



Integrated Agricultural and Rural Survey Program

Uganda Experience

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Outline



- Current Scenario
- Purposes of the Integration
- Main Actors
- Key Principles
- Advantages



Introduction



- In 2018-19, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS) has decided to **integrate two existing surveys** run by the Bureau:
 - The Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS)
 - The Annual Agricultural Survey (AAS)
- Such country-driven decision is aligned with the principles of the 50x2030 Initiative.



Current scenario



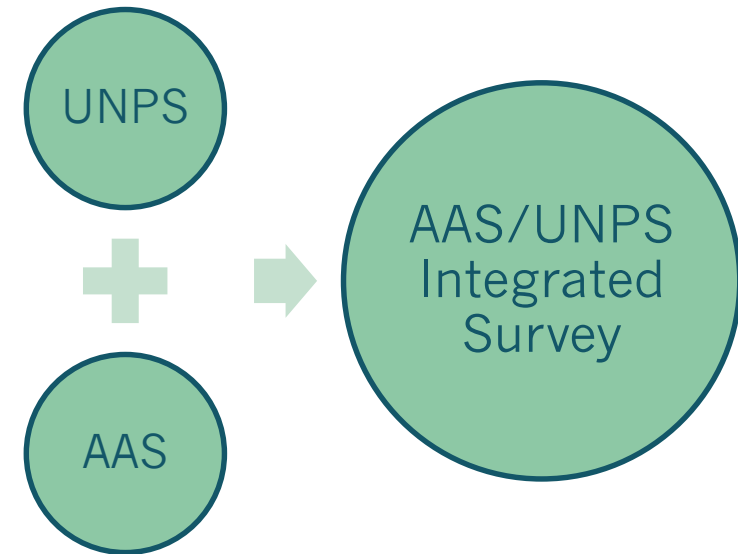
	Annual Agricultural Survey	National Panel Survey
Coverage	National (urban areas excluded)	National
Reference population	Agricultural Households (institutional and large-scale farms not covered yet)	Households
Topic	Agricultural production, inputs and ag practices	Multi-topic survey, with a focus on poverty Agricultural questionnaire for eligible households to investigate linkages between poverty and agriculture
Establishment year	2017	2009/10
Technical and Financial Support	From FAO since 2018	From World Bank since 2009
Sample size	7,000 ag households	3,500 households
Representativeness	10 Agro-ecological Zones	4 Regions



Integration



- Between 2017 and 2019, the Household Panel Survey and the Agricultural Survey have run in parallel, with no or minimum integration.
- This setting has a clear bearing on the use of financial and human resources
- From the agricultural year 2020 onwards, the UNPS and the AAS will be **integrated** into the AAS/UNPS Integrated Survey Programme.
- The field work for the Integrated Survey Programme will start in **May 2020** and will end in April 2021, thus covering the entire ag year 2020.





Integration: actors



Integration Team has been established:

Directorate for Agriculture and Environmental Statistics (UBoS-DAES)

Directorate for Socioeconomic Surveys (UBoS-DSES)

With technical support from :

FAO

World Bank

Team responsible to discuss the methodological, logistical, financial and technical aspects of the survey integration.



Purposes of the Integration



Country-demanded process, driven by:

1. The need to establish a **cost-efficient** approach
2. **Avoid potential inconsistencies** in the agricultural estimates generated by the two survey programmes
3. **Provide agricultural and socio-economic data** in coordinated and integrated manner and on a continuous basis, through the establishment of a durable survey



Key Principles: harmonized survey calendars



The Bureau has envisaged a model where:

