

# Developing an Information System for Following up on the AGRO 2003-2015 Plan

## **Contribution 1**

Indicators identified for following up  
on the AGRO 2003-2015 Plan



Hemispheric Ministerial Process

# DEVELOPING AN INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR FOLLOWING UP ON THE AGRO 2003-2015 PLAN

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Ministerial Meetings on "Agriculture and Rural Life in the Americas"  
held within the context of the Summits of the Americas Process

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# DEVELOPING AN INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATING THE AGRO 2003-2015 PLAN

*Developing an Information System...* is a new line of work and cooperation for actors in the public and private sectors at the national and international levels who are responsible for or interested in the sustainable development of agriculture and rural communities in the Americas.

The Heads of State and Government, at the Third Summit of the Americas (Quebec 2001), recognized that the improvement of agriculture and rural life is a matter of strategic importance in the integral development of countries. This political will was translated into commitments and mandates in the Declaration of Quebec City and its Plan of Action. The positioning achieved by the Ministers of Agriculture of the Americas provides a political framework which recognizes and supports the continuation of the **Hemispheric Ministerial Process**, which began in 2001.

Even though the process has not been under way for long, it has been possible to develop in the countries, and reach agreement on at the hemispheric level, wide-ranging **Hemispheric Ministerial Agreements**.

Two of them deal with developing and updating the AGRO 2003-2015 Plan of Action for Agriculture and Rural Life in the Americas (Panama 2003 and Guayaquil 2005), which are complemented with other ministerial agreements calling for the monitoring and evaluation of the Plan. The implementation of those agreements became a national commitment at the Special Summit of the Americas (Monterrey 2004) and at the Fourth Summit of the Americas (Mar del Plata 2005).

The efforts on the part of the countries and international organizations to monitor progress in implementing of the Plan are part of a shared and ongoing learning process which facilitates the process of reaching new agreements on future actions.

Initial, important steps taken in 2004 and 2005 in connection with monitoring and evaluating the Plan include: i) the preparation of the national reports on implementation of the Plan, coordinated by the Ministerial Delegates of Agriculture and Rural Life; and ii) the process under way to identify and develop indicators, begun by IICA and ECLAC, with the participation of FAO, PAHO, UNESCO, OAS, IDB and other regional entities (OECS, CARICOM, CARDI, CRNM, UWI, CARY and CABA) as well as authorities from the public and private sectors.

The purpose of this publication is to document and disseminate the different *Contributions*, in the spirit of the “Working Together” approach, which will be used to develop an Information System for Monitoring and Evaluating the Plan...a system that will enable the Heads of State and Government to monitor progress toward the Shared Vision for Agriculture and Rural Life in the Americas for 2015.



## **National Commitment**

To support the implementation of the Ministerial Agreement of Guayaquil in 2005, Agriculture and Rural Life in the Americas. (AGRO 2003-2015 Plan)

*Fourth Summit of the Americas, 2005  
Paragraph 35, Plan of Action*

## **International organizations**

To request Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) and ECLAC to continue with their efforts to develop an information system for the follow-up and evaluation of the AGRO 2003-2015 Plan, and the other members of the Joint Summit Working Group to join in those efforts as a contribution to defining goals and indicators for the mandates of the Summit of the Americas.

*Fourth Summit of the Americas, 2005  
Paragraph 43, Plan of Action*

### Contributions – Developing an information system:

#### **Contribution 1**

Indicators identified for following up on the  
AGRO 2003-2015 Plan  
(August 2005)

#### **Contribution 2**

Development of indicators for following up on the  
AGRO 2003-2015 Plan: a first attempt  
(August 2005)

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# **Contribution 1**

## Indicators identified for following up on the AGRO 2003-2015 Plan

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[www.eclac.org](http://www.eclac.org)



[www.fao.org](http://www.fao.org)



[www.paho.org](http://www.paho.org)



[www.unesco.org](http://www.unesco.org)



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## Foreword

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The systemic concept of agriculture and rural life, combined with an approach promoting the sustainable development of both, which guided the Ministers of Agriculture and their Ministerial Delegates in developing the *AGRO 2003-2015 Plan of Action for Agriculture and Rural Life in the Americas*, poses challenges in terms monitoring and evaluating same. Given the scope of the Shared Vision for 2015, which goes beyond agricultural production and trade to include ecological, social and institutional considerations, it is necessary to develop a broad and renewed set of indicators.

In response to this challenge, since mid-1994, IICA and ECLAC have held two joint

workshops aimed at identifying indicators for use in monitoring the Plan. Participants have included ministerial delegates and representatives of 15 countries and officials from international organizations (FAO, PAHO, UNESCO, OAS, IDB) and other regional entities (OECS, CARICOM, CARDI, CRNM, UWI, CARY and CABA).

This first *Contribution* presents the results of the workshops held in Santiago, Chile (November 2004) and Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago (August 2005), in which 204 indicators were identified. After reviewing all the indicators, the international organizations participating in this initiative identified an initial group for which they have information in their data bases.

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Ms. Alicia Bárcena, Deputy Executive Secretary of ECLAC, leads the opening session of the workshop on the Identification of Indicators for Following up on the AGRO 2003-2015 Plan held on 24 November 2004.

## Introduction

Where do we come from?

Where are we going?

## Introduction

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When the Ministers of Agriculture of the Americas decided by consensus to adopt AGRO 2003-2015 Plan, they included provisions on two key aspects: *implementation* and *follow-up* to this hemispheric agreement<sup>1</sup>. They acknowledged the contribution made by international agencies in supporting their Ministerial Delegates and urged them to redouble their efforts in support of implementation and follow-up<sup>2</sup>.

Bearing that in mind, the use of indicators can be a key tool for following up on the mandates of the Summits of the Americas and, in particular, the ministers' decisions on agriculture and rural life. When properly applied, they can be useful in helping countries to define their goals, implement and monitor strategic actions and adopt further decisions to improve agriculture and rural life.

Identifying a basic set of indicators for follow-up is an important step towards the development of an information system for monitoring AGRO 2003-2015 Plan. In that regard, IICA and ECLAC, two institutional partners in the Summits of the Americas process, have decided to work together to make a joint contribution to the follow-up on AGRO 2003-2015 Plan.

Realizing the importance of broadening the inter-institutional effort, at the meeting of the Joint Summit Working Group held in Washington D.C. at OAS Headquarters on 20 October 2004, these organizations presented their plans and explained why it was important that all institutions belonging to the Group should join in that effort. Thus, invitations were extended to the OAS, PAHO, IDB, the World

Bank, ILO, CABI, CAF and CDB to participate in a workshop organized to identify the indicators that would be needed to follow up on AGRO 2003-2015 Plan. A special invitation was extended to UNESCO and FAO, whose work as agencies in the United Nations System is especially important in improving agriculture and rural communities and in maintaining databases on these topics.

The workshop on the Identification of Indicators for Follow-up to AGRO 2003-2015 Plan was held at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago, Chile in November 2004. Among the 40 participants were Ministerial Delegates for Agriculture and Rural Life, as well as officials from ECLAC, FAO, PAHO, UNESCO and IICA.

The methodology for the workshop addressed two aspects of AGRO 2003-2015 Plan. Firstly, the participants began with the conceptual framework for the Plan, which is described in the second paragraph of the Introduction to the Plan. The Ministerial Delegates and Ministers of Agriculture determined that the Plan was based on two key issues: (i) a system-wide concept of agriculture and rural life; and (ii) a sustainable development approach. These two issues are the basis for the AGRO-System Matrix. In Part I of this document, the Matrix is described as the frame of reference for follow-up to AGRO 2003-2015 Plan.

The second aspect has to do with the two components of AGRO 2003-2015 Plan that were discussed during the workshop: (i) the Shared Vision 2015 and (ii) the Hemispheric Agenda 2003-2005.

Using those two aspects as the basis, Indicator Worksheets (IWs) were drawn up. The IWs were designed, on the one hand, to show the relationship between the paragraphs of the Shared Vision for

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1. See Component 4 of AGRO 2003-2015 Plan: Implementation and Follow-up.

2. See paragraph 2 of Component 4 of AGRO 2003-2015 Plan: Implementation and Follow-up.

2015 and the Hemispheric Agenda, and on the other, to arrange in order an initial set of topics and their respective indicators. The second part of this document includes the indicators identified, placed on twelve Indicator Worksheets, which correspond to the sections of the matrix of the AGRO System.

A preliminary progress report on this effort was presented in July 2005 in the context of the Ministerial Delegates' Forum on Agriculture and Rural Life (GRICA 2005).

