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Strategic Planning for Agriculture and Fisheries Statistics in the Pacific Island Countries

Workshop Summary Report
5-8 October 2015
Nadi, Fiji

The workshop was supported by:

The European Union (EU) supported Pacific Agriculture Policy Project (PAPP) which is implemented by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations (UN) and the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics (GSARS).

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October 2015

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Event Summary

About 50 planners, statisticians and policy makers from 14 Pacific Island countries gathered for the *Strategic Planning for Agriculture and Fisheries Statistics for Pacific Island Countries* workshop in Nadi, Fiji, from 8-15 October 2015 to discuss ways to improve the collection and use of agricultural and fisheries statistics in the Pacific. Evidence-based policymaking requires effective, reliable statistics which are accessible to policy makers and other stakeholders to ensure informed decisions on national development priorities, particularly those relating to food security, sustainable livelihoods and economic development in the Pacific.

The workshop provided a forum for sharing methodologies and innovations from the *Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics* (GSARS) as well as other national and regional strategies relating to the Pacific region. Workshop participants also agreed on the establishment, and nominated members, of a Technical Working Group (TWG) for the development of the proposed *Pacific Strategic Plan on Agricultural and Fishery Statistics* (PSPAFs).

Activities extended into the following week with the Pacific Agriculture and Forestry Policy Network (PAFPNet) hosting an online discussion about Agricultural Statistics for evidence based

The regional event was jointly organised by the European Union supported Pacific Agriculture Policy Project (PAP), which is implemented by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations (UN), through its Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics (GSARS) initiative.

Importantly, the regional event not only attracted people from a wide range of Pacific countries but also from diverse work backgrounds, with each attending country invited to bring a statistical officer from its National Statistics Office (NSO), and representatives from agriculture and fisheries ministries. As a result, this regional event provided a unique platform for information sharing across areas of expertise, between countries, and across countries, regional and global discussion.

Objectives achieved at the *Strategic Planning for Agriculture and Fisheries Statistics for Pacific Island Countries* workshop were:

- < To improve the collection and use of agricultural and rural statistics in the Pacific, bringing together key stakeholders to take stock of the current situation of agricultural and fisheries statistics, with a view to developing a shared vision on scope and coverage of a proposed Pacific Strategic Plan for Agriculture and Fisheries Statistics
- < To share the latest methodological developments by FAO with the framework of the *Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics* (GSARS), alongside current work carried out by other agencies and Pacific countries on agricultural and fisheries statistics

The workshop also achieved the following key outputs:

- < Information on global methodological approaches and innovations shared with participants, including those advocated in the World Census of Agriculture 2020;
- < Best practices and experiences shared among participating countries on applicable approaches to integrate agriculture into their national statistical systems;

- ◁ Clear recommendations provided by countries on how their long term needs for agricultural and rural statistics collection and use can best be supported by a regional plan.

Information about the workshop, including documents and presentations are online:

- ◁ <http://www.spc.int/pafpnet/our-events/year.listevents/2015/11/06/>
- ◁ <http://www.fao.org/asiapacific/events/detail-events/en/c/1264/>

Also, under development for launch late 2015:

(site under development) <http://www.spc.int/pafpnet/events/strategy-for-agriculture-and-fisheries-statistics-the-pacific-island-countries>

1.2 Official Opening

The Honourable Minister of Agriculture, Fiji Government, Seruiratu welcomed local and overseas guests to the workshop. Minister Seruiratu added that: "The better use of statistics and data within the agriculture sector and look forward to hearing our combined recommendations from this meeting on how best to develop a regional plan approach to statistics. The effective use of data will be critical in meeting the objectives in our new Fiji 2020 Agriculture Policy Agenda, which promotes sustainable community livelihoods

Addressing the audience during the workshop opening, the Head of the European Union Delegation for the Pacific, H.E. Ambassador Andrew Jackson said: "Strengthening agriculture statistics in this region is challenging, given the limited resources and the informal nature of agriculture. However, I believe this workshop has the potential to make a difference by bringing together representatives from both agriculture ministries, fisheries ministries and statistics offices, which often work in isolation. Strengthening cooperation between both will be a key to the development of sustainable statistics and development in the region, more generally."

Coordinator for the FAO Regional Office for the Pacific Islands, Gawa Watabe was unable to attend the event, and Mukesh Srivastava, Senior Statistician Economic, Social and Policy Assistance Group (ESP) FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, spoke on behalf about the 7th Global Strategy effort to improve agricultural, rural and fishery statistics systems. Ms. Srivastava said: "The progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and to inform national policies and programs. This meeting will result in the initiation of a comprehensive plan for building capacities of statistical systems for monitoring the attainment of these goals for the region."

1.3 Background

Pacific context:

The Pacific has approximately 11 million people, of which nearly eight million live in rural areas (73%) and largely rely on agriculture and fisheries for their livelihoods. Exposure to the adverse effects of climate change and frequent natural disasters make Pacific rural populations particularly vulnerable. Improved statistics systems will enable countries to better understand the impact of demographic changes, such as changing demand for natural resources, as well as the effects of extreme weather events and climate change on their food security and livelihoods.

National, regional and global statistic strategies:

The *Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics* is the outcome of an international effort endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission and is implemented in the Asia Pacific region by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP). The GS aims to rebuild the capacities of statistical systems producing agricultural statistics to meet the core and emerging data requirements and to monitor the sustainable development goals. These objectives are guided by the three pillars of the GS which outline a prioritized approach through technical assistance, training and research.

Implementation of the GS is guided by a Regional Action Plan for Asia and the Pacific with an initial target to reach 20 countries by 2017. Implementation started with in-depth country level assessments of capacity to produce agricultural and rural statistics in 15 countries, including Samoa, Fiji and Papua New Guinea in the Pacific area. Since 2013 considerable experience has been gained and learnt while undertaking country work in the Asia and the Pacific region. It has been widely recognized that institutional arrangements for coordinating statistical activities and sharing responsibility between national statistics offices (NSOs) and ministries significantly impact the development of agricultural statistics in the countries.

The overarching framework for statistics work for Pacific Islands is provided by the Ten Year Pacific Statistics Strategy (TYPSS) endorsed in 2009. In the Pacific, many of the smaller islands struggle with limited staffing and financial resources. The emphasis of the TYPSS is on employing regional solutions to address national statistical development challenges. Work that has been undertaken so far under TYPSS which has overlap with the goals of the GS include collection of a core set of agriculture indicators through the National Minimum Development Indicators (NMDI) database; assisting countries to develop cross sectoral (including agriculture) National Statistics Development Strategies (NSDSs); and the inclusion of agriculture questions into regular household surveys and censuses (e.g. household income and expenditure surveys and the population census). Despite this agricultural statistics remains a weak area for many Pacific countries and urgently requires the attention of regional policy makers. Ongoing work under TYPSS will include a focus on the use and dissemination of statistics and reaching out to the broader national statistical system within countries. This has strong synergies with the GS.

In the past FAO support to Pacific countries has been focused on the conduct of agricultural censuses with limited funds to collect current statistics. Relatively few Pacific islands have established survey calendars for regular collection of crops, livestock and fish. Agricultural practices differ in many respects to other countries where the GS is being implemented and there is a strong argument for a more tailored approach within the region, particularly for the smaller islands and territories. Furthermore, it is recognized that within the resources from the GS it will not be possible to reach out to all countries in the Pacific by 2017 therefore a regional strategy could help more Pacific islands to benefit from the GS.

FAO has prepared the next World Programme for Census of Agriculture (WCA 2020) which will guide the agricultural censuses during 2020. The programme proposes new approaches to establish a system of integrated surveys – effective ways of data collection. In tandem, a number of technical developments are taking place as part of research component of the GS. AGRIS, a survey system, has been developed to serve as a model survey system for many

countries. Open source CAPI software has been developed to meet the requirements of agricultural surveys. A number of other guidelines and research outputs are available to countries for strengthening their systems.

In this context FAO and SPC have committed to work together to provide Pacific islands with the opportunity to benefit from greater technical assistance, research and capacity building on agricultural and rural statistics in the long term. A first step was to convene the workshop

brought together experts and researchers from countries and international organisations. It aimed to make countries aware of latest research in the field of agricultural statistics and provide a forum to discuss the specific needs of Pacific countries, particularly the need and efficacy of a Pacific Strategic Plan for Agricultural and Fisheries Statistics.

20 CONCLUSIONS AND ACTIONS

The following is an overview of the combined result of the daily discussions at the workshop.

21 Conclusions and Actions

1. Agreed on the importance and benefits of improved statistical data, analysis, dissemination and use, for agricultural, fisheries and forestry stakeholders in Pacific countries. Improved data is beneficial for a number of reasons including evidence based policy development and to meet demands for the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
2. Noted that the completion of the questionnaire is a challenge. It is likely that in each country various agencies will need to work together to complete the questionnaire, as it is unlikely just one department will have all the necessary data expertise to complete the form. Countries are to ensure all parts of the questionnaire are completed and, in the absence of available data, provide an explanation about why there is no relevant data as this is particularly useful information for the capacity assessment.
3. Agreed on the proposal to create a Pacific Strategy on Agriculture and Fishery Statistics which is to be harmonized with ongoing regional and national strategies while also filling the recognized gaps for agriculture statistics in the Pacific.
4. Agreed to arrange a follow up regional workshop to review progress on the strategy.
5. Agreed to nominate a Technical Working Group (TWG) to take forward action from the planned Pacific Strategy on Agriculture and Fishery Statistics
6. Agreed on the composition of the TWG and also nominated its initial seven members
7. Agreed on the need for close collaboration of FAO and SPC efforts, and that the Secretariat will be responsible for drafting the TWG Terms of Reference (TOR) to assist and guide on tasks such as developing a Concept Note (for details refer to Section 3).
8. Noted the suggestion to enlist the help of a consultant to act as a facilitator for the TWG.

