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**REPORT OF THE WORKSHOP ON  
INDICATORS FOR FOLLOW-UP OF THE AGRO 2015 PLAN  
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL LIFE  
IN THE SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS**

*3 - 4 August 2005  
Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago*

## Table of contents

I.	Background.....	1
II.	Introductory remarks.....	2
III.	Agro 2015 Plan for the IV Summit of the Americas .....	4
IV.	Introduction to and review of the indicators.....	5
V.	Review of the indicators .....	5
VI.	Conceptual and methodological issues - background and process to final selection of indicators – methodological issues .....	6
VII.	Follow-up to the workshop – requirements and roles.....	7
VIII.	Final indicators worksheets.....	9
	Annex 1: Agenda .....	33
	Annex 2: List of Participants .....	34

## I. BACKGROUND

The Third Summit of Heads of State and Government, held in Quebec City, Canada, in 2001, for the first time included agriculture and rural development as key factors in the economic development of the hemisphere, especially in relation to hunger, poverty alleviation and improved governance. The heads of State and government also mandated hemispheric ministers of agriculture to chart the development of these sectors to meet their agreed upon contributions. Subsequently, there was agreement on the AGRO 2003-2015 Plan for Agriculture and Rural Life of the Americas by the Ministers of Agriculture of the Americas at their Second Ministerial Meeting on Agriculture and Rural Life, held in Panama City, Panama, in November 2003.

Further, heads of State and governments at their meeting in Monterrey, Mexico, in January 2004, committed to support the implementation of the AGRO 2015 Plan as an instrument for social development, rural prosperity and food security in the Americas. Ministers of agriculture established that the national governments would have chief responsibility for implementation of the AGRO Plan. Accordingly, they charged their ministerial delegates with the task of defining appropriate mechanisms for measuring the progress of the Plan.

With respect to the definition of appropriate mechanisms for measuring the progress of the Plan, an initial workshop on indicators for follow-up of the AGRO 2015 Plan, involving Latin American countries, was held on 24 and 25 November 2004 at the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) Headquarters in Chile. Emerging from this workshop was a set of 97 indicators identified for the vision, and 137 indicators identified for the hemispheric agenda. These indicators would also be used to benchmark and thereafter monitor the progress of the implementation of the Agro 2005-2015 Plan and the 'Jagdeo Initiative' as the Caribbean component. These two initiatives are fully complementary and their successful implementation will also enhance Caribbean countries' ability to meet their targets under the Millennium Development Goals.

At a recent meeting of The Group for the Implementation and Coordination of the Agreements on Agriculture and Rural Life (GRICA)<sup>1</sup> in San José, Costa Rica, on 7 and 8 July 2005, the ministerial delegates arrived at consensus on the updating of the hemispheric agenda for the 2006-2007 biennium, on the agreements that the ministers would adopt at the Third Ministerial Meeting which will take place in Guayaquil, Ecuador, from 30 August–1 September 2005 and on the ministerial proposal to be submitted to the Fourth Summit in order to consolidate agriculture and rural life in the Declaration of Mar del Plata and its Plan of Action, to be adopted by the Presidents and Heads of State on 4 and 5 November in Argentina. The preparatory activities for the Third Ministerial Meeting concluded with the meeting of GRICA.

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<sup>1</sup> The Group for the Implementation and Coordination of the Agreements on Agriculture and Rural Life (GRICA) made up of ministerial delegates and alternate delegates, designated by the 34 Ministers of Agriculture of the Americas, are called upon to follow up on compliance with the presidential mandates and ministerial agreements on agriculture and rural life, contained in the AGRO 20015 Plan, and to update its contents. GRICA is further called upon to consolidate the positioning of agriculture and rural life in the following Summits.

While all relevant documentation pertaining to the Summit process was available to all ministerial delegates, Caribbean countries as a group have not yet met to review, discuss and determine the appropriateness of the 216 indicators developed as the mechanisms for measuring the progress of the AGRO 2015 Plan. In light of this, ECLAC and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), as members of the Summit Implementation Resource Group (SIRG), indicated their desire to continue the process by convening a workshop to provide Caribbean countries with the opportunity to participate more directly and contribute to the process of developing mechanisms for measuring the progress of the Plan that are appropriate to Caribbean States.

