



**INTERSTATE STATISTICAL COMMITTEE OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES
(CIS STAT)**



Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics

CIS Region Implementation Plan 2013-2017



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Foreword

Changes in agriculture that take place in the 21st century pose increasing demands to agricultural statistics which has to get out of the boundaries of traditional data on agricultural production in agricultural holdings, and provide information for monitoring of the role of agriculture in ensuring food security, environment protection and poverty reduction in order to achieve the first Millennium Development Goal (MDG) that envisages halving the poverty. Development of agriculture, being an important factor in achieving the goal of poverty reduction, simultaneously contributes to global warming, scarcity of water resources, environment pollution and land degradation in efforts to increase production to satisfy needs of growing world population, thus affecting relevant MDGs as well.

Necessity of understanding how population growth, demand on natural resources, ways of utilization of food and fodder crops as well as extreme weather conditions and climate change affect food security, poverty and welfare leads to emerging information needs. These important issues are not independent since activities in one sphere affect other spheres.

These new data needs emerge at the same time as the quantity and quality of agricultural statistics significantly decrease throughout the world. Some countries lack capacity even to produce minimal set of data to monitor national trends or inform international development debates. The Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics (hereafter referred to as the Global Strategy) is an outcome of three-year efforts initiated by United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) supported by Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations (FAO) and the World Bank on the basis of extensive consultation process involving national statistical services, ministries of agriculture and other government and private institutions producing or using agricultural statistics.

According to the decision of the 39th session of UNSC in 2008 a Working Group was created which was commissioned to develop a strategic plan for improving agricultural and rural statistics. The document prepared by the Working Group became a basis for preparation of the Global Strategy.

For coordinating the implementation of the Global Strategy, a Global Steering Committee was established which met on 29 February 2012 during the 43th session of UNSC. CIS STAT became a member of the Global Steering Committee as a participating partner. A Regional approach for its implementation is adopted for taking into account differences in statistical development level and ensuring efficient governance. Commonwealth of Independent Countries (CIS) is one of the 5 regions. The Global Strategy creates a basis not only for rehabilitation of the systems producing agricultural statistics but also for meeting emerging data requirements and monitoring needs in adjacent areas. As a result, in addition to the traditional narrower approach to agriculture, the conceptual framework of the Global Strategy considers fishing and aquaculture, forestry, land and water use as part of agriculture. In this document the term “agricultural statistics” is used in the broad sense and includes these components as well.

Capacity development will be implemented via extensive multi-year efforts in providing technical assistance to countries, organizing training for restoring and enhancing statistical capacity, as well as via conducting research for solving technical issues.

To contribute to the implementation of the Global Strategy in the CIS region, at its 47th meeting of The Council of Heads of Statistical Services of the CIS Countries endorsed the proposal of FAO to start developing an implementation plan of the Global Strategy in the CIS region. The Council commissioned CIS STAT to develop a draft Plan for implementation of the Global Strategy in the CIS region.

Participation of the CIS region in implementation of the Global Strategy is an objective necessity for broadening the sphere of statistical surveys in the region in order to provide constantly increasing requirements of users in data in this sphere of economies of the CIS countries.

A meeting of experts of statistical services of the CIS countries was held on 26-27 September 2012 in Moscow on problems of implementation of the Global Strategy. The meeting discussed the draft implementation plan of the Global Strategy, developed by CIS STAT in response to the commission of the 47th meeting of the Council of Heads of Statistical Services of the CIS Countries, as well as a summary report on the information provided by national statistical services concerning the assessment of the system of agricultural statistics of the country.

The 48th meeting of the Council of Heads of Statistical Services of the CIS Countries endorsed the draft plan. It was decided to commission to CIS STAT to continue working on preparation for implementation of the Global Strategy in the CIS region

The 50th meeting of the Council of Heads of Statistical Services of the CIS countries endorsed on the 17th October 2013 the draft plan of the implementation of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics” in the CIS region and adopted a decision to entrust CIS STAT the continuation of preparatory work for the implementation of the Plan of the Global Strategy.

The Economic Council of the Commonwealth of Independent States, which is composed of the heads of governments of these states, recommended to the statistical services of the CIS to take an active part in the implementation of the Global Strategy.

The 52nd meeting of the Council of Heads of Statistical Services of the CIS countries entrusted CIS STAT to continue the coordination of interaction of national statistical services of the CIS on the issues of implementation of the Plan of the Global Strategy.

Introduction

The Global Strategy may be implemented successfully in the CIS region provided the goals and objectives of the Strategy are clearly identified and appropriate tools, fine-tuned for achievement of positive results, are put in place. It is viewed that similarly to other regions implementing the strategy main objective in the CIS region will be to enable participating CIS countries to develop sustainable statistical systems for production and dissemination of accurate and timely agricultural and rural statistics, comparable over time and across countries. An appropriate governance mechanism is one of the important elements for successful implementation of the Strategy.

In **Section I “Situation of agricultural and rural statistical systems in the CIS region”** the results of the first application of country assessment questionnaires are reflected that provide an initial insight on the situation of statistical systems in the agricultural sector for the CIS region. The analysis of the questionnaires have helped in preparing the regional outputs and the detailed activities

In **Section II “Impact, outcome and outputs of the Plan”** the main outcome and outputs of the CIS regional action plan are presented. All activities to be conducted in the framework of the implementation of the global strategy in the region will be carried out to satisfy the interests of all CIS countries.

In **Section III “Governance”** the structure of the project implementation is described. Decisions on implementation of the project will be taken by Regional Steering Committee formed of the Council of Heads of Statistical Services of the CIS Countries with the participation of the Interstate Council on Problems of Agro-Industrial Complex of the CIS which is composed of the heads of central executive agencies on issues the agro-industrial complex of the CIS countries – Ministers of Agriculture. Coordination of activities on implementation of the Global Strategy is entrusted to the Regional Office hosted by CISSTAT Regional Office which will carry out its duties in accordance with decisions of the Regional Steering Committee.

Section IV “Implementation of the Strategy” describes how the plan will be implemented, particularly for the two main components: technical assistance and training. These components are inter-related and need to be harmonized into a unified logical scheme to ensure integration of activities. **Sub-section IV.1 “Technical assistance”** covers the development and documentation of statistical standards and technical-methodological guidelines on all aspects of the system of agricultural statistics. This will benefit from the development of on new methodologies and technologies proposed by the research plan of the Global strategy. It will also cover the specific technical assistance to participating countries in strengthening national agricultural statistics and better integrating agricultural statistics in the national statistical systems. **Sub-section IV.2 “Training”** is dedicated to problems of strengthening capacity of national statistical services and other organizations that provide statistical information to users. These goals may be achieved by means of enhancing knowledge, skills and competences of the staff of those organizations as well as by means of strengthening and supporting the organizations capable to ensure high quality of training in methodology and organization of agricultural and rural statistics.

In **Section V “Advocacy”** tasks are defined for dissemination of information on implementation of the Global Strategy in the CIS Region.

In **Section VI “Monitoring and Evaluation”** procedures are described which enable to ensure analyzing the process of implementation of the Global Strategy and practical results of the work done.

In **Section VII “Work plan”** all activities are described within the framework of technical assistance and training with indication of time of their implementation

In **Section VIII “Budget”** funds are presented that are planned for implementation of the activities envisaged by the Strategy

I. Situation of agricultural and rural statistical systems in the CIS region

In order to analyze the state of agricultural and rural statistics in the CIS region and determine priorities for the draft Plan, a Questionnaire “Assessment of country’s agricultural statistics system” was developed and sent to statistical services of the CIS countries for filling. The questionnaire was developed in line with the “Guidelines for Developing Indicators of Country Capacity to Produce Agricultural Statistics”. It is based on the standard questionnaire developed by a task force of experts consisting of Friends of Chairs group on agricultural statistics of UNSC under the guidance of FAO Statistics Division and participation of international organizations, national financial and statistical agencies as well as international experts.

The questionnaire for the CIS countries contained the following sections:

No.	Sections and subsections of the Questionnaire	Number of questions
I	Section “Institutional infrastructure”	
1.1	Normative basis	5
1.2	Interconnection with the statistical system	7
1.3	Strategic conception and planning	11
1.4	Ways of interaction with users	12
II	Section “Resources”	
2.1	Financial resources	2
2.2	Human resources	5
III	Section “Information technologies and statistical methodology”	
3.1	Software	3
3.2	Data collection technology in agricultural censuses or sample surveys	4
3.3	IT infrastructure	5
3.4	International classifications	4
3.5	General statistical activities	8
3.6	Data availability on agricultural markets and prices	10
3.7	Agricultural censuses and surveys	17
3.8	Derived statistics and analysis	9
IV	Section “Availability of statistical information”	
4.1	Availability of core statistical data on agriculture, their timeliness and quality	81
4.2	Accessibility of statistical data	3
4.3	Quality awareness of statistical data	3

Summarization of the information provided by statistical services allowed to carry out, to a considerable extent, an analysis of the system of agricultural statistics in the CIS countries. It allowed to enlarge and adjust the draft Plan for implementation of the Global Strategy, in addition to earlier formulated priority issues of development of agricultural statistics.

