

## REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON

### LINKING POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUSES WITH AGRICULTURE CENSUSES

Noumea, New Caledonia, 28 May - 1 June 2012

*"The Pacific is connected rather than separated by the sea...there are no boundaries only a vast sea in which people mingle."*

Epeli Hau'ofa, Our Sea of Islands

#### 1.0 Objective

The workshop was organized by Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and Paris21 on the FAO / UNFPA Guidelines: "Linking Population and Housing with Agriculture Censuses: with selected country practices", held in Noumea, New Caledonia, 28 May - 1 June 2012.

The workshop brought together both government statisticians and those in the ministries of agriculture to discuss the use of integrated population and housing and agriculture censuses in their countries. It provided information on the best methods for integration under particular country conditions. The workshop facilitated exchange of experiences and opinions among national statistical offices and ministries of agriculture, and drew extensively on existing expertise in the region. It initiated linkages between participants from NSOs and MOAs, thus paving the way for future collaboration.

#### 2.0 Location

The workshop was held at the headquarters of the Secretariat for the Pacific Community, 95 Promenade Roger Laroque, Anse Vata, New-Caledonia.

#### 3.0 Participants

The workshop brought together two delegates from each of the SPC member countries, one from National Statistical Office (NSO) and one from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF). The invited participants were those responsible for the census of population and housing or the agricultural census. Countries represented were Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia (NSO only), Fiji Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands (NSO only), Nauru, Niue (NSO only), Palau (NSO only), Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. The total number of participants was 27. The full participants list is in Annex 1. Representatives were present from all three groups of Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.

The facilitators were Nancy Chin, FAO, David Marshall, retired expert FAO, Gerald Haberkorn, SPC and Eduard Jongstra, UNFPA Office for the Pacific. Observers were Ms Jillian Campbell, ESCAP Office for the Pacific and Philomen Harrison, CARICOM.

#### 4.0 Programme

The programme is attached as Annex 2. There were 9 technical sessions, with 2 including country presentations (session 5 on questionnaires and session 7 on sample design and efficiency); 2 sessions where countries presented their experience of including agriculture in the population and housing census

or the agriculture census, and 3 practical sessions. There were 4 practical sessions planned but due to time constraints the first practical on concepts was replaced by a plenary discussion.

## **5.0 Summary of technical sessions**

### *Session 1: Overview*

This session consisted of presentations of the regional and international strategies forming the context for integration of population and housing and agricultural censuses. Presentations were made on the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics, the Asia and Pacific Regional Implementation Plan of the Global Strategy and the Ten Year Pacific Statistics Strategy 2011-2020 (TYPSS).

The session highlighted the TYPSS as the statistical development strategy for the region, and identified where the Global Strategy fits within this. The themes of the Global Strategy are already covered in the TYPSS and previously agreed areas of collaboration are:

- Compatibility of the TYPSS indicators with those of the Global Strategy
- Mainstreaming agriculture into the NSDS
- Integration of population and housing with agricultural censuses
- Develop core agricultural/forestry/fisheries statistics module for inclusion in regular Household surveys

The discussion highlighted the role of the National Strategies for Development of Statistics (NSDS) as setting the right framework for integration. To enable greater advocacy for and recognition of agricultural statistics, it must be part of the NSDS.

Countries also highlighted the lack of coordination between NSO and Ministries of Agriculture as a major issue hampering the ability to collect regular agricultural statistics. The lead institution must be identified and it needs to be clearly stated who owns the resulting data.

### *Session 2: Context for Integration of Population and Housing with Agricultural Census*

This session presented the key international recommendations from UNSD, UNECE, UNECA and FAO, for integration of the population and housing and agricultural censuses. It highlighted a change in perspective enabling integration which is that, for most farm households, the household and holding can be considered to be the same unit of enumeration. It also highlighted the main advantages of integration in the context of the national statistical system in terms of cost savings, more regular and better quality data, improved sample design and sample frame and better defining the coverage of agricultural households. Agriculture statistics must be seen as part of the integrated statistical system for the benefits to be realized and to enlarge the possibilities for use of other data collections for collecting agricultural data.

The major benefits highlighted by participants were that the collection of agricultural statistics is often not funded and in countries where resources are limited, integrated data collections could be a more viable option to ensure regular data collections. Many countries conduct population and housing censuses and household surveys. These are well established national statistical collections in most Pacific island countries, receiving regular funding; as such they appear as obvious solutions where budget constraints make separate agricultural statistical collections financially impossible.

