



Implementation of AGRIS in Cambodia

TWENTY-NINTH
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His Excellency Pich Pothy
Deputy Director General of the National
Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning
Cambodia

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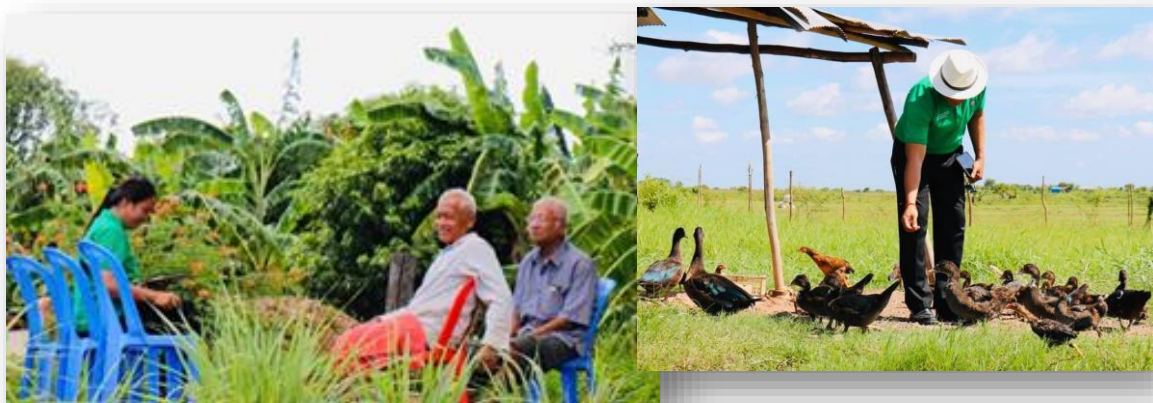
AGRISurvey objectives in Cambodia

- Main objectives:
 - Provide data on temporal agricultural situation in the Kingdom of Cambodia to be utilized by planners and policy-makers
 - Create a sustainable, efficient and progressively autonomous annual agri-survey system
 - Generate data to inform the SDG
 - Promote best practices and innovational data collection technologies
- Partnership:
 - Implementing partners: National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning & Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
 - Development partner: FAO
 - Donors: Royal Government of Cambodia, USAID, The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, FAO
 - Program initiated in 2018, covering the 2019 and 2020 survey cycles

Past two survey cycles timeline

Survey implementation delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic

- CIAS 2019 timeline:
 - Preparation phase: Feb.-Apr. 2019
 - Training: May-Jun. 2019
 - Listing: 24-30 Jun. 2019 (6 days)
 - HH holdings survey: Jul. 2019 (14 days)
 - Juridical holdings survey: Oct.-Nov. 2019 (14 days)
 - Data cleaning / imputation: Nov. 2019-Feb. 2020
 - Tabulation & reporting: Mar.-Jun. 2020
 - Validation & finalization: Jul. 2020-Jan. 2021
- CAS 2020 timeline:
 - Preparation phase: Jul.-Oct. 2020
 - Training: Nov.-Dec. 2020
 - HH holdings survey: Dec. 2020-Jan. 2021 (14 days)
 - Juridical holdings survey: Dec. 2020-Jan. 2021 (14 days)
 - Data cleaning / imputation: Feb. 2021-Jul. 2021
 - Tabulation & reporting: Aug.-Nov. 2021
 - Validation & finalization (tent.): Dec. 2021-Jan. 2022



