



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



CAPACITY BUILDING IN AFRICA FOR AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL STATISTICS

STATUS UPDATE

December 2020

This report was prepared by the Statistical Capacity Building Division of the Statistics Department at the African Development Bank. The findings reflect the opinions of the authors and not necessarily those of the African Development Bank or its Board of Directors. Every effort has been made to present reliable information as provided by the countries that participated in the assessments of agriculture statistical capacity in Africa for 2013, 2015, and 2017 reference years, and in the 2019 identification of Technical Assistance priorities.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AFCAS	African Commission on Agricultural Statistics
AfDB	African Development Bank
AgCoP	Agricultural Cost of Production
AGRIS	Agriculture Integrated Survey
AIH	Africa Information Highway
AP of GS	Action Plan of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics
ASCI	Agricultural Statistics Capacity Indicators
AUC	African Union Commission
CA	Country Assessment
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviews
COFOG	Classification of the Functions of Government
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN
FBS	Food Balance Sheets
GDP	Gross Domestic Products
GM	Governance Mechanism
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
GSARS	Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics
HQ	Headquarters
HS	Harmonized System
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
KNBS	Kenyan National Bureau of Statistics
LCA	Light Country Assessment
LTC	Long Term Consultants
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MSCD	Minimum Set of Core Data

MSF	Master Sampling Frame
NAIP	National Agriculture Investment Plan
NASS	National Agricultural Statistics System
NSA	National Statistical Agency
NSDP	National Strategy for the Development Plan
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NSO	National Statistical Office
NSSs	National Statistical Systems
PHL	Post-Harvest Losses
PPIA	Producer Price Indices for Agriculture
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
RMCS	Regional Member Countries
RSTC	Regional Steering Committee
SAS	Statistical Analysis System
SCB	Statistical Capacity Building
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SNA	System of National Accounts
SPARS	Strategic Plan for Agricultural and Rural Statistics
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SROs	Sub-Regional Organizations
STC	Statistical Training Center
SUA/FBS	Supply Utilization Accounts/Food Balance Sheets
TA	Technical Assistance
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNSC	United Nations Statistical Commission
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VA	Value Added
WPI	Wholesale Price Index

FOREWORD

The Statistics Department of the African Development Bank (AfDB) is pleased to present this report of the 3rd Cycle of the Country Assessments on agricultural statistics, titled “*Capacity Building in Africa for Agricultural and Rural Statistics: Status Update*.” It presents the progress of Agricultural Statistics Capacity Indicators (ASCIs) across African countries derived from the three Country Assessment (CA) cycles undertaken for the reference years 2013, 2015, and 2017. As a new addition, in section 5 the report presents for the first time an identification of Technical Assistance (TA) Priorities for different countries, as elucidated in the Technical Needs Survey which was undertaken in close collaboration with Regional Member Countries in 2019.

Agriculture is the backbone of the African economy. It contributes substantially to its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and, as such, is the key to economic growth, increased incomes, improved standards of living, eradication of poverty, and food security. The importance of the agricultural sector in Africa and the challenges it is facing require that its planning, management, and monitoring be based on solid evidence. This requires the continued availability of comprehensive, reliable, up-to-date, and consistent statistical data, which has proved a challenge for most African countries. To address that challenge, a “*Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics*” was developed by the international statistical community and endorsed in February 2010 by the UN Statistical Commission.

It is important to indicate that, after the endorsement of the Global Strategy, the Africa Region was the first to develop an Action Plan titled “*Improving Statistics for Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture, and Rural Development, 2011–2018*”, under the leadership of AfDB. The *Action Plan for Africa* was intended to guide the implementation of the Global Strategy. It focused on three pillars, namely: (i) the establishment of a Minimum Set of Core Data (MSCD) for agriculture, which countries need to produce to meet the current and emerging demands; (ii) the integration of agriculture into National Statistical Systems to link statistical information across the economic, social, and environmental domains, and to meet the requirements of policymakers and other data users; and (iii) building the foundation for the sustainability of the National Agricultural Statistical System (NASS) through good governance and statistical capacity building. The Action Plan was implemented by the African Development Bank (AfDB), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA),

and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) through three main components, namely Technical Assistance (TA), Training, and Research, respectively.

The implementation of the Global Strategy ended in December 2018. However, the AfDB has continued to provide financial and technical support to strengthen statistical governance structures in African countries; improve statistical capacity, and introduce more cost-effective methods for statistical production, reporting and management.

The Country Assessments (CAs) of National Agricultural Statistical Systems are used to assess the progress and capacity development of individual African countries to produce the required agricultural statistics for both national and international users. The CAs are also used in the appraisal of the impact of the Technical Assistance program of the Bank.

When the *Action Plan for Africa* was formulated, the CAs were scheduled to be carried out in three cycles. The first cycle, which was carried out for the 2013 reference year, served as the baseline for the implementation of the Action Plan. The second cycle for the 2015 reference year measured the progress of countries. The third cycle for the 2017 reference year was conducted to measure progress by the end of the implementation period of the Action Plan, while providing updated data on previous reference years. The results have been well encapsulated in this report that compares performance over the reference years 2013, 2015, and 2017¹. In addition, this report provides information on the priority needs for technical assistance for countries, as identified in 2019, to further boost their capacity to produce quality agricultural statistics.

The contents of this report are based on the information provided by African countries that participated in the CAs of the 2013, 2015, and 2017 reference years and the identification of country TA priority needs in 2019. The successful completion of these surveys and the subsequent results are therefore entirely due to the commitment of country teams from the National Statistical Offices and Ministries of Agriculture, as well as a broad cross-section of stakeholders. On behalf of the AfDB, I would

¹ The Agricultural Statistics Capacity Indicators (ASCI) were first published on the Bank's website in 2018.

like to express my profound gratitude to all those involved for the continuous commitment they have shown in contributing to the implementation of the Statistical Capacity Building program of the Bank in general, and for their active participation in the surveys in particular. Their support has helped to make this exercise a huge accomplishment.

My deep appreciation goes also to the Agricultural Statistics Team of the Bank's Statistics Department, who carried out the surveys. Finally, our appreciation also goes to the UK Department for International Development (DfID), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), and the European Union for their financial contributions to the implementation of the activities of the Action Plan.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Lufumpa', with a stylized, flowing script.

Charles Leyeka Lufumpa
Director, Statistics Department
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was prepared under the supervision of Ben Paul Mungyereza, Manager of the Statistical Capacity Building Division of the AfDB, and the overall guidance of Charles Leyeka Lufumpa, Director of the Statistics Department. The Core Team was composed of the following members of the Agricultural Statistics Team of the Statistics Department: Mr. Vincent Ngendakumana (Principal Agriculture Statistician) and Ms. Estella Addiko (Consultant) who prepared the report, and Adam Abdoulaye (Consultant), Richard Harris (Consultant), and Salou Bande (Consultant), who reviewed and provided contributions to the report. Mr. Vincent Ngendakumana coordinated the work of the Core Team. The Editor for this report was Sandra Jones (Consultant), while the Graphic Designer was Nawel Toumi.

The success of the 3rd Cycle of the Country Assessment process and the production of the Agricultural Statistics Capacity Indicators (ASCIs) for the 2013, 2015, and 2017 reference years were mainly due to the work of the agricultural statisticians from the Ministries of Agriculture and National Statistical Offices of 52 participating African countries (excluding Eritrea and the Central African Republic). A set of 10 selected countries provided valuable additional information to explain the enabling factors that contributed to the level of their respective Agricultural Statistics Capacity Indicators (ASCIs); these have been included as boxes in this report. 53 African countries (excluding Mauritius) responded to the questionnaire on the identification of TA priority needs in 2019. The two surveys were carried out by Estella Addiko, under the technical and overall supervision of Vincent Ngendakumana.

In this regard, the AfDB Coordinating Team acknowledges the valuable support of all participating countries in collecting, editing, and reviewing data inputs, which greatly assisted the process of the two surveys. The team also benefited from the practical experiences and best practices shared during the workshops and one-on-one consultations during and after the assessment exercise.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Activities of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics through the implementation of the Action Plan for Africa for improving Statistics for Food Security, Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Statistics (2011-2018) (hereafter referred to as the Action Plan) ended in December 2018. However, the AfDB has continued to contribute to the strengthening of agricultural statistics in African countries by supporting the implementation of Strategic Plans for Agricultural and Rural Statistics (SPARS), and other technical assistance activities.

African countries continue to show improvements in their capacity to produce relevant agricultural statistical data, in terms of quality, quantity, and timeliness. This has been achieved through the collective efforts of the AfDB, other statistical capacity implementing partners, Regional Economic Communities, Sub-Regional Organizations, donors and, not least, the countries themselves.

Agricultural Statistics Capacity Indicators (ASCIs)

The third cycle of the Country Assessments (CAs) for the 2017 reference year was successfully carried out. It was also an opportunity to update data for previous cycles covering the 2013 and 2015 reference years. The results were published on the AfDB website in November 2018. Results for 2013 reference year provide the baseline Agricultural Statistics Capacity Indicators (ASCIs) across the four Dimensions that measure countries' capacity to produce the requisite agricultural statistics. These Dimensions relate to their status of: (i) Institutional Infrastructure (Prerequisite Dimension), (ii) Resources (Input Dimension), (iii) Statistical Methods & Practices (Throughput Dimension), and (iv) Availability of Statistical Information (Output Dimension). Results for 2015 measure the change in ASCIs at the mid-term of the implementation of the Action Plan, while those of 2017 give the values of ASCIs at the end of the Action Plan period.

This report presents an updated analysis of the capacity of African countries to produce timely, reliable, and sustainable agricultural statistics. It highlights that most countries continue to show signs of improvement in their capacity to produce relevant agricultural statistics, while some others exhibit weaknesses. These findings

help to focus attention on the latter group of countries, so that they may be targeted for additional assistance where it is most badly needed, whether technical or financial. It also helps to identify the high-performers, so that their best practices may be emulated by those countries showing slower progress.

Overall status of Agricultural Statistics Capacity Indicators for the region

ASCIs for the years 2013, 2015, and 2017 indicate a general improvement in the capacity to improve the quality and quantity of agricultural data. This is explained by the 9.4 percentage point increase (from 46.6% in 2013 to 56.0% in 2017) in the Composite Indicator² for Africa as a whole. Over this period, Ethiopia and South Africa emerge as the countries with the highest level of NASS development with Ethiopia scoring 66.5%, 78.8%, and 75.5%, and South Africa 69.3%, 73.5%, and 74.8%, in 2013, 2015, and 2017 respectively. These two countries rank as the best and most consistent performers, managing effective and efficient agricultural statistics systems to produce timely, reliable, and sustainable statistics. Other strong performers in 2017 include Morocco (73.7%), Mauritius (72.1%), Senegal (71.6%), and Tunisia (71.5%). Somalia registers as the country with the lowest capacity to effectively undertake agricultural statistics activities (scoring below 30% in each assessment). Equatorial Guinea is a similar case; even though this country is relatively better placed to fund its own statistical activities, it has relatively low capacity to produce agricultural statistics (30.6% in 2017). This emphasizes the need for south–south cooperation in the subregion, so that low-performing countries such as Somalia and Equatorial Guinea can learn from the experiences and best practices of higher-level performers to improve their operational standards and meet the requirements of data users.

(i) Prerequisites Dimension: Institutional Infrastructure

In 2017, the following 18 countries scored above 80% under the Institutional Infrastructure Dimension: Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, and Uganda. This indicates that these countries have practically achieved the required standard to effectively establish an institutional framework for their National Agricultural Statistical Systems (NASS) in a sustainable

²The Composite Indicator measures the development of the NASS as a whole.

manner. This is a significant performance for Africa since only 10 countries had reached this level in 2013.

Madagascar and Seychelles have the lowest scores under this Prerequisites Dimension – below 30% in 2017. Within Africa, Madagascar has relatively low GDP per capita and relatively low agricultural value added. Countries with such constraints need both financial and technical assistance to effectively establish their institutional infrastructure in order to fully operate their NASS. By contrast, countries like Seychelles, with relatively high GDP per capita, would need advocacy so that more funds are allocated towards the production of agricultural statistics. To achieve this, high-performing countries like Botswana, Rwanda, and Mauritius could play a role by sharing their best practices with countries where the NASS institutional framework is weak.

(ii) Input Dimension: Resources Capacity

For the year 2017, a total of 12 countries recorded a score above 40% for resources provision to run their NASS activities – no country scored above 65%. The term “Resources” in this context includes not only finance, but also human resources (staffing and training) and the physical infrastructure to run an effective and efficient NASS. Botswana, Ethiopia, Mauritius, and South Africa were the only countries to record scores above 50% for this Dimension in 2017.

By comparison, Comoros, Congo Republic, Côte d’Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Namibia, and Somalia recorded scores below 20%. Countries with relatively high GDP per capita, like Equatorial Guinea, should be encouraged to fund their NASS through the national budget. Those with low resources can learn from the best practices of high-performing countries in raising resources to run their NASS; for example, Ethiopia and Rwanda both have low GDP per capita but are among the high-performing countries.

(iii) Throughput Dimension: Statistical Methods and Practices

The Throughput Dimension assesses the statistical methods and practices operating within the agricultural statistical system, namely the collection, management, and dissemination of data. Morocco emerges as the country on the continent with the

highest capacity for this Dimension, with an impressive score of 79.3% recorded for 2017. Even though this country has above average GDP per capita for the region, its statistical methods and practices can serve as a model to be emulated by other countries making slower progress under this Dimension.

(iv) Output Dimension: Availability of Statistical Information

The Output Dimension covers the final product of the NASS, namely the availability of statistical information. This links directly to the first pillar of the Action Plan, as it assesses the ability to meet the requirements of the Minimum Set of Core Data (MSCD) for the agricultural sector, as determined by the Global Strategy. In total, 29 countries scored over 70% for data delivery in 2017; they are succeeding in producing the MSCD in a timely manner and making the data accessible to users. This is confirmed by the MSCD compiled and published annually by the AfDB. The period from 2013 to 2017 witnessed an improvement in data accessibility for users in countries like Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, and Togo; these are countries now scoring above 80%.

On the other hand, there are countries like the Eswatini and Republic of Congo, where the capacity to make statistical information readily available to users remains low (less than 40%), therefore they require focused assistance.

Identification of country TA priority needs

The Technical Assistance (TA) Priority Needs Assessment, carried out in 2019, identifies the critical TA demands in African countries that require special attention in order to improve the quantity and quality of their agricultural statistics. The most popular TA needs are for the establishment of Agricultural Cost of Production (AgCoP) systems and the compilation of Supply and Utilization Account/Food Balance Sheets (SUA/FBS), with 28 and 27 countries requesting such TA, respectively. These two areas are followed by the construction and use of Master Sampling Frames (MSFs) and the establishment of systems to measure Post-Harvest Losses (PHL), both of which were requested by 23 countries. There is also a relatively high demand for TA on the compilation of Administrative Data (17 countries), use of Computer-As-

sisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) (12 countries), and the elaboration of Strategic Plans for Agricultural and Rural Statistics (SPARS) (10 countries). Other needs, as requested by 5 countries, include TA to carry out an Agricultural Census and to analyze the subsequent data.

The identification of priorities and the proposed time for implementation, as indicated by reporting countries, provide valuable information with which to plan an efficient and realistic TA program.

The outputs from the CA and TA studies will contribute to fulfilling the data needs of the Feed Africa initiative of the Bank, the SDGs and AU Agenda 2063, in a sustainable manner.

1. BACKGROUND



1.1 Introduction

In response to the challenges faced by developing countries for the sustained production of comprehensive, reliable, up-to-date, and consistent agricultural data, a “Global Strategy for Improving Agricultural and Rural Statistics” (GSARS) was produced and endorsed by the United Nations Statistical Commission in February 2010.

In 2011, Africa took the lead in the implementation of the GSARS by developing an “Action Plan for Africa for Improving Statistics for Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture, and Rural Development (2011-2018)” (hereafter referred to as the Action Plan). This Action Plan was developed under the auspices of the African Development Bank, jointly with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), and in close collaboration with the African Union Commission (AUC). The main objective of the Action Plan was to provide a framework and methodology to expand the statistical capacity of African countries, leading to an improvement in the quality and quantity of agricultural data to guide policy analysis and decision-making.

Activities of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics, and more specifically the implementation of the Action Plan for Africa, ended in December 2018. However, the African Development Bank (AfDB) has continued

to contribute to the strengthening of agricultural statistics in African countries by supporting the implementation of Strategic Plans for Agricultural and Rural Statistics (SPARS) and other technical assistance (TA) activities.

To feed into the assessment of the progress being made in the implementation of the Action Plan, a standardized tool to measure the ability of National Agricultural Statistics Systems (NASS) to produce the required agricultural data was developed, namely the Country Assessment (CA). Three Country Assessment cycles have been conducted, for the reference years of 2013 (for baseline information), 2015 (mid-term for monitoring purposes), and 2017 (the end of the implementation period of the Action Plan for Africa). These CAs collected the basic data used to generate a set of standardized indicators, viz. the Agriculture Statistics Capacity Indicators (ASCI), to track the evolution and performance of the NASS. The CAs have also facilitated the development of appropriate programs to address national needs in terms of technical assistance, training, and research; they have also been used in the appraisal of the implementation of the Action Plan.

1.2 Country Assessments

The Country Assessments comply with the Guidelines for Assessing Country Capacity to Produce Agricultural and Rural Statistics, published by the Global Office in June 2014. This approach has been

adapted to the specificities of the African context, while still ensuring the comparability of the results to other regions and over time. The comprehensive method has been fully documented in the first ASCI report (for the 2013 reference year).³

The CA uses a questionnaire (see Annex 5) which collects data using the following three Modules:

- i. Module I – An overview of the National Statistical System (NSS), which covers the institutional environment and core data availability to assess the status of the Minimum Set of Core Data (MSCD) for the agriculture sector across regional countries. This is completed by National Strategy Coordinator for Agricultural Statistics in consultation with the National Statistics Office (NSO);
- i. Module II – A review of the ongoing statistical activities and critical constraints in agriculture statistics system, completed by the National Statistics Office; and
- i. Module III – Information on the sub-sectors of agriculture, completed individually by each line ministry concerned. This covers their main statistical activities and the critical constraints they experience in meeting national and international agricultural statistical requirements.

Activities referred to in Modules II and III include data collection, processing, and dissemination not only through censuses and surveys but also through other available sources, such as administrative data sources.

The CA questionnaire encompasses all the data requirements to compute the Agricultural Statistics Capacity Indicators (ASCIs). These indicators cover the four Dimensions of statistical activities – Prerequisite, Input, Throughput, and Output. To objectively assess a country's ability to produce agricultural statistics in a sustainable manner, each Dimension is further decomposed into a number of Elements. The Dimensions and Elements of the ASCIs are defined below and summarized in Table 1.

- i. Prerequisite Dimension (Institutional infrastructure): This Dimension measures whether the foundations for the effective running of the National Agricultural Statistics System (NASS) in countries are in place. It is composed of five main Elements: legal framework, coordination in the NSS, strategic vision and planning for agricultural statistics, integration of agriculture in the NSS, and relevance of data. These elements help to determine whether all the necessary factors are in place to effectively

³The 2013 survey report for the Africa region was prepared and published by the AfDB in 2014 and can be viewed online at:
https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/AfricaCountryAssessment_ASCI_Report_Final_Web_11_2014.pdf

- run an agricultural statistics system.
- ii. **Input Dimension (Resources):** This Dimension measures the ability of a country to allocate sufficient resources to carry out statistical activities. It is a combination of four Elements: financial resources; human resources – staffing; human resources – training; and physical infrastructure.
- iii. **Throughput Dimension (Statistical Methods and Practices):** The Throughput Dimension covers the actual statistical work undertaken in National Statistical Systems (NSSs). It reflects each country's capacity to undertake statistical activities in a professional and cost-effective manner. It entails nine Elements: statistical software capability; data collection technology; information technology infrastructure; adoption of international standards; general statistical activities; agricultural market and price information; agricultural surveys; analysis and use of data; and quality consciousness. These components show that this Dimension fully measures the proficiency of a given NASS is to carry out statistical work effectively.
- iv. **Output Dimension (Availability of Statistical Information):** This Output Dimension measures the availability of data and its level of accessibility by data users at both national and international levels for policy

formulation and decision-making. This Dimension is comprised of four Elements: core data availability, timeliness, overall data quality perception, and data accessibility. This focuses on the outputs from the statistical systems.

The procedures for computing ASCI from the basic data collected in the CA questionnaire are presented in Annex 6. Indicators are initially computed at the Element level and aggregated to the Dimension level. The four Dimensions are further combined into a Composite Indicator to measure each country's overall capacity to produce agricultural statistics and the level of its NASS development.

It is important to note that the methodology used for data collection, the output of the CA survey, and the generation of Agricultural Statistics Capacity Indicators (ASCI) has been well discussed and owned by African countries. Previous ASCI reports, for 2013 and 2015, have been widely disseminated and commended by partners, as well as by the Regional Steering Committee (RSTC) of the Action Plan for Africa. The various lessons learnt from the two first CA exercises have been used to improve the process of the 3rd CA cycle 2017. The 2017 cycle also provided an opportunity to update ASCI results for the earlier reference years.

Table 1: Elements of ASCI by Dimension

Capacity Dimensions	Elements
I. Institutional Infrastructure (PREREQUISITES DIMENSION)	1.1 Legal Framework
	1.2 Coordination in the National Statistical System
	1.3 Strategic Vision and Planning for Agricultural Statistics
	1.4 Integration of Agriculture in the National Statistical System
	1.5 Relevance of data
II. Resources (INPUT DIMENSION)	2.1 Financial Resources
	2.2 Human Resources: Staffing
	2.3 Human Resources: Training
	2.4 Physical Infrastructure
III. Statistical Methods and Practices (THROUGHPUT DIMENSION)	3.1 Statistical Software Capability
	3.2 Data Collection Technology
	3.3 IT infrastructure
	3.4 Adoption of International Standards
	3.5 General Statistical Activities
	3.6 Agricultural Market and Price Information
	3.7 Agricultural Surveys
	3.8 Analysis and Use of Data
	3.9 Quality Consciousness
IV. Availability of Statistical Information (OUTPUT DIMENSION)	4.1 Core Data Availability
	4.2. Timeliness
	4.3. Overall Data Quality Perception
	4.4. Data Accessibility

1.3 Technical Assistance priorities

In order to further enhance and foster the development of country capacity to produce reliable statistics, this report also presents the results of a 2019 study

to identify each country’s priority needs for technical assistance (TA). This is an important new activity that was not covered in previous ASCI reports.

2. COUNTRY ASSESSMENT 2017



2.1 Objective

The objective of the CA 2017 round was to produce updated Agricultural Statistical Capacity Indicators (ASCIs), comparable with the 2013 and 2015 reference years, to reflect the latest developments under all Dimensions of the National Agricultural Statistics Systems (NASSs) in Africa.

It was expected that the resulting indicators would contribute, alongside other sources (e.g. the study to identify each country's priority needs for technical assistance), to determine the level and type of technical assistance (TA) and training needed to boost the development of NASSs. The CA 2017 round also sought to further develop a South–South cooperation strategy aimed at transferring knowledge among developing countries, especially between good and poor performers.

2.2 Preparation of instruments

The 2017 survey used the same streamlined Light Country Assessment (LCA) questionnaire as in 2015 (while retaining the original numbering of the more extensive and lengthier 2013 version called the “CA questionnaire”, to facilitate comparisons).

The LCA questionnaire was developed in a user-friendly Excel format, aligned with four basic objectives to facilitate its use by Regional Member Countries (RMCs). The aims were to:

- i. Ease and enhance completion of the questionnaire and data checking by individual countries;
- ii. Prevent and/or minimize data input errors;
- iii. Enable an easy data validation before processing the results; and
- iv. Enable an automatic generation of ASCI results, including related charts.

The Excel template enabled respondents to easily report on the status of their respective agricultural statistics systems and for the automatic uploading of the completed questionnaires into the CA system. This allows the ASCI results, by Element and Dimension, as well as related charts and comparisons with 2013 and 2015 results, to be generated automatically.

The Excel model⁴ for 2017 was enhanced to include more and stronger data validation procedures, while the User Manual (developed by the AfDB to assist countries to complete the LCA questionnaire in the Excel template format), was revised accordingly to reflect the improvements of the Excel Tool.

Furthermore, Module III of each country template was reviewed and customized to reflect the actual structure of the agricultural sector in each particular country; it was duplicated to correspond to the prevailing number of agricultural subsectors.

⁴The Word version of the LCA Questionnaire is presented in Annex 5.

2.3 Data collection

The 2017 CA process was launched with a regional workshop in Hammamet, Tunisia, from 16th to 20th April 2018. All National Strategy Coordinators for Agricultural Statistics and/or their alternates from Ministries of Agriculture and/or National Statistical Offices attended, with the exception of Eritrea and the Central African Republic.

The workshop presented an overview of the 2013 and 2015 CA processes, the generation of ASCI results, and lessons learnt. Topics discussed included selected country experiences, the contents of the CA, the Modules of the Excel template, and the revised User Manual. The workshop was also an opportunity for country representatives to provide any updated data for their 2015 and 2013 questionnaires.

The 2017 LCA questionnaire was sent to all countries ahead of the launch workshop. This allowed the country representatives to familiarize themselves with the revised data collection tools and to begin the process of collating the information required to complete the questionnaires. As a result, many countries were able to submit their comple-

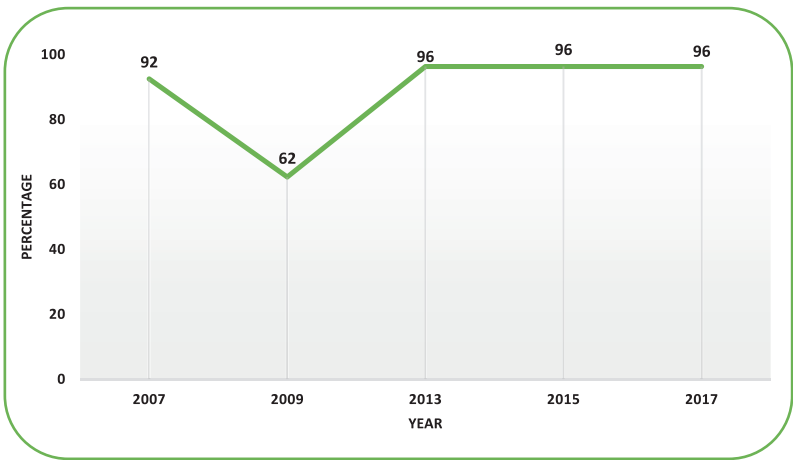
ted questionnaires during the workshop and to review their preliminary ASCI 2017 results. For other countries, data gaps were identified, enabling an efficient and effective flow of work after the workshop, with targeted follow-ups.

Discussion of their preliminary results and country performance over 2013–2017 highlighted to many country representatives the importance of the CAs and of providing accurate and timely responses.

2.4 Response rate

The level of country participation in the Country Assessments during the implementation period of the Action Plan is presented in Figure 1. It shows that the same set of 52 African countries participated in all three CA rounds, with Eritrea and the Central African Republic being the only non-participants. This is an excellent base for any comparison of developments in the capacity of countries to produce the relevant agricultural statistics. This level of reporting is an improvement on the FAO biennial surveys of the African Commission on Agricultural Statistics (AFCAS), which were carried out in 2007 and 2009, respectively.

Figure 1: Country Assessments - Response rates 2007 to 2017



2.5 Data verification and validation

Data checking and validation were conducted during the launch workshop for the 3rd CA cycle in Hammamet, Tunisia (April 2018), and thereafter mainly through virtual bilateral meetings. Results for 2017 were compared with those for 2015 and 2013. Any inconsistencies and/or discrepancies were discussed with the countries concerned and their inputs were validated through an interactive process, by phone and/or email.

During a Regional Workshop on the compilation and validation of the Minimum Set of Core Data (MSCD) for the agriculture sector in African countries, held in Abuja, Nigeria, from 16th to 20th July 2018, the opportunity was taken to hold meetings with specific country representatives to discuss their respective preliminary ASCI results. This helped to identify particular changes that may have occurred in their National Agricultural Statistics Systems (NASSs) since the 2015

assessment which would account for their results. Some of the explanations for these changes, provided by 10 countries, are presented in Boxes in this report, to showcase that such changes are accurate, while also identifying country best practices toward improving their NASS.

Table 2 has been produced to verify whether respondents have been fair in reporting accurately their CA basic data. It shows the percentage of scores by Dimension that have gone up or down between CA rounds (for each country this reflects changes in scores between 2015 and 2013 and between 2015 and 2017). At least 25% of scores in each Dimension decreased between cycles (and, perhaps not surprisingly, Resources proved the most likely Dimension to record a fall). This indicates that respondents were not reluctant to declare poorer performances and this gives reasonable grounds for believing that respondents have been fair in their assessments.

Table 2: Direction of Travel of Scores by Dimension (2013–15 and 2015–2017):
Percentage of scores between CA cycles

DIMENSION	Increase	No Change	Decrease
1. Institutional Infrastructure	69.2%	5.8%	25.0%
2. Resources	57.7%	1.9%	40.4%
3. Statistical Methods and Practices	70.2%	1.9%	27.9%
4. Availability of Statistical Information	64.4%	3.8%	31.7%

2.6 Data tabulation and analysis

The tables and charts presented in this report were produced with an Excel-based system, developed in-house by the AfDB. For comparison purposes, the tabulation plan is similar to that of the 2013 and 2015 CA reports. The major changes in performance in Africa, from 2013–2015 and 2015–2017, have been highlighted and supported by country stories which provide the explanatory factors behind such changes (see the ten Boxes presented throughout this report for these country stories. Box 1 on Burkina Faso’s statistical progress is presented below). As indicated previously, this report also introduces a new chapter on Technical Assistance (TA) priorities to foster the development of country capacity to scale up and improve the production of timely, reliable statistics in a cost-effective manner (see section 5). Results have been tabulated and the related analysis and selected charts are included in this report (see Annexes 7 and 8).

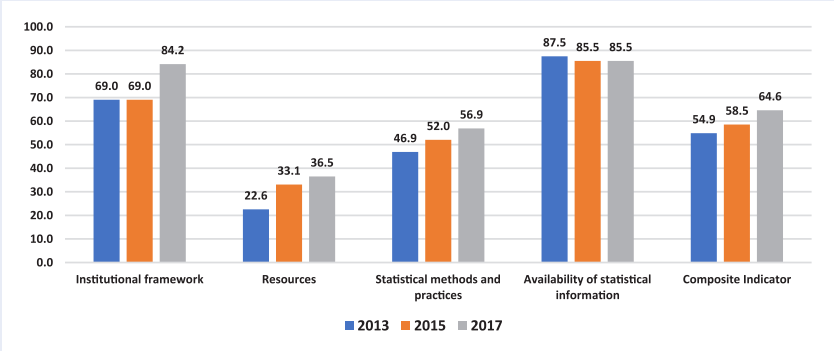
2.7 Dissemination strategy

Previous CA reports (results and their analyses) were published both in hard copy (for distribution to stakeholders at different forums, conferences, and meetings) and electronically for sharing soft copies through emails and for downloading from the AfDB website.

In order to make the information quickly and widely accessible, the results of the 3rd CA (including comparisons with 2013 and 2015), were posted on the Africa Information Highway (AIH) website immediately after the completion of their validation in November 2018, and stakeholders were informed by email. These data include ASCI, charts and interactive maps, and can be accessed via the following link: <http://dataportal.opendataforafrica.org/ASCI>. The present report, which is a deeper analysis of those results, will be produced in soft copy and posted onto the AfDB website, with users informed accordingly.

Box 1: Burkina Faso – Explanatory factors contributing to the national ASCI level

In 2017, Burkina Faso recorded an increase of 10.4% on the Composite ASCI, compared to 2015. This was due to progress in three Dimensions, namely Institutional Framework, Resources, and Statistical Methods and Practices, by 22%, 10.3%, and 9.4% respectively. The Dimension Availability of Statistical Information did not change from 2015 to 2017.



Source: *Third Country Assessment of Agricultural Statistical Capacity Indicators (2017)*.

These improvements are due to several factors, including, but not limited to:

- i. The increase in the Institutional Framework Dimension is explained by the development, adoption, and implementation of the current Strategic Plan for Agricultural and Rural Statistics (SPARS) and its full integration in the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). Indeed, the SPARS was developed during the elaboration of the third generation of NSDS, which facilitated its integration into the Burkina National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
- ii. The progress made in the Resources Dimension is mainly due to an increase in the budget allocated to the activities of Agricultural Statistics, since it was expected that the General Agricultural Census would take place in 2017.
- iii. Regarding the Statistical Methods and Practices Dimension, progress is mainly due to the production of quarterly national accounts, available and published since 2016, and the improvement in data collection by using CAPI for the agricultural annual survey.

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Burkina Faso

3. BEST PRACTICE, LESSONS LEARNT, AND CONSTRAINTS



3.1 Best practice and lessons learnt

3.1.1 Use of an Excel template

Beginning with the 2nd CA cycle, countries have completed the LCA questionnaire (see Annex 5) using an Excel template in order to facilitate and fast-track the collection, checking, and processing of the data, as well as the review and validation of the survey results. The questionnaire has also been customized to suit the structure of the statistical system pertaining to each country, with special attention being paid to the composition of the line ministries in the agriculture subsector.

This was further linked to specific computations, as stipulated in the ASCI guidelines. Any change that may have occurred in the statistical system structure after the 2nd CA cycle was reflected in the country customized template used for the 3rd CA cycle. Countries appreciated the ease of reporting their data and the instant production of preliminary results, which allowed them to see the outcome of their responses. It also gave countries the opportunity to improve on the quality of information provided, while minimizing data input errors.