There was no clear consensus on whether a separate agriculture census would be desired. For many countries, an integrated data collection would be sufficient. However, the larger Pacific Island countries expressed a desire for a separate collection but recognized the difficulties in mobilizing resources.

### *Session 3: Country presentations*

Presentations were made by Kiribati, Tuvalu, Niue and Samoa on Monday 28 May on agricultural data collected in the population and housing censuses. Presentations by Palau, Federated States of Micronesia, Solomon Islands and Tonga were made on Tuesday 29 May.

All presentations were well received and countries found it very useful to hear about activities in other countries. It was also reassuring to countries to hear about successful examples of integrated censuses from other countries with the same regional context.

#### *Session 4: Key concepts of the agricultural census*

This session covered the main concepts used in the agricultural census: household, farm household, holding, parcel and plot, holder and sub-holder. It explained the linkage between the farm household and the holding. Key points were that the population census is suitable for collecting data on agriculture in the household sector but to get a complete picture of agriculture in the country the non household sector needs to be collected separately. A second key point is that in small island economies the farm household and holding are virtually identical, with many households even having their holdings located in the same place as the household. However, it was also noted that sometimes the location of the household differs from the holding, therefore the location of the holding still needs to be identified.

It was noted that agricultural practices and land tenure systems differ between Melanesia and Micronesia and Polynesia. This should be taken into account when applying the concepts. For example, given the unique land tenure systems in many Pacific island countries, particular in Melanesia, where much land is held communally, by clans or tribes, many households have access to, or make use of the same physical land holding, much care is advised with questions trying to accurately establish land ownership and access.

It was stressed that fisheries needs to be included in the definition of agriculture in this region. The inconsistency of the definition of agriculture under the WCA2010 and that under the Global Strategy was noted. Fisheries is also important in the region for monitoring food security.

The main discussion points were on the relationship of the household to the holding, and holder to head of household.

#### *Session 5: Questionnaire Agricultural Module for the Population and Housing Census*

This session outlined what an agricultural module in the population and housing census should include to cover the 16 core items recommended in the WCA 2010 Programme. Tuvalu has included a module in their 2012 population and housing census which covers most of the items and includes additional item of fisheries which is relevant for the Pacific countries.

The point was made that, for successful enumeration, the form of the questions must not pose a burden to enumerators or respondents or slow down the enumeration unduly. What is important is not the number of additional questions but the level of detail (for example, yes/no responses compared to questions asking for detailed information). For example, in the Pacific region, householders find it difficult to provide accurate information on the size of their land, or the exact area of land under cultivation of different crops. Another specific point was that a list of main items may be less burdensome than open questions. However, important items such as cash crops might need to be identified using separate questions.

A presentation was made by Cook Islands on the experience of having a joint population and housing and agricultural census. Important issues raised were the difficulties in coordination, such as during the enumeration.

For the practical sessions, participants were divided into 3 groups:

Group 1: PNG, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji

Group 2: Cook Islands, Tonga, Niue, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Samoa

Group 3: Tuvalu, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tokelau, Nauru

During the practical sessions, participants identified the relevant items for a full agriculture census module for the population census, and discussed the issues for enumeration, and advantages and disadvantage of including such a module in their population census.

The discussion highlighted that in some countries, agricultural data is being collected in the HIES - therefore when planning an integrated census, or even when conducting a separate agricultural census the ministry of agriculture should be aware of what is going on in other collections being conducted by the NSO.

This could be a useful alternative source of data collection in the Pacific as agricultural households are quite homogeneous, therefore a specialized sample for agriculture might not be needed. However, some consideration might need to be given to sample design, for example so that rural areas, and therefore farm households, are adequately covered. It would also be necessary to separately enumerate large producers and the non household sector to get a complete picture of agriculture.

#### *Session 6: Sampling Frame - Items and Questions for data used in the sampling frame*

This session outlined three approaches to incorporating agriculture into the population and housing census:

- Limited items to identify agricultural households in the sampling frame and information for improving sample design. Followed by an agricultural census with broad coverage.
- Limited items to identify sub sectors within which agricultural households fall. Followed by limited sample surveys for detailed sub-sectoral information.
- Identification of cut offs and collection of a full module for households under the cutoffs, with limited items for those over the cutoffs. Followed by an agricultural census with limited coverage for households over the cutoffs.

