the approach were observed. The list frame was designed to report at zone level where as the area frame was designed for the regional level. Lessons learned in implementation of the area frame include clear satellite imagery is needed and GPS delineation of fields is also necessary. Areas for concern include collecting socio-economic data such as livestock, and integration with other socio-economic surveys which use list frames; nomadic areas must also be considered.

33. *Improving Timeliness and Accuracy of Agricultural Census and Surveys Data with the Use of New Technological Tools – Lessons Learned from the use of PDA/GPS (Brazil) and CAPI/GPS (Mozambique) – Document RAF/AFCAS/11-7e*

The Commission was presented on the work implemented using CAPI by Brazil, and how this influenced the implementation decisions of Mozambique. Brazil used the GPS to identify the exact location of farms, and then included automatic checks during data collection. Also as the data was being collected, it was centralized and backed up, which is critical for the success of the operation. The case of Mozambique was extremely positive in terms of timing as it took less than 6 months between the data collection period and the release of data.

34. *Use of the IHSN Microdata Management Toolkit to Document Agricultural Census Data – Document RAF/AFCAS/11-7f*

The Commission was informed by Niger on the use of the Micro data Management Toolkit developed by the World Bank. The Toolkit, which is made up of a metadata editor and a CD-ROM creator, promotes standard documentation and micro data consistent with international standards on metadata. The data is organized using the Data Documentation Initiative (DDI) methodology. All documents must be consistent with the international standards of DDI and therefore adaptable to a variety of uses. A demonstration was provided to show the metadata for some data. Users could view the methodology used, the external resources, and open documents with relevant data.

Ethiopia's CSA also provided a presentation on their experience using the Micro data Management Toolkit. CSA conducts 11 different surveys each year and therefore using ICT for data collection, processing, archiving and dissemination is very important. The CSA is working toward compliance with international standards by using the IHSN Micro Data Management Toolkit and CountrySTAT. CSA chose this toolkit to address user dissatisfaction, and improve documentation, archiving and dissemination. Ethiopia is considered a best practice in terms of developing a central databank for micro data which contains 6000 data and documentation files for over 98 surveys. The CSA also uses NADA as the platform for the Ethiopian National Data Archive and EthioInfo provides price data, while CountrySTAT provides statistics on food and agriculture. Data can be found on the CSA official web site (www.csa.gov.et) by selecting "Repositories" from the home page.

The Commission has:

noted that when using list frames the administrative levels are the best approach when reporting areas for agricultural data, and using GPS is practical, if correctly checked during data validation stages.

noted that area frame provides a timely approach for data validation.

encouraged countries to make concerted efforts to achieve a systematic reconciliation of data from the agricultural census with the data series of the current statistics.

recommended that FAO and UNFPA provide African countries with technical guidelines and standard questions for linking population and agricultural censuses; and organize a series of trainings in the different regions for demographers and statisticians.

VII. NEW WORK ON INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION IN FAO (Item 10)

35. *Activities on International Classifications for Agricultural Statistics – Document RAF/AFCAS/11-8*

The FAO Statistics Division reported to the Commission on their contributions to international classifications since 2005. This work has been implemented in conjunction with other FAO departments, namely Fisheries and Aquaculture, Natural Resources and the Forestry divisions, as well as partners including the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the European Environmental Agency (EEA), and the World Customs Organization (WCO). The reviews included the System for Environmental and Economic

Accounts (SEEA) for land classification, the Central Product Classification (CPC) and Harmonized Systems (HS) for commodity classification.

The purpose of this initiative is to develop major international schemes suitable for agriculture and food statistics and to facilitate the harmonization and comparison of these statistics across countries, timeframes, and statistical domains. Such information would allow for increased comparisons among datasets and decreased reporting burden for countries. The reviews, which are still ongoing, have already resulted in a significant increase in agricultural items in the CPC Version 2 (finalized in 2008). Additionally, the HS 2012 (finalized in 2011) now includes more than 300 new agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture items, although some of its contents need adjustments.

The database on commodity classification will soon be available on the ESS website. FAO invited the Commission to advice on future work in this area to promote data harmonization in Africa, and at the international level. The FAO also invited member countries to contribute to the HS 2017 Review process through the FAO proposal. In response to the presentation,

The Commission:

- **recommended** that FAO, the AFCAS member countries, and regional organizations work together for the improvement of the coverage of food and agriculture in international classifications and their extension at country level.
- **acknowledged** the proposal of the expansion of CPC to incorporate agriculture and food statistics, and invited the member countries to identify classifications focal points at the country level, thus facilitating and enhancing communication between FAO and countries in this field.

VIII. NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN FOOD SECURITY STATISTICS (Item 11)

36. *New Methodology for Computation of Supply Utilization Accounts and Food Balance Sheet – Document RAF/AFCAS/11-9a.*

The Commission was presented with the uses, relevance, and potential improvements of the Supply Utilization Accounts (SUA) and Food Balance Sheets (FBS). FBS are one of the most widely used data set developed by FAO and contribute to the calculation of the prevalence of undernourishment. The strengths of the FBS are that it is the most comprehensive data set providing a complete picture of food availability with links to agriculture. However, one of its weaknesses would be that many of the components are estimated. Also, FAO Statistics Division compiles the FBS for countries, which implies a lack of country ownership.

The FAO Statistics Division has continued its research efforts with an expert meeting in 2010, which resulted in expert proposals that suggest a full change in the approach by reducing commodities and building satellite food balances from economic accounts. Another set of recommendations was received from the Committee for Food Security Round Table in September 2011. The FAO Statistics Division is working to integrate all recommendations in a coherent work programme. Currently, the effort includes revising the standardization process, differentiating commodities and types of accounts, and working with absolute stock numbers. There is also an effort to improve SUA elements

that require different expertise and coordination with existing projects and other FAO divisions. This involves areas such as work on stock levels and not on stock changes, and to improve post harvest losses.

The European Commission (EC) and FAO programme on SUA/FBS is focused on developing national capacities, create a network of national and regional experts, and conduct testing in pilot countries within the framework of the programme. The work that will be done by the Global Strategy and AfDB on Post Harvest Losses also contributes toward this initiative. FAO would like feedback on what system would be best updating this knowledge, and which forums would be most appropriate for information gathering. In response,

The Commission:

- **requested** FAO to work in close collaboration with countries in the validation process of SUA and FBS, (through CountrySTAT focal points) in order to ensure better compatibility of Food Balance Sheets available on the FAO website and those developed by the AFCAS member countries and regional organizations.
- **requested** FAO to organize capacity building through training workshops on SUA and FBS in collaboration with CountrySTAT.

37. *New Approaches to Measure Food Security – Document RAF/AFCAS/11-9b.*

The Commission was informed about the FAO methodology that is currently being applied to measure food security, as well as some of the planned future developments. There is no direct measure available to measure food insecurity in the world, and no single indicator is able to capture the various dimensions at once. Several questions must be asked to properly capture food insecurity, taking into consideration factors such as the contribution of health related problems. Chronic hunger is defined as the continued inability to obtain enough food to conduct a healthy and active life. The FAO hunger index measures undernourishment under a protracted period of time does not capture a situation of stress or vulnerability in the short term.

The presentation also noted that several problems exist with actual surveys. Food consumption measured in the household survey is very erratic, and therefore cannot infer estimates. The theoretical problem is that requirements cannot be measured at the household level. FAO has adopted a model based approach where the prevalence of undernourishment is the probability that by randomly selecting one individual from the population his/her level of dietary intake tends to be below his/her minimum requirement. In this way there can be one single threshold for an individual. The choice of a probabilistic model has been applied since 1996. This Log Normal model had the best results to the actual data, which requires two parameters: the mean and dispersion parameters.

The next steps are to retest the Log Normal distribution, and move toward using the Skew-Log Normal. There are ongoing studies with the goal of developing real time estimates of undernourishment. As Food Balance Sheets are important in this process, the revision of parameters and technical coefficients are also ongoing. FAO is also considering additional indicators with the same theoretical framework, such as prevalence of over-nourishment. Several actions can be taken to improve the reliability of current estimates, such as improving the reliability of mean dietary energy supply as calculated through the FBS.

The Commission has **highly appreciated** the work being implemented by FAO and partners regarding the improvement of food security statistics and related methodologies

38. *Monitoring Consumer Food Prices – Document RAF/AFCAS/11-9c.*

The Commission was presented with the FAO Statistics Division's work in the area of consumer food prices. FAOSTAT, the world's largest database on agriculture, contains various price domains: Producer Prices, Agricultural Producer Price Indices, Consumer Price Indices, Price Archive, and Input Prices. Producer Prices are available for 130 countries.

Consumer Prices have two indices: General and Food indices. CPI is available for 45 AFCAS member countries covering the period from 2000 to 2011. The metadata items include classification (Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose), statistical concepts and definitions, institutional, item and geographic coverage, and reference periods for index and weights.

FAO focuses on the food baskets (Food CPI). The household expenditure weights used in CPI calculations are important as it enables the user to know the weight of individual food items. Finally, FAO noted that not all countries have provided complete CPI metadata.

The Commission:

- **noted** that the Global Strategy has a strong component on Food Security Statistics, and this should provide a good foundation for collaboration with the countries.
- **requested** that FAO document, assess and harmonize the concepts and methods used by countries for collecting and compiling producer prices, and organize the expert consultative meeting in order to prepare guidelines.
- **recommended** that FAO explores further the producer price methodology as it is not well documented in the countries, and develop user guidelines for the countries.

IX. FRAMEWORK AND INDICATORS FOR MONITORING CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENT (Item 12)

39. *System of Economic and Environment Account (Mauritius) – Document RAF/AFCAS/11-10a*

Mauritius presented the country's System of Environment and Economic Accounts (SEEA) which captures the links between the economic and environmental sectors. Data on individual sectors are compiled first, and individual impacts are estimated on three sets of accounts: water; energy and greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions; as well as material flows or economic outputs. The Mauritius policy focuses on a green economy and sustainable use of natural resources and the SEEA have helped identify priority sectors for mitigating environment impact. The positive impact of sustainability policies was demonstrated in breaking the correlation between GDP growth and water use. SEEA can measure the impact of different economic sectors on water resources. The SEEA goes as far as establishing a Water Footprint concept. It also helped detecting and monitoring the decoupling of GHG emissions from gross domestic product (GDP) growth. The system is

still under development and new satellite accounts, e.g. on a possible physical accounting of ecosystems, will open to account for new statistical and policy challenges.

40. *Monitoring the Interaction between Agriculture and the Environment – Current Status and Future Direction – Document RAF/AFCAS/11-10b*

FAO presented aspects of initiatives being implemented in the new area of environment statistics and climate change. The new agro-environment indicators were defined along with their data requirements. The FAO framework is compatible as much as possible with those of Eurostat and the OECD.

Sixty five data series grouped in 17 indicators and 5 groups are currently available and will soon be published on FAOSTAT. Basic data come from FAO and external sources. Some examples were shown of the relative contribution of agriculture to GHG emissions in Africa. The next steps include an evaluation of the indicators produced so far; fine tuning of gross nutrient balances (Nitrogen and Phosphorous) and solving the problems related to the availability of coefficients; dataset preparation for other agri-environment indicators such as rainfall anomalies; link to international geo-reference databases; and development of a common method to estimate manure nutrient content in collaboration with other international organizations.

The Commission has:

- **highly appreciated** that FAO has initiated work related to environmental statistics and accounting and encourage the organization to pursue the development and implementation of this initiative.
- **recommended** that member countries give a better profile to environmental statistics in the national statistical systems.
- **encouraged** further elaboration on other indicators related to environment statistics including feed balance and livestock in relation to other agricultural activities.

X. NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN STATISTICS CONCERNING AGRICULTURAL SUB-SECTORS (Item 13)

41. *Agriculture Investments Statistics – Document RAF/AFCAS/11-11b*

The Commission received an overview from FAO of its Statistics Division's work in agricultural investment statistics. The investment domain includes capital stock, external assistance to agriculture, government expenditure, and machinery.

The Government Expenditure dataset has been compiled since the Maputo declaration where African governments committed to spend 10 percent of their public expenditures on the agricultural sector. In partnership with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), questionnaires have been sent to 52 countries in Africa to collect information to this end.