3.0 PACIFIC PLAN FOR AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES STATISTICS

Workshop participants agreed on the establishment of a Technical Working Group (TWG) for the development of the proposed *Pacific Strategic Plan on Agricultural and Fisheries Statistics* (PSPA). Delegates agreed on nominated members, including a chair and vice chair, plus the Secretariat. Other actions discussed included the objectives and priority activities including the development of a timetable and a Concept Note for high level endorsement.

3.1 Introduction

The *Strategic Planning for Agriculture and Fisheries Statistics for Pacific Island Countries* workshop was attended by participants from 14 different Pacific Islands. They agreed on the importance to develop a regional strategic plan on agriculture and fisheries statistics to strengthen the collection and dissemination of statistics to support evidence based policy creation and monitoring.

To develop the proposed *Pacific Strategic Plan on Agricultural and Fisheries Statistics* the workshop participants agreed to establish a small and efficient Technical Working Group (TWG) and also nominated its members. The TWG comprised of seven representatives nominated at the workshop to represent a broad cross section of experience, linkages with other regional and global organisations and geographic locations.

Both the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) will act as the Secretariat of the TWG. The TWG will prepare a Concept Note on the proposed strategic plan for endorsement at key regional fora.

3.2 Background

The regional workshop brought together experts and researchers from countries and international organisations to raise awareness amongst participants about the experiences, approaches and research in the field of agricultural statistics. It also provided a forum to discuss the specific needs of Pacific Island countries including gaps and opportunities not being currently met by the range of national, regional and global approaches.

Raising these issues resulted in a consultation with the Pacific Island delegates on the potential need, efficacy and establishment of a proposed *Pacific Strategic Plan for Agricultural and Fisheries Statistics* (PSPA), which would enable Pacific Islands to benefit from greater technical assistance, research and capacity building on agricultural statistics in the longer term. Furthermore, establishing the long term comprehensive PSPA action plan would assist the achievement of the overall objective to support food security, sustainable livelihoods and poverty alleviation in the Pacific through the development of evidence based policy.

The Strategy will be designed to meet the specific requirements of Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs), small PICTs in particular, to enable them to partake in the wider global initiative on agricultural and rural statistics. It will also provide a governance structure, source of funds, and be fully integrated with the regional Ten Year Pacific Statistics Strategy.

¹ The workshop agreed there would be a Kiribati representative, who was nominated after the event.

Strategy should cover elements of statistical collection, analysis, dissemination, as well as active promotion of, and technical support to improve data use, as well as research, training and general technical assistance.

It is anticipated that the Strategy would focus on ongoing work in the region and within countries on agricultural statistics data collection, for example, by extracting agricultural data from the Standardised Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIESs) supported by SPC and the inclusion of agricultural modules in Population Censuses. The Strategy should focus on the practicality of interventions and ensuring countries get the best value for money from their statistical activities. Where possible, south-south cooperation will be used and lessons taken from the application of the Global Strategy in other Small Islands Developing States.

The ultimate outcome would be for the PSPAF to provide the foundation for cross-governmental coordination and collaboration in the generation and use of agricultural and rural statistics for evidence based policy development.

3.3 Rationale

There is a current process for the development of Strategic Plans for Agricultural and Rural Statistics (SPARS), coordinated through the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics (GS) and its Regional Action Plan (RAP) Asia and the Pacific.

The RAP is comprehensive and so far both Samoa and Fiji in the Pacific have benefitted from their involvement. However many smaller PICTs face resource challenges that make the standard SPARS process unsuitable such as having a national statistical (NSO) staff by only one or two personnel responsible for all statistical collections. Furthermore, many small PICTs have a large exclusive economic zones but relatively limited land areas and small commercial agricultural sectors. Nevertheless, subsistence agriculture and fisheries remain crucial sources of sustainable livelihoods and food production in these countries making agricultural, fisheries and rural statistics vital for informing policy on environmental sustainability and food security. This creates a need for a mechanism to enable smaller PICTs to collect core minimum agricultural and fisheries and rural statistics without placing significant additional demands on already overstretched resources.

3.4 Outcomes of discussions on a new regional strategic plan

The *Strategic Planning for Agriculture and Fisheries Statistics for Pacific Island Countries* workshop addressed the many issues faced by both smaller and larger Pacific Island countries. In particular, delegates discussed the gaps and opportunities for improved agriculture and fisheries statistics in the Pacific, and the proposal to establish a *Regional Strategic Plan for Agriculture and Fisheries Statistics (RSPAF)*.

Specifically, in the final sessions of the workshop, Day 3 and Day 4 workshop delegates discussed considerations for the proposed Strategy work and plenary discussions focussed on a series of questions in relation to the strategy, which included:

- ◀ What are some of the critical agriculture, fisheries and rural data gaps, constraints and challenges in each country?

- < What are the main objectives and considerations for a regional strategy on agriculture and fisheries statistics? (Refer to Section 3.5 'Objectives and Considerations')
- < What key activities should be considered for the strategy? (Refer to Section 3.5 'Key Activities')
- < Next steps for developing a strategic plan for agricultural and fisheries statistics? (Refer to Section 3.6 'Summary of Next Steps' for details)

The following section provides a summary of the outcome of the group discussions on these questions (Refer to Appendix 6.4 for full details discussions, in relation to each of the questions).

3.4.1 Gaps, constraints and challenges for agriculture, fisheries and rural data in the Pacific region

Some of the key challenges and constraints highlighted by countries included:

- < The need for more accurate and reliable agricultural data that is comparable over time and across countries
- < The need for better collaboration and harmonization across agencies plus also national, regional and global approaches. This includes linkages across sectoral plans and frameworks to ensure they have a greater alignment with national priorities.
- < The need for more usage of existing and planned statistical data, in particular inclusion of agricultural data in evidence based policy making and development decisions
- < Accessibility and transport such as to remote islands or highlands
- < Human resources in terms of the number of staff as well as technical capacity of staff the need to build on existing systems and capacity focus on sustainability.
- < Funding remains an ongoing challenge, with census being expensive and time consuming, prioritisation of national statistics.
- < The need for more information Technology (IT) support and collaboration
- < Reliability of data given poor or no record keeping especially from subsistence farmers
- < Inconsistencies of classifications (kilograms) coupled with the need to further improve the adaptation and adoption of standard tools and methodologies

3.4.2 Objectives

Discussion on objectives were wide ranging but the different groups had the following as key objectives in common:

1. Build capacity of countries to collect and disseminate agriculture and fisheries statistics to meet the requirements of countries for national policy making and monitoring and for international commitments such as SDGs
 - “ Continuing and enhancing work on the harmonization of agriculture and fisheries statistics in Pacific Island countries using international and regional concepts, definitions, classifications and tools
 - “ Improving the efficiency of collection activities to establish agriculture and fishery survey and census schedules
 - “ Increasing the use of new technologies for data collection and dissemination;

- “ Further integrating agriculture and fisheries statistics into National Statistics Systems (NSS) and thereby foster improved coordination between agencies involved in agriculture and fisheries statistics,
- “ Improving awareness of the value of agriculture and fisheries statistics by better communicating and translating the meaning of statistical information to stakeholders such as policy makers.

2. Alsota

- “ Be realistic in what the strategy achieve in the short term
- “ Have the potential to expand into other areas such as environment and climate change
- “ Compare agriculture and fisheries statistics between countries in the region.

3.4.3 Activities

Delegates discussed key activities the focus areas for the strategy following the workshop to potentially be listed under three key headings: statistics production process, statistics dissemination process, and actual statistics which include

Statistics production

- “ Continue to improve the adaptation and adoption of existing tools and methods for collection of a range of agriculture and fisheries statistics.
- “ Encourage broader adoption of the Agriculture In Survey (AGIS) approach
- “ Encourage further regional training and capacity building
- “ Further establish mechanisms to integrate and SPARS into countries
- “ Further harmonise standard tools, templates and approaches (including data sets) that can create efficiencies for countries, as well as be shared across countries.
- “ Further the use of existing tools and particularly new technologies through CAPI. This includes investigating the possible sharing of IT resources (such as tablets) by Pacific Island countries

Statistics dissemination

- “ Continue to develop and strengthen capacity development programs, including through -South (or intra Pacific) knowledge sharing and collaborations (recognizing there are already many collaborative efforts already in existence)
- “ Consider the development and adoption of training programs on data analysis and summarization
- “ Further the use of new tools and technologies for data dissemination such as POPGIS.

Statistics use

- “ Develop a public awareness campaign to enhance understanding and use of statistics
- “ Continue to seek high level advocates for statistical approaches
- “ Consider the development and adoption of training programmes on understanding and practically using statistics in strategic planning and other development activities.
- “ Continue to work with the Global Strategy (GS) on initiatives, being mindful of the unique aspects of Small Island Developing States (SIDS).
- “ Continue to link with existing systems and processes, and increase awareness of what is
- “ Research on the application of statistics to policy concerns e.g. further development of use of HIES on food security issues
- “ Support for the application and use of research produced through the GS

3.4.4 Next steps

Delegates highlighted the following actions and activities as essential for progressing development of the regional strategic plan.