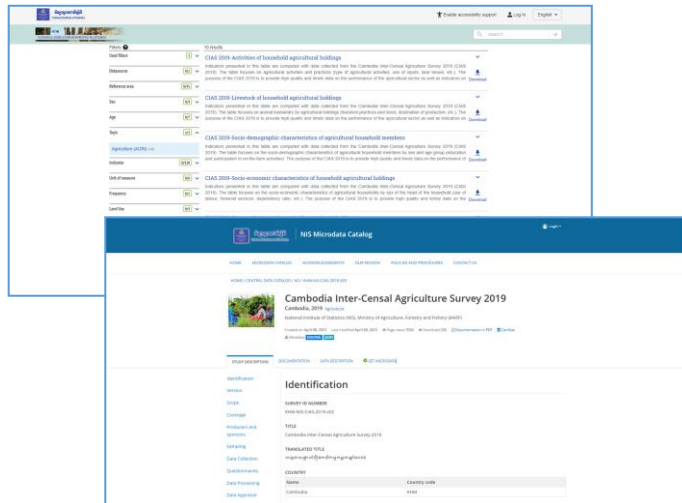
Cambodia Agriculture Survey under the AGRISurvey

Parameter		CIAS 2019	CAS 2020	CAS 2021
Sample		1,350 EAs, all 25 provinces	Longitudinal (CIAS 2019)	1,381 EAs, all 25 provinces
Target sample size	Household holdings	16,000 HH holdings	15,982 HH holdings	16,567 HH holdings
	Juridical holdings	447 juridical holdings	447 juridical holdings	470 juridical holdings
Field team (including staff for the JH survey)	Headquarters	6 (6 NIS)	11 (11 NIS)	11 (11 NIS)
	Data Supervisors	40 (40 NIS)	46 (46 NIS)	46 (46 NIS)
	Field Supervisors	44 (22 NIS + 22 MAFF)	46 (22 NIS + 24 MAFF)	46 (22 NIS + 24 MAFF)
	Enumerators (incl. JH)	365 (215 NIS + 150 MAFF)	368 (218 NIS + 150 MAFF)	377 (237 NIS + 140 MAFF)
Survey results	Screening	101,383 HH screened	NA	December 2021
	HH Survey	15,994 (99.9% RR)	14,722 (92.1% RR)	December 2021
	JH Survey	186 (41.6% RR)	197 (44.1% RR)	December 2021

50x2030

AGRISurvey outputs to date

- Report Release Workshop on 9 Feb. 2021 :
 - CIAS 2019 Survey Report in KH & EN
 - CIAS 2019 Mapping Report in KH & EN
 - CIAS 2019 Statistical Brief in KH & EN
 - SDG 2.3.1 Labor Productivity produced and mapped
 - All available online:
<https://www.nis.gov.kh/index.php/km/27-cias/94-cias2019-finalreport>



- CIAS 2019 Thematic tables released publicly in March 2021:
<http://camstat.nis.gov.kh/#/?locale=en&page=1&term=>
- CIAS 2019 Micro- and metadata released publicly in April 2021:
<http://nada.nis.gov.kh/index.php/catalog/36>
- CAS 2020 outputs expected for early 2022, including SDG 2.3.1, 5.a.1 + social sub-indicators of SDG 2.4.1

Lessons learned from the AGRISurvey Implementation (1)

- **CAPI mode data collection:** tablet based (fleet of 420 devices at the time)



~30% tablet fleet (120 devices)
renewed for the CAS 2021 survey

Pros	Challenges of AGRISurvey
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Less or no paper printout ✓ Improved data accuracy ✓ Faster data availability ✓ Lower costs ✓ Quicker data access (cloud) ✓ Sooner data analysis ✓ Additional functionalities ✓ Increased sample size 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited battery capacity • GPS setting issues • Limited technical specifics • Limited tablet literacy • Lack of CAPI understanding

→ Powerbanks

→ 3G/4G network, ≠ company depending on location

→ Tablets set to use work apps only; non-work apps blocked

→ Training includes ample role play & field practice time

→ Yearly CAPI training; advanced courses proposed; subtitles produced in Khmer

Lessons learned from the AGRISurvey Implementation (2)

- Field team exclusively made of government staff

→ New skillset can be reused on other surveys

→ Improved training materials; same staff re-hired each year based on satisfactory results on previous survey

Pros (compared with external recruitment)	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Staff availability ✓ Faster recruitment ✓ Lower costs overall ✓ Capacity building at provincial level ✓ Survey system & data owned by RGC ✓ Improved survey results credibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PDP/PDA staff ≠ trained enumerators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less exp. with interview techniques • Less exp. with ethics • Less exp. with data flows • Limited tablet literacy • Lack of CAPI understanding