The major benefit of these approaches would be in eliminating the need for a separate agricultural census or in reducing the coverage to a sample survey for more detailed items. It was pointed out that the major cost savings would come from reducing the scale of the enumeration of an agricultural census or reducing the need for one.

It was highlighted that many of the limited items could also be collected during the population census listing, which would reduce burden during the actual census enumeration and create less risk to the quality of the population census enumeration.

Several approaches to integration were discussed in sessions 5 and 6. The country situations in the Pacific to which each approach is most likely to apply tends to differ among the sub regional groups of Melanesia, and Micronesian and Polynesia, by size of country and between atolls and 'high' islands. Commonalities among countries or sub groups should be considered when deciding on the most appropriate method of integration. For example, the larger, high islands, will have more benefit from either a separate agriculture census (if funding is available) or a properly stratified agriculture survey (whereas atolls may find full integration more feasible)

It was noted that many countries already collect agricultural information but the wrong questions are asked, and the resulting data is often not suitable for use for the frame for agricultural surveys, or the data is often not used at all. Ministries may also be unaware that the data is being collected.

During the practical sessions, groups discussed different approaches to integrated censuses. Group 1 discussed items useful for identifying agricultural households in a sample frame and for identification of agricultural sub sectors, when a full agricultural census would be carried out later. Group 2 discussed identification of different categories of farm household and what data to collect from each group -namely, a more complete agricultural module for those under the cut off; and basic identifying items for those over the cutoff. Group 3 also discussed this approach.

Group 1: Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Samoa,

Group 2: Cook Islands, Niue, Tonga, Vanuatu

Group 3: Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Tokelau, Tuvalu

Issues raised during discussion were the timing of the agricultural census or follow up surveys. It was noted that for the frame to remain useful for an agricultural census it must be held soon after within 12 months. However, the question was raised that in practice when resources, of finances and manpower, are short such a time may not be feasible. However, for successful integration the results of the population and housing census must be available quickly. This requires more advance planning and how to move from enumeration to analysis and dissemination of the relevant information for the agricultural census should be considered seriously in the initial planning stages of the population and housing census.

This relates to the discussion which took place around how to process the agricultural information quickly enough for the follow up census or surveys. One recommendation was to collect this during the population census listing exercise; or in the manual control sheets which could be processed separately from the main questionnaire. The implications of the increased burden on the household listing should be discussed during preparation.

#### *Session 7: Sample Design and Efficiency*

The session introduced the area frame sample and the list sample. Vanuatu presented on the list sample and Fiji presented on the area frame carried out for the census.

#### *Session 8: Field work*

A presentation was given by SPC on fieldwork challenges during the current 2010 round of population and housing censuses. This indicated that the main issue was to have good training of enumerators and good supervision during the fieldwork. The burden on enumerators and respondents of the questionnaire was also considered. Training is of key importance when conducting an integrated population and housing with agricultural censuses, as these are more complex, and involve the introduction of agricultural concepts which may be new to population and housing census enumerators. If an agricultural module is to be properly enumerated, the enumerators should be able to understand all the concepts. This is of particular relevance where there is selection of agricultural households during the enumeration of the population census, who are then administered a more complete agricultural module during the population census.

Participants raised questions regarding the burden of an extra module. It was decided that the burden resulted not from the extra questions but the complexity of the questions. For example, asking about area could risk having the module being poorly completed.

#### *Session 10: Food Security*

This session

- provided an overview of the concepts behind food security, and of how to measure countries' food security situation,
- introduced what a module covering greater analysis into coping strategies, vulnerability and causes would look like;
- introduced a variety of measures for food security from different sources, with a focus on those which could be derived from a HIES; and
- also covered how to best design a HIES to collect food security data.

A presentation was given by SPC on the Pacific Food Security Framework for Action, outlining the steps being carried out for development of relevant indicators.

For the practical sessions participants were divided into 3 groups:

Group 1: PNG, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji

Group 2: Cook Islands, Tonga, Niue, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Samoa

Group 3: Tuvalu, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tokelau, Nauru

During the practical sessions participants discussed food security indicators relevant for monitoring the Pacific Food Security Framework for Action, using as a starting point the list of food security indicators given in the practical sessions, and the TYPSS minimum development indicators. Participants discussed

those most relevant to the Pacific context and derived additional indicators to cover issues not covered by the existing list. Among these were indicators to measure lack of transport to the islands; measures of health; and body mass index. Other issues pertinent to food security in some countries were raised, such as the changing movement of fish which causes seasonal food insecurity, but these would not be easily measured in a household survey or census.