The capital stock database estimates value of physical assets at constant prices. Benchmark prices have been recently updated to 2005 reference year. Physical assets quantities are based on countries' reports to FAO. Concepts and definitions, compilation methods and their limitations, and the type of physical assets included in the aggregates were presented

to the Commission to raise awareness on its existence and difficulties encountered in the compilation. Previous efforts in the field from the World Bank and the FAO did not reach the dissemination phase because of the weakness of the data. The FAO invited the Commission to review the data, and possibly contribute to its improvement.

The Commission recommended:

further research and clarifications on the methodologies for developing agriculture investment statistics.

- improved cooperation between FAO and other partner institutions that are conducting studies in agriculture investment statistics.

42. *Fishery Statistics – Document RAF/AFCAS/11-11a*

The Commission was presented with work conducted on Fishery Statistics since the 21st AFCAS Session. The presenter expressed appreciation for the greater recognition and integration of fishery and aquaculture statistics since discussions during the last Session. Agriculture and fisheries are increasingly facing the same problems, as other agricultural areas, and so there are many areas for collaboration among sectors. A tangible progress that was acknowledged is the inclusion of an aquaculture module during the WCA 2010 Round.

Concerning data, fishery data may not always be compatible with other datasets; so the Global Strategy presents a good opportunity for integrating the subsectors and solving some weaknesses in fishery statistics, in particular those related to small scale operations.

Fisheries make a significant contribution to international classifications (HS 2012, HS 2017 and CPC Version 2.1, land use and land cover) to build comparability and integration with other sectors, at least at the aggregate levels. Effort is being put in pursuing consistency between the SEEA and the international codes of conduct, as well as the integration of fisheries in food security analysis (OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook).

The Commission:

- **recognized** that the fisheries and aquaculture have made important contributions to food security and environment accounting.
- **encouraged** further collaboration and communication among sub sectors to achieve effective integration.

XI. ANY OTHER BUSINESS (Item 14)

43. At the end of the Session, the Commission reviewed and approved the recommendations compiled during the 22nd AFCAS Session discussions.

44. The Commission also discussed the date, venue and possible topics to be included in the agenda for the twenty-third Session of the Commission.

Date: Second half of 2013

Topics: Potential topics to be discussed during the 23rd AFCAS session include the following:

- Qualitative survey on gender/ qualitative survey on food utilisations
- Environmental statistics
- Monitoring implementation of the Action Plan of the Global Strategy for Improving Statistics for Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development
- Animal feed balance sheet
- Master sample
- Methodology for horticultures production estimation
- Use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to build sampling frame
- Methodology for livestock census/nomadic livestock
- Assessment of Food balance sheet methodology
- Requirements for food balance sheet
- Cost of production methodology
- Improve cassava and banana production estimation
- Estimation of border trade
- Use of remote sensing to promote agricultural statistics
- Typology of agricultural holdings

Ideas to improve the AFACS session

- Relevant issues to discuss during the opening ceremony
- Improve communication and advocacy during the AFCAS Session
- Organize workshops in preparation of the AFCAS Session

ANNEXES

1. List of Participants

Algeria

Angola

Manuel DaSilva DOMINGOS
Chef de Département de Statistique
Ministère de l'agriculture, développement rurale de la
pêche
Luanda
Tel: +244 933 178576
E-mail: ddiogo_moz@yahoo.com.br
Domingosm.silva@hotmail.com

Benin/Bénin

Edgard Yves DIDAVI (Mr.)
Chef Service statistique
Ministère de l'agriculture, de l'élevage de de la pêche
03 BP 3117, Cotonou
Mob: +229 97488554 / 95059671
Fax: +229 21300289
E-mail: didaviedgard@yahoo.fr

Botswana

Burkina Faso

Burundi

Kamariza ESPERANCE (Ms)
Director of Statistics and Information
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
Tel: +257 78800431 / 71379934
E-mail: esperiza05@yahoo.fr

Cameroon/Cameroun

Cape Verde/Cap-Vert

Central African Republic

Chad/Tchad

Mahamat-Djimé DRENI-MI
Directeur de la production et des statistiques agricoles
Ministère de l'agriculture et de l'irrigation
B.P. 441, N'Djamena
Mob: +235 66272339 / 99431009
E-mail: dpsa.maitchad@yahoo.fr
drenimi@yahoo.fr

Comoros

Congo

Dominique KIMPOUNI (Mr.)
Directeur de la Coordination Statistique

Centre Nacional de la Statistique et des Etudes
Economiques (CNSEE)
B.P. 2031, Brazzaville
Tel: +248 069219264
E-mail: dkimpouni@hotmail.com

Gilbert MVILA (Mr.)
Directeur des Statistiques Economiques
INS, Congo
B.P. 2031, Brazzaville
Tel: +242 06 636 7831 / 05 765 3675
E-mail: gmvilabiabat@yahoo.fr

Christian Fred BOKILO (M)
Statistician Economiste
Direction générale du plan et du développement
Ministère du Plan
B.P. 2031, Brazzaville
Tel: +242 06 993 8641
Mob: +242 069938641
E-mail: bochrifred@yahoo.fr

Côte d'Ivoire

Democratic Republic of Congo/ République Démocratique du Congo

Djibouti

Egypt

Mamdouh SHAWKI (Mr.)
Director of Department of Statistics
Ministry of Agriculture of Egypt
Giza-Dokki
Mob: +122 6886 749
Fax: +122 37609245
E-mail: mamdouh1155@yahoo.com

Equatorial Guinea/Guinée équatoriale

Eritrea

Ethiopia

Samia ZEKARIA (Ms)
Director General
Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia
P.O. Box: 1143, Addis Ababa
Tel: +251 11111131/ +251 11155450
Fax: +251 111115470
E-mail:

Yakob MUDESIR (Mr.)
Deputy Director General, Methodology and Data
Processing
Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia

P.O. Box: 1143, Addis Ababa
Tel: +251 111578156
Fax: +251 111115470
E-mail: yakobm@ethionet.et
cyakob2000@yahoo.com

Wudalat GEDAMU (Ms)
Public Relations & Data Dissimination Directorate
Director
Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia
P.O. Box: 1143, Addis Ababa
Tel: +251 111 578156
Mob: +251 911 624623
Fax: +251 111 115470
E-mail: wudalatgedamu@yahoo.com

Yunus HUSSIEN (Mr.)
Senior Statistician
Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia
P.O. Box: 1143, Addis Ababa
Tel: +251 111578156
Fax: +251 111115470
E-mail: yunus_hn@yahoo.com

Habtanu Kendie ADUGNA
Statistician
Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia
P.O. Box: 1143, Addis Ababa
Tel: +251 1111 5131
E-mail: habtamu.kendie@yahoo.com

Yamiral TARIKU (Ms)
Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia
P.O. Box: 1143, Addis Ababa
Tel: +251 1111 5131
Mob: + 251 911 020343
E-mail: abdulazizcsa@gmail.com

Girma TADDESSE (Mr.)
Statistician
Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia
P.O. Box: 1143, Addis Ababa
Tel: +251 1111 5131
Mob: +251 0911 427306
E-mail: girmat_2005@yahoo.com

Firew DEREJE (Mr.)
Public Senior Expert
Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia
P.O. Box: 1143, Addis Ababa
Tel: +251 1111 5131
Mob: +251 911 000250
E-mail:

Abdulaziz YIMAM (Mr.)
Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia
P.O. Box: 1143, Addis Ababa
Tel: +251 1111 5131
Mob: +251 912 199550
E-mail: abdulazizcsa@gmail.com

Sitotaw BARHANU
Director and Planning and Programme Directorate
Ministry of Agriculture
Addis Ababa
Mob: +251 911 500870
E-mail: sitotawbrhn23@gmail.com

Tesloye BIDIKA (Mr.)
Planning and Programming Head
Institute of Biodiversity Concentration
Addis Ababa
Mob: +251 911 320259
E-mail: teseba@yahoo.co.uk

Feta ZEBERGA (Mr.)
Case Team Leader
Policy and Socio-Economic
Ministry of Agriculture
Addis Ababa
Mob: +251 911 431979
E-mail: fetzeb@yahoo.com

Fekade HUILEMEIVAM (Mr.)
Head – Planning & Information
Emergency Food Security Reserve Administration
(EFSRA)
Ministry of Agriculture
Addis Ababa
Mob: +251 911 666245
E-mail: fekadeh2002@yahoo.com

Sileshi TEFERA (Mr.)
Public Relations (Professional Photographer)
Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia
P.O. Box: 1143, Addis Ababa
Tel: +251 111 5131
Mob: +251 911 110414
E-mail: sileshitefera@yahoo.com

Dawit KALU (Mr.)
Senior Statistician
Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia
P.O. Box: 1143, Addis Ababa
Tel: +251 1111 5131
Mob: +251 917 811849
E-mail: dawitdinku@yahoo.com
dawitkal@gmail.com

Biratu Yigezu GUTEMA (Mr.)
Director
Agriculture, Natural Resource Environment Statistics
Directorate
Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia
P.O. Box: 1143, Addis Ababa
Tel: +251 1111 5131
Mob: +251 911 640390
Fax: +251 111 550334
E-mail: ybiratu@yahoo.com

Tolessa GASHE (Mr.)
Planning and Programming Head

Ministry of Agriculture – NVI
Debreziel,
Mob: +251 911 632155
E-mail: t_gashe@yahoo.com

Hailu ANKISO (Mr.)
Team Leader
Ministry of Agriculture
Addis Ababa
Mob: +251 911 867601
E-mail: ankisoh@yahoo.com

Jemal ALI (Mr.)
Organizer
Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia
P.O. Box: 1143, Addis Ababa
Tel: +251 111 5131
Mob: +251 911 021294
E-mail: jemalcsa@yahoo.com

Aberash TATIKU ABAYE (Ms)
Directorate Director
National Statistical Coordination Directorate
Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia
P.O. Box: 1143, Addis Ababa
Tel: +251 1111 5131
Mob: +251 912 210662
Fax: +251 111 550334
E-mail: kaberash@yahoo.com

Alemayehu GEBRETSADIK (Mr.)
Director of Information System Technology
Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia
P.O. Box: 1143, Addis Ababa
Tel: +251 1111 5131
Mob: +251 911 420027
Fax: +251 111 550334
E-mail: Alemayehug@Ethionet.et

Habe Kiristas BAYENE (Mr.)
Expert
Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia
P.O. Box: 1143, Addis Ababa
Tel: +251 1111 5131
Mob: +251 911 146178
Fax: +251 111 550334
E-mail: habekiritos@yahoo.com

Solomon GIZAW (Mr.)
Senior Statistician
Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia
P.O. Box: 1143, Addis Ababa
Tel: +251 1111 5131
Mob: +251 913 456061
Fax: +251 1111 1035
E-mail: sologizaw330@gmail.com

Sorsie DEME (Ms)
Statistician
Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia
P.O. Box: 59325, Addis Ababa
Tel: +251 1111 5131

Mob: +251 911 796213
Fax: +251 1111 1035
E-mail: sorsieg@yahoo.com

Habtanu Kendie ADUGNA
Statistician
Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia
P.O. Box: 1143, Addis Ababa
Tel: +251 1111 5131
Mob: +251 913 818545
Fax: +251 1111 1035
E-mail: habtamu.kendie@yahoo.com

Safi GEMEDI TURA (Mr.)
Public Relation
Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia
P.O. Box: 1143, Addis Ababa
Tel: +251 1111 5131
Mob: +251 911 549537
Fax: +251 1111 1035
E-mail: gemedisafi@yahoo.com

Dawit SETEGA (Mr.)
Monitoring and Evaluation Expert
Ministry of Agriculture
Addis Ababa
Mob: +251 910 495664
E-mail: dawitsetegny@yahoo.com

Yonas YAZACHEW (Mr.)
Extension communication
Ministry of Agriculture
Addis Ababa
Mob: +251 912 045729
E-mail: Yazacnewyonas@yahoo.com

Rahel TESSEMA (Ms)
Gender Advisor
Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA)
Addis Ababa
Mob: +251 0930 000 341
E-mail: Rahel.Tessema@ata.gov.et

Gabon

Mirabeau EDOU NKOGO (Mr.)
Directeur des Etudes
Ministère de l'agriculture
B.P. 18119, Libreville
Mob: +241 0751 4362 / 0618 3909
E-mail: edoungomirabeau@yahoo.fr

Nicole Flore EVOUNG-MVIE (Ms)
Chef de Service des Statistiques Agricoles
Ministère de l'agriculture, de l'élevage, de pêche
B.P. 3566, Libreville
Mob: +241 0777 5666
E-mail: flonick2001@yahoo.fr

The Gambia/Gambie

Aba Gibril SANKAREH (Mr.)

