Strategic Plans for Agricultural & Rural Statistics (SPARS)

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Global Strategy
Topics Covered

- Agriculture & Rural Statistics Systems in Developing Countries
- Global Strategy to Improve Agriculture and Rural Statistics
- The SPARS Process
  - Key features of SPARS
  - Building Blocks of SPARS
  - SPARS Design & Implementation status?
  - Lessons learnt!
Developing countries statistical systems are caught in catch-22

Agriculture contributes to development; as an economic activity, as a source of livelihoods and as provider and user of environmental services:

- ~65% of the world’s agricultural value added is created in developing countries
- ~75% of people in developing countries live in rural areas
- Growth in GDP in agriculture is at least twice as effective in reducing poverty vis-à-vis other sectors
- ~30 percent of greenhouse gas emissions are generated in agriculture sector

(Source: Word Bank & FAO)

Paradox: The countries that need statistics the most are the one least capable to produce them!

Thus these countries are stuck in perpetual downward spiral of low quality statistics, less use in decision making, less funds, less quality statistics and so on...
Plus there are new data demands on top of existing challenges...

**Existing Challenges:**

- Lack of understanding that statistics are important for evidence based decision making
- Lack of integration of agriculture & rural statistics in National Statistical System (NSS) & NSDS
- Weak institutional and organizations (structures, infrastructure, processes and capacities)
- Demotivated and dis-incentivized staff
- Siloed and compartmentalized work (coordination problems, duplication of work)
- Data gaps, weak methodologies, lack of use of standards and classifications systems
- Statistics supply doesn’t match user demands both in quantity and quality
- Insufficient and unreliable financial support to statistics
- Sporadic donor assistance and support

**Emerging needs:**

- New demands for data from national and International users that facilitate analysis over time and across counties, requiring;
  - Cross-sectoral and disaggregated data
  - Value chain analysis
  - Integrated analysis taking into account economic, social and environmental dimensions
### Global Strategy to Improve Agriculture & Rural Statistics (GSARS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who</th>
<th>What</th>
<th>How</th>
<th>Where</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Endorsed by UNSC in 2010</td>
<td>Provide framework to meet current &amp; emerging data demands for improved policies and evidence based decision making</td>
<td>Governance</td>
<td>90 developing countries:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Partnership Funded through a <strong>Global Trust Fund managed by FAO</strong></td>
<td>Produce a minimum set of core data.</td>
<td>Country Assessment</td>
<td><strong>Africa (40)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sponsored currently by Department for International Development (DFID), Gates Foundation &amp; the Italian Cooperation</td>
<td>Better integrate ag. stat into NSS.</td>
<td>Research</td>
<td><strong>Asia &amp; the Pacific (20)</strong></td>
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<td>Improve governance &amp; capacity building.</td>
<td>Training</td>
<td><strong>Latin America &amp; the Caribbean (20)</strong></td>
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<td>Technical assistance</td>
<td><strong>Near East (5)</strong></td>
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<td>Advocacy</td>
<td><strong>Commonwealth of Independent States (5)</strong></td>
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What is SPARS?

**SPARS is a strategic approach** developed and recommended by **Global Strategy** that supports the development of a long-term sustainable **agricultural and rural statistical systems in developing countries**.
How SPARS mitigate the Statistical System challenges?

- Better integrate agricultural and rural statistics into National Statistical Systems (NSSs) by;
  - Development of a Master Sample Frame
  - Agriculture & Integrated Survey
  - Robust Data Management systems

- Mainstream agriculture and rural statistics system into NSDS

- Provide coordination & advocacy platform to key stakeholders

- Identify & address the critical weakness in the agriculture statistical system

- Prioritize statistical programs and interventions i.e. technical assistance, research and training

- Provide a framework for mobilizing, harnessing and leveraging resources

- Optimize the use of limited resources across priority areas

- Advocacy tool to raise the profile of statistics
SPARS... Assisting countries planning their future Agriculture Statistical Systems

- Entry point of Global Strategy to support developing countries
- Holistic approach...cover the entire agricultural & rural statistical system
- Non prescriptive and tailored...country owned and led process
- Participatory & Inclusive process... data producers, providers and users
- System focused...enables countries build & improve mechanisms and processes to produce relevant statistics
- Synergic...developed as a building block of NSDSs
- Cost effective...balance ambitions with means!
- Sustainable...endorsed and funded at the highest level by the national governments with support by international partners
Building Blocks of SPARS (Result Based Management)