In August of the same year, a similar workshop was held in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, for the countries of the Caribbean, with 34 participants including Ministerial Delegates and representatives of international organizations working in the region

(ECLAC, IICA, FAO, PAHO, OAS, IDB, OECS, CARICOM, CARDI, CRNM, UWI, CAFY and CABA). The event in the Caribbean used the methodology and results of the workshop in Santiago, conducted a thorough review of the indicators identified in the first workshop, and underscored their relevance from a regional perspective.

Thanks to the inputs generated in the two workshops, there is now a set of indicators for guiding the subsequent work of developing same. As a result, the international organizations identified a subset of indicators for which they have data and pledged to provide such information, for the purpose of building a common base. The third part of this document presents this subset of indicators.

## Part I - Background

- Present the Mandates which gave rise to the AGRO 2003-2015 Plan, from the third Summit of the Americas until the First Ministerial Meeting "Agriculture and Rural Life in the Americas" which led to the Ministerial Declaration of Bavaro.
- Describe the ministerial process and present the 4 components of the AGRO 2003-2015 Plan.
- Sketch the frame of reference for follow-up on the AGRO 2003-2015 Plan: the Matrix of the AGRO System.

## **The Presidential Mandates: From Quebec-2001 to Nuevo León-2004**

The Summits of the Americas process, which began in 1994, has led to progress being made towards building hemispheric consensus on the economic well-being and the security of the peoples of the Americas. The Summits and the preparations for them provide important opportunities for negotiation, consensus and follow-up on the mandates issued.

The fact that the strategic importance of agriculture and rural life as a key to the comprehensive development of countries and as a way of life for millions of rural families was fully recognized at the Third Summit (Quebec, 2001) represents a significant step forward. It paves the way for leaders, organizations and rural communities to present a united front, manage resources, develop a useful institutional framework and carry out joint actions for the improvement of agriculture and rural life.

The improvement of agriculture and rural life is a corollary of most of the mandates set forth in the Plan of Action of the Third Summit. The Presidents, in particular, recognizing the important role of agriculture in the creation of prosperity and as a strategic sector of the socioeconomic system, adopted two strategic mandates. These provide the underpinning for the ministerial process known as "Agriculture and Rural Life in the Americas":

- Promote dialogue involving government ministers, parliamentarians and civil society, in particular organizations linked to rural areas as well as the scientific and academic communities, with the objective of promoting medium and long-term national strategies toward sustainable improvement in agriculture and rural life.
- Instruct the Ministers of Agriculture to promote, in cooperation with the Inter-American Institute

for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), joint action by all the actors of the agricultural sector to work towards the improvement of agriculture and rural life that enables the implementation of the Plans of Action of the Summits of the Americas.

The Heads of States and Government also agreed that the main responsibility for coordinating and implementing the mandates falls to the governments, and they recognized that the ministerial meetings produce significant results in support of the Summit mandates and constitute fundamental pillars for hemispheric cooperation.

These achievements were consolidated at the Special Summit (Monterrey, 2004), when the Presidents undertook to carry out a sustained effort to improve standards of living among rural populations and achieve sustainable improvements in agriculture.

## **The ministerial process relating to Agriculture and Rural Life in the Americas**

In the Quebec City Declaration of 2001, the Heads of State and Government stressed that the Summits of the Americas exist to serve the people. This has been the vision of the Ministerial Meetings on Agriculture and Rural Life in the Americas, held in the Dominican Republic in November 2001 and in Panama in November 2003, within the framework of the inter-American system and the Summits of the Americas process. This is also the goal of the Third Ministerial Meeting to be held in August 2005 in Guayaquil, Ecuador.

At the same time, the decisions adopted by the Presidents have recognized that the ministerial meetings are important for the fulfillment and consolidation of the Summits process and that they

are key steps in the lengthy process of dialogue, adoption of commitments, implementation of those commitments, evaluation of accomplishments and identification of obstacles and new challenges.

Significant progress was made towards this end at the two Ministerial Meetings on Agriculture and Rural Life, as recorded in:

- The Ministerial Declaration of Bávaro for the Improvement of Agriculture and Rural Life in the Americas, and
- The AGRO 2003-2015 Plan of Action for Agriculture and Rural Life in the Americas.

In preparation for the First Ministerial Meeting, which began upon the conclusion of the Third Summit of the Americas in 2001, the Ministers of Agriculture and their Delegates embarked upon a wide-ranging process of national consultations with leaders of the public and private sectors. They also took part in building the hemispheric consensus that culminated with the signing of the Ministerial Declaration of Bávaro for the Improvement of Agriculture and Rural Life in the Americas (MDB).

In that document, the Ministers expressed their intention of continuing with the building of consensus on a shared agenda to be followed in the development of national and regional action plans. The process involved the participation of agribusiness leaders and other leaders of civil society organizations who are involved in the overall community of agriculture and rural life.

In response to the mandates resulting from the Summits process, and inspired by the aforementioned Declaration, the Ministers and their Delegates continued, in 2003, with the dialogue and the building of consensus. Thus, at the Second Ministerial Meeting, they

adopted AGRO 2003-2015 *Plan for Agriculture and Rural Life in the Americas* (AGRO 2003-2015 Plan).

Thanks to those two hemispheric ministerial agreements, government organizations, private enterprise and other civil society organizations that are responsible for the development of agriculture and the improvement of rural life now have a strategic orientation framework that was adopted by consensus by the 34 States of the Americas. This framework can be used in the design and implementation of national and regional strategies.<sup>3</sup>

At the Second Ministerial Meeting, the Ministers agreed to promote the inclusion of agriculture in the Declaration of Nuevo León of the Special Summit of the Americas. This was achieved thanks to the political and diplomatic negotiations carried out by the foreign ministries of the countries.

Indeed, in the Declaration of Nuevo León, the Heads of State and Government undertook to carry out a sustained effort to improve the living conditions of rural populations, promoting investment and creating a favorable environment for the sustainable improvement of agriculture. In that context, the Heads of State and Government decided to support the implementation of AGRO 2003- 2015 Plan.

## **AGRO 2003-2015 Plan: A strategic orientation framework for agriculture and rural life in the Americas.**

The AGRO 2003-2015 Plan for Agriculture and Rural Life in the Americas includes decisions reached by consensus on the following four complementary components:

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3. See paragraph 18 of the Ministerial Declaration of Bávaro.

- The **Shared Vision for Agriculture and Rural Life by 2015** is a description of the desired future in terms of national and international context, rural territories and agricultural production trade chains;
- The **Strategic Objectives** are aimed at targeting the efforts of leaders of the community of agriculture and rural life in the Americas;
- The **Hemispheric Agenda for 2003-2005**, the first of six biennial agendas, includes a set of 40 strategic actions to be promoted by the governments, along with stakeholders in agriculture and others responsible for the development of agriculture and the improvement of rural life; these actions are organized according to the 12 sections of the AGRO-System Matrix;
- **Implementation and Follow-up** encompasses agreements on the drafting of national progress reports, updating of the hemispheric agenda for the following period and identification of measures to demonstrate the progress of the Plan. In addition, the Ministers urge institutional partners of the Summits process to continue their efforts to support the implementation of the agreements and call on the international funding institutions and cooperating governments to coordinate their strategies based on the Hemispheric Agenda.

## The AGRO-System Matrix: A frame of reference for follow-up to AGRO 2003-2015 Plan.

The follow-up to the hemispheric agreements on agriculture and rural life represents a response to the need to know how much progress is being made

The two central aspects underlying the development of AGRO 2003-2015 Plan make up the following matrix

Categories Dimensions	Rural Territories	Agricultural Production and Trade Chains	National and International Environment
Production and Trade			
Ecological and Environmental			
Socio-cultural and Human			
Political and Institutional			

*AGRO System Matrix  
Frame of Reference for  
following up on the  
AGRO 2003-2015 Plan*

and how the situation that led to the mandates has changed, what challenges are faced and what strategic decisions need to be adopted at the next Summit and the next Ministerial Meeting. To that end, it is important to have a conceptual framework or reference point to provide uniform criteria for the task of implementation and follow-up to the Plan.

As noted in the introduction to this document, AGRO 2003-2015 Plan is based on two central aspects: (i) a **system-wide concept of agriculture and rural life** (3 categories) and (ii) a **sustainable development approach** (4 dimensions).

Bearing in mind the relationship between these two central ideas, the 12 sections of the Hemispheric Agenda were developed. These in turn facilitate the design of the 40 strategic actions undertaken by the governments to implement the first segment of AGRO 2003-2015 Plan: the Hemispheric Agenda 2003-2005.