This workshop formed part of a process to contribute to the definition of information systems for the monitoring and evaluation of the various stages of the AGRO 2003-2015 Plan and the Jagdeo Initiative for revitalizing agriculture in the Caribbean.

The objective of the workshop was to discuss, clarify and select indicators from the list that was arrived at in Santiago, Chile, in 2004, with additions and modifications where necessary to reflect Caribbean circumstances. The document containing the 216 indicators was circulated to participants for their review prior to the workshop (Agenda Annex 1).

Specifically the workshop:

(a) reviewed each set of indicators as these relate to each of the four dimensions under the AGRO 2015, namely, production-trade dimension, sections I–III; ecological-environmental dimension, sections IV–VI; socio-cultural-human dimension, sections X–XI; and political-institutional dimension, sections X–XII, and determine their relevance and appropriateness for the Caribbean countries and identify the proper sources of information;

(b) revised and agreed on the set of indicators which Caribbean countries will use to monitor their progress of the AGRO 2015; and

(c) made the required contributions to achieve the expected results, including those relating to an information system for the follow-up of the Jagdeo Initiative as part of the Agro Plan 2015 and the institutional cooperation arrangements among national and international agencies for the development of the information system.

A representative group of 8 member States and 10 organizations participated in the workshop (List of Participants, Annex 2).

## **II. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS**

In his introduction, the IICA Director of Operations, Caribbean Region, noted that a number of organizations were involved in advancing the mandate to promote agriculture and rural development in the region and in the wider hemisphere. He reminded the workshop that while agriculture was critical to fostering sustainable livelihoods in the region, the sector must overcome some significant challenges if it was to take advantage of existing and emerging opportunities. A key challenge was the erosion of preferential treatment for Caribbean bananas

and sugar. However, both the AGRO-Plan and the Jagdeo Initiative, that sought to revitalize agriculture in the Caribbean, presented opportunities to develop a dynamic and competitive sector.

In placing the AGRO-2015 Plan in context, he opined that the Plan presented a strategic roadmap for systematically addressing the challenges and maximizing benefits from the opportunities. He urged that agriculture be viewed in its widest dimension, not only as a strictly farm activity, but as an integrated value chain that held much potential for improving the quality of life in rural areas. The workshop was reminded that Caribbean countries had already seized an early lead in AGRO-2015 Plan process, but sadly, appeared to be losing the initiative and momentum. Delegates were therefore urged to convey to their respective governments, the vital need to revive their interest and tangible participation in the process and to inform and be active owners of the final outcome. This was the only way to ensure that Caribbean countries would not be marginalized by their own indifference. In this respect, member countries must send delegates to ministerial and technical meetings, as well as recommend and represent their own positions by way of submissions/reports on critical issues to inform the implementation process.

Recognizing the resource limitation of the Caribbean region, the Director further urged that governments seize the opportunity provided by the AGRO-Plan 2015 framework to both monitor the implementation and follow-up of the Plan and guide and inform other domestic policy strategies aimed at agricultural restructuring, diversification, promotion of competitive clusters and raising growth and incomes in the sector.

The Director of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean underscored the importance of agriculture to the region. He noted that agriculture remained critical to employment and food security in the region and that the Workshop came at a critical juncture for regional agriculture, as traditional sectors such as sugar and bananas were buffeted by the erosion of preferential market access and non-traditional agriculture continued to perform below potential. He observed, however, that these challenges presented opportunities for rethinking agriculture, especially with a focus on the use of new technologies such as biotechnology and viewing the sector as a full value chain from farm to market.

He outlined a number of bottlenecks which must be overcome to develop the sector. Critical among these were low levels of productivity, inefficiency in farm and factory operations, high relative costs of production, weak management systems and limited research and development and innovation. He noted that these constraints were reflected in the high food import bill and the relatively small earnings of foreign, compared to the potential earnings of the sector.

The AGRO-2015 Plan, provided a framework for developing a sustainable and competitive regional agriculture sector. Moreover, the participatory ethos of the Plan and the strategic attention given to rural development should go a long way in getting communities to buy into it as stakeholders.