3.1.2 The regional launch workshop

It has become a best practice to organize a CA launch workshop for each cycle, attended by key officials involved in the production of national data from National Statistics Offices (NSOs) and/or Ministries of Agriculture (MoAs). This is an

opportunity to bring countries together to share best practices, while reviewing, validating, and submitting basic data for onward processing and subsequently reviewing preliminary ASCI results. With customized questionnaires sent to countries prior to the workshop, participants attended with much of the required basic data already recorded in the system. This enhanced the quality of data reported by countries.

3.1.3 Updating data from previous CA cycles

Countries have been able to review and update their basic data for previous CA cycles (for 2013 and 2015 reference years), to provide missing data and/or amend information previously provided. For example, Libya finalized their 2015 questionnaire, which they were not able to complete comprehensively during the 2nd CA cycle. This has increased the quantity and quality of the reported data and given a truer representation of the status of country capacity to produce agricultural statistics.

3.1.4 Validation and country ownership

One of the major pillars of data quality is data editing and validation, which needs to be carried out on the questionnaires for individual cycles, in addition to comparing results over the three cycles. Data validation consisted of (i) editing and checking individual observations to identify obvious errors; and (ii) comparing the 2017 results with the baseline results (2013) and with the mid-term

results (2015), then identifying any possible inconsistencies and/or changes or variations requiring justification.

Countries were then given the opportunity to address the identified discrepancies and to make the necessary corrections to the three sets of data where appropriate. The participation of countries in data validation has improved due to a better understanding of the CA process and of the importance of the results. The quality of the data has improved in comparison to the 2013 baseline and 2015 mid-term results, owing to the provision of additional metadata (country clarifications of their results).

The training of countries on the data collection tools, the iterative and participatory data validation process, and the discussion of results prior to their publi-

cation has increased country ownership of the entire process and methodology of the CAs, as well as the subsequent results.

3.1.5 Documentation of country best practices

By clarifying and explaining their respective ASCI levels, as well as significant changes in their scores, countries have showcased best practices in developing their capacity to produce reliable agricultural statistics. These practices have been documented in this report, as highlighted in the Boxes, and will assist others, particularly lower-performing countries, to learn lessons and build their capacity in the future. Box 2 identifies some significant factors behind Zambia's slight rise in its Composite ASCI score, partly due to improvements in its analysis and use of data, including CAPI.

Box 2: Zambia – Explanatory factors contributing to variations in the national ASCI level

The slight rise in Zambia's Composite ASCI score can mainly be attributed to following factors:

1. Integration of agriculture in the NSS: The development of the SPARS_ZAM and also the operationalization of the NSDS I that ran from 2014 to 2018.
2. Analysis and use of data: The use of CAPI has improved data collection techniques, and consequently the timeliness and quality of data collected as well.
3. On another hand, it is important to note that there has been a reduction in the money approved and disbursed for agriculture statistics since 2015. This has particularly affected the annual Post Harvest Survey, which was last conducted in 2015, as the subsequent years have not been funded adequately. Moreover, due to lack of funds, few people are going for training.

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Zambia

3.1.6 Timely release of ASCI results

The major output of the Country Assessments, namely the ASCIs for 2013, 2015, and 2017 reference years, were published on the Africa Information Highway (AIH) of the AfDB's website immediately after their validation. Users were informed accordingly (by email) without waiting for this analysis report to be produced. The results are presented in various forms, including tables, charts, and maps to suit user needs.

3.2 Constraints

As in previous CA cycles, Eritrea and the Central African Republic did not parti-

cipate in this third CA cycle. Therefore, the ASCIs for Africa as a whole do not include these two countries; the results presented in this report are averages of data for the 52 reporting countries, which is still a very good representation of the region. It is important that in the future the two countries are brought on board so that the entire region can be covered and their priority needs for different types of statistical and technical assistance, including resources, may be discussed with them and addressed.

4. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS CAPACITY INDICATORS (ASCIs)⁵



⁵ Detailed ASCI results per country are presented in the Annexes (see List of Annexes on page v).

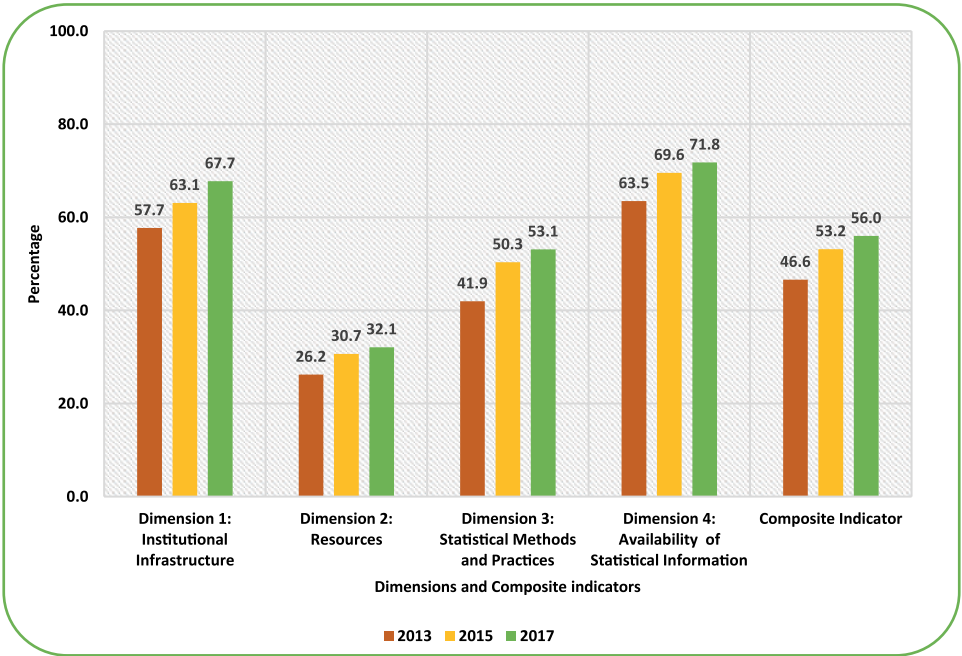
4.1 Composite Indicator and Dimensions

4.1.1 Regional level results

Since the baseline in 2013, the Composite Indicator for Africa (combining all four Dimensions of statistical capacity) has increased by 9.4 percentage points, from 46.6% in 2013 to 56.0% in 2017, as shown in Figures 2 and 3. This indicates an improvement in the overall capacity of African countries to produce the required quantity and quality of agricultural and rural statistics. This is an

important result as it measures the development level of NASSs in Africa as a whole. This has been driven by a general increase in performance in all the four Dimensions of the agricultural statistics systems on the continent. Examples of the factors contributing to these improvements have been provided by a number of countries (see Boxes for their individual stories). Box 3, which identifies two major factors contributing to the increase in Rwanda’s Composite ASCI score from 2013–2017, is presented below.

Figure 2: Africa - Composite ASCI and Dimension scores 2013, 2015, and 2017



Box 3: Rwanda – Explanatory factors that contributed to the national ASCI level

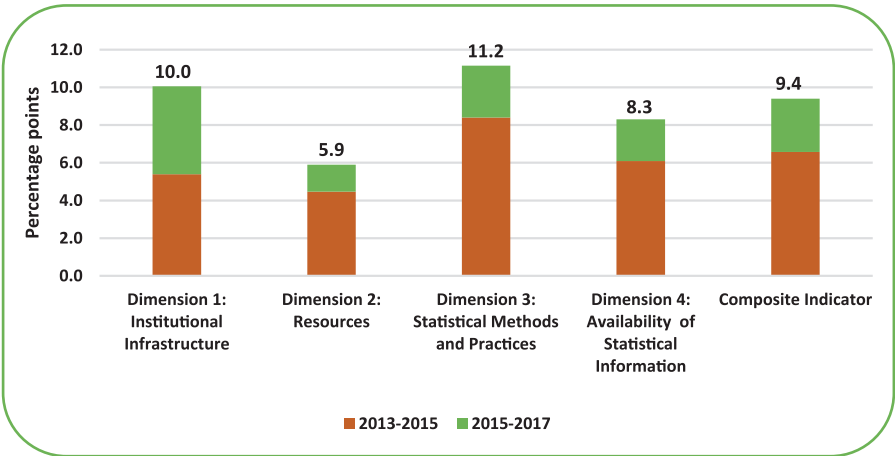
As the Country Assessment results for Rwanda show, the **Composite ASCI score** for Agricultural and Rural Statistics increased over the three years 2013, 2015, and 2017 to 62.0%, 65.9%, and 68.3%, respectively.

The Institutional Infrastructure (Dimension 1) score increased by 4% from 2013 to 2017. This improvement was especially due to the increased relevance of data, thanks to enhanced dialogue with data users.

The score for Statistical Methods and Practices (Throughput Dimension 3) increased from 2015 to 2017. This reflects the adoption of improved statistical activities such as the upgraded seasonal agriculture survey with the use of cost-effective methods such as CAPI, Master Sampling Frame, etc.

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Rwanda

Figure 3: Africa - Change in Composite ASCI and Dimension scores, 2013-2017



The region-wide Prerequisite Dimension (Institutional Infrastructure) score, reflecting the foundations for producing agricultural statistics, increased by 10.0 percentage points (from 57.7% to 67.7%) between 2013 and 2017 (Figure 2). This improvement was fairly evenly spread between 2013–2015 and 2015–2017, as shown in Figure 3. Generally, countries have improved by streamlining their respective legal frameworks, strengthening coordination in the National Statistical

System (NSS), establishing a national strategy plan or program specific to agriculture which is then integrated into the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), and by integrating agricultural statistics into the NSS.

The Input Dimension (Resources) reflects financial resources, staffing and training as well as physical infrastructure. This Dimension has the lowest levels (26.2% in 2013, 30.7% in 2015, and 32.1% in 2017) and exhibits the smallest increase of any Dimension, just 5.9 percentage points since the baseline in 2013 (Figure 3). Furthermore, the level of this Dimension stayed almost constant between 2015 and 2017. This calls for stronger advocacy and sensitization to provide more substantial support and funding for the production of agricultural statistics.

Region-wide, the Throughput Dimension (Statistical Methods and Practices) also improved significantly, by 11.2 percentage points, from 41.9% in 2013 to 53.1% in 2017 (Figure 2). This is a good indica-

tion that the use of new cost-effective methodologies is being progressively adopted by countries. Countries are increasingly applying appropriate methods for data production and are complying with international standards for agricultural statistics activities. There has been an increase in the number of agricultural surveys conducted recently, with the use of Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) to facilitate the capture and processing of data to produce results and reports in real time (see Box 4 below on Uganda's progress).

The Output Dimension registered an increase of 8.3 percentage points (from 63.5% to 71.8%) between 2013 and 2017 (Figures 2 and 3). This increase reflects the wider scope and coverage of data produced by African countries on a regular and consistent basis, with better accessibility and timeliness, to meet the needs of users.

Box 4: Uganda –Explanatory factors that contributed to its national ASCI level

The ASCI performance recorded by Uganda is mainly due to improvements in its Statistical Methods and Practices, including the following factors:

- The Uganda Bureau of Statistics has fully adopted the use of CAPI for agricultural statistics.
- The Ministry of Agriculture has also adopted the use of CAPI for data collection. SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) and SAS (Statistical Analysis System) are also being used.
- The Bureau now collects information on farm-gate and wholesale prices with the aim of producing Producer Price Indices for Agriculture (PPIA).
- The Uganda Bureau of Statistics started conducting Annual Agricultural Surveys in 2016, and in 2018 the Agriculture Integrated Survey (AGRIS) was incorporated.

Ocen Dickens GEORGE
Senior Statistician
Uganda Bureau of Statistics

4.1.2 Country level results

Countries ranked by Composite Indicator scores

Ranking countries by their Composite Indicator score identifies the strongest and weakest performing countries. This helps to identify examples of best practices to improve the capacity of respective NASSs. Such information is also useful for planning South–South cooperation.

Individual country capacity to produce agricultural statistics, as measured by the Composite Indicator, is presented in Figure 4, which shows results for 2017 and 2013, with countries ranked by their 2013 score. In 2017, 36 countries scored at least 50% for their overall capacity to produce agricultural statistics compared to only 26 countries in 2013. This reflects the impact of support for improving agricultural statistics, including the imple-

mentation of the *Africa Action Plan for Improving Agricultural and Rural Statistics*, as country beneficiaries were gaining more capacity to produce more and better agricultural data.

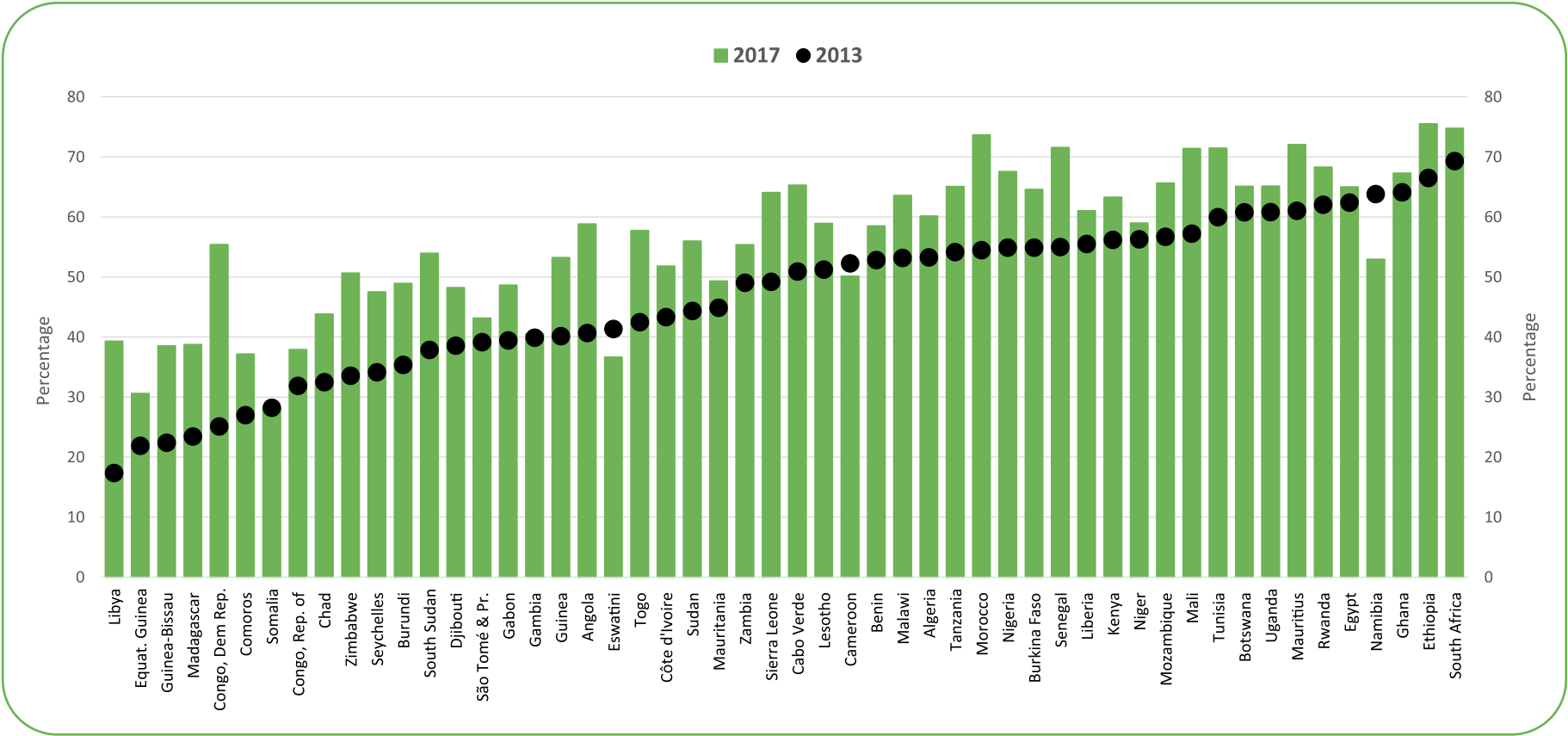
In 2017, Ethiopia had the highest score on the Composite Indicator (75.5%), followed by South Africa (74.8%), Morocco (73.7%), Mauritius (72.1%), and Senegal (71.6%). At the opposite end, in 2017 Somalia had the lowest score (28.2%) for overall capacity to produce agricultural statistics, followed by Equatorial Guinea (30.6%), and Eswatini (36.6%).

Figure 4 also indicates the level of change between 2013 and 2017 for each country. Countries such as Morocco, Senegal, Mali, and Tunisia, while already among the better performers in 2013, achieved significant increases in their

Composite Indicator scores in 2017. Among the lower-performing countries in 2013, there have also been significant improvements for the Democratic Republic of Congo, Libya, Madagascar, Guinea Bissau, and Equatorial Guinea over the same period.



Figure 4: Composite ASCI scores by country, 2013 and 2017



Countries grouped by Composite Indicator scores

Grouping countries according to their level of capacity to produce agricultural statistics identifies sets of countries with similar characteristics. This enables best practices and technical expertise to be

shared amongst countries with similar needs. Countries have been allocated to groups, from very weak to very strong, according to their score on the Composite Indicator. Table 3 shows the range of scores used to define each group.

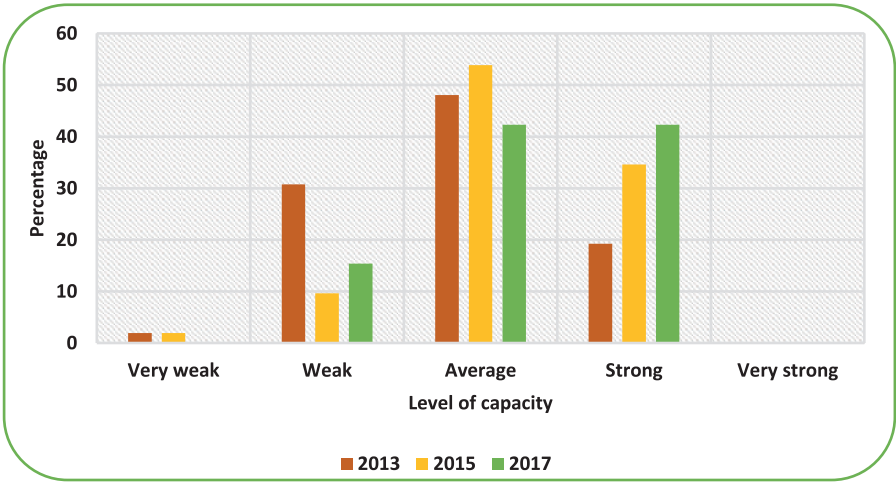
Table 3: Group boundaries for Composite ASCI score

Range of ASCI	Group	Capacity level
0=<ASCI<20	A	Very Weak
20=<ASCI<40	B	Weak
40=<ASCI<60	C	Average
60=<ASCI<80	D	Strong
80=<ASCI=<100	E	Very Strong

Figure 5 shows that, based on the Composite ASCI score, most African countries lie between 20% and 80%. Comparing performance over the years of implementation, the proportion of countries that fall under category D (“Strong”

ability to produce agricultural statistics) increased from 19% in 2013 to 42% in 2017. No African country achieved the overall level of capacity to be in the “Very Strong” cluster E.

Figure 5: Proportion of Countries by overall level of Capacity for Agricultural Statistics (Composite ASCI), 2013, 2015, and 2017



Countries analyzed by Composite Indicator score and economic development/national income⁶

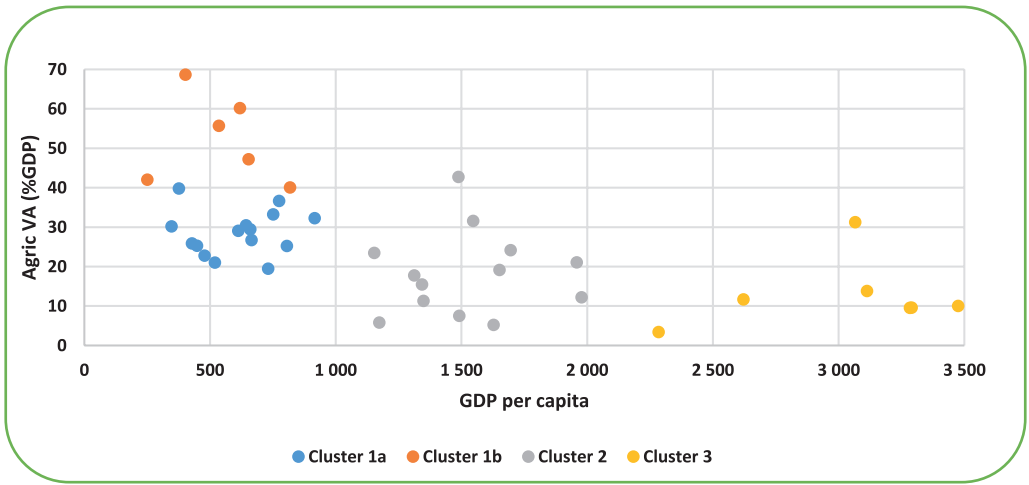
To analyze countries according to their ability to fund their own agricultural statistics programs, GDP per capita has been used as the main classification variable, combined with Agriculture Value Added (as a percentage of GDP) to further distinguish between countries with the lowest levels of GDP per capita. A classification of responding countries into 5

clusters, according to these variables (excluding South Sudan, for whom the economic data is incomplete), is presented in Table 4 and graphically in Figure 6. For clarity, the 10 countries with the highest GDP per capita (cluster 4) are not shown in this chart, as this would stretch the horizontal axis to over USD 15,000, reducing the ability to identify the clusters. On another hand, data points for Eswatini and Cabo Verde in Cluster 3 overlap.

Table 4: Cluster boundaries for economic development/national income (GDP per capita in USD) and Agriculture Value Added (% of GDP)

Cluster	GDP per capita (USD)	Agriculture VA (% of GDP)	No. of countries
1a	<1,000	<40%	15
1b	<1,000	=>40%	6
2	1,000 – 1,999	Any	13
3	2,000 – 3,499	Any	7
4	=>3,500	Any	10

Figure 6: Clustering of countries by GDP per capita and Agriculture Value Added, 2017



⁶By economic development/national income, we mean “GDP per capita combined with Agriculture Value Added”.

Table 5: Countries by Composite Indicator Score and level of economic development – 2017

Economic Development Cluster	Composite Indicator Score				
	Very Weak Agricultural Statistics Capacity (0 to <20)	Weak Agricultural Statistics Capacity (20 to <40)	Average Agricultural Statistics Capacity (40 to <60)	Strong Agricultural Statistics Capacity (60 to <80)	Very Strong Agricultural Statistics Capacity (80 to 100)
1a GDP/capita <USD 1,000 Agric. VA <40% of GDP		Madagascar	Benin, Chad, Guinea, Congo Dem. Rep., Gambia, Niger, Togo	Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda	
1b GDP/capita <USD 1,000 Agric. VA = >40% of GDP		Guinea-Bissau, Somalia	Burundi	Liberia, Mali, Sierra Leone	
2 GDP/capita USD 1,000–USD 1,999		Comoros, Congo Rep.	Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Lesotho, Mauritania, São Tomé & Príncipe, Zambia, Zimbabwe	Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal	
3 GDP/capita USD 2,000 – USD 3,499		Eswatini	Djibouti, Sudan	Cabo Verde, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia	
4 GDP/capita =>USD 3,500		Equatorial Guinea, Libya	Angola, Gabon, Namibia, Seychelles	Algeria, Botswana, Mauritius, South Africa	

Table 5 shows countries cross-classified by their Composite ASCI score and level of economic development. The table illustrates the efforts made by some countries with the least resources to develop their agricultural statistics programs. It also indicates that not all countries with the most resources are funding the production of their agricultural statistics. Countries with relatively low GDP per capita, such as Burkina Faso, Tanzania, Sierra Leone, and Liberia have all improved their Composite ASCI score over 2013–2017 and are now in the group with a ‘Strong’ performance. On the other hand, countries such as Equatorial Guinea and Libya, with high GDP but lower ASCI score should be encouraged to provide more resources to their agricultural statistics programs. Examples like Mauritius and Botswana, which manage to allocate substantial resources to their agricultural statistics programs from their own budgets, could be emulated in

countries where this is not yet the practice. Box 5 sheds light on how Burundi significantly improved its Resources (Dimension 2) score from 2013–2015.

Box 5: Burundi – Explanatory factors contributing to its Resources capacity level

Burundi recorded a significant improvement (103%) in its Resources Dimension score from 2013 to 2015. This is explained by the following fact:

Before the 2015 crisis in the country, Agricultural Statistics were funded both by the Burundi Government (13,115,000 local currency) and by the European Union. Due to the crisis in 2015, the European Union stopped its financial contribution, but the Government has increased its funding to Agricultural Statistics activities. Indeed, in 2015, the contribution of the Burundi Government to Agricultural Statistics was very important, raising 500,000,000 in local currency.

Jean Claude NGWEBU
Director of Agricultural Statistics and Information
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
Burundi

Kenya, with a GDP per capita in the USD 1,000–USD 1,999 range is ranked in Table 5 as one of the countries with a “Strong Agricultural Statistics Capacity.” Figure 4, which presents the Composite ASCI score for African countries, reveals that Kenya performed well compared to many other countries both in 2013 and 2017, with its score rising from 56.2% to 63.3% over that period. The reasons for this improved performance are expounded in Box 6 below.

Box 6: Kenya – Explanatory factors that contributed to the national ASCI level

Reasons for the improvement of the Kenyan ASCI from 2013 to 2017:

- The Bureau operates under the Statistics Act 2006, which has been effective in coordinating the National Statistical System. The integration of agricultural activities is strengthened further by the Agriculture, Nutrition and Environment Statistics Committee, a KNBS (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics) & Agriculture Ministry’s working committee.
- Strategic vision and planning were boosted in 2015 with development of Strategic Plan for Agriculture and Rural Statistics (SPARS_KEN) for the period 2015–2022.
- The country has adopted the use of new technology (CAPI) in data collection for most agriculture statistical activities at KNBS and line ministries. This has reduced the period from data collection to the release of results.

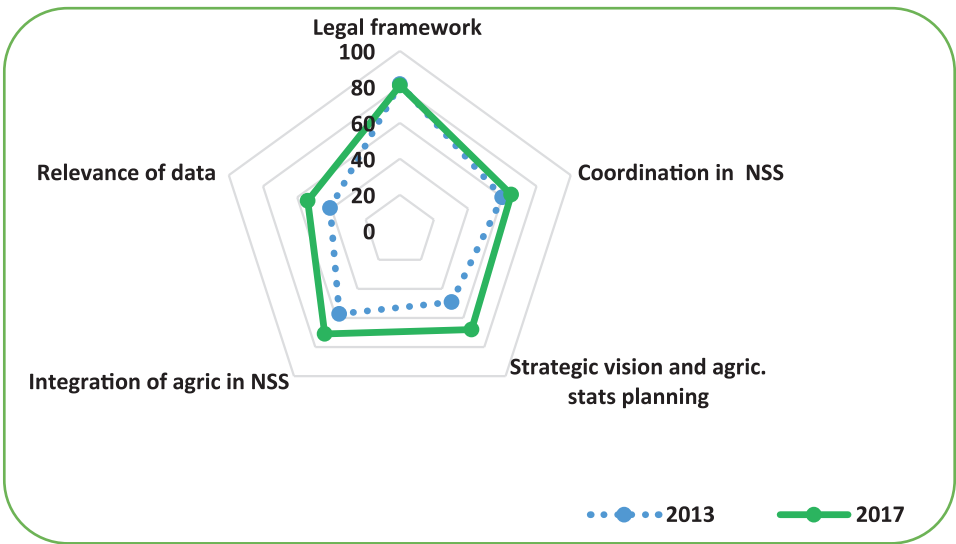
- Government budget support for statistical activities has increased, especially at the KNBS.
- The number of professional staff responsible for statistics has increased.
- Technical staff from the Bureau and Ministry have benefited from agriculture-related training both local and external. Capacity building has received support from various agencies (AfDB, World Bank, FAO and Statistics Sweden among others).
- SNA 2008, COICOP, ISIC Rev 4, SITC, HS and COFOG were adopted and used.
- The country has continued meeting its obligations of consistently providing timely core agriculture indicators on a weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual basis from markets, establishment, boards, etc.
- The Bureau adheres to an Advanced Release Calendar for all data. Data is disseminated through the KNBS website (www.knbs.or.ke), online portals such as Kenanda – micro-data, and the open data portal. The data is also available in hard copy, and is constantly being disseminated through social media – twitter and facebook among others. Initiatives that are likely to further improve the level of ASCI in Kenya include:
- The Government of Kenya has identified Food Security and Nutrition as one of the Big Four Agendas to drive the Kenyan economy. This will require quality data for monitoring purposes. Agriculture is identified as a key sector in the Country's Blueprint Vision 2030–MTPIII.
- Agriculture sector ministries and Agencies aligning their activities with SPARS.
- Bureau is collecting geo-referenced information for farming households in the on-going census mapping exercise.
- An Agricultural module has been included in the questionnaire for the 2019 Population and Housing Census.
- A plan to implement Agriculture Area Frame Surveys: SAS from 2019 is gaining support from Statistics Sweden and the AfDB.
- Kenya is developing a National Information Platform for Nutrition and Food Security with the support of the EU.
- Need for a Food Balance Sheet (FBS) system review.
- Plan to analyze 2015/6 KIHBS Survey Agric. module with support from Statistics Sweden.
- The Statistics Bureau plans to rebase SNA 2018 in 2019 with base of 2016 and Agriculture has been given a lot of attention.

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Director Production Statistics
Nairobi
Kenya

4.2 Prerequisite Dimension – Institutional Infrastructure

4.2.1 Regional level results

Figure 7: Africa - Prerequisite Dimension, scores by Element, 2013 and 2017



The continent’s overall scores for the elements of the Prerequisite Dimension (Institutional Infrastructure) for the years 2013 and 2017 are presented in Figure 7. This shows a significant improvement in strategic vision and agricultural statistical planning, from 49% in 2013 to 68% in 2017, thanks to the development in most countries of strategic plans specific to agriculture. The integration of agriculture into the National Statistical System (NSS) also improved from 57% in 2013

to 71% in 2017, as the Strategic Plan for Agricultural and Rural Statistics (SPARS) was systematically integrated into the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). Data relevance also improved (from 41% to 54% during the same period), due to increased dialogue and forums between data producers and users. Box 7 presents findings from Equatorial Guinea regarding the positive impact of the development of SPARS on its NSS.

Box 7: Equatorial Guinea – Explanatory factors contributing to the national ASCI level

The changes observed in Equatorial Guinea's National Statistical System, related to the 2015 and 2017 reference years, were largely due to the following:

- The development of SPARS, which was launched in 2016 and completed in 2017, is the main reason for the increase in the «Strategic Framework» score level. Equatorial Guinea received Technical Assistance and financial support from the African Development Bank to undertake this activity, under the Global Strategy.
- It is also important to note that the country conducted its fourth Population Census and the first Agriculture, Livestock and Workforce Census in 2015, which has yielded more updated data. Official data have been made available through the Equatorial Guinea National Institute of Statistics (INEGE) since 2016 (www.inege.gq).

Millan Edu Okenve EYANG
Head of the Census and Investigation Department
National Institute of Statistics
Equatorial Guinea

4.2.2 Country level results

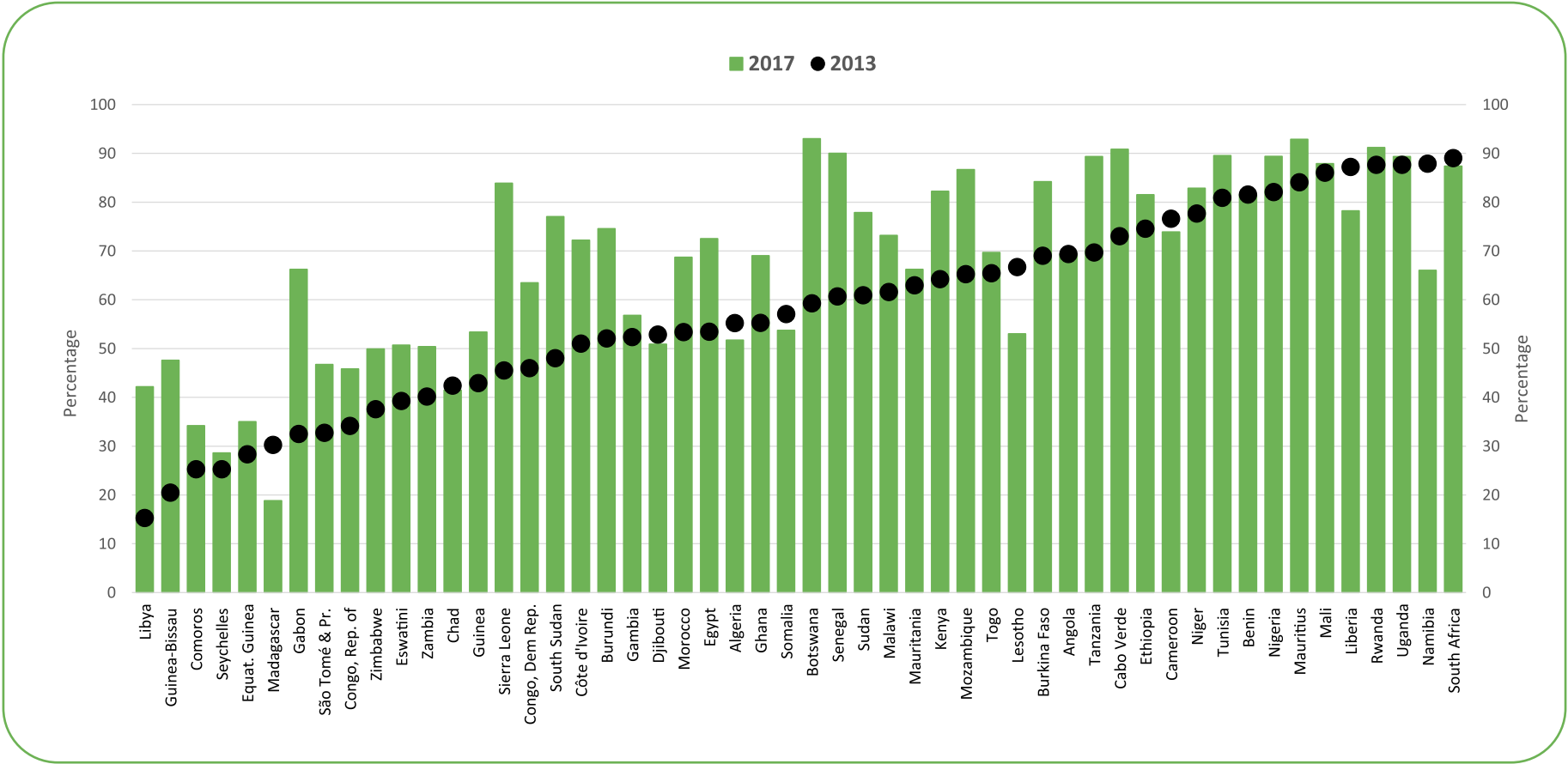
Countries ranked by Prerequisite

Dimension score

Figure 8 presents the ranking of countries according to their 2013 Prerequisite Dimension (Institutional Infrastructure) score and a comparison with their 2017 performance. Botswana (93%), Mauritius (92.9%), Rwanda (91.2%), Cabo Verde (90.8%), and Senegal (90%) reported the highest Prerequisite Dimen-

sion scores in 2017. In the case of Cabo Verde and Senegal, relatively low scores in 2013 have been boosted since then by the development of Strategic Plans for Agricultural and Rural Statistics (SPARS), which have been fully integrated into the NSDS. The lowest 2017 scores on this Dimension (less than 40%) were recorded by Madagascar, Equatorial Guinea, Seychelles, and Comoros.