At present, in majority of the CIS countries there is no national statistical council which would coordinate agricultural and rural statistics. This creates certain problems in determining its development priorities and methodological and organizational coordination of compilation of the required statistical information. At the same time, in majority of the CIS countries a national strategy (plan/programme) of development of statistics has been developed which reflect agricultural statistics issues as well. Implementation of the Global Strategy will enable countries to realize more efficiently the national plans/programmes on development of agricultural statistics.

In many of the CIS countries there is no formal forum for dialogue between agricultural data producers and users, which impedes timely reaction on emerging user needs. At the same time, in many countries there exist two-way communication channels with various user groups within the framework of informal dialogue.

In the CIS practically all states ensure compilation of production and income generation accounts in agriculture. At the same time, only some national statistical services compile primary income distribution accounts, capital accounts and other accounts in the sphere of agricultural production.

Countries have practically no experience in compilation of such indicators as quality of water used in animal husbandry, volume and value of aquaculture inputs, indicators characterizing financial conditions of agricultural producers and the role of government and business community in their support. Environmental statistics is not sufficiently developed. These problems will be treated during the implementation of the Global Strategy.

Countries' agricultural statistics must ensure international comparability of the core data defined by the Global Strategy. The first step in this direction could be determining a minimum set of data which countries will be ready to provide based on international methodological comparability of these indicators. The set of such data is given in [Annex 1](#). At the same time, this set may be enlarged by the data necessary for meeting information needs of agricultural statistics users of the CIS countries. This set is a starting point for improving agricultural statistics.

[Annex 2](#) presents the menu of indicators, requirements, data sources and technical comments. This menu determines the content, coverage and data sources of a national system which goes beyond the scope of the core (minimum) set of data. It includes indicators characterizing development of agriculture and rural areas, various branches of agricultural production (e.g. animal husbandry, crop growing). This menu also includes indicators related to climate change, environment, land resources and rural economy. Compilation of the statistical information in accordance with this menu is the next stage of activities within the framework of the Strategy.

The emerging needs in data, in assessment of national statistical systems, in choice of core set of indicators indicate to necessity of integration of agriculture into national statistical systems.

The menu includes indicators necessary for understanding issues related to environment, climate change and bio-fuel production. Since the countries have different capacities, each country will have to set priorities for collection of key data in addition to the core set of data that are everywhere needed and comparable.

II. Impact, Outcome and Outputs of the Plan

The intended impact of the implementation of the Global Strategy is to promote evidence-based policies and programs for poverty reduction, increased food security, and sustainable natural resources management.

The expected outcome is a significant increase in the availability and quality of agricultural and rural statistics, produced by a sustainable agricultural statistical system with appropriate institutional, human and financial capacity. Availability means the statistics are produced and are easily accessible; quality includes accuracy and timeliness; and relevance has bearing on the needs, such as data that allow broader analysis of economic, social and environmental issues and new data requirements that may emerge during the plan's implementation period. Timeliness is crucial for many data elements concerning food security and to deal with price volatility. A sustainable agricultural statistics system will be pursued through the coordination and integration of agriculture into the national statistical system, and an increased number of people with the appropriate skills to use cost effective and appropriate statistical methods. The proposed **regional outputs** matching the global outputs of the global action plan are:

Global Output 1: Effective governing bodies set up and functioning at global and regional levels

CIS regional output A

Regional governance structure in place. The Regional Steering Committee has been put in place and the Regional Office is operational

Global Output 2: Coordination bodies of the national statistical system, legal frameworks and strategic plans established in the countries, to enable the integration of agriculture into the national statistical system

CIS regional output B

Integration of agriculture into the National Statistical System. Strategic Plans for Agricultural and Rural Statistics provide the national framework for implementation of the Global Strategy and legal and coordination mechanisms (national governance) are strengthened.

CIS regional output C

Better commitment and support to agricultural statistics. Enhancing capacity of NSSs to advocate for adequate resources for agricultural and rural statistics

CIS regional output D

Increased capacity to use statistics for policy making. Increased capacity of countries in the use of agricultural statistics to meet priority needs for policy making, operation of efficient, markets and foster sound investments.

CIS regional output E

Conducting country assessments and determining minimum set of core data. A minimum set of agricultural and rural statistics data identified for all participating countries using the minimum set of core data contained in the Global Strategy as the basis.

Global Output 4: Increased capacity of agricultural statistics staff in regional training centres and target countries

CIS regional output F

Improving competencies of NSSs to: (i) produce and disseminate minimum set of agricultural and rural statistics in accordance with international standards and good practices through training and technical assistance and (ii) **to adopt cost effective and reliable methods** for producing this minimum set

CIS regional output G

Increasing ability of NSSs to access and use ICT for production and dissemination of minimum set of agricultural and rural statistics.

CIS regional output H

Strengthened capacity of national statistical services by enhancing knowledge, professional skills and competency of their staff **and strengthened capacity of regional training institutions** to develop and deliver relevant, efficient and effective training in agricultural and rural statistics

III. Governance

Global and regional mechanisms of governance are put in place progressively for facilitating the implementation of the Global Strategy. Global and regional steering committees containing representatives from both countries and international organizations are formed, which are the ultimate decision making bodies at corresponding levels.

At **global level**, a **Global Steering Committee (GSC)** has been established to provide strategic guidance and oversight for execution of the Global Action Plan to Implement the Global Strategy. It is composed of representatives from countries (with a balance between National Statistics Offices and Ministries of Agriculture), international organizations and resource partners to serve as the ultimate decision maker, guiding flows of funds from the global level to the regions and countries and providing overall coordination of activities. A **Global Executive Board** has also been formed for acting as an executive committee of the GSC between meetings. A **Global office** has been established at FAO headquarters, hosted by FAO Statistics Division and led by a Global Coordinator. It serves as the secretariat for the Global Steering Committee and Global Executive Board, and leads global level activities of the Global Action Plan. A **Global Trust Fund** has been established at FAO to coordinate the Resource Partner's contributions and ensure a stream of funding to support implementation of the Global Strategy at the global, regional and national levels. The existence of the Global Trust Fund does not mean, however, that all activities of implementation of the Global Strategy will be funded exclusively from the resources of the Global Trust Fund. Regions and countries are encouraged to mobilize additional resources from resource partners to fund activities which may be reported within the Global Strategy framework.

At the level of the CIS region, an efficient regional governance structure (**OUTPUT A**) will facilitate the implementation of the Global Strategy. Decisions on implementation of the project will be taken by the Regional Steering Committee formed of the Council of Heads of Statistical Services of the CIS Countries () with participation of the Interstate Council on Problems of Agro-Industrial Complex of the CIS which is composed of the heads of central executive agencies on issues of the agro-industrial complex of the CIS countries – Ministers of Agriculture. Donors will participate as well in the work of the Committee. Coordination of the activities for implementation of the Global Strategy will be assigned a Regional Office hosted by CIS STAT which will carry out its work in compliance with the decisions of the Regional Steering Committee (see **Annex 3 for the Terms of Reference of the Regional Steering Committee**).

The **Regional Office** will be led by a Regional Coordinator, responsible for the preparation of the materials to adopt decisions on the implementation of the Strategy at the regional level. It will report to the Global Steering Committee on the coordination of events at the regional level (see **Annex 4 for the Terms of Reference of the Regional Office**). The **Regional Coordinator**, will serve as secretariat to the Regional Steering Committee. Its major role is to coordinate the efforts of the national statistics services of the countries in harmonization and development of agricultural and rural statistics in the CIS region. In particular, countries will be assisted in in-depth assessment of their needs, creation or strengthening of a national mechanisms for development of agricultural and rural statistics, and also preparation and implementation of common activities on development of agricultural and rural statistics in the CIS region will be ensured. The Regional Coordinator will guide the regional advocacy program at the regional level and assist countries with their advocacy efforts. The Regional Coordinator will also liaise with other international, regional, and sub-regional offices within their region to coordinate their support to countries, thereby avoiding duplication of efforts and ensuring that global standards are being followed. The Regional Coordinator will carry out its work in compliance with the decisions of the Regional Steering Committee.