Director of Planning
Department of Agriculture
Ministry of Agriculture
5 Marina Parade
Banjul
Tel: +220- 422 8751
Mob: +220 9938218 / 7938218
E-mail: sankarehaba@hotmail.com

Ghana

Opoku Harrison (Mr.)
Deputy Director
Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) SRID
P.O. Box M37, Accra
Mob: 0274300548 / 0200671385
Email: harrison_opoku@yahoo.co.uk

Eric NYARKO-ABOAGYE (Mr.)
Ghana Statistical service
IT Advisor
Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
Head Office building
P. O. Box GP 1098, Accra, Ghana
Tel: +233 24 3001429
Fax: +233 302 664304
E-mail: eric.aboagye@statsghana.gov.gh

Guinea/Guinée

Guinea Bissau/Guinée-Bissau

Kenya

Abner INGOSI (Mr.)
Senior Assistant-Director of Agriculture
Ministry of Agriculture
P.O. Box 30028-00100, Nairobi
Tel: + 254 724 943426
Email: aingosi2009@yahoo.com
Abner.ingosi@gmail.com

James Theuri GATUNGU (Mr.)
Director Production Statistics
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
P.O. Box 30266 – 00100 Nairobi
Tel: +254-2-317583/6/8
Mob: +254 7226 91109
Fax: +254-2-315977
Email: jgatungu@knbs.or.ke
jtgatungu@yahoo.co.uk

Patrick MWANIKI (Mr.)
Senior Manager
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
P.O. Box 30266 – 00100, NAIROBI
Tel: +254-20-317583/6/8
Mob: +254 7222 52118
Fax: +254-20-315977
Email: pmwaniki@knbs.or.ke

Alex WAMBUA (Mr.)

Senior Statistician
Planning Department
Ministry of Agriculture
P.O. Box 30028-00100, Nairobi
Tel: +254 2113903 / 48393
Mob: +254 0720-218375
Email: Mwanikialex19@gmail.com

Lesotho

Sophonea THABO (Mr)
Chief Statistician
Bureau of Statistics
(Agriculture and Food Security Division)
P.O. Box 455 Maseru -100
Tel: +266 22323852
Fax: +266 22311077
Email: t.sophonea@bos.gov.ls
tsophonea@yahoo.com

Nthati TSOAELI (Ms)
Senior Statistician
Bureau of Statistics
P.O. Box 455 Maseru 100
Tel: +266 22323852
Fax: +266 22310177
Email: n.tsoaeli@bos.gov.ls

Liberia

Libya

Madagascar

Malawi

Benjamin BANDA (Mr.)
Principal Statistician
National Statistical Office
P.O. Box 333, Zomba
Mob: +265 999 360 542
Fax: +265 152 4360
E-mail: bisalbanda@yahoo.com

Mali

Seydou Moussa TRAORE (Mr.)
Directeur Général de l'INSTAT
Institut National de la Statistique (INSTAT)
BP 12, Bamako
Tel: +223 2022 7145
Cel +223 7644 8013
Email: seymoutra@yahoo.fr

Mahamadou Namori KEITA (Mr.)
Chef Unité Statistique
Cellule de Planification et de Statistique
Dravela Rue 364 Porte 257
Mob: + 223 7647 1743
Fax: +223 2021 0425
E-mail: Paulo_2000@yahoo.fr

Mauritius

Anand SOOKUN (Mr.)
Statistician
Statistics Mauritius
LIC Centre
John Kennedy Street
Port Louis
Tel: +230 786 9007
Mob: +230 212 2316 / 17
Fax : +230 211 4190
E-mail: asookun@gmail.com
asookun@mail.gov.mu

Mauritania/ Mauritanie

Morocco/Maroc

Mohammed KAMILI
Chef de Service des Statistiques de la filière Animale
Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche Maritime
Av Mohammed V Quartier Administratif, Place
Abdellah chefchaoui
B.P.:607 Rabat, Morocco
Tel: +0537665511
Fax: +0537764012
Email: mohakamili@gmail.com

Mozambique

Azarias Marcos NHANZIMO (Mr.)
National Director
National Statistical Institute
Avenue Ahmed Sekou Touré N° 21
9th Floor Maputo
Tel: +258- 21- 492114
Fax: +258- 21- 492114
Email: Azarias.nhanzimo@ine.gov.mz

Camilo Issufo AMADE (Mr.)
Head of Department
National Statistical Institute
Avenue Ahmed Sekou Touré N° 21
9th Floor Maputo
Tel: +258- 21- 492114
Mob:+258 82583 3500
Fax: +258- 21- 492114
Email: camilo.amade@ine.gov.mz

Delfina José CUMBE (Ms)
Technician - ING
National Statistical Institute
Avenue Ahmed Sekou Touré N° 21
9th Floor, Maputo
Tel: +258- 21- 492114
Fax: +258- 21- 492114
Email: delfina.cumbe@ine.gov.mz

Aurélio MATE JÚNIOR (Mr.)
Chief of Statistics Department
Ministry of Agriculture of Mozambique
Maputo

Mob: +258- 82- 7473975
Email: aureliomate@yahoo.com.br

Luis SERÓDIO LOPES (Mr.)
IT Technician
Ministry of Agriculture of Mozambique
Maputo
Mob: +258 828 119820
E-mail: luisserodio@yhoo.com.br

Domingo DIOGO
Technical Advisor
Ministry of Agriculture
Ministerio de Agricultura
Direccâs de Economia Maputo
Mob: +258- 82- 9800930
Fax: +258- 21- 492114
Email: ddiogo_moz@yahoo.com.br

Namibia

Niger

Boureima SEYDOU (Mr.)
Assistant Elevage RGAC DSE/ME
Ministère de l'Elevage
BP 12091 Niamey
Tel: +227 20 72 56 90
Mob: +227 96 27 50 45
Fax: +227 20 72 56 90
E-mail: boureima.seydou@yahoo.fr

Gondah NEINO (Mr.)
Responsable
Division informatique et gestion des données
Ministère de l'agriculture
B.P. 12091 Niamey
Mob: +227 96 876243
E-mail : gondahn@yahoo.fr

Harouna IBRAHIMA (Mr.)
Directeur des statistiques agricoles
Ministère de l'agriculture
B.P. 12091 Niamey
Tel: +227 20 75 27 72
Fax: +227 20 75 27 72
E-mail: ibrahamou@yahoo.fr

Issa ATTE (Mr.)
Directeur des statistiques
Ministère de l'élevage
B.P. 12091 Niamey
Tel: +227 20 73 72 96
Fax: 227 20 73 72 96
E-mail: attez1@yahoo.fr

Nigeria/Nigeria

John ABUGU
Head of Statistics
Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
P.M. Box 135

Mob: +234 7034 663454
E-mail: johnneynwanna@yahoo.com

Samuel ADEBAYO
Chief Statistician
National Bureau of Statistics, Abuja,
762, Independence Ave. CBD, Abuja
Tel: +2348066637374
Email: sbadebayo@nigerianstat.gov.ng
adesam111@yahoo.com

Rwanda

Sao Tomé et Príncipe

Senegal/Sénégal

Sylvie DASYLVA (Ms.)
Statisticienne Economètre
Chef bureau Etudes et Analyses
Division des Statistiques, de la Documentation et de
l'information agricole
Direction de l'Analyse, de la Prévision et des Statistiques
(DAPS)
137, Sacré Coeur 3 Pyrotechnie,
Dakar, Sénégal
Tel: +221 776496765
Fax: +221 778646471
E-mail: sylvie_da_sylva@yahoo.fr

Seychelles

Sierra Leone

South Africa

John Thabo MOTSEPE (Mr.)
Agriculture Counselor
Embassy of the Republic of South Africa Ethiopia
P.O Box 1091 Addis Ababa
Tel: 0911507717/ 011371 1002
E-mail: thabomotz@gmail.com

Sudan

Fatima MUKHATAR (Dr.)
Director of Information Center
Ministry of Livestock & Fisheries
Khartoum
Tel: +249 911 2421632
E-mail: Fatimamukhatar@gmail.com

Ali MUKHTAR (Mr.)
Administration of Planning
Central Statistics Agency of Sudan
Khartoum
Ministry of Livestock & Fisheries
Tel: +249 9912 14555 / 912 304565
E-mail: aliabdalla70@hotmail.com

Babujer TANA (Mr.)

General Administration of Planning and Economic
Agriculture
Central Statistics Agency of Sudan
Ministry of Agriculture
Khartoum
Tel: +249 909 496 891
E-mail: abshnaby@hotmail.com

Swaziland

Tanzania (Zanzibar)

Mzee Mohamed MZEE (Mr.)
Senior Planning Officer
Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
P O Box 159, Zanzibar
Tel: +255 777 470446
Fax: +255 24 2234650
E-mail: mzeemohamed@hotmail.com

Joyce URUSA (Ms)
Principal Statistician
National Bureau of Statistics
P.O. Box: 796 DSM
Tel: +255 22 2122722 /3/4
Mob: +255 754 360258
Fax: +255 22 2130852
E-mail: jurasa@nbs.go.tz

Togo

Kodjo DOKODJO (Mr.)
Statistician & Chef Division
Ministère de l'agriculture
MAEP / DSD
Tel: +228 2121 6013
Mob: +228 9082 7889
E-mail: dkkodjo@yahoo.fr

Mawuli A. N'tifafa AMEWUAME (Mr.)
Chef Section – Traitement de données à la Direction des
statistiques agricoles
Ministère de l'agriculture / DSID / Togo
B.P. 7090 Lomé
Mob: +228 9015 2961
E-mail: mawulus@hotmail.com

Tunisia/Tunisie

Abdallah MEDFAI (Mr.)
Ingénieur statisticien principal
Ministère de l'agriculture et de l'environnement
B.P. 344 publiposte
Avenue Taieb M'hini
Ariana 2080
Tel: +216 95 187 339
Fax: +216 71 78 5764
Email: abdallahstat@yahoo.fr

Uganda

Seth Natseli MAYINZA (Mr.)

Director, Agriculture Statistics
Uganda Bureau of Statistics
P.O. Box 7186, Kampala
Tel: +256-716-511407 / 414-706015
Fax: +256-414-237553
E-mail: smayinza@hotmail.com
seth.mayinza@ubos.org

Emmanuel MENYHA (Mr.)
Senior Statistician – Agricultural Statistics Uganda
Bureau of Statistics
P.O. Box 7186
Colville Street, Kampala
Tel: +256-772-889554 / 711-706094
Email: emmanuel.menyha@ubos.org
emenyha@gmail.com

Zambia/Zambie

Dingiswayo BANDA (Ms)
Principal Economist
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
P.O. Box 50197, Lusaka
Tel: +260 211 250532
Mob: +260 9777 77706
Fax: +260 211 253520
Email: dingibanda@gmail.com
dingiswayo.banda@agriculture.gov.zm

Michael ISIMWAA (Mr.)
Chef – Agricultural Statistics and Data Analyst
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
P.O. Box 50197, Lusaka
Tel: +260 211 250532
Mob: +260 955 62 3847
Fax: +260 211 253520
Email: mnisimwaa@agriculture.gov.zm
mnisimwaa@yahoo.com

Chitalu ZIMBA (Mr.)
Principal Statistician
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
P.O. Box 50197, Lusaka
Tel: +260 211 250532
Mob: +260 955 884134
Fax: +260 211 253520
Email: chitalu.zimba@agriculture.gov.zm

AFCAS OBSERVERS / CASA OBSERVATEURS

African Development Bank (AfDB)/ Banque Africaine de Développement

Vincent NGENDAKUMANA (Mr.)
Coordinator
Action Plan to improve Statistics for Food Security,
Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development in
Africa
Statistical Capacity Building Division
Statistics Department (ESTA)

Tel: +216 71 103 240
Fax: +216 71 103 743
Email: v.ngendakumana@afdb.org

Hailewariam HAILEMESKEL (Mr.)
Senior Agricultural Economist
African Development Bank
Addis Ababa
Tel: +251 011 5546 336
Mob: +251 911 480943
E-mail: h.hailemeskel@afdb.org

AFRISTAT

Birimpo LOMPO (Mr.)
Directeur Général Adjoint
BP E 1600
Bamako – Mali
Tel: +223 20 21 55 00 /80
Mob: +223 66 74 2552
Fax: +223 20 21 11 40
Email: birimpo.lompo@afristat.org
afristat@afristat.org
Site Web: www.afristat.org

BILL & MELINDA GATES Foundation

Chris GINGERICH (Mr.)
Senior Program Officer
Agricultural Development
Global Development Program
BILL & MELINDA GATES Foundation
P.O. Box 23350
Seattle, WA98102, USA
Tel: +1-206 770-1873
E-mail: chris.gingerich@gatesfoundation.org

Canada

Peter LYS
FAO – Consultant
6162 Ravine Wo
Orleans Ontario
Tel: 613 824 9965
E-mail: PeterLys@rogers.com

Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

Rees MPOFU (Mr.)
Statistician
COMESA Secretariat
COMESA Centre, Ben Bella Road
P. O. Box 30051, Lusaka 10101
ZAMBIA
Tel: +260 211 229726 / 29
Mob: +260 975609861
E-mail: rmpofu@comesa.int

East African Community (EAC)

Robert MAATE (Mr.)