## **6.0 Country Feedback**

During session 11: Follow Up work the National Minimum Development Indicators of the Ten Year Pacific Statistics Strategy (TYPSS) were introduced. The Indicators of the Global Strategy were read out - 17 of the 33 were collected under other areas of the TYPSS. Participants were asked to identify which of the current NMDI and Global Strategy indicators they saw as suitable for their countries.

In addition, each country highlighted the aspects of the workshop which, for them, were most important and how they would take this work forward. Countries expressed their appreciation for the workshop and indicated that they enjoyed the sessions which provided a wealth of information. The main points made are outlined below.

### *Integration*

Many countries have already included questions on agriculture in the population census. However, to include the right items which would be useful for policy and planning is more challenging, therefore exactly how to integrate needs to be seriously considered. The benefits of integration in reducing the national budget were highlighted.

Before the next round of population censuses one option to collect data would be to include an agricultural module in the household income and expenditure surveys (HIES) or to use administrative records (such as a village recorder register). The sample design of a household survey could be suitable for collecting agricultural data but as the optimal design for the two can differ, the suitability of the sample design should be kept in mind when integrating survey collections. In planning there is an urgent need to review existing information as a whole to see gaps across all collections.

For the 2020 round of population and housing censuses, serious planning is required on how to integrate agricultural data to provide a stronger collection, including which specific data items to address. This will have to entail closer collaboration than in the past, of National Statistical Offices with key data users, such as Ministries of Agriculture or Natural Resources.

### *Coordination between Ministries and National Statistical Office*

It was important for countries to have brought the Ministry of Agriculture and National Statistical Office together, and this is seen as the way forward. Countries would like to have more joint workshops. Even where there has been previous work together the coordination has not always worked well, and countries are looking for ways to improve this. Some of the ideas included, when developing an integrated census it is important to go to agriculture with some starting ideas not just with a blank slate; having steering committees with other stakeholders; having regular workshops on specific topics/collections with the National Statistics Office and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

### *Learning from other island countries' experience*

It was very useful to have exposure to new ideas from other countries, including those from small island states, such as Niue making use of Samoan agricultural census expertise through a south-south type of technical collaboration. Hearing the success of other countries in including agricultural questions in their

recent population and housing census or their HIES provided some confidence that the approach could work. And being exposed to census questionnaire design options like the inclusion of the Household telephone number on the questionnaire for follow up in Grenada, was seen by many as a useful QA function.

#### *National Strategies for Development of Statistics(NSDS)*

The overarching framework of the NSDS was seen as useful when having integrated data collections. It can help in deciding what is relevant and how to measure it. The NSDS can also provide a way to increase coordination among the data producers. Another benefit of the NSDS was in providing a way to advocate for agricultural statistics within the government.

#### *Development of National Minimum Development Indicators*

To develop agriculture indicators for the regional NMDI database, in order to allow governments to monitor policy performance and development progress across sectors, it is imperative that NSOs consult with key ministries, such as the Ministry of Agriculture to discuss what specific data and information are required. The indicators selected for the NMDI should also be relevant for monitoring national policies such as the agriculture sector plans - that way there the burden of monitoring is reduced as the same data collections can apply. There is a need to link the data collections to the indicators to identify what is needed in the census to collect data on the indicators.

### **11. Conclusions and Recommendations**

The following recommendations are based on the discussions during the sessions and the comments of participants.

