

Challenges with data on investment in agriculture

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Importance of agricultural investment data

Agricultural Investment is a key driver of productivity and growth.

Investment data are essential to monitor trends, inform policy choices and assess impacts

Capital Stock ↑ → Productivity ↑ → Food Supply & Real Income ↑

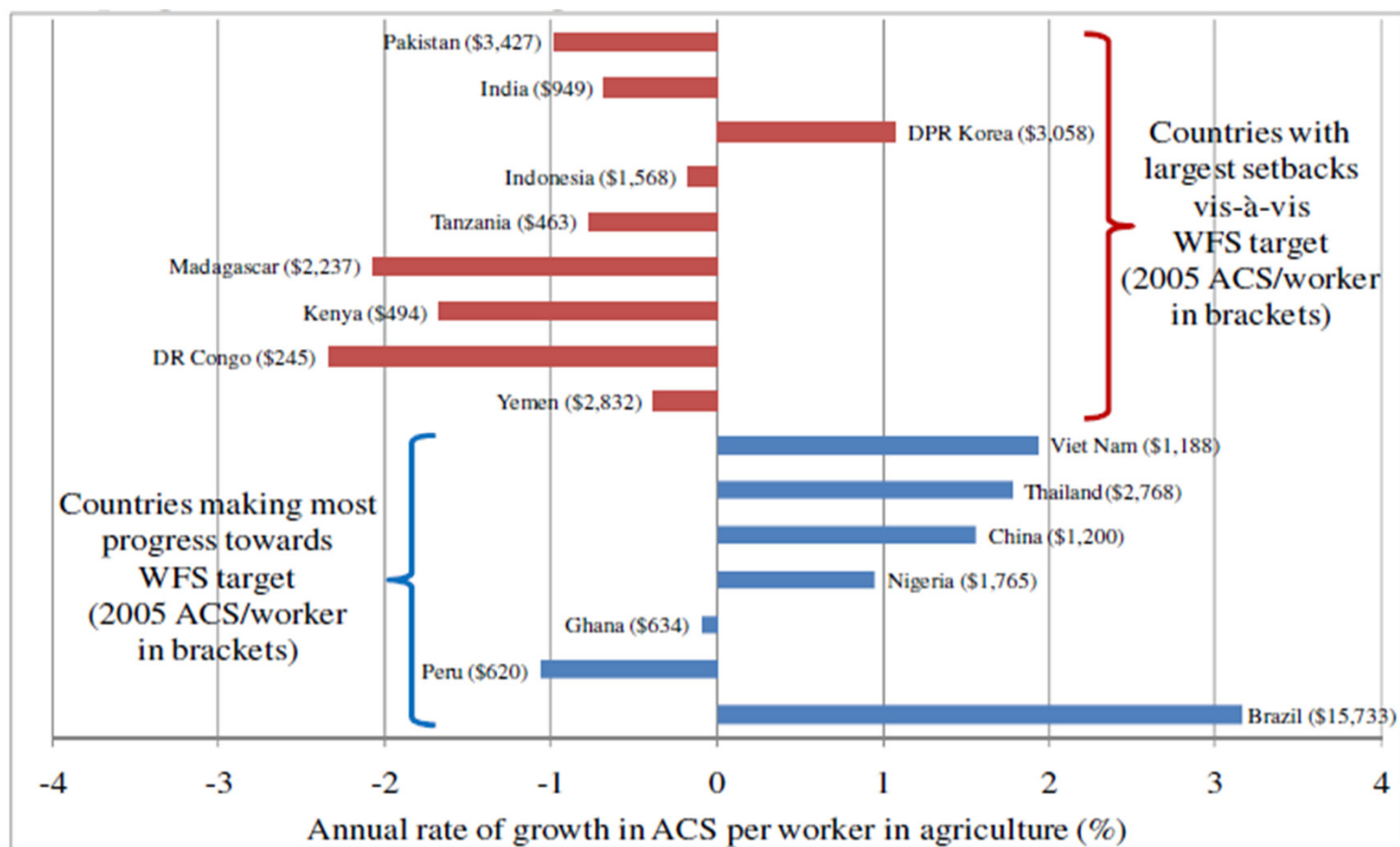
Address Market Failures: (small scale) farmers access to credit



Two types of investment data:

1. Physical investment in agricultural capital stock
2. Total value and sources of financing: domestic and foreign, public and private

