



# Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics



Expert Session 2: SSPARS and NSDS  
Stakeholders Meeting on the Global Strategy: From Plan to Action (3-5 December 2012)



Global Strategy  
IMPROVING AG-STATISTICS





# THE CASE OF PERU

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# Agricultural Statistics in Peru. Legal framework.

- Statistical Act (Decree-Law 21372 of December 30<sup>th</sup>, 1975)
- Legislative Decree 604 of April 30<sup>th</sup>, 1990 on “Organization and Functions of the National Institute of Statistics and Computing (INEI)”.
- Legislative Decree 1082 of June 27<sup>th</sup>, 2008 on “Establishment of the Integrated System of Agricultural Statistics (SIEA)”
- Presidential Decree #021-2009-AG, October 15<sup>th</sup>, 2009 on “Regulation of the SIEA”



# NSDS and SSPARS in 2010

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- National Statistical System (NSS) (SEN) → Established
- Strategic Plan of N (NSDS (PENDES)) → Established
- Agricultural Statistical System (SIEA) → Established
- Strategic Plan of SIEA (SSPARS (PESEDES)) → **PENDING**



# Joint project PARIS21-FAO

## Background

- In 2010 a joint project PARIS21-FAO is established for Peru (pilot country) with the general objective of obtaining a better integration of Agricultural Statistics in the National Statistical System.

MISSIONS	MAIN RESULTS
July 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Sensitization of stakeholders (including donors)</li><li>➤ Roadmap</li></ul>
February 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ IDB got involved in the process</li><li>➤ Terms of Reference SSPARS</li><li>➤ More sensitization</li></ul>
September 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Meeting with consultancy firm for SSPARS</li><li>➤ Meeting with statistical sub group of donors</li><li>➤ Launching 2<sup>nd</sup> SNDS (PENDES 2013-2017)</li></ul>
March 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Evaluation of advances in SSPARS design</li><li>➤ Interchange with MINAG on the evaluation</li><li>➤ Preparation of an international meeting for the last week of April (Subjects: Agricultural Censuses, Global Strategy and NSDS)</li></ul>

## Main events between March 2011-March 2012

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- New authorities at MINAG fostered committees of SIEA, appointed regional statistical officers and took a strong commitment with SSPARS.
- Funds for designing SSPARS are obtained from IDB.
- The roadmap is changed to Terms of Reference for a bid among consultancy firms for preparing SSPARS.
- A consultancy firm is selected and started the design of SSPARS in October 2011.
- The Government endorsed a Presidential Decree stating the undertaking of the Fourth National Census of Agriculture and included its financing in the national budget.
- The Subgroup of statistics in the cooperating community advocated by PARIS21, is established in September 2011.
- INEI officially started the elaboration of the new NSDS (2013-2017)



# Steps advocated in the Annotated Outline for the Guidelines

- Design phase:
  - **The 7 specific sequenced steps proposed for the design phase:**
    - Acknowledging
    - Understanding
    - Preparing
    - Assessing
    - Envisioning
    - Identifying strategic goals
    - Developing action plans.
  - **The 5 permanent steps (concerning both design and implementation):**
    - Managing.
    - Committing
    - Budgeting-Financing
    - Advocating
    - Monitoring, reviewing, evaluating, reporting.



# The SSPARS in Peru vis à vis the Annotated Outline (Design phase)

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## FIRST STEP: ACKNOWLEDGING

*Recognizing (by government or by highest authority in agricultural statistics): that agricultural statistics are important for development, that strategic planning has to be considered and that the SSPARS approach is a potential catalyst for significant change in the agricultural and rural sector.*

### PERU:

- Strong commitment from the new authorities.
- Acknowledgement that strategic planning was needed is established in the Decree on Regulation of the Integrated ASS (SIEA) (2009), Arts. 11 and 12: “Establishment of the National Agricultural Statistical Plan, its objectives and implementation.”
- The National Agricultural Statistical Plan is the SSPARS.
- Art. 11.1: The National Agricultural Statistical Plan should be approved by means of a Presidential Decree (“Supreme Decree”)





# The SSPARS in Peru vis à vis the Annotated Outline (Design phase) (cont.)

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## SECOND STEP: UNDERSTANDING