1. Need to establish ways of coordinating between the NSO and Ministry of Agriculture in time for planning of the 2020 round of population and housing censuses. Integration of agriculture into the COPH must start during the planning phase of the next COPH. Integration of agriculture into the next COPH also needs to take account of what has been collected in other data collections such as the HIES, so that countries account for what has been collected across the national statistical system and identify the gaps.
2. SPC to lead on work with countries who plan to have an HIES when an agricultural module would be useful. When agriculture or food security is being included in an HIES or similar collections the ministry of agriculture and NSOs should collaborate in the development of the agricultural component. FAO and other relevant international agencies need to be kept informed of agricultural or food security data collected in HIES and similar data collections to enable proper coordination with the agriculture census collection.
3. Relevant agencies in the region should inform SPC of any agricultural or food security statistical work in Pacific countries and coordinate relevant statistical activities through this agency. This will ensure that agricultural data collected through HIES and other collections is not duplicated when planning for the agricultural census or integrated censuses. It will also ensure that other data requirements of the COPH (or other data collections) are properly taken into account when including agricultural information.
4. Countries expressed a desire for follow up workshops on integrated censuses. These should be organized at the start of the planning for the 2020 round of population and housing censuses, they should be technical and provide information on methods of integration relevant to different country contexts; and work on completing the agricultural module or items for inclusion in the COPH. Relevant methods of integration should take into account commonalities among sub regional groups; large and small islands; and atolls and 'high' islands. The workshops should also cover issues of timing relevant to the population and agricultural components of an integrated census or a follow up survey. As the timing in enumeration,

processing and data release is essential to a successful integrated census, countries will need to consider these during the initial stages of preparation for the population and housing census.

5. When the agriculture module or items for the 2020 round of population and housing censuses are being designed, agencies should facilitate the sharing of experiences between countries who have done this before. Commonalities in agricultural practices and land tenure systems among Micronesian, and Melanesian and Polynesian countries; large and small islands; and atolls and 'high' islands should be considered when learning from other countries' experience.

6. Once countries have endorsed the final set of agricultural indicators to be included in the SDP NMDI database, countries should be strongly urged to include questions that provide the underlying statistics to derive these specific indicators in their agricultural or integrated census questionnaire modules.



## Annex 1: List of Participants

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## Annex 2: Agenda

**Regional Training Workshop on Linking Population and Housing Censuses with Agricultural Censuses**  
**Noumea, New Caledonia**  
**28 May - 1 June 2012**

### PROGRAMME

#### Objective:

The program attached will run for 5 days, and will focus on training participants on Linking Population and Housing Censuses with Agricultural Censuses based on the FAO/UNFPA publication and discussion of regional issues relevant to integrating agriculture into Population and Housing Censuses and other surveys in the Pacific.

#### Each participant must bring the following resources:

1. A laptop with powerpoint and Adobe pdf for preparation of presentations during group practical sessions.
2. A copy of the agricultural section of the National Development Strategy.
3. For the most recent (*if it is collected by your institution*): a. Population and housing census; b. Agricultural census; c. Household Income and Expenditure Survey; d. Other agricultural surveys or specific crop surveys. Please bring the following documents:
  - List and metadata on variables collected
  - Questionnaires
  - Instruction manuals (supervisors/enumerators)
  - Field manuals and logistical documentation
  - Sampling information including: methodological documents, sample selection used and the sample frame used.
  - Finished tables
  - Final reports

#### Learning Mode

Learning will be through facilitated presentations and demonstrations and practicals.

**Participants are expected to read the *Guidelines for linking population and housing censuses with agricultural censuses: with selected country practices* prior to the workshop. Contacts: Gerald Haberkorn [geraldH@spc.int](mailto:geraldH@spc.int) and Nancy Chin [Nancy.Chin@fao.org](mailto:Nancy.Chin@fao.org)**

	Time	Topic	Learning Materials	Learning Objectives	
<b>Monday 28 May</b>	8:30-9:00	Registration of participants			
	9:00-9:20	Opening Ceremony <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opening remarks SPC</li> <li>• Opening remarks UNFPA</li> <li>• Opening remarks FAO</li> </ul>			
	9:20-9:30	Objectives of the workshop		• Objectives of the Workshop	
	9:30-9:45	Participants Introductions			
	9:45-10:30	1. Overview <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 Year Pacific Statistics Strategy 2011-2020 Gerald Haberkorn/SPC</li> <li>• The Global Strategy FAO</li> <li>• Asia and Pacific Regional Implementation Plan of the Global Strategy UN ESCAP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation 1a</li> <li>• Presentation 1b</li> <li>• Presentation 1c</li> </ul>		
	10:30-11:00	Coffee Break			
	11:00-12:00	2. Context <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrating Population and Housing Censuses with Agriculture Censuses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guidelines Chapter 1-3</li> <li>• Presentation 2</li> </ul>		
	12:00-13:00	Lunch			
	13:00-14:00	3. Country Presentations (TBC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kiribati</li> <li>• Tuvalu</li> <li>• Niue</li> <li>• Samoa</li> </ul>			
	14:00-15:00	4. Concepts Presentation Concepts - Practical A: In country practices and practical linkage methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guidelines Chapter 5</li> <li>• Wye Group Handbook 2nd edition Ch. IX</li> <li>• Presentation 4</li> <li>• Practical A</li> </ul>	• Understanding the main concepts and definitions needed for enumeration of population and housing, and agricultural censuses and the their inter-relationship.	
	15:00-15:30	Coffee Break			
15:30-17:00	Concepts - Practical A (con't)				