Senior Statistician
Head of Statistics Unit
East African Community
Secretariat Headquarters, AICC Building, Kilimanjaro
Wing,
P. O. Box 1096, Arusha, Tanzania
Tel: +255 27-2504253 / 8
Mob: +255 752 097 022
Fax: +255 27 2504255 / 2504481
E-mail: rmaate@eachq.org

International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

Stanley WOOD (Dr.)
Senior Research Fellow
International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
2033 K Street, NW
Washington DC 20006-1002 USA
Tel: 1-202-862-8122
Email: s.wood@cgiar.org

International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)

Zerihun TADDESE (Mr.)
Statistician
ILRI
P.O. Box: 5689, Addis Ababa
ETHIOPIA
Tel: +251 11 617 2209
Mob: +251 911 227435
Fax: +251 11 617 2001
E-mail: z.taddese@cgiar.org
ztaddesse@gmail.com

ILO

Urgessa BEDADA (Mr.)
Program Officer
ILO
Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA
Mob: +251 912 751631
E-mail: add3visitor@ILO.org

West African Monetary and Economic Union/Union Economique Monétaire Ouest-Africaine (UEMOA)

Seyni HAMADOU (Mr.)
Chargé de l'Agriculture
UEMOA
380 Avenue du Professeur Joseph KI-ZERBO
01 B.P. 543, Ouagadougou 01
BURKINA FASO
Tel: +226 50 328814
Mob: +226 766 54392
E-mail: SHAMADOU@uemoa.int
hseyni@yahoo.com
commission@uemoa.int

United States Department of Agriculture / National Agricultural Statistics Service USDA/NASS

Theresa "Terry" HOLLAND (Ms)

Statistician
USDA/NASS International Programs Office
Room 6035 South Building
1400 Independence Ave. SW
Washington D.C. 20250-2013
Office: +1 202 690 4655
Fax: +1 202 720 0506
E-mail: Terry.Holland@nass.usda.gov
Web: <http://www.usda.gov/nass>

Mark R. MILLER (Mr.)
Statistician
USDA/NASS International Programs Office
Room 6035 South Building
1400 Independence Ave. SW
Washington D.C. 20250-2013
Telephone: +1 202 690 3084
e-mail: Mark.R.Miller@nass.usda.gov
Web: <http://www.usda.gov/nass>

World Bank / Banque mondiale

WHO

Teilfa WALTAJI (Mr.)
NPO
WHO
ECA – Addis Ababa
Mob: +251 911 312934
E-mail: waltujif@et.afro.who.int

Getahun TEKA
Nutrition Officer
WHO
ECA – Addis Ababa
Mob: +251 911 806874
E-mail: getahun@et.afro.who.int

REGIONAL TRAINING CENTERS

School of Statistics and Applied Economics (SSAE) University of Makerere

Agnes M.N. SSEKIBOBO (Mrs)
AG. Deputy Principal
SSAE – College of Business and Management Sciences
P.O. Box 7062 Kampala
UGANDA
Tel: (O) +256-414-530-115
Mob: +256-772-492260
Fax: +256-414-532-355
E-mail: agssekiboobo@gmail.com
agssekiboobo@isae.mak.ac.ug

UNDP

M-Sidiri KALOKO (Mr.)
UNDP Liaison Officer to AU & ECA
UNDP / Rauloe Office
ECA Addis
Mob: +251 911 209480
E-mail: Sidiki.Kaleko@UNDP.org

**United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
(UNECA)**

ACGS, New Building
3rd Floor, Room 3N07
P.O. Box 3005
Addis Ababa – Ethiopia

Thokozile (Thoko) RUDZVIDO (Ms)
Director, ACGS
African Centre for Gender and Social Development
Tel:+(251-11)5-44.34.48
Fax:+(251-11)5-51.27.85
E-mail: Thokozile.Ruzvidzo@ECA.org

Dimitri SANGA (Mr.)
Director
African Centre for Statistics
Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
P.O. Box 3001
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +251 11544 3050/3321
Fax: +251 11551 0389
E-mail: dsanga@uneca.org

Steve Loris GUI-DIBY (Mr.)
Associate Statistician
African Centre for Statistics (ACS)
United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa (UN-ECA)
P.O. Box 3005
Addis Ababa - Ethiopia
Tel. +251-11-544-5201
E-mail: sgui-diby@uneca.org / gui-diby@un.org
Website: <http://ecastats.uneca.org/acsweb/>

FAO

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations / Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture

Headquarters/Siège

Via Delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome, Italy

Naman KEITA (Mr.)
Manager CountrySTAT
Country Statistics Service
Statistics Division
Room C-426
Tel: +39 06 57053827
Mob: +39 346 24 55090
Fax: +39 06 570 55615
E-mail: Naman.Keita@fao.org

Paul N'GOMA-KIMBATSA (Mr.)
Statistician

Statistics Division

Room C-416

Tel: +39 06 570 55845

Mob: +39 06 3285630729

Fax: +39 06 570 55615

E-mail: Paul.Ngomakimbatsa@fao.org

Julia STONE (Ms)
Country Project Officer - CountrySTAT
Room C-481
Tel: +39 06 570 56053
Fax: +39 06 570 55615
E-mail
Email: Julia.stone@fao.org

Carola FABI (Ms)
Statistician
Statistics Division
Room C-486
Tel: +39 06 570 54555

Fax: +39 06 570 55615

E-mail: Carola.Fabi@fao.org

Dominic BALLAYAN (Mr.)
Statistician
Statistics Division
Room C442
Tel: +39 06 570 56268

Mob: +39 34051 18166

Fax: +39 06 570 55615

E-mail: Dominic.Ballayan@fao.org

Doussou TRAORE (Ms)
Prices Consultant
Statistics Division
Room C-440
Tel: +39 06 570 53551

Fax: +39 06 570 55615

E-mail: Doussou.Traore@fao.org

Sachiko TSUJI (Ms)
Senior Fishery Statistician
Fisheries and Agriculture Economic and Policy Division
Room F-202
Tel: + 39 06 570 55318
Fax: + 39 06 570 52476
E-mail: Sachiko.Tsuji@fao.org

Mohamed AHMED (Mr.)
Economist
Room B-599
Tel.: +39 06 570 53134
Email: Mohamed.Ahmed@fao.org

Regional Office for the Near-East / Bureau régional pour le Proche-Orient

P.O. Box 2223
Cairo – EGYPT
Tel: +202 3331 6172
Fax: +202 3331 6172

Mohamed BARRE (Mr.)
Regional Statistician
Tel: + 20 100 1782401
E-mail: Mohamed.Barre@fao.org

Sub-Regional Office for Eastern Africa (SFE) / Bureau sous-régional pour l'Afrique de l'Est

Bole Sub City, Kebele 12/13, CMC Road
P. O. Box 5536, Addis Ababa
Near ILRI Addis Ababa
Addis Ababa – ETHIOPIA
Tel : +251 11 647 8888
Fax: +251 11 647 8800

Castro CAMARADA (Mr.)
Sub-Regional Coordinator – SFE
FAO representative in Ethiopia
Tel: +251 11 647 8888, Extension 167
E-mail: castro.camarada@fao.org

Martha AYELE (Ms)
Programme Clerk
Extension: 169
Fax: +251 911 231200
E-mail: Martha.Ayele@fao.org

Hassan ALI (Mr.)
Assistant FAO Rep
Tel: +251 11 647 8888
E-mail: Hassan.Ali@fao.org

Berhanu MULUNEH (Mr.)
Communications/Reports Officer
Mob: +251 911 417255
E-mail: Berhanu.Muluneh@fao.org

Regional Office for Africa / Bureau régional pour l'Afrique

FAO Building
Gamel Abdul Nasser Road, Accra
P.O. Box 1628
Accra, GHANA
Tel: +233-302 675000
Fax: +233-302 668427

Maria Helena SEMEDO (Ms)
Assistant Director General/Regional Representative for Africa
Room A1 – A2
Tel: +233 302 675000, extension 2101

Diana Tempelman (Ms)
Senior Officer, Gender and Development
Room A09
Tel: +233 302 675000, extension 2600
Mob: +233 244 358636
E-mail: Diana.Tempelman@fao.org

Eloi OUEDRAOGO (Mr.)
Regional Statistician
Room A12
Tel: +233-302 675000, extension 2605
E-mail: Eloi.Ouedraogo@fao.org

Christabel DADZIE (Ms)
Consultant
Mob: +233 548 296739
E-mail: cedadzie@gmail.com

SECRETARIAT

Petrina Ami Massan KUMAPLEY (Ms)
Bilingual Secretary
FAO Regional Office for Africa
P.O. Box 1628, Accra, GHANA
Tel: (233-21) 675000, extension 3206
Fax: (233-21) 668427
E-mail: AmiMassan.Kumapley@fao.org

Etsegenet TALEMA (Ms)
Secretary
Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia
P.O. Box: 1143, Addis Ababa
Tel: +251 11151-31
Mob: +251 913 346470
E-mail: etsegenet.talem@gmail.com

Ejegayenu MAMO (Ms)
Secretary
Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia
P.O. Box: 1143, Addis Ababa
Tel: +251 11151-31
Mob: +251 913 040661

Yonathan TESFAYE (Mr.)
Photocopy Assistant
Secretary
Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia
P.O. Box: 1143, Addis Ababa
Tel: +251 11151-31
Mob: +251 913 728938

Etmias FAYISA (Mr.)
Photocopy Assistant
Secretary
Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia
P.O. Box: 1143, Addis Ababa
Tel: +251 11151-31
Mob: +251 913 320073

INTERPRETERS/INTERPRÈTES

French Booth

Emmanuel PETROS (Mr.)
Team – Leader
Addis Ababa – ETHIOPIA
Mob: +251-913 08 11 59
Fax: +251-11 662 79 92
E-mail: emmanuelpetros@petrosconferences.co.ke

Damien Parfait Roger ATANGANA (Mr.)
Addis Ababa – ETHIOPIA
Tel : +251-1 13 72 01 30
+251-1-51 27 43
+237 99 34 99 23
+237 99 83 85 39
Mob: +251-9 11 40 19 48
E-mail: dpratangana@yahoo.com

English Booth

Noel Agnel DE SOUZA (Mr.)
Mob: +251-923 77 26 25
E-mail: noel.a.desouza@gmail.com

Edmond Oladipo JOHNSON (Mr.)
Addis Ababa – ETHIOPIA
Tel: +234-1-812 42 57
+251-911-68 28 93
Mob: +234-802 313 62 99
E-mail: lingualink2001@yahoo.com

TRANSLATOR/TRADUCTEUR

Senam E. KUMEDZRO
Mob: +233 244383456 / 246 152592
E-mail: sekumedzro@gmail.com

2. Programme

RAF/AFCAS/11 – PRO **E**

November – December 2011



AFRICAN COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Twenty-second Session

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 30 November to 3 December 2011

