



High Level Stakeholders Meeting on the Global Strategy

From Plan to Action

Developing Sector Strategic Plans for Agricultural Statistics for Morocco and Jordan: the European support to Mediterranean Statistical Systems

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Introduction

- **Ambitious agricultural development Plan;**
- **Needs for an information system that provide d or decision making and the monitoring and the evaluation of the agricultural policies;**
- **Morocco and Jordan have undertaken great efforts for developing their agricultural system;**
- **However the current systems do not respond fully to the needs;**

Introduction

- **In order to make a comprehensive and coherent response to the weaknesses of their systems of agricultural statistics, Morocco and Jordan have decided to elaborate national strategies that provide a framework for the development of their agricultural statistics.**
- **For this purpose they have sought technical assistance from EU through MEDSTAT III program.**
- **The elaboration of this proposal has been done in 2 phases:**
 - A diagnosis and
 - An action plan



□ Methodology

- **Meeting with all stakeholders of the agricultural statistical system;**
- **These meeting focused on:**
 - The general organization of the system,;
 - Proposition of statistical operation for the next 10 years;



Methodology

- **The analysis of the agricultural statistical program and its products;**
- **The analysis of data collection, processing, analysis, dissemination;**
- **The analysis of the methodologies and statistical operations;**
- **The analysis of the resources available for agricultural statistics;**



Agricultural statistics' System

- **The laws related to statistical studies, in both countries guarantee the confidentiality of the individual information collected during any survey;**
- **It create a coordinating committee for statistical studies;**
- **Since 1975, agricultural surveys are under the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture in Morocco;**
- **In Jordan, agricultural statistics are under the responsibility of DoS;**



Users' needs

- **Monitoring and assessing PMV;**
- **Evaluation of the impacts of agricultural policies (modeling);**
- **Professional organization needs;**
- **National accounting;**
- **Ministry of Industry needs;**



□ Agricultural statistics available in Morocco

➤ **By surveys:**

- Areas and productions of cereals, legumes, sunflower, peanuts, olives, citrus and the number of animals;
- Export and import of agricultural products;
- Producer prices for cereals, legumes and olives;
- Wholesale prices of the main fruit and vegetables.

➤ **Expert assessment and administrative sources: Areas and productions of the other crops and the production of meat and milk;**



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Agricultural statistics available in Jordan



□ Gap between the needs and the supply of Information In Morocco

- **Productions, and areas of vegetables, fruits, forage and by-products;**
- **Animal production: meat, milk...**
- **Distribution of crop areas between irrigated and non irrigated;**
- **Uses of agricultural products;**
- **Input uses for agricultural production by agricultural activity;**
- **Prices at different stage of trading;**
- **Processing of agricultural products;**
- **Farmers' incomes;**



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□ Gap between the needs and the supply of Information In Jordan



Data quality

- **Methodologies used: international, an important effort (censuses, GIS, updating samples...);**
- **Data quality: difficult to assess;**
 - no CV calculated;
 - No documentation of the statistical procedures;
 - No assessment of non sampling errors
- **Dissemination: most data are published, no data base.**



Conclusions of the diagnosis

- **International methodology is used (area sampling frame, GIS);**
- **Documentation of the methodologies and quality reports are occasional or lacking;**
- **Response to the needs is very partial;**
- **An ambitious set of statistical operations are needed while human resources are diminishing;**
- **No document that relates a general vision of the agricultural statistical system situation and the actions needed for its development. However an implicit vision does exist.**

>



□ Components of the strategy

- **Extension of the coverage of agricultural statistics;**
- **Capacity Strengthening to collect, analysis and disseminate agricultural statistics;**
- **Improving methodologies used for all surveys;**
- **Assessment of administrative data;**
- **Integration of the agricultural statistical system with the national statistical system;**



□ Components of the strategy

- **Distinction between variables that are structural and those that change slowly over time;**
- **Implementation of a program of integrated set of statistical operations for the next 10 years, responding to the needs of the users;**
- **Data base for agricultural statistics;**
- **Strengthening the visibility of agricultural statistics;**
- **Mobilization of human resources (recruitment and training)**



□ Proposed statistical operations

- **Censuses (every 10 years): General agricultural census, plantation census, green house census and irrigation census;**
- **Annual survey on area planted;**
- **Extension of the annual yield surveys to other crops;**
- **Survey on the field losses;**
- **Extension of the forecast of the yield;**



Proposed statistical operations

- **Livestock survey: revision of the questionnaire and the sample;**
- **Farm structure survey (every 5 years): results at the national level;**
- **Survey on the use of production factors and cost of production of the main agricultural products (every 5 years);**
- **Price surveys: producer prices, wholesale prices (needs for the establishment of the norms) and input prices; calculation of the relevant indices;**



□ Proposed statistical operations

- **Surveys on agricultural products uses: farmer sales, processing at the farm level, self consumption, feed and seed uses within the farm, levels of storage. The overall goal is to establish food balance sheet and to verify the coherence of overall data produced;**
- **Specific surveys: vegetables, forage, date-palm, cannabis, small processing units...**
- **Data-base;**



Methodological improvement

- **Because it is very difficult to update farmer list and because the definition of villages is ambiguous, Morocco has chosen the use of area frame as the main basis for its sampling and Jordan is considering it;**
- **Morocco uses open segments for livestock surveys and closed segment for the area surveys;**
- **Already Morocco is in the process of renewing its area sampling frame (digitizing sample segments and parcels, new replicated samples);**
- **Progressive and continuous renewal of the sample;**



□ Methodological improvement

- **Calculation of the CVs in order to assess sampling errors and to adjust sample size;**
- **Special samples for localized crops;**
- **Evaluation of the use of multiple frame (area and list frames);**
- **Use of closed, open and weighted segments (to be tested);**
- **Choice of the average size of the segment: CVs and average number of holdings and fields within the segments;**
- **Possibility of replacing segment with identifiable boundaries with squared segments;**



□ Quality control

- **Documentation of all the procedures and methodologies used;**
- **Analysis of the results;**
- **Review of all questionnaires used;**
- **Increase the visibility of agricultural statistics;**



Human resources

- **Well trained human resources;**
- **A large decrease of human resources dedicated to agricultural statistics due to early and legal retirement in Morocco;**
- **Need a plan of recruitment and training (field personnel and professionals);**
- **Outsourcing of some statistical operations: opportunities and limits;**



□ Conclusions

- **Ambitious programs;**
- **Dedicated staff;**
- **Needs of support from the MoA, Ministry of Finance and the international community (EU, World Bank, FAO, USAID...);**
- **WS on this strategy in Rabat and Amman;**
- **Strategy for the other countries: Egypt, Lebanon and Tunisia.**



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Thank you
Merci