1. **Vision & Mission:** what stakeholders want from the agricultural statistical system in the future

2. **Assessment:** statistical system: data situation, methodologies, existing improvement programs, producers & users’ perspective

3. **Where are we now?**
   - Assessment statistical system: data situation, methodologies, existing improvement programs, producers & users’ perspective

4. **How we are doing & how to stay there?**
   - What needs to be changed, how and why?

5. **Detailed action plan:** timeframe, budget, financing plan for strategic actions to achieve desired results

6. **Implementation & mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation and reporting**

**A strategy: that is country led and owned**
- Long term
- Policy relevant
- Participative
- Flexible

**Continuous feedback loop - From learning to strategy renewal**
The SPARS process

**Launching**
- Communicate the vision/mission to staff & users
- Elaborate strategic goals/outputs at sub-sector level in participatory way
- Prioritize actions, rank outputs, cost it, focus on few quick wins

**Assessing**
- Does the system meet user demand and expectation (gaps)
- Capacity – Governance, strategic framework, HR, legislation, ICT, etc.
- Quality of outputs – mapped against user needs & quality parameters

**Planning**
- Communicate the vision/mission to staff & users
- Elaborate strategic goals/outputs at sub-sector level in participatory way
- Prioritize actions, rank outputs, cost it, focus on few quick wins

**Implementation**
- Leverage existing governance and management structures
- Verify consistency and feasibility of action plans
- Continuously monitor, evaluate and adjust the plans
- Put forth communication and advocacy efforts

**National authorities and key stakeholders:**
- Commit to use of statistics in decision making
- Commit funds to design & implementation of SPARS
- Establish governance structures: SCA, TWA, S-TWA, select coordinator
- Design team, sub-sector teams and consultant to develop the roadmap

**Review & Adjustment**

(Prepare validate and endorse final SPARS documents)
Guidelines...practical outline of the main processes involved

- A non prescriptive set of key principles
- Capitalize on International programs, tools and frameworks
  - Result Based Management
  - Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT)
  - General Statistic Business Processes model (GSBPM)
  - Data Quality Assessment Framework (DAQF)
  - Logical Framework Approach (LFA)
- Provide practical advice, case studies, and countries’ experiences
- Advocacy tool...aimed at decision makers, politicians and development partners
Over the last four years, 13 countries have completed the design of a SPARS or a Master Plan of Agricultural Statistics and 23 countries are in the process of preparing one.
Challenges & Lessons learnt

Challenges:

- It can be a rapid process!
- Mobilization of funds for implementation
- Good practices to be disseminated, important reason behind updating the guidelines
- Sustaining capacity at global & regional level to support countries

Lessons:

- Country specific: Success depends on political will, absorptive capacity, coordination mechanisms and funds availability
- Linkages with National Strategies for Development of Statistics (NSDS) process are critical
- Effective engagement of local teams will guarantee good design and subsequent implementation
For more information = www.gsars.org

Global Strategy
IMPROVING AGRICULTURAL & RURAL STATISTICS

New workplan for accelerating delivery of technical assistance in Africa: a joint effort between African Development Bank and Global Office

On August 31st, the Global Executive Board endorsed the revised 2016 regional workplan for Africa.
Thank You
Global Strategy – Global, Regional & National Governance Structure

**FAO Governing Bodies**

- United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC)
  - Interagency & Expert Group on Food Security, Agriculture & Rural Statistics (IAEG – AG)

**Global Executive Board**

- Global Steering Committee
  - 2 Countries per region
  - Resource partners
  - Chair of UNSC
  - Participating Partners
  - Regional & Intl. Organizations

**Global Office (FAO Statistics Division)**

**Regional Executive Board**

- Regional Steering Committee
  - Countries
  - Resource partners
  - Participating Partners
  - Regional Organizations
  - FAO

**Regional Office**

- Coordinating Bodies of NSS (NSC)