The interaction of those central ideas, defined in the second paragraph of the introduction to AGRO Plan 2015, make up the **"AGRO-System Matrix"** which serves as a frame of reference for follow-up to AGRO Plan.

The conceptual framework of AGRO 2003-2015 Plan also makes it possible to link the content of the Shared Vision 2015 to the Strategic Objectives and thus fulfill the goals pursued by the series of actions to be carried out under each of the 12 sections of the Hemispheric Agenda. The following table shows how the AGRO-System Matrix illustrates the relationship between the goals of each of the 12 sections of the Hemispheric Agenda and the Strategic Objectives of AGRO 2003-2015 Plan.

The information generated from the implementation of and follow-up to the existing Hemispheric Agenda should give rise to a process of learning and consensus

building on strategic actions that can be kept current in the subsequent biennial hemispheric agendas, as we move towards the Shared Vision 2015.

In order to ensure that this need is met, a basic set of indicators is required as a component of the information system that will allow for follow-up to AGRO 2003-2015 Plan. Thus, as will be noted in this document, reference has also been made to the work being done by a number of international organizations (ECLAC, PAHO, FAO, UNESCO, ILO and IICA) in the conceptual framework of AGRO 2003-2015 Plan, expressed in terms of the AGRO-System Matrix.

**PURPOSES FOR THE 12 SECTIONS OF THE HEMISPHERIC AGENDA AND  
THEIR COHERENCE WITH THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF THE AGRO 2003-2015 PLAN**

CATEGORIES →	Rural Territories	Agricultural Production-Trade Chains	National and International Context	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES
DIMENSIONS ↓				
Production - Trade	I. Promoting competitive rural enterprises	II. Integrating chains and strengthening their competitiveness	III. Promoting an environment conducive to competitive agriculture	→ Competitiveness
Ecological - Environmental	IV. Being environmentally responsible in the rural areas	V. From farm to table: promoting integrated environmental management	VI. Participating in building an institutional environmental framework	→ Sustainability
Sociocultural - human	VII. Quality of life in rural communities: creating know-how and opportunity	VIII. Advancing learning and expertise in the chain	IX. Promoting policies to create capabilities and opportunities for the rural communities	→ Equity
Political - institutional	X. Strengthening public and private sector participation and coordinated action between them in the territories	XI. Strengthening dialogue and commitments among actors in the chain	XII. Promoting state policies and regional and hemispheric cooperation for agriculture and rural life	→ Governance
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	↓ Rural Prosperity	↓ Food Security	↓ International Positioning	↓ → SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL MILIEU

## Part II - Indicators identified for following up on the AGRO 2003-2015 Plan



Following are 12 sheets showing 204 indicators that were identified for use in the follow-up to AGRO 2003-2015 Plan. This set of 204 indicators was developed as a result of the work carried out in two workshops (Santiago, Chile 2004 and Port Spain, Trinidad and Tobago 2005).

Each sheet of indicators corresponds to one of the two sections of the AGRO-System Matrix. They have been designed to present an integrated view of the relationship between the paragraphs of the Vision and the Hemispheric Agenda of AGRO 2003-2015 Plan, the essential elements, the strategic issues arising from them and the indicators that define them.

## INDICATOR WORKSHEET NO. 1

Location on the Matrix	Purpose	Promoting competitive rural enterprises
	Dimension	Production Trade
	Category	Rural Territories
Paragraphs	<p><b>Shared Vision 2015</b></p> <p>4. The rural economy comprises agricultural and non-agricultural elements which are based upon concerted action of public and private stakeholders. It consists of organizations, institutions and enterprises with innovation capacity. It relies on efficient support services and better access to technology for production and trade. It generates goods and services with levels of production and productivity commensurate with national and world markets.</p>	<p><b>Hemispheric Agenda 2003-2005</b></p> <p>19. To promote conditions that will stimulate, in the rural milieu, the development of the necessary infrastructure, competitive enterprises and greater investment to improve rural life.</p> <p>20. To promote innovative types of financial and non-financial services and risk management for the rural milieu.</p> <p>21. To promote food security through increased productivity, greater market access through improved distribution and the production of safe, nutritious foods, as well as the production and consumption of products that offer greater competitive advantages, taking into consideration social and economic issues.</p> <p>22. To improve rural connectivity and access to information through the creation of information network systems within communities.</p> <p>23. To promote increased communication among farmers, research centres, and agricultural public and private services to establish priorities and implement actions in the areas of research and technology transfer.</p>
Essential Elements	<p>Innovative rural enterprises. Agricultural and non agricultural dynamics. Production and productivity complementing markets. Infrastructure, competitive enterprises and investments in the rural milieu. Production and trade support services (connectivity, information, credit, risk, research). Quality and social responsibility in the enterprises. Interaction between research centers and enterprises.</p>	

Topics	Indicators	Sources
Agriculture value added	1. Trends in agricultural value-added in Latin America and the Caribbean (Trends in agricultural value-added and in share of total gross domestic product Latin America and the Caribbean (%))	ECLAC
	2. Share of agricultural value-added in total gross domestic product (Share of agriculture value added in total GDP. Latin America and Caribbean countries (%))	ECLAC
	3. Growth Rate of agricultural value-added (Average annual growth rate of agricultural value-added. Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (%))	ECLAC
Agricultural area	4. Trends in agricultural area in Latin America and the Caribbean (Trends in agricultural area in Latin America and the Caribbean - thousands of hectares-)	FAOSTAT
	5. Share of agricultural area in total country area (Share of agricultural area in total country area. Latin America and Caribbean countries (%))	FAO FAOSTAT
	6. Change in agricultural area (Average annual growth rate of agricultural area. Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (%))	FAOSTAT

Topics	Indicators	Sources
Value of agricultural production	7. Trends in agricultural production (Average annual growth rate of agricultural production. Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (%))	FAOSTAT
Importance of the crops in world trade	8. Crop area by category of dynamism in world markets in Latin America and the Caribbean (Percentage of cultivated area by products and category of dynamism in world markets, with respect to total crop area. (%)) 9. Crop area by category of dynamism in world markets in main agricultural producers in Latin America and the Caribbean (Crop area by category of dynamism in world markets in main agricultural producers in Latin America and the Caribbean - %cultivated area -)	FAOSTAT, COMTRADE
Productivity of agricultural labor	10. Growth Rate of agricultural value-added and Economically Active Population in Agriculture (Variation of agriculture value added and agricultural EAP. Latin America and the Caribbean. Average annual growth rate (%)) 11. Productivity of the agricultural labour force (Agricultural value-added by Economically Active Population in Agriculture. Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (US\$ 1995)) 12. Growth rate of the productivity of the agricultural labour force (Annual growth rate of Agricultural value-added by Economically Active Population in Agriculture Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (%))	ECLAC, FAOSTAT
Yields of main agricultural products	13. Growth Rate of crop production, yields and area (Average annual growth rate of cultivated area, yield and production. 12 main agricultural products Latin America and the Caribbean (%)) 14. Yield by product (Latin America and Caribbean countries. (hectograms-hectares))	FAO, FAOSTAT
Irrigation for agricultural production	15. Agricultural land under irrigation (Agricultural area under irrigation as a share of total agricultural area. Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (%)) 16. Agricultural land under irrigation and average annual precipitation (Graphs of agricultural area under irrigation as a share of total agricultural area, on map of average annual precipitation Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (%)) 17. Trends in agricultural land under irrigation (Average annual growth rate of agricultural area under irrigation. Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (%)) 18. Number of available sources of water for production	FAO, FAOSTAT FAO, FAOSTAT FAO, FAOSTAT MinAgri, FAO, World Resource Institute
Innovative capacity of agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises	19. Number of research projects undertaken and funded by national governments, regional and international organization	Official sources, MinAgri
Connectivity and information	20. Number of initiatives at connectivity in rural districts (Calling Centres, Rural Information Centres, cell phones)	MinAgri
Organizations and support services	21. Existence of support service programmes in rural areas 22. Public revenue and expenditure in support services in rural areas	MinAgri, local governments MinAgri, FAO countries and local governments
Improved financial services and measures for risk management	23. Amount of credit for productive agricultural activity by type of financing (loan, grant, joint venture, other innovative mechanisms, etc.) 24. Existence of agricultural risk management and insurance services and facilities	ECLAC based on A.g. census, ALI DE, info countries (Superintendent of Financial entities, Central Banks) Ministries of Finance and Economy MinAgri

## INDICATOR WORKSHEET NO. 2

<b>Location on the Matrix</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Integrating chains and strengthening their competitiveness</b>
	<b>Dimension</b>	<b>Production-Trade</b>
	<b>Category</b>	<b>Agricultural Production-Trade Chains</b>
<b>Paragraphs</b>	<p><b>Shared Vision 2015</b></p> <p><b>8(a).</b>Agriculture is conformed by commercial agro-productive chains whose links are strengthened.</p> <p><b>9.</b> Agricultural products are harmless, healthy and of high quality and relies on efficient and competitive support services</p>	<p><b>Hemispheric Agenda 2003-2005</b></p> <p><b>36.</b> Promote the strengthening of linkages in agricultural production-trade chains, and the expansion of infrastructure for development.</p> <p><b>37.</b> Promote research, development and marketing programmes that recognize added value use of national raw materials.</p>
<b>Essential Elements</b>	Consolidated Agro-chains: Links increase in value and generate quality products, and support services are available. Infrastructure for the development. Research and development of products made from local raw materials.	