*Understanding the overall NSDS and SSPARS process and the context for developing it (by national stakeholders...and technical and financial partners)*

### PERU:

- Sensitization was mainly performed by the PARIS21-FAO joint project.
- Insufficient work mainly with Universities, NGOs and other representatives of the civil society restricted the understanding about the importance of managing for development results and about the necessary linkages to be established between the SSPARS and the national development and agricultural/rural policies (the demand).
- The importance of building on what is in place has not been sufficient highlighted in the SSPARS document (for example the existing work towards a master sample frame is not mentioned)



# The SSPARS in Peru vis à vis the Annotated Outline (Design phase) (cont.)

THIRD STEP: PREPARING (The launching of the process).

*Before launching the whole SSPARS process itself it is crucial some preparatory work: a series of issues will be covered, in particular building the specific constituency for the SSPARS; setting up administrative procedures identifying the SSPARS design team; developing the “roadmap” for designing the SSPARS... Attention will have to be paid on the precise definition of the scope of the agricultural sector and its possible links with other sectors.*

PERU:

- The governance of the system is established in the 2009 Decree, Arts. 11 and 12.
- The SSPARS design team was a external local consultancy firm that won the bid performed for the IDB and the Government.
- Roadmap was prepared by the joint project PARIS21-FAO.
- Fortuitous circumstances eased the process.
- The scope of the agricultural sector is also clearly established in the Decree. The point is that the scope of Agricultural Statistics according to the GS is broader than the scope covered by the sector.



## The SSPARS in Peru vis à vis the Annotated Outline (Design phase) (cont.)

FOURTH STEP: ASSESSING (The existing agricultural and rural statistical system).

*Assessment of the overall agricultural statistical system will be a crucial phase of the SSPARS drafting phase, considering the complexity and multiplicity of actors in the sector.*

PERU:

- The consultancy firm performed it. It is an important advance of the country assessment of the implementation of the GS. However, methodologies are different.
- SWOT analysis was performed.
- Assessment of agricultural statistical system, assessment of existing legal framework, organization, financial resources and infrastructure is well performed.
- The weakest point is the one about user satisfaction and needs. Users should have play a more important role in the whole design of SSPARS.

## The SSPARS in Peru vis à vis the Annotated Outline (Design phase) (cont.)

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FIFTH STEP: ENVISIONING (the future).

*Establishment of the mission and the vision and will offer the possibility to establish various scenarios.*

PERU:

- The mission and the vision were established.
- Sensitive analyses for different scenarios were not performed.



# The SSPARS in Peru vis à vis the Annotated Outline (Design phase) (cont.)

## SIXTH STEP: IDENTIFYING STRATEGIC GOALS

*On the basis of the previous steps, the objective will be to describe what will be the strategic goals, answering the questions: What do we want to achieve and how will we achieve it? .*

### PERU:

- Strategic goals were identified.
- There is a Strategic Purpose that summarizes the mission and vision: “Supply high quality agricultural statistics to political and economic sectoral agents”.
- There are three General Strategic Objectives (GSO) which are crossing with the three pillars for development of SSPARS:
- **Pillar 1: Governance** refers to **GSO 1**: Consolidate and articulate institutional management of agricultural statistical authorities .
- **Pillar 2: Capacity** refers to **GSO 2**: Strengthen the capacity of statistical offices to sustain agricultural statistical activities.
- **Pillar 3: Statistics** relates to **GSO 3**: Reach users with agricultural statistics that meet their requirements.
- Each GSO is sub divided in Specific Strategic Goals.



# The SSPARS in Peru vis à vis the Annotated Outline (Design phase) (cont.)

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SEVENTH STEP: DEVELOPING ACTION PLANS.

*Preparation of annual action plans which will need to be costed.*

PERU:

- Action plans are presented:
- In order to reach the goals, the consultancy identified 20 projects ( 6 for GSO 1, 5 for GSO 2 and 9 for GSO 3) and 28 activities. They were budgeted in approximately 13.5 million of US dollars for the five-year period. The technical description of each project and their detailed budget are also presented.
- One detailed annual action plan for 2013 is described.