PROGRAMME

WEDNESDAY, 30 NOVEMBER 2011

08h00 – 09h00 **Registration**

09h00 – 09h45 Agenda Item 1

Opening Ceremony

1. Chairman's Opening Remarks
2. Address by Director African Center for Statistics UNECA
3. Address by Director General, Central Statistical Agency, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
4. Address by Representative of the Director, FAO Statistics Division, FAO Headquarters, Rome
5. Address by ADG/RR FAO Regional Office for Africa, Ghana
6. Opening Speech by His Excellency, State Minister of Agriculture, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

09h45 – 11h30 Agenda Item 2

SOFA 2010 – 2011 Launch

1. Address by Ms Maria Helena Semedo, ADG/RR for Africa
2. Panel Discussion
 - H.E. Mr. Wondirad Mandefro, State Minister of Agriculture, Ethiopia
 - Mr. Seydou Traoré Director *Institut National de la Statistique –INSTAT-*, Mali
 - Ms Thoko Ruzvido, Representative African Center for Gender and Social Development Division - UNECA

3. Plenary Discussion: Promoting of the use of gender statistics in agricultural policy planning and implementation

Group Photo 22nd Session of AFCAS

11h30 – 11h45 *Coffee break*

11h45 – 12h00 Agenda Item 3

Election of Officers and Word by the President of the 22nd AFCAS

12h00 – 12h15 Agenda Item 4

Adoption of Agenda

Agenda Item 5

FAO's Activities in Food and Agricultural Statistics relevant to Africa Region since the last 21st Session of the Commission

12h15 – 12h35 Overview of FAO activities relevant to Africa Region since the last 21st AFCAS Session (*Eloi OUEDRAOGO, FAO-RAF*)

12h35 – 12h55 Overview of 2nd phase of Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation funded CountrySTAT project and related UEMOA and EAC CountrySTAT projects (*Paul NGOMA-KIMBATSA, FAO-ESS*)

12h55 – 14h30 *Lunch break*

14h30 – 14h50 Presentation on the new FAO Yearbook (Global yearbook and Regional yearbook for Africa) (*Eloi OUEDRAOGO, FAO-RAF*)

14h50 – 15h10 Presentation on the new Wye Hand book (*Naman KEITA, FAO-ESS*)

15h10 – 15h30 Reports on Regional Workshops: use of sampling techniques for Agricultural Censuses Workshops (*Naman KEITA, FAO-ESS*)

15h30 – 16h00 Discussion

16h00 – 16h15 *Coffee break*

Agenda Item 6

Presentation and discussion of the conclusions and recommendations of the technical workshop on cost of production statistics and CountrySTAT (organized back to back with 22nd AFCAS)

16h15 – 16h35 Presentation and discussion of the conclusions and recommendations of the technical workshop on cost of production (*Dominic BALLAYAN, FAO-ESS*)

16h35 – 16h55 Presentation and discussion of the conclusions and recommendations of the CountrySTAT consultative meeting (*Paul NGOMA-KIMBATSA, FAO-ESS*)

16h55 – 17h25	Discussion
17h25	Adjournment of Session
18h00	Cocktail to welcome the participants

THURSDAY, 01 DECEMBER 2011

Agenda Item 7

Global Strategy for Improving Agricultural and Rural Statistics: Action Plan for Africa

08h30 – 08h50	Overview of Global Strategy and Action Plan – Research Component of the Action Plan
08h50 – 09h10	Overview of Africa regional action plan, Regional Governance and Technical Assistance Component (<i>Vincent NGENDAKUMANA, AfDB</i>)
09h10 – 09h30	Review of the Training Component (<i>Ibrahim MAMAN, UNECA</i>)
09h30 – 10h00	Partners perspective
10h00 – 10h30	Discussion
10h30 – 10h45	<i>Coffee break</i>

Agenda Item 8

State of Food and Agricultural Statistics

10h45 – 11h05	The new Standard Questionnaire for Assessment of Agricultural Statistics System (<i>Eloi OUEDRAOGO, FAO-RAF/Vincent NGENDAKUMANA, AfBD</i>)
11h05 – 11h30	Review of data availability and quality in the countries of the region (<i>Paul NGOMA-KIMBATSA, FAO-ESS</i>)
11h30 – 12h00	Discussion

Agenda Item 9

Implementation of the new features of the World Programme for Census of Agriculture 2010 and new methods in agricultural surveys

12h00 – 12h20	Preliminary lessons learned from the implementation of the recommendations of the WCA 2010 and review of country plans (<i>Naman KEITA, FAO-ESS</i>)
12h20 – 12h40	FAO/UNFPA technical guidelines and standard questions for linking population and agricultural censuses (<i>Eloi OUEDRAOGO, FAO-ACCRA</i>)

12h40 – 13h10	Discussion
13h10 – 14h30	<i>Lunch break</i>
14h30 – 14h50	Agricultural module of Population Census, use of GPS and CAPI (<i>Mozambique</i>)
14h50 – 15h10	Comparative study between area frame and list frame for agricultural surveys (CSA, <i>Ethiopia</i>)
15h10 – 15h30	Improving timeliness and accuracy of agricultural census and surveys data with the use of new technological tools – Lessons learned from the use of PDA/GPS (Brazil) and CAPI/GPS (Mozambique) (<i>Naman KEITA, FAO-ESS, Mozambique</i>)
15h30 – 16h00	Discussion
16h00 – 16h15	<i>Coffee break</i>
16h15 – 16h35	Use of the IHSN Microdata Management Toolkit to document agricultural census data (<i>Neino GONDAH, Niger</i>)
16h35 – 16h55	Use of the IHSN Microdata Management Toolkit to document agricultural census data (<i>Alemayehu Gebretsadik, Ethiopia</i>)
16h55 – 17h25	Discussion
17h25	Adjournment of Session

FRIDAY, 02 DECEMBER 2011

Agenda Item 10

New work on International Classification in FAO

08h30 – 08h45	Activities on International Classifications for Agricultural Statistics (<i>Carola FABI, FAO-ESS</i>)
08h45 – 09h00	Discussion

Agenda Item 11

New developments in Food Security Statistics

09h00 – 09h15	New methodology for computation of Supply Utilization Accounts and food balance Sheet (SUA/FBS) (<i>Carola FABI, FAO-ESS</i>)
09h15 – 09h30	New approaches to measure Food Security (<i>Carola FABI, FAO-ESS</i>)
09h30 – 09h45	Monitoring consumer food prices (<i>Doussou TRAORE, FAO-ESS</i>)

09h45 – 10h30	Discussion
10h30 – 10h45	<i>Coffee break</i>
	<u>Agenda Item 12</u>
	Framework and indicators for monitoring climate change and Environment
10h45 – 11h05	System of Economic and Environment account: <i>Mauritius</i> (<i>Anand SOOKUN, Mauritius</i>)
11h05 – 11h25	Monitoring the interaction between agriculture and the Environment – current status and future direction (<i>Dominic Ballayan, FAO-ESS</i>)
11h25 – 11h55	Discussion.
	<u>Agenda Item 13</u>

New Developments in statistics concerning agricultural sub-sectors

11h55 – 12h15	Agriculture Investments Statistics (<i>Dominic Ballayan, FAO-ESS and Mohammed BARRE, FAO-RNE</i>)
12h15 – 12h30	Discussion
12h30 – 14h00	<i>Lunch break</i>
14h00 – 14h20	Fishery Statistics (<i>Sachiko Tsuji, FAO-FIES</i>)
14h20 – 14h40	Discussion
14h40 – 15h00	<i>Coffee break</i>
15h00 - 15h30	Dates, venue and topics for the next AFCAS Session
15h30 - 15h45	Any other matters
15h45	Adjournment of Session
19h00	Dinner offered by Government of Ethiopia

SATURDAY 03 DECEMBER 2011

10h00 - 11h00	Adoption of the Draft Report Dates, Venue and Topics for the Next AFCAS Session
11h00 – 11h15	<i>Coffee break</i>
11h15	Closing ceremony

3. Agenda

RAF/AFCAS/11 – 1

November – December 2011



منظمة الأغذية
والزراعة
للأمم المتحدة

联合国
粮食及
农业组织

Food
and
Agriculture
Organization
of
the
United
Nations

Organisation
des
Nations
Unies
pour
l'alimentation
et
l'agriculture

Organización
de las
Naciones
Unidas
para la
Agricultura
y la
Alimentación

AFRICAN COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Twenty-second Session

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 30 November to 3 December 2011

AGENDA

DAY 1

- I. Opening Ceremony
- II. Special Session for the launch of SOFA 2010-2011 with focus on Gender
- III. Election of Officers
- IV. Adoption of Agenda
- V. **FAO's Activities in Food and Agricultural Statistics relevant to Africa region since the 21st Session of the Commission**
 1. Overview of FAO activities relevant to Africa Region since the last 21st AFCAS Session
 2. Overview of 2nd phase of Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation funded CountrySTAT project and related UEMOA and EAC CountrySTAT projects
 3. Presentation on the new Yearbook (Global yearbook and Regional yearbook for Africa)
 4. Presentation on the new Wye Hand book
 5. Reports on Regional Workshops: use of sampling techniques for Agricultural Censuses Workshops
- VI. **Presentation and discussion of the conclusions and recommendations of the technical workshop on cost of production, prices statistics and CountrySTAT (organized back to back with 22nd AFCAS)**

1. Presentation and discussion of the conclusions and recommendations of the technical workshop on cost of production
2. Presentation and discussion of the conclusions and recommendations of the CountrySTAT consultative meeting

DAY 2

VII. Global Strategy for Improving Agricultural and Rural Statistics: Action Plan for Africa

1. Overview of Global Strategy and Action Plan – Research Component of the Action Plan
2. Overview of Africa Regional Action Plan, Regional, Governance and Technical Assistance Component
3. Review of the Training Component
4. Partners perspective

VIII. State of Food and Agricultural Statistics

1. The new Standard Questionnaire for Assessment of Agricultural Statistics System
2. Review of data availability and quality in the countries of the region

IX. Implementation of the new features of the World Programme for Census of Agriculture 2010 and new methods in agricultural surveys

1. Preliminary lessons learned from the implementation of the recommendations of the WCA 2010 and review of country plans
2. FAO/UNFPA technical guidelines and standard questions for linking population and agricultural censuses
3. Country experiences and good practice:
 - **Mozambique:** *Agricultural module of Population Census, use of GPS and CAPI*
 - **Ethiopia:** *Comparative study between area frame and list frame for agricultural surveys*
 - **Brazil and Mozambique:** *Improving timeliness and accuracy of agricultural census and surveys data with the use of new technological tools – Lessons from the use of PDA/GPS (Brazil) and CAPI/GPS (Mozambique)*
 - **Niger and Ethiopia:** *Use of the IHSN Microdata Management Toolkit to document agricultural census data*

DAY 3

X. New Work on International Classification in FAO

1. Activities on International Classification for Agricultural Statistics

XI. New Developments in Food Security Statistics

1. New methodology for computation of Supply Utilization Accounts and food balance sheet (SUA/FBS)
2. New approaches to measure food security
3. Monitoring consumer food prices

XII. Framework and Indicators for Monitoring Climate Change and Environment

1. System of Economic and Environment account: *Mauritius*
2. Monitoring the Interaction between Agriculture and the Environment – Current and Future Direction

XIII. New Developments in Statistics Concerning Agricultural Sub-sectors

1. Agriculture Investments Statistics
2. Fishery Statistics

DAY 4

Adoption of the Draft Report

Dates, Venue and Topics for the Next AFCAS Session

Closing Ceremony

4. Speeches

RAF/AFCAS/11

November – December 2011



منظمة الأغذية
والزراعة
للأمم المتحدة

联合国
粮食及
农业组织

Food
and
Agriculture
Organization
of
the
United
Nations

Organisation
des
Nations
Unies
pour
l'alimentation
et
l'agriculture

Organización
de las
Naciones
Unidas
para la
Agricultura
y la
Alimentación

AFRICAN COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Twenty-second Session

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 30 November to 3 December 2011

CHAIRMAN'S OPENING REMARKS

*Your Excellency, Mr. Wondirad, State Minister of Agriculture,
Director General of Central Statistics Agency, Ethiopia, Ms. Samia Zekaria,
Ms. Maria Helena Semedo, Assistant Director General and Regional Representative for Africa of
UN FAO,
Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA),
Distinguished Delegates and Participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
All Protocols Observed*

I deem it indeed a great privilege and honour to be able to address you, at this Twenty-Second Session of the African Commission on Agricultural Statistics (AFCAS). This session holds a lot of expectations for FAO and many countries in the region. It is our hope that important decisions will be taken during this session that would accelerate the development of agricultural statistics in this region, and adequately prepare African countries to face the numerous challenges ahead. It is with this in mind that I wholeheartedly welcome you on behalf of the Chairperson of AFCAS, Ms. Grace Bediako of the Ghana National Statistical Office to this Session of the Commission.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the Government and people of Ethiopia for graciously supporting the Regional FAO office to host this session. I would also like to thank the authorities for the excellent cooperation they have put at our disposal and for the warm hospitality of the people of Ethiopia. This will no doubt contribute immensely to creating a peaceful and conducive environment for successful deliberations. We are deeply grateful for their kindness.