## IDENTIFICATION OF INDICATORS

Topics	Indicators	Sources
Processing of agrifood exports	<b>25.</b> Degree of processing of agrifood exports (Share of the value of agrifood exports, by degree of processing(%))	WTO, ECLAC, COM Trade, ALADI
	<b>26.</b> Trends in agrifood exports according to degree of processing (Average annual growth rate of agrifood exports, by degree of processing. Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (%))	COMTRADE
Employment in agroindustry	<b>27.</b> Trends in agroindustrial employment (Trends in agroindustrial employment. Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Uruguay (nº of employed))	ECLAC- PADI
	<b>28.</b> Agroindustrial employment by sector (Share of agroindustrial employment in the Food, Beverages and Tobacco sub-sectors, with respect to total agroindustrial employment. 2003 (%))	ECLAC- PADI
Potential of agricultural producers to compete	<b>29.</b> Classification of agricultural producers according to their potential to compete (Percentage of producers with high, intermediate and low potential to compete, by product (%))	Countries
	<b>30.</b> Comparative local advantage seen because of type of producers (in four countries)	RICYT/ASTI
Value added chains	<b>31.</b> Number of value-added/and agro-food industries by product and type of enterprise	Manufacturing surveys
Quality and food safety	<b>32.</b> Number of food quality and food safety certified agro-industries (eg. HACCP, BPA, BPM, ISO, others)	ISO, Codex Alimentarius, FDA, EUREPGAP, countries
Trade of Products	<b>33.</b> Number of mechanisms to facilitate domestic / internal trade of products	Countries
Agricultural Production-trade complex	<b>34.</b> Number and type of agro-foods enterprises	Chambers, agricultural census, MinAgri, ECLAC: manufacture/industrial surveys, tax services
	<b>35.</b> Value of production of agro-foods enterprises classified by size and number of employees	Chambers, agricultural, MinAgri, ECLAC: manufacture/industrial surveys, tax services
	<b>36.</b> Volume and apparent consumption of agricultural inputs	FOA, countries
	<b>37.</b> Foreign Direct investment for agro-food complex	World Economic Forum
Investment for agro-industrial development	<b>38.</b> Investment in physical infrastructure (e.g. packaging, transport, cold storage) for agro-industrial enterprise development	ECLAC, manufacture surveys, national accounts
	<b>39.</b> Expenditure on R&D and marketing in leading products	ECLAC, manufacture surveys
Organization of chains	<b>40.</b> Number of integrated production systems / chains	ECLAC: manufacture surveys
Use of primary material for product manufacturing	<b>41.</b> Volume and value of imports of raw material for agro-industrial transformation and import of finished agro-industrial products	Countries, COMTRADE, ALADI

### INDICATOR WORKSHEET NO. 3

Location on the Matrix	Purpose Dimension Category	Promoting an environmental conducive to competitive agriculture Production-Trade National and International Context
Paragraphs	<b>Shared Vision 2015</b> <p>2. Agricultural trade is being undertaken in a significantly less distorted international framework because of subsidies and market barriers</p>	<b>Hemispheric Agenda 2003-2005</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support a real and meaningful agricultural reform by strengthening multilateral rules governing agricultural trade, as agreed in DOHA, including substantial improvement in market access; reductions of, with a view to eliminating of, all forms of export subsidies, and substantial reductions of trade-distorting domestic support. Support the establishment of free trade areas in the hemisphere and in other regional and sub-regional forums. Support and participate in capacity building and technical assistance which contributes to these objectives.</li> <li>2. Assign high priority to regional policies on animal and plant health, and on food safety, strengthening national and regional systems and reaffirming their commitment to the competent organizations recognized by the WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures and the relevant international organizations (Codex Alimentarius, the World Animal Health Organization (OIE), The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and regional organizations.</li> <li>3. Foster economic and social conditions conducive to the development of agribusinesses, the generation of employment, the integration of production-trade chains and their participation in the international context.</li> <li>4. Promote micro, small and medium rural enterprises, cooperatives and community groups engaged in agricultural production, agro-industry and rural services.</li> <li>5. Promote cooperatives as a means of improving production and marketing organization, trade and for improving rural income.</li> <li>6. Support programmes that encourage internal and external private investment in the rural milieu, promoting the adoption of legal measures that provide investors with security.</li> <li>7. Foster the establishment of priorities and the revitalizing of research capabilities by coordinating among farmers, research centres and agricultural services, and facilitate access to innovative technologies that are adaptive and practical with direct links to production, processing and marketing systems.</li> <li>8. Facilitate access to new technologies to improve productivity; and establish a hemispheric mechanism to advance better understanding of the science and safety of biotechnology products, including the development of a data base. Consider the development of biotechnology and its use in agriculture with a sustainable, strategic vision.</li> <li>9. Support actions that comply with international agricultural health standards.</li> </ul>
<b>Essential Points</b>	Policies for a beneficial context. Multilateral framework for a more balanced agricultural trade. Regional integration and increase in national capability. MIPYMES and cooperative support systems. Policies that foster investment in the rural milieu. Foster research opportunity and access to new technologies. Regional policies on animal, plant health and food safety. Favourable social and economic context for agribusinesses and the generating of employment.	

## IDENTIFICATION OF INDICATORS

Topics	Indicators	Sources
Producer support estimate in developed countries	<b>42.</b> Producer support estimate (PSE). United States, Japan, European Union and OECD (Producer Support Estimate (millions of US\$) and percentage with respect to total production value (%))	OECD
Agricultural trade	<b>43.</b> Share in regional agricultural trade (Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean: share of regional agricultural exports and imports(%))	FAO, FAOSTAT, ECLAC
	<b>44.</b> Trade balance of agricultural products (Agricultural trade balance of Latin American and Caribbean countries. Value of agricultural exports and imports (millions of dollars, average 1989-91 prices))	FAO, FAOSTAT, ECLAC
	<b>45.</b> Participation of agricultural exports in total exports (Agricultural exports as a percentage of total exports of goods. Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (%))	FAO, FAOSTAT, ECLAC
Public expenditures on the agricultural sector and rural areas	<b>46.</b> Public expenditures on the agricultural sector and rural areas as a share of Agricultural value-added (Expenditures in the agricultural sector and rural areas as a percentage of agricultural value-added (%))	FAO, ECLAC
	<b>47.</b> Public expenditures on the agricultural sector and rural areas per rural resident (Public expenditures for agriculture and rural areas, per rural inhabitant (millions of US\$ 1995))	FAO, ECLAC
	<b>48.</b> Public expenditures on the agricultural sector and rural areas per economically active person in agriculture (Public expenditures for agriculture, by economically active population in agriculture (millions of US\$ 1995))	FAO, ECLAC
Favourable agriculture trade agreements based on the WTO agreement on agriculture	<b>49.</b> Number of preferential trade agreements and equivalent sanitary and phytosanitary agreements	WTO, ALADI, sub-regional mechanisms, MinAgri.
Market Access Barriers: • Tariff • Non-tariff	<b>50.</b> Frequency index of non-tariff barriers	UNCTAD (Trains)
	<b>51.</b> Average and maximum tariff barriers	WTO
International trade distortion	<b>52.</b> Index of spread non-tariff barriers	UNCTAD (Trains)
	<b>53.</b> Relative intensity of trade flows	ECLAC
	<b>54.</b> Balance of trade indicator	ECLAC (COMERPLAN)
	<b>55.</b> Average ad valorem rate	UNCTAD (Trains), ALADI, ECLAC, WTO
	<b>56.</b> Agricultural exports subsidies as a percentage of total agricultural exports	OCDE, WTO
	<b>57.</b> Total domestic agricultural assistance from developed countries (producer support, general services and fiscal transfers to consumers)	OCDE (Agricultural Policies in OECD countries, 2003)
Investment in infrastructure development in the rural areas	<b>58.</b> Investment in rural development infrastructure (roads, electricity, telecommunications, water systems)	Countries conforming with FAO methodologies, municipalities
	<b>59.</b> Amounts allocated to Social Investment Fund (schools, sports & health facilities, community centres etc)	Finance and Economy Ministries, municipalities
	<b>60.</b> Percentage of international agencies' investment portfolio for agriculture and rural development by type of programme	ECLAC