IV. Implementation of the Strategy

Implementation of the strategy will be carried out simultaneously **at regional and country levels** addressing respectively problems that are common to countries (see description in [Annex 5](#)) and problems that are specific to countries.

Regional level activities for implementing the Strategy will cover primarily:

- the integration of agricultural statistics into national statistical systems in order to satisfy user needs who rely on comparable data across locations and over time (**OUTPUT B**)
- the promotion of a better use of statistics for policy making (**OUTPUT D**)
- the harmonization of the methodology of production of reliable data on agricultural and rural statistics in line with international standards and recommendations (**OUTPUT E**), including the use of appropriate new cost-effective methodologies (**OUTPUT F**)
- the provision of training for technical staff (**OUTPUT H**) in order to improve their theoretical knowledge and practical skills in agricultural and rural statistics.

The implementation of the regional level activities of the Plan is focused on carrying out activities for all CIS countries simultaneously. The implementation of the Global Strategy in the CIS region is considered as a basis of the coordinated development of agricultural and rural statistics in all CIS countries.

Country level activities will be conducted simultaneously in the participating countries between 2013-2017. It will start by in-depth country assessments (**OUTPUT E**) to identify specific problems of the countries and come up with a core set of data items agreed by all stakeholders. The results of the in-depth assessments will feed into the second wave of country level activities, in particular, creating or strengthening coordination mechanisms in agricultural statistics systems of the countries (**OUTPUT B**). Technical assistance and training activities will be provided at country level for improving the agricultural statistics systems (**OUTPUT F**) on the basis of the country assessments (. Support will be also provided for helping countries to better disseminate data (**OUTPUT G**) and strengthen or create mechanisms of dialogue between governments and technical and financial partners for funding the implementation of the global strategy at country level (in particular the data collection) (**OUTPUT C**)

CIS STAT will be the implementing partner for all activities at the regional or country levels in the field of technical assistance or training .

IV.1 Technical assistance

Technical assistance activities will cover two aspects:

- the development of technical-methodological guidelines including the development of standards on all aspects of the system of agricultural statistics which will be based on new methodologies and technologies developed by the research plan, using in particular the cost-effective methods developed in line with the global research plan (**OUTPUTS F and H**). These activities will be carried out at regional level and will be coordinated by CISSTAT. They will consist in the adaptation of guidelines developed at the global level to specificities of the region, and the possibility to develop guidelines and methods (**OUTPUTS F and H**) for covering specific needs which would not be addressed at the global level. Particular attention will be paid on the determination of the minimum set of core data (**OUTPUT E**) and its adaptation to CIS countries (see [Annex 1](#)), the integration of agriculture into the national

statistical system (**OUTPUT B**) (see **Annex 6**) and the emergence of specific issues such as the problem of the dynamic character of agricultural production and its impact in terms of the production of statistics; the bio-fuel production, the climate change impacts.

- The technical assistance to countries in strengthening the national agricultural statistics systems. This will cover, among others, technical assistance in in-depth assessment (**OUTPUT E**), in designing Strategic Plans for Agricultural and Rural Statistics (SPARS) and creating or strengthening coordination mechanisms between various agencies producing agricultural statistics (**OUTPUT B**), in determining the minimum set of core data items (**OUTPUT E**) and helping countries on adopting new methodologies (**OUTPUTS F and G**) in areas determined through the in-depth assessments.

IV. 2 Training programme

Implementation of the training component (**OUTPUT H**) of the Global Strategy must be focused on:

- strengthening the capacity of national organizations involved in collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of agricultural statistics by means of enhancing knowledge, professional skills and competency of their staff.
- creating and ensuring sustainability of regional/subregional training centers which will develop high quality training courses on topics related to agricultural and rural statistics.

Training and must cover not only staff of statistical agencies and ministries of agriculture but also data users. **Activities will be mostly conducted at regional level and coordinated by CISSTAT.** Workshops are viewed as most promising forms of training of specialists in the area of agricultural and rural statistics, As venues for conducting trainings, one could use training centers specialized on providing venues for such activities. It would be expedient to conduct trainings of specialists in agricultural and rural statistics using existing training center in the CIS countries.

Besides, some on-job training activities will be incorporated into country level technical assistance (**OUTPUTS F and G**).

Of utmost importance are the following areas for the region:

- Agricultural censuses are one of the most important sources of agricultural data. They must be conducted on the basis of the WCA rounds developed by FAO. Taking into account that agricultural censuses in CIS have been conducted only in 5 countries, , the issue of conducting agricultural censuses in all CIS countries is crucial.
- Attention will have to be paid to the problem of agricultural prices, in particular on agricultural commodities produced under seasonality conditions. The impact of agriculture on environment, experience exchange in conducting structural surveys and other issues are also important.
- It will be important to include training on the use of new technologies for collecting or capturing data (PDAs, tablets, remote sensing) managing geo-referenced data (GIS) and disseminating data
- Distance learning, along with preparation of training materials, will have also to be promoted.
- It will be important to provide Russian translation of standards and materials on agricultural and rural statistics (guidelines produced in the framework of the global strategy and possibly other already existing materials).

V. Advocacy

Advocacy (**OUTPUT C**) is one of the essential conditions for successful implementation of the Strategy. These activities envisage dissemination of basic messages on the implementation process of the Global Strategy among representatives of governments, private sector, and scientific community. Such activities are necessary for getting support in improving agricultural and rural statistics in the CIS region.

Advocacy should be carried out in different forms, depending on the conditions and interests of all parties. Interviews, presentations, participation in various exhibitions and scientific conferences, press-releases, publishing materials in economic journals and various periodicals are forms of advocacy.

It is necessary to establish trust with data providers, users, and facilitators. Data providers must believe the pledge of confidentiality, and users must be assured that everyone has access to the same data and at the same time. Facilitators such as the press must trust they are receiving all of the facts.

Such work will increase efficiency of activities on integration of agricultural and rural statistics into national statistical systems and will enhance the interest of governments in successful implementation of the Strategy.

VI. Monitoring and Evaluation

The implementation process of the Global Strategy will be monitored (**OUTPUT A**) through the logical framework presented in **Annex 7**. Monitoring will be under the responsibility of the Regional Coordinator. The monitoring will be implemented via sending questionnaires to the CIS countries. The completed questionnaires will reflect the results of implementation of the Global Strategy in individual countries.

The Regional Coordinator will report once a year to the Regional Steering committee according to a fixed calendar indicated by the Fund Administrator in Rome.

Evaluation of the implementation of the Global strategy in the CIS region will be part of the overall evaluation process of the whole Global action plan.

VII Work plan

The work plan of implementation of the Global Strategy in the CIS Region envisages a series of activities whose complete implementation will enable to bring agricultural and rural statistics in the CIS countries considerably nearer to international standards, improve its quality and reliability and ensure at maximum extent its integration not only into the statistical system of the CIS region but also into the world system of agricultural and rural statistics.

Planned activities put a big emphasis on correspondence of the agricultural and rural statistics in the CIS Region to international standards and decisions adopted by the international statistical community. The themes proposed to be implemented within the framework of the present Strategy corresponds to the interests of all CIS countries and are determined and agreed by the experts of the statistical services of the CIS countries. The plan goes beyond the agricultural statistics in the proper sense and covers the domains and directions of statistics that are linked with agricultural statistics. Such domains are: System of National Accounts, price statistics, financial statistics, demographic and social statistics, environmental statistics, structural surveys and censuses, etc.

The Implementation Plan of the Strategy aims also at enhancing professional skills of the staff of National Statistical Services. The training of the staff includes both face-to-face and remote activities in selected areas of agricultural and rural statistics.

Specialists of National Statistical Services will also participate in various international activities on agricultural and rural statistic which are tribunes of modern knowledge in this area of statistics.

Details and schedule of the proposed work plan are given in [Annex 8](#)

VIII Budget

The total budget for implementation of the Global Strategy in the CIS region is estimated as **4.865.974 USD**, as mentioned in the integrated budget of the Global Strategy. The budget takes into account all activities on implementation of the Strategy. The implementation of the Global Strategy in the CIS region will be accompanied by a campaign on raising funds both in the CIS countries and among the donors. The detailed budget of implementation of the Global Strategy is presented in [Annex 9](#)

Annexes

Minimum set of core data

The “minimum set of core data” represents a concept that all stakeholders within a country agree on the data elements most important to users, to ensure markets work efficiently, and sound investments for economic growth are made.

The FAO data base contains several hundred items on crop and livestock, aquaculture, fishery products, forestry, agricultural inputs, land cover, and public expenditures. However, only 10 crops and 4 livestock species account for 95 percent of the world’s production of cereals, meat, and fiber; therefore, these become part of the global set of core items.