He challenged the workshop to come up with a set of indicators that could reliably track and monitor agriculture performance and the strategic goals of the AGRO-PLAN. He

underscored the importance of the indicators being dynamic to capture new developments in the sector.

In closing, he wished the participants a fruitful and successful workshop and pledged the support of ECLAC to the implementation process in an effort to develop a more dynamic and sustainable regional sector and improved rural livelihoods.

### **III. AGRO 2015 PLAN FOR THE IV SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS**

The IICA representative for follow-up on the Summit process placed the Summit process and the declarations in context. He underscored that the AGRO-Plan was an attempt to give agriculture and rural development the just positions that they deserved - as an integral part of sustainable livelihoods in the hemisphere. Importantly, he noted that financing for development of agriculture in the region declined from 20 per cent to 4 per cent during the 1990s, reflecting the insufficient attention given to the pivotal role of the sector, especially in reducing rural-urban migration. He noted that this workshop reflected the need for an information system to monitor and enable follow-up of the implementation of the agenda of the Agro 2015 Plan. As such, the focus was on the identification of indicators, the sources of information to enable follow-up, the development of the indicators and the construction of a database.

#### **A. Introduction of the four sections of AGRO 2015 Plan**

The representative of Barbados emphasized that full participation was of critical importance since governments wanted to know what practical contribution the process could make to transforming agriculture and rural life on the ground in their respective countries. In other words, talk must be matched by action. He reminded the meeting that governments had entrusted the technical delegates at the workshop to define appropriate measurements for the Plan of Action (POA). This measurement should be focused on clear analysis, with the 216 Indicators arrived at in Santiago to be used as a benchmark to monitor and evaluate the work done by ministers in pursuit of the AGRO-2015 Plan.

He also emphasized the notion of integrating production and trade chains based on appropriately defined criteria. These included focus on ecological and environmentally responsible systems, sustainability, social and cultural factors such as quality of life, advancement of learning capabilities and affording of opportunities to citizens in a framework base on equity. In addition, governance issues were also crucial and would entail public-private sector participation and dialogue to arrive at solutions to problems. He outlined the core elements of the Plan of Action as encompassing rural prosperity, food security, international competitiveness, and sustainable development.

He stated that the indicators should be: (a) well-defined; (b) well understood; (c) realistic; and (d) achievable. He also advised that persons assigned to monitor the Plan have the know-how and expertise to ensure that the indicators were properly computed or arrived at and easily understood by the public.

#### IV. INTRODUCTION TO AND REVIEW OF THE INDICATORS

In the session dealing with Workshop methodology and outputs, the IICA representative for follow-up on the Summit process located the critical paragraphs and essential elements in the ministerial documents that underscored what was required in arriving at the indicators. He emphasized that with respect to variables and indicators, the variables related to aspects or factors that should be measured, whereas the indicators related to the form that the variables should take and the units of measurement.

**THE WORKSHOP IS ORGANIZED IN 3 PARTS:**

- ✓ INTRODUCTION : CONCEPTUAL – METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK
- ✓ IDENTIFICATION OF INDICATORS & SOURCES
- ✓ FOLLOW-UP OF THE WORKSHOP - DEVELOPMENT OF BASIC INDICATORS

**TOOLS FOR THE WORKSHOP**

- ✓ AGRO-SYSTEM MATRIX
- ✓ 12 INDICATORS WORKSHEETS

**AGRO - SYSTEM MATRIX AND 12 INDICATORS WORKSHEETS**

CATEGORIES \ DIMENSIONS	RURAL TERRITORIES	AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION – TRADE CHAINS	NATIONAL & INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT
PRODUCTION - TRADE	1	2	3
ECOLOGICAL – ENVIRONMENTAL	4	5	6
SOCIO – CULTURAL – HUMAN	7	8	9
POLITICAL – INSTITUTIONAL	10	11	12

**INDICATORS WORKSHEET**  
I. LOCATION OF PARAGRAPHS & ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS

Purpose:	Corresponds to the specific Section in the Hemispheric Agenda	
Dimension:	Refers to the row in the AGRO-System Matrix	
Category:	Refers to the column in the AGRO-System Matrix	
Paragraphs of the Vision and Hemispheric Agenda for the specific cell of the AGRO-System Matrix:		
Essential Element (s) correspond to the central concepts which synthesize the essence of the paragraphs in specific cell of the AGRO-System Matrix		