## IDENTIFICATION OF INDICATORS

Topics	Indicators	Sources
Investment in development infrastructure	<b>61.</b> Amounts of investment in port infrastructure (sea and air)	Public Work Ministries
	<b>62.</b> Investment for rural roads	
	<b>63.</b> Amount of investment in national infrastructural development (energy, telecommunications, water management, etc)	
Investment in research and technology transfer	<b>64.</b> Amount of public sector resources and expenditure geared towards agricultural research and product development	MinAgri, FAO, ASTI, RI CYT
Micro and Small - Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)	<b>65.</b> Existence of legislation and application of incentives for the development of MSMEs	Ministries of Economy and Trade, associates
	<b>66.</b> Number of MSMEs in the rural areas	
Incentives and promotion policies for investment in the rural areas	<b>67.</b> Amount of investment and number of investment projects in rural areas	Ministries of Economy and Trade

## INDICATOR WORKSHEET NO. 4

Location on the Matrix	Purpose Dimension Categories	Being environmentally responsible in the rural areas
		Ecological-Environmental
		Rural Territories
Paragraphs	<b>Shared Vision 2015</b> <p>5. In agriculture, one uses environment friendly technologies and practices which contribute to the management of natural resources</p>	<b>Hemispheric Agenda 2003-2005</b> <p>24. Increase understanding of the environmental impact of conventional agricultural systems, and of production of systems suited to agro ecological systems.</p> <p>25. Promote access to, and adoption of, agricultural, forestry and fisheries practices that are environmentally sound, including agro-ecological and organic alternatives.</p> <p>26. Foster better understanding, facilitate dialogue and work towards hemispheric consensus regarding links between agriculture and biodiversity within the framework of national and international agreements.</p> <p>27. Strengthen national and local capabilities to mitigate natural disasters.</p> <p>28. Foster sustainable agriculture with an expanded agro-ecological and innovative vision based on land use planning, diversification, and the non-food use of agricultural products in regional territories.</p> <p>29. Foster dialogue and collaborate with sectors related to rural life for the development of activities linking agriculture with non-agricultural activities; such as agro-tourism, eco-tourism and environmental services.</p>
Essential Elements	Environmental impact of the agriculture. Environmental management of enterprises. Social management of environmental resources. Sustainable agriculture. Access and use of sustainable environmental technology. Economic activities based on the sustainable use of natural resources (bio-diversity, esthetic beauty, environmental services). Reduction of natural disasters.	

## IDENTIFICATION OF INDICATORS

Topics	Indicators	Sources
Use of fertilizers	<b>68.</b> Trends in the use of fertilizers (Total fertilizer consumption. Latin America and the Caribbean. (metric tones))	FAOSTAT
	<b>69.</b> Intensity in the use of fertilizers (Fertilizer consumption with respect to agricultural land. Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (Kilos/ hectares of agricultural land))	FAOSTAT
Use of pesticides	<b>70.</b> Intensity of insecticide use (Pesticide consumption with respect to agricultural land. Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (kilos/ hectares of agricultural land))	FAOSTAT
	<b>71.</b> Intensity in the use of herbicides (Herbicide consumption with respect to agricultural land. Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. (kilos/ hectares of agricultural land))	FAOSTAT
Forest cover	<b>72.</b> Forest cover change in Latin America and the Caribbean (Trends in forest cover area. Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (thousands of hectares))	FAO
	<b>73.</b> Forest cover as percentage of total area (Percentage of forest cover area with respect to total country area. Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. (%))	FAO
	<b>74.</b> Growth Rate of forest cover (Average annual growth rate of forest cover area. Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. (%))	FAO
	<b>75.</b> Area covered with forest plantations (Percentage of forest plantations with respect to total forest cover area. Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. (%))	FAO
Desertification and degradation	<b>76.</b> Land under desertification (Percentage of land under desertification and degradation. Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (%))	ECLAC
Estimates of damage to agriculture caused by natural disasters	<b>77.</b> Damage to agriculture as a result of the El Niño phenomenon (Estimates of damages caused by the El Niño phenomenon in 1997-1998: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru)	CAF-ECLAC
	<b>78.</b> Damage to agriculture as a result of Hurricane Mitch (Estimated damage caused by Hurricane Mitch 1998. El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua)	CAF-ECLAC
Economic activities based on the sustainable improvement of natural resources	<b>79.</b> Number of rural tourism enterprises (agro and eco-tourism)	Ministries of the Environment and/tourism
Sustainable agriculture	<b>80.</b> Percentage of agricultural activity with at least one organic product (crop and/or livestock)	ECLAC agricultural census
	<b>81.</b> Number of certified organic farms	IFOAM
	<b>82.</b> Area under organic crop production compared to total area under agricultural production	ECLAC agricultural census, IFOAM
Capacity for the mitigation of natural disasters	<b>83.</b> Budgetary allocation for mitigation programmes, early warning, emergency response agencies and the reduction of the impact of natural disasters	CEPREDENAC, ECLAC
	<b>84.</b> Amount of financial resources to mitigate agricultural losses resulting from natural disasters	
Communal environment management	<b>85.</b> Percentage of agricultural land area using environmentally-friendly agricultural practices	MinAgri, Ministries of Natural Resources

Topics	Indicators	Sources
Status and trends of natural resources use for agriculture	<b>86.</b> Existence of natural disaster damage assessment mechanisms	ECLAC
	<b>87.</b> Economic loss in the agricultural sector as a result of natural disasters (hurricane, flood, drought, etc)	GEO
	<b>88.</b> Evolution of Vulnerability index of the agricultural sector to natural disasters	ECLAC
	<b>89.</b> Existence of land zoning programmes	ECLAC
	<b>90.</b> Number of productive units (enterprises/farms) certified with international standars (EG ISO 14000, EurepGap, etc)	ISO, MinAgri, Ministries of Natural Resources
	<b>91.</b> Percentage of certified hectares with organic agriculture	IFOAM, MinAgri, Ministries of Natural Resources
Environmental management of farms	<b>92.</b> Number of integrated pest management programmes	MinAgri, Ministries of Natural Resources
	<b>93.</b> Number of rural businesses with environmental management plans	MinAgri

#### INDICATOR WORKSHEET NO.5

Location on the Matrix	Purpose	From farm to table: promoting integrated environmental management
	Dimension	Ecological-Environmental
	Categories	Agricultural Production-Trade Chains
Paragraphs	<b>Shared Vision 2015</b> <b>10.</b> The commercial agro-productive chains use systems and technologies which reduce the effects of natural disasters, sanitary and phytosanitary disasters	<b>Hemispheric Agenda 2003-2005</b> <b>38.</b> Promote environmental management in the links of production-trade chains
Essential Elements	Environmental management in the chain	

#### IDENTIFICATION OF INDICATORS

Topics	Indicators	Sources
Sanitary, phytosanitary and zoo sanitary emergencies	<b>94.</b> Budget dedicated to prevention, early warning programmes and response agencies for the preparation and control of SPS and zoo sanitary emergencies	MinAgri, OIRSA
	<b>95.</b> Evolution of indicators for assessing the sanitary status	OIRSA, OIE, NAPPA, COSAVE, CIPF, MinAgri
	<b>96.</b> Existence of systems for regionalization (pest/disease free zones) in countries	OIE, MinAgri, OIRSA
Environmental management	<b>97.</b> Number of agro-industries meeting international certification / standars (eg. ISO 14 000)	ISO
	<b>98.</b> Number of green-stamped agro-industrial enterprise	Certifying enterprises, Ministries of Environment and Agro-industrial councils
Resources for environmental management	<b>99.</b> Access to credit for clean and organic production according to size, gender and multicultural status	ECLAC
	<b>100.</b> Number of personas trained and number of courses in production relating to environmental standards	

## INDICATOR WORKSHEET NO.6

Location on the Matrix	Purpose	Participating in building an institutional environmental framework
	Dimension Categories	Ecological-Environmental
		National and International Context
Paragraphs	Shared Vision 2015	<p><b>Hemispheric Agenda 2003-2005</b></p> <p><b>10.</b> Promote organic agriculture; as well as regulations for the production, monitoring, control and quality certification and trade of organic products</p> <p><b>11.</b> Collaborate with the appropriate domestic authorities on the updating of environmental regulations for agriculture; and on the strengthening of public/private coordination for environmental management.</p> <p><b>12.</b> Encourage active participation of agricultural and rural community leaders in national discussions concerning international negotiations on the environment and sustainable development</p> <p><b>13.</b> Encourage the establishment of a hemispheric network specialized in early warning and agro-meteorological monitoring for the reduction of natural disasters through the joint efforts of public and private institutions in the Hemisphere.</p>
Essential Elements	Participation of leaders of agriculture in the updating of environmental agricultural regulations. Promoting organic agriculture. Private/public collaboration for environmental management. Hemispheric early warning system and agro-meteorological monitoring.	

