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High Level Stakeholders Meeting on the Global Strategy
From Plan to Action
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COUNTRY STATISTICAL CAPACITY ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK FOR AGRICULTURE

Michael Trant
FAO Consultant

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Defining Data Quality and Identifying Indicators for Assessing Statistical Capacity

Data Quality Defined (Carol S. Carson, Statistics Department, IMF)

> "The data and quality dimensions are organized around statistical products, and the access and integrity dimensions are organized around the agencies preparing the statistical products. The GDDS focuses on improving data - both the data product directly and via strengthening the producing agencies."

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The Development of the Statistical Capacity Assessment Framework for Agriculture Statistics

- General Data Dissemination System (GDDS, 1997)
- Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS, 1996)
- World Bank Data - Quality Assessment Framework for Statistical Systems
- United Nations Statistical Commission - Statistical Capacity Indicators Assessment Framework
- Eurostat - Statistical Processes Assessment Framework
- Statistics Canada - Characteristics of an Effective Statistics System
- IMF Assessment Framework for Statistical Systems

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Proposed Indicators and Assessment Criteria for the Agriculture Statistics Capacity Assessment Framework

- Institutional Infrastructure - Prerequisites
- Resources (Financial and Human)- Inputs
- Statistical Methods and Practices –Processes/Throughput
- Availability of Statistical Information – Outputs

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Logical Framework of the Global Action Plan and the Statistical Capacity Indicators (Country Questionnaire)

Country Assessment Questionnaire (CAQ)

Outcome:

Enable countries to develop sustainable statistical systems for production and dissemination of accurate and timely agricultural and rural statistics, comparable over time and across countries

Capacity Indicators

- Improve the Agriculture Statistics capacity of target countries
- Increase the proportion of target countries that have integrated their agricultural and rural statistics into their NSDS's or national statistical strategies
- Increase the number of countries that have developed a Agriculture Statistics Sector Plans

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Logical Framework of the Global Action Plan and the Statistical Capacity Indicators (In Depth Assessment)

In-Depth Assessment

- Number of target countries that have agreed a minimum set of core data to be produced
- In-depth Assessment can be used to come up with a more reliable estimate of total national budget for agricultural statistics
- Number of target countries with statistical staff having core statistical skills and one or more of the advanced skills.

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Comparison of the FAO Framework for Agriculture Statistics Capacity with Other Frameworks

- Food and Agriculture Organization - Statistical Capacity Assessment Framework for Agriculture
- United Nations Statistical Commission - Statistical Capacity Indicators for Statistical Systems Data Quality Assessment Framework NQAF
- International Monetary Fund - Data Quality Assessment Framework for Statistical Systems
- World Bank - Data Quality Assessment Framework for Statistical Systems
- Eurostat - Statistical Processes Assessment Framework
- Statistics Canada - Characteristics of and Effective Statistics System

Comparison and Correspondence Between the FAO Framework for Agriculture Statistics Capacity Indicators and those of the United Nations Statistical Commission (National Quality Assurance Framework), International Monetary Fund, and World Bank

Food and Agriculture Organization Data Quality Assessment Framework for Agriculture	United Nations Statistical Commission Statistical Capacity Indicators for Statistical Systems Data Quality Assessment Framework NQAF	International Monetary Fund Data Quality Assessment Framework for Statistical Systems		World Bank Data Quality Assessment Framework for Statistical Systems
Capacity Indicator I – Institutional infrastructure 1.1 Legal framework Coordination of statistical system 1.2 Strategic Vision and Planning 1.3 Integration of agriculture in the National Statistics System **1.4** Relevance User interface)	1b. Benefits and challenges 1c.Relationship to other statistical agency policies, strategies and frameworks and evolution over time 4c Obtaining feedback from users 5a Performance management 5c Ethical standards 5d Continuous improvement 5e Governance [NQAF 1] Coordinating the national statistical system [NQAF 2] Managing relationships with data users and data providers [NQAF 4] Assuring professional independence [NQAF 5] Assuring impartiality and objectivity [NQAF 6] Assuring transparency [NQAF 7] Assuring statistical confidentiality and security [NQAF 8] Assuring the quality commitment	DQAF 0.1.1 DQAF.0.1.2 DQAF 0.1.3 DQAF 0.4.1 DQAF 0.4.2 DQAF 0.4.3 DQAF 1.1.1 DQAF 1.1.2 DQAF 1.1.3 DQAF 1.2.1 DQAF 1.2.2 DQAF 1.2.3 DQAF.1.2.4 DQAF 5.3.1		• Legal framework and legislation • Grade of the Head of the NSO • Mechanism for accountability • National statistical strategy • Integration of NSDS and development strategies • Monitoring of statistical activities • Coordination of NSS activities • Coordination of development partners • Assessment of user needs
Capacity Indicator II – Resources 2.1 Financial Resources 2.2 Human Resources	5b resource management [NQAF 9] Assuring adequacy of resources	DQAF 0.2.1		• • Adequacy of Human Resources • Human resources strategy • Training center in NSO • Existence of Methodology and IT units
Capacity Indicator III- Statistical methods and practices 3.1 Statistical software capability 3.2 Data capture technology 3.3 IT infrastructure 3.4 International classifications 3.5 General statistical activities 3.6 Agricultural market and price information 3.7 Agricultural Surveys 3.8 Analysis and use of data	1a. Circumstances and key issues driving the need for quality management 2a. Concepts and terminology 2b.Mapping to existing frameworks [NQAF 3] Managing statistical standards [NQAF 10] Assuring methodological soundness [NQAF 11] Assuring cost-effectiveness [NQAF 12] Assuring soundness of implementation [NQAF 13] Managing the respondent burden [NQAF 14] Assuring relevance [NQAF 15] Assuring accuracy and reliability [NQAF 16] Assuring timeliness and punctuality [NQAF 17] Assuring accessibility and clarity [NQAF 18] Assuring coherence and comparability [NQAF 19] Managing metadata 4a Measuring product and process quality – use of quality indicators, quality targets and process variables and descriptions 4d Conducting assessments: labeling and certification 4c Assuring continuous quality improvement	DQAF 0.1.4 DQAF 0.3.1 DQAF 0.2.2 DQAF.2.1 DQAF.2.2 DQAF.2.3 DQAF.2.4 DQAF.3.1.1 DQAF 3.1.2 DQAF 3.1.3 DQAF 3.2.1 DQAF 3.4.1 DQAF 3.4.2 DQAF 3.4.3 DQAF.3.3.1 DQAF.3.3.2 DQAF 4.1.1	DQAF 4.1.2 DQAF.4.2.1 DQAF.4.2.2 DQAF.4.2.3 DQAF 5.1.3 DQAF 5.1.1 DQAF.5.1.2 DQAF.5.1.4 DQA F.5.1.5	• Use of FAO concepts and definitions • Adequacy of agriculture census • Adequacy of annual agriculture surveys • Adequacy of infrastructure • Access to modern IT equipment • Adequate access to the Internet • Availability of local area network
Capacity Indicator IV – Availability of statistical information 4.1 Core data availability 4.2 Timeliness 4.3 Quality, reliability and consistency of data 4.4 Data accessibility 4.5 Quality consciousness	4b Communicating about quality, quality reports			• Existence of agency website • Data disseminated electronically • Accessible micro data • Publication of scheduled release dates • Existence of collaborative research

THANK YOU