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The pivotal role which agricultural statistics play in promoting agricultural development and overall socio-economic development in the countries of Africa have been repeatedly underscored and is familiar to all of us. In spite of this, however, we are well aware that many African countries have neither established adequate systems for the collection of agricultural statistics nor developed the capability to use available information for analytical studies.

It is for this reason that the African Commission on Agricultural Statistics, in conformity with its mandate “to review the state of food and agricultural statistics in the region and advise member Nations on the development and standardization of agricultural statistics within the general framework of FAO’s work in statistics...” continues to play a significant role in ensuring that FAO contributes effectively to the task of overcoming constraints that hinder the development of national agricultural statistical systems and programmes.

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Allow me to recall some of the notable achievements AFCAS has recorded during its 48-year history:

- Most of you are no doubt aware that AFCAS was instrumental in pioneering researches into the now well-established systems for collecting and reporting crop production data through the sampling methodology.
- The supply/ utilization accounting programme developed by the FAO was widely propagated through AFCAS and refined to its present high efficiency level.
- Through special forums and workshops organized under the auspices of AFCAS, the authoritative decennial, *FAO World Census of Agricultural Programme*, has been continually reviewed and revised and perfected to its current high standard of efficiency, providing a model for the collection of agricultural statistics for several countries in the region.
- More recently, User/ Producer workshops, which bring together users and producers of agricultural statistics at the national level for improving data collection, have been pioneered through AFCAS, with more countries in the region calling for their implantation at the national levels.
- The collection of agricultural statistics relating to human resources, which will adequately reflect gender orientations, is currently being refined, analysed and disseminated through the efforts of AFCAS.

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This session therefore has some challenging tasks to perform. However, I am pleased to note two issues which feature in the agenda of this meeting: that is CountrySTAT phase II project for Sub-Saharan Africa and Cost of Production project. I would not like to pre-empt the discussions that would take place on these topics, but simply wish to state that I am greatly encouraged by the presence at this meeting of eminent statisticians who will no doubt bring their expertise and wide experience to bear on discussions of these very important topics. I am therefore confident that the decisions and recommendations of this meeting will effectively address the problems at hand and lay the necessary foundation for the development and improvement in the collection and utilisation of agricultural statistics and set the stage for the socio-economic development and the general well being of the people of Africa in the next millennium.

I wish you all success in your deliberations and I thank you for your attention.

November – December 2011



منظمة الأغذية
والزراعة
للأمم المتحدة

联合国
粮食及
农业组织

Food
and
Agriculture
Organization
of
the
United
Nations

Organisation
des
Nations
Unies
pour
l'alimentation
et
l'agriculture

Organización
de las
Naciones
Unidas
para la
Agricultura
y la
Alimentación

AFRICAN COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Twenty-second Session

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 30 November to 3 December 2011

ADDRESS BY DIRECTOR OF AFRICAN CENTER FOR STATISTICS (UNECA)

Your Excellency, Mr. Wondirad Mandefro, State Minister of Agriculture of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia;

Ms. Maria Helena Semedo, Assistant Director General of FAO;

Member States representatives;

Representatives of sub-regional, regional, and international organizations;

Representatives of Development Partners;

Ladies and Gentlemen;

On behalf of Mr Abdoulie Janneh, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), it is my pleasure to warmly welcome you to our Headquarters and to the 22nd Session of the African Commission on Agricultural Statistics (AFCAS).

Since its establishment in 1962, the AFCAS has contributed to improve the availability of food and agricultural statistics in our member countries. It is to be reminded that AFCAS has been established:

- To review the state of food and agricultural statistics in the Region;
- To advise member countries on the development and standardization of agricultural statistics within the general framework of FAO's work in statistics; and
- To convene study groups or other subsidiary bodies of national experts required for this purpose.

This 22nd session of AFCAS is quite important in view of subjects to be addressed. In fact, several activities have been carried out during the last two years by different stakeholders, and this session will provide the opportunity to exchange on them. These include:

- The development of a common framework of definitions, concepts, standards and guidelines to help countries to produce internationally comparable basic statistics and linkages between agriculture, climate, and environment;
- The implementation of new features of the World Programme for Census of Agriculture 2010 and new methods in agricultural surveys; and

- The African Implementation Plan of the Global Strategy for Improving Agricultural and Rural Statistics.

In addition to the above, the reinforcement of gender concerns in agricultural statistics data production and use has been undertaken in many countries. Efforts have been made by partners to extend the scope of this exercise in order to sensitize policy-makers on the need to increase the availability and use of gender disaggregated agricultural statistics for policy planning and implementation.

Excellency, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Considering the central role played by agriculture in African economies, ECA is involved in ongoing efforts to prepare and execute the African Implementation Plan of the Global Strategy for Improving Agricultural and Rural Statistics.

As you might be aware, ECA is leading the training component of this Plan in its quality of the Secretariat to the African Group on Statistical Training. Through this Plan, ECA intends, among others, to:

- Identify training needs and the management of human resources in support of agricultural statistics;
- Increase the capacity of existing African training centres in this area; and
- Strengthen the demand for training by increasing the knowledge, skills, and competencies of people working in agricultural statistics in African national statistical systems.

In addition to the training component, ECA will work towards integrating agricultural statistics in countries' national strategies for the development of statistics. In this regard, ECA will, among others, promote the collaboration between statistical units of ministries of agriculture and national statistical offices.

ECA's interest in agricultural statistics goes far beyond the production and availability of statistics. In fact, through its other substantive programmes, it is one of the main users of agricultural statistics namely in the areas of Trade and Regional Integration, Economic Development, and Food Security and Sustainable Development.

ECA work on trade and regional integration aims to support on-going efforts to achieve free trade areas and common markets among Regional Economic Communities and accelerate the process of Africa's integration in accordance with the vision and mission of the African Union and its NEPAD Program.

Agricultural statistics are key elements in support of policies in this area. As matter of fact, intra African trade is still at levels that are far from spearheading continental integration. Moreover, countries mostly export agricultural products while intra African trade is mainly made of commodities.

On the economic development front, ECA aims at enhancing the capacity of member States to mainstream and integrate macroeconomic and sectoral policies into national development strategies to achieve faster growth for poverty reduction and sustainable development.

Agricultural statistics are key elements to achieve this objective as the agriculture sector represents on average 25% of gross domestic product (GDP) of Africa, and significant proportion of the active population depends on this sector.

On the food security front, the Commission aims at strengthening the capacity of member States to design institutional arrangements and implement national policies and programmes that reinforce the linkages within the nexus of food security, population, environment and human settlements. Agricultural statistics represent for this program a fundamental input.

Excellency, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am confident that the number and quality of experts we have in this room will allow us to have outcomes that will support the production and use of agricultural statistics. It my hope that when the history of statistical development of our continent will be written, it will be noted that this meeting contributed to the improved availability of agricultural statistics in support of our development efforts.

Thank you for your kind attention!

November – December 2011



منظمة الأغذية
والزراعة
للأمم المتحدة

联合国
粮食及
农业组织

Food
and
Agriculture
Organization
of
the
United
Nations

Organisation
des
Nations
Unies
pour
l'alimentation
et
l'agriculture

Organización
de las
Naciones
Unidas
para la
Agricultura
y la
Alimentación

AFRICAN COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Twenty-second Session

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 30 November to 3 December 2011

**ADDRESS BY DIRECTOR GENERAL, CENTRAL STATISTICAL AGENCY
(FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA)**

His Excellency, Mr. Wondirad Manderfo State Minister, Ministry of Agriculture

Ms. Maria Helena Semedo, FAO Regional Office for Africa,

Mr. Abner Ingosi, Vice Chairman of AFCAS

Mr. Castro Camarada, The FAO Sub-Regional coordinator for Eastern Africa and Country Representative in Ethiopia

Mr. Dimitri Sanga, Director, Africa Centre for Statistics/UN Economic Commission for Africa

Mr. Naman Keita, Principal statistician, representative of Director, FAO Statistics Division, FAO Headquarters, Rome

Distinguished Country Delegates (and colleague heads of national statistical agencies) and Representatives of International Organizations

Members of the Press

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great honor to welcome you all to Ethiopia, specifically to Addis Ababa I hope for most of you is not the first time to be in Addis and I hope your stay this time would be more pleasant than the previous one(s).

Mr. Chairman, the African Commission on Agricultural Statistics (AFCAS), now holding its 22nd session, is an important forum for the development of agricultural sector in general, and its statistical information in particular. The session brings together heads of national statistical offices and managers of statistical programmes across Africa, regional and international organizations that are involved in the work of agriculture statistics. As a group, we have a lot to learn from each other by sharing our experiences for developing our national statistical systems in supporting agricultural policies and programmes. We must exploit these valuable opportunities from our meeting every two years, to advance this field.

Mr. Chairman,

The Global Strategy to Improve Agriculture and Rural Statistics which was endorsed by the United Nations Statistical Commission at its 41st session has urged us to develop an Action Plan for its

implementation. This Action Plan is expected to address statistical capacity building and a research agenda to deal with unsolved methodological issues. Accordingly, Africa is on the frontline in developing this Action Plan with support from the African Development Bank, African Center for Statistics of UNECA and FAO Head Quarters.

During the past two days, we had two parallel technical meetings that were organized by FAO by way of developing agricultural statistics in filling the data gaps and to put up a system that collects and validates data and metadata related to food and agriculture from different data sources. One of the technical meetings was an expert group meeting on cost of production of agricultural products which brought experts from different countries with various experiences to share their experience and expertise. The challenges of estimating the cost of production in African countries have been discussed especially with regards to the measurements of all economic costs in the production of a commodity. The second meeting was a consultative meeting which was organized with the aim of assessing the major achievements attained so far in the first phase of implementation of the CountrySTAT system in each country, and share lessons learnt in using the system and major challenges encountered by countries in the process of its implementation. The system collects, validates, integrates and harmonizes data and metadata related to food and agriculture from different data sources and generates statistical tables which are consistent and compatible at the national and international levels.

Mr. Chairman,

With particular reference to the Ethiopian situation, agriculture, as the main sector of its economy accounting for approximately 41 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP), provides employment for 80 percent of the population and generates about 90 percent of the export earnings. Crop production is estimated to contribute on average 67 percent, livestock accounts for 26 percent, and forestry and other sub-sectors account for 7 percent of the total agricultural value. This means any accurate analyses of different elements that influence food security need to be based on reliable indicators from the agricultural sector, in order to provide reliable and timely data on agriculture, implementing a statistically sound methodology is crucial. This needs investigating the available scientific methods recommended globally and adopting it according to the context of the country. The Central Statistical Agency (CSA) of Ethiopia has been generating data on agriculture since the early 1980's using the FAO recommended methodology. This exercise has been strengthened through adequate revisions and updating.

Furthermore, the CSA has been working very hard to improve its data collection and capturing by utilizing new developments in information technology such as Personal Digital Assistances (PDA) and Geographic Positioning System (GPS), scanning technology, as well as remote sensing for statistical analysis. With regards to archiving and dissemination, the CSA is able to have more than 92 surveys with their DDI compatible Metadata over the Agency's website. Utilization of the GIS analyzed products could be mentioned as some of the improvement activities of the Agency in utilization of IT for improving its statistical system.