Each country through its national coordination structure and with technical assistance within the framework of the Regional Implementation Plan will define its minimum set as on the basis of the set developed by FAO. Compilation of the statistical information according to the indicators from the minimum set of each country, according to the common methodology agreed by countries, will ensure data comparability across countries and expand existing information resources both within countries and at international level.

At present for the CIS region there is no database on agricultural and rural statistics. The information provided by national statistical services to CIS STAT do not ensure compilation of a system of indicators which could be logically incorporated into international information resources. There are two important aspects to this issue. Firstly, the statistical indicators themselves are not available; secondly, even the existing statistical data are not compiled according to a single methodology. Also it is undoubtedly necessary to compare the methodology used in agricultural and rural statistics with international standards. Such comparison will allow starting creation of information resources complying with all requirements of international organizations and maximally satisfying users of statistical information in this area of economy.

As a prospect for development of a system of indicators, at the second stage one should start to create more detailed information characterizing development of agricultural and rural statistics in the CIS countries, Such a menu of indicators, data requirements with indication of data sources is also envisaged within the framework of implementation of the Strategy.

Minimum set of core data

Group of variables	Key variables	Core data items	Frequency
<i>Economic</i>			
- Output	Production	Core crops (e.g wheat, rice, etc.), Core livestock production (e.g. animals and poultry slaughtered, milk, eggs etc.), Core forestry products, Core fishery and aquaculture products	Annual
	Area harvested and planted	Core crops (e.g. wheat, rice, etc.)	Annual
	Yield / Productivity	Core crops, core livestock, core forestry, core fishery	Annual
- Trade	Exports in quantity and value	Core crops, core livestock production, core forestry, core fishery (meat and food sub-products, fresh and frozen fish, butter and other milk fats, tea, cereals (wheat and muslin), wheat or wheat-rye flour, sunflower or cottonseed oil, raw sugar, white sugar)	Annual
- Stock of Resources	Land cover and use	Land area (cropland, land under forests, pastures, marshland, settlements, other land, land under water)	
	Economically active population	Number of people in working age by sex	
	Livestock	Number of live animals	
	Machinery	e.g. Number of Tractors, harvesters, seeders etc.	
- Inputs	Water	Quantity of water withdrawn for agricultural irrigation	
	Fertilizers in quantity and value	Core Fertilizers by core crops	
	Pesticides in quantity and value	Core Pesticides (e.g. fungicides herbicides, insecticides, disinfectants) by core crops	
	Seeds in quantity and value	by core crops	
	Feed in quantity and value	by core livestock	
Agro processing	Volume of core crops/livestock/fishery used in processing food	By industry	
	Value of output of processed food	By industry	
	Other uses (e.g. biofuels)		
Prices	Producer prices	Core crops, core livestock, core forestry, core fishery	
	Consumer prices	Most important food products	
Final expenditure	Government expenditure on	Public investments, Subsidies, etc.	

Group of variables	Key variables	Core data items	Frequency
	agriculture and rural development		
	Private Investments	Investment in machinery, in research and development, in infrastructure	
	Household consumption	Consumption of core crops/livestock/etc. in quantity and value	
Rural Infrastructure (Capital stock)	Irrigation/roads/railways/communications	Area equipped for Irrigation / Roads in Km / Railways in Km / communications	
International transfer	ODA for agriculture and rural development		
Social			
Demographics of urban and rural population	Sex		
	Age in completed years	By sex	
	Country of birth	By sex	
	Highest level of education completed	1 digit ISCED by sex	
	Labor status	Employed, unemployed, inactive by sex	
	Status in employment	Self Employment and employee by sex	
	Economic sector in employment	International Standard Industrial Classification by sex	
	Occupation in employment	International Standard Classification of Occupations by sex	
	Total income of the household		
	Household composition	By sex	
	Number of family/hired workers on the holding	By sex	
	Housing conditions	Type of building, building character, main material, etc.	
Environmental			
Land	Soil degradation	Variables will be based on above core items on land cover and use, water use, and other inputs to production.	
Water	Pollution due to agriculture		
Air	Emissions due to agriculture		
Geographic location			
GIS coordinates	location of the statistical unit	Parcel, Province, Region, Country	
Degree of urbanization	Urban/Rural area		

* The frequency for the items not specified will be established during determination of national priorities on contents, scope and provision frequency of the data. The requirements of frequency of data will also be taken into account during establishing the integrated survey framework where data sources will be identified.

Menu of indicators, data requirements, data sources and technical notes ¹

	Indicator	Data Requirements	Data Sources	Technical Notes
Sector Wide indicators for agriculture and rural development				
1	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)—	Estimate in national currency (as % of the previous year)	Censuses and surveys of firms, farms, households and small holders.	Value added should include unreported activities as well as the value of informal or small scale operations. Annual estimates between census or surveys based on extrapolations based on other indicators.
2	Gross value added of Agriculture, fisheries and forestry.	Estimates (in national currency as % of the previous year) of total production and value for all agricultural commodities produced in the country; including that from small holders/household plots minus estimates of the cost of inputs such as seed, feed, energy, fertilizer, labor, etc. Agriculture includes forestry and fisheries	Censuses and surveys of agricultural enterprises, rural households, administrative and processor data	SNA concepts followed. Problems include estimation of output consumed by the household and the annual coverage of all commodities for which only periodic survey data are available. Annual estimates made using previous census and other administrative data if available.
3	Amount of public spending on agriculture, subsidies, and infrastructure	Government budget allocations and spending related to agriculture. Agriculture includes forestry and fisheries	Ministry of Finance, Treasury, national accounts, planning commissions, donor reports	The definition for public spending on agriculture should follow the UN Classification of Functions of Government (COFOG) for agriculture
4	Amount of public spending on rural infrastructure including health and education	Government budget allocations, and spending related rural areas	Ministry of Finance, national accounts, planning commissions, donor reports	Rural defined using national description
5	Investment in capital stock in agriculture, fisheries and forestry	Inventories of machinery and equipment owned by agricultural holdings as of beginning of the year in the national currency, as % of the previous year (tractors of all types, combine harvesters, trucks and ranch wagons, mini-tractors and motor cultivators) buildings such	Agricultural censuses and resource surveys of holdings and agricultural enterprises	Machinery and equipment inventories should be by purpose (tillage, harvesting, etc.) and size

¹ Indicators which have * as footnote mark should be disaggregated by gender

	Indicator	Data Requirements	Data Sources	Technical Notes
		as milking purposes, animal stock (cattle including cows, pigs, sheep and goats, poultry of all types, horses), area of permanent crops: fruits and berries (pome fruit, stone fruit, nuts, subtopic fruit, berries),vineyards,		
6	Demographics of agricultural and rural population*	Rural population and number of rural households, number of agricultural households and population living in them, age and education levels.	Census of Population, Census of Agriculture, Household surveys, administrative records	Rural defined using national description
7	Rural poor as a percent of total poor population*	Household income and consumption estimates for national and rural poverty lines. Purchasing Power Parities for comparisons across countries	Household Surveys. International Comparison Program for comparisons across countries	Countries should use poverty estimates based on PPPs and extrapolate between ICP benchmarks
8	Rural hungry as a percent of total poor population*	Household income and food consumption estimates for national minimum energy requirements.	Household Surveys. International Comparison Program for comparisons across countries	Countries should use hunger estimates for monitoring food deprivation levels
9	Food production index (agricultural production; production of food industry)	Area, production and yield for food crops, livestock numbers and production of meat, milk, eggs, fish captured and cultured, and other food products, non-food use of food products, food imports and exports (Estimate in national currency as % of the previous year)	Agricultural Census, surveys of agricultural enterprises, processors, fish landings, administrative data such as imports, exports. Food Balances and Household consumption surveys	Follow FAO guidelines for inclusions and exclusions
10	imports and exports in quantity and value terms	Imports and exports—quantities and values of agricultural products (meat and food sub-products, fresh and frozen fish, butter and other milk fats, tea, cereals (wheat and muslin), wheat or wheat-rye flour, sunflower or cottonseed oil, raw sugar, white sugar)	Customs inspections—in some countries the customs offices collect the data which then are turned over to the national statistical office for compilation	National statistical offices should collaborate with customs officials to ensure coding and classifications follow international guidelines
Indicators for subsectors of agricultural and rural				
11	Crop yields	Quantity harvested per unit, such as hectare, of harvested area and harvested area of irrigated crops . Then follows a list of crops	Statistical reports, sample surveys of small holders, household plots	Difficult to measure with multi-cropping or with crops that can be harvested more than once a year. Crop cutting can over estimate yields