**Country Level**

- MoA

- NSO
3 Pillars of GS – Linkages with SPARS process

**Pillar 1: Minimum set of Core Data**
- Establish global & regional governance structure & responsibilities
- Country Assessment:
  - Stage 1: Send Questionnaire to ministries & NSOs
  - Stage 2: Classify & priorities countries by capacity, data reliability & quality, governance

**Pillar 2: Integrating Agriculture in NSS**
- Develop country proposals: determine requirements for TART

**Pillar 3: National Governance & Capacity Building**
- Statistical Capacity Building
  - Ensure; relevance, timeliness, accuracy, comparability, accessibility...
  - Statistical Methods
  - Use of ICT (GPS, RS, PDAs, etc.)

- Master Sampling Frame
- Survey Integration
- Data Management System
- Research
- Training
- Technical Assistance

Statistically robust, timely, & comparable information, linking Economic, social & environmental dimensions of agriculture & rural statistics.
Quality Statistics – why they are important?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attributes</th>
<th>Implications</th>
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<tr>
<td>Timeliness</td>
<td>- Lack of timely production data contributes to food price volatility</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accurate Reliable &amp; Standardized</td>
<td>- Lack of reliability leads to uncertainty in Food Security statistics, food balances etc.</td>
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<td>Relevant &amp; Comprehensive</td>
<td>- Data Sets limited to production: weak information on # of farms, agri. &amp; rural HH</td>
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<td>- Lack capacity to link welfare of rural &amp; agriculture HH with production &amp; land use</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comparable Accessible</td>
<td>- Monitoring progress towards goals becomes difficult</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Transparency issues</td>
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</table>

Importance

- Market Price Volatility, early warning to anticipate shocks
- Design evidence based food & agricultural development policies
- Agriculture growth & its impact on poverty
- Impact of human actions on environment & agriculture & vice versa
- Growth contributing factors in rural areas
- Food Security: Food balance sheets, undernourishment
- Support to investment decisions
- Monitoring implementation & measuring impact
- Necessary conditions: timely reliable & relevant data to anticipate shocks & respond to policy questions

Lack of timely production data contributes to food price volatility
Lack of reliability leads to uncertainty in Food Security statistics, food balances etc.
Data Sets limited to production: weak information on # of farms, agri. & rural HH
Lack capacity to link welfare of rural & agriculture HH with production & land use
Monitoring progress towards goals becomes difficult
Transparency issues
Major Activities – GS 3 Tiered Governance Structure

**Research**
- Cost Effective Methodologies

**Technical Assistance**
- Developing Standards & Guidelines

**Training**
- Developing Training Material

**Global**
- Ensuring Regional needs are accounted for

**Regional**
- Providing & coordinating TA (Regional Workshops)
- Tailored to Regional Specificities
  - Organize training in regional training centers, twinning, scholarships

**Country**
- Validate methods at local level, contribute to field tests, adopt & implement methods

- Implementing Technical Assistance, developing sector plans
- Implementing Training activities; on job, e-learning
Selection of Countries for Extending Support

Based on the results of the country assessment, countries were classified in the following broad categories in order to determine the extent of assistance required and the expected costs:

- **Level 5.** Country is supplying more than 80 percent of the minimum set of core data on a regular basis and recently conducted an agricultural census or population census with questions on agriculture. Country has an existing NSDS with an agriculture component and a functioning coordination system in place. Country has elements of a master sampling frame from the completion of an agricultural census or use of area frames.

- **Level 4.** Country produces 50–80 percent of the core data items and has over two-thirds of the other elements noted for level 5 in place.

- **Level 3.** Country produces 30–50 percent of the core data items and has about half of the level 5 elements in place.

- **Level 2.** Country produces less than 30 percent of the core data items and has less than a third of the level five elements in place.

- **Level 1.** (fragile and post conflict countries). Few if any core data items are available, and little or no statistical infrastructure is in place. Resources are very limited or nonexistent.
Statistical System Status

**Statistical Systems in Most LICs**

- Low Demand
- Statistical System Status
- Legal & Institutional framework
- Coherent MIS & DWH
- Common metadata dictionary, data quality standards, consistent schedules
- Coherent Advocacy

**Anticipated Changes**

- NSO
- MOA
- Media
- Private Sector
- Intl. & regional
- Other Ministries

**Interventions Required across Supply Chain**

- **Data Needs**
  - Data users, needs & priorities?
  - Harmonized data collection at various levels?
- **Data Collection**
  - Processing, validation & databases?
- **Management**
  - Policy related analysis?
- **Analysis**
  - Dissemination policy, tools & processes?
- **Dissemination**
  - Data accessibility?