Mr. Chairman,

An important emphasis has also been given for data quality assurance procedures that will strengthen the quality of statistical data generated by different national producers. In relation to this, the Central Statistical Agency has already developed the Ethiopian Data Quality Assessment Framework that has been endorsed by the National Statistical Council last month. As one of the phase of the quality assessment framework, the CSA has carried out a system assessment in two sectors namely, education and road sectors, to identify the challenges of the statistical data generation.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, it must be acknowledged the ever growing support of the Ethiopian Government in the provision of the required budget for statistical data generation has played a very important role in sustaining statistical activities. Moreover, the technical and financial assistance from development partners and UN agencies has also played a crucial role in improving statistical activities. I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to our development partners for their continued support to our statistical development and in institutional building.

On behalf of my colleagues and on my own behalf I wish you fruitful deliberation throughout the next four days.

I thank you all for your attention.

November – December 2011



منظمة الأغذية
والزراعة
للأمم المتحدة

联合国
粮食及
农业组织

Food
and
Agriculture
Organization
of
the
United
Nations

Organisation
des
Nations
Unies
pour
l'alimentation
et
l'agriculture

Organización
de las
Naciones
Unidas
para la
Agricultura
y la
Alimentación

AFRICAN COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Twenty-second Session

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 30 November to 3 December 2011

**ADDRESS BY REPRESENTATIVE OF DIRECTOR, FAO STATISTICS DIVISION,
FAO HEADQUARTERS, ROME**

*Honourable State Minister for Agriculture,
FAO Regional Office for Africa,
Director General Central Statistical Agency,
FAO Sub-regional Coordinator for Eastern Africa and Representative to Ethiopia,
Director African Centre for Statistics, UN-ECA
Mr. Vice Chair of AFCAS,
Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates and Participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen,*

On behalf of the Director, FAO Statistics Division, it is for me a real pleasure to be here among you for this 22nd Session of AFCAS.

I would like to start by expressing my very sincere thanks to the Government of Ethiopia for hosting this AFCAS Session which is the testimony of the importance that the Government and people of this country attach to the development of statistics in general and to the development of agricultural statistics in particular.

I would also like to thank the African Center for Statistics who worked with the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia on the organisational details of this meeting.

I would also like to welcome all the participants, coming from all corners of Africa and other parts of the world to be with us here today.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

For most African countries, the agricultural sector still remains the single most important productive sector of the economy. Not only does it feed the people but it is a major source of export earnings for many countries and provides a means of livelihood for the large majority of the people. Yet, despite its importance, it is probably the sector of the economy for which data systems are the weakest. In many African countries the capacity to produce even the most basic data relating to key areas, such as food production, consumption levels and distribution, are scarce and often out of date, as the related agricultural and household surveys are not regularly undertaken. This is a reflection of the

fact that data collection exercises in the countries are not conceived within a framework of a comprehensive and sustainable statistical system for food and agricultural sector planning or analysis of food security issues but on an 'ad hoc' and limited basis, mainly due to lack of funds or inadequate statistical infrastructure.

The Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics prepared by FAO and the World Bank, under the auspices of the United Nations Statistical Commission, that will be discussed during this AFCAS Session is intended to address the causes of this situation by providing a comprehensive framework for renewed partnership and capacity building. Africa is leading this work since the region has its regional action plan ready for implementation.

In addition to discussions on the Global Strategy, this AFCAS Session has a rich agenda as many technical work undertaken by FAO Statistics Division since the last AFCAS Session, often with other Partner Institutions will be presented and discussed.

Just to name few of these I would mention:

- The reports of the two regional meetings on cost of production and CountrySTAT consultative meeting that preceded this Session
- The new FAO Yearbook (global and regional)
- The new Wye Handbook on rural statistics
- The joint FAO/UNFPA guidelines on linking Population Census and Agricultural census
- The work on international classification in FAO
- The new developments regarding Food Security Statistics
- The Framework and indicators for monitoring climate change and environment

The Agenda Item 4 of this meeting will provide a more comprehensive overview of FAO activities since the last Session and I hope that these activities follow closely the fields of concern which your Commission has emphasized. However, we live in a rapidly changing world and it is important that our programme should be flexible and reflect the current concerns, needs and aspirations of member countries.

In order to assist us to serve you better, we need your input in the form of the recommendations of this session. Your Commission has always taken seriously the agenda items proposed and I am firmly convinced that due to the importance of the items on the agenda of this present Session, you will redouble your efforts to examine them closely, and in depth, in order to formulate clear and realistic recommendations for the development of food and agricultural statistics in Africa.

I wish you all success in our deliberations at this 22nd Session of the African Commission on Agricultural Statistics and thank you for your attention.

November – December 2011



منظمة الأغذية
والزراعة
للأمم المتحدة

联合国
粮食及
农业组织

Food
and
Agriculture
Organization
of
the
United
Nations

Organisation
des
Nations
Unies
pour
l'alimentation
et
l'agriculture

Organización
de las
Naciones
Unidas
para la
Agricultura
y la
Alimentación

AFRICAN COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Twenty-second Session

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 30 November to 3 December 2011

ADDRESS BY ADG/RR

FAO REGIONAL OFFICE FOR AFRICA, ACCRA

*Honourable Minister for Agriculture,
Director General, Central Statistical Agency,
FAO Sub-regional Coordinator, Representative to Ethiopia,
Representative of FAO Statistics Division
Director African Centre for Statistics, UN-ECA
Mr. Vice Chair of AFCAS,
Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates and Participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen,*

I am pleased and honoured to be here and address you, in the name of Dr. Jacques Diouf, Director General of FAO, on the occasion of the Twenty - Second Session of the African Commission on Agricultural Statistics (AFCAS).

I would first like to express my gratitude to the Government and people of Ethiopia for accepting to host this AFCAS Session in Addis Ababa, a City symbolic of African integration. I would like to sincerely thank the national authorities of this country for their warm hospitality and the facilities put at the disposal of participants in this Session. I would like to also express my profound appreciation to the United Nations of Economic Commission for Africa that has worked closely with Ethiopian authorities to provide excellent conference facilities. This is an ideal environment that will contribute to a successful AFCAS Session.

I would also like to warmly welcome the large number of participants some of whom have travelled long distances to be here in Addis Ababa. This is an indication that AFCAS Sessions are becoming more and more relevant to a growing number of stakeholders, and that these bi-annual meetings are indeed the most appropriate forum for exchanges on agricultural statistics on the Continent.

Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

FAO as a knowledge organisation has in its core mandate, the generation of information and statistics as global public goods for use at all levels. According to Article 1 of its Constitution,

“The Organization shall collect, analyse, interpret and disseminate information relating to nutrition, food and agriculture.”

The quality of data and information at global level depends essentially on the capacity of countries to produce them. This is why, the 11th Session of FAO conference in 1961 decided to create the African Commission on Agricultural Statistics (AFCAS) as one of the main forums for measuring the progress made by FAO and African countries in developing their agricultural statistics systems.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Despite decades of efforts, our continent is still facing unacceptable levels of poverty and hunger, with no sign of substantial improvement. It is well known that the bulk of the poor and undernourished people are in rural areas and they depend mainly on agricultural and rural activities for their well-being. In order to significantly reverse this trend, more effective policies based on evidence are required in their design and measurement of their impact. Recent food price crisis have also shown the critical role of timely and reliable statistical information for anticipating shocks and mitigating their consequences. Reliable and timely statistics are more than ever needed to face uncertainties resulting from on-going economic and financial crisis that is affecting most regions of the world.

Unfortunately, at present, many African countries still do not have adequate systems of food and agricultural statistics. Neither do they have adequate capability to use the information that is available. Even where data are available, their reliability is often questionable.

However, this meeting is coming at a very opportune time when the statistical community has come to a consensus on a Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics and an Action Plan to implement this Strategy developed under the auspices of the United Nations Statistical Commission.

This Initiative is very relevant to Africa Region and I am particularly pleased that Africa was the first region to prepare its Regional Implementation Plan under the leadership of African Regional Institutions (AfDB, UN-ECA, AU) with the technical support of FAO.

I am sure you will have more detailed discussions on this Initiative as it is one of the agenda points of this Session.

As for previous Sessions, this 22nd Session will follow two important Technical Meetings on Cost of Production and CountrySTAT consultative meeting that took place on 28 and 29 November 2011. The first part of the AFCAS Session will also be dedicated to a High Level Panel on Data needs to Reduce Gender Gaps in Agricultural Development in the context of launching FAO' flagship publication on the State of Food and Agriculture 2010-11.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Since the last AFCAS Session in Accra in 2009, FAO has expanded its programme for food and agricultural statistics with several innovations, including new technical handbooks and guidelines on improved data collection methods, new developments in food security statistics, as well as indicators for measuring the interaction between agriculture, environment and climate change

All these points are on the agenda of this Session and I am sure that they will be subject to detailed discussions and sharing of experiences, as well as proposing relevant recommendations for the improvement of agricultural statistics systems in Africa.

I wish you very fruitful deliberations so that this Session can contribute significantly to the advancement of agricultural statistics in Africa, for better policies and better lives of African people.

I thank you for your attention and wish you a successful meeting.

November – December 2011



منظمة الأغذية
والزراعة
للأمم المتحدة

联合国
粮食及
农业组织

Food
and
Agriculture
Organization
of
the
United
Nations

Organisation
des
Nations
Unies
pour
l'alimentation
et
l'agriculture

Organización
de las
Naciones
Unidas
para la
Agricultura
y la
Alimentación

AFRICAN COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Twenty-second Session

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 30 November to 3 December 2011

OPENING SPEECH BY HIS EXCELLENCY, STATE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA

*Your Excellency,
Distinguished Participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen,*

First of all allow me to express my gratitude to be with you this morning to welcome you all to Ethiopia and make the opening remark on the 22nd session of the African Commission on Agricultural Statistics (AFCAS). On behalf of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Government and on my own, once more allow me to express our happiness to have you all here in Addis Ababa which is not only the capital city of Ethiopia but also the capital of Africa.

As it can be noted very well, agriculture is the backbone of the African economies accounting for the larger share of the GDP, employment opportunities and export earnings. In order to achieve a sustainable and meaningful economic growth in Africa, therefore, countries should exert all efforts to have sound agricultural development policies and strategies based on a reliable and timely agricultural statistics.

Considering the important role agricultural statistics play in improving the development of agricultural sector, the 11th conference of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) recommended the establishment of African Commission on Agricultural Statistics (AFCAS) in October 1962. Since its inception, the commission has contributed towards improving the status of food and agricultural statistics in the region by providing advice to member countries on the development and harmonization of agricultural statistics. Moreover, the commission conducts its conference every two years and discusses on various issues to improve agricultural statistics by implementing new methods and technologies and proposes solutions to the encountered challenges.

I believe that this 22nd AFCAS session will also deliver significantly towards fulfilling the objectives by taking into consideration the importance of reliable agricultural statistics in formulating appropriate policies in agriculture and tracking the progress of various interventions aimed at improving the livelihood of the African people.

Excellency,

Distinguished Participants,

I would like to note here that Ethiopia has attached great value in generating a timely, reliable and relevant agricultural statistics for effective strategic formulation, planning and monitoring of various development interventions in the sector. Currently the government is in its second year of implementing the five year Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP), the formulation of which, among others, is informed by the data/information generated through statistical surveys and administrative sources.

In the last eight consecutive years Ethiopia has registered an average of 11% economic growth where agriculture has contributes through 8% growth. This trend is planned to continue in current GTP period, agriculture being the major source of growth driving the country's transformation towards building an industrial economy and eventually reach middle income country by 2025. In the course of implementation of the GTP, the need for tracking and measuring of progress in achieving goals and targets are very crucial. To this end, the government has given prominent focus to have strengthened the monitoring and evaluation capacity, one of which is to be attained through adopting sound statistical methodology and enhancing analytical skill. It is my confidence that the topics to be covered in this year AFCAS agenda will contribute towards strengthening the agricultural statistics data generation both in terms of sound methodology and new technological applications benefiting member countries.