## IDENTIFICATION OF INDICATORS

Topics	Indicators	Sources
Harmonizing national legislation with international standards	<b>101.</b> Number of applications of international agreements for the environment in national legislation	PNUMA/ILAC
Environmental management	<b>102.</b> Number of national agreements for environmental management	
Environmental codes and standars	<b>103.</b> Existence of coordinating mechanisms on environmental codes and standards with the participation of MoAs	MinAgri, PNUMA
	<b>104.</b> Number of approved environmental legislation and instrumentation of instruments for agriculture	Congresses, Ministries of Agriculture, PNUMA
	<b>105.</b> Number of agro-environmental policies	MinAgri
	<b>106.</b> Participation of agriculture leaders in national mechanisms for the development of codes and standars	MinAgri, PNUMA
Early warning system	<b>107.</b> Existence of early warning systems in accordance with hemispheric standards	
	<b>108.</b> Level of coordination between national and regional early warning systems	

## INDICATOR WORKSHEET NO.7

Location on the Matrix	Purpose	Quality of life in rural communities: creating know-how and opportunity
	Dimension	Socio-cultural and human
	Categories	Rural Territories
Paragraphs	<p><b>Shared Vision 2015</b></p> <p>6. According to the outline of Objectives for Development in the Millennium, poverty has been significantly reduced. The quality of life of rural inhabitants have been improved, as well as the level of opportunity for employment</p>	<p><b>Hemispheric Agenda 2003-2005</b></p> <p>30. Support public/private interaction and coordination in order to improve national capabilities for strategic action, dialogue and negotiation.</p> <p>31. Improve the agricultural education system and promote the improvement of education of the rural population.</p> <p>32. Promote appropriate social protection measures for economically vulnerable rural families.</p> <p>33. Promote the participation of the rural population and consider its cultural diversity in the design and application of rural development strategies.</p> <p>34. Promote policies which support access to resources such as land, credit, market information and other services.</p>
Essential Elements	<p>Reduction of poverty, improvement of the quality of life and the creation of employment in rural communities. Opportunities for dialogue, negotiation and strategic action. Rural agricultural education system for stakeholders in agriculture. Social protection. Cultural diversity in development strategies. Access to resources and services (land, credit, market information and other services).</p>	

## IDENTIFICATION OF INDICATORS

Topics	Indicators	Sources
Rural Population	109. Trends in rural population (Trends in rural population and share of rural population with respect to total population. Latin America (thousands of persons and %))	CELADE-ECLAC
	110. Share of rural population in total population (Percentage of rural population with respect to total population (%))	CELADE-ECLAC
	111. Growth Rate of rural population and total population (Average annual growth rate, rural and total population (%))	CELADE-ECLAC
Access to water supply	112. Rural population with acces to improved water supply (Percentage of the population with access to improved water water supply and household connection (%))	WHO-UNICEF
Access to sanitation	113. Rural population with acces to improved sanitation (Percentage of the rural population with access to improved sanitation. Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (%))	WHO-UNICEF
Main employment of rural inhabitants	114. Agricultural and non-agricultural employment in rural areas (Employment of rural inhabitants in agricultural and non-agricultural activities. Countries of Latin America (%))	ECLAC

## IDENTIFICATION OF INDICATORS

Topics	Indicators	Sources
	<b>115.</b> Types of non-agricultural employment (Non agricultural jobs in rural areas by sector. Latin American countries (%))	ECLAC
Age of rural inhabitants	<b>116.</b> Employed rural inhabitants, by age group and sector of employment (Percentage of rural workers by age group and sector. Latin American Countries as a whole (%))	
Participation of rural women in non-agricultural jobs	<b>117.</b> Participation of rural women in non-agricultural employment (Participation of rural women (average and in different countries) by sector of non-agricultural activity. Latin American Countries (%))	ECLAC
Education and employment of rural inhabitants	<b>118.</b> Formal education of rural inhabitants by employment sector (Years of formal schooling completed by rural inhabitants, by occupational sector. Latin American Countries as a whole)	ECLAC
Income distribution and poverty	<b>119.</b> Poverty and indigency (Changes over time in the total poor and indigent population. Urban and rural)	CEPAL
	<b>120.</b> Income distribution (Urban and rural areas. Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean)	CEPAL
	<b>121.</b> Population without own income (Population with no income by sex and age bracket. Latin America and the Caribbean)	CEPAL
Food security	<b>122.</b> Energy supply and undernourished population (Levels of dietary energy supply (DES) and undernourished population. Latin American and Caribbean Countries (kilocalories per person per day, and percentage))	FAO
Rural strengthening	<b>123.</b> Rate of rural-urban migration	CELADE, National Statistics Institutes
Credit Access	<b>124.</b> Total credit support for productive development based on size of the enterprise, type of conditions and multicultural considerations	Countries
	<b>125.</b> Percentage of producers who get credit	Countries
Information Access	<b>126.</b> Percentage of rural enterprises, by size, with access to new technologies and information networks.	ECLAC Agricultural censuses
	<b>127.</b> Percentage of Internet access of rural enterprises based on size, type of conditions and multicultural considerations	ECLAC/OSILAC, PNUD report on digital and other breaches
Quality of Life	<b>128.</b> Proportion of under-nourished persons as in the total population of the country and the region	ECLAC
	<b>129.</b> Supply of non-lactose food in the total SFE	FAO
	<b>130.</b> Number of underweight children less than five years of age	
Education	<b>131.</b> Spatial distribution of secondary education institutions	UNESCO
	<b>132.</b> Urban and rural educational achievement 2006-2007 in countries compared to 1997	Latin American laboratory for evaluation of the quality of education
	<b>133.</b> Percentage (level) of adult literacy	UNESCO
Health	<b>134.</b> Percentage of rural population with easy access to water	PAHO
	<b>135.</b> Number of occupied housing units in rural and urban areas according to type of tenancy	GEO
	<b>136.</b> Occupied housing units according to the availability of services in rural and urban areas (electricity access)	

## IDENTIFICATION OF INDICATORS

Topics	Indicators	Sources
Agricultural and rural training	<b>137.</b> Percentage of rural population benefiting from agricultural and rural training programmes	
Rural Education	<b>138.</b> Equity between urban and rural services	UNESCO
	<b>139.</b> Average years of schooling of the population between the ages of 15 to 24, according to gender, in urban and rural areas	ECLAC
	<b>140.</b> Level of education of the rural population between 15 to 24 years, and 25 to 59 years of age	
	<b>141.</b> Education profile of population between the ages of 15 to 24 years in rural areas	UNESCO
	<b>142.</b> Public investment in education as a percentage of the GDP	ECLAC
Employment	<b>143.</b> Distribution of rural homes according to the principal activity of dwellers	ECLAC, National Statistical Institutes
	<b>144.</b> Economically active population according to age, gender, area (urban / rural) and occupation (agricultural and non agricultural)	ECLAC (Or Woman), National Statistical Institutes
	<b>145.</b> Monthly earnings of employed persons working twenty or more hours per week, according to age, gender and area	ECLAC
	<b>146.</b> Average earning of the economically active rural population, by occupational categories	ECLAC
	<b>147.</b> Rural unemployment rate	ILO
Equity based on gender, ethnicity and age considerations	<b>148.</b> Access to credit disaggregated by gender, ethnicity and age	MinAgri, Ministries of Social Development
	<b>149.</b> Number of land titles based on gender, ethnicity and age	
Fostering agricultural education	<b>150.</b> Amount invested in agricultural education centres in the countries	MinAgri, Educational agri-centres, Ministries of Education
	<b>151.</b> Number of professionals graduating in agriculture educational centers	MinAgri, Educational agri-centres, Ministry of Education
	<b>152.</b> Existences of review and update process of agricultural curricula in educational institutions	MinAgri, Educational agri-centres, Ministry of Education
Land access and security	<b>153.</b> Concentration of ownership of property (GINI Co-efficient)	Agricultural Census
	<b>154.</b> Number of producers classified by the type of land tenure (ownership, leasing, occupancy)	Agricultural census
Basic Services in Rural Communities	<b>155.</b> Number of rural persons with national insurance / medical insurance	
	<b>156.</b> Number of rural persons benefiting from social security schemes / services	
	<b>157.</b> Number of rural persons benefiting from subsidies / support for basic services (transportation, water, etc)	
	<b>158.</b> Number of rural households / persons receiving electricity services	
	<b>159.</b> Percentage of agricultural workers covered by social security	ECLAC