**II. IDENTIFICATION OF VARIABLES & INDICATORS**

Variable (s):	Indicator (s)	Source
<i>It is the aspect which should be measured for each essential element</i>	<i>Corresponds to the forms the variable could take and the units in which the measurement should be done</i>	

#### V. REVIEW OF THE INDICATORS

In initiating the review of the indicators, the representative of Barbados reminded the workshop of some of the challenges to define the indicators so that they were well understood, realistic and achievable and also appropriate to the circumstances of Caribbean countries. One such challenge was arriving at an effective strategy to deal with a culture of non-provision of data in some agricultural departments and agencies in the region. He urged the workshop to focus on the relevance and applicability and suitable base years for computing the indicators. To

reduce the work load, it was also noted that participants should as far as possible use data sets that could be used to compute more than one indicator.

It was reemphasized by the ECLAC Director that an ‘indicator’ was simply a tool that would be used to identify and collect the relevant information. He reemphasized that the indicators, as a statement, should be clear and practical and should provide a guide as to what and where the information would be sourced. The indicator itself should not be stated in too much detail since the details would and should be contained in the responses to the various indicators. He also reiterated that indicators themselves should not ‘set targets’ since the indicators were meant to measure or indicate whether a set target had been achieved at any point in time. He noted that the presentation of the Secretariat for the Summit follow-up process suggested a timeline for measuring progress, based on the indicators under review.

The discussion on the indicators proceeded based on the Agro System Matrix and 12 Indicator Sheets as they related to each of the four dimensions and categories. As the discussion proceeded, a number of issues were raised in relation to:

(a) whether an indicator should contain any built-in dynamics, since at any point in time, they would measure the existing static situation. Any change in the situation could be determined based on reassessing the indicator at a subsequent point in time;

(b) ensuring a clear definition of terms and phrases used in the indicator to facilitate the follow-up process. That is, there was need to make a clear descriptive statement of what information was required and the level of details the response should provide;

(c) the need for some indicators to be qualitative in order to capture dimensions of agriculture that were not measurable by hard numbers. It was also noted that the indicators should be simple enough, but at the same time nuanced enough to capture realities on the ground in the countries. In this respect, the indicators need to be broad enough to capture the big picture of performance in the agriculture and rural life at one point in time, and the pace and direction of change between periods of measurement; and

(d) the need for a glossary of terms.

## **VI. CONCEPTUAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES - BACKGROUND AND PROCESS TO FINAL SELECTION OF INDICATORS – METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES**

The representative of ECLAC made a presentation on the “Development of the indicators and construction of the database” which provided some methodological guidelines in developing and computing the indicators. It highlighted the need to have good source data from which to compute the indicators and noted that this could present a challenge in some countries. The presentation also underscored the need for sound definitions and criteria in developing the

indicators, as well as the need to design a sound relational database where participants could share, inform and input data.

## **VII. FOLLOW-UP TO THE WORKSHOP – REQUIREMENTS AND ROLES**

In wrapping up the discussions on the indicators, the representative of IICA for follow-up on the Summit process informed the meeting that the international agencies had identified 27 variables and from these 54 indicators from the entire set of 216 had been agreed on in Santiago. However he reported that all data were not available for all the cells of the Agro-System Matrix, and could not facilitate computation for all countries.

In bringing the Workshop to a close, the IICA Director of Operations, Caribbean Region, thanked the participants for sharing their time and experience and encouraged them to continue to be a part of the process. He indicated that in light of the presentation from the ECLAC representative, there was still a substantial amount of work to be done to ‘clean-up’ the indicator working sheets. He informed that a smaller working group, comprised of ECLAC, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, IICA, the Ministry of Agriculture, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI) would initiate an immediate, post-workshop ‘cleaning up’ process.

The workshop generally agreed on the need to get buy-in from the countries to guarantee their support for the initiative and to have as uniform a platform as possible with the rest of the hemisphere in coming up with the indicators. It was also noted that the ministerial delegates had a responsibility to review and share information with other stakeholders in the region to bring them abreast of developments. The Workshop also noted that it might be useful for the AGRO-PLAN 2015 to be integrated in the Jagdeo Plan to reduce duplication of effort.