	Indicator	Data Requirements	Data Sources	Technical Notes
12	Change in components of crop balances	Quantity harvested, quantities imported/exported, change in stocks, quantities by utilization such as food, bio fuels, own consumption, for every crop including those produced for fiber and oil	Surveys of agricultural enterprises, administrative data on trade, processors by utilization, household surveys for own consumption	Crop balances should reflect the growing cycle and marketing year which could be different from the calendar year.
13	Livestock value added	Estimates of quantity and value of production of meat, poultry, milk, eggs, by-products such as hides and skins and wool mohair minus costs of inputs such as feed and replacement stock	Surveys of agricultural holdings, enterprises such as slaughter plants, dairies, processors. Household surveys for own consumption	Own consumption should be included, difficult to measure.
14	Change in components of Livestock and poultry balances by species: born, acquired, slaughtered.	Number of animals born, acquired, slaughtered, deaths from disease. Number of animals by purpose such as breeding, meat, milk, wool, and by age breakdowns relevant to specie. (see FAO 2010 Census) (cattle, pigs, sheep and goats, poultry of all types, horses)	Statistical reports, agricultural censuses	Data collection intervals should reflect the reproductive cycles. This suggests annual for cattle, semi- annual for pork, quarterly or shorter for poultry, milk,
15	Change in productivity of Capture Fish production	Quantity of fish taken by unit of fishing effort; Scientific estimates of fish stock and exploitation rates;	National fishery surveys, surveys at landing sites, on-board observers, national, regional and global assessment results;	
16	Change in productivity of aquaculture	Estimates of quantity and value of production of fish by species minus costs and quantity of inputs such as seed, feed and fertilizers	Surveys of aquaculture enterprise, and holdings, aquaculture census, market certifications,	
17	Change in components of fish balances	Quantities and value of captures from coastal and offshore waters, rivers and lakes including non-landed catch; quantities and value of products from aquaculture; utilizations including own consumption and discards	National fishery surveys, fishery census, aquaculture census, surveys of fishery and aquaculture enterprises, , processors, market information, administrative and inspection sources	See CWP Handbook, FAO coding and classification
18	Change in components of forestry balances	Quantity and value of removals of products from forested areas and respective utilizations	Appropriate ministries, satellite imagery, price surveys or processor data	

	Indicator	Data Requirements	Data Sources	Technical Notes
19	Commodity Price indexes (list of commodities)	Market reports of prices being offered by commodity and location. Prices received by the enterprise at the first point of sale. Producer prices are given taking into account increments and rebates due to quality excluding transportation, dispatch loading and unloading costs as well as VAT	Market observers, Surveys of agro enterprises purchasing commodities from agricultural enterprises. Information is provided by organizations – legal persons carrying out agricultural production (excluding peasant farms)	Care needed to ensure units of measure for pricing are comparable
20	Consumer Price indexes	Monthly or seasonal prices paid by the consumer. Actual prices of commodities freely traded on consumer market (excluding commodities sold on preferential terms for certain categories of citizens) and paid for by cash. Consumer price (tariff) is the final price of consumption including VAT, excise and other direct and indirect taxes as well as costs and revenues of commodity distribution network	Statistical surveys,	Care is needed to ensure highly seasonal products do not distort the price series.
21	Early warning of change in food security	Monthly/seasonal prices paid by the consumer	Windshield surveys of crop conditions, amount of precipitation, satellite imagery of vegetative indexes, changes in trade data, animal disease outbreak Ministries and agencies in charge of crop conditions, amount of precipitation, satellite imagery of vegetative indexes, animal disease outbreak etc.	These do not have to be statistically rigorous, mainly to provide an early warning that other interventions are needed
Climate Change, land, and the environment				
22	Change in Land Cover and use	Land Cover Classification System (LCCS), Area and geo-referenced for Cultivated land, Grass/pasture, inland water, marine water, wetlands, shrubland, woodland, fallow/idle cultivated land, barren land, urban/developed areas, areas equipped for irrigation.	Land use surveys, satellite imagery. Geo referenced data on economic situation of agricultural holdings needed to understand effect of policy decisions on land use.	Ground truth data required to provide more detailed breakdowns of cultivated land, especially for crops in small plots. Difficult to apply in detail where multi-cropping is used.
23	Change in proportion of	Area geo referenced to map materials	Ministry responsible for forestry, satellite imagery	Follow LCCS classification

	Indicator	Data Requirements	Data Sources	Technical Notes
	land area covered by forests, rate of deforestation			
24	Percent of land and water area formally established as protected areas	Land and water area and where natural complexes and objects with special nature conservation, scientific, cultural esthetic, recreational and health-improving importance which are completely or partially withdrawn from economic utilization and for which special protection routine is established	Responsible ministry	Follow LCCS coding with expansion covering inland and marine water bodies
25	Irrigated land as percent of total cropland Productivity of irrigation	Total cropland and area irrigated by source of water for irrigation— (surface water, groundwater, treated wastewater, etc.) - by method (surface, sprinkler, localized irrigation) Crop yields from irrigated land compared to yields from non irrigated areas.	Agricultural Census, other crop related surveys or water user survey	irrigation refers to the artificial application of water to assist in the growing of crops (and pastures). Can be done by letting water flow over the land ("surface irrigation"), by spraying water under pressure over the land concerned ("sprinkler irrigation"), or by bringing it directly to the plant ("localized irrigation")
26	Quantity of water used for irrigation, watering, agricultural water supply and pond aquaculture as a percent of total water withdrawal	Area under irrigation, number of irrigations, irrigation intensity and requirements by crop, water withdrawal and turnover rate for aquaculture consumption, per capita consumption by people and animals Quantity of water used for: Regular irrigation Basin irrigation Agricultural water supply Watering of pastures Pond aquaculture	Appropriate ministries, special studies or surveys to estimate water use in agriculture and aquaculture, surveys of aquaculture enterprises and holdings.	Use of water withdrawn from different sources for vegetation irrigation, moisture accumulation, livestock husbandry and other purposes including household needs of rural population Should include both surface and ground water. Coding and classifications should be defined
27	Change of soil due to erosion	Reduction in crop yields, reduction in area of	Appropriate ministries, geo referenced data with	

	Indicator	Data Requirements	Data Sources	Technical Notes
		cultivated land	satellite imagery	
28	Change in affect of inputs on the environment	Fertilizer, pesticide, and other chemicals applied to the soil, water bodies, and plants by type of crop and watershed area, stocking	Agricultural census and or follow-up surveys to measure fertilize and chemical use, tillage methods	Data should be geo referenced to land cover and use
The agricultural and rural economy				
29	Number of family and hired workers on the holding*	Include Unpaid labor of the operator of the holding and family members plus number of hired workers	Labor force surveys of holdings	Need to establish standards for minimum ages of workers and the number of hours worked per week to be considered a worker. Need to define reference period. Need to ensure female workers are counted
30	Number of household members employed by farm and non farm*	The employment status for work off the agricultural holding for each household member	Labor force surveys— household surveys	Need to distinguish defined employment from unpaid household service work such a domestic chores
31	Change in Farm and Rural non farm household income from all sources*	Income to the household by sector, crop, livestock, etc. Income from investments or employment outside the agricultural holding	Rural Household Survey.	Agricultural census, rural household survey
32	Percent of rural population using services of formal banking institutions*	Total number of rural households, number using credit or savings services	Central Bank or commercial banks, special surveys, agricultural census	
33	Change in sales of agro enterprises	Sales, net profits of enterprises providing services to agriculture	Special surveys	Use standard accounting principles

Terms of Reference of the Regional Steering Committee

The Regional Steering Committee is the ultimate decision-making body at regional level. The RSC will provide guidance and oversight, within the framework defined by the GSC and consistent with relevant funding agreements, for the implementation of the regional and country activities defined in the Regional Plan.

In addition, the RSC will seek to achieve coordination of activities and interventions that are not funded through the Global Trust Fund, but are of significant relevance for the implementation of the Global Strategy. Interventions of this nature include all relevant interventions that are funded through bilateral arrangements, self-funding modalities or any other activities outside the Trust Fund mechanism.

The RSC will meet at least once annually to monitor progress in the implementation of the Regional Plan and evaluate its impact. Additional meetings of the RSC may be held, as required. More specifically, the RSC will:

- a) Ensure coordination and integration of the implementation of the Global Strategy with other related statistical capacity development activities for synergy and greater impact at the regional level;
- b) Approve the implementation of the plan of the Strategy (including budget and log-frame) prior to its submission to the Global Steering Committee – the Regional Action Plan will be submitted by the Regional Office (RO), through the Global Office;
- c) Review and take decisions on the annual work-plans (and any substantial modifications) prior to their submission to the Global Steering Committee for requesting disbursement of funds;
- d) Decide on allocation of funds received between activities on the basis of the approved work-plans;
- e) Monitor progress in the implementation of the Regional Action Plan;
- f) Review and approve the annual financial reports prepared by the implementing partners, prior to their submission to the GSC, by the RO through the GEB, the GO and the Fund Administrator;
- g) Approve the regional Monitoring & Evaluation plan and reports prior to their submission, by the RO, to the Global Office;
- h) Support the mobilization of resources for the implementation of the Global Strategy, including financial resources, in-kind technical support, etc;
- i) Review its functions at any stage, as required.