## INDICATOR WORKSHEET NO. 8

Location on the Matrix	Purpose	Advancing learning and expertise in the chain
	Dimension	Socio-cultural and human
	Categories	Agricultural production-trade chains
Paragraphs	<p><b>Shared Vision 2015</b></p> <p>6. The agro-productive commercial chains rely on information systems which increase knowledge and learning processes. This facilitates control of agricultural risks and contributes to the operation of efficient systems of food safety.</p>	<p><b>Hemispheric Agenda 2003-2005</b></p> <p><b>30.</b> Promote the development of entrepreneurial capabilities among different social and cultural groups in the rural community</p>
Essential Elements	<p>Stakeholders in the chain benefit from information systems on agriculture, agro-industry and its context.</p> <p>Development of capacity for business.</p>	

## IDENTIFICATION OF INDICATORS

Topics	Indicators	Sources
Information systems on agriculture, agro-industry and related activities	<b>160.</b> Existence and access to information systems	MinAgri, countries with INFOAGRO, SICTA of FAO, CAC, CORECA, countries
	<b>161.</b> Expenditure on information systems	
	<b>162.</b> Existence and access to ICTs at the rural level	
	<b>163.</b> Infrastructure and range of communication technologies	
	<b>164.</b> Number of agro-business centres	INFOAGRICULTURE for various countries
	<b>165.</b> Number of extension agents / officers to farmers	
Utilization of technology used	<b>166.</b> Percentage of agri-enterprises, by size, with access to improved technologies and information networks	ECLAC, Census on Agriculture, possibly manufacturing surveys, SICTA of FAO
	<b>167.</b> Percentage of Internet access according to the size of the enterprise, area (rural or urban) gender and multicultural considerations	ECLAC, OSILAC, PNUD report on digital and other breaches. World Bank, Institute for Connectedness of the Americas, SICTA of FAO.
Capacity for business management	<b>168.</b> Number and coverage of rural business management training programmes based on size of business units, gender and multicultural considerations	Agricultural census, ECLAC, Ministries related to employment, Home investment and earning surveys.
	<b>169.</b> Percentage of rural business units, by size, with access to improved technologies and information networks	Agricultural census, ECLAC, Ministries related to employment. Home investment and earning surveys.

Topics	Indicators	Sources
Organization of rural cooperatives	<b>170</b> Number and type of existing rural cooperatives	International Cooperate Alliance, CCAD, Ministries of Economy and External Business
	<b>171.</b> Number of cooperative members in the rural district	International Cooperate Alliance, Ministries of Economy and External Business
	<b>172.</b> Number of export cooperatives	International Cooperate Alliance, Ministries of Economy and External Business

#### INDICATOR WORKSHEET NO.9

Location on the Matrix	Purpose	Promoting policies to create capabilities and opportunities for the rural communities
	Dimension	Socio-cultural and human
	Categories	National and international context
Paragraphs	<b>Shared Vision 2015</b> <p>3. Agriculture is recognized as a key component to health systems, food safety and the strategic importance of development</p>	<b>Hemispheric Agenda 2003-2005</b> <p>14. Promote rural development programmes that include gender equity, including multicultural considerations, when applicable, and special attention to different age groups to improve living conditions in rural populations.</p> <p>15. Promote agricultural and rural training and recommend to the competent authorities the evaluation and accreditation of agricultural education.</p>
Essential Elements	Favourable policies for food security (availability, access and use). Strategic programmes. Gender equity, multicultural and age group considerations. Agricultural and rural training. Evaluation and accreditation of agricultural education.	

#### IDENTIFICATION OF INDICATORS

Topics	Indicators	Sources
Promoting the production of basic foods	<b>173.</b> Total public sector financial allocations for the production of basic foods	Official sources, CAC, CORECA
Repositioning of agriculture	<b>174.</b> Total public investment for rural and agricultural development	FAO
Accreditation for agricultural education	<b>175.</b> Existence of evaluation and accreditation systems	Ministry of Education; Advisory on National and International Education
	<b>176.</b> Existence of regional mechanism for accreditation	Superior Advisory for Central American and Universities of other regions

## INDICATOR WORKSHEET NO. 10

Location on the Matrix	Purpose	Strengthening public and private sector participation and coordinated action between them in the territories
	Dimension	Political Institutional
	Categories	Rural territories
Paragraphs	<b>Shared Vision 2015</b>  <b>7.</b> Different social and producing groups of the rural sector profit from democratic spaces for reflection and dialogue, and benefit from mechanisms for their full participation in the defining and executing of actions geared to improving rural life.	<b>Hemispheric Agenda 2003-2005</b>  <b>35.</b> Support the participation of rural communities in decisions that affect their Lives, and the environment in which they Life, specifically to develop their capabilities, leadership skills and their ability to participate in government programmes.
Essential Elements	Favourable policies for food security (availability, access and use). Strategic programmes. Gender equity, multicultural and age group considerations. Agricultural and rural training. Evaluation and accreditation of agricultural education.	

## IDENTIFICATION OF INDICATORS

Topics	Indicators	Sources
Process for dialogue in rural areas	<b>177.</b> Existence of mechanisms for public/private dialogue and participation at the community level	Official sources, Central American Conference for Decentralization of State and Local Development
	<b>178.</b> Number of stakeholders participating in consultations	
	<b>179.</b> Number of private sector organizations participating in consultations	
Public / private sector partnerships	<b>180.</b> Existence of public-private sector collaboration in agriculture development programmes (poverty reduction strategies, rural development organizations, sectoral and agricultural consultations, community development, etc)	MinAgri, Official sources and regional mechanisms
Decentralization	<b>181.</b> Budget allocations for strengthening local governments (decentralization and local development programmes, district/county projects and good governance)	
	<b>182.</b> Existence of policies that encourage participation at the community level	
	<b>183.</b> Existence of programmes aimed at strengthening civil society organizations (NGOs, CBOs etc)	
Organization of rural communities (gender, age, ethnicity)	<b>184.</b> Number of producer, cultural and social organizations	Official sources
	<b>185.</b> Existence of organization support programmes (capacity for leadership and negotiation) based on a productive, civil or other type of organization	
	<b>186.</b> Incentives for the establishment of rural associations	
	<b>187.</b> Budgetary allocations for community initiatives	

## INDICATOR WORKSHEET NO. 11

Location on the Matrix	Purpose	Strengthening dialogue and commitments among actors in the chain
	Dimension	Political Institutional
	Categories	Agricultural Production-trade chains
Paragraphs	<b>Shared Vision 2015</b>  <b>8(b).</b> Mechanisms for dialogue about various aspects of distribution of global benefits among the different stakeholders is of importance.	<b>Hemispheric Agenda 2003-2005</b>  <b>40.</b> Promote institutional framework to facilitate dialogue and negotiation among stakeholders in the agricultural production-trade chains.
Essential Elements	Distribution of global benefits. Institutional framework for dialogue and negotiation.	