	Time	Topic	Learning Materials	Learning Objectives
<b>Tuesday 29 May</b>	8:30-8:45	Review Session		Questions, Answers and Feedback
	8:45-10:00	5. Questionnaire : Agriculture Module for Population and Housing Censuses & Cook Islands Presentation  Questionnaire - Practical B- Items and questions for a full agriculture census module in the population and housing census	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guidelines Ch 4 and 5, Annexs 1 and 2</li> <li>Country questionnaires</li> <li>Presentation 5</li> <li>Practical B</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum recommended data items for integrated censuses, region specific items and questions/agriculture modules for integrated censuses and household income and expenditure surveys</li> </ul>
	10:00-10:30	Coffee Break		
	10:30-12:00	Questionnaire Practical (con't)		
	12:00-13:00	Lunch		
	13:00-15:00	Questionnaire Practical (con't)		
	15:00-15:30	Coffee Break		
	15:30-17:00	Country presentations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Palau</li> <li>Fed States Micronesia</li> <li>Solomon Islands</li> <li>Tonga</li> </ul>		
<b>Wednesday 30 May</b>	8:30-8:45	Review Session		Questions, Answers and Feedback
	8:45-10:00	6. Sampling Frame Presentation Sampling Frame - Practical C - items and questions for data used in sampling frame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guidelines Ch 7</li> <li>Presentation 6</li> <li>Practical C</li> </ul>	
	10:00-10:30	Coffee Break		
	10:30-12:00	Sampling Frame - Practical C (con't)		
	12:00-13:00	Lunch		
	13:00-15:00	Sampling Frame - Practical C (con't)		
	15:00-15:30	Coffee Break		

	Time	Topic	Learning Materials	Learning Objectives
	15:30-17:00	7. Sample Design and Efficiency Presentation (TBC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vanuatu Presentation</li> <li>• Fiji presentation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guidelines Ch 7</li> <li>• Presentation 7</li> </ul>	
<b>Thursday 31 May</b>	8:30-8:45	Review Session		Questions, Answers and Feedback
	8:45-10:00	8. Issues for Fieldwork and logistics for an Integrated Census <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recent practice/experience from 2010 round of pop and housing censuses</li> <li>• Best practice recommendations</li> </ul>	Presentation 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understanding practical issues applicable to integrated censuses, including shared field materials, delineating EAs, communal lands, fieldwork procedures, timing of the censuses etc.</li> </ul>
	10:00-10:30	Coffee Break		
	10:30-12:00	10. Regional Issues for Integrated censuses and surveys: Food Security  Food Security - Practical D items and questions for food security module in censuses and household surveys		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ongoing work in the region on incorporating food security items into censuses and surveys; identifying appropriate data items and questions for the region; exploring appropriate modalities for collection as part of a national statistical programme</li> </ul>
	12:00 - 13:00	Lunch		
	13:00-15:00	Food Security - Practical D (con't)		
	15:00-15:30	Coffee		
	15:30-17:00	Food Security - Practical D (con't)		
<b>Friday 1 June</b>	8:30-8:45	Review Session		Questions, Answers and Feedback
	8:45-10:00	11. Follow up Work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summary of workshop outputs -full module questionnaire and sample frame</li> <li>• Incorporating agriculture into the national statistics programme</li> </ul>	Discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wrap up discussion on outputs of workshop</li> <li>• Pacific NMDI core indicators for agriculture, data currently available from census, surveys and administrative sources; next steps for agricultural data collection.</li> </ul>
	10:00-10:30	Coffee Break		

	<b>Time</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Learning Materials</b>	<b>Learning Objectives</b>
	10:30-12:00	Follow up (con't) Conclusion and Wrap up		
	12:00 - 13:00	Lunch		