# Implementation of SSPARS in Peru.

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- The implementation of the SSPARS will take place in two stages:
  - Formulation and approval of the Annual Operative Program established and detailed in the Regulation of the SIEA of October 15<sup>th</sup>, 2009 (Presidential Decree #021-2009-AG) Art 14<sup>th</sup>.
  - The implementation of activities, projects and programmed resources.



# The SSPARS in Peru vis à vis the Annotated Outline (Permanent steps concerning both phases)

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## STEP A: MANAGING.

*The issue of leadership and management is one of the main issues for ensuring the success of the SSPARS and its mainstreaming within the NSDS process.*

## PERU:

There are some recommendations for the organizational-operational level to manage the SSPARS. Detailed links with the overall NSDS process are omitted.





# The SSPARS in Peru vis à vis the Annotated Outline (Permanent steps concerning both phases) (cont)

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## STEP B: COMMITTING

*High level political commitment is needed, not just for launching the SSPARS process or for increasing funding but also for increasing the use of statistical information for policy and decision making.*

### PERU:

High level political commitment is advocated in the SSPARS. Nobody can ensure it will be maintained. The main threat is that authorities of the statistical offices are appointed as political trust personnel this jeopardize the sustainability of policies.



## The SSPARS in Peru vis à vis the Annotated Outline (Permanent steps concerning both phases) (cont)

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### STEP C: BUDGETING-FINANCING.

*Prior to its implementation, the SSPARS will need to be carefully costed. This will require the preparation of detailed budgets, at least for the first years of implementation. Funding of the SSPARS will have to seriously addressed.*

### PERU:

Budget is presented. The source of funds, their mobilization, and coordination mechanisms between the government, the agricultural sector and partners are not presented.

## The SSPARS in Peru vis à vis the Annotated Outline (Permanent steps concerning both phases) (cont)

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### STEP D: ADVOCATING

*The SSPARS is a fantastic opportunity for statistical advocacy ...*

*The question of advocacy has been systematically under-estimated and needs to be considered as a strategic component for raising the profile of statistics.*

### PERU:

There exists the risk that the impulse given during the design phase advocating for agricultural statistics vanishes in the middle of routinely tasks. Lack of statistical culture is another point that jeopardizes adequate advocacy.



## The SSPARS in Peru vis à vis the Annotated Outline (Permanent steps concerning both phases) (cont)

### STEP E: MONITORING, REVIEWING, EVALUATING, REPORTING.

*Monitoring, reviewing, and evaluating the SSPARS process are fundamental components of the SSPARS cycle. Even if some of these tasks are carried out at a specific period of time, they are considered as a continuous tool feeding important information to fully enable the managing step during the whole process.*

#### PERU:

- They are well detailed in the document in concordance with what is established in the Regulation of SIEA (Decree #021-2009-AG, October 15<sup>th</sup>, 2009): *“The regional statistical offices should present to the sectoral office, quarterly, the advance towards the goals and the budget. The sectoral office should consolidate the information at national level for the presentation of the Annual Strategic Plan established in the regulatory decree. As far as the evaluation is concerned, the regulatory decree foresees a half-period evaluation and a general evaluation at the end of the execution of the plan.”*



## Strategic Objectives and pillars

Pillars	General Strategic Objectives
<b>Governance</b>	Consolidate and articulate institutional management of agricultural statistical authorities at national and regional levels.
<b>Capacity</b>	Strengthen the capacity of statistical offices to sustain agricultural statistical activities.
<b>Statistics</b>	Reach users with agricultural statistics that meet their requirements.



# Concordance of the Global Strategy for Improving Agricultural and Rural Statistics and SSPARS.

GS Pillars	SSPARS
<i>Pillar 1.</i> Identifying a minimal set of core data and determining national priorities.	It covers the economic dimension. Social and environmental data are out of its scope.
<i>Pillar 2.</i> Integrating agriculture into NSS.	Legal requirements and coordination ASS-NSS Building of a master sample frame for agriculture. Design and implementation of an integrated scheme.
<i>Pillar 3.</i> The sustainability of agricultural statistics through governance and statistical capacity building.	Pillars Governance and Capacity.



# Some critical points for agriculture sector plans

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- Scope of Agricultural Statistics.
- Users participation in the process.
- Links with NSDS
- Role of different type of resources to ensure sustainability.
- To built on what is in place (for example the master sampling frame)





# MANY THANKS

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