Figure 8: Prerequisite Dimension scores by country, 2013 and 2017

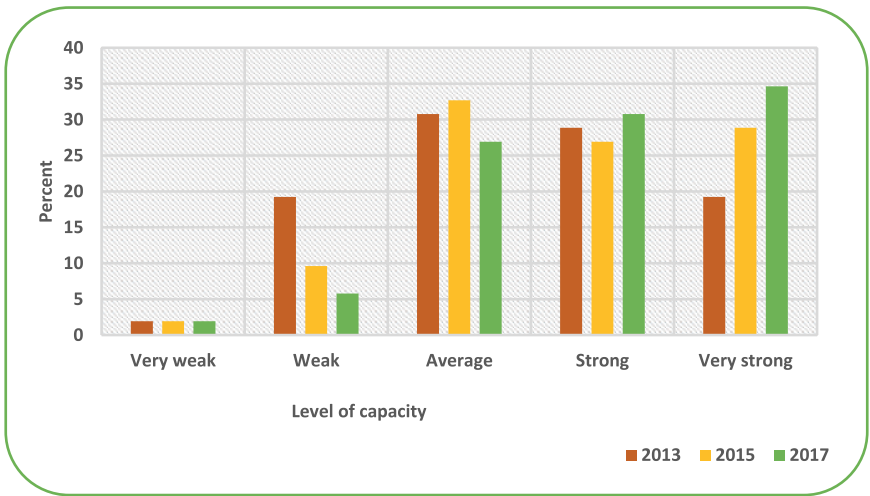


Countries grouped by Prerequisite Dimension score

The same ranges as in Table 3 are used to classify countries into groups, from very weak to very strong, using their Prerequisite Dimension score. The results, showing the proportion of countries in each category and in each of the three CA years, are presented in Figure 9. It shows an increasing number of countries that have progressively moved from

weaker to stronger categories over time. This indicates the significant impact of SPARS in countries, namely, the reform of legal and administrative frameworks for the collection of statistics and the establishment of discussion fora for data users and producers to enable them to effectively produce the relevant data needed for decision-making and policy formulation.

Figure 9: Proportion of countries by level of capacity for Prerequisite Dimension, 2013, 2015 and 2017



Countries analyzed by Prerequisite Dimension score and economic development/national income

Table 6 shows countries cross-classified by their Prerequisite Dimension score and level of economic development (as defined in Table 4 and Figure 6 in section 4.1.2), in order to analyze countries’ capacities to support their own NASS under this Dimension.

The results show that some countries (including Benin, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, and Uganda) with relatively low GDP per capita, have very strong institutions and well-integrated systems to effectively produce the required data on a timely basis. Indeed, the development of NASSs under this Dimension does not seem to depend so much on the funding capability of the country.

Table 6: Countries by Prerequisite Dimension score and level of economic development – 2017

Economic Development Cluster	Prerequisite Dimension Score				
	Very Weak Institutional Infrastructure (0 to <20)	Weak Institutional Infrastructure (20 to <40)	Average Institutional Infrastructure (40 to <60)	Strong Institutional Infrastructure (60 to <80)	Very Strong Institutional Infrastructure (80 to 100)
1a GDP/capita <USD 1,000 Agric. VA = <40% of GDP	Madagascar		Chad, Gambia, Guinea	Congo Dem. Rep., Malawi, Togo	Benin, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda
1b GDP/capita <USD 1,000 Agric. VA =>40% of GDP			Guinea-Bissau, Somalia	Burundi, Liberia	Mali, Sierra Leone
2 GDP/capita USD1,000-USD1,999		Comoros	Congo Rep., Lesotho, São Tomé & Príncipe, Zambia, Zimbabwe	Ghana, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritania	Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal
3 GDP/capita USD 2,000 - 3,499			Djibouti, Eswatini	Egypt, Morocco, Sudan	Cabo Verde, Tunisia
4 GDP/capita =>USD 3,500		Equat. Guinea, Seychelles	Algeria, Libya	Angola, Gabon, Namibia	Botswana, South Africa, Mauritius

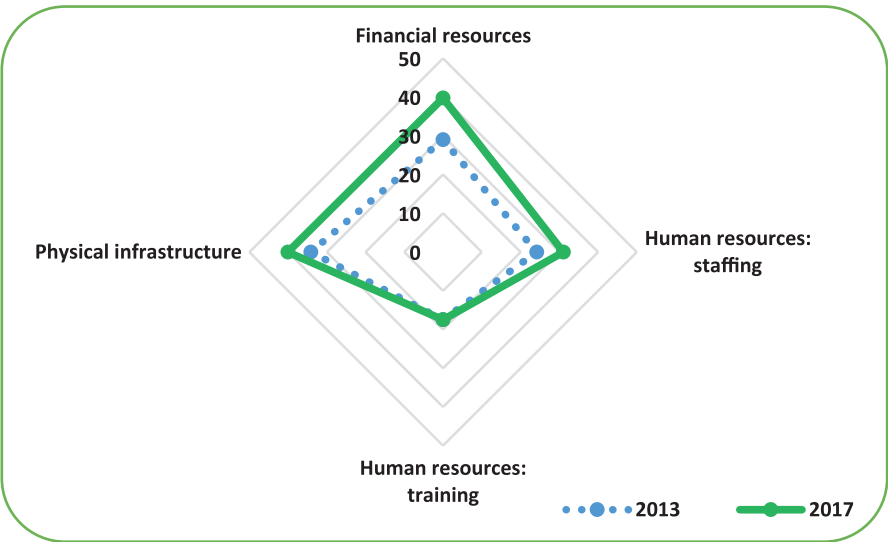
4.3 Input Dimension – Resources

4.3.1 Regional level results

This Dimension measures the ability of a country to deploy sufficient resources to carry out statistical activities. It is a combination of four Elements: financial resources, human resources staffing, human resources training, and physical

infrastructure. Figure 10 presents the change in scores between the baseline in 2013 and 2017 for these Elements. It shows that there has been improvement in financial resource allocation for agricultural statistics from 29% in 2013 to 40% in 2017. There has not been much change between 2013 and 2017 in the other Elements of this Dimension.

Figure 10: Africa - Input Dimension, scores by Element, 2013 and 2017



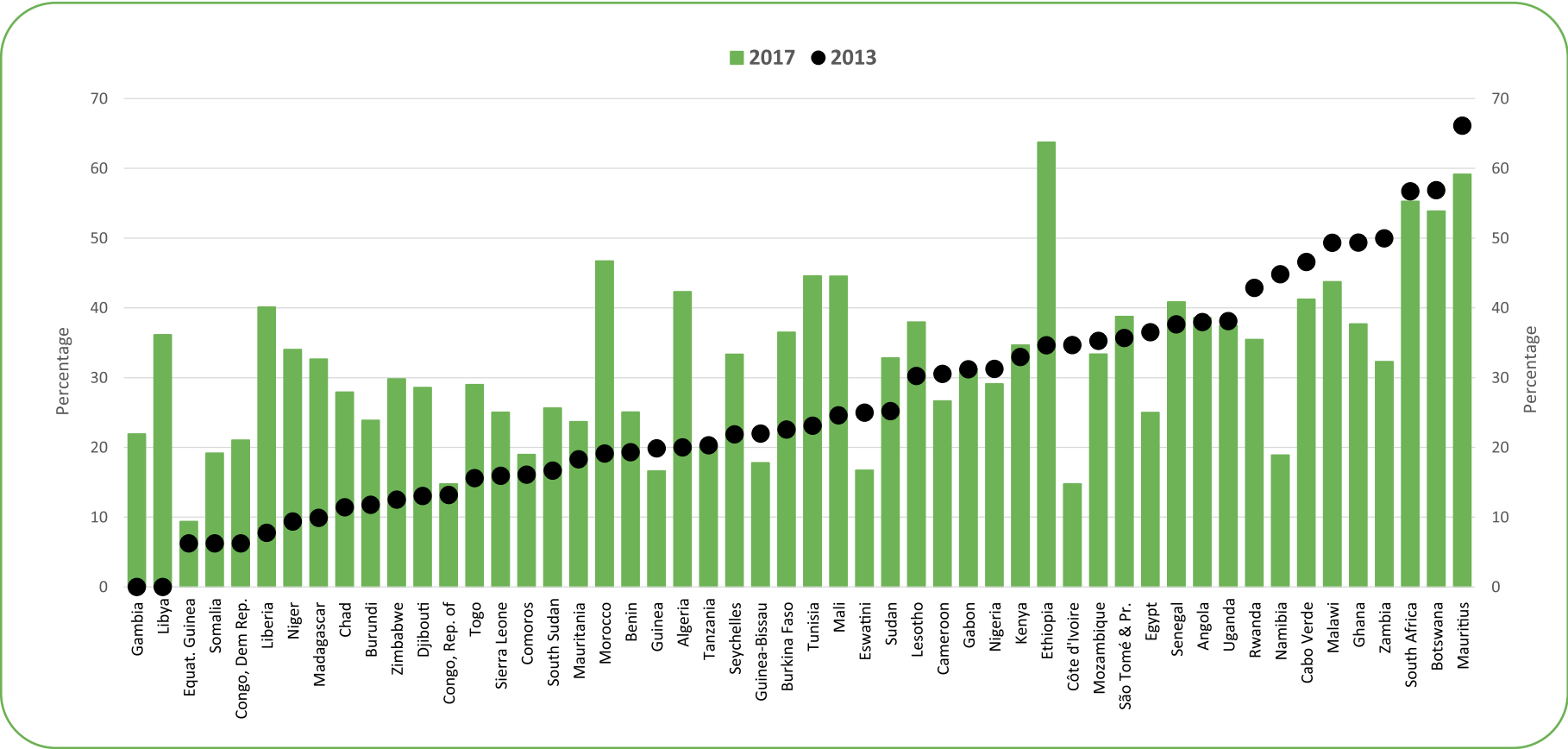
4.3.2 Country level results

Countries ranked by Input Dimension score

In Figure 11, the ranking of countries by their 2013 scores on the Input Dimension, together with their 2017 score, shows that the resources allocation of Mauritius, which used to be the highest in the continent (66.1% in 2013) fell to 59.2% in 2017. Namibia, Côte d'Ivoire, Zambia, Ghana, and Egypt, amongst others, also reported falls in their Input Dimension score over the same period.

Liberia registered a major increase in the provision of resources (Input Dimension) over this timeframe, from 7.7% in 2013 to 40.1% in 2017, as did Morocco (from 19.1% in 2013 to 46.7% in 2017). Ethiopia also registered a significant rise from 34.6% in 2013 to 63.8% in 2017, emerging as the top performer in 2017 for this Dimension. Countries such as Equatorial Guinea, Somalia, and DRC, which had relatively low resources in 2013, also experienced increases in 2015 and 2017.

Figure 11: Input Dimension scores by country, 2013 and 2017

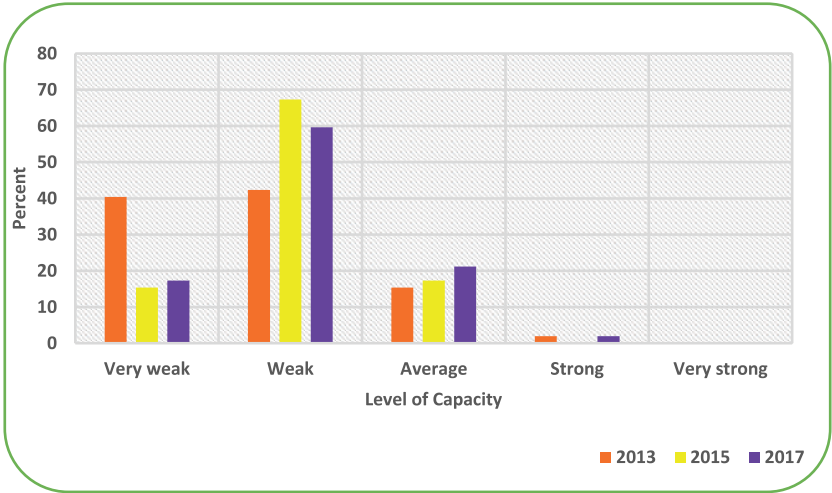


Countries grouped by Input Dimension score

The same ranges used in Table 3 have again been used to classify countries into groups, from very weak to very strong, using their Input (Resources) Dimension scores for Figure 12. It indicates that,

while 40% of countries were in the bottom group for this Dimension in 2013, this had more than halved in 2017. However, the majority of countries in 2017 were still classed as ‘weak,’ with only Ethiopia scoring higher than the ‘average’ group.

Figure 12: Proportion of countries by level of capacity for Input Dimension, 2013, 2015, and 2017



Countries analyzed by Input Dimension score and economic development/national income

A further analysis was made by cross-tabulating countries by their Input Dimension score and level of economic development (as defined in Table 4 and Figure 6 in section 4.1.2) to examine resource allocation scores against national income. Table 7 clearly indicates that some countries such as Namibia and Equatorial Guinea with relatively high GDP per capi-

ta are not allocating sufficient resources to agricultural statistics activities. This may indicate the need for advocacy for such countries to support the execution of their agricultural statistics operations. By contrast, countries such as Malawi, Ethiopia, and Liberia, with relatively low GDP per capita, have experienced much higher scores for the allocation of resources for the production of agricultural statistics.

Table 7: Countries by Input Dimension score and level of economic development – 2017

Economic Development Cluster	Input Dimension Score				
	Very Weak Resources (0 to <20)	Weak Resources (20 to <40)	Average Resources (40 to <60)	Strong Resources (60 to <80)	Very Strong Resources (80 to 100)
1a GDP/capita <USD 1,000 Agric. VA <40% of GDP	Guinea	Burkina Faso, Congo Dem. Rep., Chad, Gambia, Madagascar, Mo- zambique, Niger, Rwanda, Tanza- nia, Togo, Uganda	Malawi	Ethiopia	
1b GDP/capita <USD 1,000 Agric. VA =>40% of GDP	Guinea-Bissau, Somalia	Burundi, Sierra Leone	Liberia, Mali		
2 GDP/capita USD 1,000–USD 1,999	Comoros, Congo Rep., Côte d'Ivoire	Cameroon, Gha- na, Kenya, Leso- tho, Mauritania, Nigeria, São Tomé & Príncipe, Zambia, Zimbabwe	Senegal		
3 GDP/capita USD 2,000–USD 3,499	Eswatini	Djibouti, Egypt, Sudan	Cabo Verde, Morocco, Tunisia		
4 GDP/capita =>USD 3,500	Equat. Guinea, Namibia	Angola, Gabon, Libya, Seychelles	Algeria, Botswana, South Africa, Mauritius		

4.4 Throughput Dimension – Statistical Methods and Practices

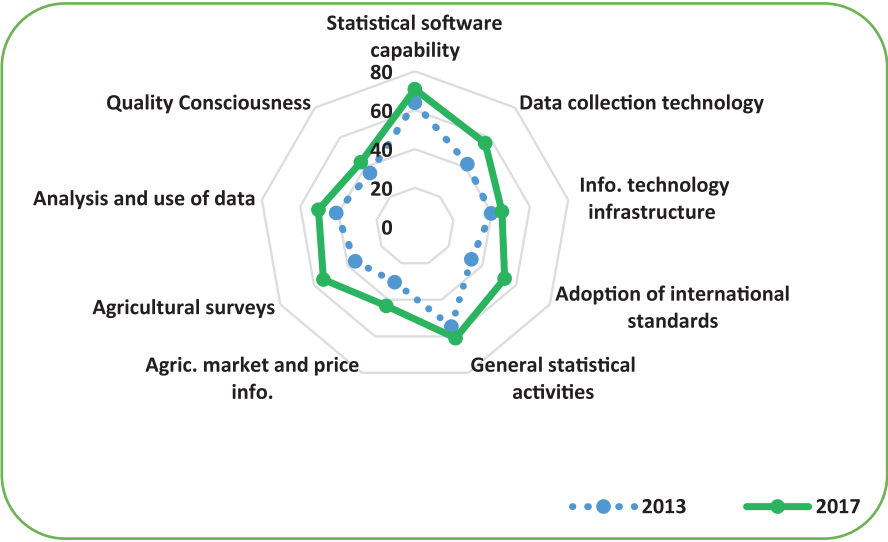
4.4.1 Regional level results

The Throughput Dimension indicator measures the statistical work undertaken in National Statistical Systems. This Dimension reflects each country's capacity to undertake statistical activities in a professional and cost-effective manner. It encompasses 9 Elements: statistical software capability; data collec-

tion technology; information technology infrastructure; adoption of international standards; general statistical activities; agricultural market and price information; agricultural surveys; analysis and use of data; and quality consciousness.

Figure 13 shows that there was an improvement in all the Elements of this Dimension between 2013 and 2017 for the Africa region as a whole.

Figure 13: Africa - Throughput Dimension, scores by Element, 2013 and 2017



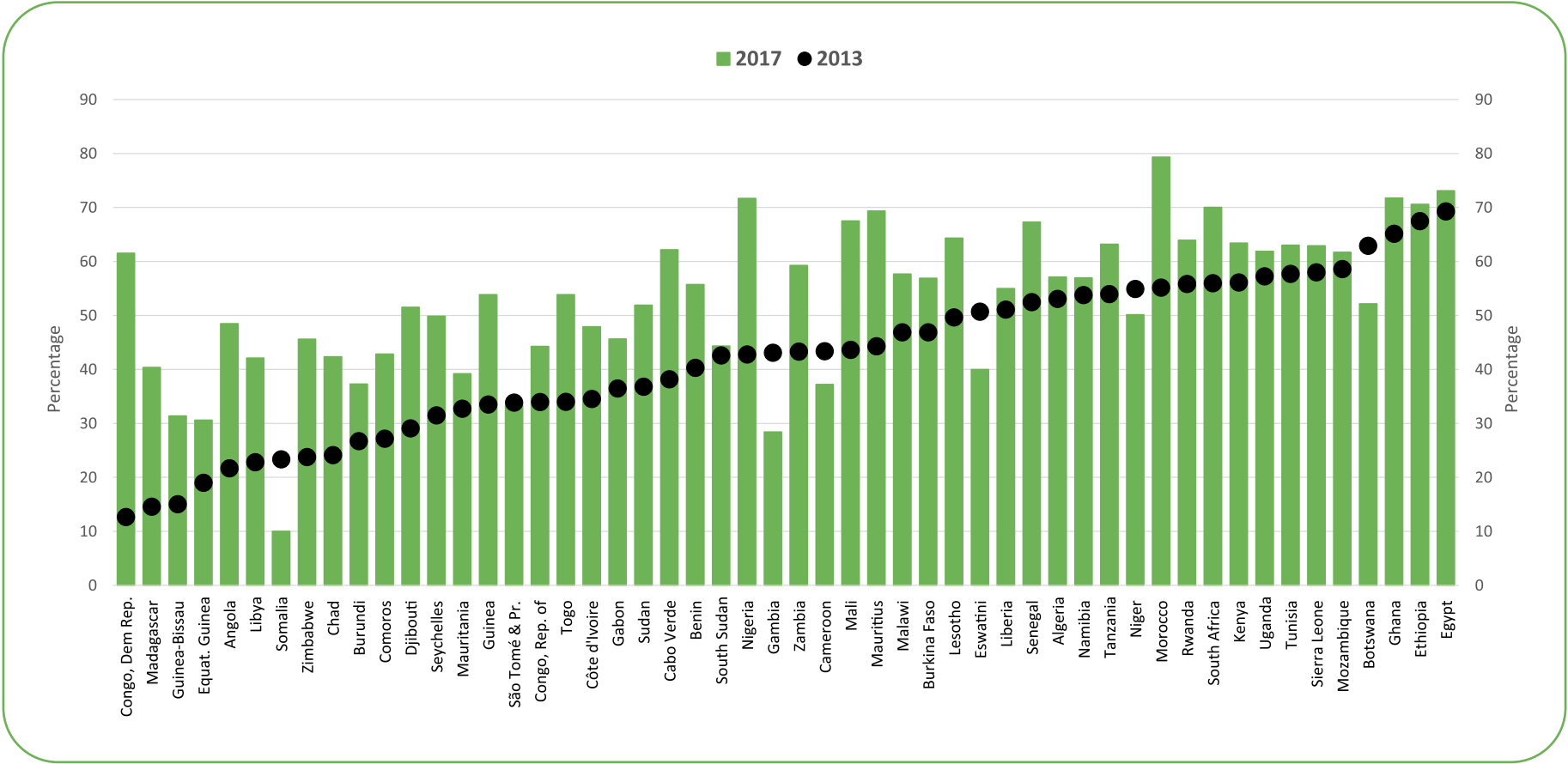
4.4.2 Country level results

Countries ranked by Throughput Dimension score

Over the period 2013–2017, Figure 14 shows that for the reference year 2017, Morocco (79.3%), Egypt (73.1%), Ghana (71.7%), Ethiopia (70.6%), and South Africa (70.0%) were top performers for applying new cost-effective methodologies to produce agricultural data. The Democratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar, Guinea-Bissau, and Equatorial

Guinea, which were weak in this Dimension in 2013 (less than 20%), improved their scores both in 2015 and 2017. The DRC’s score rose from 12.7% in 2013 to 61.5% in 2017. On the other hand, The Gambia fell back from 43.3% in 2013 to 28.4% in 2017 while Somalia showed a similar trajectory, dropping from 23.3% in 2013 to just 10% by 2017. It is clear that the strengthening of national agricultural statistical systems in some countries is badly needed.

Figure 14: Throughput Dimension scores by country, 2013 and 2017

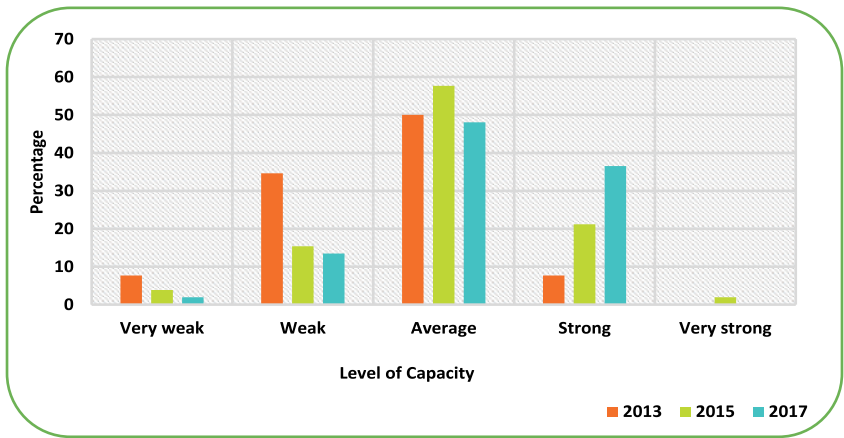


Countries grouped by Throughput Dimension score

The same criteria previously used for grouping countries by their Dimension score were used for the Throughput Dimension and the results are presented in Figure 15. As previously mentioned, this Dimension rates the various statistical work undertaken in a country’s National Statistical System and its capacity to undertake this work in an effective and cost-effective manner. Figure 15 indicates that most countries under this Di-

mension were located in the middle class (Group C, Average Capacity), throughout the period from 2013 through 2015 to 2017. However, it is noteworthy that countries have continuously moved out of the two weakest capacity groups. Also, Class D (Strong Capacity), which included only 8% of countries in 2013, enlarged to comprise 37% of countries in 2017, signifying strong capacity in the use of appropriate statistical methods by more countries.

Figure 15: Proportion of countries by level of capacity for Throughput Dimension, 2013, 2015, and 2017



Countries analyzed by Throughput Dimension score and economic development/national income

Table 8 shows countries cross-classified by their Throughput Dimension score and level of economic development (as defined in Table 4 and Figure 6 in section 4.1.2). This enables an assessment of each country’s ability to fund the use of appropriate methods in agricultural statistics. In this regard, countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwan-

da, and Ethiopia, irrespective of their relatively low GDP per capita, have impressive scores for producing agricultural statistics according to the required standards. These are good examples for countries such as Equatorial Guinea, which has relatively high GDP per capita but weak statistical methods and practices. They can emulate the high performers and work on improving their agricultural statistics systems and producing high-quality agricultural statistics in a consistent and timely manner.

Table 8: Countries by Throughput Dimension score and level of economic development – 2017

Economic Development Cluster	Throughput Dimension Score				
	Very Weak Statistical Methods & Practices (0 to <20)	Weak Statistical Methods & Practices (20 to <40)	Average Statistical Methods & Practices (40 to <60)	Strong Statistical Methods & Practices (60 to <80)	Very Strong Statistical Methods & Practices (80 to 100)
1a GDP/capita <USD 1,000 Agric. VA= <40% of GDP		Gambia	Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Malawi, Madagascar, Niger, Togo	Congo Dem. Rep., Ethiopia, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda	
1b GDP/capita <USD 1,000 Agric. VA =>40% of GDP	Somalia	Burundi, Guinea-Bissau	Liberia	Mali, Sierra Leone	
2 GDP/capita USD 1,000–USD1,999		Cameroon, Mauritania, São Tomé & Príncipe	Comoros, Congo Rep., Côte d'Ivoire, Zambia, Zimbabwe	Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Nigeria, Senegal	
3 GDP/capita USD2,000—USD3,499			Djibouti, Eswatini, Sudan	Cabo Verde, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia	
4 GDP/capita =>USD3,500		Equatorial Guinea	Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Gabon, Libya, Namibia, Seychelles	Mauritius, South Africa	

Box 8: Côte d’Ivoire – Explanatory factors contributing to Resources (Input Dimension), and Statistical Methods and Practices (Throughput Dimension) capacity levels

In terms of the level of available financial resources for agricultural statistics in Côte d’Ivoire, the level declined in 2017 compared to 2015. The year 2015 saw the implementation of two large censuses, namely the Population Census and the Agricultural Census, and funding was allocated to a commensurate level. Furthermore, there was a cut in financial resources in 2017, due to the military crisis and the fall in cocoa prices in the international market.

Regarding Human Resources, most of the statisticians in charge of Agriculture left and moved to other government agencies. There was a decline in staff training because of the very high costs.

From 2013 to 2015, the level of statistical software use increased because of the new software used for data collection and analysis for the censuses. This software will continue to be used up to next census. The use of new cost-effective methods of data collection (CAPI) contributed significantly to the increase in the level of the indicator related to data collection techniques.

In terms of agricultural surveys, there was an increase from 2013 to 2015, which could be explained by the implementation of the National Agricultural Investment Program, which included several projects such as surveys and the Agricultural Census. Most surveys which started during 2013–2015 were still ongoing in 2015–2017.

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Directorate of Documentation and Informatics Statistics (DSDI)
Ministry of Agriculture
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Box 9: Mali – Explanatory factors contributing to Resources (Input Dimension), and Statistical Methods and Practices (Throughput Dimension) capacity levels

The Composite Agricultural Statistics Capacity Indicator (ASCI) for Mali increased in 2017 compared to 2013 and 2015. This situation is attributable to the capacity improvement in Resources and Statistical Methods & Practices Dimensions.

Regarding the Resources Dimension, the increase is mainly explained by the preparation for the Agriculture General Census, which started in 2015 and was still ongoing in 2017. In addition, the preparation for the Population Census started in 2017. The two operations have been an opportunity to significantly increase the level of resources allocated to agricultural statistics.

The improvement of the score for the Statistical Methods & Practices Dimension is explained by the use of new technologies for data collection (CAPI), as well as the process of data cleaning.

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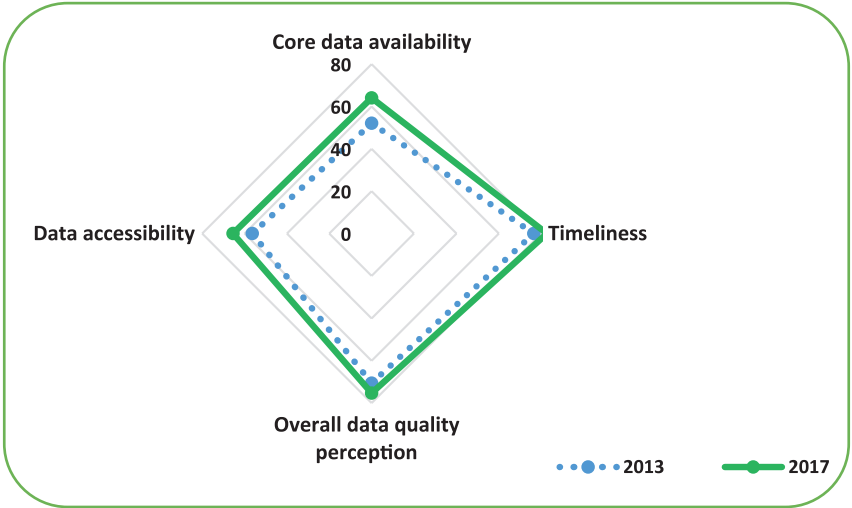
4.5 Output Dimension – Availability of Statistical Information

4.5.1 Regional level results

This Dimension measures capacity related to the availability of agricultural data and its level of accessibility by users at both national and international levels. The Dimension comprises four Elements: Core data availability; Timeliness; Overall data quality perception; and Data accessibility, which are the key outputs

of the National Agricultural Statistics Systems (NASS). The quality and quantity of data produced from the NASS are determined at this point. Figure 16 shows that in 2017, there was a slight increase in all Elements of this Dimension, across the region as a whole. In particular, more countries had websites for hosting official statistics and more databases which accessible to external users in 2017 than in 2015 and 2013.

Figure 16: Africa - Output Dimension, scores by Element, 2013 and 2017



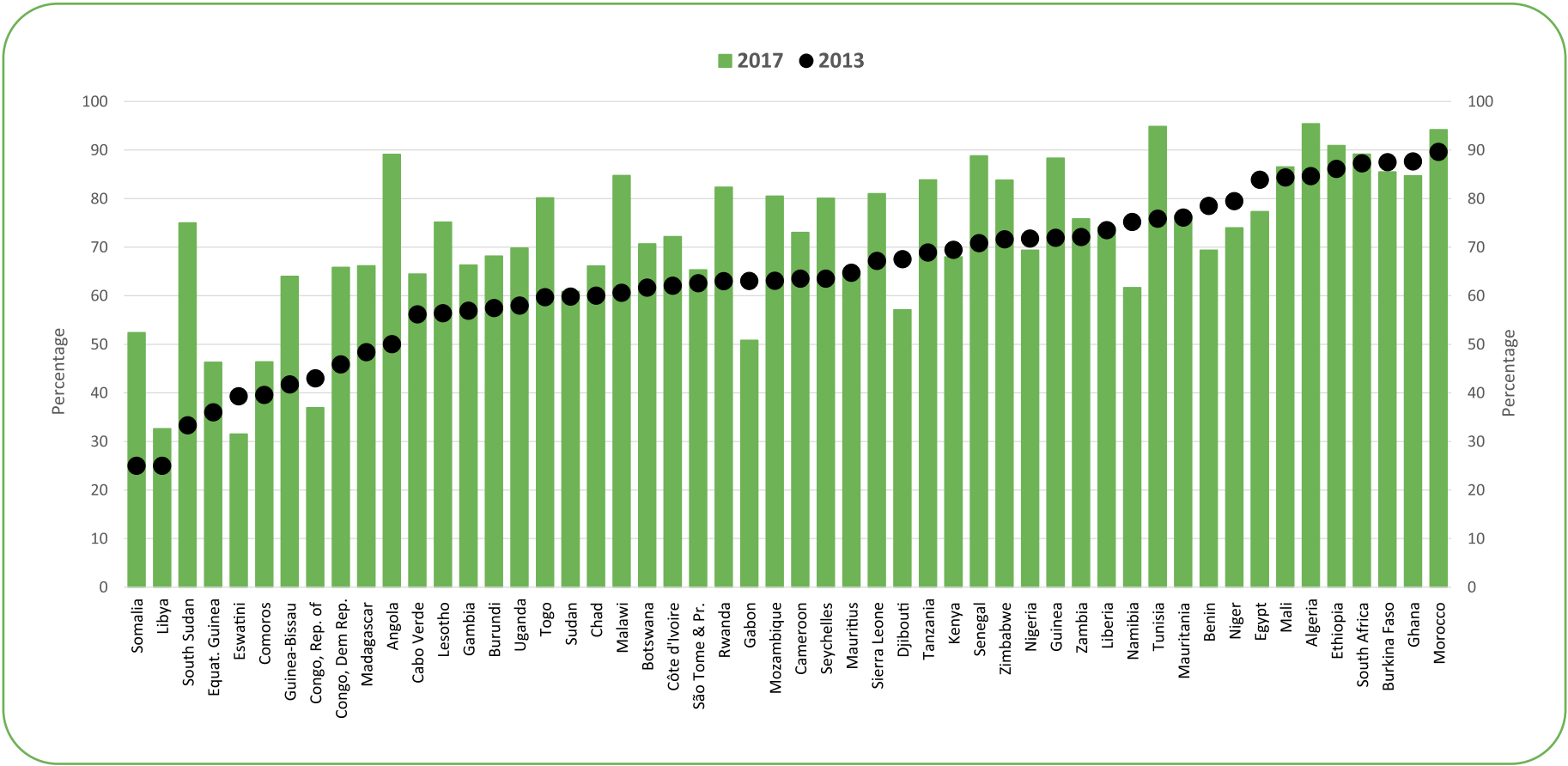
4.5.2 Country level result

Countries ranked by Output Dimension score

Figure 17 presents the progress achieved by individual countries in making statistical information available in a timely fashion and accessible to users, between the years 2013 and 2017. By ranking the performance of countries, it shows where the quality and quantity of data improved and calls on the weaker coun-

tries to identify and emulate others as appropriate. Countries such as Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Guinea, and Senegal, which were already relatively high-scoring in 2013, continued to improve their data delivery to users in 2017. On the other hand, the capacity to do the same decreased in some countries including Namibia, Djibouti, Gabon, Egypt, Niger, and Benin.