**Desired Situation**

- Stronger Demand
- Better Output
- Increased Resources
<table>
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<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Program / Framework</th>
<th>Intended areas of support</th>
<th>Organization</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics</td>
<td>Guidance on principles to be followed to produce useful, high-quality statistics according to user expectations</td>
<td>UNSC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS)</td>
<td>Guidance to countries on official economic and financial statistics, with strong emphasis on timeliness of data</td>
<td>IMF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>General Data Dissemination System (GDDS)</td>
<td>Improvement over time of the quality of a broad range of macroeconomic, financial, and socio-demographic data</td>
<td>IMF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF)</td>
<td>Provide more detailed structure than the GDDS for assessing the quality of particular sets of data</td>
<td>PARIS21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Statistical Capacity Building Indicators (SCBI)</td>
<td>Help countries identify strengths and weaknesses of NSS and facilitate coordination among development partners by focusing on countries’ statistical capacity needs</td>
<td>PARIS21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Multi-annual Integrated Statistical Programme (MISP)</td>
<td>Framework contribute to building capacity and outputs of NSS</td>
<td>Eurostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>National Strategies for Development of Statistics</td>
<td>Help developing countries improve the performance of their statistical systems</td>
<td>PARIS21</td>
</tr>
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</table>
1: Acknowledge & Commit (Launch)

- **Understand**: Recognise the importance of Agriculture Statistics & Strategic Planning for improvement of statistics

- **Acknowledge**: Acknowledge that SPARS is required to bring sustainable change

- **Commit**: Commit to development & implementation of SPARS
  - Allocate funds
  - Commit to use of statistics for decision making
1: Preparing (Launch)

**Manage**
- Who will take the lead (NSO or MoA)
- Tailor solutions i.e. NSDS presence and centralized / decentralized systems

**Build Constituency**
- Governance structure: Steering Committee on Agriculture Statistics (SCA), Technical Working Committee (TWA), Sub-Sectoral Technical Working Committee (S-TWA)

**Design Team**
- Led by SPARS coordinator supported by international consultant
- Must be represented by committed government officers

**Key Stakeholders & Champions**
- Mapping of key stakeholders along with their objectives, motivation & influence
- Users & producers (across various fields)
- Mid management to champion strategy for advocacy & steering the process

**Integrate SPARS in NSDS**
- Align SPARS with NSDS cycle (coverage, content, schedules, budget and funds)
- Integrated approaches: statistical programs (MSF), data collection tools & key stakeholders

**Draft Roadmap**
- Outlines activities along with schedule & resources
- Answer the What & How questions.
- To be endorsed at highest level of the government
2. Assessment Phase

### User Needs & Satisfaction
- Identify key users:
  - Does the system meet user needs, demands and expectations?
  - Demand supply gaps?
- How data are actually used in decision making & planning?
  - National policies, Government Commitments, National Accounts, Statistical Law, Research, Private Sector

### Capacity
- Assess performance of Agriculture Statistical System: The review should cover:
  - Strategic framework
  - Governance
  - Institutional & organizational structures and mandates
  - Infrastructure, equipment & IT
  - Human resources
  - Financial resources

### Outputs
- Assess quality of outputs and map it against user needs using: FAO Data quality Assessment Framework (DQAF), Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM) among others
  - Data sets & sources: coverage, frames, concepts & definitions, derived indicators, inconsistencies & reconciliation strategies
  - Quality of data: production processes and methodology, quality checks & validation processes, accuracy, quality standards, archiving & accessibility & micro-data policies
3. Planning Phase

**Vision & Mission**
- Clear short statement about future ambitions
  - Vision: Forward looking backed by values, beliefs & expected outcomes
  - Mission: Creates commonalty of interest - Describe philosophy, purpose, users and products

