

e-Panel

**Data quality in agriculture  
and food security in the  
time of COVID-19**





## **AVANTI - Advancing Knowledge for Agricultural Impact**

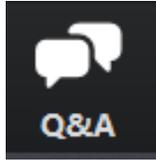
an IFAD-funded initiative implemented by Helvetas and Itad that engages with Ministries of Agriculture to facilitate self-assessments ('AG-Scans') of their capacities to manage for development results in the agriculture sector.



**Eval Forward**

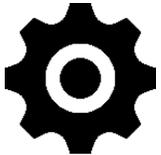
## **EvalForward –Evaluation for Agriculture, Food security and rural development**

a Community of Practice aimed at facilitating knowledge sharing and enhancing capacities in these fields. A joint initiative of the evaluation offices of FAO, WFP and IFAD.



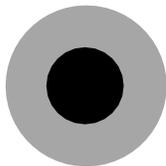
## Questions

Post your questions in the Q&A box



## If you have technical problems:

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## In the spirit of knowledge and learning:

this event is being recorded for further sharing



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**e-Panellists**

## Where are you joining us from?

- Answer 1: Asia and the Pacific
- Answer 2: East and Southern Africa
- Answer 3: Latin America and the Caribbean
- Answer 4: Near East, North Africa, Europe and Central Asia
- Answer 5: West and Central Africa
- Answer 6: Other

(Options according to IFAD's regions)



**Tim Njagi**

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## Keynote address

Improving  
agricultural data  
quality during the  
COVID-19  
pandemic

# Data is essential to contextualizing agricultural transformation in SSA

- Why is Ag transformation important?
  - Economies in developing countries largely agricultural-based
  - Linkages with other sectors i.e. manufacturing, trade, health
- Agriculture data is vital decisions made in these sectors
- Track progress in Ag transformation
  - Changes in key transformation indicators
- Track progress
  - SDGs, AU Agenda 2063, country development strategies



**Tim Njagi**  
Keynote

# Status of Ag data in developing countries

- No one single source of comprehensive data
- Publicly available data largely irregular and long processing time
- Numerous data generators
  - Act independently
  - Multiple sources
  - Varies in objectives, methodologies, type and formats
- Scarcity of reliable and good quality data
  - Limited in scope and content
- Lack of comparability and harmonization
  - Within and across countries



**Tim Njagi**  
Keynote

# Huge investments in improving quality & availability of data in recent years

- Massive public sector investments in agriculture data in recent years
  - Global Open Data for Agriculture and Nutrition (GODAN)
  - CGIAR Big Data
  - African Development Bank
- Significant advances in use of data & evidence in decision making
  - This must be supported through increase in availability & utilization of high quality, timely & credible data & evidence



**Tim Njagi**  
Keynote

# Effects of COVID-19

- Collection of data is constrained
  - food production, consumption, prices, trade, market access, nutrition
- Wrong, imprecise, incredible, unreliable data can undo the gains to have evidence-based policymaking
  - How then can we ensure the quality of the available data that is coming in?
  - How can we evaluate the quality of analysis and subsequent inference to ensure that we influence the correct policy prescriptions?
  - How can we promote collaboration and lesson sharing during these times?



**Tim Njagi**  
Keynote

# Emerging innovations

- Use of remote data collection methods
  - Satellite data
- Use of phone surveys with CATI
- Use of SMS surveys



**Tim Njagi**  
Keynote

# Experiences on data collection during pandemic

- Building on existing datasets
  - Methodologies used in collecting data
  - Improving precision preciseness of collected data
- Rapid assessment surveys
  - High frequency data
- Enhance focus on quality and external validity



**Tim Njagi**  
Keynote

Based on your experience, what is the most important factor affecting data quality?

- Answer 1: Capacity of staff at the HQ level
- Answer 2: Capacity of data enumerators at the field level
- Answer 3: Resources to collect data
- Answer 4: Capacity of staff analyze and interpret data
- Answer 5: Other



**Armand Zoa**

Head, Monitoring Unit,  
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**Republic of Cameroon**



# Importance of the agricultural sector in Cameroon

- The primary sector is the engine of the national economy:
  - Contributed to 45% of GDP in 2009
  - Employs more than half of the active population
  - It is the leading supplier of foreign exchange with 55% of total exports.
- *“the rural sector is considered to be the privileged platform for the revival of growth and the reduction of poverty.”*
- The Ministry of Agriculture’s services and benefits are the most scattered on the national territory and collects and processes a significant flow of data such as on production, yields, climate, pests etc.