Figure 17: Output Dimension scores by country, 2013 and 2017

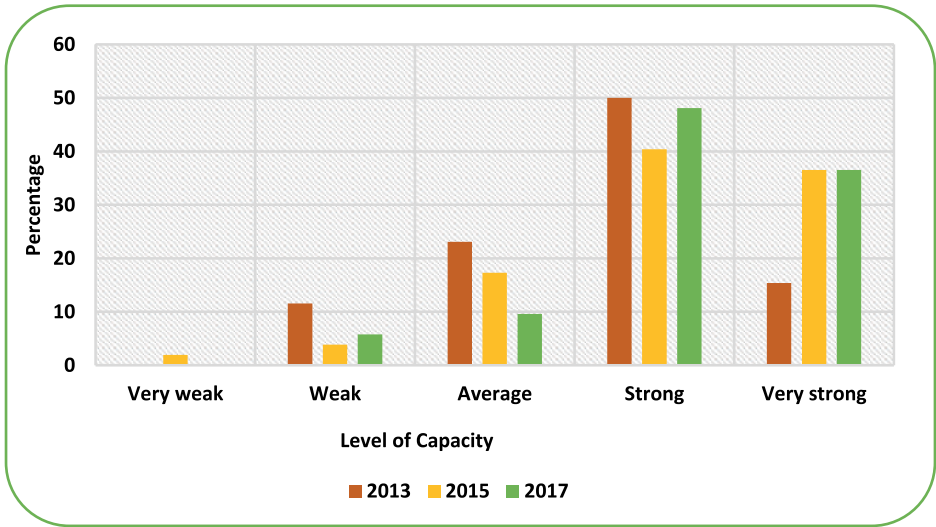


Countries grouped by Output Dimension score

Countries with similar characteristics with regard to the availability of statistical information have been grouped as shown in Figure 18, using the same scale as with the previous Dimensions (see

Table 3). The fact that many countries moved to the “Strong” and “Strongest” categories of the Output Dimension over the period 2013–2017 is an indication that African countries are geared toward producing more and better quality data.

Figure 18: Proportion of countries by level of capacity for Output Dimension, 2013, 2015, and 2017



Countries analyzed by Output Dimension score and economic development/national income

A further analysis was conducted using countries’ Output Dimension scores cross-tabulated with a proxy for national income levels (as set out in Table 4 and Figure 6 in section 4.1.2) to measure each country’s capability to support agricultural statistics activities. The findings are illustrated in Table 9, showing that

countries such as Guinea, Mali, and Sierra Leone with some of the lowest national incomes are in the highest capacity group for this Dimension. These are good examples to follow for countries such as Gabon and Equatorial Guinea, which have relatively more resources, to study and to adopt the strategies used by these economically poorer countries to improve the availability and accessibility of their statistical information to users.

Table 9: Countries by Output Dimension score and level of economic development– 2017

Economic Development Cluster	Output Dimension Score				
	Very Weak Availability of Statistical Information (0 to <20)	Weak Availability of Statistical Information (20 to <40)	Average Availability of Statistical Information (40 to <60)	Strong Availability of Statistical Information (60 to <80)	Very Strong Availability of Statistical Information (80 to 100)
1a GDP/capita <USD 1,000 Agric. VA <40% of GDP				Benin, Chad, Congo Dem. Rep., Gambia, Madagascar, Niger, Uganda,	Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Guinea, Togo, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania
1b GDP/capita <USD 1,000 Agric. VA =>40% of GDP			Somalia	Burundi, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia	Mali, Sierra Leone
2 GDP/capita USD 1,000–USD 1,999		Congo Rep.	Comoros	Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, São Tomé & Príncipe, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritania, Nigeria, Zambia	Zimbabwe, Ghana, Senegal
3 GDP/capita USD 2,000–USD 3,499		Eswatini	Djibouti	Cabo Verde, Egypt, Sudan	Morocco, Tunisia
4 GDP/capita =>USD 3,500		Libya	Gabon, Equat. Guinea	Botswana, Mauritius, Namibia	Algeria, Angola, Seychelles, South Africa

Box 10: Democratic Republic of Congo – Explanatory factors contributing to the Resources, Statistical Methods & Practices, and Availability of Statistical Information capacity levels

The significant increase in Resources in the DRC is explained by the rehabilitation of office infrastructure, the second reason being the building of the new NSO office of four floors.

On another hand, for the last 25 years, the National Statistics Office has not been able to produce the statistical yearbooks, including data related to the agriculture sector. It is only since 2014 that the NSO resumed this work, with the production of the 2014 and 2015 yearbooks, and these efforts have so far been sustained.

It is also important to note that the country, by planning to conduct its 2018 General Agricultural Census in coordination with the Population and Housing Census, has got an opportunity to improve the statistical methods and practices.

Given the launching of these yearbooks, and taking into consideration the increase of focal points in all sectors, particularly in the agricultural sector and its sub-sectors, as well as the revamping of office infrastructures of NSO, CA-related basic data have been reviewed and amended accordingly.

Hammamet, 18 April 2018
DRC Representatives

5. IDENTIFICATION OF PRIORITY NEEDS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN THE 2019 SURVEY



5.1 Introduction

Technical Assistance (TA) for statistical capacity building of AfDB Regional Member Countries is the main component of the Agricultural Statistics Program of the Bank. The purpose of the TA program in agricultural statistics is to help African countries to adopt more cost-effective methods and procedures leading to the production of timely and accurate agriculture and rural statistics, based on a detailed assessment of countries' capacities and needs.

In 2014, a Technical Assistance Needs Survey was conducted by the Bank to identify the high-priority needs of African countries and a report was published. This led to the creation of a TA provision model that is client/demand oriented in order to ensure country ownership while boosting capacity development to produce quality agricultural statistics.

In light of the benefits of this approach, it became necessary to update the TA priority needs of countries to reflect changes that have occurred with the development of their National Agricultural Statistics Systems (NASSs). Hence, a new study to identify TA priority needs was conducted in 2019. The results are presented in this chapter to inform plans and policy-making, thereby identifying much-needed TA to countries in an efficient, cost-effective, and well-organized/coordinated manner.

5.2 Objectives of the study

Technical Assistance in agricultural statistics has been ongoing at various levels in countries. This covers activities such as the development of SPARS, compiling Supply Utilization Accounts and Food Balance Sheets (SUA/FBS), collecting Agricultural Cost of Production (AgCoP) statistics, building Master Sampling Frames (MSF), and using Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI), among others. In order to accelerate the implementation of the TA program, the study serves as the basis for the development, by the AfDB, of a more specific, country demand-driven approach which would:

- Expand the number of countries that are benefiting from the TA program;
- Update the initial country TA needs analysis and extend further the range of areas covered by the TA program; and
- Better plan for TA delivery, by clustering countries on the basis of their TA needs with a view to conducting joint statistical capacity building activities.

5.3 Scope and coverage

The study covered both National Statistical Offices and Ministries of Agriculture in consultation with all the relevant agricultural subsectors (crops, livestock, fisheries, forestry, environment and natural resources, etc.).

A list of possible TA needs was proposed, based on existing, newly developed, and cost-effective methodologies that were available for use by countries. Countries were requested to identify their top three priority needs, in order to identify what the main focus of assistance to each country should be. They were also asked to be as specific and realistic as possible (bearing in mind that the TA identified should be actionable in the short term, in the next 2 to 3 years).

5.4 Data collection process

5.4.1 Instrument used

The questionnaire designed for the first TA study in November 2014 was reviewed and revised. The revised version (for 2019) has nine TA elements/needs which can be executed in the short-term (within the next 2 years). This represents a reduction from the 12 elements/needs in the original 2014 questionnaire.

The choice of TA elements to be included in the revised questionnaire was informed by newly developed, cost-effective methods for agricultural statistics, and reflected still relevant TA that had been provided between 2014 and 2019. The template of the questionnaire used is presented in Annex 7.

Countries were asked to choose from the list their three top TA priority needs that were most relevant for developing the capacity of their present agricultural statistical system. This was to ensure that

the TA priority needs identified would significantly boost the production of better-quality agricultural statistics.

5.4.2 Data collection approach

The questionnaire was administered to countries through the National Strategy Coordinators for agricultural statistics, who consulted with their respective colleagues within the National Statistical Offices, Ministries of Agriculture, as well as agricultural subsectors.

Preliminary results (from 45 countries) were shared with participants of the “2019 Regional Compilation and Validation Workshop on the Minimum Set of Core Data in African Countries, May 27–31, 2019” which was held in Nairobi, Kenya. This platform enabled countries to recognize the importance of carrying out the TA Needs Survey and gave them an opportunity to share their views and make suggestions for strengthening the exercise and its objectives. Some countries requested additional time to review their respective submissions, while non-reporting countries were urged to complete and submit their questionnaires.

Based on a recommendation from the workshop, the list of needs was reviewed and extended to include additional relevant elements that were not originally itemized. The questionnaire was then re-submitted to countries that wanted to revise their TA needs and for those

who had yet to respond. A follow-up was conducted with concerned countries through emails and phone calls. This was done simultaneously with a data review, including reverting back to countries for needed corrections and/or authentication of submissions, and validation. This approach improved the quality of reporting by countries.

5.4.3 Response rate to the TA Needs Survey

A total of 53 out of 54 countries (98%) responded to the TA Needs Survey, which was a significant and satisfactory response. Only Mauritius did not respond.

5.5 Summary of main findings

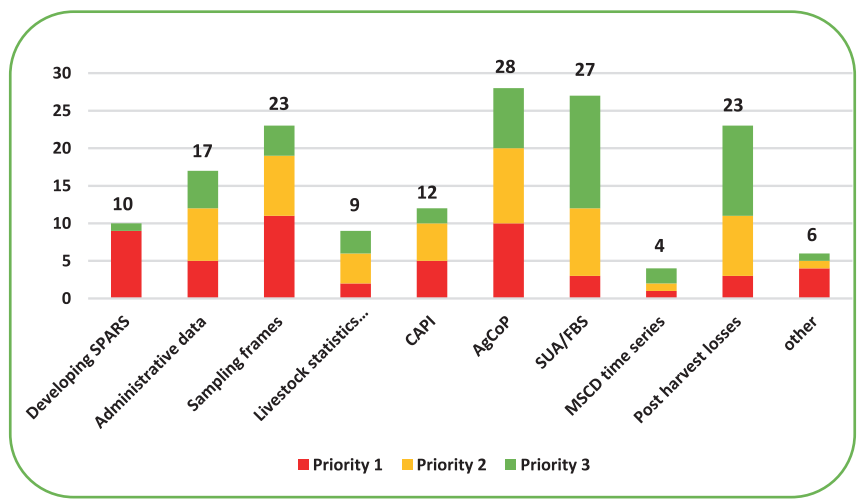
The most popular TA needs proved to be the establishment of Agricultural Cost of Production (AgCoP) systems, and the compilation of Supply and Utilization Accounts/Food Balance Sheets (SUA/FBS), with 28 (53%) and 27 (52%) countries requesting such TA, respectively. The next two popular areas, requested by 23 (44%) countries, were the construction and use of Master Sampling Frames (MSF), and the establishment of systems to measure Post-Harvest Losses (PHL). In terms of Priority 1 needs, MSF, AgCoP, and developing SPARS were the most

commonly identified TA needs, with between 9 and 11 countries putting these top of their lists. These results are presented in Figure 19.

In the case of MSF, a total of 11 out of the 23 countries (48%) indicated this need as their highest priority (Priority No. 1), and confirmed their willingness to start using it in years 2019/2020 onward. There is relatively high demand for TA for Administrative Data compilation in 17 countries (32%). Of these countries, 5 (29%) and 7 (41%) ranked this area as their Priorities 1 and 2, respectively, and generally indicated that it should be carried out between 2019 and 2020. There is also relatively high demand for TA for the use of Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) and development of Strategic Plans for Agricultural and Rural Statistics (SPARS), in 12 and 10 countries, respectively.

Table 10 shows the TA needs identified by each individual country and the level of priority they assigned. A supplementary table on the reasons for each TA need, as well as giving an indication on the expected period for the TA to be carried out, is provided in Annex 8.

Figure 19: Number of countries by TA needs and level of priority in 2019 TA Needs Survey



Other TA needs, outside the original list in the questionnaire, which were identified by 5 countries, are shown in Table 11. This includes TA to carry out and analyze an Agricultural Census, which has been requested by Ethiopia, Libya, and São Tomé & Príncipe.

The findings from this 2nd cycle of the TA Needs Survey indicate that there are various critical needs in African countries that require special attention in order to improve the quantity and quality of agricultural statistics. This output will contribute to fulfilling the data needs of the Feed Africa initiative of the Bank, as those of the SDGs and AU Agenda 2063, in a sustainable manner.

The level of priority attached to each request, together with the proposed time of implementation, as indicated by reporting countries, provides valuable information with which to plan an efficient and realistic TA program. An important element of the Survey is that the countries have been closely involved in setting out their priorities, goals, and timeframes. They can therefore buy into the programs and take ownership, and their support will help to drive the program and achieve maximum impact for the development of timely and reliable agricultural and rural statistics.

Table 10: Technical Assistance needs by country by Level of priority

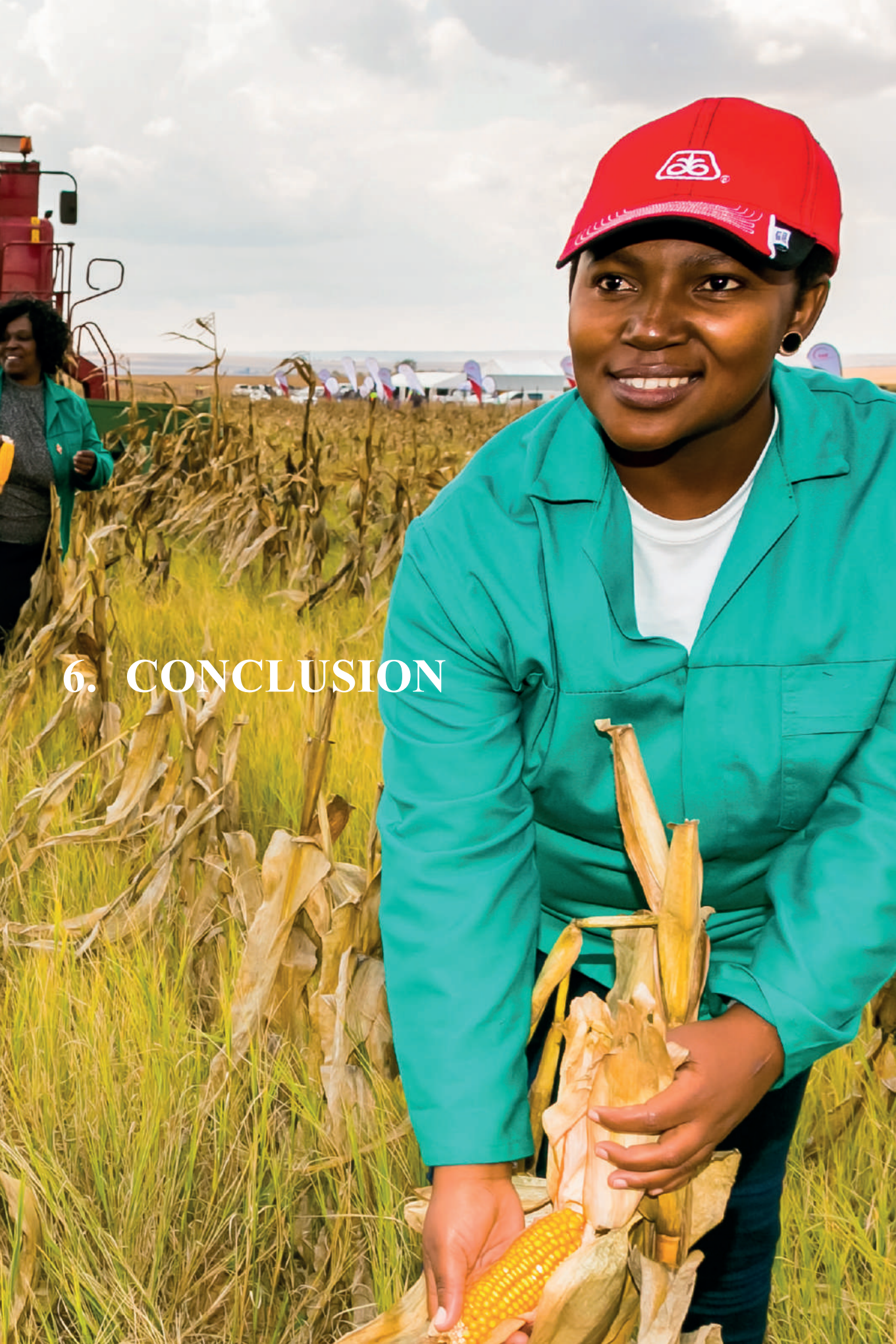
Country	Develop SPARS	Admin. data	Construct. & use of sampling frames	Livestock statistics (Nomadic / Trans- human)	CAPI	AgCoP	SUA/ FBS	MSCD time series	Post- harvest losses	Other
Algeria										
Angola										
Benin										
Botswana										
Burkina Faso										
Burundi										
Cabo Verde										
Cameroon										
Central African Rep.										
Chad										
Comoros										
Congo										
Côte d'Ivoire										
Djibouti										
Dem. Rep. of Congo										
Egypt										
Equatorial Guinea										
Eritrea										
Eswatini										
Ethiopia										
Gabon										
The Gambia										
Ghana										
Guinea										
Guinea-Bissau										
Kenya										
Lesotho										

Country	Develop SPARS	Admin. data	Construct. & use of sampling frames	Livestock statistics (Nomadic / Trans- human)	CAPI	AgCoP	SUA/ FBS	MSCD time series	Post- harvest losses	Other
Liberia										
Libya										
Madagas- car										
Malawi										
Mali*										
Mauritania										
Morocco										
Mozam- bique										
Namibia										
Niger										
Nigeria										
Rwanda										
São Tomé & Príncipe										
Senegal										
Seychelles										
Sierra Leone										
Somalia										
South Africa										
South Sudan										
Sudan										
Tanzania										
Togo										
Tunisia										
Uganda										
Zambia										
Zimbabwe										
Priority 1										
Priority 2										
Priority 3										

Country	Develop SPARS	Admin. data	Construct. & use of sampling frames	Livestock statistics (Nomadic / Trans- human)	CAPI	AgCoP	SUA/ FBS	MSCD time series	Post- harvest losses	Other
Total	10	17	23	9	12	28	27	4	23	6
	19%	32%	43%	17%	23%	53%	51%	8%	43%	11%
Legend	Priority 1									
	Priority 2									
	Priority 3									
NB: (*) Mali has set two other priorities (1&2)										

Table 11: Other TA needs specified by countries in the 2019 TA Needs Survey

Country	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Ethiopia	<i>Agricultural Census Methodology:</i> to include Sample Design; Sample Size; Determination of data items that should be included in the Agricultural Census; Method of data collection etc. (2022)		
Libya	<i>Agricultural Census Methodology:</i> - --Design of instruments for data collection. - Staff and training requirements for conducting agricultural censuses / surveys - Principles of data quality. - Methods of area and yield estimation. - Estimation of agricultural production		
Mali	Elaboration of methodologies for assessing market gardening and fruit production	Elaboration of methodologies for evaluation of dairy production and fishing	
Tunisia	Processing and analysis of General Agriculture Census data		
São Tomé & Príncipe			Preparation of Agricultural Census with FAO methodology 2020 in all areas



6. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the ASCI for the 2017 reference year, in comparison with results of the ASCI 2013 and 2015 reference years, it is evident that there has been a steady increase (9.4 percentage points, from 2013 to 2017) in statistical capacity to produce the required agricultural and rural statistics in Africa. This welcome development is substantiated by the explanatory factors provided by countries in supporting the ASCI results.

The improvement of agricultural statistics in Africa has been achieved through the collective effort of the AfDB and the implementation of *the Action Plan for Africa for Improving Statistics for Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture, and Rural Development, 2011 to 2018*, other statistical capacity-building partners, including Regional Economic Communities (RECs), Sub-Regional Organizations (SROs), Donors, Statistical Training Centers, and not least, the countries themselves. This close collaboration and collective determination to improve

agricultural and rural statistics in Africa must continue as National Agricultural Statistics Systems are at a crossroads. It will require a sustained capacity-building effort for some years to come, in order for each NASS to fulfil its purpose and produce comprehensive, reliable, up-to-date, and consistent agricultural data.

The AfDB has developed a participatory TA delivery model to continue providing its Regional Member Countries with Technical Assistance based on their identified needs, for the purpose of strengthening the recipients' capacity and ensuring ownership of the end products. However, meeting all TA needs requires a broad knowledge base and diverse expertise. This necessitates strong collaborative working partnerships between the AfDB, beneficiary countries, RECs, Statistical Training Centers (STCs) and other capacity-building stakeholders for the delivery of statistical TA and capacity building.

ANNEXES



ANNEX 1(a): ASCI 2013 – DIMENSION AND COMPOSITE INDICATOR SCORES BY COUNTRY (%)

2013						
Country	Institutional Infrastructure	Resources	Statistical Methods & Practices	Availability of Statistical Information	Composite Indicator	Ranking
Algeria	55.2	20.0	53.1	84.6	53.3	21
Angola	69.4	38.0	21.7	50.0	40.6	34
Benin	81.5	19.3	40.3	78.5	52.8	23
Botswana	59.3	56.9	62.9	61.7	60.8	9
Burkina Faso	69.0	22.6	46.9	87.5	54.9	17
Burundi	52.1	11.8	26.7	57.5	35.3	41
Cabo Verde	73.0	46.6	38.2	56.2	50.9	26
Cameroon	76.6	30.5	43.4	63.5	52.3	24
Central Afr. Rep.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chad	42.4	11.4	24.1	60.0	32.5	44
Comoros	25.3	16.1	27.2	39.6	27.0	47
Congo, Dem. Rep.	46.0	6.3	12.7	45.9	25.1	48
Congo, Rep. of	34.2	13.2	34.0	43.0	31.9	45
Côte d'Ivoire	51.0	34.7	34.5	62.1	43.3	31
Djibouti	52.9	13.0	29.1	67.5	38.6	39
Egypt	53.5	36.5	69.3	83.9	62.4	5
Equat. Guinea	28.3	6.3	19.0	36.0	21.9	51
Eritrea	–	–	–	–	–	–
Eswatini	39.2	25.0	50.7	39.3	41.3	33
Ethiopia	74.5	34.6	67.5	86.1	66.5	2
Gabon	32.5	31.2	36.5	63.0	39.4	37
Gambia	52.4	0.0	43.1	56.9	39.9	36
Ghana	55.2	49.4	65.1	87.7	64.1	3
Guinea	42.9	19.9	33.5	71.9	40.1	35
Guinea-Bissau	20.5	22.0	15.0	41.7	22.4	50
Kenya	64.2	32.9	56.1	69.5	56.2	14
Lesotho	66.7	30.2	49.6	56.4	51.2	25
Liberia	87.2	7.7	51.1	73.5	55.5	15

2013						
Country	Institutional Infrastructure	Resources	Statistical Methods & Practices	Availability of Statistical Information	Composite Indicator	Ranking
Libya	15.3	0.0	22.8	25.0	17.3	52
Madagascar	30.2	9.9	14.6	48.4	23.4	49
Malawi	61.6	49.3	46.9	60.6	53.2	22
Mali	86.1	24.6	43.6	84.4	57.2	11
Mauritania	63.0	18.3	32.7	76.1	44.9	29
Mauritius	84.1	66.1	44.3	64.7	61.0	7
Morocco	53.4	19.1	55.2	89.6	54.5	19
Mozambique	65.2	35.3	58.6	63.1	56.7	12
Namibia	87.9	44.8	53.8	75.2	63.8	4
Niger	77.7	9.4	54.9	79.5	56.3	13
Nigeria	82.1	31.3	42.8	71.8	54.9	18
Rwanda	87.7	42.9	55.8	63.0	62.0	6
São Tom & Pr.	32.7	35.7	33.9	62.6	39.2	38
Senegal	60.7	37.6	52.4	70.8	55.0	16
Seychelles	25.3	21.9	31.5	63.5	34.1	42
Sierra Leone	45.5	15.9	58.0	67.2	49.2	27
Somalia	57.1	6.3	23.3	25.0	28.2	46
South Africa	89.0	56.7	55.9	87.3	69.3	1
South Sudan	48.0	16.7	42.6	33.3	37.8	40
Sudan	60.9	25.2	36.8	59.8	44.4	30
Tanzania	69.7	20.3	53.9	68.9	54.1	20
Togo	65.5	15.6	34.0	59.7	42.5	32
Tunisia	80.9	23.1	57.7	75.9	60.0	10
Uganda	87.7	38.1	57.2	58.0	60.8	8
Zambia	40.2	50.0	43.3	72.1	49.0	28
Zimbabwe	37.6	12.5	23.8	71.6	33.6	43
AFRICA	57.7	26.2	41.9	63.5	46.6	

ANNEX 1(B): ASCI 2015 – DIMENSION AND COMPOSITE INDICATOR SCORES BY COUNTRY (%)

2015						
Country	Institutional Infrastructure	Resources	Statistical Methods & Practices	Availability of Statistical Information	Composite Indicator	Ranking
Algeria	51.8	28.4	51.6	82.3	53.0	26
Angola	69.4	38.0	43.0	69.8	53.0	27
Benin	77.2	35.6	51.5	76.8	59.1	20
Botswana	85.9	58.9	58.0	57.8	64.5	11
Burkina Faso	69.0	33.1	52.0	85.5	58.5	21
Burundi	56.9	23.9	34.2	66.1	43.3	40
Cabo Verde	89.0	41.2	66.6	70.9	67.9	6
Cameroon	85.5	33.8	31.5	70.2	51.2	30
Central Afr. Rep.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chad	34.8	28.7	41.7	64.7	41.9	43
Comoros	44.7	10.0	40.8	38.2	35.6	48
Congo, Dem. Rep.	56.7	20.4	59.9	51.5	50.5	32
Congo, Rep. of	50.4	15.3	38.0	59.2	40.5	44
Côte d'Ivoire	62.2	27.1	46.5	77.0	52.1	29
Djibouti	36.4	24.7	44.7	52.0	40.5	45
Egypt	76.5	25.0	73.1	77.5	65.9	8
Equat. Guinea	28.4	7.8	20.5	8.3	18.7	52
Eritrea	–	–	–	–	–	–
Eswatini	40.2	57.3	49.1	44.0	47.6	35
Ethiopia	83.2	51.5	82.9	91.4	78.8	1
Gabon	43.4	36.4	45.6	60.4	46.1	37
Gambia	45.0	23.9	38.7	66.3	42.5	41
Ghana	65.4	45.2	62.7	81.6	63.5	15
Guinea	46.5	13.5	53.2	72.7	48.0	34
Guinea-Bissau	30.9	22.0	11.0	53.8	25.3	51
Kenya	76.9	33.1	73.1	81.7	68.3	5
Lesotho	46.4	38.0	55.7	80.4	54.9	25
Liberia	87.2	9.8	51.1	81.8	57.4	24
Libya	42.2	36.1	42.1	32.6	39.3	47
Madagascar	18.8	28.0	33.0	62.3	34.2	49

2015						
Country	Institutional Infrastructure	Resources	Statistical Methods & Practices	Availability of Statistical Information	Composite Indicator	Ranking
Malawi	60.4	37.8	63.2	80.9	61.1	17
Mali	83.9	44.9	64.5	86.2	69.3	3
Mauritania	45.3	27.4	41.2	77.5	46.2	36
Mauritius	89.4	58.8	57.5	64.4	66.3	7
Morocco	59.6	37.4	77.9	92.1	69.0	4
Mozambique	70.6	45.0	65.1	81.0	65.6	10
Namibia	96.7	22.0	54.3	85.3	63.7	14
Niger	84.8	31.0	48.5	74.4	58.3	23
Nigeria	87.7	23.2	60.9	81.2	63.8	12
Rwanda	91.2	33.7	58.8	82.3	65.9	9
São Tomé & Pr.	46.7	30.2	32.3	60.7	40.4	46
Senegal	84.3	31.6	51.9	83.9	61.4	16
Seychelles	36.9	30.2	43.3	76.3	45.5	39
Sierra Leone	70.5	22.0	51.6	49.7	50.2	33
Somalia	53.7	19.2	10.0	52.4	28.2	50
South Africa	87.4	49.0	71.4	85.2	73.5	2
South Sudan	61.8	12.5	49.3	50.8	45.7	38
Sudan	67.9	24.4	51.9	64.0	52.8	28
Tanzania	73.3	15.0	61.4	81.7	59.4	19
Togo	68.6	28.1	52.7	88.5	58.3	22
Tunisia	87.9	30.8	57.1	82.0	63.8	13
Uganda	86.0	31.2	54.8	70.5	60.5	18
Zambia	41.3	35.3	52.9	75.0	51.1	31
Zimbabwe	43.4	27.3	33.9	74.5	42.2	42
AFRICA	63.1	30.7	50.3	69.6	53.2	

ANNEX 1(C): ASCI 2017 – DIMENSION AND COMPOSITE INDICATOR SCORES BY COUNTRY (%)

2017						
Country	Institutional Infrastructure	Resources	Statistical Methods & Practices	Availability of Statistical Information	Composite Indicator	Ranking
Algeria	51.7	42.3	57.1	95.4	60.1	22
Angola	69.4	38.6	48.5	89.1	58.8	25
Benin	81.5	25.1	55.7	69.4	58.5	26
Botswana	93.0	53.9	52.1	70.7	65.1	14
Burkina Faso	84.2	36.5	56.9	85.5	64.6	17
Burundi	74.5	23.9	37.3	68.2	48.9	38
Cabo Verde	90.8	41.2	62.1	64.4	65.3	12
Cameroon	73.9	26.6	37.2	73.0	50.1	36
Central Afr. Rep.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chad	41.5	27.9	42.3	66.1	43.8	42
Comoros	34.2	19.0	42.8	46.4	37.2	49
Congo, Dem. Rep.	63.5	21.0	61.5	65.8	55.4	29
Congo, Rep. of	45.8	14.8	44.2	37.0	37.9	48
Côte d'Ivoire	72.2	14.8	47.9	72.2	51.8	34
Djibouti	50.9	28.6	51.5	57.1	48.2	40
Egypt	72.5	25.0	73.1	77.3	65.0	16
Equat. Guinea	35.0	9.4	30.6	46.3	30.6	51
Eritrea	–	–	–	–	–	–
Eswatini	50.7	16.7	40.0	31.5	36.6	50
Ethiopia	81.5	63.8	70.6	90.9	75.5	1
Gabon	66.2	31.2	45.6	50.8	48.6	39
Gambia	56.8	21.9	28.4	66.3	40.6	44
Ghana	69.0	37.7	71.7	84.7	67.3	10
Guinea	53.4	16.6	53.8	88.3	53.2	32
Guinea-Bissau	47.6	17.8	31.4	64.0	38.5	47
Kenya	82.2	34.7	63.4	68.0	63.3	20
Lesotho	53.0	38.0	64.3	75.1	58.9	24
Liberia	78.2	40.1	55.0	74.2	61.0	21
Libya	42.2	36.1	42.1	32.6	39.3	45
Madagascar	18.8	32.7	40.4	66.2	38.8	46

