



Federated States of Micronesia Integrated Agriculture Census

Strategic Planning for Agriculture &
Fisheries Statistics in the Pacific Islands
Countries Workshop

Tanoa International Hotel, Nadi, Fiji
5–8 October 2015

Agriculture sector policy objectives:

- ▶ 1.1.1 *To ensure continued policy relevance and facilitate policy deepening priority attention will be focused on strengthening agriculture and socio-economic data and capacity to analyze agriculture policy issues. The offices responsible for agriculture will work closely with the national statistical services to strengthen data collection systems and reporting. An appropriate level of staff time and financial resources will be devoted to maintenance of good data systems. Priority actions include:*
 - **Conduct a national integrated agriculture census.**
 - Collect and publish representative farm production (area and yield) data for key crops.
 - Improve information on domestic market trade, volumes and prices.
 - Provide better quality and more timely trade statistics.
 - Improve gender disaggregated socio-economic data on farm households.

Background on the FSM Integrated Agricultural Census

- ▶ FSM requested FAO, through the Country Partnership Framework between FAO and FSM (2013–17) to set aside US\$200k of its country allocation for an Agricultural Census
- ▶ FSM communicated to FAO in mid-2014 that the agricultural census was a priority project for FSM, that they had been granted US\$50k by Congress, and requested FAO begin implementation
- ▶ FAO secured services of a Statistics Consultant to begin consultation and planning, in Nov 2014
- ▶ FSM national stakeholders met in December 2014 to discuss institutional arrangements for implementation
- ▶ A planning workshop involving state and national stakeholders took place in Palikir February 23–26 2015

What is a census of Integrated agriculture?

- ▶ Data is collected at a household and an agricultural holding level for all or part of country
- ▶ Includes info on size of holding, land tenure, land use, crop area harvested, irrigation, livestock numbers, fishing and agro-forestry activities, use of labour and other agricultural inputs (and more).
- ▶ Can include additional topics of policy interest (experience of natural disasters, adoption of environmental management techniques, etc)

Typical themes in an Agricultural Census

- ▶ Theme 01: Level of engagement in agriculture, commercial or non-commercial orientation
- ▶ Theme 02: Land (management, tenure, etc)
- ▶ Theme 03: Water management (ditching, raised beds, irrigation)
- ▶ Theme 04: Crops (tree, temporary, food security and export)
- ▶ Theme 05: Livestock
- ▶ Theme 06: Agricultural practices (traditional, new technology)
- ▶ Theme 07: Services for agriculture (extension, finance, seedling)
- ▶ Theme 08: Demographic and social characteristics
- ▶ Theme 09: Work on the holding/use of labour
- ▶ Theme 10: Intra-household distribution of ownership on the holding
- ▶ Theme 11: Household food security (home gardens)
- ▶ Theme 12: Aquaculture
- ▶ Theme 13: Forestry
- ▶ Theme 14: Fishery
- ▶ Theme 15: Environment/Climate Change

Why is an agricultural census important for FSM?

1. To provide baseline data on the structure of agriculture, especially for smaller farmers/fishers. **Last Agricultural Census was in 1969.**
 2. To provide policy makers with minimum set of core data, for evidence-based policy development and project monitoring and evaluation purposes
 3. To provide benchmarks to improve current crop and livestock statistics (GDP, etc) and to provide sampling frames for follow-up agricultural sample surveys
 4. To establish a sustainable plan for ensuring regular updating of agriculture, forestry, fishery and livestock data (at least every 2 years) through integration with other national survey tools
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Agriculture Sector Policy 2012-16 – objectives and indicators

2. Enhanced capacity of sector stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Number of farmers who have received vocational training (disaggregated by gender)➤ Number of farm/agri-business participants that have received small business enterprise training
3. Increased sustainable production (and productivity) of traditional farming systems to provide household nutrition, traditional needs and cash incomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Yields and areas planted of selected crops➤ Numbers of livestock raised➤ Financial returns of selected farming systems➤ Increased farm incomes
4. Increased volumes of saleable agricultural products to be marketed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Domestic market volumes and prices for locally produced agriculture products
5. More product value adding through efficient value chains	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Number of agricultural processing businesses operating and sales/turnover
7. Enhanced synergies between the agriculture and tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Range and volumes of local agriculture produce marketed to the hospitality

Implementation Plan – Phase 1 (March–July 2015)

- ▶ Project Establishment (FSM R&D)
 - ▶ Formation of Committee(s)
 - ▶ Securing of funding and cooperation
 - ▶ Recruitment of additional staff
 - ▶ Establishing logistical plans
 - ▶ Planning workshops (FSM R&D and SBOC)
 - ▶ Preparation of detailed budget
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Implementation Plan – Phase 2 (August 2015–July 2016)

- ▶ Household sample selection (SBOC and FAO)
- ▶ Questionnaire Consultation (FSMR&D, SBOC, FAO & SPC)
- ▶ Pre–test Operation (FSMR&D SBOC FAO)
- ▶ Enumeration (FSMR&D, SBOC and States)
- ▶ Development of Enumeration materials (as above..)
- ▶ Shipping/distribution of materials
- ▶ Recruitment of field workers
- ▶ Training of (FSM R&D, SBOC, FAO and SPC)
 - Trainers
 - Field staff
- ▶ Deployment of field workers
- ▶ Interviewing of Households

Implementation Plan – Phase 3 (August 2016 – March 2017)

- ▶ Data Processing (FSMR&D, SBOC & SPC)
 - ▶ Data Entry
 - ▶ Data Cleaning/Editing
 - ▶ Tabulations
 - ▶ Data Analysis (FSMR&D, SBOC, States, SPC & FAO)
 - ▶ Data Dissemination (FSMR&D, SBOC, States, SPC & FAO)
 - ▶ Users Workshop(s)
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Implementation Plan – Phase 4 (April 2017 –)

- ▶ Development of agricultural information system sustainability plan
 - ▶ Development of core agricultural ‘module’ to be included in future national surveys
 - ▶ Development of on–line searchable database for agricultural data
 - ▶ Training of agriculture, fisheries and forestry extension and other staff on collection of ‘administrative data’
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Agricultural Census vs Survey

- ▶ FAO committed US\$200,000 to Agricultural Census
- ▶ SPC committed US\$150,000+ to Agricultural Census
- ▶ FSM Congress committed US\$50,000 to Agricultural Census
- ▶ Current estimated funding gap of US\$389,399 would prevent implementation of a full census (but would allow a 15% sample)

BUT progress being made

- ▶ FSMR&D have identified possible additional donor partners (e.g. India)
- ▶ States/Federal authorities indicated that approx. US\$63,000 in kind resources could be made available to census
- ▶ States indicated that they may be able to contribute resources from unallocated Compact funds
- ▶ Additional commitment of funds by Congress may help mobilise these funds

Next steps

- ▶ Funds are available for an Agricultural Survey (Plan B) but stakeholders have requested that time be allocated for identification of additional funds for a Census (Plan A).
- ▶ FSMR&D taking the lead on establishing Steering Committee, consultation with potential stakeholders / partners
- ▶ FSMR&D nominate a National Project Co-ordinator
- ▶ Will officially contact State Governors and ask them to nominate State Focal Points, and to formalise offer of in-kind contributions; and consider direct contribution of funds
- ▶ FSMR&D will approach Foreign Affairs, donors, Congress to help meet resource gap
- ▶ Decide by July 2015 whether to proceed with Census or Survey
- ▶ Next technical mission from FAO to begin implementation (survey instrument design, household list) late 2015

Thank you!