Armand Zoa

# Main users of agricultural statistics

- Political decision-makers, public and parapublic administrations
- International institutions including multilateral development partners (AfDB, FAO, UNDP, World Bank, etc.) and bilateral cooperation (GIZ, Belgian Cooperation, etc.), NGOs
- Researchers and academics
- Private sector and investors
- Citizens, producers and populations



Armand Zoa

# Challenges encountered in collecting data

- The security environment
- The deficit in the production of agricultural statistics
- Data irregularity
- Inconsistency and unreliability of data
- Difficulties accessing information and lack of archives



Armand Zoa

# Strategies and suggestions to overcome challenges

- Support from development partners
- Complete the preparation of the General Census of Agriculture and Livestock
- Short term data
  - Production and distribution of a harmonized data collection template;
  - Build the capacity of the staff in charge of data collection
  - Call follow-up
  - Triangulation of data



Armand Zoa



**Joas Tugizimana**

Monitoring and Evaluation  
Specialist, Ministry of  
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**Republic of Rwanda**



# Background

The Ministry of Agriculture in Rwanda has two implementing Agencies:

- **RAB** : Rwanda agriculture and Animal development Board
- **NAEB**: National Agriculture Export board

These institutions work closely with Districts (local entities) where they have their representative staffs.

**Planning:** Joint planning and Ministry allocate the required budget to its affiliated agencies and Districts (local Government)



Joas Tugizimana

# Background

## Implementation:

- Ministry provides budget, guidelines and technical assistance while RAB, NAEB and Districts execute the program/ projects initiated by the Ministry
- Performance contracts are signed between each institution with Ministry, and by all staff with his/her supervisor as commitment to implement the planned targets and report the achievements on regular basis

## Monitoring and reporting:

- Data collection: Data are collected through MIS (Management Information System) so far established, Surveys report (NISR) and M&E platform in place.
- Data quality are verified through field visit conducted across the country on quarterly basis, digital platform like crop monitoring system



Joas Tugizimana

# Challenges due to COVID-19

- Limited field visit to be conducted for M&E purposes - cross check
- Data quality: We doubt on data accuracy and representativeness of the reported data for agriculture
- Budget constraints: Budget allocated to M&E reduced (some activities were not prioritized in this particular period)



Joas Tugizimana

# Envisaged solutions

## 1. Upgrading or scaling up the digital platforms of M&E in place:

- **MIS (Management Information System):** Web based system which helps field staffs to report using computer or android phone
- **Crop Monitoring system:** Used to monitor crops status in the country through satellite images.
- **SMART Nkunganire System (SNS):** a mobile phone application that enables farmers to register and access subsidized agriculture inputs. It helps to monitor the use of fertilizers and seeds across the country
- **E-Soko (E-market):** Helps farmers and other agriculture players to get access to market information using mobile phones
- **Livestock database management System (DMS):** digital system used to manage the National Agriculture Insurance using an android phone. The system provides accurate and timely data on insured cows, enrolment and cows death status
- **Agricultural Land Information System (ALIS):** A web platform that allows the monitoring of available land for investment

## 2. Engaging Ministry's stakeholders to support M&E activities and look for other alternative M&E software.



Joas Tugizimana



**Tim Njagi**

Fellow, Tegemeo Institute  
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# Effects of security issues & COVID on data generation

- COVID-19 was first reported in Kenya in March 2020
  - Restrictions kicked in by mid-March
    - Social distancing & working from home
    - Nation wide curfew and partial lockdowns from early April
- Usual field surveys not possible from March 2020
  - Security & health of respondents and enumerators
- Tegemeo postponed all fieldwork from March 2020



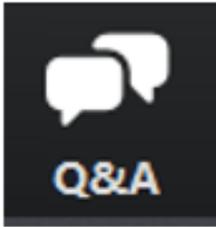
Tim Njagi

# How did we cope & what did we learn?

- Rapid assessment surveys
  - Can help respond to some questions,
    - Challenges in undertaking virtual calls
- Use of phone surveys
  - Building on existing datasets
  - Existing pool of trained enumerators retrained virtually
  - Phone survey must be as short as possible (20~30 minutes)
- All data quality assurance protocols maintained
- Demand for accurate, timely, credible data still high



Tim Njagi



## Questions

Post your questions in the Q&A box



Kai Schrader

# Thank you

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