2017						
Country	Institutional Infrastructure	Resources	Statistical Methods & Practices	Availability of Statistical Information	Composite Indicator	Ranking
Malawi	73.2	43.7	57.7	84.8	63.6	19
Mali	87.9	44.5	67.5	86.5	71.4	7
Mauritania	66.2	23.7	39.2	76.5	49.3	37
Mauritius	92.9	59.2	69.4	65.0	72.1	4
Morocco	68.7	46.7	79.3	94.2	73.7	3
Mozambique	86.7	33.4	61.7	80.5	65.6	11
Namibia	66.0	18.9	56.9	61.7	53.0	33
Niger	82.9	34.0	50.1	74.0	59.0	23
Nigeria	89.4	29.1	71.7	69.4	67.5	9
Rwanda	91.2	35.5	63.9	82.3	68.3	8
São Tomé & Pr.	46.7	38.8	33.3	65.3	43.2	43
Senegal	90.0	40.9	67.3	88.8	71.6	5
Seychelles	28.6	33.3	49.8	80.1	47.5	41
Sierra Leone	83.9	25.0	62.9	81.0	64.1	18
Somalia	53.7	19.2	10.0	52.4	28.2	52
South Africa	87.4	55.3	70.0	89.2	74.8	2
South Sudan	77.1	25.6	44.3	75.0	53.9	31
Sudan	77.9	32.8	51.9	60.9	56.0	28
Tanzania	89.3	20.2	63.2	83.9	65.1	15
Togo	69.7	29.0	53.8	80.2	57.7	27
Tunisia	89.5	44.6	63.0	94.8	71.5	6
Uganda	89.3	37.5	61.9	69.8	65.1	13
Zambia	50.4	32.3	59.3	75.8	55.4	30
Zimbabwe	49.9	29.8	45.6	83.8	50.6	35
AFRICA	67.7	32.1	53.1	71.8	56.0	

ANNEX 2(A): ASCI 2013 – ELEMENT INDICATOR SCORES FOR DIMENSION 1 (%)

2013						
Institutional Infrastructure						
Country	Legal framework	Coordination in NSS	Strategic vision and agric. statistical planning	Integration of agric. in NSS	Relevance of data	Dimension 1 Average
Algeria	100.0	70.0	33.3	72.7	0.0	55.2
Angola	100.0	100.0	16.7	63.6	66.7	69.4
Benin	60.0	100.0	100.0	72.7	75.0	81.5
Botswana	80.0	80.0	33.3	36.4	66.7	59.3
Burkina Faso	80.0	100.0	33.3	81.8	50.0	69.0
Burundi	80.0	50.0	50.0	63.6	16.7	52.1
Cabo Verde	100.0	100.0	33.3	81.8	50.0	73.0
Cameroon	80.0	100.0	83.3	36.4	83.3	76.6
Central Afr. Rep.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chad	40.0	0.0	100.0	63.6	8.3	42.4
Comoros	20.0	20.0	50.0	36.4	0.0	25.3
Congo, Dem. Rep.	100.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	46.0
Congo, Rep. of	100.0	20.0	0.0	9.1	41.7	34.2
Côte d'Ivoire	20.0	20.0	100.0	81.8	33.3	51.0
Djibouti	80.0	20.0	33.3	72.7	58.3	52.9
Egypt	100.0	90.0	0.0	27.3	50.0	53.5
Equat. Guinea	80.0	20.0	33.3	0.0	8.3	28.3
Eritrea	–	–	–	–	–	–
Eswatini	100.0	0.0	16.7	54.5	25.0	39.2
Ethiopia	100.0	100.0	33.3	72.7	66.7	74.5
Gabon	100.0	20.0	33.3	9.1	0.0	32.5
Gambia	80.0	0.0	100.0	81.8	0.0	52.4
Ghana	80.0	100.0	16.7	54.5	25.0	55.2
Guinea	40.0	20.0	100.0	54.5	0.0	42.9
Guinea-Bissau	40.0	20.0	0.0	9.1	33.3	20.5
Kenya	100.0	100.0	0.0	54.5	66.7	64.2
Lesotho	80.0	80.0	0.0	81.8	91.7	66.7
Liberia	80.0	100.0	100.0	72.7	83.3	87.2

2013						
Institutional Infrastructure						
Country	Legal framework	Coordination in NSS	Strategic vision and agric. statistical planning	Integration of agric. in NSS	Relevance of data	Dimension 1 Average
Libya	40.0	0.0	0.0	36.4	0.0	15.3
Madagascar	60.0	20.0	16.7	54.5	0.0	30.2
Malawi	80.0	90.0	33.3	54.5	50.0	61.6
Mali	100.0	100.0	100.0	63.6	66.7	86.1
Mauritania	80.0	100.0	50.0	18.2	66.7	63.0
Mauritius	100.0	100.0	100.0	45.5	75.0	84.1
Morocco	100.0	20.0	50.0	63.6	33.3	53.4
Mozambique	100.0	80.0	50.0	54.5	41.7	65.2
Namibia	100.0	100.0	100.0	72.7	66.7	87.9
Niger	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	8.3	77.7
Nigeria	100.0	80.0	100.0	63.6	66.7	82.1
Rwanda	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	58.3	87.7
São Tomé & Pr.	80.0	20.0	0.0	63.6	0.0	32.7
Senegal	80.0	100.0	0.0	81.8	41.7	60.7
Seychelles	40.0	50.0	0.0	36.4	0.0	25.3
Sierra Leone	100.0	20.0	16.7	90.9	0.0	45.5
Somalia	60.0	20.0	100.0	63.6	41.7	57.1
South Africa	80.0	100.0	100.0	81.8	83.3	89.0
South Sudan	100.0	0.0	0.0	81.8	58.3	48.0
Sudan	80.0	20.0	100.0	54.5	50.0	60.9
Tanzania	100.0	100.0	0.0	81.8	66.7	69.7
Togo	100.0	100.0	100.0	27.3	0.0	65.5
Tunisia	100.0	90.0	100.0	72.7	41.7	80.9
Uganda	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	58.3	87.7
Zambia	100.0	0.0	16.7	9.1	75.0	40.2
Zimbabwe	100.0	0.0	16.7	54.5	16.7	37.6
AFRICA	81.5	60.0	49.0	57.2	40.7	57.7

ANNEX 2(B): ASCI 2013 – ELEMENT INDICATOR SCORES FOR DIMENSION 2 (%)

2013					
Resources					
Country	Financial resources	Human resources: staffing	Human resources: training	Physical infrastructure	Dimension 2 Average
Algeria	41.7	10.2	0.0	28.1	20.0
Angola	41.7	60.2	0.0	50.0	38.0
Benin	8.3	25.0	6.4	37.5	19.3
Botswana	33.3	69.2	50.0	75.0	56.9
Burkina Faso	50.0	18.3	6.3	15.6	22.6
Burundi	8.3	13.8	0.0	25.0	11.8
Cabo Verde	75.0	43.8	23.8	43.8	46.6
Cameroon	8.3	50.0	38.8	25.0	30.5
Central Afr. Rep.	–	–	–	–	–
Chad	16.7	16.5	0.0	12.5	11.4
Comoros	25.0	14.3	0.0	25.0	16.1
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	6.3
Congo, Rep. of	25.0	9.2	6.0	12.5	13.2
Côte d'Ivoire	41.7	16.6	43.0	37.5	34.7
Djibouti	33.3	14.6	0.0	4.2	13.0
Egypt	8.3	50.0	37.7	50.0	36.5
Equat. Guinea	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	6.3
Eritrea	–	–	–	–	–
Eswatini	16.7	33.2	0.0	50.0	25.0
Ethiopia	41.7	0.6	96.3	0.0	34.6
Gabon	41.7	36.0	44.0	3.1	31.2
Gambia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ghana	66.7	62.5	18.2	50.0	49.4
Guinea	41.7	12.4	15.4	10.0	19.9
Guinea-Bissau	25.0	25.4	37.5	0.0	22.0
Kenya	25.0	13.0	56.3	37.5	32.9
Lesotho	16.7	27.8	51.5	25.0	30.2
Liberia	8.3	0.4	22.2	0.0	7.7
Libya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

2013					
Resources					
Country	Financial resources	Human resources: staffing	Human resources: training	Physical infrastructure	Dimension 2 Average
Madagascar	8.3	18.8	0.0	12.5	9.9
Malawi	58.3	50.6	13.4	75.0	49.3
Mali	41.7	24.4	7.3	25.0	24.6
Mauritania	8.3	14.8	0.0	50.0	18.3
Mauritius	66.7	51.0	59.4	87.5	66.1
Morocco	25.0	20.0	6.4	25.0	19.1
Mozambique	66.7	11.6	25.4	37.5	35.3
Namibia	50.0	56.8	22.5	50.0	44.8
Niger	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	9.4
Nigeria	25.0	37.5	0.0	62.5	31.3
Rwanda	50.0	25.7	45.8	50.0	42.9
São Tomé & Pr.	16.7	9.4	41.7	75.0	35.7
Senegal	58.3	22.1	12.6	57.5	37.6
Seychelles	25.0	12.5	0.0	50.0	21.9
Sierra Leone	16.7	22.0	0.0	25.0	15.9
Somalia	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	6.3
South Africa	50.0	50.7	26.2	100.0	56.7
South Sudan	16.7	0.0	0.0	50.0	16.7
Sudan	50.0	13.3	9.4	28.1	25.2
Tanzania	0.0	56.3	0.0	25.0	20.3
Togo	16.7	17.6	0.0	28.1	15.6
Tunisia	33.3	18.2	15.9	25.0	23.1
Uganda	33.3	50.1	19.0	50.0	38.1
Zambia	91.7	49.0	25.9	33.3	50.0
Zimbabwe	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	12.5
AFRICA	29.0	24.1	17.5	34.2	26.2

ANNEX 2(C): ASCI 2013 – ELEMENT INDICATOR SCORES FOR DIMENSION 3 (%)

2013										
Statistical Methods and Practices										
Country	Statistical software capability	Data collection technology	Info. technology infrastructure	Adoption of international standards	General statistical activities	Agric. market and price info.	Agricultural surveys	Analysis and use of data	Quality Consciousness	Dimension 3 Average
Algeria	62.5	31.9	37.5	81.3	57.1	60.0	69.9	55.6	21.9	53.1
Angola	75.0	44.4	25.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	21.7
Benin	56.3	33.3	75.0	15.6	28.6	40.0	13.2	44.4	56.3	40.3
Botswana	75.0	88.9	50.0	75.0	85.7	10.0	42.6	88.9	50.0	62.9
Burkina Faso	84.4	45.8	18.8	37.5	42.9	10.0	69.1	66.7	46.9	46.9
Burundi	50.0	30.0	17.5	0.0	42.9	0.0	26.5	11.1	62.5	26.7
Cabo Verde	87.5	38.9	81.3	43.8	57.1	0.0	17.6	11.1	6.3	38.2
Cameroon	75.0	16.7	62.5	56.3	85.7	30.0	30.9	33.3	0.0	43.4
Central Afr. Rep.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chad	56.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	42.9	50.0	8.8	11.1	31.3	24.1
Comoros	75.0	22.2	12.5	6.3	42.9	10.0	38.2	0.0	37.5	27.2
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	14.3	20.0	8.8	33.3	25.0	12.7
Congo, Rep. of	62.5	43.1	12.5	50.0	42.9	20.0	8.8	22.2	43.8	34.0
Côte d'Ivoire	68.8	31.9	65.6	34.4	28.6	20.0	12.5	33.3	15.6	34.5
Djibouti	50.0	22.2	45.8	6.3	28.6	40.0	13.2	22.2	33.3	29.1
Egypt	87.5	50.0	25.0	75.0	71.4	100.0	86.8	77.8	50.0	69.3
Equat. Guinea	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	14.3	30.0	4.4	22.2	0.0	19.0

2013

Statistical Methods and Practices

Country	Statistical software capability	Data collection technology	Info. technology infrastructure	Adoption of international standards	General statistical activities	Agric. market and price info.	Agricultural surveys	Analysis and use of data	Quality Consciousness	Dimension ₃ Average
Eritrea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eswatini	50.0	55.6	87.5	15.6	71.4	0.0	47.1	66.7	62.5	50.7
Ethiopia	75.0	88.9	100.0	9.4	100.0	40.0	30.1	88.9	75.0	67.5
Gabon	56.3	40.3	81.3	0.0	42.9	0.0	30.1	55.6	21.9	36.5
Gambia	62.5	11.1	0.0	12.5	85.7	40.0	64.7	11.1	100.0	43.1
Ghana	87.5	55.6	62.5	75.0	71.4	60.0	57.4	66.7	50.0	65.1
Guinea	50.0	34.4	0.0	15.6	57.1	10.0	30.1	66.7	37.5	33.5
Guinea-Bissau	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.5	57.1	0.0	4.4	11.1	0.0	15.0
Kenya	56.3	52.8	75.0	59.4	57.1	60.0	51.5	55.6	37.5	56.1
Lesotho	75.0	55.6	25.0	0.0	71.4	20.0	22.1	77.8	100.0	49.6
Liberia	79.2	68.5	4.2	56.3	57.1	100.0	26.5	22.2	45.8	51.1
Libya	75.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	28.6	10.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	22.8
Madagascar	25.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	30.1	22.2	12.5	14.6
Malawi	87.5	44.4	25.0	40.6	57.1	50.0	60.3	44.4	12.5	46.9
Mali	93.8	58.3	75.0	28.1	42.9	0.0	0.0	44.4	50.0	43.6
Mauritania	50.0	44.4	16.7	3.1	42.9	50.0	48.5	22.2	16.7	32.7
Mauritius	45.8	42.6	70.8	68.8	57.1	20.0	30.9	33.3	29.2	44.3
Morocco	75.0	41.7	34.4	68.8	85.7	90.0	34.6	44.4	21.9	55.2
Mozambique	87.5	50.0	25.0	68.8	57.1	20.0	64.7	66.7	87.5	58.6

2013

Statistical Methods and Practices

Country	Statistical software capability	Data collection technology	Info. technology infrastructure	Adoption of international standards	General statistical activities	Agric. market and price info.	Agricultural surveys	Analysis and use of data	Quality Consciousness	Dimension ₃ Average
Namibia	87.5	100.0	100.0	46.9	42.9	10.0	52.2	44.4	0.0	53.8
Niger	100.0	42.6	25.0	0.0	57.1	80.0	60.3	66.7	62.5	54.9
Nigeria	50.0	61.1	12.5	25.0	71.4	10.0	47.8	44.4	62.5	42.8
Rwanda	75.0	44.4	100.0	53.1	57.1	20.0	47.1	55.6	50.0	55.8
São Tomé & Pr.	50.0	44.4	12.5	12.5	71.4	20.0	13.2	55.6	25.0	33.9
Senegal	80.0	47.8	55.0	31.3	71.4	40.0	61.0	55.6	30.0	52.4
Seychelles	37.5	11.1	12.5	46.9	71.4	0.0	42.6	11.1	50.0	31.5
Sierra Leone	100.0	88.9	75.0	56.3	57.1	50.0	4.4	77.8	12.5	58.0
Somalia	75.0	22.2	0.0	15.6	42.9	10.0	0.0	44.4	0.0	23.3
South Africa	50.0	66.7	50.0	31.3	57.1	50.0	47.1	88.9	62.5	55.9
South Sudan	75.0	55.6	0.0	59.4	71.4	50.0	22.1	0.0	50.0	42.6
Sudan	37.5	22.2	25.0	40.6	42.9	30.0	55.9	33.3	43.8	36.8
Tanzania	87.5	33.3	50.0	12.5	85.7	70.0	47.1	55.6	43.8	53.9
Togo	56.3	29.2	50.0	21.9	42.9	0.0	64.7	22.2	18.8	34.0
Tunisia	65.6	30.6	87.5	62.5	85.7	40.0	44.1	100.0	3.1	57.7
Uganda	84.4	73.6	50.0	68.8	71.4	20.0	55.9	22.2	68.8	57.2
Zambia	70.8	57.4	37.5	46.9	42.9	30.0	48.5	22.2	33.3	43.3
Zimbabwe	37.5	16.7	12.5	31.3	42.9	10.0	22.1	22.2	18.8	23.8
AFRICA	63.8	42.0	39.7	33.5	54.7	30.4	35.5	41.1	36.1	41.9

ANNEX 2(D): ASCI 2013 – ELEMENT INDICATOR SCORES FOR DIMENSION 4 (%)

2013					
Availability of Statistical Information					
Country	Core data availability	Timeliness	Overall data quality perception	Data accessibility	Dimension 4 Average
Algeria	67.6	100.0	100.0	70.8	84.6
Angola	3.5	100.0	80.0	16.7	50.0
Benin	78.9	100.0	60.0	75.0	78.5
Botswana	66.7	66.7	80.0	33.3	61.7
Burkina Faso	82.5	100.0	80.0	87.5	87.5
Burundi	29.8	66.7	60.0	73.3	57.5
Cabo Verde	28.1	66.7	80.0	50.0	56.2
Cameroon	47.4	66.7	40.0	100.0	63.5
Central Afr. Rep.	–	–	–	–	–
Chad	38.4	100.0	60.0	41.7	60.0
Comoros	31.6	66.7	60.0	0.0	39.6
Congo, Dem. Rep.	36.8	66.7	80.0	0.0	45.9
Congo, Rep. of	48.6	33.3	40.0	50.0	43.0
Côte d'Ivoire	50.7	100.0	60.0	37.5	62.1
Djibouti	45.6	100.0	80.0	44.4	67.5
Egypt	85.5	66.7	100.0	83.3	83.9
Equat. Guinea	3.9	100.0	40.0	0.0	36.0
Eritrea	–	–	–	–	–
Eswatini	43.9	0.0	80.0	33.3	39.3
Ethiopia	64.4	100.0	80.0	100.0	86.1
Gabon	26.3	100.0	80.0	45.8	63.0
Gambia	31.0	100.0	80.0	16.7	56.9
Ghana	90.7	100.0	60.0	100.0	87.7
Guinea	87.7	66.7	80.0	53.3	71.9
Guinea-Bissau	20.3	66.7	80.0	0.0	41.7
Kenya	62.9	100.0	40.0	75.0	69.5
Lesotho	78.9	0.0	80.0	66.7	56.4
Liberia	69.6	66.7	80.0	77.8	73.5
Libya	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25.0

2013					
Availability of Statistical Information					
Country	Core data availability	Timeliness	Overall data quality perception	Data accessibility	Dimension 4 Average
Madagascar	30.3	66.7	80.0	16.7	48.4
Malawi	49.1	66.7	60.0	66.7	60.6
Mali	82.5	100.0	80.0	75.0	84.4
Mauritania	100.0	100.0	60.0	44.4	76.1
Mauritius	56.8	100.0	80.0	22.2	64.7
Morocco	87.7	100.0	100.0	70.8	89.6
Mozambique	25.7	100.0	60.0	66.7	63.1
Namibia	20.8	100.0	80.0	100.0	75.2
Niger	91.2	66.7	60.0	100.0	79.5
Nigeria	73.7	33.3	80.0	100.0	71.8
Rwanda	55.4	100.0	80.0	16.7	63.0
São Tomé & Pr.	73.7	66.7	60.0	50.0	62.6
Senegal	80.0	100.0	60.0	43.3	70.8
Seychelles	57.4	66.7	80.0	50.0	63.5
Sierra Leone	42.1	66.7	60.0	100.0	67.2
Somalia	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25.0
South Africa	65.7	100.0	100.0	83.3	87.3
South Sudan	0.0	–	–	66.7	33.3
Sudan	62.7	100.0	60.0	16.7	59.8
Tanzania	45.6	66.7	80.0	83.3	68.9
Togo	62.2	66.7	60.0	50.0	59.7
Tunisia	53.4	100.0	100.0	50.0	75.9
Uganda	56.1	66.7	80.0	29.2	58.0
Zambia	43.9	100.0	100.0	44.4	72.1
Zimbabwe	69.8	66.7	100.0	50.0	71.6
AFRICA	52.1	76.5	70.6	56.3	63.5

ANNEX 3(A): ASCI 2015 – ELEMENT INDICATOR SCORES FOR DIMENSION 1 (%)

2015						
Institutional Infrastructure						
Country	Legal framework	Coordination in NSS	Strategic vision and agric. statistical planning	Integration of agric. in NSS	Relevance of data	Dimension 1 Average
Algeria	100.0	100.0	33.3	9.1	16.7	51.8
Angola	100.0	100.0	16.7	63.6	66.7	69.4
Benin	80.0	100.0	100.0	72.7	33.3	77.2
Botswana	100.0	90.0	100.0	72.7	66.7	85.9
Burkina Faso	80.0	100.0	33.3	81.8	50.0	69.0
Burundi	80.0	50.0	100.0	54.5	0.0	56.9
Cabo Verde	100.0	80.0	100.0	81.8	83.3	89.0
Cameroon	80.0	100.0	100.0	72.7	75.0	85.5
Central Afr. Rep.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chad	60.0	20.0	0.0	27.3	66.7	34.8
Comoros	40.0	70.0	50.0	63.6	0.0	44.7
Congo, Dem. Rep.	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	56.7
Congo, Rep. of	100.0	20.0	0.0	81.8	50.0	50.4
Côte d'Ivoire	60.0	20.0	100.0	72.7	58.3	62.2
Djibouti	40.0	20.0	0.0	63.6	58.3	36.4
Egypt	100.0	100.0	33.3	90.9	58.3	76.5
Equat. Guinea	40.0	20.0	0.0	81.8	0.0	28.4
Eritrea	–	–	–	–	–	–
Eswatini	60.0	20.0	33.3	54.5	33.3	40.2
Ethiopia	100.0	100.0	83.3	90.9	41.7	83.2
Gabon	100.0	20.0	33.3	63.6	0.0	43.4
Gambia	40.0	50.0	66.7	18.2	50.0	45.0
Ghana	80.0	100.0	50.0	63.6	33.3	65.4
Guinea	40.0	20.0	100.0	72.7	0.0	46.5
Guinea-Bissau	80.0	20.0	0.0	54.5	0.0	30.9
Kenya	80.0	100.0	83.3	54.5	66.7	76.9
Lesotho	80.0	20.0	0.0	81.8	50.0	46.4
Liberia	80.0	100.0	100.0	72.7	83.3	87.2

2015						
Institutional Infrastructure						
Country	Legal framework	Coordination in NSS	Strategic vision and agric. statistical planning	Integration of agric. in NSS	Relevance of data	Dimension 1 Average
Libya	60.0	10.0	50.0	90.9	0.0	42.2
Madagascar	40.0	20.0	0.0	9.1	25.0	18.8
Malawi	100.0	20.0	33.3	81.8	66.7	60.4
Mali	100.0	80.0	100.0	72.7	66.7	83.9
Mauritania	80.0	20.0	50.0	18.2	58.3	45.3
Mauritius	100.0	100.0	100.0	63.6	83.3	89.4
Morocco	100.0	20.0	66.7	36.4	75.0	59.6
Mozambique	100.0	90.0	50.0	54.5	58.3	70.6
Namibia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	96.7
Niger	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.9	33.3	84.8
Nigeria	100.0	100.0	100.0	63.6	75.0	87.7
Rwanda	100.0	100.0	100.0	72.7	83.3	91.2
São Tomé & Pr.	100.0	20.0	50.0	63.6	0.0	46.7
Senegal	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	41.7	84.3
Seychelles	40.0	50.0	0.0	36.4	58.3	36.9
Sierra Leone	80.0	100.0	100.0	72.7	0.0	70.5
Somalia	60.0	20.0	100.0	63.6	25.0	53.7
South Africa	80.0	100.0	100.0	81.8	75.0	87.4
South Sudan	60.0	0.0	100.0	90.9	58.3	61.8
Sudan	80.0	20.0	100.0	72.7	66.7	67.9
Tanzania	80.0	20.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	73.3
Togo	80.0	100.0	33.3	54.5	75.0	68.6
Tunisia	100.0	100.0	100.0	72.7	66.7	87.9
Uganda	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	86.0
Zambia	80.0	0.0	33.3	18.2	75.0	41.3
Zimbabwe	100.0	20.0	16.7	63.6	16.7	43.4
AFRICA	80.4	60.6	61.5	64.7	48.2	63.1

ANNEX 3(B): ASCI 2015 – ELEMENT INDICATOR SCORES FOR DIMENSION 2 (%)

2015					
Resources					
Country	Financial resources	Human resources: staffing	Human resources: training	Physical infrastructure	Dimension 2 Average
Algeria	50.0	23.1	0.0	40.6	28.4
Angola	41.7	60.2	0.0	50.0	38.0
Benin	16.7	31.7	37.9	56.3	35.6
Botswana	66.7	54.1	52.2	62.5	58.9
Burkina Faso	58.3	29.3	7.1	37.5	33.1
Burundi	33.3	29.7	0.0	32.5	23.9
Cabo Verde	83.3	6.6	25.0	50.0	41.2
Cameroon	33.3	50.0	26.7	25.0	33.8
Central Afr. Rep.	–	–	–	–	–
Chad	58.3	17.8	13.5	25.0	28.7
Comoros	0.0	40.1	0.0	0.0	10.0
Congo, Dem. Rep.	25.0	17.5	39.3	0.0	20.4
Congo, Rep. of	16.7	35.3	0.0	9.4	15.3
Côte d'Ivoire	58.3	25.2	15.6	9.4	27.1
Djibouti	58.3	14.7	9.1	16.7	24.7
Egypt	0.0	25.0	12.6	62.5	25.0
Equat. Guinea	0.0	12.5	0.0	18.8	7.8
Eritrea	–	–	–	–	–
Eswatini	75.0	29.1	50.0	75.0	57.3
Ethiopia	75.0	30.5	25.4	75.0	51.5
Gabon	58.3	41.0	30.7	15.6	36.4
Gambia	41.7	8.2	0.0	45.8	23.9
Ghana	66.7	28.3	35.7	50.0	45.2
Guinea	16.7	22.2	0.1	15.0	13.5
Guinea-Bissau	25.0	25.4	37.5	0.0	22.0
Kenya	58.3	23.1	3.6	47.5	33.1
Lesotho	58.3	18.8	25.0	50.0	38.0
Liberia	16.7	0.4	22.2	0.0	9.8

2015					
Resources					
Country	Financial resources	Human resources: staffing	Human resources: training	Physical infrastructure	Dimension 2 Average
Libya	50.0	47.0	6.0	41.7	36.1
Madagascar	41.7	25.2	0.2	45.0	28.0
Malawi	58.3	30.2	0.0	62.5	37.8
Mali	75.0	75.2	10.6	18.8	44.9
Mauritania	41.7	24.1	0.2	43.8	27.4
Mauritius	58.3	42.7	38.5	95.8	58.8
Morocco	41.7	50.2	7.6	50.0	37.4
Mozambique	75.0	0.1	42.3	62.5	45.0
Namibia	41.7	16.0	1.1	29.2	22.0
Niger	50.0	24.0	8.3	41.7	31.0
Nigeria	33.3	34.3	0.0	25.0	23.2
Rwanda	41.7	22.3	20.8	50.0	33.7
Sao Tome & Principe	58.3	0.0	6.3	56.3	30.2
Senegal	41.7	24.6	2.6	57.5	31.6
Seychelles	33.3	12.6	12.5	62.5	30.2
Sierra Leone	58.3	4.5	0.0	25.0	22.0
Somalia	0.0	50.0	26.7	0.0	19.2
South Africa	33.3	50.3	37.5	75.0	49.0
South Sudan	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	12.5
Sudan	50.0	13.3	6.3	28.1	24.4
Tanzania	0.0	33.2	8.0	18.8	15.0
Togo	16.7	45.7	0.0	50.0	28.1
Tunisia	41.7	43.8	12.9	25.0	30.8
Uganda	16.7	48.1	18.3	41.7	31.2
Zambia	50.0	23.9	25.0	42.5	35.3
Zimbabwe	33.3	26.0	0.0	50.0	27.3
AFRICA	41.0	29.2	14.6	37.8	30.7

ANNEX 3(C): ASCI 2015 – ELEMENT INDICATOR SCORES FOR DIMENSION 3 (%)

2015										
Statistical Methods and Practices										
Country	Statistical software capability	Data collection technology	Info. technology infrastructure	Adoption of international standards	General statistical activities	Agric. market and price information	Agricultural surveys	Analysis and use of data	Quality Consciousness	Dimension 3 Average
Algeria	75.0	31.9	84.4	12.5	71.4	50.0	74.3	55.6	9.4	51.6
Angola	75.0	22.2	12.5	31.3	57.1	80.0	17.6	66.7	25.0	43.0
Benin	56.3	38.9	68.8	28.1	71.4	60.0	48.5	66.7	25.0	51.5
Botswana	75.0	50.0	62.5	68.8	85.7	10.0	64.7	55.6	50.0	58.0
Burkina Faso	87.5	47.2	50.0	21.9	42.9	40.0	60.3	77.8	40.6	52.0
Burundi	57.5	40.0	40.0	12.5	42.9	40.0	35.3	22.2	17.5	34.2
Cabo Verde	81.3	52.8	75.0	59.4	85.7	10.0	64.7	88.9	81.3	66.6
Cameroon	46.9	45.8	12.5	28.1	57.1	20.0	35.3	22.2	15.6	31.5
Central Afr. Rep.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chad	56.3	37.5	25.0	46.9	42.9	40.0	39.7	55.6	31.3	41.7
Comoros	75.0	33.3	62.5	15.6	42.9	0.0	29.4	33.3	75.0	40.8
Congo, Dem. Rep.	87.5	72.2	62.5	68.8	57.1	20.0	30.9	77.8	62.5	59.9
Congo, Rep. of	56.3	38.9	0.0	15.6	42.9	40.0	64.7	33.3	50.0	38.0
Côte d'Ivoire	75.0	41.7	12.5	56.3	71.4	20.0	47.1	66.7	28.1	46.5
Djibouti	50.0	79.6	12.5	56.3	42.9	70.0	30.1	11.1	50.0	44.7
Egypt	87.5	77.8	25.0	56.3	85.7	100.0	86.8	88.9	50.0	73.1
Equat. Guinea	50.0	50.0	0.0	12.5	42.9	0.0	29.4	0.0	0.0	20.5
Eritrea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

2015

Statistical Methods and Practices

Country	Statistical software capability	Data collection technology	Info. technology infrastructure	Adoption of international standards	General statistical activities	Agric. market and price information	Agricultural surveys	Analysis and use of data	Quality Consciousness	Dimension 3 Average
Eswatini	75.0	55.6	75.0	28.1	57.1	0.0	42.6	33.3	75.0	49.1
Ethiopia	75.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	85.7	70.0	61.0	66.7	100.0	82.9
Gabon	59.4	36.1	40.6	43.8	71.4	70.0	17.6	55.6	15.6	45.6
Gambia	62.5	64.8	33.3	25.0	85.7	0.0	64.7	0.0	12.5	38.7
Ghana	84.4	52.8	40.6	46.9	100.0	70.0	39.7	88.9	40.6	62.7
Guinea	62.5	62.2	2.5	25.0	42.9	80.0	61.0	77.8	65.0	53.2
Guinea-Bissau	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.6	42.9	0.0	4.4	11.1	25.0	11.0
Kenya	70.0	55.6	60.0	71.9	85.7	90.0	48.5	88.9	87.5	73.1
Lesotho	75.0	55.6	100.0	37.5	57.1	10.0	47.1	44.4	75.0	55.7
Liberia	79.2	68.5	4.2	56.3	57.1	100.0	26.5	22.2	45.8	51.1
Libya	62.5	55.6	83.3	43.8	28.6	20.0	29.4	55.6	0.0	42.1
Madagascar	62.5	48.9	5.0	15.6	71.4	0.0	47.1	11.1	35.0	33.0
Malawi	68.8	55.6	56.3	87.5	85.7	30.0	77.9	44.4	62.5	63.2
Mali	93.8	58.3	37.5	62.5	71.4	80.0	51.5	44.4	81.3	64.5
Mauritania	75.0	47.2	25.0	12.5	57.1	40.0	44.1	44.4	25.0	41.2
Mauritius	66.7	64.8	45.8	75.0	85.7	40.0	60.3	33.3	45.8	57.5
Morocco	87.5	94.4	50.0	71.9	100.0	90.0	95.6	55.6	56.3	77.9
Mozambique	87.5	61.1	87.5	56.3	57.1	30.0	64.7	66.7	75.0	65.1
Namibia	62.5	50.0	20.8	68.8	85.7	50.0	64.7	77.8	8.3	54.3

2015

Statistical Methods and Practices

Country	Statistical software capability	Data collection technology	Info. technology infrastructure	Adoption of international standards	General statistical activities	Agric. market and price information	Agricultural surveys	Analysis and use of data	Quality Consciousness	Dimension 3 Average
Niger	75.0	50.0	33.3	3.1	57.1	50.0	69.1	77.8	20.8	48.5
Nigeria	75.0	77.8	62.5	56.3	85.7	60.0	13.2	55.6	62.5	60.9
Rwanda	79.2	50.0	66.7	87.5	57.1	50.0	47.1	66.7	25.0	58.8
São Tomé & Pr.	50.0	41.7	12.5	40.6	71.4	0.0	13.2	11.1	50.0	32.3
Senegal	72.5	48.9	62.5	75.0	42.9	10.0	69.1	33.3	52.5	51.9
Seychelles	50.0	38.9	31.3	56.3	71.4	10.0	47.1	22.2	62.5	43.3
Sierra Leone	75.0	77.8	62.5	28.1	71.4	50.0	17.6	44.4	37.5	51.6
Somalia	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	20.0	30.9	0.0	12.5	10.0
South Africa	87.5	55.6	62.5	43.8	85.7	70.0	73.5	88.9	75.0	71.4
South Sudan	82.5	66.7	37.5	81.3	57.1	50.0	35.3	33.3	0.0	49.3
Sudan	78.1	58.3	28.1	50.0	28.6	80.0	73.5	33.3	37.5	51.9
Tanzania	56.3	61.1	62.5	71.9	71.4	0.0	69.1	66.7	93.8	61.4
Togo	71.9	72.2	31.3	21.9	42.9	40.0	86.8	66.7	40.6	52.7
Tunisia	87.5	44.4	50.0	59.4	85.7	50.0	57.4	66.7	12.5	57.1
Uganda	79.2	55.6	41.7	87.5	71.4	10.0	60.3	33.3	54.2	54.8
Zambia	72.5	54.4	25.0	81.3	71.4	30.0	61.8	44.4	35.0	52.9
Zimbabwe	37.5	33.3	12.5	87.5	57.1	0.0	30.9	33.3	12.5	33.9
AFRICA	68.1	52.6	41.5	47.2	63.7	39.4	49.3	48.5	42.8	50.3