→ Improved statistical system sustainability and government autonomy in conducting surveys

→ Results also validated at provincial level (one validation meeting per province)

Lessons learned from the AGRISurvey Implementation (3)

- **Listing phase (CIAS 2019 & CAS 2021)**

→ Thematic paper activity ongoing to compare longitudinal data from CIAS 2019 & CAS 2020 and **estimate the early COVID-19 impact on agricultural sector in Cambodia (contribution only)**

Listing phase

- ✓ Opportunity to use an updated sampling frame
- ✓ Opportunity to produce updated sampling weights

- ✓ Time
- ✓ Cost

CIAS 2019 & CAS 2020 used sampling frame from Cambodia Agriculture Census 2013 while CAS 2021 uses updated sampling frame from General Population Census 2019

→ **More accurate estimates, higher reliability**

- Data quality/consistency improved
- ✓ Comparative analysis possible between the two concerned survey rounds
- ✓ Sample attrition → affects statistical power
- ✓ Tracking effort = costs

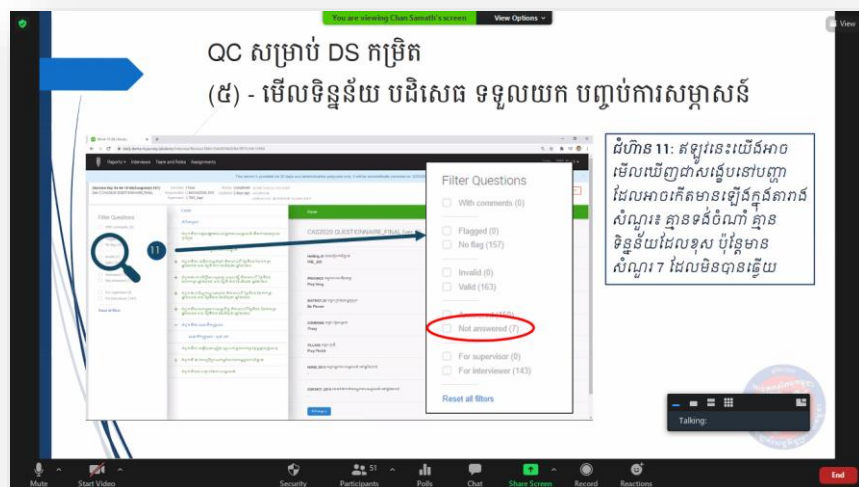
Lessons learned from the AGRISurvey Implementation (4)

- Implementing the AGRISurvey in **COVID-19 pandemic context:**



- National travel restrictions → delays in pre-test, data collection activities and field missions
- International travel restrictions → data dissemination activities canceled or conducted online
- Gathering restrictions → delays in validation meeting and release workshop