The **composition** of the RSC will include:

- Chairperson of the CIS STAT – chair
- A representative from FAO REU
- Heads of National Statistical Services of the CIS countries (11 representatives, one per country);
- A representative of Interstate Council on Problems of Agro-Industrial Complex of the CIS
- Donor representatives.
- One training and one research institution;

Rules of decision

Decisions of the RSC will be taken by consensus. If all efforts fail to reach consensus, decisions will be taken by a simple majority vote, provided that decisions of the RSC [that have a bearing on the Trust Fund] shall not be taken without the consent of donors of the Trust Fund.

Terms of Reference of the Regional Office

The major role of the Regional Office (RO) led by the Regional Coordinator (RC) is to coordinate the country assessments, training, and technical assistance to the integrated national statistical systems. The RO should also liaise with other international, regional, and sub-regional offices within their region to coordinate their support to countries, thereby avoiding duplication of efforts and ensuring that global standards are being followed.

In particular, the activities of RO will include:

- a) Serve as the one-stop access point for countries and development partners for implementation of the Regional Action Plan
- b) Contribute to resource mobilization to support implementation of the Global Strategy;
- c) Serve as the secretariat for the RSC servicing its meetings and providing recommendations on the allocation of funds and preparing the annual progress;
- d) Prepare the consolidated financial report from the individual reports from each Participating Partner on activities funded by the Global Trust Fund for submission to the GSC through the Fund Administrator and the Global Office and make recommendations to the RSC;
- e) Prepare the report on all activities undertaken within the framework of implementation of the Global Strategy, irrespective of their funding source, for submission to the GSC through the Global Office and make recommendations to the RSC;
- f) Prepare the regional Monitoring & Evaluation report for submission to the RSC and the GSC, through the Global Office;
- g) Coordinate with the implementing partners and the Global Office to ensure the implementation of the Global Strategy at regional level;
- h) Collaborate with the Global Office to ensure that the specific research needs of the regions are taken into account;
- i) Ensure coordination of adaptation of the methodologies to meet the requirements of the countries in the region;
- j) Coordinate with the implementing partners for regional and country level activities;
- k) Undertake any other tasks as may be required to achieve the objectives of the Global Strategy, as appropriate.

The Regional Office (RO) will be responsible for overall running of the Secretariat on behalf of the Steering Committee. It will be responsible for administrative, financial, and technical work as well as the M&E system of the Action Plan.

Problems which are common to all CIS countries:

- Absence of universal methodological approaches to compilation of several types of data in agricultural statistics in compliance with international standards;
- Insufficient institutional coordination that leads to absence of harmonized and integrated data sources;
- Difficulties in access to existing databases and practical absence of any type of metadata for users in many CIS countries;
- Insufficient provision with modern technological tools for data collection and processing indispensable for organization and conducting sample surveys and censuses;
- Insufficient financing of agricultural statistics;
- Insufficient capacity for data analysis that leads to significant waste of resources and results in the fact that a lot of primary data are not duly used;
- Limited number of manpower and insufficiency of qualified staff in the units in charge of collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of agricultural statistics data;

Integration of agricultural statistics into the national statistical system

Coordination of statistical activities in the sphere of agricultural and rural statistics is one of the most important aspects of integration of agricultural statistics into national statistical systems of the CIS countries. While these activities will be coordinated by CIS STAT at the regional level, integration of agricultural statistics into national statistical systems will take place in each CIS country individually. At the same time, at the regional level efforts will be made to coordinate interactions of agencies producing agricultural and rural statistics in the CIS countries. Such work will be done via conducting appropriate meetings with participation of representatives of the agencies in charge of individual branches of agricultural and rural statistics, as well as via contributing to harmonization of methodological frameworks of indicators characterizing agricultural and rural statistics.

In the process of developing of the Global Strategy it was taken into account that users are interested in objective information. In this respect, a series of emerging needs were indicated, like the data characterizing agricultural households, land use, water use, and investment processes related to climate change and their impact on food security. These and other emerging needs may be satisfied by means of integration of agriculture into the national statistical system. Methodological basis and long-term goals on integration of agriculture into the national statistical system include development of a data management system.

There is a problem of data being collected by several agencies within a country which provide to users different results on same indicators. For instance, definitions, classifications, methodologies of collection and compilation of indicators may substantially differ. When more than one agency continues providing the data, this statistical information should be compiled in single format with use of standard definitions, concepts and coverage of surveys. When the conditions for coordination of activities among agencies are absent, it would be expedient to consider the option of mandating to one of them collection of information.

This problem should be solved at the regional level in close cooperation between statistical agencies and ministries of agriculture in the countries producing statistics on various items related to issues of performance and development of the agricultural sector of CIS countries. In this work important role is given to Interstate Council on Problems of Agro-Industrial Complex of the CIS which will ensure interaction with national agencies in the sphere of agricultural production. Undoubtedly such a work will require significant efforts for solving both organizational and financial problems connected with transfer of some duties to one agency or eliminating duplications among agencies. The main thing is to find ways of working according to harmonized methodology and with one informational space created for conducting various types of surveys.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (2013-2017)

	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS/MITIGATION MEASURES
	Indicator	Baseline	Target		
<p>IMPACT</p> <p>Documents on increasing food security and welfare level of the population developed by the governments of the countries</p>	<p>Number of documents containing statistical analysis of situation in the targeted areas</p>	<p>Country assessments</p> <p>Review of existing documents</p>		<p>CISSTAT review</p>	<p>Risks:</p> <p>Lack of support at the national level and lack of interest in producing agricultural and rural statistics</p> <p>Mitigation measures:</p> <p>Advocacy</p>
<p>OUTCOME</p> <p>Significant increase in the quantity and quality of agricultural and rural statistics data produced by sustainable agricultural statistical systems</p>	<p>Number of agricultural and rural statistics indicators that are regularly compiled and disseminated</p>	<p>Country review</p>		<p>Baseline report and project progress report</p>	<p>Risks:</p> <p>Insufficient support to development of agricultural and rural statistics</p> <p>Mitigation measures:</p> <p>Advocacy</p>

	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS/MITIGATION MEASURES
	Indicator	Baseline	Target		
Outputs					
A. Regional governance structures established	Regional Steering committee established Regional office established			Members of the Regional Steering Committee accepted the offer to participate	Risks: Funds for governance activities are not available in time Mitigation measures: CIS STAT carries out its activities
B1. Strategic Plan for Agricultural and Rural Statistics (SPARS) as a component of the National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) provides the national framework for implementation	Number of countries that have national statistics development plans with agricultural and rural statistics included	Country review		Baseline report and project progress report	Risks: 1. Lack of the strategy or use of outdated strategies without clear definition of activities in the sphere of agricultural statistics Mitigation measures: 1. Technical assistance to countries in developing national statistics development plans 2. Ensuring effective coordination through inclusion of the coordinating structures in the development plans
B2. Strengthening coordination mechanisms and frameworks for agricultural and rural statistics	Number of countries with functioning coordination structures for agricultural statistics	Country assessments		Baseline report and project progress report	Risks: Lack of national political interest in improving and sustaining agricultural and rural statistics Mitigation measures: Continued advocacy, at regional and national levels

	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS/MITIGATION MEASURES
	Indicator	Baseline	Target		
C. Improved support by decision-makers for agricultural and rural statistics in terms of provision of budget and resources for statistical activities in the countries	Government budget allocation for agricultural and rural statistics			Country reports	<p>Risks:</p> <p>Country national budgets are not sufficient for conducting necessary statistical activities</p> <p>Mitigation measures :</p> <p>Improvement of economical situation in the countries as well as attracting funds from donors wherever possible</p>
D. Increased capacity of countries in the use of agricultural statistics to meet priority needs for policy making, operation of efficient markets and foster investments	<p>Number of countries that use agricultural and rural statistics for monitoring their development plans.</p> <p>Number of users trained in using agricultural and rural statistics</p>	A survey will be used to determine the baseline		Project progress report	<p>Risks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate political interest and support in using agricultural statistics 2. Statistical outputs may not reflect the priority needs of users 3. Statistical outputs are available but may not be easily accessible in both content and format <p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continued intense advocacy 2. Closely involve user groups in planning and producing statistical outputs, including in the definition of the core set 3. Implement effective communication in disseminating statistical outputs