- < Implementation component should be included in the strategic plan
- < Promote the plan to ensure the actual use of statistics and the involvement of cross sectoral stakeholders from NSO and agriculture ministries
- < Circulate the draft to donors, SPC and others for feedback
- < Seek high level endorsement from PIFS
- < Consider inviting PSSE
- < @ objectives

Most importantly they said that a Technical Working Group should be established to help guide the development of the strategy.

Technical Working Group

Delegates at the regional workshop agreed on the creation, and the nominated members of the new Technical Working Group (TWG) for the PSPAF.

Activities for the TWG

It was agreed that the TWG Secretariat would be a collaboration between FAO and SPC. It was also agreed that the Secretariat would be responsible for drafting the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the TWG.

The activities in the ToR were likely to include providing assistance and guidance for the following tasks:

- < Develop a Concept Note and obtain endorsement from an appropriate forum (e.g. Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) or other suitable forum)
- < Develop a roadmap and timetable for the development of the strategy
- < Propose a broad vision and mission for the agricultural statistical system in the next 10 years to guide the preparation of the strategy
- < Review data gaps, constraints and challenges identified at the workshop
- < Identify expected results, outputs and activities at a sub-level (agriculture, fisheries, forestry)
- < Technically contribute to the development of the strategy per the approved roadmap
- < Seek comments from countries on the draft strategy. Also circulate the draft strategy to donors, partners and other stakeholders for their comments and support.
- < Finalise the draft strategy with consideration to feedback received.
- < Obtain endorsement of the strategy.

Criteria for, and composition of the TWG

Participants agreed on the composition of the TWG being small and efficient with members representing experience across a variety of strategies and approaches, including:

- < National Statistics Office (NSO)
- < Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics (GS)
- < Ten Year Pacific Statistical Strategy (TYPSS)
- < National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)

- < Strategic Plans for Agricultural and Rural Statistics
- < Mix of people from National Statistics Offices (NSO) and agriculture, fisheries or forestry.
- < Minimum one member from each of: Polynesia, Micronesia, Melanesia
- < Minimum one member from a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) with preference to those not currently running census or related activity, and one member from a larger Pacific nation with experience operating a national and other activities
- < Consideration to include development partners.

Nominated members of the TWG

Participants discussed and agreed on the nominated its initial seven members:

Name & Delegation	TWG Criteria Met
(TWG Chair) Patrick Arioka, Senior Secretary of Agriculture, Department of Policy, Ministry of Agriculture, Cook Islands	Representative of Polynesia Experience with NSO, PAPP, PSC, MoA and agriculture policy.
(TWG Vice Chair) Edith Faola, Assistant Chief Executive Officer, Bureau of Statistics, Samoa	Representative of Polynesia Experience with NSO, GS, NSDS and SPARS
Simil Johnson, Head of National Statistics Office, Vanuatu	Representative of Melanesia Experience with NSO, NSDS and also as PSSC, TYPSS.
Manaia Halafihi, Head of Policy and Planning Unit, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Forestry, Fisheries, Tonga	Representative of Polynesia Experience with agriculture census.
Marlyter Silbanuz, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Department of Agriculture Under Resources and Development	Representative of Micronesia Experience with agriculture census (current planning phase).
Kiribati (Kiribati accepted nomination, with the nominee later confirmed, Tokena Redfern, Kiribati Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development (MELAD).	Representative of SIDS.
Leon Hickie, Principle Fisheries Officer, Statistics and Information, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Solomon Islands	Representative of Melanesia Experience with fisheries statistics.

4.0 DISCUSSIONS BY THEMATIC AREAS

Following is a summary of discussions divided into thematic areas (for a list of d

4.1 Statistics play a fundamental role in evidence based policy making and development decisions

1. Discussed how the agriculture sector is a major source of income, employment and development for most Pacific islands, yet there is a need to improve statistical systems to produce accurate and reliable agricultural data that is comparable over time and across countries
2. As highlighted in the \Global Strategy on Agricultural and Rural Statistics\ 2011 Capacity Assessment Questionnaire, there is an opportunity to improve statistical capacity in Pacific Island countries.
3. Delegates agreed on the proposal to *Pacific Strategy on Agriculture and Fishery Statistics* which is to be harmonized with ongoing strategies and approaches while also filling the recognized gaps for agriculture statistics in the Pacific.
4. Discussed how statistics are an important evidence base for making policy development decisions. Improved statistics enable a better understanding of how factors such as population growth, demand for natural resources, extreme weather and climate change may impact food security, sustainable livelihoods and economic growth
5. While statistics in the Pacific attract low investment they have a particularly high impact on decision making about aid and investment efforts to foster agricultural growth. Decisions rely heavily on effectively measured and evaluated information and use of appropriate statistics. Yet in Pacific countries less than 5% of national budgets are allocated to the agriculture sector (as a whole), of which a minor portion is used for agriculture statistics. Globally the EU estimates only 0.24% of global aid funding goes towards agriculture statistics, according to the 2015 annual report of the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century

4.2 Increasing the use of statistics through improved communication of their meaning, availability and usefulness to partners

6. Statistics need to be relevant and well communicated to be valuable if they are used by key stakeholders. To increase their use and therefore effectiveness, there is a need so that non-specialist audiences such as policy makers or politicians, understand the insights for discussion and decision making.
7. Discussed opportunities to help or improve public awareness campaigns to enhance the understanding of the value of agriculture and fisheries statistics
8. Whilst there is a need for more and improved data, there is an equal need to increase the use of data that already exists.
9. Need to ensure statistics align with national priorities. Encourage more collaboration between statisticians (in NSOs and sector statistics divisions), policy makers across various sectors, and colleagues allocating national finance budgets, to improve strategic planning of data collection targeted at priorities.
10. Consensus among delegates that a partner or advocate, who understands the link between statistics and national priorities or development decisions, is invaluable for the development of agriculture statistics.

4.3 Importance of building on and complementing existing national and regional approaches including the Global Strategy

11. Discussion about statistical programmes already in existence and the importance of a regional strategy on agriculture and fishery statistics to harmonise and complement them.
12. At a global level there is the Global Strategy on Agricultural and Rural Statistics (GS) which aims to improve agricultural, rural and fishery statistics. The GS has a Regional Action Plan for Asia and the Pacific (RAP) that continues to 2017 and covers 20 countries in Asia and the Pacific. Part of the activities under the RAP are the development Strategic Plans for Agriculture and Rural Statistics (SPARS);
13. Within the Pacific region there is the Ten Year Pacific Statistics Strategy (TYPSS) that aims to coordinate and ensure there is a harmonised system for all countries to use across the region. Part of the TYPSS is work on the development of National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDSs)
14. At national level countries are developing National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) which help countries meet national and international commitments with respect to statistics. SPARS developed under the GS should be fully integrated into the NSDS but will further elaborate on the statistical system in regards to agricultural and rural statistics.
15. Any Pacific strategy on agriculture and fishery statistics should i) integrate the lessons from the NSDS and SPARS at national level and ii) act as a subset of the RAP and TYPSS for the Pacific region on agriculture and fisheries statistics.

4.4 Harmonised and standardised statistics including the sharing of tools, templates and technology

16. Ongoing discussions throughout the workshop raised the need for more harmonized collection and dissemination of agriculture and fisheries statistics
17. Statistics become more meaningful if they can be compared in regular time intervals. Delegates discussed how the regional dimension of the event was an important advantage to encourage knowledge and data sharing across countries as well as regionally and globally
18. Discussed the importance of fostering improved coordination and collaboration between ministries and agencies involved in agriculture and fisheries statistics. Typically different agencies within each country collect different data. Working more closely together can avoid duplication and ensure more strategic planning and targeted collections.
19. There is a need to continue to improve the adaptation and adoption of standard tools and methodologies used for agriculture and fisheries statistics.
20. Discussed ways to continue to develop and share information technology (IT) ideas (i.e. CAPI and POPGIS) and resources (sharing of tablets) being developed to assist Pacific Island countries with their census and surveying approaches. Benefits and disadvantages of technology included drones may be limited to where they can fly given privacy issues while computer assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) is costly.

4.5 Capacity development

21. Significant discussions through the week about the need, and associated challenges, to build the capacity of countries to better collect agriculture and fisheries statistics
22. Discussed a need to continue to develop and strengthen capacity development programs, including South-South (or intra Pacific) knowledge sharing and collaborations (recognizing there are already many collaborative efforts in existence with extension to agriculture and fishery statistics needs)
23. Capacity development approaches are to be multifaceted with some focusing on data analysis and summarization, others on dissemination and communication, as well as improving the capacity of national stakeholders to use statistics in strategic planning, policy and other development activities.
24. Discussions about the need to build on existing systems and capacity with a focus on sustainability. This is the approach of the Global Strategy (GS) whereas in the past FAO had a more ad hoc approach to developing statistical infrastructure in the Pacific that did not result in any legacy to the country involved. Now its focus is on long term sustainability
25. Discussed the need to defer to an international consultant rather than defer to an international consultant (has to defer on an ad hoc basis for specific technical inputs)
26. Collaboration across ministries and agencies within each country is important to sustain existing capacity strengths, and to strategically plan to overcome weaknesses.