## IDENTIFICATION OF INDICATORS

Topics	Indicators	Sources
Mechanisms for dialogue	<b>188.</b> Existence of production and trade agreements, eg: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National partnerships and advisory services in the chain,</li> <li>• Producer, processor and trade technical commissions/committees,</li> <li>• City/county alliances; round table negotiations; advocacy service for technical assistance, training, finance, business management, Mutual funds and savings,</li> <li>• Agricultural Development advisory services</li> </ul>	Boards, Bodies, government, MinAgri, Export Federations
Mechanisms for negotiation	<b>189.</b> Number of negotiation committees, commissions or chain by type	Associations, MinAgri, Agricultural boards
	<b>190.</b> Existence of processes that encourage stakeholder participation in dialogue and negotiation	
	<b>191.</b> Availability of information to facilitate negotiation	

## INDICATOR WORKSHEET NO. 12

Location on the Matrix	Purpose Dimension Categories	Promoting national policies and regional and hemispheric cooperation for agriculture and rural life
		Political Institutional
		National and International Framework
Paragraphs	<b>Shared Vision 2015</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Macro-economic policies facilitate the effective management of the development of agriculture which leads to the improvement of rural life and allows for greater access to efficient services, new and appropriate technologies, improved infrastructure, user-friendly information systems and transparent markets.</li> </ul>	<b>Hemispheric Agenda 2003-2005</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16. Strengthening cooperative mechanisms among countries in the domains of technical assistance, knowledge, information and experience which contribute to the modernization of agriculture and rural life.</li> <li>17. Develop additional opportunities for cooperation and collaboration with agricultural and non-agricultural stakeholders, and with civil society and to ensure that agricultural institutions have sufficient capacity for reaching these objectives.</li> <li>18. Strengthen regional and hemispheric interaction between agricultural ministries and international organizations.</li> </ul>
Essential Elements	Recognition of the strategic importance of agriculture. Presence of agricultural matters in the agendas. National and International cooperation mechanisms. Stakeholders cooperation and coordination. Institutional capacity. Regional and Hemispheric cooperation.	

## IDENTIFICATION OF INDICATORS

Topics	Indicators	Sources
Horizontal Cooperation	192. Existence of horizontal collaboration programmes between/among countries	Ministries, International Organizations for Co-operation
	193. Number, amount and scope of technical assistance projects in knowledge and information exchanges	IDB, WB, FAO
	194. Public sector resource allocations for technical assistance projects	Ministries of Economy
Regional and hemispheric inter-agency cooperation	195. Number of agreements between international and governmental organizations	International and governmental organizations
Regional and hemispheric dialogue	196. Existence of mechanisms for regional and hemispheric dialogue and coordination (eg. CAC, CAS, The Alliance for Sustainable Development in the Wider Caribbean, COTED, CORECA, RIMSA, Ministerial Meetings on Agriculture and Rural Life)	IICA, countries
Availability of basic infrastructure	197. Percentage of national budget invested in road, port, market, rail, energy and telecommunication infrastructural development	ECLAC (IED)
	198. Percentage of national budget invested in basic social infrastructural development (education, housing, health)	Ministries of Economy and Social Issues

## IDENTIFICATION OF INDICATORS

Topics	Indicators	Sources
Effective management of agricultural development and rural life	<b>199.</b> Existence of mechanisms for follow-up and monitoring of policies, projects and programmes for the development of agriculture and rural life	
	<b>200.</b> Existence of transparency mechanisms for evaluation and impact assessment of results from projects and programmes for agricultural development and rural life	
Macro Politics	<b>201.</b> Existence of basic economy indicators (interest rates, exchange rates, minimum wage, basic and minimum family incomes; related to minimum wage)	ECLAC, Ministries of Economy, Employment, Finance, Central Banks
	<b>202.</b> Growth of the private/public investment for rural development	Ministries of Finance
	<b>203.</b> Budgetary allocations to organizations and departments responsible for agriculture, rural life and Summit Agenda priorities	FAO, RLAC ECLAC
	<b>204.</b> Amount of credit available and disbursed for agriculture and rural life	ALIDE, ECLAC

## Part III - A step forward: a first shared commitment



Of the total number of indicators identified for monitoring the AGRO 2003-2015 Plan, the international organizations selected an initial group, for which they already have information in their data bases.

Based on this selection of 54 indicators, the next step in this shared effort may be aimed at the development of same.

Below is a table with the strategic topics and the corresponding indicators.

## 27 TOPICS AND 54 INDICATORS FOR FOLLOWING UP ON THE AGRO 2003-2015 PLAN

### A starting point for the continuation of the shared effort<sup>4</sup>

Production-Trade Dimension / Rural Territories	Production-Trade Dimension /Agricultural production-trade chains	Production-Trade Dimension / National and international Context
<p>Agriculture value added</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Trends in agricultural value-added in Latin America and the Caribbean (1)</li> <li>● Share of agricultural value-added in total gross domestic product (2)</li> <li>● Growth Rate of agricultural value-added (3)</li> </ul> <p>Agricultural area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Trends in agricultural area in Latin America and the Caribbean (4)</li> <li>● Share of agricultural area in total country area (5)</li> <li>● Change in agricultural area (6)</li> </ul> <p>Value of agricultural production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Trends in agricultural production (7)</li> </ul> <p>Importance of the crops in world trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Crop area by category of dynamism in world markets in Latin America and the Caribbean (8)</li> <li>● Crop area by category of dynamism in world markets in main agricultural producers in Latin America and the Caribbean (9)</li> </ul> <p>Productivity of agricultural labour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Growth Rate of agricultural value-added and Economically Active Population in Agriculture (10)</li> <li>● Productivity of the agricultural labour force (11)</li> <li>● Growth rate of the productivity of the agricultural labour force (12)</li> </ul> <p>Yields of main agricultural products</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Growth Rate of crop production, yields and area (13)</li> <li>● Yield by product (14)</li> </ul> <p>Irrigation for agricultural production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Agricultural land under irrigation (15)</li> <li>● Agricultural land under irrigation and average annual precipitation (16)</li> <li>● Trends in agricultural land under irrigation (17)</li> </ul>	<p>Processing of agrifood exports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Degree of processing of agrifood exports (25)</li> <li>● Trends in agrifood exports according to degree of processing (26)</li> </ul> <p>Employment in agroindustry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Trends in agroindustrial employment (27)</li> <li>● Agroindustrial employment by sector (28)</li> </ul> <p>Potential of agricultural producers to compete</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Classification of agricultural producers according to their potential to compete (29)</li> </ul>	<p>Producer support estimate in developed countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Producer support estimate (PSE). United States, Japan, European Union and OECD (42)</li> </ul> <p>Agricultural trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Share in regional agricultural trade (43)</li> <li>● Trade balance of agricultural products (44)</li> <li>● Participation of agricultural exports in total exports (45)</li> </ul> <p>Public expenditures on the agricultural sector and rural areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Public expenditures on the agricultural sector and rural areas as a share of Agricultural value-added (46)</li> <li>● Public expenditures on the agricultural sector and rural areas per rural resident (47)</li> <li>● Public expenditures on the agricultural sector and rural areas per economically active person in agriculture (48)</li> </ul>

4. To the right of each indicator, in parentheses, is the number which corresponds to its location on the Indicator Worksheets.

<b>Ecological-Environmental Dimension / Rural territories</b>	<b>Socio-cultural and human dimension / Rural territories</b>
<p>Use of fertilizers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Trends in the use of fertilizers (68)</li> <li>● Intensity in the use of fertilizers (69)</li> </ul> <p>Use of pesticides</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Intensity in the use of Insecticides (70)</li> <li>● Intensity in the use of herbicides (71)</li> </ul> <p>Forest Cover</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Forest cover change in Latin America and the Caribbean (72)</li> <li>● Forest cover as percentage of total area (73)</li> <li>● Growth Rate of forest cover (74)</li> <li>● Area covered with forest plantations (75)</li> </ul> <p>Desertification and degradation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Land under desertification (76)</li> </ul> <p>Estimates of damage to agriculture caused by natural disasters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Damage to agriculture as a result of the el Niño phenomenon (77)</li> <li>● Damage to agriculture as a result of Hurricane Mitch (78)</li> </ul>	<p>Rural population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Trends in rural population (109)</li> <li>● Share of rural population in total population (110)</li> <li>● Growth Rate of rural population and total population (111)</li> </ul> <p>Access to water supply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Rural population with access to improved water supply (112)</li> </ul> <p>Access to sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Rural population with access to improved sanitation (113)</li> </ul> <p>Main employment of rural inhabitants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Agricultural and non-agricultural employment in rural areas (114)</li> <li>● Types of non-agricultural employment (115)</li> </ul> <p>Age of rural inhabitants by sector of employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Employed rural inhabitants, by age group and sector of employment (116)</li> </ul> <p>Participation of women in non agricultural employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Participation of rural women in non-agricultural employment (117)</li> </ul> <p>Education and employment of rural inhabitants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Formal education of rural inhabitants by employment sector (118)</li> </ul> <p>Income distribution and poverty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Poverty and indigency (119)</li> <li>● Income distribution (120)</li> <li>● Population without own income (121)</li> </ul> <p>Food security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Energy supply and undernourished population (122)</li> </ul>