**Strategic Goals / Outputs**
- Strategic goals are about ‘what is absolutely important & feasible not what is desirable...balance ambitions and means!'
- Broken down in outputs & activities
- Take care of possible cross-cuttings with NSDS
- Performance is measured against strategic goals

**Core Action Plan**
- List of activities organized by outputs along with inter-relationships
- Attention to ongoing statistical program & activities in the NSDS

**The Core Budget**
- Break-down by sub-sectors & activities
- Bifurcate the operating & capital expenditures by implementing action
- Specify if the expected burden will be on national budget / external financing

**Calender of Censuses & Surveys**
- Comprehensive list of censuses and surveys & its frequency
- Calendar of what is available & when
- What will be available, when & by whom

**Advocacy for Statistics**
- Discussion on ownership, users/producers dialogue, funding & governance
- Identify target audiences & adapt the messages
- Reinforce confidence from public, raise awareness about the challenges ahead

**Financing Strategy**
- **Political matter**, decisions taken at the highest level
- Envisaged at beginning of process & combined with advocacy at highest level
- Source of financing: national budget or external financing

**M&E**
- Monitoring requires well specified indicators & basic information on baseline
- Judge performance, success & provide reasons for failures
- Carried out at milestones: Mid-term, final evaluation & peer reviews
**Integration of Coverage**

- **NSDS is in Place / Implementation**
  - Top Down approach
  - Analyze existing coverage of agri. stats in NSDS.
  - Coverage overlap vary systematically!
  - Alignment of SPARS with NSDS & policies
  - Leverage NSDS governance & institutional arrangements
  - Coordination of common activities & its funding

- **NSDS in Elaboration**
  - Ideal situation
  - Consultative & design processes to be taken simultaneously or sequentially
  - SPARS as a cornerstone / building block of the NSDS

- **NSDS not existing / planned**
  - Bottoms up approach
  - Independent design but since SPARS approach is aligned with NSDS, it guarantees an entire future integration
  - A resulting NSDS with a larger scope!

**Integration of Contents**

- Master sampling frames
- Calendar of surveys
- Agricultural modules in household surveys

**Integration of Schedule**

- 10-year SPARS (Census cycles, 2 cycles of NSDS)
- Invest on design every 10 years & have a regular mechanism of review
- Possibility to have a temporary SPARS for fitting with the next cycle of NSDS
- To be negotiated, validated & prioritized at high-level i.e. alignment with NSDS cycle & important agricultural/rural policy at country level

**Integration of Budgeting & Financing**

- Take on board the budgets & funding of activities at the intersection of NSDS & SPARS...
4: Implementation

- Regular channels of information put in place
- Free flow of Information within the agricultural statistical system
- Continuous advocacy!

- Existing structures should be maintained & leveraged
- SPARS coordinator maintained
- To be adequately funded in the design phase!

- Continuously adapting!
- Initial action plans cover 1 to 2 years in detail
- Endorsed each year by governance & institutional structures in place

SPARS 10 essential principals should be used for guiding the design and examining success of its implementation...
## Financing – The Cornerstone of SPARS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenges</th>
<th>Opportunities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Though considered important Statistics are not a top priority of government.</td>
<td>• GS is a unique effort to strengthen capacities &amp; create enabling environment in countries for statistical systems.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Adhoc data collection practices.</td>
<td>• SPARS is a unique opportunity to address the funding issues.</td>
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<td>• On-off/piecemeal support by donors.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Modalities</th>
<th>What can be done?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Funding arrangements should be clarified before end of SPARS document.</td>
<td>• Common understanding of government &amp; its partners on importance of Agriculture statistics.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Goods practices should be shared;</td>
<td>• Availability of funds (ODA on statistics represent 0.16% of the total aid).</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Direct Budget Aid</td>
<td>• Necessity to advocate for participatory approach, best practices &amp; appropriate funding mechanisms.</td>
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<td>• Basket Funds</td>
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<td>• Statistical development funds</td>
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<td>• International financial instruments</td>
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### 10 Essentials: Criteria to Measure SPARS Success