ANNEX 3(D): ASCI 2015 – ELEMENT INDICATOR SCORES FOR DIMENSION 4 (%)

2015					
Availability of Statistical Information					
Country	Core data availability	Timeliness	Overall data quality perception	Data accessibility	Dimension 4 Average
Algeria	78.4	100.0	80.0	70.8	82.3
Angola	32.4	100.0	80.0	66.7	69.8
Benin	72.0	100.0	60.0	75.0	76.8
Botswana	68.0	66.7	80.0	16.7	57.8
Burkina Faso	78.7	100.0	80	83.3	85.5
Burundi	41.1	100.0	80.0	43.3	66.1
Cabo Verde	52.1	100.0	40.0	91.7	70.9
Cameroon	58.1	100.0	60	62.5	70.2
Central Afr. Rep.	–	–	–	–	–
Chad	62.2	100.0	80.0	16.7	64.7
Comoros	42.7	0.0	60.0	50.0	38.2
Congo, Dem. Rep.	76.0	0.0	80.0	50.0	51.5
Congo, Rep. of	39.1	66.7	60.0	70.8	59.2
Côte d'Ivoire	64.9	100.0	60.0	83.3	77.0
Djibouti	47.9	66.7	60.0	33.3	52.0
Egypt	63.5	66.7	80.0	100.0	77.5
Equat. Guinea	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	8.3
Eritrea	–	–	–	–	–
Eswatini	29.3	33.3	80.0	33.3	44.0
Ethiopia	65.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.4
Gabon	36.5	66.7	80.0	58.3	60.4
Gambia	63.0	100.0	80.0	22.2	66.3
Ghana	91.4	100.0	60.0	75.0	81.6
Guinea	77.3	100.0	80.0	33.3	72.7
Guinea-Bissau	38.6	66.7	60	50.0	53.8
Kenya	66.7	100.0	80	80.0	81.7
Lesotho	41.7	100.0	80.0	100.0	80.4
Liberia	69.6	100.0	80.0	77.8	81.8
Libya	22.7	0.0	80	27.8	32.6

2015					
Availability of Statistical Information					
Country	Core data availability	Timeliness	Overall data quality perception	Data accessibility	Dimension 4 Average
Madagascar	42.7	100.0	60	46.7	62.3
Malawi	85.3	100.0	80.0	58.3	80.9
Mali	81.3	100.0	80	83.3	86.2
Mauritania	55.2	100.0	80.0	75.0	77.5
Mauritius	66.7	66.7	80.0	44.4	64.4
Morocco	93.3	100.0	100.0	75.0	92.1
Mozambique	44.0	100.0	80.0	100.0	81.0
Namibia	69.0	100.0	100.0	72.2	85.3
Niger	60.0	100.0	60.0	77.8	74.4
Nigeria	61.3	100.0	80.0	83.3	81.2
Rwanda	71.6	100.0	80.0	77.8	82.3
São Tomé & Pr.	49.3	100.0	60.0	33.3	60.7
Senegal	75.7	100.0	80.0	80.0	83.9
Seychelles	66.7	100.0	80.0	58.3	76.3
Sierra Leone	38.7	0.0	60.0	100.0	49.7
Somalia	40.5	100.0	0.0	16.7	52.4
South Africa	57.3	100.0	100.0	83.3	85.2
South Sudan	100.0	0.0	40.0	63.3	50.8
Sudan	62.7	100.0	60.0	33.3	64.0
Tanzania	100.0	66.7	60.0	100.0	81.7
Togo	66.7	100.0	100.0	87.5	88.5
Tunisia	81.3	100.0	80.0	66.7	82.0
Uganda	52.0	66.7	80.0	83.3	70.5
Zambia	53.3	100.0	80.0	66.7	75.0
Zimbabwe	48.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	74.5
AFRICA	59.6	83.0	75.2	63.6	69.6

ANNEX 4(A): ASCI 2017 – ELEMENT INDICATOR SCORES FOR DIMENSION 1 (%)

2017						
Institutional Infrastructure						
Country	Legal framework	Coordination in NSS	Strategic vision and agric. statistical planning	Integration of agric. in NSS	Relevance of data	Dimension 1 Average
Algeria	100.0	20.0	50.0	63.6	25.0	51.7
Angola	100.0	100.0	0.0	63.6	83.3	69.4
Benin	60.0	100.0	100.0	72.7	75.0	81.5
Botswana	100.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	93.0
Burkina Faso	80.0	100.0	100.0	90.9	50.0	84.2
Burundi	100.0	100.0	100.0	72.7	0.0	74.5
Cabo Verde	100.0	80.0	100.0	90.9	83.3	90.8
Cameroon	80.0	100.0	100.0	72.7	16.7	73.9
Central Afr. Rep.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chad	60.0	20.0	33.3	27.3	66.7	41.5
Comoros	60.0	20.0	0.0	90.9	0.0	34.2
Congo, Dem. Rep.	100.0	100.0	16.7	9.1	91.7	63.5
Congo, Rep. of	100.0	20.0	50.0	9.1	50.0	45.8
Côte d'Ivoire	60.0	70.0	100.0	72.7	58.3	72.2
Djibouti	80.0	20.0	33.3	54.5	66.7	50.9
Egypt	80.0	100.0	33.3	90.9	58.3	72.5
Equat. Guinea	40.0	20.0	33.3	81.8	0.0	35.0
Eritrea	–	–	–	–	–	–
Eswatini	60.0	20.0	33.3	81.8	58.3	50.7
Ethiopia	100.0	100.0	33.3	90.9	83.3	81.5
Gabon	80.0	20.0	100.0	72.7	58.3	66.2
Gambia	40.0	100.0	66.7	27.3	50.0	56.8
Ghana	80.0	100.0	50.0	81.8	33.3	69.0
Guinea	40.0	20.0	100.0	81.8	25.0	53.4
Guinea-Bissau	80.0	20.0	16.7	54.5	66.7	47.6
Kenya	80.0	100.0	100.0	72.7	58.3	82.2
Lesotho	80.0	20.0	33.3	81.8	50.0	53.0

2017						
Institutional Infrastructure						
Country	Legal framework	Coordination in NSS	Strategic vision and agric. statistical planning	Integration of agric. in NSS	Relevance of data	Dimension 1 Average
Liberia	80.0	80.0	100.0	72.7	58.3	78.2
Libya	60.0	10.0	50.0	90.9	0.0	42.2
Madagascar	40.0	20.0	0.0	9.1	25.0	18.8
Malawi	100.0	0.0	100.0	90.9	75.0	73.2
Mali	100.0	100.0	100.0	72.7	66.7	87.9
Mauritania	80.0	20.0	100.0	72.7	58.3	66.2
Mauritius	100.0	100.0	100.0	72.7	91.7	92.9
Morocco	100.0	20.0	66.7	81.8	75.0	68.7
Mozambique	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	33.3	86.7
Namibia	40.0	100.0	33.3	81.8	75.0	66.0
Niger	100.0	100.0	100.0	72.7	41.7	82.9
Nigeria	100.0	100.0	100.0	63.6	83.3	89.4
Rwanda	100.0	100.0	100.0	72.7	83.3	91.2
São Tomé & Pr.	100.0	20.0	50.0	63.6	0.0	46.7
Senegal	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	90.0
Seychelles	40.0	50.0	0.0	36.4	16.7	28.6
Sierra Leone	80.0	100.0	100.0	72.7	66.7	83.9
Somalia	60.0	20.0	100.0	63.6	25.0	53.7
South Africa	80.0	100.0	100.0	81.8	75.0	87.4
South Sudan	80.0	100.0	66.7	63.6	75.0	77.1
Sudan	80.0	70.0	100.0	72.7	66.7	77.9
Tanzania	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	89.3
Togo	100.0	100.0	33.3	81.8	33.3	69.7
Tunisia	100.0	100.0	100.0	72.7	75.0	89.5
Uganda	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	89.3
Zambia	80.0	0.0	33.3	63.6	75.0	50.4
Zimbabwe	100.0	20.0	16.7	54.5	58.3	49.9
AFRICA	80.8	65.2	67.9	71.0	53.8	67.7

ANNEX 4(B): ASCI 2017 – ELEMENT INDICATOR SCORES FOR DIMENSION 2 (%).

2017					
Resources					
Country	Financial resources	Human resources: staffing	Human resources: training	Physical infrastructure	Dimension 2 Average
Algeria	50.0	27.5	4.2	87.5	42.3
Angola	58.3	33.6	0.0	62.5	38.6
Benin	25.0	31.2	6.5	37.5	25.1
Botswana	58.3	56.0	38.7	62.5	53.9
Burkina Faso	75.0	27.3	6.3	37.5	36.5
Burundi	33.3	29.7	0.0	32.5	23.9
Cabo Verde	83.3	6.6	25.0	50.0	41.2
Cameroon	25.0	37.4	13.0	31.3	26.6
Central Afr. Rep.	–	–	–	–	–
Chad	50.0	18.8	17.9	25.0	27.9
Comoros	25.0	38.4	0.0	12.5	19.0
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.0	17.5	66.7	0.0	21.0
Congo, Rep. of	25.0	5.9	0.0	28.1	14.8
Côte d'Ivoire	25.0	18.4	3.1	12.5	14.8
Djibouti	58.3	13.5	9.1	33.3	28.6
Egypt	0.0	25.0	12.5	62.5	25.0
Equat. Guinea	0.0	25.0	0.0	12.5	9.4
Eritrea	–	–	–	–	–
Eswatini	8.3	21.1	25.0	12.5	16.7
Ethiopia	75.0	54.8	25.2	100.0	63.8
Gabon	50.0	42.8	29.0	3.1	31.2
Gambia	16.7	16.8	16.7	37.5	21.9
Ghana	66.7	27.8	6.3	50.0	37.7
Guinea	16.7	22.2	0.1	27.5	16.6
Guinea-Bissau	33.3	12.9	25.0	0.0	17.8
Kenya	41.7	49.6	4.8	42.5	34.7
Lesotho	58.3	18.5	25.0	50.0	38.0
Liberia	41.7	21.4	43.3	54.2	40.1
Libya	50.0	47.0	6.0	41.7	36.1

2017					
Resources					
Country	Financial resources	Human resources: staffing	Human resources: training	Physical infrastructure	Dimension 2 Average
Madagascar	58.3	29.3	9.7	33.3	32.7
Malawi	58.3	27.4	20.5	68.8	43.7
Mali	66.7	63.3	16.9	31.3	44.5
Mauritania	41.7	15.4	0.2	37.5	23.7
Mauritius	58.3	40.6	40.9	96.9	59.2
Morocco	41.7	51.1	37.9	56.3	46.7
Mozambique	58.3	0.2	25.0	50.0	33.4
Namibia	16.7	4.8	25.0	29.2	18.9
Niger	41.7	50.0	2.8	41.7	34.0
Nigeria	16.7	62.2	0.0	37.5	29.1
Rwanda	50.0	21.0	20.8	50.0	35.5
São Tomé & Pr.	58.3	12.5	21.8	62.5	38.8
Senegal	41.7	41.7	15.1	65.0	40.9
Seychelles	33.3	43.8	18.8	37.5	33.3
Sierra Leone	41.7	8.5	25.0	25.0	25.0
Somalia	0.0	50.0	26.7	0.0	19.2
South Africa	58.3	50.3	25.0	87.5	55.3
South Sudan	25.0	40.0	37.5	0.0	25.6
Sudan	58.3	16.6	9.5	46.9	32.8
Tanzania	16.7	35.2	4.2	25.0	20.2
Togo	25.0	27.9	25.7	37.5	29.0
Tunisia	58.3	56.4	26.1	37.5	44.6
Uganda	25.0	52.4	31.8	40.6	37.5
Zambia	41.7	22.6	30.0	35.0	32.3
Zimbabwe	25.0	44.2	4.2	45.8	29.8
AFRICA	39.7	31.0	17.5	40.1	32.1

ANNEX 4(C): ASCI 2017 – ELEMENT INDICATORS SCORES FOR DIMENSION 3 (%)

2017										
Statistical Methods and Practices										
Country	Statistical software capability	Data collection technology	Info. technology infrastructure	Adoption of international standards	General statistical activities	Agric. market and price information	Agricultural surveys	Analysis and use of data	Quality Consciousness	Dimension 3 Average
Algeria	87.5	38.9	58.3	59.4	71.4	50.0	69.1	66.7	12.5	57.1
Angola	75.0	22.2	12.5	46.9	57.1	80.0	39.7	77.8	25.0	48.5
Benin	56.3	47.2	56.3	75.0	42.9	60.0	39.7	55.6	68.8	55.7
Botswana	75.0	50.0	50.0	68.8	85.7	10.0	60.3	44.4	25.0	52.1
Burkina Faso	87.5	54.2	40.6	62.5	57.1	40.0	69.1	66.7	34.4	56.9
Burundi	57.5	40.0	40.0	12.5	57.1	40.0	48.5	22.2	17.5	37.3
Cabo Verde	81.3	52.8	75.0	59.4	57.1	10.0	64.7	77.8	81.3	62.1
Cameroon	68.8	54.2	28.1	28.1	57.1	30.0	30.9	22.2	15.6	37.2
Central Afr. Rep.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chad	58.3	61.1	29.2	46.9	57.1	50.0	35.3	22.2	20.8	42.3
Comoros	75.0	44.4	25.0	25.0	42.9	20.0	33.8	44.4	75.0	42.8
Congo, Dem. Rep.	87.5	77.8	25.0	68.8	57.1	20.0	39.7	77.8	100.0	61.5
Congo, Rep. of	56.3	54.2	37.5	31.3	42.9	40.0	51.5	22.2	62.5	44.2
Côte d'Ivoire	62.5	52.8	50.0	46.9	57.1	30.0	38.2	77.8	15.6	47.9
Djibouti	50.0	79.6	50.0	62.5	57.1	70.0	22.1	22.2	50.0	51.5
Egypt	87.5	77.8	25.0	56.3	85.7	100.0	86.8	88.9	50.0	73.1
Equat. Guinea	75.0	66.7	50.0	12.5	28.6	0.0	42.6	0.0	0.0	30.6
Eritrea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Eswatini	37.5	27.8	50.0	40.6	57.1	0.0	64.7	44.4	37.5	40.0

2017

Statistical Methods and Practices

Country	Statistical software capability	Data collection technology	Info. technology infrastructure	Adoption of international standards	General statistical activities	Agric. market and price information	Agricultural surveys	Analysis and use of data	Quality Consciousness	Dimension 3 Average
Ethiopia	75.0	88.9	25.0	71.9	100.0	60.0	47.8	66.7	100.0	70.6
Gabon	65.6	45.8	71.9	31.3	42.9	40.0	26.5	55.6	31.3	45.6
Gambia	50.0	55.6	4.2	0.0	28.6	40.0	69.1	0.0	8.3	28.4
Ghana	90.6	66.7	43.8	62.5	85.7	100.0	52.9	77.8	65.6	71.7
Guinea	67.5	68.9	2.5	25.0	57.1	50.0	74.3	66.7	72.5	53.8
Guinea-Bissau	37.5	27.8	50.0	75.0	42.9	0.0	13.2	11.1	25.0	31.4
Kenya	77.5	63.3	37.5	71.9	85.7	50.0	52.9	66.7	65.0	63.4
Lesotho	100.0	55.6	100.0	53.1	71.4	10.0	47.1	66.7	75.0	64.3
Liberia	66.7	61.1	62.5	43.8	42.9	70.0	60.3	33.3	54.2	55.0
Libya	62.5	55.6	83.3	43.8	28.6	20.0	29.4	55.6	0.0	42.1
Madagascar	66.7	55.6	29.2	43.8	42.9	10.0	51.5	22.2	41.7	40.4
Malawi	75.0	61.1	81.3	81.3	42.9	30.0	77.9	44.4	25.0	57.7
Mali	93.8	63.9	37.5	75.0	71.4	80.0	60.3	44.4	81.3	67.5
Mauritania	56.3	52.8	15.6	43.8	42.9	40.0	39.7	55.6	6.3	39.2
Mauritius	65.6	58.3	68.8	87.5	85.7	80.0	64.7	66.7	46.9	69.4
Morocco	87.5	94.4	56.3	71.9	100.0	90.0	95.6	55.6	62.5	79.3
Mozambique	87.5	61.1	87.5	56.3	71.4	30.0	55.9	55.6	50.0	61.7
Namibia	62.5	53.7	58.3	68.8	85.7	10.0	73.5	66.7	33.3	56.9
Niger	66.7	48.1	33.3	43.8	57.1	30.0	73.5	77.8	20.8	50.1

2017

Statistical Methods and Practices

Country	Statistical software capability	Data collection technology	Info. technology infrastructure	Adoption of international standards	General statistical activities	Agric. market and price information	Agricultural surveys	Analysis and use of data	Quality Consciousness	Dimension 3 Average
Nigeria	75.0	66.7	100.0	81.3	71.4	70.0	26.5	66.7	87.5	71.7
Rwanda	79.2	50.0	66.7	87.5	85.7	50.0	64.7	66.7	25.0	63.9
São Tomé & Pr.	43.8	33.3	37.5	40.6	57.1	0.0	17.6	44.4	25.0	33.3
Senegal	87.5	52.2	62.5	87.5	57.1	60.0	73.5	77.8	47.5	67.3
Seychelles	68.8	58.3	31.3	56.3	71.4	30.0	60.3	22.2	50.0	49.8
Sierra Leone	75.0	72.2	25.0	40.6	85.7	50.0	39.7	77.8	100.0	62.9
Somalia	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	20.0	30.9	0.0	12.5	10.0
South Africa	87.5	50.0	62.5	43.8	85.7	70.0	77.9	77.8	75.0	70.0
South Sudan	87.5	66.7	42.5	40.6	28.6	60.0	39.7	33.3	0.0	44.3
Sudan	46.9	34.7	12.5	50.0	57.1	100.0	55.9	44.4	65.6	51.9
Tanzania	84.4	68.1	18.8	71.9	71.4	40.0	91.2	66.7	56.3	63.2
Togo	90.0	64.4	70.0	46.9	42.9	30.0	95.6	22.2	22.5	53.8
Tunisia	87.5	72.2	62.5	59.4	85.7	50.0	70.6	66.7	12.5	63.0
Uganda	84.4	70.8	68.8	62.5	71.4	50.0	51.5	44.4	53.1	61.9
Zambia	72.5	58.9	32.5	81.3	71.4	50.0	82.4	44.4	40.0	59.3
Zimbabwe	62.5	64.8	16.7	65.6	57.1	30.0	44.1	44.4	25.0	45.6
AFRICA	70.7	56.2	45.4	53.2	61.0	43.3	54.3	50.4	43.3	53.1

ANNEX 4(D): ASCI 2017 – ELEMENT INDICATOR SCORES FOR DIMENSION 4 (%)

2017					
Availability of Statistical Information					
Country	Core data availability	Timeliness	Overall data quality perception	Data accessibility	Dimension 4 Average
Algeria	98.3	100.0	100	83.3	95.4
Angola	93.2	100.0	80	83.3	89.1
Benin	75.8	66.7	60	75.0	69.4
Botswana	69.3	100.0	80	33.3	70.7
Burkina Faso	78.7	100.0	80	83.3	85.5
Burundi	62.7	66.7	100	43.3	68.2
Cabo Verde	52.8	33.3	80	91.7	64.4
Cameroon	61.3	100.0	60	70.8	73.0
Central Afr. Rep.	–	–	–	–	–
Chad	62.2	100.0	80	22.2	66.1
Comoros	58.9	33.3	60	33.3	46.4
Congo, Dem. Rep.	80.0	33.3	100	50.0	65.8
Congo, Rep. of	25.3	0.0	60	62.5	37.0
Côte d'Ivoire	70.3	100.0	60	58.3	72.2
Djibouti	57.3	66.7	60	44.4	57.1
Egypt	62.7	66.7	80	100.0	77.3
Equat. Guinea	8.5	100.0	60	16.7	46.3
Eritrea	–	–	–	–	–
Eswatini	29.3	0.0	80	16.7	31.5
Ethiopia	63.6	100.0	100	100.0	90.9
Gabon	46.7	66.7	40	50.0	50.8
Gambia	63.0	100.0	80	22.2	66.3
Ghana	91.4	100.0	60	87.5	84.7
Guinea	100.0	100.0	80	73.3	88.3
Guinea-Bissau	45.9	100.0	60	50.0	64.0
Kenya	72.0	66.7	60	73.3	68.0
Lesotho	40.5	100.0	60	100.0	75.1
Liberia	33.3	100.0	80	83.3	74.2
Libya	22.7	0.0	80	27.8	32.6

2017					
Availability of Statistical Information					
Country	Core data availability	Timeliness	Overall data quality perception	Data accessibility	Dimension 4 Average
Madagascar	54.7	100.0	60	50.0	66.2
Malawi	84.0	100.0	80	75.0	84.8
Mali	82.7	100.0	80	83.3	86.5
Mauritania	63.6	100.0	80	62.5	76.5
Mauritius	67.6	66.7	80	45.8	65.0
Morocco	93.3	100.0	100	83.3	94.2
Mozambique	58.7	100.0	80	83.3	80.5
Namibia	69.0	0.0	100	77.8	61.7
Niger	43.7	100.0	80	72.2	74.0
Nigeria	67.6	66.7	60	83.3	69.4
Rwanda	71.6	100.0	80	77.8	82.3
São Tomé & Pr.	51.4	100.0	60	50.0	65.3
Senegal	85.1	100.0	80	90.0	88.8
Seychelles	73.6	100.0	80	66.7	80.1
Sierra Leone	44.0	100.0	80	100.0	81.0
Somalia	40.5	100.0	0	16.7	52.4
South Africa	73.3	100.0	100	83.3	89.2
South Sudan	100.0	100.0	20	80.0	75.0
Sudan	62.7	100.0	60	20.8	60.9
Tanzania	83.8	100.0	60	91.7	83.9
Togo	64.0	100.0	80	76.7	80.2
Tunisia	96.0	100.0	100	83.3	94.8
Uganda	53.3	66.7	80	79.2	69.8
Zambia	53.3	100.0	80	70.0	75.8
Zimbabwe	68.5	100.0	100	66.7	83.8
AFRICA	64.1	82.7	75.3	65.5	71.8

COUNTRY ASSESSMENT OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SYSTEM

Reference Year	
Country Code (See Appendix 1)	
Country Name	
Region Code (1=Africa)	
National Strategy Coordinator	Name: Title: Institution: Email: Phone - Mobile: Phone - Office:
Deadline for Submission of the Questionnaire	
Email Address for Submission	To: Cc:
Date of submission	

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- 1.8 Human resources and training for statistical activities

SECTION 2: CRITICAL CONSTRAINTS IN AGRICULTURE STATISTICS SYSTEM

- 2.1 Critical constraints
- 2.2 Any other comments
- 2.3 Abbreviations used

INTRODUCTION

OBJECTIVE OF THE ASSESSMENT

One challenge faced in the elaboration of the Action Plan of the Global Strategy for Improving Agricultural and Rural Statistics in Africa was a lack of comprehensive and up-to-date baseline information on countries' statistical capacities and needs. This was deemed necessary to:

- i. Establish the baselines against which targets can be set and performances measured,
- ii. Draw up a comprehensive Technical Assistance program for Africa, covering also training and research, and
- iii. Establish a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system to measure changes in the level of statistical capacity through time.

The initial questionnaire was the first step toward an assessment of National Agricultural Statistical Systems in 2012/13. A report was prepared on the basis of the data gathered through that questionnaire, and areas of strengths and weaknesses in national systems have been highlighted.

In this regard, the corresponding baseline data have been established and shared among implementing partners to aid in strategizing and prioritizing the level of support to be granted to respective countries.

In response to the recommendation from the 3rd Regional Steering Committee meeting held in Nairobi, Kenya in April 2014, which stated that following country assessments should be undertaken at a reduced scale (limited to ASCI), what follows is the pruned questionnaire of 2015 (hereafter referred to as the Light Country Assessment or LCA questionnaire), compared to the original version of 2012/13. It has been trimmed according to the variables used in the computation of Agricultural Statistics Capacity Indicators (ASCI). This LCA questionnaire also serves as a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) tool for assessing performances at country and regional levels toward the improvement of agriculture statistics.

The results from using the LCA questionnaire in the region also enable implementing partners to ascertain the level of change in countries' capacity from 2013 onward. This measures their capacity to produce core data that are consistent and comparable at the national level over time for making policy, enhancing sound investment decisions, and ensuring that markets operate efficiently.

BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire is a monitoring and evaluation tool to collect and analyze data from the countries to measure performance against targets. The scope of this questionnaire is therefore in line with the variables used in the computation of the ASCI.

The scope of the assessment to be done through this questionnaire covers both basic statistics and derived statistics/indicators. The data items in the questionnaire cover economic, social and environmental dimensions of activities in agriculture. These represent a core set of data items, internationally agreed during the development process of the Global Strategy.

The main themes and data items covered in the questionnaire are as follows: *Area and production of crops; Livestock numbers and products; Trade in agricultural, livestock, fishery, forestry and food products; Fisheries/Aquaculture statistics* (including production, employment, structures, marketing and processing); *Forestry statistics* (including non-wood products); *Production and consumption of food; Agricultural inputs (machinery, seed, feed, fertilizers and pesticides) and cost of production; Agricultural / Trade prices; Labor force participating in agricultural activities; National account statistics relating to agriculture; Rural development; Rural income.*

For the purpose of monitoring and evaluation, the statistical activities include the collection, processing and dissemination of statistics not only through censuses and surveys, but also other available sources in the countries (administrative data sources).

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING

At the country level, there exists a considerable diversity in the organization of the work relating to agriculture statistics. The mandate of agencies to collect statistics on respective subsectors differs significantly across countries. The mandate for statistics is usually related to the assigned responsibility for the development of the relevant subsector.

Experience suggests that in any country, no single institution will be able to provide information on all areas of agriculture statistics. Nonetheless, in most countries, the National Statistics Office (NSO) and the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) together share the responsibility for most of the agriculture statistics. Detailed statistics on fishery, forestry, and water resources generally come from the institutions responsible for the management of these subsectors. Therefore, to derive a comprehensive assessment of the state of agriculture statistics in any given country, a collaborative effort of all the concerned institutions is crucial.

The questionnaire comprises three different modules. **Module I** collects information on an *Overview of the National Statistical System*, **Module II** collects information on *Ongoing Statistical Activities and Constraints* in the statistical system, as known by the national statistical office, while **Module III** collects *Information on Subsectors of Agriculture*.

To ensure ease of responses, most of the questions have been formulated in such a way that just a tick will serve as an adequate response. However, section 2 of Modules II and III will need substantial effort to complete. In countries where data directories are available, these could help in facilitating responses. In other situations, a team of professionals from different departments may need to work together to complete the questionnaire. The coordinating agency will be expected to play a key role to ensure that the work is well and smoothly organized. The Coordinator will have the full responsibility of consolidating the responses received from other stakeholders, and to complete and submit the questionnaire online.

The respondents are expected to provide responses to each and every question, as applicable. In order to ensure accuracy in responses, attention needs to be paid to the footnotes and codes provided in the body of the questionnaire. The abbreviations used in responses should be listed along with the full form at the end of the questionnaire. The respondents are encouraged to provide supplementary electronic material for in-depth study or reference. Moreover, available core data should be collected at the same time and submitted together with the completed questionnaire. The number of Module III used in any country will need to be indicated on the cover page of Module I.

The respondents will require a printed copy of the questionnaire to facilitate its completion. However, they are expected to record any information collected and hand it over to the National Strategy Coordinator who will be able to compile and submit it directly online. In case of technical difficulties, he/she will use a soft copy of the questionnaire and submit it electronically to the email and Cc addresses provided on the cover of the questionnaire, within the stated deadline. When filling it online, he/she will be able to save it in case of interruption and download it again on resumption of the work. The National Strategy Coordinator will not be able to submit the questionnaire unless it is entirely completed.

Different regions of the world will use different ways to collect data using this tool. In Africa, the AfDB, which is responsible for the Technical Assistance component and Governance Mechanism of the Action Plan for Africa, will lead the process of the monitoring and evaluation of progress.

Note: The numbering of the questions has been kept in this format or order to facilitate the processing of data. This is because they are linked to the original codes for running the ASCI program. Therefore, it is ideal to maintain the original numbers after the pruning.

*To be filled in by the **National Strategy Coordinator** in consultation with other concerned agencies, including the National Statistics Office*

MODULE I: OVERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM

1.1 RESPONDENT DETAILS

0.1.0 NAMES

a) First name

b) Family name

0.1.1 TITLE & INSTITUTION

a) Title

b) Service/Division

c) Department / Agency

d) Ministry

e) Address

f) Website

0.1.2 TELEPHONES

a) Mobile

b) Office

c) Fax

0.1.3 EMAIL & WEBSITE

a) Email

b) Website

0.1.4 DATE OF COMPLETION

dd/mm/yyyy

(xix)

(xx)

0.2 TOTAL NUMBER OF MODULE III OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE USED

(xxi) (Number of agencies which filled in Module III) (xxii)

SECTION 1 INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT

1.2 Legal and administrative framework for the collection of statistics

		1=Yes 2=No	If "Yes"		
	Year of creation		Tick if Operational		
1.2.1	Is there a legal or statutory basis for statistical activities in the country in general? If No, skip to Q1.2.2				
1.2.2	Does there exist a legal basis for the collection of agricultural statistics? (1=Yes; 2=No). If No, skip to Q1.2.3				
1.2.2a	If "Yes" to 1.2.2, how adequate is the legal framework for agriculture statistics? <i>Please answer with a code. (1) Inadequate (2) Fairly adequate (3) Fully adequate</i>				
1.2.3	Does there exist an active National Statistics Council, Board or Committee? <i>1=Exists and active; 2=Exists but not active; 3= Does not exists.</i>				
1.2.4	If "1" to 1.2.3, does the mandate of the National Statistics Council, Board or Committee cover:	Tick as applicable			
1.2.4.a	<i>Crop and livestock statistics?</i>				
1.2.4.b	<i>Forestry and environment statistics?</i>				
1.2.4.c	<i>Aquaculture and fishery statistics?</i>				
1.2.4.d	<i>Water resource statistics?</i>				
1.2.4.e	<i>Rural development statistics?</i>				

1.4 Strategic framework

		1=Yes 2=No
1.4.1	Does the country have any National Strategy, Plan or Program for the development of statistics (e.g. National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) or National Action Plan)? If No, skip to Q1.4.6	
1.4.5	If "Yes" to 1.4.1, does the strategy include any program of work for the subsector relating to: <i>(tick the relevant one)</i>	
1.4.5.a	<i>Crop and livestock statistics</i>	
1.4.5.b	<i>Fishery and aquaculture statistics</i>	
1.4.5.c	<i>Forestry and environment statistics</i>	
1.4.5.d	<i>Water resources</i>	
1.4.5.e	<i>Rural development</i>	
1.4.6	Does there exist any national Strategy/Plan/Program specific to the agriculture sector? If No, skip to Q1.4.8	
1.4.7	If "Yes" to 1.4.6, is agriculture sector strategy integrated into NSDS?	
1.4.8	If "No" to 1.4.6, is its design in process or intended? <i>Use Codes: 1=Under development ; 2=Planned; 3=Not planned</i>	

1.5 Dialogue with data users ⁷

		1=Yes 2=No
1.5.1	Does there exist an <i>official forum for dialogue</i> between suppliers and users of agricultural statistics (also including water, environment, forestry, fisheries, and rural development) in the country? If “No”, skip to Q1.5.3	
1.5.2	If “Yes” to 1.5.1, are regular meetings of such a forum held? If “No”, skip to Q1.5.4	
1.5.3	If “No” to 1.5.1, is there <i>at least an informal forum for dialogue</i> between producers and users of agricultural statistics?	
1.5.4	Are there well-established channels for receiving feedback from users of agricultural statistics (web contact, emails, etc.)?	
1.5.5	If “Yes” to 1.5.1, 1.5.3 or 1.5.4, what is your assessment of the <i>level of dialogue between users and producers</i> <i>Use Codes: 1= Extensive; 2= Adequate; 3=Moderate; 4=Somewhat; 5=Inadequate</i>	
1.5.6	If “Yes” to 1.5.1 or 1.5.3, please indicate which of the following are represented in the forum (formal or informal)?	Tick if represented
1.5.6.a	<i>Planning bodies (Ministry of planning or National Planning Commission)</i>	
1.5.6.b	<i>Ministry of Finance/Treasury</i>	
1.5.6.c	<i>Line ministries and departments (like water resources, environment, forestry fisheries)</i>	
1.5.6.d	<i>Central Bank</i>	
1.5.6.e	<i>Representatives of academic and research community</i>	
1.5.6.f	<i>Chamber of commerce</i>	
1.5.6.g	<i>Media</i>	
1.5.6.h	<i>Representatives of socio- professional bodies</i>	
1.5.6.i	<i>Private sector representatives</i>	
1.5.6.j	<i>Development Partners (donors, NGOs, etc.)</i>	
1.5.6.k	<i>Other, specify</i>	

⁷ Dialogue with data users means a two-way process. A forum for dialogue normally has a mechanism for an assessment of user needs and not just the activities related to data dissemination. This question therefore refers to the overall culture of practices in the country. There may be a situation where the practices differ significantly between different line ministries and departments. In such situations, this question needs to be responded, keeping in view the most common producers of agriculture statistics. In case it is desired to collect a separate response from each line ministry, the questions could be included in Module III also.