4.6 Challenges and sharing knowledge of data collection in the Pacific

27. Conducting an agriculture census is a complicated process and good preparation is needed. FAO recommends 18 months to prepare (two years including initial planning and approval time). Using the example of Tonga, the number one challenge is preparation time as it is not a simple collection process but requires the development of many manuals, forms, training, maps, plans, and other factors. It is also the issue of remoteness, with limited or no internet access at many locations, and limited transport to remote islands.
28. Discussed the complicated aspects of fisheries statistics and how there is no single instrument that can collect all the relevant fisheries data. Need a variety of approaches to address the three areas for fisheries statistics: industrial, artisanal, and inshore fisheries
29. Discussed inshore fishing and how it is the least regulated and least understood fisheries but the most important for food security and livelihoods in the Pacific. For this reason, fisheries statistics and data collection should address social and economic aspects.
30. Several discussions about the pros and cons of production data collection. Issues raised included: how consideration should be given to collecting production surveys rather than relying on less regular census data; how units of measure vary (of produce versus kg) and that many households have subsistence and/or shared farming so there is often double counting and other associated issues.

5.0 SUMMARY OF PRESENTATIONS

A summary of presentations provided at a four-day workshop follows. For more details, refer to Appendix 6.3.

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5.1 Workshop Day One

WELCOMING REMARKS BY SEN Cokanasiga, Deputy Director of the SPC Land Resources Division(LRD)

SESSION: OPENING REMARKS

OPENING REMARKS BY FAO On behalf of Gavin WallFAO Subregional Coordinator for the Pacific delivered by Mukesh Srivastava, Senior Statistician, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

SUMMARY

The Global Strategy (GS) is the main purpose of this meeting is to inform countries in this region of the developments at the global and regional levels, and consider adapting them to the needs of this region for implementation through a Strategic Plan that is well harmonized with other strategies such as the Ten Year Pacific

The Global Strategy (GS) is a ground breaking effort to improve agricultural, rural and fishery statistics systems, with three countries in the Pacific subregion selected for support in the GS Regional Action Plan (RAP): Samoa (2013), Fiji (2014), and Papua New Guinea (2015). Srivastava explained the GS Regional Action Plan funding gap as support is available only until 2017 so there will be a need for additional country efforts to achieve the GS goals.

The GS links to the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that need main mandate is to combat hunger and malnutrition, and monitor progress thus the FAO focus on other SDGs also

It is a historical opportunity to help countries develop sustainable statistical systems which will produce accurate and reliable agricultural and rural comparable over time and across countries for use by decision makers. However, a necessary condition for the Strategy to succeed is the political will and

SESSION GUEST SPEAKER

HONOURED SPEAKER: EU Head of Delegation Ambassador, Andrew Jacobs

SUMMARY

Addressing the audience during the workshop opening, the Head of the European Union Delegation for the Pacific, H.E. Ambassador Andrew Jacobs said that strengthening agriculture statistics in this region is challenging, given the limited resources and the informal nature of agriculture. However, I believe this workshop has the potential to make a difference by bringing together representatives from both agriculture ministries, fisheries ministries and statistics offices, which often work in isolation. Strengthening cooperation between both will

be a key to the development of reliable statistics and development in the region, more generally."

Ambassador Jacobs explained how the European Union (EU) is currently preparing cooperation programmes up to the year 2020, via funding from the European Development Fund (EDF), and in the Pacific agriculture and fisheries will remain key sectors for EU support. In 2016 EU will launch new rural development programmes in Vanuatu (Euro \$25m), Solomon Islands (Euro \$10m) and Fiji (Euro \$20m). Additionally, Euro \$35m support for the sustainable management of oceanic and coastal natural resources project starts next year led by the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA).

dedicated to their development. According to the 2015 annual report of the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century, only approximately 24% of Official Development Assistance in 2013 was allocated to supporting Statistics. Reliably comparable and harmonised statistics are important for this regional workshop of particular importance.

SESSION: FORMAL OPENING

FORMAL OPENING: The Honourable Minister for Agriculture, Government of Fiji, Inia Seruiratu

SUMMARY

The Honourable Minister of Agriculture, Fiji Government, Inia Seruiratu welcomed local and overseas guests to the workshop. The Minister said he is interested in the use of statistics and data within the agriculture sector and look forward to hearing our combined recommendations from this meeting on how best to develop a regional plan for our approach to statistics. The effective use of data will be critical in meeting the objectives in our new Fiji Strategic Plan for Agriculture and Rural Statistics, along with other activities including staff training. The FAO and PAPP provided support for the Agenda, and are helping Fiji to develop an implementation plan plus also its own Strategic Plan for Agriculture and Rural Statistics, along with other activities including staff training.

However, given that nearly three quarters (73%) of the Pacific population lives in rural areas and in Fiji the sugar industry alone supports the livelihoods of 200,000 people. How can we transform agriculture to be profitable, sustainable and resilient?

Statistics are not useful unless they are used by the key stakeholders in our countries. Statistics must therefore be aligned with national priorities and emphasis placed on making the insights they reveal accessible to specialist audiences. Secondly, there are relatively few fora within the Pacific which bring together representatives from the Statistics Offices and their colleagues in the Ministries of Agriculture and Fisheries. I would urge all participants at this workshop to use the opportunity to network, collaborate and strengthen their partnerships.

SESSION: GROUP ACTIVITY

GROUP ACTIVITY: Each delegate introduced themselves.

(Refer to Appendix 4 Participant List for details.)

SESSION: PANEL OF SPEAKERS

PANEL FACILITATOR: Chair of the PAPP Steering Committee, Mr Patrick Arioka

SESSION 1: STATISTICS FOR POLICY MAKING ON AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL SECTORS IN PACIFIC COUNTRIES

PRESENTATION: Linking Agriculture and Fisheries Statistics with Policy, Vili PAPA Team Leader, SPC

SUMMARY

There is a shortage of funding for the agricultural sector especially for statistics. Pacific countries allocate less than 5% of their national budgets to the agriculture sector. The challenge is to make good use of the funds given via the use of statistics to drive investments. The two key messages are availability and quality of agricultural statistics is a key challenge and how decisions about investment efforts to foster agricultural growth need to be based on sound information.

Based on an

national agriculture sector plans included data from evidence to inform policy (based on data from Agriculture Censuses, Trade data, HIES and other sources).

In addition to the need for more data, are the challenges of ensuring data is relevant, and that it is understood and used by policy makers and specialist audiences. There is also

with the data and knowledge they need to develop evidence based policy national finance budgets.

SESSION 1: STATISTICS FOR POLICY MAKING ON AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL SECTORS IN PACIFIC COUNTRIES

Discussion led by Mukesh Srivastava on data for monitoring the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals)

SUMMARY

The new SDGs have 17 goals with about 169 indicators and many indicators (approx. 350). They will also have a focus on monitoring from the outset, more so than their predecessors the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Monitoring framework is expected to be finalised by March 2016.

This means central to SDGs planning process are discussions on how prepared and able are statisticians to meet the requirements of monitoring progress of the SDGs. Messages from the SDGs meeting in Bangkok are that high standards for data are required. High income country like Japan estimating it can only meet 60% of the data requirements. Most developed countries may be likely to only meet 25%. Given the high demands and limited capacity of National Statistical Offices (NSOs) nations will need to focus on

partnerships between national statistics bodies and sectoral officials at non-official sources, ie private sector, NGOs civil societies, and how can best source information and data for SDGs monitoring. Disaggregation of data is also an emphasis for the SDGs, ie gender, geography, social groups, etc.

SESSION: GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL STATISTICS

Allan Nicholls, An overview of the Global Strategy for Agricultural and Rural Statistics and the Regional Action Plan

SUMMARY

The Global Strategy for Agricultural and Rural Statistics and its associated Regional Action Plan (RAP) is a huge undertaking, but needs to be as there has been an increase in data needs but a decline over time in capacity and funds. Samoa and Fiji are engaged countries from the Pacific. The GS has three pillars to establish a minimum set of core data that countries will disseminate on a regular basis, integrate agriculture into National Statistical Systems (NSS) to foster the sustainability of agricultural statistical systems, and governance and statistical capacity building.

The GS Regional Action Plan Asia Pacific (RAP) is based largely on the GS Country Assessment Questionnaire from 2011. It is hoped the GS Strategic Plan for Agricultural and Rural Statistics (SPARS) becomes the building block for NSDS, as this creates a sustainable and long term plan to develop national plans in countries. Most important is to ensure agriculture is included in SPARS to raise its profile thus its likelihood to get more funding over time.

SESSION 2: GLOBAL STRATEGY TO IMPROVE AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL STATISTICS

PRESENTATION: Carola Fabi, FAO Rome, TA and Training Coordinator, Global Strategy

SUMMARY

The idea of the GS RAP is to seek what is available (country practices, methodologies, etc) and make the best use of scarce resources. Initially the results for GS have been on research but now, at the point of the GS that runs to 2007, we have the development of training materials, capacity development and technical assistance.

Research is at its maximum now, and will reduce, while technical assistance is now increasing along with the training component that builds on available methods and materials.

Research is running on 15 themes (10 themes are underway) and 25 topics. Major results (critical mass of reports coming) www.inlinesars.org/publications are: Technical Reports (6 technical reports published, 8 additional reports for end 2015), Guidelines (GL) and Handbooks (3 published, 4 additional publications by the end 2015), 3 guidelines produced under the AMIS project, 3 papers in 2015 published about Administrative data, Post-Harvest Losses, Crop Statistics. Publications planned for 2016 including 3 Technical Reports, Guidelines, A knowledge repository by the end 2016. Next challenge will be to ensure linkages between the completed research topics, and up-date research outputs to make them living documents.