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>1</strong> Political Support</th>
<th><strong>2</strong> Methodological Approach</th>
<th><strong>3</strong> Integration with NSDS</th>
<th><strong>4</strong> Coverage</th>
<th><strong>5</strong> Output</th>
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<tr>
<td>▪ Nationally led, owned, inclusive, participatory &amp; consultative process</td>
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<td>▪ Championed by high level officials</td>
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<td>▪ Recognized by NSS as process to enhance capacity &amp; skills</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ State of Agriculture Statistical system (where we are?)</td>
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<td>▪ Vision (where we want to be?)</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ Strategies to deliver vision (how do we want to get there?)</td>
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<td>▪ Integrate planning frameworks &amp; performance metrics (how do we know we arrived?)</td>
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<td>▪ M&amp;E reporting</td>
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<td>▪ Considered as a building block of NSDS</td>
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<td>▪ Align SPARS &amp; NSDS in terms of approaches &amp; schedules</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ Explore &amp; rationalize complementarities with NSDS</td>
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<td>▪ Cover the entire agriculture &amp; rural sector: data collection, analysis, dissemination &amp; uses</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ Data sources: Census, surveys, studies &amp; administrative system</td>
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<td>▪ Mechanism for coordination &amp; consultation</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ Facilitate integration of sub-sector statistics strategies</td>
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<td>▪ Demand driven, simple, need &amp; priority based information</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ Aligned with national policies &amp; design, monitoring &amp; implementation of plans</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ Assess progress towards international goals</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ Use result based management principles &amp; performance indicators</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ Quality assurance (SMART)</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>6</strong> External Environment</th>
<th><strong>7</strong> International Standards</th>
<th><strong>8</strong> Capacity / Capabilities</th>
<th><strong>9</strong> Public Good Financing</th>
<th><strong>10</strong> External Assistance</th>
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<tr>
<td>▪ Respect legislation, regulation &amp; suggest changes if appropriate</td>
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<td>▪ Build on &amp; leverage existing activities &amp; ongoing processes</td>
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<td>▪ Sensitive to regional environment, international commitments &amp; agendas</td>
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<td>▪ Use international best practices &amp; lessons from other countries</td>
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<td>▪ Follow principles &amp; values endorsed by UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics</td>
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<td>▪ Follow international standards, harmonization &amp; classifications</td>
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<td>▪ Meaningful change as per situation of the NSS as a starting point of the process</td>
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<td>▪ Integrated statistical capacity building program across value chain</td>
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<td>▪ Well designed work plans: with prioritized, assigned &amp; scheduled tasks</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ Pragmatic resource allocation: prioritization, sequencing &amp; cost</td>
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<td>▪ Gradual improvement of capacity as SPARS progresses</td>
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<td>▪ Resilient: change in environment</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ Budgetary allocation by government to implement SPARS supported by International partners</td>
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<td>▪ Assess the existing system / channels of financing of NSS &amp; support mechanisms from technical &amp; financial partners (PARIS21)</td>
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<td>▪ Serves as a framework for:</td>
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<td>▪ Bilateral &amp; multilateral assistance for statistics</td>
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<td>▪ Avoid parallel systems for monitoring &amp; evaluation from donor programs</td>
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</table>
SPARS Design Status (2013-2016)

- Agricultural Statistics Plans developed under EU-Medstat funding
- Agricultural Statistics Plans developed under FAO – Technical Cooperation projects
- SPARS developed or in development through the GS (AfDB in Africa, FAO in Asia-Pacific)
- Regional Plan developed in collaboration with the Secretariat for the Pacific Community
- Agricultural Statistics Plans developed under EU-Medstat funding
- Agricultural Statistics Plans developed under FAO – Technical Cooperation projects
- SPARS in development under IADB funding
Implementation of the programme:

• The Global Strategy is implemented through its Global Action Plan, which defines the technical assistance, training and research plans as well as the governance mechanism. Based on the Global Action Plan, each region develops its own regional action plan adapting it to the particularities of each region.

• At global level, the programme is coordinated by the Global Office, hosted by the FAO Statistics Division. Its main role is to provide overall strategic directions and develop new cost-effective statistical methodologies, guidelines and training material to support the implementation of the programme at regional and country level.

• Work at regional level is led by the regional partners, who provide technical assistance to countries and liaise with regional and national stakeholders. To date, the Global Strategy partners are the African Development Bank (AfDB), the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and the FAO Regional Office in Bangkok.