SECTION 2

CORE DATA AVAILABILITY

Please ensure that you complete all related questions. This may involve referring this table to other national institutions that are engaged in the collection of statistics. Please use the codes provided at the bottom of the page, wherever applicable, for providing responses. In cases where there are multiple institutions producing statistics on the same data item, the response to questions on quality/reliability should relate to the most commonly used source of statistics. It is advised that this part is filled in and validated in close consultations with all institutions that fill in Module III.

2.1 Availability and coverage of agricultural statistics (Use also the 2 Excel Sheets for more detailed information)

The responses here refer to major crops, livestock, fishery and forestry products. The basis for deciding the “major product” is the share in GDP or agricultural area

Statistical domain	Availability ¹ (If <>1, pass to the following line/item)	(i.e. if the data are available), please respond to the two columns below using response codes provided at the bottom of that page; if not skip to the following item. The quality, reliability, and consistency of data should relate to data produced by the main institution	
		The year of most recent data?	General perception of Quality, Reliability, and Consistency of data ²
ECONOMIC			
0. PRODUCTION			
Crop			
Crop production: quantity			
Crop production: value			
Crop yield per area			
Area planted			
Area harvested			
Livestock			
Livestock production: quantity			
Livestock production: value			
Fishery			

RESPONSE CODES:

¹Availability: 1. Yes; 2. No; 3. Not relevant for the country.

²Quality/Reliability of data: 1. High reliable; 2. Reliable; 3. Acceptable; 4. Workable; 5. Unacceptable.

Statistical domain	Availability ¹ (If <>1, pass to the following line/item)	(i.e. if the data are available), please respond to the two columns below using response codes provided at the bottom of that page; if not skip to the following item. The quality, reliability, and consistency of data should relate to data produced by the main institution	
		The year of most recent data?	General perception of Quality, Reliability, and Consistency of data ²
Fishery and aquaculture production: quantity			
Fishery and aquaculture production: value			
Forestry			
Forest production of wood ⁸ : quantity			
Forest production of wood: value			
Forest production of non-wood ⁹ : quantity			
Forest production of non-wood: value			
1. EXTERNAL TRADE			
Export: quantity			
Export: value			
Import: quantity			
Import: value			
2. STOCK OF CAPITAL AND RESOURCES			
Livestock Inventories			
Agricultural machinery			
Stocks of main crops: quantity			
Land and use			
Water-related:			

⁸ Wood products include industrial wood (timber), fuel wood, charcoal and small woods, and other types of wood, such as fire wood, charcoal, wood chips and round wood which are used in an unprocessed form (e.g. pulpwood).

⁹ Non-wood forest products include both food and non-food items. For example, food products include game meat, insects, insect eggs, etc. Non-food products are like gums which are collected freely from forest trees.

RESPONSE CODES:

¹Availability: 1. Yes; 2. No; 3. Not relevant for the country.

²Quality/Reliability of data: 1. High reliable; 2. Reliable; 3. Acceptable; 4. Workable; 5. Unacceptable.

Statistical domain	Availability ¹ (If <>1, pass to the following line/item)	(i.e. if the data are available), please respond to the two columns below using response codes provided at the bottom of that page; if not skip to the following item. The quality, reliability, and consistency of data should relate to data produced by the main institution	
		The year of most recent data?	General perception of Quality, Reliability, and Consistency of data ²
• Irrigated areas			
• Types of irrigation			
• Irrigated crops			
• Quantity of water used			
• Water quality			
3. INPUTS			
Fertilizer quantity			
Fertilizer value			
Pesticide quantity			
Pesticide value			
Seeds quantity			
Seeds value			
Animal feed quantity			
Animal feed value			
Forage quantity			
Forage value			
Animal vaccines and drugs quantity			
Animal vaccines and drugs value			
Aquatic seeds quantity			
Aquatic seeds value			
4. AGRO-PROCESSING			
Main crops			
Post-harvest losses			

RESPONSE CODES:

¹Availability: 1. Yes; 2. No; 3. Not relevant for the country.

²Quality/Reliability of data: 1. High reliable; 2. Reliable; 3. Acceptable; 4. Workable; 5. Unacceptable.

Statistical domain	Availability ¹ (If <>1, pass to the following line/item)	(i.e. if the data are available), please respond to the two columns below using response codes provided at the bottom of that page; if not skip to the following item. The quality, reliability, and consistency of data should relate to data produced by the main institution	
		The year of most recent data?	General perception of Quality, Reliability, and Consistency of data ²
Main livestock			
Fish: quantity			
Fish: value			
5. PRICES			
Producer prices			
Wholesale prices			
Consumer prices			
Agric. Input prices			
Agric. Export prices			
Agric. Import prices			
6. INVESTMENT SUBSIDIES OR TAXES			
Public investment in agriculture			
Agricultural subsidies			
Fishery access fees			
Public expenditure for fishery management			
Fishery subsidies			
Water pricing			
7. RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES			
Area equipped for irrigation			
Crop markets			
Livestock markets			
Rural roads (Km)			

RESPONSE CODES:

¹Availability: 1. Yes; 2. No; 3. Not relevant for the country.

²Quality/Reliability of data: 1. High reliable; 2. Reliable; 3. Acceptable; 4. Workable; 5. Unacceptable.

Statistical domain	Availability ¹ (If <>1, pass to the following line/item)	(i.e. if the data are available), please respond to the two columns below using response codes provided at the bottom of that page; if not skip to the following item. The quality, reliability, and consistency of data should relate to data produced by the main institution	
		The year of most recent data?	General perception of Quality, Reliability, and Consistency of data ²
Railways (Km)			
Communication			
Banking and insurance			
8. SOCIAL			
Population dependent on agriculture			
Agricultural workforce (by gender)			
Fishery workforce (by gender)			
Aquaculture workforce (by gender)			
Household income			
9. ENVIRONMENTAL			
Soil degradation			
Water pollution due to agriculture			
Emissions due to agriculture			
Water pollution due to aquaculture			
Emissions due to aquaculture			
10. GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION			
Geo-coordinate of the statistical unit (parcel, province, region, country)			

RESPONSE CODES:

¹Availability: 1. Yes; 2. No; 3. Not relevant for the country.

²Quality/Reliability of data: 1. High reliable; 2. Reliable; 3. Acceptable; 4. Workable; 5. Unacceptable.

**THANK YOU FOR ANSWERING
THIS QUESTIONNAIRE**

To be filled by the *National Statistical Office*
(Exclude the activities of other agencies which receive Module III of the questionnaire)

MODULE II: ONGOING STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES AND CONSTRAINTS

1.1 RESPONDENT DETAILS		
1.1.1. NAMES	a) First name	
	b) Family name	
1.1.2. TITLE & INSTITUTION	a) Title	
	b) Service/Division	
	c) Department/Agency	
	d) Ministry	
	e) Address	
	f) Website	
1.1.3. TELEPHONES	a) Mobile	
	b) Office	
	c) Fax	
1.1.4. EMAIL & WEBSITE	a) Email	
	b) Website	
1.1.5. DATE OF COMPLETION	dd/mm/yyyy	

SECTION 1

MAIN STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES

1.1 Population Census

		1=Yes 2=No
1.1.3	Has a population census been conducted in the country at least once during the last 20 years? If "No", skip to Q1.1.6	
1.1.4	If "Yes" to 1.1.3, please indicate the year of the latest census.	
1.1.5	Were the questions on the participation in agricultural or related activities ¹⁰ of the household (agricultural holding) included in the questionnaire used in the last census?	
1.1.6	The year in which the next population census is planned (if any)?	

1.2 National Accounts Statistics

		1=Yes 2=No
1.2.3	State the most recent year for which National Accounts data are available.	
		1=Yes 2=No
1.2.4	Are the following economic accounts compiled in the country for agriculture sector?	
1.2.4a	<i>Production account</i>	
1.2.4b	<i>Generation of income account</i>	
1.2.4c	<i>Allocation of primary income account</i>	
1.2.4d	<i>Capital accounts</i>	
1.2.4e	<i>Other (income) accounts</i>	
1.2.5	Are estimates of quarterly production from agriculture sector prepared and published in the country?	
1.2.9	Version of UN SNA used in the country:	

¹⁰ Agricultural and allied activities mean cultivating crops, rearing livestock, fishing and aquaculture, forestry and other gainful rural activities.

1.3 Adoption of Classifications

Name of the classification		Adopted
	1=Yes 2=No (If No, skip the following line)	If Yes, specify the version used
1.3.1 International		
a) ISIC (International Standard Industrial Classification)		
b) CPC (Central Product Classification)		
c) SITC (Standard International Trade Classification)		
d) HS (Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System)		

1.4 Price Indices

		1=Yes 2=No
1.4.1	Is a Consumer Price Index (CPI) published in the country by your Office? If "No", skip to Q1.4.3	
1.4.2	Does CPI report indices of important agricultural commodities used for direct consumption separately?	
1.4.3	Does there exist an index to monitor agricultural input prices?	
1.4.4	Is an index number on Terms-of-Trade ¹¹ for Agriculture published in the country?	
1.4.5	Is a Wholesale Price Index (WPI) published in the country? If No, skip to Q1.4.7	
1.4.6	If yes, does WPI report indices separately for:	
<i>1.4.6.a</i>	<i>Crop commodities?</i>	
<i>1.4.6.b</i>	<i>Livestock products?</i>	
<i>1.4.6.c</i>	<i>Fish and related products?</i>	
1.4.7	Is an index of agricultural producer prices published in the country?	

¹¹ Terms-of-Trade for agriculture refers to movement of prices of goods sold by the agriculture sector to other sectors relative to the prices of goods purchased by agriculture sector from other sectors of the economy.

1.5 Food and Agricultural Surveys conducted by your Office

		1=Yes 2=No
1.5.1	Agricultural censuses	
1.5.1.1	Has any agricultural census been conducted in the country during the last 20 years? If No, skip to Q1.5.1.8	
1.5.1.2	If "Yes" to 1.5.1.1, Please indicate the year of the latest agriculture census. If no, please skip to 1.5.1.8	
1.5.1.6	The last agricultural census included questions on: (tick the appropriate row from the list below, as applicable)	Tick
1.5.1.6a	Crops	
1.5.1.6b	Livestock	
1.5.1.6c	Aquaculture	
1.5.1.6d	Fishery	
1.5.1.6e	Forestry related to agriculture	
1.5.1.6f	Water related to agriculture	
1.5.1.6g	Other income generating activities in rural area	
1.5.1.7	Was it linked to the population census in any of the following ways?	1=Yes 2=No
1.5.1.7a	The agricultural census used the cartographic material and administrative boundaries used for the population census?	
1.5.1.7b	Few questions to collect information on participation of household in agriculture sector were included in the population census, to get sampling frame for agricultural census?	
1.5.1.7c	A detailed module of questions on agriculture was included in the population census?	
1.5.1.8	The year in which the next agricultural census is planned?	

		1=Yes 2=No (If No, skip to following line)	If Yes, the year of the latest survey
1.5.2	Agricultural surveys		
1.5.2.1	Crop surveys for major crops		
1.5.2.1a	Have any crop production surveys been conducted during the last 5 years?		
1.5.2.1b	Have any crop yield surveys been conducted during the last 5 years?		

1.5.2.1c	Have any costs of production surveys for crops been conducted during the last 10 years?		
1.5.2.1d	Has any survey to estimate post-harvest losses been carried out?		
1.5.2.2	Livestock surveys for main livestock		
1.5.2.2a	Have any livestock enumeration surveys been conducted during the last 5 years?		
1.5.2.2b	Have any livestock growth and production parameter surveys been conducted during the last 10 years?		
1.5.2.2c	Has any enumeration survey/census been conducted specifically for nomadic and pastoral livestock populations during the last 10 years?		
1.5.2.3	Fishery surveys		
1.5.2.3a	Have any fish and aquaculture production surveys been carried out during the last 5 years for:		
	<i>Marine capture fisheries?</i>		
	<i>Inland capture fisheries?</i>		
	<i>Aquaculture?</i>		
1.5.2.3b	Have sample based survey been conducted to monitor production for:		
	<i>Marine capture fisheries?</i>		
	<i>Inland capture fisheries?</i>		
	<i>Aquaculture?</i>		
1.5.2.3c	Has log-book based reporting been practiced for:		
	<i>Marine capture fisheries?</i>		
	<i>Inland capture fisheries?</i>		
	<i>Aquaculture?</i>		
1.5.2.4	Water surveys		
	Has any surveys been carried out during the last 10 years to provide information on:		
1.5.2.4a	<i>Area equipped for irrigation by type of Irrigation?</i>		
1.5.2.4b	<i>Area actually irrigated?</i>		
1.5.2.4c	<i>Crops irrigated?</i>		
1.5.2.4d	<i>Water withdrawal for irrigation (of crops or forests)?</i>		
1.5.2.4e	<i>Water used for livestock?</i>		

1.5.2.5	Forestry surveys		
1.5.2.5a	Number of questions on agriculture forestry activities of the household included in the population census questionnaire?		
1.5.2.5b	Is information on wood energy consumption collected in household surveys?		
1.5.2.5c	Is a statistical system for forestry related activities present in the country (either as part of agriculture or separate)?		

1.6 Household Budget Survey conducted by your Office

		1=Yes 2=No (If No, skip to following line)	If YES, please in- dicate the latest year
1.6.2	Are the estimates of rural household income available?		

1.7 Availability of derived statistics and indicators in the country

	Indicator 1=Yes 2=No (If No, skip to following line)	Compiled?	If yes, lat- est year for which available
1.7.1	Food balance sheets		
1.7.2	Agri-environmental indicators		

1.8 Quality consciousness in statistics in your Office¹²

		1=Yes; 2=No
1.8.1	Is the methodology of national agricultural surveys accessible to the public?	
1.8.2	Are the sampling errors published for most national surveys?	
1.8.3	Are post-enumeration surveys on the quality of data collected carried out?	
1.8.4	Are the technical reports on the quality of surveys published?	

¹² The response to this question should be based on the common practices in the country, particularly those relating to statistics on the agriculture sector.

1.9 Information technology

		1=Yes; 2=No
1.9.1	Does the National Statistics Office have a website for hosting official statistics for the country? If “No”, skip to Q1.9.3	
1.9.3	Does there exist any database for official statistics? If “No”, skip to Q1.9.6	
1.9.4	If “Yes” to 1.9.3, is the database accessible to external users on internet? If “No”, skip to Q1.9.6	
1.9.6	Software and other IT related systems used in the National Statistical Office:	
<i>1.9.6a</i>	<i>SPSS</i>	
<i>1.9.6b</i>	<i>SAS</i>	
<i>1.9.6c</i>	<i>STATA</i>	
<i>1.9.6d</i>	<i>ACCESS</i>	
<i>1.9.6e</i>	<i>CSPRO</i>	
<i>1.9.6f</i>	<i>PC-Axis</i>	
<i>1.9.6g</i>	<i>SDMX</i>	
<i>1.9.6h</i>	<i>Excel</i>	
<i>1.9.6i</i>	<i>Other, please name</i>	
1.9.7	Technology used for data collection and/or capturing of survey data	Tick
<i>1.9.7a</i>	<i>Personal interview</i>	
<i>1.9.7b</i>	<i>Computer Assisted Telephonic Interview (CATI)</i>	
<i>1.9.7c</i>	<i>Manual data entry into computer</i>	
<i>1.9.7d</i>	<i>Scanning of questionnaires.</i>	
<i>1.9.7e</i>	<i>Personal Data Assistant (PDA) and Computer Assisted Personal interview (CAPI)</i>	
<i>1.9.7f</i>	<i>Geographical Position System (GPS)</i>	
<i>1.9.7g</i>	<i>Compass as Measuring Tapes</i>	

1.9.7h	Others (please name)		
1.9.8	Number of PCs in use in National Statistical Office:	Headquarters	Field of-fices
1.9.8a	For agricultural statistics		
1.9.8b	For other activities		
1.9.9	Number of computer servers installed for data stor-age and communication		

1.11 Financial resources¹³ (for the current year in local currency)

Name of currency used for reporting:

Exchange rate at the beginning of the current financial year: 1 US\$ =.....local currency

		Total	Of which for agricultural statistics
1.11.1	Total national budget for statistical activities (Estimate – This should match a+b+c below)		
1.11.1a	National regular budget for staff activities (salaries)		
1.11.1b	National regular budget for staff trainings		
1.11.1c	National regular budget for non-staff activities (Travel, Consultancies, IT purchases etc.).		
1.11.2	Total project budget for statistical activities (estimate)		
1.11.3	Is there additional government funding provided to support agricul-tural statistics since year 2013?		
1.11.3a	If “Yes” to Q1.11.3, please indicate the year(s)		

¹³ Refers only to the National Statistics Office.

1.12 Human resources and training for statistical activities (present)

(Pay particular attention to the difference between regular and project staff)

		Total	For agricultural statistics
1.12.1	Number of regular professional staff in the headquarters		
1.12.2	Number of regular professional staff in the regional/local offices		
1.12.3	Number of regular support staff in the headquarters		
1.12.4	Number of regular support staff in the regional/local offices		
1.12.7	Number of staff members sponsored for training in national training institutions during the last 12 months		
1.12.7a	Professional staff		
1.12.7b	Support staff		
1.12.8	Number of statistical staff sponsored for short training courses (of one week or more) abroad in the last 12 months?		
1.12.9	Is there a regular training program for statistical staff? (Tick if "Yes")		

SECTION 2

CRITICAL CONSTRAINTS IN AGRICULTURE STATISTICS SYSTEM

Given below is list of commonly reported constraints (not necessarily in any order) faced by the statistical systems in developing countries. Please specify your perception of the extent to which a particular constraint is affecting the development of agriculture statistics in your own Ministry/Department. You are encouraged to consult your colleagues to validate your perceptions before completing this section. Ideally these responses should be held on the basis of outcome of focus group discussion of stake holder.

Please use the codes indicated below for grading.

Response code: (1) Sufficient; (2 ; Insufficient/Somewhat; (3) Dominant constraint.

A “Dominant constraint” means that any improvement in the situation will dramatically improve agricultural statistics. On the other hand “Sufficient” means that any improvement in situation in this regard will in no way affect the status of agricultural statistics.

2.1 Critical constraints as known by your Office

		Extent
10.	Funds for field-oriented statistical activities vis-à-vis plans.	
11.	Transport equipment for field activities	
12.	Building space for office	
15.	Turnover of professional staff ¹⁴	
16.	Others (please specify)	

¹⁴ The Department of Labor (DOL) suggests the following formula to determine the employee turnover rate: Divide the number of separations during the year by the total number of employees at mid-year. Multiply this number by 100.

2.3 Abbreviations used

**THANK YOU FOR ANSWERING
THIS QUESTIONNAIRE**

To be filled by the **Line Ministries** responsible for
Subsectors of Agriculture

MODULE III: INFORMATION ON SUBSECTORS OF AGRICULTURE

This module is of general nature and it is to be filled separately by each Ministry which is engaged in collection and production of statistics on subsector of agriculture. Each respondent Ministry will restrict its response to the activities carried out by the Ministry and its mandate, leaving other questions blank. This module will be duplicated every time that another subsector questionnaire is used. For that purpose, every questionnaire completed for the module should be identified by an order number that is recorded above the subsectors(s) covered.

0.1 COVERAGE OF SUBSECTOR(S) IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Subsector Questionnaire order number..... []

(Please, put a “x” in the relevant boxes for coverage of subsector by this module for the concerned institution)

☐ Crops ☐ Livestock ☐ Fishery/Aquaculture ☐ Forestry ☐ Water resources

1.1 RESPONDENT DETAILS

1.1.1 NAMES	a) First name	
	b) Family name	
1.1.2 TITLE & INSTITUTION	a) Title	
	b) Service/Division	
	c) Department	
	d) Ministry	
	e) Address	
	f) Website	
1.1.3 TELEPHONES	a) Mobile	
	b) Office	
	c) Fax	
1.1.4 EMAIL & WEBSITE	a) Email	
	b) Website	
1.1.5 DATE OF COMPLETION	dd/mm/yyyy	

SECTION 1

MAIN STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBSECTORS

1.1 Price Indices produced/published by your institution

		1=Yes 2=No
1.1.1	Is a Consumer Price Index (CPI) published in the country by Institution? If "No", skip to Q1.1.3	
1.1.3	Does there exist an index to monitor agricultural input prices?	
1.1.4	Is an index number on Terms-of-Trade ¹⁵ for agriculture published in the country by institution?	
1.1.5	Is a Wholesale Price Index (WPI) published in the country by Institution? If "No", skip to Q1.1.7	
1.1.6	If "Yes", does the WPI report indices separately for:	
<i>1.1.6.a</i>	<i>Crop commodities?</i>	
<i>1.1.6.b</i>	<i>Livestock products?</i>	
<i>1.1.6.c</i>	<i>Fish and related products?</i>	
1.1.7	Is an index of agricultural producer prices published in the country by institution?	

1.2 Food and Agricultural Surveys conducted by your institution

		1=Yes 2=No	If Yes, the year of the latest survey
1.2.1	Agricultural censuses conducted by your institution		
1.2.1.1	Has any agricultural censuses been conducted by your institution during the last 20 years?		
1.2.1.2	If "Yes" to 1.2.1.1, Please indicate the year of the latest agriculture census.		

¹⁵ "Terms-of-Trade" for agriculture refers to the movement in the prices of goods sold by the agriculture sector to other sectors relative to the prices of goods purchased by the agriculture sector from other sectors of the economy.

		1=Yes 2=No (If No, pass to following line)	If Yes, the year of the latest survey
1.2.2	Agricultural surveys conducted by your institution		
1.2.2.1	<i>Crop surveys for major crops</i>		
1.2.2.1a	Have any crop production surveys been conducted during the last 5 years?		
1.2.2.1b	Have any crop yield surveys been conducted during the last 5 years?		
1.2.2.1c	Have any costs of production surveys for crops been conducted during the last 10 years?		
1.2.2.1d	Has any survey to estimate post-harvest losses been carried out?		
1.2.2.2	<i>Livestock surveys for main livestock</i>		
1.2.2.2a	Have any livestock enumeration surveys been conducted during the last 5 years?		
1.2.2.2b	Have any livestock growth and production parameter surveys been conducted during the last 10 years?		
1.2.2.2c	Has any enumeration survey/census been conducted specifically for nomadic and pastoral livestock populations during the last 10 years?		
1.2.2.3	<i>Fishery surveys</i>		
1.2.2.3a	Have any fish and aquaculture production surveys been carried out during the last 5 years for:		
	<i>Marine capture fisheries?</i>		
	<i>Inland capture fisheries?</i>		
	<i>Aquaculture?</i>		
1.2.2.3b	Have sample based surveys been conducted to monitor production for:		
	<i>Marine capture fisheries?</i>		
	<i>Inland capture fisheries?</i>		
	<i>Aquaculture?</i>		
1.2.2.3c	Has log-book based reporting been practiced for:		
	<i>Marine capture fisheries?</i>		
	<i>Inland capture fisheries?</i>		

	<i>Aquaculture?</i>		
1.2.2.4	Water surveys		
	Has any survey been carried out during the last 10 years to provide information on:		
<i>1.2.2.4a</i>	<i>Area equipped for irrigation by type of Irrigation?</i>		
<i>1.2.2.4b</i>	<i>Area actually irrigated?</i>		
<i>1.2.2.4c</i>	<i>Crops irrigated?</i>		
<i>1.2.2.4d</i>	<i>Water withdrawal for irrigation (of crops or forests)?</i>		
<i>1.2.2.4e</i>	<i>Water used for livestock?</i>		
1.2.2.5	Forestry surveys		
<i>1.2.2.5a</i>	Number of questions on agriculture forestry activities of the household included in the population census questionnaire?		
<i>1.2.2.5b</i>	Is information on wood energy consumption collected in household surveys?		
<i>1.2.2.5c</i>	Is a statistical system for forestry-related activities present in the country (either as part of agriculture or separate)?		

			1=Yes; 2=No
1.2.3	Agricultural Market Information System		
1.2.3.1	Do the systems for collecting and disseminating price and related information from the major wholesale markets of agricultural commodities exist in your institution? If "No", skip to Q1.3.1		
1.2.3.2	If "Yes" to 1.2.3.1, subsectors covered (Tick from the list below as appropriate).	1=Yes 2=No	Number of markets covered
<i>1.2.3.2a</i>	<i>Crops</i>		
<i>1.2.3.2b</i>	<i>Livestock</i>		
<i>1.2.3.2c</i>	<i>Fish and aquaculture products</i>		
<i>1.2.3.2d</i>	<i>Forestry products</i>		

1.3 Availability of derived statistics and indicators in the country

Indicator 1=Yes 2=No (If No, skip to following line)		Compiled?	If yes, latest year for which available
1.3.1	Food balance sheets		
1.3.2	Agri-environmental indicators		

1.4 Quality consciousness in statistics in your institution¹⁶

		1=Yes; 2=No
1.4.1	Is the methodology of national agricultural surveys accessible to the public?	
1.4.2	Are the sampling errors published for most national surveys?	
1.4.3	Are post-enumeration surveys on the quality of data collected carried out?	
1.4.4	Are the technical reports on quality of surveys published?	

1.5 Information technology

		1=Yes; 2=No
1.5.1	Does your institution have a website for hosting official statistics for the country? If "No", skip to Q1.5.3	
1.5.3	Does there exist any database for official statistics? If "No", skip to Q1.5.6	
1.5.4	If "Yes" to 1.5.3, is the database accessible to external users on internet?	
1.5.6	Software and other IT related systems used in the Office:	
1.5.6a	SPSS	
1.5.6b	SAS	
1.5.6c	STATA	
1.5.6d	ACCESS	
1.5.6e	CSPRO	
1.5.6f	PC-Axis	
1.5.6g	SDMX	
1.5.6h	Excel	

¹⁶ The response to this question should be based on the common practices in the country, particularly those relating to statistics on the agriculture sector

1.5.6i	Other, please name		
1.5.7	Technology used for data collection and/or capturing of survey data	Tick	
1.5.7a	Personal interview		
1.5.7b	Computer Assisted Telephonic Interview (CATI)		
1.5.7c	Manual data entry into computer		
1.5.7d	Scanning of questionnaires.		
1.5.7e	Personal Data Assistant (PDA) and Computer Assisted Personal interview (CAPI)		
1.5.7f	Geographical Position System (GPS)		
1.5.7g	Compass as Measuring Tapes		
1.5.7h	Others (please name)		
1.5.8	Number of PCs in use in your institution:	Head- quar- ters	Field offices
1.5.8a	For agricultural statistics		
1.5.8b	For other activities		
1.5.9	Number of computer servers for data storage and communication		

1.7 Financial resources¹⁷ (for the current year in local currency)

Name of currency used for reporting:

Exchange rate at the beginning of the current financial year: 1 US\$ =

		Total	Of which for agricultural statistics
1.7.1	Total national budget for statistical activities (Estimate - This should match a+b+c below)		
1.7.1a	National regular budget for staff activities (salaries)		
1.7.1b	National regular budget for staff trainings		

¹⁷ Refers only to the concerned subsector(s).

1.7.1c	National regular budget for non-staff activities (Travel, Consultancies, IT purchases etc.).		
1.7.2	Total project budget for statistical activities (estimate)		
1.7.3	Is there additional government funding provided to support agricultural statistics since year 2013?		
1.7.3a	If Yes to Q1.7.3, please indicate the year(s)		

1.8 Human resources and training for agricultural statistical activities (present)

(Pay particular attention to the difference between regular and project staff)

		Total	For agricultural statistics
1.8.1	Number of regular professional staff in the head-quarters		
1.8.2	Number of regular professional staff in the regional/local offices		
1.8.3	Number of regular support staff in the head-quarters		
1.8.4	Number of regular support staff in the regional/local offices		
1.8.7	Number of staff members sponsored for training in national training institutions during the last 12 months		
1.8.7a	Professional staff		
1.8.7b	Support staff		
1.8.8	Number of statistical staff sponsored for short training courses (of one week or more) abroad in the last 12 months?		
1.8.9	Is there a regular training program for statistical staff? (Tick if "Yes")		

SECTION 2

CRITICAL CONSTRAINTS IN MEETING NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF AGRICULTURE STATISTICS

Given below is list of commonly reported constraints (not-necessarily in any order) faced by the statistical systems in developing countries. Please specify your perception of the extent to which a particular constraint is affecting the development of agriculture statistics in your own Ministry/Department. You are encouraged to consult your colleagues to validate your perceptions before completing this section. Ideally these responses should be held on the basis of outcome of focus group discussion of stake holder.

Please use the codes indicated below for grading.

Response code: (1) Sufficient; (2) Insufficient/Somewhat; (3) Dominant constraint.