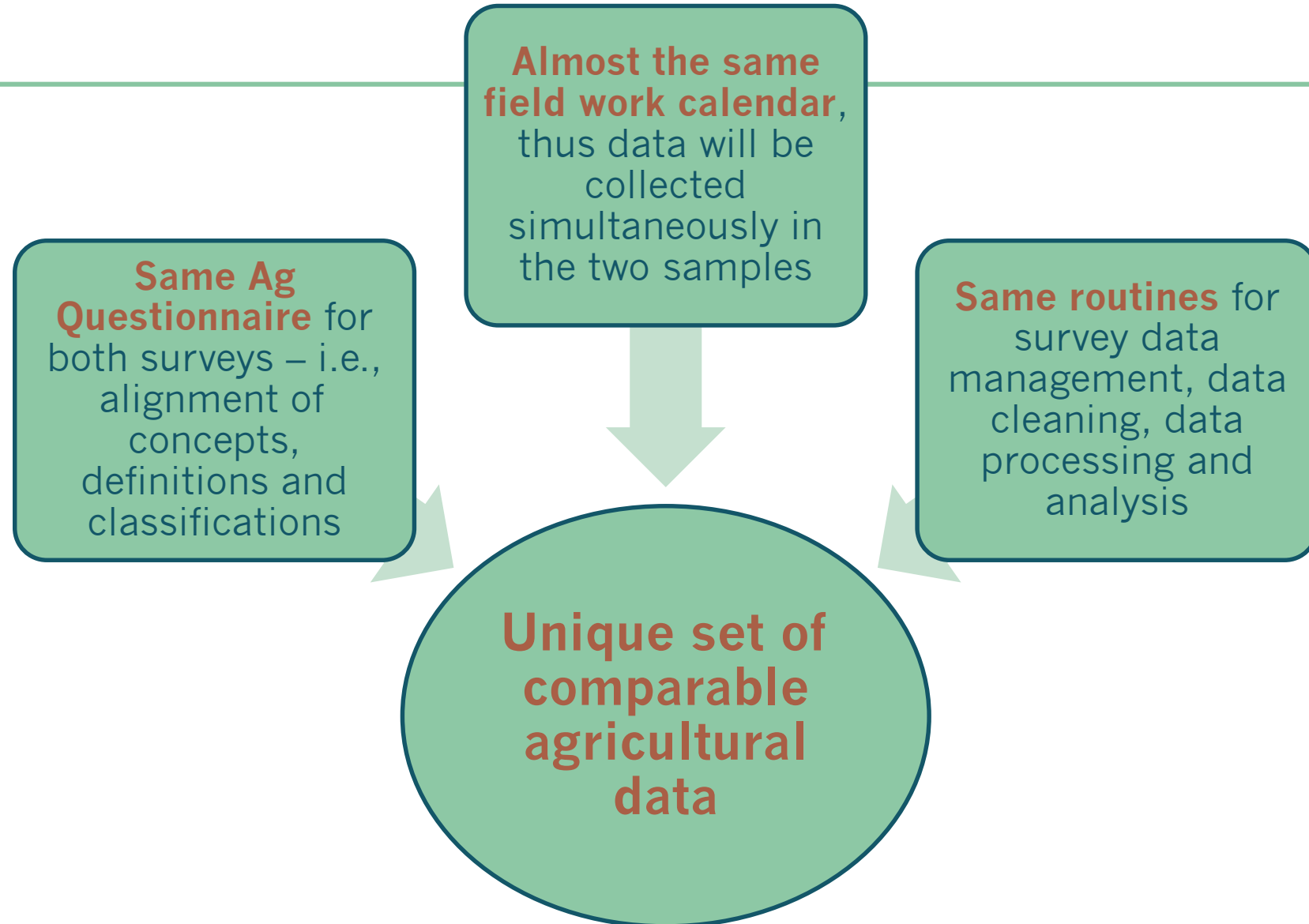
- the National Panel Survey and the survey on the Institutional & Large-Scale Farms run every year;
- the Annual Agricultural Survey runs every other year, with a considerable expansion of the sample.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
UNPS (*)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Institutional & large farms	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
AAS	■	□	■	□	■	□	■	□	■	□

- Hence, statistics on the agricultural sector will be available every year although with, a different sample coverage and different levels of disaggregation
- Hence, ag data are periodically integrated with socio-economic data to better understand the links between agriculture and poverty reduction