Growth in Ag Capital Stock and hunger reduction



Investment domains in FAOSTAT

<https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data>

Domestic Flows

Foreign Flows

Government
Expenditure
(GEA)

Credit to
Agriculture
(C2A)

Foreign Direct
Investment (FDI)

Development
Flows to
Agriculture
(ODA)

Focus on Government Expenditures on Agriculture

- Measures the amount of domestic public spending in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, using established IMF approaches for measuring spending and level of government
- Data are obtained from member countries through an annual questionnaire, developed in collaboration with the IMF – *data collection since 2013*
- Annual data are requested on Central, State/Municipal and General Government Spending on:
 - Total Spending; Economic Activities; Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (AFF) and their separate subsectors) and environmental protection
 - Break-down of Recurrent and Capital expenditures

Feeds into the calculation of SDG 2.a.1- the Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) for government expenditures

SDG INDICATOR 2.a.1

monitors progress in achieving SDG Target 2.a

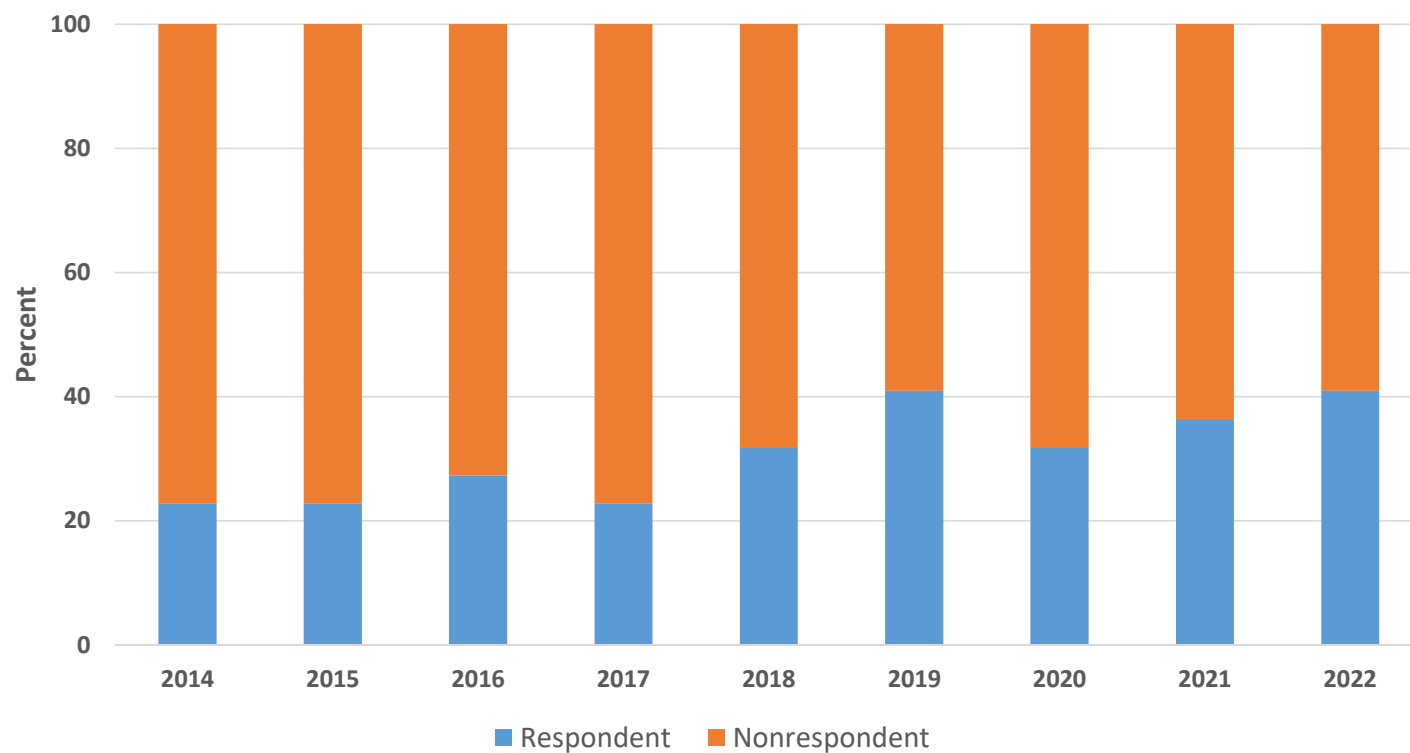
Indicator 2.a.1: The Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) for Government Expenditures:

- refers to domestic public flows to agriculture
- compares **government's** relative contribution to the agricultural sector compared to the sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

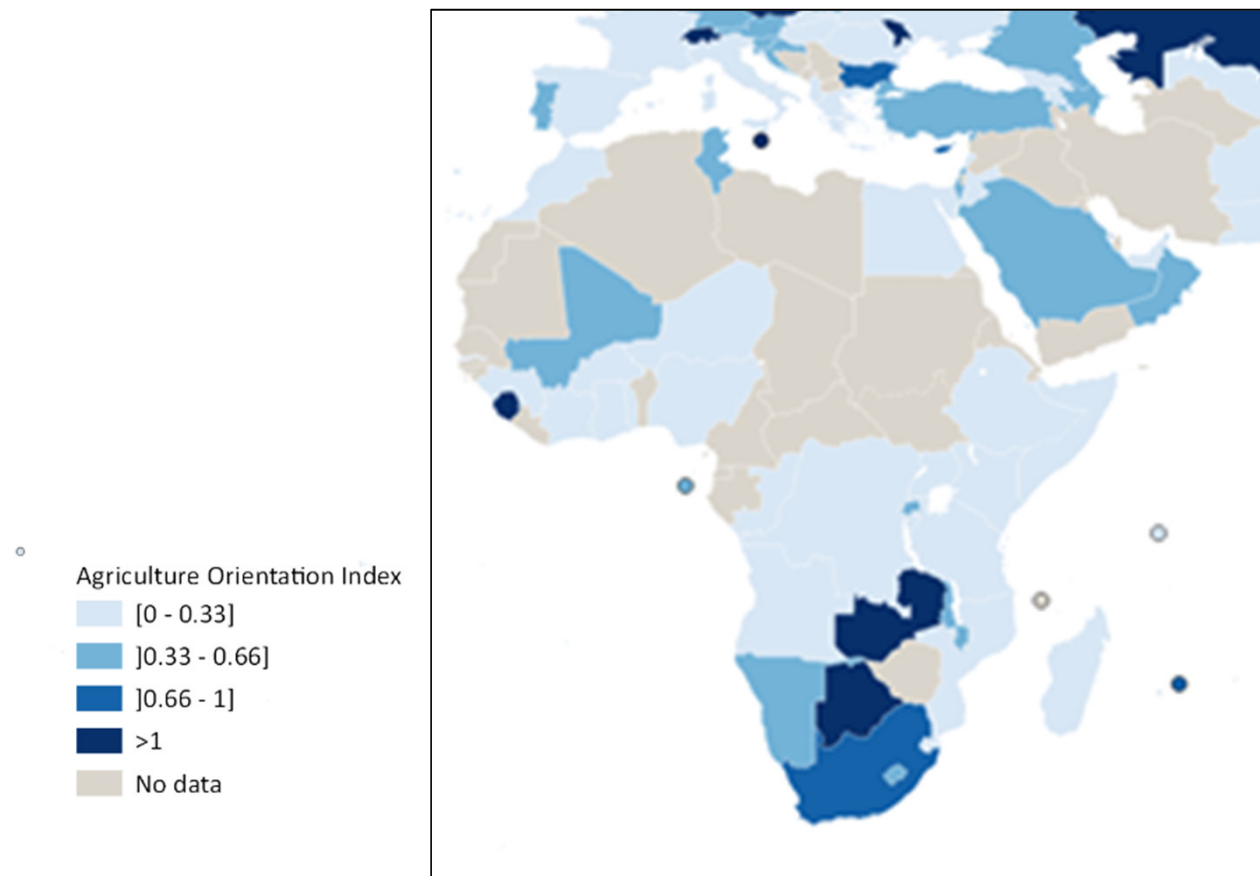


In focus: Government Expenditures on Agriculture (GEA) Questionnaire

GEA Questionnaire response rate ArabStat countries (N=22)



SDG 2.a.1 data results – Agriculture orientation index, 2016-2020 average (Afristat countries)



Challenges in interaction with some ArabStat countries in the last few years

- Absence of government finance statistics data in some countries
- Low and/or declining response rates to questionnaire in some countries – related to the pandemic?
- In some countries, inconsistency vis-à-vis IMF data
- Lack of disaggregation / breakdown of recurrent and capital expenditures
- Lack of effective national contacts (e.g. Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Finance, National Statistical Offices)

Contact:

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*Thank
You*