A “Dominant constraint” mean that any improvement in the situation will dramatically improve agricultural statistics. On the other hand “Sufficient” means

2.1 Critical constraints as known by your institution

		Extent
10.	Funds for field-oriented statistical activities vis-à-vis plans.	
11.	Transport equipment for field activities	
12.	Building space for office	
15.	Turnover of professional staff ¹⁸	
16.	Others (please specify)	

2.2 Any other comments (Please provide your views on improvement of agricultural statistics in the country)

¹⁸ The Department of Labor (DOL) suggests the following formula to determine the employee turnover rate: Divide the number of separations during the year by the total number of employees at mid-year. Multiply this number by 100

2.3 Abbreviations used

**THANK YOU FOR ANSWERING
THIS QUESTIONNAIRE**

Appendix 1 - Country codes

Code	Name of Country		Code	Name of Country
1	Algeria		28	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
2	Angola		29	Madagascar
3	Benin		30	Malawi
4	Botswana		31	Mali
5	Burkina Faso		32	Mauritania
6	Burundi		33	Mauritius
7	Cameroon		34	Morocco
8	Cabo Verde		35	Mozambique
9	Central African Republic		36	Namibia
10	Chad		37	Niger
11	Comoros		38	Nigeria
12	Congo, Dem Republic of		39	Rwanda
13	Congo, Republic of		40	Sao Tome and Principe
14	Cote d'Ivoire		41	Senegal
15	Djibouti		42	Seychelles
16	Egypt		43	Sierra Leone
17	Equat. Guinea		44	Somalia
18	Eritrea		45	South Africa
19	Ethiopia		46	Sudan
20	Gabon		47	South-Sudan
21	Gambia		48	Eswatini
22	Ghana		49	Tanzania, United Republic of
23	Guinea		50	Togo
24	Guinea-Bissau		51	Tunisia
25	Kenya		52	Uganda
26	Lesotho		53	Zambia
27	Liberia		54	Zimbabwe

ANNEX 6: COMPUTATION/SCORING PROCEDURE OF THE ASCI

Formula table		
1. Institutional Infrastructure		
1.1. Legal framework		Max. Score = 5 marks
If 1.2.1	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 marks
Operational	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 marks
If 1.2.2	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 marks
If 1.2.2a	Fully adequate + Workable	2 marks
	Somewhat adequate	1 marks
	Somewhat inadequate + Totally inadequate	0 mark
Indicator = (Total Country Score/ Maximum Score) x 100		
1.2. Coordination in the National Statistical System		Max. Score= 10 marks
If 1.2.3	Exists and active	5 marks
	Exist but not active	2 marks
	Does not exists	0 mark
If 1.2.4	Yes	3 marks
	No	0 mark
If 1.2.4	Yes (all)	5 marks
1.2.4 a	Crop and/or livestock statistics	1 mark
1.2.4.b	Forestry and/or environment statistics?	1 mark
1.2.4.c	Aquaculture and fishery statistics	1 mark
1.2.4.d	Water resource statistics	1 mark
1.2.4.e	Rural development statistics	1 mark
Indicator = (Total Country Score/ Maximum Score) x 100		
1.3. Strategic vision and planning for agricultural statistics		Max. Score= 6 marks
If 1.4.6	Yes	3 marks
	No	0 mark

If 1.4.7	Yes	3 marks
	No	0 marks
If 1.4.8	Under development	2 marks
	Planned	1 mark
	Not planned	0 mark
Indicator = (Total Country Score/ Maximum Score) x 100		
1.4. Integration of agriculture in the National Statistical System		Max. Score=10 marks
1.4.1	Yes	0 mark
If 1.4.5a and/or b	Yes	1 mark
If 1.4.5 c and/or d	Yes	1 mark
If 1.4.5e	Yes	1 mark
If 1.4.5f	Yes	1 mark
If 1.4.5g	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
If 1.4.7	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
if 1.1.5	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
if 1.5.1.6	If it covered any of the fishery, aquaculture, forestry, water, rural activities domains	1 mark
	If it covered only crops and livestock.	0 mark
If 1.5.1.7 a	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
If 1.5.1.7 b	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
Indicator = (Total Country Score/ Maximum Score) x 100		
1.5. Relevance of data		Max. Score=12 marks
If. 1.5.1	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
If 1.5.2	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
If 1.5.3	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
If 1.5.4	Yes	1 mark

	No	0 mark
If 1.5.5	Extensive	2 marks
	Adequate	
	Moderate	1 mark
	Somewhat	
	Inadequate	0 mark
If 1.5.6 a	If Planning bodies (Ministry of planning or National Planning Commission)	1 mark
	Ministry of Finance	
	Treasury	
	Central Bank	
If 1.5.6 b	if: Line ministries and departments (like water resources, en- vironment, forestry fisheries)	1 mark
If 1.5.6 c	Representatives of ac- ademic and research community	1 mark
	Representatives of socio- professional bodies	
If 1.5.6 d	Chamber of com- merce/Media	1 mark
If 1.5.6 e	Representatives Devel- opment partners (Do- nors, NGO's, etc.)	1 mark

Indicator = (Total Country Score/ Maximum Score) x 100

2. Resources

2.1. Financial resources		Max. Score=12 marks
if 1.11.1	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
if 1.7.1 Crops/livestock	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
if 1.7.1 Fishery	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
if 1.7.1 Forestry	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark

if 1.11.1- Q 1.7.1	if 0-20%	1 mark
	if 20-40%	2 marks
	if 40-60%	3 marks
	if 60-80%	4 marks
	if 80-100%	5 marks
if 2.1.10	Fully adequate + Workable	3 marks
	Somewhat adequate	1 marks
	Somewhat inadequate + Totally inadequate	0 mark
Indicator = (Total Country Score/ Maximum Score) x 100		
2.2. Human resources: staffing		Max. Score=--
Proportion of agricultural statistician of the total in the NSO	Indic1 = [Sum (Q 1.12.1+...+ Q 1.12.6) (For agriculture statistics)]/ [Sum (Q 1.12.1+...+ Q 1.12.6) (for the Total)]*100	-
Proportion of agricultural statistician of the total in the sectors	Indic2 = [Sum (Q 1.8.1+...+ Q 1.8.6) (For agriculture statistics)]/ [Sum (Q 1.8.1+...+ Q 1.8.6) (for the Total)]*100	-
Sub-indicator 1 = ([sum(indic2 for each sector) /number of sector provided] + Indic1) / 2		
Turnover for NSO and sectors: If 2.1.15	Fully adequate + Workable	4 marks
	Somewhat adequate	2 marks
	Somewhat inadequate + Totally inadequate	0 mark
Sub-indicator 2 = [((score in turnover for NSO)/4)*100]+{sum[(score in turnover for each sector)/4]*100]/number of sector provided}]/2		
Indicator = 0.5*Sun-indicator 1 + 0.5*Sub-indicator 2		
2.3. Human resources: training		Max. Score=--
if 1.12.9	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
If 1.12.7	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
1.12.8	Indic 1 = total number of person trained in NSO	

1.12.4 → 1.12.4	Indic 2 = number of post filed = sum number of post provided in (Q 1.12.1 + Q 1.12.2+ Q 1.12.3+ Q 1.12.4)	
Sub-indicator 1 =0.5*[(total country score /2)]+0.5*[Indic1/ Indic2]		
If 1.8.9	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
If 1.8.7	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
1.8.8	Indic1 = total number of person trained in sector	
1.8.1 → 1.8.4	Indic2 = number of post filed = sum number of post provided in (Q 1.8.1 + Q 1.8.2+ Q 1.8.3+ Q 1.8.4)	
Sub-indicator 2 =0.5*[(total country score /2*100)]+0.5*[Indic1/ Indic2]		
Indicator=(Sub-indicator 1+ [sum(sub-indicator 2 / number of sector provided))]/2		
2.4. Physical infrastructure		Max. Score=8
if 2.1.11	Fully adequate + Work-able	4 marks
	Somewhat adequate	2 marks
	Somewhat inadequate + Totally inadequate	0 mark
if 2.1.12	Fully adequate + Work-able	4 marks
	Somewhat adequate	2 marks
	Somewhat inadequate + Totally inadequate	0 mark
Indicator =[sum {country score for each sector/ maximum score*100}/number of sector provided]+(country score for NSO/maximum score*100)]/2		
3. Statistical Methods and Practices		
3.1. Statistical software capability		Max. Score=4
if 1.9.6a	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
if 1.9.6b	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
if 1.9.6c	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark

Sub-indicator 1 = (Total Country Score for NSO/ Maximum Score) * 100		
if 1.5.6a	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
if 1.5.6b	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
if 1.5.6c	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
Sub-indicator 2 = sum[(Total Country Score for each sector/ Maximum Score) * 100]/number of sector provided		
Indicator= (Sub-indicator 1+ Sub-indicator 2)/2		
3.2. Data collection technology		Max. Score=9
1.9.7b	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
1.9.7.e	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
1.9.7.a/c/d	Yes	2 mark
	No	0 mark
1.9.7 f	Yes	2 mark
	No	0 mark
1.9.7g	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
1.9.7 h	Yes	2 mark
	No	0 mark
Sub-indicator 1 = (Total Country Score for NSO/ Maximum Score) * 100		
1.5.7 b	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
1.5.7 e	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
1.5.7a/c/d	Yes	2 mark
	No	0 mark
1.5.7 f	Yes	2 mark
	No	0 mark
1.5.7 g	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
1.5.7 h	Yes	2 mark
	No	0 mark

Sub-indicator 2 = sum[(Total Country Score for each sector/ Maximum Score) * 100]/number of sector provided		
Indicator= (Sub-indicator 1+ Sub-indicator 2)/2		
3.3. Information technology infrastructure		Max. Score=4
1.9.8 a / 1.12.1+1.12.3	No. of PCs/Person ≥1 pc	3 marks
	No. of PCs/Person between 0.5 and 0.75	2 marks
	No of PCs/Person up to .5 pc	1 mark
	No. of PCs/Person < .5 pc	0 mark
1.9.9	Yes (At least one)	1 mark
	No	0 mark
Sub-Indicator 1= (Total Country Score for NSO / Maximum Score) x 100		
1.5.8a / 1.8.1+1.8.3	No. of PCs/Person ≥1 pc	3 marks
	No. of PCs/Person between 0.5 and 0.75	2 marks
	No of PCs/Person up to .5 pc	1 mark
	No. of PCs/Person < .5 pc	0 mark
1.5.9	Yes (At least one)	1 mark
	No	0 mark
Sub-indicator 2 = sum[(Total Country Score for each sector/ Maximum Score) * 100]/number of sector provided		
Indicator= (Sub-indicator 1+ Sub-indicator 2)/2		
3.4. Adoption of international standards		(should be 16) Max. Score=4
If 1.3 M II ISIC	Use of latest version	5 marks
	Use previous version	3 marks
	Use of older version	1 mark
	Not used	0 mark
If 1.3 M II CPC	Use of latest version	5 marks
	Use previous version	3 marks
	Use of older version	1 mark
	Not used	0 mark
If 1.3 M II SITC	Use of latest version	5 marks
	Use previous version	3 marks
	Use of older version	1 mark
	Not used	0 mark
If 1.3 M II HS	Use of latest version	5 marks

	Use previous version	3 marks
	Use of older version	1 mark
	Not used	0 mark
If 1.2.9 SNA 2008	Yes	4 marks
1.2.9 SNA 1993	Yes	2 marks
1.2.9 SNA 1968	Yes	1 mark
Indicator = 0.75*[% score on classification]+0.25*[% score on SNA]x 100		
3.5. General statistical activities		Max. Score=7
if 1.1.4 / 1.1.6	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
if 1.2.3	If one year lag	2 mark
	If two years	1 mark
	More than 2	0 mark
if 1.2.5	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
if 1.4.1	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
If 1.4.5	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
If 1.6.2	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
Indicator = (Total Country score /Maximum Score) x 100		
3.6. Agricultural markets and price information		Max. Score=10
Q1.4.2 MII-Q 1.1.1 MIII	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
Q 1.4.3 MII-Q 1.1.3MIII	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
Q 1.4.6 MII-Q1.1.6 MIII	Crops	1 mark
	Livestock	1 mark
	Fish and related products	1 mark
	If no separate reports on crop, livestock or fish or no WPI	0 mark
If 1.4.7 MII-1.1.7 MIII	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark

if 1.5.3.1 MII- 1.2.3.1 M III	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
if 1.5.3.2a MII–1.2.3.2a MIII	Crops	1 mark
if 1.5.3.2b MII–1.2.3.2b MIII	Livestock	1 mark
if 1.5.3.2c M II –1.2.3.2c/d M III c/d	Forestry Fish or Aqua-culture	1 mark
Indicator = (Total Country Score/ Maximum Score) x 100		
3.7. Agricultural surveys		Max. Score=14.25
<u>Agricultural Census</u>		
if 1.5.1.2 MII–1.2.1.1 M III	Agriculture Census done within last 10 years	6 marks
	Agriculture Census done within last 20 years	3 marks
	more than 20 years	0 marks
<u>Applicable surveys</u>		
if 1.5.2.1a MII- 1.2.2.1a MIII	Yes	1 mark
if 1.5.2.1b MII- 1.2.2.1b MIII	Yes	1 mark
if 1.5.2.1c MII- 1.2.2.1c MIII	Yes	1 mark
if 1.5.2.1d MII- 1.2.2.1d MIII	Yes	1 mark
if 1.5.2.2a M II –1.2.2.2a M III	Yes	1 mark
if 1.5.2.2b M II –1.2.2.2b M III	Yes	1 mark
if 1.5.2.2c M II –1.2.2.2c M III	Yes	1 mark
if 1.5.2.3a M II –1.2.2.3a M III	Yes	1 mark
if 1.5.2.3b M II –1.2.2.3b M III	Yes	1 mark
if 1.5.2.3c M II –1.2.2.3c M III	Yes	1 mark
if 1.5.2.4a M II –1.2.2.4a M III	Yes	1 mark

if 1.5.2.4b M II –1.2.2.4b M III	Yes	1 mark
if 1.5.2.4c M II –1.2.2.4c M III	Yes	1 mark
if 1.5.2.4d M II –1.2.2.4d M III	Yes	1 mark
if 1.5.2.5a M II –1.2.2.5a M III	Yes	1 mark
if 1.5.2.5b M II –1.2.2.5b M III	Yes	1 mark
if 1.5.2.5c M II –1.2.2.5c M III	Yes	1 mark

Indicator = 0.25 (score on agricultural census) + 0.75 (% aggregate score on applicable surveys)

3.8. Analysis and use of data		Max. Score=9
If 1.2.4a	Yes	1 mark
If 1.2.4b	Yes	1 mark
If 1.2.4c	Yes	1 mark
If 1.2.4d	Yes	1 mark
if 1.2.5	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
if 1.4.4 M II –1.1.4 M III	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
if 1.7.1 M II - 1.7.1 M III	If Yes with one year lag	2 marks
	If Yes with more than one year lag	1 mark
	If No	0 mark
Q 1.7.2 M II - Q1.3.2 M III	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark

Indicator = (Total Country Score/ Maximum Score) x 100

3.9. Quality consciousness		Max. Score=4
if 1.8.1	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
if 1.8.2	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
if 1.8.3	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
if 1.8.4	Yes	1 mark

	No	0 mark
Sub-Indicator 1= (Total Country Score for NSO / Maximum Score) x 100		
if 1.4.1	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
if 1.4.2	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
if 1.4.3	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
if 1.4.4	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
Sub-indicator 2 = sum[(Total Country Score for each sector/ Maximum Score) * 100]/number of sector provided		
Indicator= (Sub-indicator 1+ Sub-indicator 2)/2		
4. Availability of Statistical information		
4.1. Core data availability		Max. Score=-
if 2.1 (column 2)	- number of “yes” answer	-
	- number on “No” answer	
Indicator=(number of “YES”)/(number of “NO”+ number of “YES”)		
4.2. Timeliness		Max. Score=3
if 2.1(column 4) the modal year is	2012	3 marks
	2011	2 marks
	2010	1 mark
	Else	0 mark
Indicator = (Total Country Score/ Maximum Score) x 100		
4.3. Overall data quality perception		Max. Score=5
if 2.1 (column 8) the modal quality is	1	5 marks
	2	4 marks
	3	3 marks
	4	2 marks
	5	1 mark
Indicator = (Total Country Score/ Maximum Score) x 100		
4.4. Data accessibility		Max. Score=3
if 1.9.1	Yes	1 mark

	No	0 mark
if 1.9.3	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
if 1.9.4	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
Sub-Indicator 1= (Total Country Score for NSO / Maximum Score) x 100		
if 1.5.1	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
if 1.5.3	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
if 1.5.4	Yes	1 mark
	No	0 mark
Sub-indicator 2 = sum[(Total Country Score for each sector/ Maximum Score) * 100]/number of sector provided		
Indicator= (Sub-indicator 1+ Sub-indicator 2)/2		

ANNEX 7: TEMPLATE OF QUESTIONNAIRE USED FOR TA PRIORITY NEEDS IDENTIFICATION

Agricultural Statistics program of the Statistics Department of AfDB 2019			
IDENTIFICATION FORM FOR URGENT COUNTRY TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS			
Name of the country: _____			
Name of the National Strategy Coordinator or Alternate: _____			
Institution (<i>please tick</i>):	National Statistics Office	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ministry of Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/>
Title: _____			
Email: _____			
Cell Tel: _____			
Office Tel: _____			
Date: _____			
Activities in order of priority (See the proposed list below – Give the full name of the activity together with its code)		Reason(s) for the activity	Planned period for implementing the related activities
Priority level	Code and full name/description of the activity	Justification of the priority	Year
1	/___/		
2	/___/		
3	/___/		

List of possible urgent country Technical Assistance needs:

1. Developing Strategic plan for Agricultural and Rural Statistics (SPARS);
2. Administrative data sources;
3. Construction and use of appropriate sampling frames (Area sampling frame/Master Sampling Frame (MSF), etc.);
4. Livestock statistics (Nomadic and Transhumant);
5. Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) system – Case of Survey Solutions;
6. Collection and compilation of Agricultural Cost of Production (AgCoP) data;
7. Compilation of Supply Utilization Accounts and Food Balance Sheets (SUA/FBS);
8. Time series data reconciliation and/or dissemination of the Minimum Set of Core Data (MSCD) for the agriculture sector;
9. Post-Harvest Losses; and
10. Others – Specify (be specific):

ANNEX 8: TA NEEDS BY LEVEL OF PRIORITY, REASON AND YEAR

TA need	Priority Level	Year	Reason	Country name
DEVELOPING SPARS	Priority 1	2021	High need	Eswatini
		2019	Produce reliable and timely agric. stats	South Sudan
		2019	The country does not have a strategic plan for the development of agricultural statistics	Comoros
		0	The strategic framework is necessary for the coherence of activities related to agricultural and rural statistics and also enables the mobilization of related resources	Madagascar
		2019	As Somaliland MOAD we extremely need to develop strategic plan for agricultural and rural statistics to our ministry for a better vision.	Somalia
		2019	So far, no strategic plan for agricultural statistics has been prepared; a diagnostic report on national capacities in agricultural statistics was prepared by the coordinator of agricultural statistics.	Djibouti
		2020	Although Stats SA developed a draft strategy on Agriculture Statistics in 2012, there is a need to finalize it with buy-in from the major stakeholders	South Africa
		2020	The choice of strategy is because we have been in it for some time now, and many countries have stopped working before us	Egypt
		2020	Absence of a Strategic Plan for Agricultural Statistics for the country.	CAR
	N			9
	Priority 3	2021	To improve agricultural and rural statistics. And the strategy helps us to produce a stable supply of agricultural products	Sudan
	N		Ensure production of safe food and create employment and increase rural incomes.	1
	Total			10
ADMINISTRATIVE DATA	Priority 1	0	The aim is to have a permanent system for reporting current statistics from deconcentrated levels at central level.	Cameroon
		2019	This training will provide a reliable methodology for collecting administrative data.	Côte d'Ivoire
		2020	Ministry of Agriculture deals with large administrative data with no common methodologies, standards and classifications being followed, which compromises data comparability and consistency between sources. There are no standard formats or formal tools used by Departments for data collection in the sector. There is a need for capacitation on such in order to be able to sanction administrative data as official data/statistics.	Botswana
		2021	We have a need to initialize for compiling and harmonizing the data	Angola
		2019	There are a lot of administrative data in Namibia that are not harmonized and used for agriculture statistical purposes. It will be ideal for Namibia to assess and evaluate all administrative data sources that exists, that can be used to compile agricultural statistics fit for planning and policy decisions.	Namibia
	N			5

TA need	Priority Level	Year	Reason	Country name
	Priority 2	2020	Rural statistics are crucial in policy making and respond to need for strategy.	Zimbabwe
		2019	Consolidate and streamline to make it reliable data.	South Sudan
		2019		Cabo Verde
		2020	Improve methodology for collecting data.	Mozambique
		2019	Data collected are stored in several places and there is a need for a centralized and efficient data management system for all data collected for Crop and Livestock Products	Seychelles
		2019	Most of the administrative data is not in our hands so we need to prepare better administrative data management	Somalia
		2019	Our Department of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries is in the process of developing a Farmers' Register	South Africa
	N			7
	Priority 3	2020	The statistics of administrative sources are numerous and scattered, the data of the agricultural sector are not exploited, hence the need to address this issue.	Gabon
		2020	Enhance the quality of agriculture statistics	Malawi
		2020	A routine activity of the directorate which is key in the compilation of the Agricultural in Ghana; Facts and Figures document (Main output of the directorate).	Ghana
		2019	Set up a database on agricultural activities in the short term and, in the long term, compare the data with the data from the specific surveys and, if necessary, provide the MSCD questionnaire	DRC
		2020	Currently the Ministry of Agriculture is striving to improve its data collection system and is working on improving it, starting from lower administrative levels.	Eritrea
	N			5
	Total			17
CONSTRUCTION AND USE OF APPROPRIATE SAMPLING FRAME	Priority 1	2019	Lack of capacity building	Zambia
		2019	Planning for Agricultural census	Nigeria
		2020	The delay in the conduct of the RGPH and the RGA does not allow the renewal of sampling frames of agricultural surveys that are already obsolete. The bases are not up to date, it is essential to renew them.	Burkina Faso
		2019	About to conduct Agricultural Census 2020.	Lesotho
		0	Build adequate capacity among staff to improve the implementation of our annual sample surveys, which is the core mandate of the directorate.	Ghana
		2019	The strategy for the development of agricultural statistics provides for the increased use of new survey and survey techniques, and it is in this sense that it is necessary to strengthen the technical capacity of the statistical apparatus in terms of satellite imagery. Through the construction of an area frame. Work to be done for strategic vegetable sectors: cereals, olive growing, fruit trees.	Algeria
		2020	Non-existence of an area frame.	Benin

TA need	Priority Level	Year	Reason	Country name
		2019	The goal is to have a unique sampling frame that will allow Burundi to:-Better plan and coordinate statistical operations among the various stakeholders, including NGOs and the United Nations Agency; -Develop an integrated survey framework for all data collection processes; -improve data consistency and comparability of agricultural statistics.	Burundi
		0	Axis 3 of the Strategic Framework for Agriculture. Construct a sample frame of farm households and its activities.	DRC
		2019	For structural and cyclical surveys of the agricultural sector.	Equatorial Guinea
		2019	Mastery of polling techniques.	Congo
	N			11
	Priority 2	2020	To solve problems related to Agricultural Census surveys.	Guinea
		2020	The Ministry of Agriculture does not have a sampling frame for the evaluation of agricultural activities in particular.	Comoros
		0		Kenya
		0	Madagascar is in the preparation phase of the General Census of Agriculture; this theme will contribute to the preparation of the various surveys (thematic / complementary to the RGA).	Madagascar
		2020	Contribute to the preparation of the GAAR (General Census of Agriculture and Livestock) projected for 2020.	Guinea Bissau
		2019	The construction of sampling frames will provide a basis for annual surveys.	Côte d'Ivoire
		2020	In process of launching the Agricultural Census	São Tomé
		2021	More capacity building in the area of sampling frames and master sampling frames are needed in the conduct of our surveys.	Sierra Leone
	N			8
	Priority 3	2020	Staff need to be equipped.	Tanzania
		2019	To update the frame that is more than 13 years old; To meet the user needs of our data	Niger
		2020	We want to build our capacity and this area will help our staff of the section and decision makers as well.	Somalia
		2021	There is a need to develop an integrated registers of farmers.	South Africa
	N			4
	Total			23
LIVESTOCK STATISTICS (NOMADIC AND TRANSHUMANT)	Priority 1	2020	Data gaps and no benchmark statistics on agriculture.	Kenya
		2020	Upgrading livestock statistics.	Morocco
	N			2
	Priority 2	2020	Several statistics for different animal species are not available. Those that are available are unreliable because only the growth rates and carcasses are applied to update stock groups and the amount of meat. This methodology seems outdated	Togo
		0	The directorate lacks adequate skills in livestock statistics which is a key activity of the directorate.	Ghana

TA need	Priority Level	Year	Reason	Country name
		2020	The service in charge of animal production statistics is newly created. There is a need for capacity building.	Benin
		2020	The last true census of the national herd dates from years 80. to date, estimates by surveys punctualities were used.	Djibouti
	N			4
	Priority 3	2020	Livestock and horticultural data.	Senegal
		2020	The availability of livestock statistics can improve the performance of the subsector in statistics and also strengthen the system of analysis of the food and nutritional situation (development of food balance sheets, inform the Harmonized Framework, etc.); Technical capacity building of staff.	Chad
		2020	Currently, there are no data available to monitor the evolution of the livestock subsector	Equatorial Guinea
	N			3
	Total			9
CAPI	Priority 1	2019	Moving from paper to digital for data collection for the National Census of Agriculture and Livestock and Agricultural Surveys.	Guinea
		2019	Several surveys to carry out as part of the implementation of the Cabo Verde SPARP and lack of control over the design of CAPI causing dependence on third parties.	Cabo Verde
		2019	Need to train staff in this area for sustainability reasons.	Gambia
		2019	Integration of area calculation in the collection application.	Senegal
		2020	Statistics Sierra Leone is gradually moving from paper base to electronic in all of our survey and census, There TA CAPI will be appreciated.	Sierra Leone
	N			5
	Priority 2	2020		Gabon
		2020	CSO wants to improve data quality.	Eswatini
		2019	Tunisia has introduced the IAO approach for the RGA and intends to generalize it for the rest of the statistical operation. Technical and financial support in this respect is desirable.	Tunisia
		0	This is to accelerate the migration of agricultural surveys to mobile collection; -Improved data quality and availability on time; -Reduce data production costs; -Align with the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (SNSD 2017-2021) for the modernization of data collection.	Niger
		2020	Capacity building on new data collection methods and techniques.	Congo
	N			5
	Priority 3	2020	Data collection in the context of food security.	Cameroon
		2020	As we prepare an action plan for the agricultural census, this technology will allow us to facilitate investigators. The collection and transmission of data within the deadlines required.	Djibouti
	N			2
	Total			12

TA need	Priority Level	Year	Reason	Country name
AGRICULTURAL COST OF PRODUCTION (AgCoP)	Priority 1	2019	CoP is changing and data needs to be collected.	Zimbabwe
		2020	The development of cost of production data will make it possible to evaluate the overall cost of inputs for agricultural households. The difference between the income from the production and that of the inputs will give the profit margin of the exploitation. This will then make it possible to know through the economic analysis of the agricultural households the profitability of the agricultural activity in Togo with the means and the traditional or semi-modern practices used.	Togo
		2019	There is an AgCoP data gap.	Tanzania
		2019	Very useful for determining minimum prices of agricultural commodities.	Malawi
		2020	Need funding for collection.	Liberia
		2020	Due to the growing demand for statistics on the cost of agricultural production for major food crops.	São Tomé
		2020		Seychelles
		2019	Useful for the Ministry of Agriculture extension directorate to guide farmers' investment decisions	Uganda
		2020	Information not yet available but yet very important for the choice of the type of crops and the means used for their productions. In addition, Chad has embarked on the development of value chains and information related to the cost of production is needed.	Chad
		2019	- Improve the value-added measure of agriculture; - Understand the processes that influence the production and productivity of the agriculture sector; - Simulate the effects of public policies, the adoption of new technologies, and estimate the return on agricultural investments.	Mauritania
	N			10
	Priority 2	2020	Due to increasing demand for AgCoP	Ethiopia
		2021	Increasing demand for AgCoP.	Libya
		2019		Burundi
		2020	Need for capacity to conduct the survey.	Gambia
		2019	Contribute to improving the quality of MSCD data.	DRC
		2020	Upgrading techniques for collecting and compiling Agricultural Cost of Production Data (AgCoP).	Morocco
		2020	Despite its importance for the formulation of agricultural sector policies, these data are not available.	Equatorial Guinea
		2020	There has not been any cost of production estimates for Namibia. Thus it would be very good for improving agricultural policies for the farmers as well as the System of National Accounts.	Namibia
		2020	It assists us to estimate production cost and yield rates and area under cultivation. And for export and import decision making of the food.	Sudan
		2020	Cost of Production of several agricultural activities in the country is not well quantified, hence technical assistance in this area.	Eritrea
	N			10
	Priority 3	2020	Planning for Agricultural Census	Nigeria
		2020	There is no permanent system for collecting agricultural data.	Comoros

TA need	Priority Level	Year	Reason	Country name
		2019	Because of the growing demand for statistics on the cost of agricultural production for the main agricultural sectors, and the interest for decision-makers in having these statistics.	Algeria
		2020	Needed for economic data on agricultural sector aligned with AGRIS and SDG for calculation of HH net income.	Mozambique
		2019	Contribute to the regular collection and compilation of cost of production data.	Guinea Bissau
		2020	Need to establish accounts on the agricultural sector.	Benin
		2022	After the agricultural censuses we are ready to commence study of the cost production	Angola
		2020	Cost of production is critical to analyze the benefit of farmers, and inform agriculture sector policy makers. Ministry of Agriculture always need this cost of production estimates. It will be better to learn more about this topic.	Rwanda
	N			8
	Total			28
SUA/FBS	Priority 1	2020	Gabon compiled its last food balance sheet (FBU) in 2004, and so far nothing has been done in this direction, hence this priority.	Gabon
		2019	Contribute to the analysis of the country's food and nutrition situation	Guinea Bissau
		2019	It very importance to compile Supply Utilization and Food Balance Sheet to construct a database and to give a comprehensive picture of the pattern of food supply which is produced by the country and also total quantity imported to reflect our situation in Sudan. Also this system provides a check on the statistical data supplied by deferent sources.	Sudan
	N			3
	Priority 2	2019	The preparation of food balance sheets is the concern of Burkina Faso to move from the cereal balance sheet to the consideration of all products that come into the diet of the consumer. This is another step towards a better understanding of the current vulnerability analysis, as quantitative, energy and nutritional data are taken into account.	Burkina Faso
		2020	Have a methodological framework and tools to develop quality food balance sheets.	Cameroon
		2019	To make the food balance sheet more comprehensive.	Malawi
		2020	There are no data available on FBS and there is a need for decision makers to be informed on the situation.	Liberia
		2019	It is a requirement for EAC countries to provide a monthly Food Availability situation for their countries.	Uganda
		2020	We are already preparing them, but we have to make sure that we are committed to international standards.	Egypt
		2019	Enable and assist the authority to properly assess the food balance and to ensure that statistics cover all food products.	Mauritania
		2020	This is the indicator mostly needed in agriculture statistics to monitor the food security in Rwanda. It was one of the priorities for capacity building in 2014. Most of the staff trained on FSB are no longer in NISR or its partners. This is again needed to help NISR publish regularly FBS.	Rwanda

TA need	Priority Level	Year	Reason	Country name
		2020	Need data for agricultural and rural decision-making by the Government and TFPs.	CAR
	N			9
	Priority 3	2019	Lack of capacity building.	Zambia
		2020	Gov't lack capacity to compile FBS.	Eswatini
		2019	Identification the gaps of food production.	South Sudan
		2020	Training for drawing up the food balance sheet.	Guinea
		2021	Due to preparation and provision of FBS.	Libya
		2021	for policy evaluation and formulation.	Lesotho
		2020	Tunisia does not have food balance sheets in place, developing them will improve the monitoring of the various components.	Tunisia
		2019	Indicators 12.3.1 and 12.3.2 of the SDGs are among the indicators to be followed by Mali. It turns out that in the absence of surveys for the collection of data, including data on food losses; the food balance is an ideal framework for calculating these indicators. The compilation tool (FBS Tools) available to us does not allow us to go beyond 2015 and also the methodology is not well mastered by the technical team in charge of food balance. The need for assistance	Mali
		2019	The department does not know how to collect and compile SUA/ FBS. Several partners have asked but in vain.	Burundi
		2020	Train some members to enable the country to produce FBS.	Gambia
		2020	The country is still doing a cereal balance sheet instead of Food Balance Sheet. With the country's priority shift from being food sufficient to Food Security to include nutrition, there is a need to accommodate other food types, but the country has an inadequate capacity to do so. Botswana has a high amount of meat products which, if excluded, may result in an inaccurate Food Security situation.	Botswana
		2021	Upgrading Availability and Usage Accounts, and Food Balance Sheets.	Morocco
		2020	Follow new guidelines on methodologies that were developed by the FAO for the enhancement of the Balancing Food Commodity Accounts.	Namibia
		2021	More capacity building is also required in the compilation of Supply Utilization Accounts and Food Balance Sheets (SUA/FBS).	Sierra Leone
		2020	Mastery of new methods for drawing up and designing FBS.	Congo
	N			15
	Total			27
MSCD TIME SERIES	Priority 1	2020	Data on basic agricultural data is scarce and the dissemination system is also not well developed.	Eritrea
	N			1
	Priority 2	2021	We think that it's the time to do the revision of our data series for MSCD.	Angola
	N			1
	Priority 3	2020	Resource constraints development	Zimbabwe

TA need	Priority Level	Year	Reason	Country name
		2019	The permanent agricultural survey has provided data for Burkina Faso's agricultural households since 1993. However, while some sets of indicators have been produced, most of them suffer from trend disruptions and reconciliation is a palliative. In addition, many indicators remain to be produced because of the lack of financial resources. Treatment and analysis sessions will make it possible to use the maximum amount of data and produce as many indicators as possible for the rural sector.	Burkina Faso
	N			2
	Total			4
POST-HARVEST LOSSES	Priority 1	2019	Need for calculation of food in FBS.	Mozambique
		2019	Have a baseline of crop loss indices; Improving agricultural statistics for monitoring and indicator intelligence 12.3.1 which is the index of global food losses ODD 12, target 3; Meet the information needs of data users; Development of a methodology to evaluate post-harvest losses and carry out surveys to estimate post-harvest losses by speculation; to improve progress towards agricultural transformation in relation to the commitment of the Heads of State of the MALABO Declaration to eradicate hunger by 2025 by, inter alia: at least doubling productivity; reduce post-harvest losses by at least half.	Niger
		2020	This is the indicator most needed in agriculture statistics in EDPRS 1 and 2 and CAADAP declaration but statistics are still missing. It is also an SDG indicator and Rwanda has the will to integrate SDG indicators in NSDS. Once we do have capacity to analyze this, it will be of great importance. Up to now in Rwanda it is difficult to find estimates on this indicator.	Rwanda
	N			3
	Priority 2	2019	Lack of resources, statistical and human.	Zambia
		2020	Planning for Agric. Census.	Nigeria
		2019	There is PHL data gap.	Tanzania
		2020	Need for data on PHL.	Lesotho
		2019	Better appropriation of tools to obtain reliable statistics for certain strategic sectors. Improve the intelligence capabilities of these statistics, especially requested, when intelligence SDGs.	Algeria
		2020	There is no data and information on post-harvest in Botswana but this could be more useful to the country as it would help the country in knowing how much has been lost before and during harvesting	Botswana
		2020	Assessing losses on value chains is a strong demand from authorities, users of ECOWAS and the African Union in the various reports	Senegal
		0	These data are essential for the preparation of cereal and food balance sheets. The evaluation of post-harvest losses makes it possible to make the necessary arrangements since production, harvesting and storage. It is also in response to one of Maputo's commitments to halve current levels of post-harvest losses from 2015 to 2025.	Chad
	N			8

TA need	Priority Level	Year	Reason	Country name
	Priority 3	2021	Due to increasing demand for PHL	Ethiopia
		2019	The losses in the middle of the farm are enormous because of the agricultural practices and the tools used, which does not allow a precise evaluation of the production. In Togo the estimation of post-harvest losses is a very important indicator in the preparation of food balance sheets. Due to a lack of data on this indicator, post-harvest losses are estimated at 10% for all crops; which is not real.	Togo
		2020	Growing demand for this information from users. Need for reconciliation of data from budget-consumption surveys with data from agricultural surveys. Given the lack of experience in this type of investigation, we need technical assistance in its methodological design.	Cabo Verde
		2020		Kenya
		2020	Flawed lack of data needed for post-harvest strategy development in the agricultural sector.	Madagascar
		2021	Due to the increasing demand for post-harvest losses statistics by government and partners .	Liberia
		2020	We have unsatisfied requests from users. This will solve this problem	Côte d'Ivoire
		2020	There is a need to know the quantity and type of post- harvest losses of agricultural products and we need assistance in finding ways to reduce the loss.	Seychelles
		2020	To fully account for production in the agricultural sector.	Uganda
		2020	We are already preparing them, but we have to make sure that we are committed to international standards.	Egypt
		2019	Update technical parameters to properly measure production.	Mauritania
		2020	Absence of data on post-harvest losses.	CAR
	N			12
	Total			23
OTHER	Priority 1	2022	CSA is planning to launch 2nd Agricultural census	Ethiopia
		2022	BSC is planning to launch Agric. census	Libya
		0	Tunisia is finalizing the preparations on the RGA, a technical and financial for the implementation and analysis of these data is desirable	Tunisia
		2019	Regular update through the realization of the Agricultural Current Survey (EAC), surveys and specific studies on areas not yet covered by the EAC, namely: • Vegetable and fruit production, which is not currently subject to rigorous and generalized statistical monitoring, and the quantities and areas are mostly known only partially;	Mali
	N			4
	Priority 2	2019	Livestock production (milk production)	Mali
	N			1
	Priority 3	2020		São Tomé and Príncipe
	N			1
	Total			6



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