*Excellency,
Distinguished Participants,*

This 22nd session of AFCAS coincides with the launching of the Ethiopia's strategy of developing a Green Economy "Climate Resilient Green Economy". The strategy invigilates that Ethiopia will achieve its vision of becoming a middle income economy without affecting the environment incorporating both adaptation and mitigation. Agriculture being the first to be affected by and contributing to the climate change, the impact and all contributions need to be properly accounted through concrete statistics. Generating a dependable data require continuous capacity enhancement to keep continuous data generation I believe FAO will have a role to play in supporting countries and various stakeholders dealing with environmental statistics. In this regard, I hope that all participants will benefit from the deliberations and discussions of the congress.

The Central Statistical Agency (CSA) of Ethiopia, through its Integrated Household Survey Program, has been generating agricultural statistics since the 1980's that makes Ethiopia to be one of the few African countries generating agriculture related data in a sustainable manner. Moreover, the newly developed National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), which is comprehensive strategic plan has integrated the agricultural statistics into the wider national statistical system. The CSA is currently adopting new survey methods, taking advantage of advanced technologies and tools like Geographic Positioning System (GPS), remote sensing and Personal Digital Assistance (PDAs) to generate crop area estimates which reduced substantially the cost of surveys and improved the quality and the timeliness of the data.

All strategies put in place thus far are in accordance with the three pillars of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural Statistics where AFCAS would focus on. In this regard, Ethiopia is ready and willing to contribute through sharing of our experiences to our fellow African countries beyond this conference. Furthermore, I would thus like to take this opportunity to encourage all member states to analyze the African Action Plan of the Global Strategy towards its implementation. Both the strategy and the action plan are expected to improve the provision of agricultural data for better monitoring of the agricultural sector.

Before I conclude, allow me to thank the FAO and the African Center for Statistics of UNECA for their generous support for the organization of this event. Finally, I wish you very fruitful deliberations in the next four days and benefit through experience and knowledge sharing and new technologies in the agricultural statistics. One thing I would like to remind you is not to miss experiencing warm hospitality and beauty of Addis Abeba and its environ.

With this, I declare the 22nd Session of the African Commission on Agricultural Statistics officially opened.

I thank you.

November – December 2011



منظمة الأغذية
والزراعة
للأمم المتحدة

联合国
粮食及
农业组织

Food
and
Agriculture
Organization
of
the
United
Nations

Organisation
des
Nations
Unies
pour
l'alimentation
et
l'agriculture

Organización
de las
Naciones
Unidas
para la
Agricultura
y la
Alimentación

AFRICAN COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Twenty-second Session

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 30 November to 3 December 2011

**SOFA LAUNCH SPEECH BY
ADDRESS BY ADG/RR**

FAO REGIONAL OFFICE FOR AFRICA, ACCRA

*Mr. Chairman,
Honourable State Minister for Agriculture,
Distinguished Panelists:
Director General, Central Statistical Agency,
FAO Sub-regional Coordinator, Representative to Ethiopia,
Director African Centre for Statistics
Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates and Participants,
UN colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,*

It is my great pleasure to be here today and to welcome you to the launch of the "State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA) publication, an annual flagship publication for FAO.

The 2010-2011 SOFA is entitled "*Women in agriculture: Closing the gender gap for development*".

The topic selected for this year's SOFA is very appropriate and timely due to the urgent need to close the gender gap in agricultural development.

FAO is therefore very pleased to be part of this effort and demonstrate our continued commitment to promoting gender equality in the agricultural sector, particularly in Africa, being convinced that closing the gender gap in agriculture is a crucial asset to increase food security in our Continent, improving the overall agricultural sector.

Dear Colleagues,

Since women comprise 43 percent of the agricultural labor force in developing countries, and almost 50 percent in sub-Saharan Africa, there is an urgent need to address the complex challenges that cause women to produce less than their male-counterparts.

A valid reason for why the agricultural sector in several developing countries remains under developed is, indeed, the fact that adequate attention is not given to the needs of women and making resources available to them in terms of land, education, information technology, is critical aspect to improve their overall agricultural outputs.

Our main message is that:

- Gender inequality imposes real costs on the agricultural sector, food security, economic growth and broader social welfare.
- Closing the gender gap is not just the right thing to do: it makes economic sense, towards the main goal to eradicate food insecurity.

The State of Food and Agriculture 2010–11 shows that closing the gender gap in agriculture could generate significant gains for the sector and society:

- Just giving women the same access as men to agricultural inputs such as fertilizers and improved seeds could increase production on women's farms by 20–30 percent.
- At the national level, agricultural production could be 2.5 to 4 percent higher.
- This production increase alone could translate into a reduction in the number of undernourished people in the world of 12–17 percent, or 100 –150 million people.

What needs to be done?

- Provide public services and technologies to free-up women's time.
- Build the human capital of women and girls.
- Increase investment in agriculture with a focus on women's specific needs and small holders.
- Ensure gender-sensitive agricultural policy.
- Reduce gender imbalances in access to resources and to technology, focus on value chains.
- Promote decent work for rural women.
- Improve gender-disaggregated statistics and their use in policy making.

Policies and programs can make a difference.

Government officials at all levels must, therefore, be held accountable for the realization of legal rights for women, which will promote issues such as land ownership.

Good agricultural policy decisions cannot be made unless gender differences are considered at all levels.

There is an urgent need to eliminate discrimination:

In many countries women do not have the same rights as men to buy, sell or inherit land, to open a savings account or borrow money, to sign a contract or sell their products.

The SOFA provides key findings that highlight the need for data so that governments are aware of the differing needs of men and women in the agricultural sector, providing, furthermore, reliable evidence that global food security can be enhanced if women are provided with better access to resources.

In response to the urgent need for gender-disaggregated data, and the understanding for its usefulness in informing decision makers, FAO, in collaboration with national statisticians from this Continent, developed the Gender Statistics Toolkit to provide technical guidance for using gender-disaggregated data.

The discussion of the availability of gender-disaggregated data has become a standing agenda item at every AFCAS meeting, meaning that there is continued attention given to improving systems that promote availability and usage of data, which will ultimately increase data-driven decision making on the continent that will benefit women.

I am, therefore, particularly proud to launch the SOFA within the AFCAS meeting.

Statisticians, many of them present with us here today, have shown to be ahead of policy makers in this effort in making more gender-related data available.

In our discussion I would like us to focus on the following issues that may require our attention thereby demonstrating our commitment to contributing to the closure of the gender gap on the African continent.

First of all, we need to promote the USE of sex-disaggregated data in the monitoring and evaluation of the outcomes and impact of our agricultural development programmes, so that we can draw valid conclusions on how far we are supporting men AND women farmers in their daily plight for producing our food;

Secondly, we should try to raise the income of all farmers promoting increases in production and productivity through diversification and the use of more effective farming methods;

And lastly, we should work towards raising the status of our farmers, both men AND women, who after all are requested to feed an increasing population and an increasingly urban population depending on farmers to be able to purchase food stuffs at affordable prices.

I would like to see other disciplines join in this progress, and encourage all stakeholders to include women in decision making policies that affect them.

I look forward to a discussion, not only o how to collect gender disaggregated data, but also to stimulate the use of such data, which will reduce the gender gap and ultimately reduce the number of hungry people globally.

Thank you for your kind attention.

5. CountrySTAT Consultative Meeting Recommendations

1. How to achieve sustainability of the Institutional Framework?

- 1.1 Institutionalization of CountrySTAT within the existing national statistical system:
 - (i) Integration of the CountrySTAT system in the National Strategy of the Development Statistics (NSDS) and the plans for implementation of the Global Strategy for Improving Agricultural and Rural Statistics;
 - (ii) The consideration of the annual work plan for CountrySTAT in the work plan of the National Bureau of Statistics;
 - (iii) The inclusion of Civil Society and stakeholders in the CountrySTAT Technical Working Group (TWG);
 - (iv) Institutionalize and integration of the CountrySTAT Technical Working Group as part of the national statistics official coordination system.
- 1.2. Strengthening capacities and allocation of appropriate resources to the TWG to better ensure its mandate for the collection, harmonization and validation of statistical data.
- 1.3. Continuous advocacy from UEMOA, EAC and FAO towards the Government to ensure the sustainability of CountrySTAT for the long-term. Broaden the framework of consultation to private sector and civil society so that they are also advocating for the continued development and sustainability of CountrySTAT.
- 1.4. FAO should promote dialogue between National Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Agriculture for a better development of CountrySTAT.

2. How to improve data quality to resolve inconsistencies in data?

- 2.1. Nominate a unique focal point for FAOSTAT questionnaires who will be member of the Technical Working Group of CountrySTAT.
- 2.2. Capacity building of CountrySTAT national staff in statistical methods for estimations of missing data by using the best practices, including the sharing of experiences among countries.
- 2.3. Investigate, evaluation, validation and uploading all available data and relevant statistical indicators to the “Thematic Module” such as: Agricultural Censuses and Surveys; Cost of Production Surveys, Food Balance Sheets; Agricultural Statistics Yearbook, etc.
- 2.4. Systematic review of local products and insertion into the correspondence table between the national classification and international classification. Creating a correspondence table to allow the data regional aggregation.
- 2.5. Minimization of divergences and incoherent data between FAOSTAT and CountrySTAT.

3. How to improve and further develop the CountrySTAT website?

- 3.1. Use of Google chart based interface.
 - The map should be focused on the part of the world from which the user is navigating.
 - Show National organizations in the map in the CountrySTAT home page.

- Address accessibility issues.
- 3.2 The upload workflow should be consistent with the current one.
- 3.3 Develop IT tools to facilitate uploading relevant official documents to the metadata section of the CountrySTAT system.

4. How to ensure better communication for more visibility of the CountrySTAT system?

- 4.1 The Communications Plan developed **should be harmonized with any existing national plan for communications** related to statistics also making use of tools such as Newsletters, Multimedia, links to relevant news items or documents.
- 4.2 Start with **a strategic plan** before a communications plan which details key persons in institutions, roles and responsibilities, deliverables, and institutional framework. The strategic plan should contain the status of **existing** institutions, methods and tools for communication related to food security and statistics. The **plan should consider the local context** such as existing institutions who already handle communications related to statistics.
- 4.3 Use the **best practices from countries**:
 - Case of **Cameroon: Head of Communications from focal institution has always been included in the TWG** and trained like all the others, and from the beginning has been advocating and raising the visibility of CountrySTAT;
 - Case of **Ethiopia: Organize a session to sensitize the media** on what is CountrySTAT, why it is important, who is involved, and how to access the site. This really provides the media with a forum to ask questions and understand the value of the system.

5. How to maintain qualified and well-trained staff on CountrySTAT at the national level?

- 5.1 Improve the advanced trainings with more practical exercises and the participation of staff from National Secretariat and the CountrySTAT Technical Working Group.
- 5.2 FAO should initiate a community (forum) supported by the countries to address everyday issues related to the CountrySTAT system which could help to identify in-country experts that can be mobilized for south-south cooperation.

6. How to build capacity at the Regional Level to provide support within the region?

- 6.1 Capacity building of a team of regional and national experts and competent trainers who can provide technical support on an ongoing basis through regional institutions and South-South cooperation.
- 6.2 Involve regional organizations in CountrySTAT Technical Working Groups.

7. How can we address synergies and collaboration with partners?

- 7.1 The Regional Organizations should be involved in the oversight of country level activities and establishing partnerships.
- 7.2 CountrySTAT should be the primary system for dissemination of data in AGRIS (CEDEAO) and SIAR (UEMOA).

- 7.3 Establish partnerships with those who can help improve your data; and where CountrySTAT has a weakness involve partners with the comparative advantage who can make a positive contribution in this identified area.

6. Expert Group Meeting on Cost of Production Statistics and Prices Recommendations

EXPERT GROUP MEETING ON COST OF PRODUCTION STATISTICS AND PRICES, 28-29 NOVEMBER, 2011

Conclusion and Recommendations

Consensus was achieved at the Expert Meeting on Cost of Production (CoP) and participants recommended that FAO should:

- develop and administer a survey on country practices and uses of CoP.
- analyze country practices and compile a list of best practices for completeness and conformity on agreed upon concepts.
- follow-up with experts to define potential uses and application for CoP and assess these applications against the inventory of country practices.
- form a “Friends of the Chair” Committee to develop the first draft CoP handbook materials on specialized topics.
- circulate the draft handbook to the African countries and other stakeholders for comments, suggestions and subsequent revisions.
- finalize the CoP handbook on methodological guidelines and best practices to guide participants responsible for assembling CoP statistics and to be used as training material for countries.