SESSION: TYPSS

PRESENTATION: Key features of TYPSS and agricultural statistics, Simil Johnson, Chair of TYPSS (Ten Year Pacific Statistics Strategy) Action Plan

SUMMARY

The Ten Year Pacific Statistics Strategy (TYPSS) Action Plan 2010-2020 is a regional strategy for statistics. Its role is to coordinate and make sure there are harmonised systems that everyone should be using across the region, so that across Pacific islands are

It was explained that through TYPSS it is important we bring sectors together, and help countries with the development of their NSDS, in particular to collaborate with SPC and FAO. Assistance has included responding to requests for technical assistance from various National Statistical Offices (NSOs) in the Region.

As chair of TYPSS, Mr Johnson said whether we have to take this to another level when we

SESSION 3: STRATEGIC PLANNING FOR AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL STATISTICS (SPARS)

Guidelines to SPARS, Carola Fabi, FAO **TA and Training Coordinator - Global Strategy**

SUMMARY

Delegates were provided with the details about the approach to Strategic Plan for Agricultural and Rural Statistics (SPARS) that countries to establish policy priorities; to identify data needs, gaps, deficiencies, duplications and inconsistencies; to define future short and long term statistical programs and interventions that can be used as a building block in the NSDS.

An overview of SPARS process phases was provided, from launch (including preparation) to assessment and planning. Some essentials for a SPARS include: mainstreamed into the NSDS national process (if any); backed by political support, nationally led and owned; partially funded by governments for its implementation; covering the whole agricultural and rural sector; and taking into account what is in place and international commitments. A road map is needed to guide the development of the SPARS strategic plan must include a logical frame for results based management and Core Budget.

SESSION 3 (continued): STRATEGIC PLANNING FOR AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL STATISTICS (SPARS) Overview of Global Strategy work in Pacific Countries and experience in other Asian Countries

Allan Nicholls, Regional Coordinator of the Global Strategy in Pacific Region

SUMMARY

FAO provided further insights on the Global Strategy and its implementation in Asia Pacific targeting 20 countries selected based on the 2011 Country Capacity Assessment questionnaire sent to 51 countries of which only 50% of Pacific countries responded (75% overall in Asia Pacific). Each of the selected 20 countries received Technical Assistance on specific activities along with the Country Assessment (IdCA), short Country Proposal paper, and development of a roadmap for SPARS development as part of short-term strategic plan.

Progress in Pacific Countries includes: Samoa where the IdCA and Country Proposal paper were endorsed by government in November 2014, NSDS exists and SPARS is in the development stage; Fiji where the IdCA and Country Proposal paper were recently revised,

NSDS does not yet exist and the SPARS is in the development stage; and finally PNG where GS just completed its first mission.

General findings at the country level indicate coordination is not always good between an NSO and Ministries or within a Ministry and consultants. The GS consultative process is working to improve this situation. Also there is a lack of qualified statistical staff and the GS process is helping to identify specific training needs, though this issue is compounded by insufficient budgets with suggested GS approaches including more coordination of data collection activities, the adoption of more efficient collection methodologies, and rationalization of scarce skilled resources. In conclusion, the involvement of all stakeholders is key especially donors (better the planning then the more attractive to donors) with flexibility in the process.

SESSION 3 (continued): STRATEGIC PLANNING FOR AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL STATISTICS
Rationale for a Pacific Strategy for Agriculture and Fisheries Statistics
Mukesh Srivastava, Senior Statistician, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

SUMMARY

Plans, such as its NSDS. Better coordination creates efficiencies, improves planning and opportunities to seek assistance, and most importantly results in getting a champion (ie national minister).

TYPSS provides an inspirational approach, maybe does not provide the region with all the statistics required and so perhaps there is a need for an action plan such as a long term plan of 5 to 10 years, that should be well harmonized with the TYPSS and the Global Strategy (and taking advantage of its research outputs). This kind of plan can work on the basis of a common minimum plan across all countries, where by one TA is replaced with FAO supporting multicountry tools, standards of questionnaires, common training materials, document and information sharing via south-south collaboration, etc.

5.2 Workshop Day Two

SESSION 4: ASSESSING COUNTRY CAPACITY TO PRODUCE AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL STATISTICS (INCLUDING FISHERIES)

Capacity assessment framework for the Global Strategy and the FAO 2011 baseline survey, Mukesh Srivastava, Senior Statistician

SUMMARY:

For the FAO 2011 baseline survey Capacity Assessment Questionnaire for agricultural and rural statistics there were 4 dimensions (and 23 elements within these 4 dimensions) institutional infrastructure; resources financial and human; statistical methods and practices; and availability of statistical information. The speaker also discussed in detail the indicators for the four dimensions and 23 elements, and gave examples to be asked (refer to the presentation).

Based on this analysis of the questionnaire responses received from 13 countries in the Pacific subregion (half of FAO and ESCAP member countries in the Pacific), the FAO 2011 Baseline survey found that the subregion produce less than a quarter of the

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Lessons learned for FAO from the process for the Pacific include the need to simplify the questionnaire and support with guidelines and increased FAO assistance, as well as communicate more clearly to countries that this is a measure of capacity so reporting

precise measures so when you are applying these questions you need to be honest as that will be more useful as tool for FAO to see the weaknesses and strengths and then make a country about 2 hours to complete, 5 hours to compile the indicators.

SESSION 4: ASSESSING COUNTRY CAPACITY TO PRODUCE AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL STATISTICS (INCLUDING FISHERIES)

Anthony Burgard, FAO h @

SUMMARY

each questions and highlighting that even if a country does not have an answer, to still provide a response explaining why it cannot answer (that information is of significant for a capacity assessment).

The main goal of the GS is to build sustainable capacity of the statistical systems to meet the requirements of data for monitoring developments. For the purpose of monitoring the impact of work done under GS, and well as for designing appropriate international framework for assessing and monitoring capacity has been developed including the standard questionnaire.

SESSION 5: AGRICULTURAL CENSUS AS THE MAIN PILLAR OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

New features of the FAO World Programme of Census of Agriculture (WCA) 2020 (presented on behalf of Castano Jairo, FAO)
Main features and changes of the WCA 2020

SUMMARY

In preparation for the WCA 2020 the FAO extensive consultations over 2013-14 with census stakeholders (countries in the regions, FAO divisions and DOs, the International Advisory Group on FAO Statistics (IAGFS) about the implementation of the WCA 2010 and other experiences and inputs.

Beginning with 1950, the FAO Programme for the Census of Agriculture (WCA) has been helping countries to carry out their national agricultural census at least once every decade using standard international concepts, definitions and methodology. The programme assists countries by providing guidelines to generate internationally comparable figures on variable defining structure of agriculture, such as number and area of farms by size, number of livestock by type and age/sex classification, land tenure and land use, crops grown and agricultural inputs. FAO encourages countries to develop their programmes of censuses and surveys, keeping in view their priorities, practices and resource availability within the

framework of a modular approach advocated in WCA 2010. Details: <http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess/en/>

WCA 2020 will have close linkages to the Global Strategy. Other aspects include the introduction of two new themes: 7 Environment/GHG emissions the theme has extended the items on sustainable agriculture. Also there will be y IT in data @ u collection, processing and dissemination.

SESSION 5 (continued): AGRICULTURAL CENSUS AS THE MAIN PILLAR OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
FAO World Programme of Census of Agriculture (WCA) 2020
Strategy and the Planning of an Agricultural Census
(Chapter 2 of WCA 2020) Anthony Burgard, FAO Consultant

SUMMARY

FAO consultant, Anthony Burgard, provided additional background context to the WCA 2020 and explained the strong linkages it has with the GS. In terms of general context, the overall quality and availability of agricultural statistics observed by FAO, compounded by the fact that many countries are not adequately including agriculture statistics (including Agricultural census) in the national strategies for the development of statistics (NSDS). There is also a need for reliable and timely statistical data with emerging needs pointing to data on climate change, environment, land and water use; and data on rural poverty

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three pillars: minimum set of core data of the GS (first pillar); integration of agricultural statistics into the national statistical system (second pillar); and capacity building exercise (third pillar). In turn, the GS contributes to census by providing operational aspects and research documents including a Master sample frame; integrated census and surveys programme (AGRIS); documentation and software on CAPI and the use of remote sensing; elaboration of SPARS (AC one of the pillars of the agricultural survey programme);

The WCA 2020 programme makes cross references to relevant parts of the Global strategy, including referring the reader to the disseminated publications of the Global Strategy

SESSION 5: AGRICULTURAL CENSUS AS THE MAIN PILLAR OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

National Project Coordinator (NPC) - 2015 Tonga National Agricultural Census

SUMMARY

Tonga has just completed its 2015 National Agricultural Census and is about to analyse the results. It conducted an agriculture census in 1985, 2001 then 2015, so there are big gaps that the government would like to see reduced. Ideally it wants to have one census every 10 years to generate more reliable data. Mr Halafihi explained it is important to Tonga to know that the residents of the country have enough food as food security is very important. The third agriculture census for Tonga was conducted from with assistance FAO.

Coordinating a census is a complicated exercise, especially compared with a survey that can be quick and much simpler. Need a timeline, supervisors (including recruitment processes and

training manuals and support), spreadsheet of crops and their codes in English and Tongan names, down to details such as types of fishing ie reef gleaning, hand fishing, etc; summary forms to summarise census responses; village forms also created as most villages have a town officer who knows the economic information of the village. And even after using

actual areas of the plantations.