	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS/MITIGATION MEASURES
	Indicator	Baseline	Target		
E. A minimum set of agricultural and rural statistics identified by each country using the minimum set of core data contained in the Global Strategy as the basis	Number of NSS that have subscribed to minimum set of agricultural and rural statistics	Country review		Baseline report and project progress report	<p>Risks:</p> <p>Lack of consensus among stakeholders</p> <p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consultations within the country 2. Support to dialogue between producers and users 3. Continuous advocacy
F. Improved competencies of NSS to produce and disseminate minimum set of agricultural and rural statistics in accordance with international standards and good practices through training and technical assistance	Number of NSS staff with improved competencies to produce, disseminate and analyze statistics	Country review		Baseline report and project progress report	<p>Risks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suitable qualified experts cannot be found 2. Trainers are not selected on the basis of needs <p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Perform in-depth assessments to identify existing and emerging training needs 2. Contribute to and make use of the global roster of experts 3. Provide guidelines and training for human resources managers and intensive supervision to ensure appropriate selection and deployment of trainees as well as career opportunities
G. Increased ability of NSS to access and use ICT for production and dissemination of minimum set of agricultural and rural statistics	<p>Number of countries with a data dissemination platform (in NSS or other agencies)</p> <p>Number of NSS staff trained in using ICT for production</p>	Country assessments		Baseline report and project progress report	

	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS/MITIGATION MEASURES
	Indicator	Baseline	Target		
	of statistics				
H1. Improved capacity of countries to adopt cost effective and reliable methods for producing minimum set of agricultural and rural statistics	Number of countries that have adopted cost effective and reliable methods, guidelines, standards and frameworks	Country assessments		Baseline report and project progress report	<p>Risks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research does not respond to the needs of the region 2. Research is not adequately financed.
H2. Improved ability of countries to adopt methodological research results, guidelines and frameworks for agricultural and rural statistics	Number of NSS staff that have acquired skills for adopting methods, guidelines and frameworks	TBD (in-depth country assessment results to be used for establishing baseline)		Progress reports	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Technical difficulties in applying new methods and techniques <p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consultation with target groups at country level in developing new methods and techniques to ensure relevance 2. Appropriate resource mobilization 3. Involve and properly coordinate best research teams 4. Facilitate access to guidelines and handbooks and methodologies and incorporate them in training curricula and programmes.
H3. Better access of countries to methodological research results, guidelines and frameworks for agricultural and rural statistics	Number of countries that are able to utilize methodological research results, guidelines and frameworks	TBD (in-depth country assessment results to be used for establishing baseline)		Progress reports	

**Time schedule for implementation of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics
in the CIS region**

No.	Activity	2013		2014				2015				2016				2017			
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Global Output 1: Effective governing bodies set up and functioning at global and regional levels																			
Regional Output A: Regional governance structure in place.																			
A.1.	Establishing Regional Steering Committee																		
A.2.	Determining Regional Coordinator																		
Regional Output B: Integration of agriculture into the National Statistical System																			
B.1.	Further elaboration of the questionnaire "Assessment of the Agricultural Statistics System" and sending it to the CIS countries																		
B.2.	Monitoring of the analysis of the state of agricultural and rural statistics in the CIS countries																		
B.3.	Conducting a series of activities towards integration of agricultural statistics into national statistical systems (jointly with interested agencies of the CIS countries)																		
B.4.	Conducting assessments of the results of implementation of the																		

No.	Activity	2013		2014				2015				2016				2017			
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
	Global Strategy in the countries by the CIS STAT specialists together with FAO representatives																		
Regional Output C: Better commitment and support to agricultural statistics																			
C.1.	Participation of specialists of national statistical services and ministries of agriculture of the CIS countries in international workshops on agricultural and rural statistics.																		
Regional Output D: Increased capacity to use statistics for policy making																			
D.1.	Preparation of a review of international standards (methodological recommendations) in the sphere of agricultural statistics																		
D.2.	Developing a system of indicators, for assessment of country's food security and a methodology of their compilation, harmonized with FAO recommendations,																		
D.3.	Developing recommendations on changes in the programme of statistical surveys of plant-growing and animal husbandry in connection with international standards																		
D.4.	Developing methodology of intra-annual calculation of value and index of agricultural production																		
D.5.	Developing/adapting a system of agro-ecological indicators and																		

No.	Activity	2013		2014				2015				2016				2017			
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
	methodology of their compilation in accordance of international standards																		
D.6.	Developing methodology of compilation of the system of agricultural producer price indices under conditions of seasonal production and utilization (processing)																		
D.7.	Adapting the system of indicators characterizing development of rural areas developed by the global strategy, and the sources of their compilation in accordance with the recommendations of the Wye group on statistics of development of rural areas and farm household income																		
D.8.	Development, for use in statistical practice, of the classification of crops and livestock harmonized with international standards																		
D.9.	Adapting the methodology of compilation of Food Balance Sheet for determining average per caput food consumption based on the methodology developed in the framework of the Global Strategy																		
D.10	Adapting and implementing the methodologies developed by the Global strategy for designing the sample statistical survey of agricultural activities of small farmers, peasant farms and																		

No.	Activity	2013		2014				2015				2016				2017			
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
	household plot holders (exchange of experience)																		
D.11	Developing methodology of accounting for services to production while compiling producer price indices in agriculture, forestry and fisheries																		
D.12	Developing methodology of compilation of the production account for agriculture, hunting and forestry																		
D.13	Developing methodology of compilation of primary income distribution accounts, capital accounts and income generation accounts for agriculture, forestry and fisheries																		
Global Output 2: Increased capacity of agricultural statistics staff in regional training centres																			
Regional Output E: Conducting country assessments and determining minimum set of core data																			
E.1.	Further elaboration of the Table "Indicators, data requirements, data sources and technical comments" according to suggestions of statistical Services of the CIS countries and recommendations of FAO																		
E.2.	Developing guidelines on compilation of main indicators of agricultural and rural statistics within the framework of implementation of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics in accordance																		

No.	Activity	2013		2014				2015				2016				2017			
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
	with international standards																		
E.3.	Developing methodological and informational support of the inter-state harmonization of the "Minimum set of core data" on the basis of international standards for inter-state exchange																		
Regional Output F: Improving competencies of NSSs to: (i) produce and disseminate minimum set of agricultural and rural statistics in accordance with international standards and good practices through training and technical assistance and (ii) to adopt cost effective and reliable methods for producing this minimum set																			
F.1.	Organizing expert meeting on analysis of "Indicators, data requirements, data sources " defined by the Global Strategy to improve agricultural and Rural Statistics in accordance with the existing methodology of the CIS countries																		
F.2.	Developing (improving) the programme of data collection by CISSTAT taking into account the Minimum set of core data defined by Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics																		
Regional Output G: Increasing ability of NSSs to access and use ICT																			
G.1.	Development of programs of training courses in the sphere of remote sensing, GIS and management of agricultural censuses and surveys, in coordination with other initiatives at international level																		
G.2.	Conducting expert assessment of																		

No.	Activity	2013		2014				2015				2016				2017			
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
	existing software and equipment used, and based on it preparing proposals on implementation of activities on promotion of advanced technologies and equipment for processing agricultural statistics data.																		
G.3.	Development of principles and organization of functioning of information resources that ensure wide access of users and which could be systemically incorporated into the country's information resources.																		
Regional Output H: Strengthened capacity of national statistical services an regional training institutions																			
H.1.	Conducting training course on statistics of agricultural commodity prices and prices in agriculture. Seasonality issues in compiling price indices of agricultural production																		
H.2.	Adaptation and preparation of training courses on problems of creation and development of certain directions of agricultural and rural statistics (bio-fuel production, climate change and adaptation to global warming along with its impact on population's standard of living, water resources statistics etc.)																		
H.3.	Organization of exchange of experience in methodology and organization of structural surveys																		

No.	Activity	2013		2014				2015				2016				2017			
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
	(including censuses) in agriculture																		
H.4.	Organization of exchange of experience in methodology and organization of agricultural censuses in the CIS countries in line with the FAO recommendations for the 2020 round																		
H.5.	Conducting a workshop on problems of impact of agriculture on environment																		
H.6.	Translation of methodological and information materials on agricultural and rural statistics for the CIS countries																		

Budget

Regional Output A: Regional governance structure in place.