- Adaptative solutions were the only way to keep the AGRISurvey working**

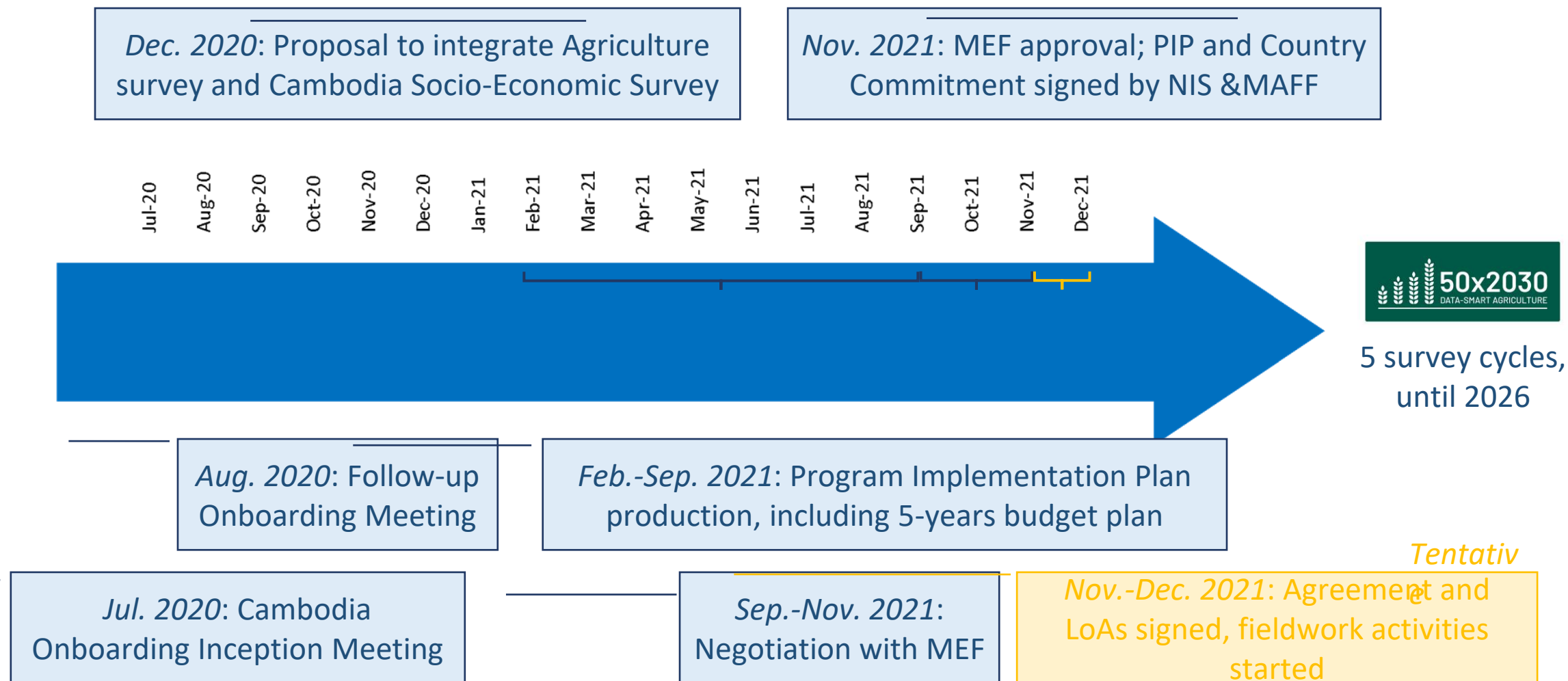


Online training sessions



Safety measures & protective equipment supplied during training & field work

50x2030 Initiative: Cambodia onboarding process



Lessons learned from the onboarding process

- Close to 1.5 years to complete the onboarding process, mostly due to:
 - COVID-19 context slowing all processes down
 - Lengthy administrative, operational and financial processes on both the development partners' and the country' side
 - Situation specific to Cambodia: transition AGRISurvey → 50x2030:
 - Need to close existing Letters of Agreement before starting new LoAs
 - Need to explain to Ministry of Economy and Finance about the implications of such transition
 - Onboarding process run while still implementing the survey cycle (conflictual activities in terms of time and human resources management, prioritization needed, etc.)
 - Might be easier in countries with no existing current agricultural survey agreement
- Budget discussion between RGC and PMT went rather smoothly due to previous experience with AGRISurvey

Recommendations about the 50x2030 onboarding process

- Onboarding countries to anticipate the need for **senior government officials with strong technical & financial knowledge**
- 50x2030 Program Management Team and FAO to improve clarity over the onboarding processes and materials (standardized reporting tools, templates, definitions, etc.)
- Co-financing is key to a successful 50x2030 implementation:
 - Onboarding countries must be ready to commit to **progressively incremented financial and in-kind contribution...**
 - ... while the 50x2030 PMT must show **understanding and flexibility**, especially regarding current world economic context and specific countries' budgeting rules.

Thank you!

H.E. Pich Pothy
Deputy Director General of NIS
Tel.: +855 977900908
Email: pichpothy@yahoo