Many challenges such as allowing sufficient preparation time (FAO recommends 2 years planning and implementation time); getting the right people and providing the right training; remoteness of some geographic locations (ie Tonga has two remote islands, one has flight only every fortnight and a grass runway which disallows landing in rain), and was postponed.

SESSION 5: AGRICULTURAL CENSUS AS THE MAIN AR OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) Integrated Agriculture Census

SUMMARY

FSM last Agricultural Census was in 1969 and since 2012 been trying to have another, and currently in process of finalizing plans to have a census next year but needs further funds to enable this process. FAO committed US\$200,000; SPC committed US\$150,000; Congress committed US\$50,000 but current estimated funding gap of \$9.8 million would prevent implementation of a full census but would allow a 15% sample. The funds are available for an Agricultural Survey (Plan B) but stakeholders have requested be allocated for identification of additional funds for a Census (Plan A).

FSM is keen for an agriculture census to provide baseline data on the structure of agriculture, especially for smaller farmers/fisheries makers with minimum sector of data, for evidence-based policy development and project monitoring and evaluation purposes; benchmarks to improve current crop and livestock statistics (GDP, etc) and to provide sampling frames for follow-up agricultural sample surveys; and 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.

SESSION 6: RECENT GLOBAL AND REGIONAL ADVANCEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES STATISTICS

Recent Developments on Agriculture Integrated Surveys (AGRIS), FAO, and Training Coordinator for the FAO Global Strategy on behalf of **François Fonteneau, Program Coordinator, FAO Statistics Division**

SUMMARY

AGRIS collects 65% of the Minimum Set of Core Data (MSCD) for the Global Strategy and makes a large contribution to SDGs monitoring, but importantly it can be used as a cheaper and faster way countries to collect statistical data on the agricultural sector. AGRIS, being a 1-year integrated survey program, lays the foundations for the creation of an efficient agricultural statistical system. It complements the Agricultural Census.

SESSION 6: RECENT GLOBAL AND REGIONAL ADVANCEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES STATISTICS

Collecting fishery data through agricultural census, Mukesh Srivastava, Senior Statistician FAO

SUMMARY

The presentation provided a broad overview about collecting fishery data through agricultural census, with fishing activity divided into the broad categories of subsistence fishing; semi industrial and artisanal or small scale fisheries. This category in particular highlights fisheries has environmental and social indicators.

together with the FAO Fisheries Division.

SESSION 6: RECENT GLOBAL AND REGIONAL ADVANCEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES STATISTICS

Fisheries data collection in the Pacific

Michael Sharp, Economic Adviser (Household Surveys), Statistics for Development Program -Secretariat of the Pacific Community

SUMMARY

there being three categories of fisheries in the Pacific: Industrial, artisanal and inshore. Some trends raised for fisheries include: the dramatic increase in volumes since per seine introduced in 1980; in Tuvalu its GDP is 70% from tuna fishing license; the SPC tagging programme is comprehensive with about 500,000 fish tagged to monitor over fishing and other trends.

For industrial fisheries monitoring there is comprehensive scientific monitoring (economic price monitoring but limited financial monitoring) with 100% observer coverage of purse seine (independent observer coverage/person on every boat so very comprehensive) plus 5% (target) observer coverage of longline, full log sheet coverage (in theory should have 100% of longline log sheets excluding smaller vessels), and other monitoring.

Artisanal tuna fisheries has ongoing monitoring in some countries without coverage challenges and other project based monitoring, such as Fish aggregating device (FAD) monitoring. The main issue with monitoring artisanal vessels are not based in rural or urban areas so cannot glean 100% logsheet data to monitor vessels.

Inshore fisheries monitoring is ad hoc and with low coverage. There are many complexities of inshore fisheries: many species of fish, coral, invertebrates, etc so monitoring them takes a very specific approach and not a one size fits all model. However, perhaps least understand but one that Pacific communities rely most upon, ie subsistence fishing.

One thing missing from regional fishing monitoring is the socio economic aspects and those of census for agriculture and HEIS can really add a lot to the fishing monitoring that is agriculture, fisheries and statistics (people) and I encourage us to collaborate

SESSION: TECHNOLOGY

Use of Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing in the Pacific: CAPi and Mobile
Pierre Wong SPC

SUMMARY

Tablet data collection modes, including the benefits and disadvantages, based on the current pilot, such as technology based interviews taking more resources but still offering considerable time and potential cost savings long term, but that GPS is as good as manual systems (though results can improve with user training). Some features of the pilot include the hardware (\$350 for the Samsung Galaxy Tab 4) as well as the design, including 11 selected EA (Enumeration Area), 365 households, and Parallel as silent observers

Experiences and results found tablets are currently best deployed for limited areas for simple and complex studies; that use is simple and enumerator errors are reduced; screens can be difficult to read in the sunlight (unexpected issue); development time takes longer than traditional methods and needs much longer for testing and deployment. Select the right collection mode, CAPI or tablet.

SESSION 6: RECENT GLOBAL AND REGIONAL ADVANCEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Dissemination of Statistics: POPGIS 2.0, Pierre Wong SPC

SUMMARY

POPGis is a mapping tool to produce and customize maps that can be configured to your liking, ie if have fisheries information then can upload it into this interactive system. Six countries have their POPGIS2 released (Solomon Islands, Fiji, Tuvalu, FSM, Kiribati, Vanuatu) and soon also Tonga and Cook Islands (scheduled November 2015):
<http://www.spc.int/pogpgis2>

Users can download maps from Google maps or Bing maps as a background layer to the data, which is a powerful and useful feature now incorporated into POPGIS. Also can pinpoint households or a whole nation, province or country depending on needs or confidentiality restrictions. There are visual indicators, and can use colour code or symbols or pie charts, crop and place them all on one page. Can also add geographic layers and datasets for more complex analysis with desktop GIS, plus can control security access to certain indicators or geographical levels (certain people can be nominated various levels of access).

5.3 Workshop Day Three

SESSION GLOBAL AND REGIONAL ADVANCEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Use of SHIES for agricultural and fisheries statistics, Anna Fink, SPC Agricultural Statistician

SUMMARY

Delegates were provided information about agriculture modules that can be integrated into SHIES. SHIES provides a standardised questionnaire, classifications, data processing system, and field work. It is aimed at achieving greater harmonisation of data systems and classifications, and

comparable national statistics and indicators. For example, Module 1 is demographic (individuals, diary module) and Module 4 household and individual income (agriculture module). Modules were developed through ongoing technical working groups to revise and update them, and used in Solomon Islands (2012/13); Nauru (2013); FSM (2013/14); Palau (2014) and is planned for: Tokelau (2015/16), Tonga (2015/16), Niue, Cook Islands and Tuvalu.

Discuss how collecting agriculture and fisheries data through HIES is never as good as an agriculture census, but it does offer many advantages including a consistently collected basic data set of information. Collecting agricultural and fisheries data is one of the most methodological and interpretative challenges but it is also a rich source of data which is hard to get through other means particularly for countries which do not conduct agriculture or fishery household surveys.

Strengths and weaknesses were discussed. Strengths include the approach of being cost-effective for countries which cannot conduct a separate Agriculture Census; it is conducted over a 1-2 day period, smooth and captures valuable subsistence production. There is also the issue of non

census can provide significant detail on this but as an inserted module in the HIES (to be kept simple). Other weaknesses include income received and expenditure by commercial entities and public entities (e.g. schools, hospitals) are not captured, though this is less important for many Pacific countries. The sample of the survey is limited as the agriculture module will only be completed by households who nominate themselves as being involved in agriculture, e.g. perhaps 6 in 10 (whereas a specific agricultural census would be targeted to 10 out of 10).

SESSION 6 GLOBAL AND REGIONAL ADVANCEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Population census for agricultural and fisheries statistics, Michael Sharp, Economic Adviser (household surveys) Statistics for Development Division, SPC

SUMMARY

A regionally standardised questionnaire has been developed for the 2020 round of Population and Housing Census that includes a core and supplementary agricultural module (including fisheries, aquaculture, forestry and handicrafts). The speaker discussed a workshop involving agriculture, fisheries and FAO experts as an opportunity to gather feedback on the new questionnaire, which was yesterday circulated along with the first draft of the census module for 2020, with feedback due by the end of the month. There are recommended core questions and recommended supplementary questions (e.g. 4 questions for agriculture, 1 for livestock, 1 for management, 3 for fisheries, 2 for forestry, 2 for hunting, 2 for aquaculture).

The rationale for the inclusion of agriculture in census is to fulfil basic data requirements

of both collection and use of data); agricultural statistics are not integrated in the National Statistical System (e.g. typically there is a lack of coordination between NSO & Min. of Agriculture; lack of coordination can result in duplicated efforts in data collection or conflicting numbers) and emerging data needs (e.g. data for SDGs; environment, etc).

Briefly discussed the history of census that include fisheries, based on a review of about 40 past census with fisheries included, and not one country collected the same information over

two consecutive census and so no chance of time series, 40% asked about fishing activity versus 5% production questions. Thus, good history but need for better consistency.

SESSION 6: GLOBAL AND REGIONAL ADVANCEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES
Evidence-based policymaking in the Pacific: developing targeted food and nutrition policies using Household Income and Expenditure Survey data
Tim Martyn, Policy Officer Food and Agriculture Organisation

SUMMARY

Provided an overview of the importance of gathering and, using HIES, statistical data for evidence-based policymaking for food and nutrition policies, especially for food security and NCDs. Research indicates extra cost is minimal to convert the current-un nutritional diets to become nutritional, with a focus on some of the local super foods such as island cabbage. However, there is work to prepare the data set to include nutrition in HIES.