Regional governance for CIS	Number of units	Unit cost (1000 USD)	Total
Regional coordinator	5	33	165
Operational, administrative, financial officers	10	16	160
Oversight for implementation			350
Monitoring, Advocacy-Communication			166
Meetings of governance bodies	5	30	150
Total for regional governance			991

Regional Output B : Integration of agriculture into the National Statistical System

Activities		Number of units	Unit cost (1000 USD)	Total	
B. 1	Further elaboration of the questionnaire "Assessment of the Agricultural Statistics System" and sending it to the CIS countries	consultation	1	20	20
B. 2	Monitoring of the analysis of the state of agricultural and rural statistics in the CIS countries	permanent	5	10	50
B. 3	Conducting a series of activities towards integration of agricultural statistics into national statistical systems (jointly with interested agencies of the CIS countries): development of SPARS (Strategic Plans)	consultation	6	20	120
		meeting	11	20	220
B. 4	Conducting assessments of the results of implementation of the Global Strategy in the countries	Travel/missions	5	10	50
Total for Output B				460	

Regional Output C: Better commitment and support to agricultural statistics

Activities		Number of units	Unit cost (1000 USD)	Total	
C.1.	Participation of specialists of national statistical services and ministries of agriculture of the CIS countries in international workshops on agricultural and rural statistics.	Travel/missions	10	20	200
Total for Output C				200	

Regional Output D: Increased capacity to use statistics for policy making

Activities*		Number of units	Unit cost (1000 USD)	Total	
D.1.	Preparation of a review of international standards (methodological recommendations) in the sphere of agricultural statistics	consultation	3	30	90
D.2.	Adapting/Developing a system of indicators, for assessment of country's food security and a methodology of their compilation, harmonized with FAO recommendations,	consultation	3	25	75
D.3.	Adapting/Developing recommendations on changes in the programme of statistical surveys of plant-growing and animal husbandry in connection with international standards	consultation	2	30	60
D.4.	Developing methodology of intra-annual calculation of value and index of agricultural production	consultation	2	30	60
D.5.	Adapting/developing a system of agro-ecological indicators and methodology of their compilation in accordance of international standards	consultation	2	35	70
D.6.	Adapting/developing methodology of compilation of the system of agricultural producer price indices under conditions of seasonal production and utilization (processing)	consultation	1	30	30
		training	12	10	120

D.7.	Adapting/Developing a system of indicators characterizing development of rural areas, and the sources of their compilation in accordance with the recommendations of the Wye group on statistics of development of rural areas and farm household income	consultation	1	30	30
D.8.	Adaptation/Development, for use in statistical practice, of the classification of crops and livestock harmonized with international standards	consultation	2	30	60
		testing	5	30	150
D.9.	Adapting/Developing methodology of compilation of Food Balance Sheet for determining average per caput food consumption	consultation	1	30	30
D.10	Adapting/Developing methodology of organization of the sample statistical survey of agricultural activities of small farmers peasant farms and household plot holders (exchange of experience)	consultation	1	30	30
		meeting	15	6	90
D.11.	Developing methodology of accounting for services to production while compiling producer price indices in agriculture, forestry and fisheries	consultation	2	30	60
		training	11	10	110
D.12.	Developing methodology of compilation of the production account for agriculture, hunting and forestry	consultation	2	30	60
D.13.	Developing methodology of compilation of primary income distribution accounts, capital accounts and income generation accounts for agriculture, forestry and fisheries	consultation	1	40	40
Total for Output D					1165

* All these developments will be carried out in close collaboration with other implementing partners of the Global Strategy: in particular the Global office which is developing cost-effective methodologies which will require adaptation at regional level

Regional Output E: Conducting country assessments and determining minimum set of core data

Activities		Number of units	Unit cost (1000 USD)	Total	
E. 1.	Further elaboration of the Table "Indicators, data requirements, data sources and technical comments" according to suggestions of statistical Services of the CIS countries and recommendations of FAO	consultation	1	20	20
E. 2.	Developing guidelines on compilation of main indicators of agricultural and rural statistics within the framework of implementation of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics in accordance with international standards	consultation	2	30	60
E. 3.	Developing methodological and informational support of the inter-state harmonization of the "Minimum set of core data" on the basis of international standards for inter-state	consultation	2	30	60
		meeting	12	10	120

exchange				
Total for Output E				260

Regional Output F: Improving competencies of NSSs to: (i) produce and disseminate minimum set of agricultural and rural statistics in accordance with international standards and good practices through training and technical assistance and (ii) **to adopt cost effective and reliable methods** for producing this minimum set

Activities		Number of units	Unit cost (1000 USD)	Total	
F. 1.	Organizing expert meeting on analysis of "Indicators, data requirements, data sources " defined by the Global Strategy to improve agricultural and Rural Statistics in accordance with the existing methodology of the CIS countries	meeting	15	10	150
F. 2.	Developing (improving) the programme of data collection by CISSTAT taking into account the Minimum set of core data defined by Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics	consultation	2	35	70
		meeting	11	10	110
Total for Output F				330	

Regional Output G: Increasing ability of NSSs to access and use ICT

Activities		Number of units	Unit cost (1000 USD)	Total	
G. 1.	Development of programs of training courses in the sphere of remote sensing, GIS and management of agricultural censuses and surveys	consultation	2	40	80
		meeting	11	10	110
G. 2.	Conducting expert assessment of existing software and equipment used, and based on it preparing proposals on implementation of activities on promotion of advanced technologies and equipment for processing agricultural statistics data.	consultation	2	40	80
G. 3.	Development of principles and organization of functioning of information resources that ensure wide access of users and which could be systemically incorporated into the country's information resources.	consultation	3	50	150
Total for Output G				420	

Regional Output H: Strengthened capacity of national statistical services and regional training institutions

Activities		Number of units	Unit cost (1000 USD)	Total	
H. 1.	Conducting training course on statistics of agricultural commodity prices and prices in agriculture. Seasonality issues in compiling price indices of agricultural production	consultation	1	30	30
		training	11	10	110
H. 2.	Adaptation/Preparation of training courses on problems of creation and development of certain directions of agricultural and rural statistics (bio-fuel production, climate change and adaptation to global warming along with its impact on population's standard of living, water resources statistics etc.)	consultation	3	40	120
		training	11	10	110
H. 3.	Organization of exchange of experience in methodology and organization of structural surveys (including censuses) in agriculture	training	11	10	110
H. 4.	Organization of exchange of experience in methodology and organization of agricultural censuses in the CIS countries in line with the FAO recommendations for the 2010 round	training	11	10	110
H. 5.	Conducting a workshop on problems of impact of agriculture on environment	consultation	1	40	40
		training	11	10	110
H. 6.	Translation of methodological and information materials on agricultural and rural statistics for the CIS countries	constantly	1	300	300
Total for Output H				1040	

Total Budget (1000 USD)	4866
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Specific countries' topics on agricultural statistics

Along with general problems which are to be solved in the framework of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics there are issues of agricultural statistics demanding attention in selected countries of the CIS.

The following topics are determined on the basis of the inquiry of the countries.

Nos.	National statistical services of the CIS countries	Individual topics
1.	Azerbaijan	The proposals were not received
2.	Armenia	The proposals were not received
3.	Belarus	Organization and methodological questions of the conduct of agricultural census
		Methodological recommendations on calculation of the volume of agricultural services
		Methods of estimation of losses after the harvest
4.	Kazakhstan	Creation of coordination mechanism for strengthening integration of agricultural statistics in national statistical system by way of strengthening cooperation and building up productive dialog of the Agency with the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan and other agencies producing data on agricultural and rural statistics
		Preparation for the second national agricultural census the conduct of which in the Republic is planned in 2016-2017 (improvement of methods of information collection with the usage of modern technologies and development of statistical tools)
		Methodological recommendations on accounting production services in constructing indices of producer prices for the products of agriculture, forestry and fishery
5.	Kyrgyzstan	Development of training programs in the field of remote sensing, geographic information systems (GIS) and governance of agricultural surveys and censuses
		Methodological recommendations on accounting production services in constructing indices of producer prices for the products of agriculture, forestry and fishery
		Methodological recommendations on linking current data and information received during the conduct of agricultural census, especially regarding the inventory of livestock
6.	Moldova	Development of the register on agricultural producers and methodology of its maintenance and updating. Development of the methodology of quarterly estimates of production account on agriculture, forestry and fishery
7.	Russia	Methodological recommendations on the organization of statistical observation of introduction of innovation technologies in agricultural production

8.	Tajikistan	Methodological recommendations on constructing balances of most important kinds of food products on the basis of information resources of national statistical service
9.	Turkmenistan	The proposals were not received
10.	Uzbekistan	The proposals were not received
11.	Ukraine	Methodological recommendations on classifying producers of agricultural products in accordance with international standards (both European and FAO) and its practical application