

# **WORLD PROGRAMME FOR THE CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE 2010: Opportunities, Plans and Issues**

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# Objective & Outline

- To set the stage of a discussion on country plans for participation in WCA 2010
  - Background information on WCA
  - New Features of WCA 2010: recapitulation
  - Available information on country plans
  - Critical issues
- ✓ Information by participants

# Background

- Attempts since 1930
- FAO's role since 1950
  - Methodological contribution
  - International comparison
  - WCA2000, about 122 countries conducted the census and 106 provided their report to FAO, Statistics Division
  - Hitherto focused on key structural aspects common to all countries
  - Increasing demand for data
  - Country experiences

# New Feature of WCA 2010: Opportunities

- WCA 2010 argues for an *integrated statistical system approach*.
- Provides enough *flexibility* to countries to create a census-cum-survey plan as per their need
- A *modular approach* has been introduced.
- The role in *monitoring the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)*
- *Community –level data*
- *Integrating national agricultural and population censuses*
- The option of *combining the agriculture and the aquaculture* censuses
- The option to include *rural households* that are not agricultural producers is considered;
- Data content, concepts, definitions and classifications have been updated and improved.

# Integrated Census & Survey Programme

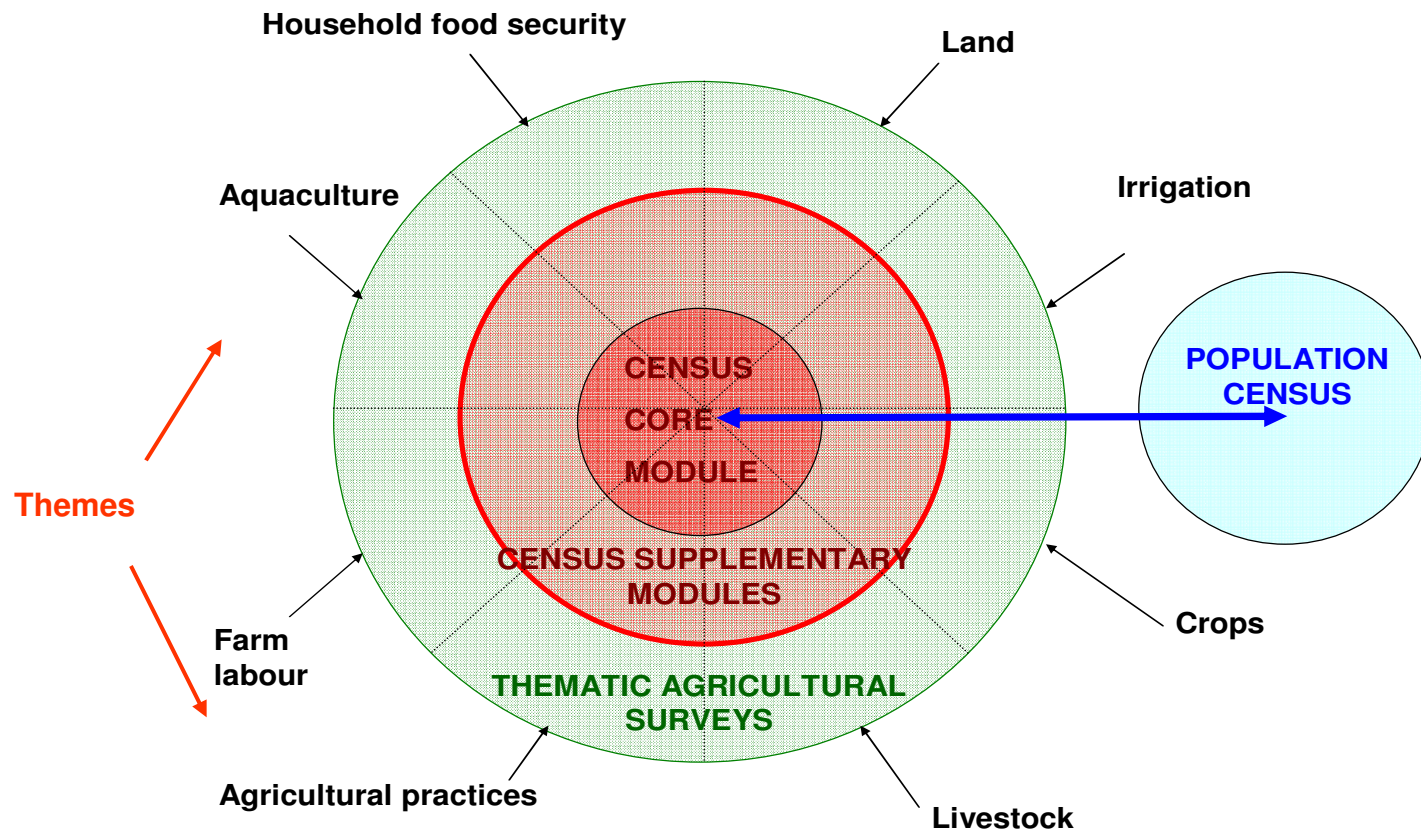
Agricultural census/survey programme consists of:

- Census of Agriculture: provides basic structural data and sampling frames. Census to be done in modules:
  - core census module (complete enumeration): 16 data items
  - census supplementary module(s) (sample enumeration): 12 themes with 87 data items
- Thematic agricultural surveys: cover various ongoing and in-depth surveys to be undertaken after the agricultural census, using the agricultural census as a frame.

## A flexible approach

- The modular approach provides a high degree of flexibility “mix-and match”
- For some countries the traditional single questionnaire, single round census will still be the preferred option
- For other countries a full agricultural census/survey programme will need to be developed

# A Modular Programme of Agricultural Census/Survey



# Census of Agriculture: items recommended (16) for core module

- identification/location of holding
- legal status of holding
- sex of holder
- age of holder
- household size
- main purpose of production
- area of holding according to land use types
- total area of holding
- land tenure types
- presence of irrigation
- presence of temporary crops by type
- presence of permanent crops by type and whether in compact plantation
- number of animals by livestock type
- presence of aquaculture
- presence of forest trees and other wooded land
- other economic activities

# Agricultural census: items for sample enumeration

87 proposed items under 12 main headings

- Land (7)
- Water (7)
- Crops (14)
- Livestock (11)
- Agricultural practices (6)
- Agricultural services (7)
- Demography (7)
- Farm labour (7)
- Household food security (6)
- Aquaculture (5)
- Forestry (4)
- Management of the holding (6)

# Agricultural Census for Monitoring MDGs

- The agricultural census could be particularly useful in collecting data for the following MDGs:
  - Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
  - Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education
  - Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
  - Goal 7: Ensure environment sustainability
- The indicators for monitoring these could come from both aggregate holding-level data and the community-level data.

# Community-level data

- Greater demand for data at community level for decentralized planning
- Only such data as is not suitable for collection at holding level
  - Not completely new; already in practice in some countries
  - Indonesia: Podes Survey
  - Cambodia: village questionnaire in socio-economic survey
  - India (1995-96)

# Integrating Population and Agricultural Census: An Opportunity

- **Advantages:** logistic, savings of cost and effort, greater scope of analysis and complete coverage of agriculture.
- As a population census almost invariably involves a complete enumeration of all areas, it provides a unique opportunity for:
  - ✓ getting information on urban agriculture, particularly when the agricultural census is confined to rural area;
  - ✓ getting information from such holders who reside in urban area but operate land in rural area; and
  - ✓ providing information of small holdings and kitchen garden which normally remain outside the scope of an agricultural census.
  - ✓ EXAMPLES: (1) Nepal (2) Laos 2005 Population Census

## Extended scope

- Aquaculture Census: Thailand
- Non agricultural rural households

# Critical Issues

- Use of cutoffs in defining an agricultural holding: scale of operation, purpose of production, and/or income
  - Makes international comparisons difficult
  - Operators residing far away from location of holding
  - Distant village or urban area

	<b>Country</b>	WCA 2000 Round	WCA 2010 Round <sup>s</sup>
1	Australia	2001	2010
2	Bangladesh	1996/97	2007
3	Bhutan	2000	2008
4	Cambodia	-	Planning
5	China, People's Rep. of	1997	2007
6	Cook Island	2000	-
7	Fiji	1991	2008-09
8	India	2005-06	2010-11
9	Indonesia	2003	2013
10	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	2003	-
11	Japan	2000	2010
12	Lao PDR	1998/99	2009
13	Viet Nam	2001	2011
14	Malaysia	2004/05	-
15	Marina Islands (US)	2002	-
16	Myanmar	2003	2010
17	Nepal	2001/02	2011/12
18	New Caledonia	2002	-
19	New Zealand	2002	-
20	Pakistan	2000	2010
21	Philippines	2002	2012
22	Republic of Korea	2000	2010
23	Sri Lanka	2002	2012
24	Thailand	2003	2013

# THANK YOU

Appreciate information on country plans, particularly with respect to:

- *Integrated statistical system approach or modular approach*
- *The role in monitoring the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)*
- *Community –level data*
- *Integrating national agricultural and population censuses*
- *combining the agriculture and the aquaculture censuses*
- *The option to include rural households that are not agricultural producers is considered;*
- *How to ensure completeness of coverage: small holders, urban producers*
- *Any other innovation.*