Key messages from the presentation were that HIES data provides policymakers with an insight into food and nutritional security of households, in order to identify at risk groups; and HIES also identifies which foods contribute most to poor nutrition, and improved nutrition. This enables PICs to design and implement policies which effectively target policy interventions.

Next steps involve FAO working in number of PICs to use HIES to source food and nutritional insights to agriculture and health sector stakeholders, specifically (launching report October 2015); Samoa (launching November 2015); FSM (beginning Nov 2015; aim to launch Jan 2015), and Solomon Islands (beginning Nov 2015; launching Feb 2016).

SESSION 7: LINKAGE BETWEEN NSDS, SPARS, TYPSS NAD Pacific SPARS
NSDS in Asia Pacific: Lessons learnt and opportunities for integration
Alan Nicholls FAO

SUMMARY

A National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) is expected to provide a country with a 5 to 10-year strategy for developing statistical capacity across the entire national statistical system (NSS), to enable countries to build a reliable statistical system that produces the data necessary to design, implement, and monitor national development policies and programmes. It provides a vision for the NSS.

NSDS aims to assist statistical development that in recent times has been a bit disjointed so trust in data can be weak; the use of data in policy and monitoring has been minimal; often donors focus on specific needs rather than long-term strategies. In combination, these factors result in systems that are not integrated or NSDS turns the vicious cycle into a virtuous cycle to ensure a better overall, synchronised system rather than pockets of statistical systems.

An update of the status of NSDS was provided globally, and also in the Pacific, where 4 are being implemented (Samoa recently had a term evaluation of NSDS, Vanuatu, Cook Islands, PNG), while NSDS is being designed for 3 countries (Fiji, Tonga, Solomon Islands) and planned for another 3 (Tokelau (end of 2015), Tuvalu (2016)).

Some of the benefits of the NSDS process in Pacific countries, so far, include how transforming NSS is managed, organized, and coordinated; and strengthened advocacy at the highest policy level as ministries better understand the strategic approach for statistics and their link to development and evidence-based policy. NSDS areas for improvement include the identification of key national indicators in the NSDS; diverse sources of statistics other than surveys and censuses (e.g., administrative data); strengthening of sector and subnational statistical systems (i.e., better integration in the NSDS); and improving resources for NSDS implementation including sector-specific statistical concerns.

SESSION 7: LINKAGE BETWEEN NSDS, SPARS, TYPSS NAD Pacific SPARS
 Integrating Agriculture into National Statistical Systems: Connection between NSDS and SPARS
 Allan Nicholls FAO

SUMMARY

It is best to plan ahead if want to link results of different censuses. Delegates were provided with information about integrating agriculture into National Statistical Systems. Collaboration is important across agencies, firstly across

National Statistical System (NSS), ie with National Statistics Office

If an NSDS is under development that is an ideal time to integrate with SPARS (SPARS is a cornerstone of NSDS if developed in parallel). Alternatively, if there is no NSDS a country can still develop SPARS, but with a future view potentially and easily integrate into a future NSDS. TYPSS offers a similar relationship as NSDS/SPARS, but at a regional level. Mr Nicholls explained exactly what is meant by integration, starting with the integration of agriculture into the NSS whereby agriculture is part of the overall statistics planning and collection processes; there is the use of a master sample frame for agriculture and use of standard concepts, definitions and classifications; an integration of the Population Census and Agriculture Census.

5.4 Workshop Group Activity Day Three and Day Four

Refer to this Workshop Summary Report's section 3.0 'Pacific Plan for agriculture and fisheries statistics' for details of the Group Activity discussions and conclusions, in relation to the proposal to establish a Pacific Strategic Plan for Agricultural and Fisheries Statistics.

SESSION: GROUP ACTIVITY

The Strategic Planning for Agriculture and Fisheries Statistics for Pacific Island Countries workshop addressed the many issues faced by both smaller and larger Pacific Island countries. In particular, delegates discussed the gaps and opportunities for improved agriculture and fisheries statistics in the Pacific, and the proposal to establish a Pacific Strategic Plan for Agricultural and Fisheries Statistics (PSPAF).

Specifically, in the final sessions of the workshop, on Day 4, workshop delegates discussed considerations for the proposed strategy. This group work and plenary discussions focussed on a series of questions in relation to the strategy, which included:

What are some of the critical agriculture, fisheries and data gaps, constraints and challenges in each country?

What are the main objectives and considerations for a regional strategy on agriculture and fisheries statistics?

What key activities should be considered for the strategy? (Refer to Section 3.5)

Next steps for developing a strategic plan for agricultural and fishery statistics? (Refer to Section 3.5)

For more details refer to the following sections of this Workshop Summary Report:

- < Section 3.0 a summary of the outcomes and actions resulting from the group discussions including the formation of the Technical Working Group (TWG).
- < Appendix 6.4 Group Discussions New Strategy Chapter for a one page summary of discussions, in relation to each of the questions
- < Appendix 6.5 # of activities and discussions held on Days Three and Four

6.0 APPENDICES

6.1 Agendas

6.2 Participant Lists

6.3 Complete Presentations

(Refer to separate appendix)

6.4 Group Discussions New Strategy Challenges and Constraints

6.1 Agenda



Workshop on
Strategic Planning for Agricultural and Fisheries Statistics for the Pacific Island
Countries
5-8 October 2015, Nadi, Fiji
Agenda and Session Plan

Day 1: Monday 5th October 2015	
08:30-09:00	Registration
09:00-10:00	Opening session Chair: Deputy Director of the Land Resources Division, Okanasisiga Opening remarks: FAO Subregional Coordinator for the Pacific Wall Formal opening: Honourable Minister for Agriculture, Fiji, Inia Seruiratu Honoured speaker: EU Head of Delegation Ambassador, Andrew Jacobs
10:00-10:30	Tea break/Group photo
10:30-12:30	Chair: Chair of the PAPP Programme Steering Committee, Patrick Ariani Session 1: Statistics for policy making on agricultural and rural sector in Pacific Countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◁ Pacific context and demand from agricultural policy for statistics (Caniogo, SPC) ◁ Key features of TYPSS and agricultural statistics (Simil Johnstone, TYPSS PSC) ◁ Discussion (Led by Mukesh Srivastava on data for monitoring) <p><i>This session will provide the context and rationale for work on agricultural and fisheries statistics in the Pacific by looking at emerging data demands, existing plans and projects.</i></p>
12:30-13:30	Lunch break
13:30-14:30	Session 2: Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◁ An overview of the Global Strategy for Agricultural and Rural Statistics and the Regional Action Plan (Allan Nicholls, FAO) ◁ Global Strategy research outputs and new methodologies (Caniogo, FAO, Rome) ◁ Discussion <p><i>This session will inform the participants about the context, need and implementation of the Global Strategy in addition to how it is implemented at country level. Research agenda to meet the need for new methodologies will also be presented. Feedback from participants on whether current research meets needs will be welcome.</i></p>
14:30-15:00	Session 3: Strategic Planning for Agricultural and Rural Statistics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◁ Guidelines on SPARS (Carola Fabi, FAO, Rome)
15:00-15:30	Tea break
15:30-17:00	Session 3 (continued): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◁ Overview of work in Pacific Countries and experience in other Pacific countries (Allan Nicholls, FAO) ◁ The rationale for a Pacific Strategy for Agriculture and Fisheries Statistics (Mukesh Srivastava, FAO) ◁ Discussion (Led by Anna Seru, SPC) <p><i>The session will present the global guidelines on preparing SPARS, and how they have been adapted to specific needs of selected Pacific countries.</i></p>

	<p>will focus on the need for adaptation of these guidelines to Pacific fisheries. This session will also introduce the rationale for a Pacific Strategic Plan on Agriculture and Fisheries Statistics.</p>
<p>6pm-8pm Welcome Cocktail</p>	
<p>Day 2: Tuesday 6th October 2015</p>	
09:00-10:30	<p>Session 4: Assessing country capacity to produce agricultural and rural (including fisheries) statistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◁ Capacity assessment framework for the Global Strategy and the FAO 2011 baseline survey (Mukesh Srivastava, FAO) ◁ Experience of capacity assessment in FSM (FSM) ◁ Clarification on completing abridged census assessment questionnaires (FAO) ◁ Discussion <p><i>The main goal of the GS is to build sustainable capacity of the statistics services to meet the requirements of data for monitoring developments. For the purpose of monitoring the impact of work done under the GS, a global framework for assessing and monitoring capacity has been developed. The framework implemented through the GS questionnaire results in a set of indicators on various dimensions of capacity to produce agricultural and rural statistics, which can be used across countries and over time. The session will present this framework to participating countries and clarify any doubt towards implementation of these indicators in their countries.</i></p>
10:30-11:00	<p>Teabreak</p>
11:00-12:30	<p>Session 5: Agricultural census as the main pillar of agricultural statistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◁ New features of the FAO World Programme of Census of Agriculture 2020 (Jairo, Castano, FAO) ◁ The WCA 2020 and the Global Strategy (FAO) ◁ An example of Integrated Crop, Livestock, Fish and Handicraft Census (Uganda) ◁ Agriculture Census in FSM (FSM) ◁ Discussion <p><i>An agricultural census occupies a strategic place in the statistical system and provides an opportunity to update the agricultural system. The successful WCA programmes have provided guidance to countries to develop a national agricultural census as per the Global Strategy. The session will present the key features of the WCA 2020 and some good practices which could be adopted during the next decade. The session will also provide an occasion for countries to share their plans for agricultural censuses and clarify technical issues related to the implementation of the WCA 2020.</i></p>
12:30-13:30	<p>Lunch break</p>
13:30-15:00	<p>Session 6: Recent global and regional advancements in agriculture and fisheries statistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◁ Recent developments on Agriculture Integrated Surveys (AGIS) (Carola Fabi, FAO) ◁ Collecting fishery data through agricultural census (Mukesh Srivastava, FAO) ◁ Fishery data collection in the Pacific (Michael Sharp, SPC) ◁ Use of Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing in Pacific (Pierre Wong, SPC) ◁ Discussion (Led by Carola Fabi, FAO)
15:00-15:30	<p>Tea break</p>
15:30-17:00	<p>Session 6 (continued) :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◁ Dissemination of statistics/POPGis (Pierre Wong, SPC) ◁ Use of household income and expenditure surveys (HIES) for agriculture and fisheries statistics (Anna Fink, SPC) ◁ Population census for agricultural and fisheries statistics (M...