Key Principles: harmonized methodologies

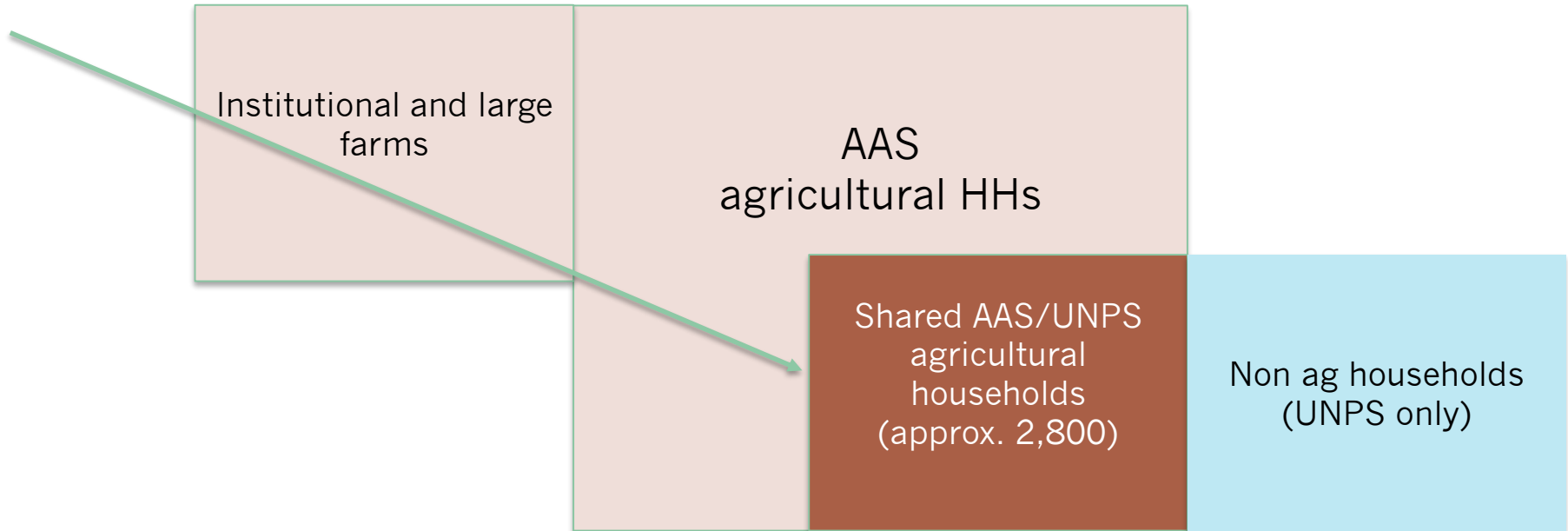




Key principles: Sub-sample in common



The two surveys will share part of the sample

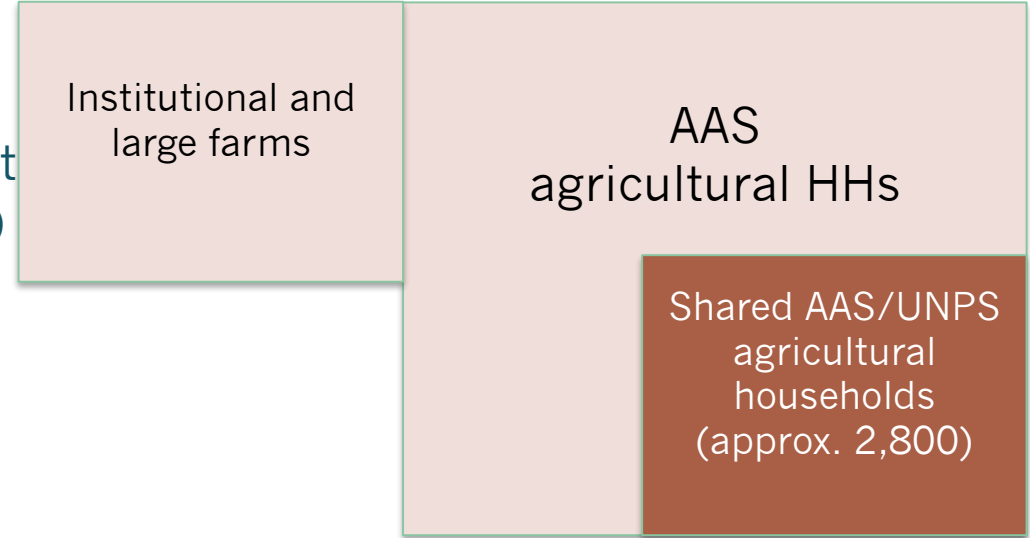




Key principles: Sub-sample in common



In even years, the agricultural data will be collected on the entire sample, allowing a higher level of disaggregation (10 ZARDIs)



	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
UNPS (*)	■	□	■	□	■	□	■	□	■	□
Institutional & large farms	■	□	■	□	■	□	■	□	■	□
AAS	■	□	■	□	■	□	■	□	■	□



Advantages of the integration I



- **Cost Efficiency:**
 - The cost of the Integrated AAS/UNPS Survey Programme will be lower than the sum of the costs of the two separated survey
 - As a consequence, it will be more affordable for the Government of Uganda to financially cover the Integrated Survey Programme.
- **Unique set of agricultural data** for the monitoring of national key indicators as well as regional and global monitoring (SDG Goal 1, Goal 2, Goal 5, CAADP)
- **Ag data available every year and periodically integrated** with socio-economic data to better understand the links between agriculture and poverty reduction



Advantages of the integration II



- **Better Use of Human Resources:**

- More time to carry out other studies and censuses
- Fertilization across directorates: learning from other colleagues, intellectual and professional development



THANK YOU