	<p>Sharp, SPC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> < HIES for food security analysis (Tim Martyn, FAO) < Discussion
	<p><i>This session will highlight some of the recent work conducted under related to increasing the collection of agricultural and fisheries statistics which could form a core element of a Pacific strategy on Agricultural Statistics.</i></p>
<p>Day 3: Wednesday 7th October 2015</p>	
09:00 10:30	<p>Session 7: Linkage between NSDS, SPARS, TYPSS, and SPARS Pacific</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> < Integrating agriculture into National Statistical Systems: Connections between NSDS and SPARS (Allan Nicholls, FAO) < Work of PARIS 21 for developing NSDS in Pacific countries (TBC) < Pacific country experience in development of NSDS (TBC) < Discussion
	<p><i>Discussion will focus on the importance of linking existing national and level strategies on statistics in preparation for group work on the development of a regional strategy.</i></p>
10:30 11:00	Tea break
11:00 12:30	<p>Session 8: Group work on Agriculture and Fishery Statistics Strategy. The participants will be assigned groups and asked to prepare presentations on the following questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Critical data gaps, constraints and challenges 2. Main objective of a regional strategy 3. Key activities for a regional strategy 4. Main steps for development of a regional strategy
12:30 13:30	Lunch break
13:30 15:00	Session 8 (continued)
15:00 15:30	Tea break
15:30 17:00	<p>Session 9: Roundtable on Pacific regional strategy for agricultural and fisheries statistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> < Presentation of outputs from group work
<p>Day 4: Thursday 8th October</p>	
09:00 10:30	<p>Session 9(continued): Recap and plenary discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> < Discussion on identification of key features of a Pacific Strategy for Agriculture and Fishery Statistics
10:30 11:00	Tea break
11:00 12:30	<p>Session 10: Draft roadmap and key features of a Pacific Strategy for Agriculture and Fisheries Statistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> < Lead presentation from meeting organisers
12:30 13:30	Lunch break
13:30 15:00	<p>Concluding session: Conclusions and commendations and follow-up work.</p>
<p>End of workshop cocktail. Time (TBC)</p>	

6.2 Participant List

First name	Surname	Country Represented	Job title	Organisation
Uatea	Vave	Tuvalu	Senior Agriculture Officer	Ministry of Agriculture
Angus	Amasone	Tuvalu	Statistician	Ministry of Finance & Economic Development
Leon	Hickie	Solomon Is	Principle Fisheries Office, Statistics and Information.	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Solomon Islands
Joseph	Naesol	Solomon Is		
Carolyn	Neamon	RMI	Statistician	EPPSO-National Statistics Office
Sabilio	Dos Santos	Timor Leste	Statistics Officer	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Carlos	Da Costa Lemos	Timor Leste	Planning Officer	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Marlyter	Silbanuz	FSM	Deputy Assistant Secretary	Ministry of Agriculture
Ulusapeti	Tiitii	Samoa	Principal Fisheries Officer	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Silupe	Aiono	Samoa	Policy Research Assistant	Ministry of Agriculture
Amelia	Tungi	FIJI	Statistician	Fiji Bureau of Statistics - Economic Statistics Division
Antonio	Sokomuri	FIJI	Assistant Statistician	Fiji Bureau of Statistics - Economic Statistics Division
Kit	Ronga	PNG	National Consultant	National Stats Office Ministry of Finance
Kap Calo	Andy	Vanuatu	Senior Statistician	Statistics Office
Joseph	Posu	PNG	Fisheries Management Officer	National Fisheries Office
Simil	Johnson	Vanuatu	Head of National Statistics Office	Vanuatu National Statistics Office
Fabi	Carola	FAO Rome	TA and Training Coordinator	FAO HQ Rome
Anthony	Burgard	FAO Bangkok	Consultant on Statistics	FAO-Bangkok
Tiriara	Moaniba	Kiribati	Economic Statistician	Ministry of Finance & Economic Development
Rutiana	Kareba	Kiribati	Senior Agriculture Officer	Agriculture and Livestock Division
Edith	Faola	Samoa	Assistant Chief Executive Officer	Samoa Bureau of Statistics
Patrick	Arioka	Cook Is	Senior Secretary of Agriculture Department of Policy, Ministry of Agriculture	Cook Is. Statistics Office

Allan	Nicholls	FAO Bangkok	Regional Coordinator Global Strategy	FAO Bangkok
Salome	Tupou Taufa	Tonga	Principal Fisheries Officer	Fisheries Department MAFF
Mukesh	Srivastava	FAO- Bangkok	Senior Statistician	FAO Bangkok
Sera	Bose	FIJI	Principal Statistician	Ministry of Agriculture
Michael	Sharp	SPC Noumea	Economic Adviser	SPG Noumea
Kevin	Hosking	Cook Is	Senior Statistics Officer	Cook Is. Statistics Office
Kolianita	Alfred	FIJI	Principal Economic Planning Officer (M&E)	Ministry of Agriculture
Manaia	Halafihi	Tonga	Head of Policy and Planning Ur	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Forestry and Fisheries
Futa	Lolo	Tonga	Technical Officer Grade 2	Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry, Fisheries and Food
Ken	Cokanasiga	SPC	Deputy Director	SPC-LRD
Ramrahka	Detanamo	Nauru	Statistics Officer	Bureau of Statistics
Scherryl	Solang	Palau	Administrative Specialist II	Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Tourism
Tim	Martyn	FAO	FAO Policy Officer	FAO-Samoa
David	Brereton	FAO Australia	FAO Consultant	
Pierre	Wong	SPC Noumea	Programmer data processing specialist	SPG Noumea
Brittany	Hazelman	SPC Suva	Information & Communication Assistant	SPC-Suva
Matthew	Ho	SPC Suva	Economist	SPC-Suva
Anna	Fink	SPC Suva	Agricultural Statistician	SPC-Suva
Anju	Mangal	SPC Suva	Information & Knowledge Management Officer	SPC-Suva
Walter	Wasile	SPC Suva	Publications Assistant	SPC-Suva
LaTanya	Gwilliam	SPC Suva	Project Assistant	SPC-Suva

6.3 Complete Presentations

(Refer to separate Appendix 6 document)

Complete presentations include:

- Overview of daily discussion topics
- Summary presentation and complete presentations

6.4 Group Discussions New Strategy Challenges and Constraints

In the final sessions of the workshop, and in relation to the proposed strategy, workshop delegates discussed key questions, with detailed summaries of issues discussed following.

QUESTION 1: Some of the critical agriculture, fisheries and rural data gaps, constraints and challenges in each country include: need for better collaboration and harmonization across agencies plus also national, regional and global approaches to remote islands or highlands; Human resources in terms of the number of staff as well as technical capacity of staff; Funding; Information Technology (IT) support; Reliability of data -existent record keeping especially from

produce versus specific kilograms).

QUESTION 2: The main objectives and considerations for a regional strategy on agriculture and fisheries statistics would be: need for any regional strategy to be realistic in what it can achieve in the short term, and including decision making; Potential to expand into other areas such as forestry, livestock, environment and climate change. Other plans and strategies such as the SDGs; Have a coordinated approach at all levels from institutions (departments and donors) to coding (common regional tools and classifications); Improve technical resources capacity including Technical Assistance (TA) and training support; Be able to compare agriculture and fisheries statistics between countries in the region.

QUESTION 3: Key activities included in the strategy would be, or consider and consistent data collection methods; Improve data and dissemination systems; Promoting awareness programs about the importance and use of statistics; Enhancing collaboration Regional training and capacity building; Further establish mechanisms to integrate TYPSS and SPARS into countries, as well as coordinated approaches for countries to integrate into H and use AGRIBromotion of new technologies like CAPI.

QUESTION 4: Next steps for developing a strategic plan for agricultural and fishery statistics should include: Nominate a group to draft develop the strategic plan (perhaps consultant involved); Technical Working Group to follow the drafting of this plan and ensure deadlines are met; Implementation component should be included; Promote the plan to ensure the actual use of statistics the involvement of cross-sectoral stakeholders from NSO and agriculture ministries; Circulate the draft to donors, SPC and other stakeholders; level endorsement such as from PIFS; Incorporate objectives of the plan with governments and region #