Based on the discussions of the workshop and post-workshop review, a final list of indicators was arrived at and is presented below. The final revision of the 12 indicators worksheets for follow-up the AGRO 2003-2015 Plan took into consideration:

(a) the contributions that emerged from this workshop on indicators, in particular, the revision of the set of indicators by a group comprising representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture of Trinidad and Tobago, ECLAC, FAO, CARDI and IICA.

(b) the elimination by the Summit Secretariat of some indicators suggested by the workshop in Trinidad and Tobago, and of others the wording of which was vague or incorrect and for which sources of information were not identified.

(c) the progress achieved in the development of 54 indicators belonging to Group 1, that is, those indicators for which the international organizations had data for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. These indicators were being developed by a working group set up in Santiago jointly by ECLAC and IICA, with the participation of FAO, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural

Organization (UNESCO). The International Labour Organisation (ILO) recently joined the group.

Considering the above, of the basic set of 216 indicators available after the workshop in Santiago (November 2004) and at the workshop in Trinidad and Tobago (August 2005), the following 204 remain. Fifty-four of them have been duly validated and have information available in the databases of the international organizations.

## VIII. FINAL INDICATORS WORKSHEETS

## 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. Evolution of agriculture value added in Latin America and the Caribbean ( <i>Evolution of agriculture value added and its share of total GDP. Latin America and Caribbean as a whole (%)</i> )	ECLAC
	2. Ratio of agriculture value added to total GDP ( <i>Share of agriculture value added in total GDP. Latin America and Caribbean countries (%)</i> )	ECLAC
	3. Variation of agriculture value added ( <i>Average annual variation of agriculture value added. Latin America and Caribbean countries; (%)</i> )	ECLAC
Agricultural area	4. Evolution of agricultural land in Latin America and the Caribbean ( <i>Evolution of agricultural land in Latin America and the Caribbean. – thousands of hectares-</i> )	FAOSTAT
	5. Agricultural land as a percentage of total area ( <i>Agricultural land as a percentage of total area. Latin America and Caribbean countries (%)</i> )	FAO, FAOSTAT
	6. Variation of agricultural land ( <i>Average annual rate of agricultural land. Latin America and Caribbean countries (%)</i> )	FAOSTAT
Gross value of small farmer production	7. Variation of agricultural production ( <i>Average annual rate of variation of agricultural production. Latin America and Caribbean countries (%)</i> )	FAOSTAT
Importance of the crops in world trade	8. Share of crops in total cultivated area in Latin America and the Caribbean ( <i>By product group and dynamism in word trade (% of cultivated land in total cultivated area)</i> )	FAOSTAT, COMTRADE
	9. Main producer countries and share of crops in cultivated area of Latin America and the Caribbean ( <i>By producer country and dynamism of products in world trade (% of cultivated land in total cultivated area)</i> )	FAOSTAT, COMTRADE
Productivity of agricultural labor	10. Variation of agriculture value added and agricultural EAP ( <i>Variation of agriculture value added and agricultural EAP. Latin America and the Caribbean. Average annual rate of variation (%)</i> )	ECLAC, FAOSTAT
	11. Productivity of agricultural labor ( <i>Agriculture value added by agricultural worker. Latin America and Caribbean countries(US\$ 1995)</i> )	ECLAC, FAOSTAT
	12. Variation of productivity of agricultural labor ( <i>Average annual rate of variation agriculture value added by agricultural worker. Latin America and Caribbean countries (%)</i> )	ECLAC, FAOSTAT
Production: areas and yields of main products	13. Variation in the area: yields and growth of production ( <i>Average annual rate of variation of cultivated area, yield and growth of production. 12 major products. Latin America and the Caribbean (%)</i> )	FAO, FAOSTAT
	14. Yield by product ( <i>Latin America and Caribbean countries. (hectograms-hectares)</i> )	FAO, FAOSTAT

<b>Topics</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Access to water for production	15. Irrigated agricultural land ( <i>Irrigated area as a percentage of agricultural land. Latin America and Caribbean countries (%)</i> )	FAO, FAOSTAT
	16. Irrigated agricultural land and annual rainfall ( <i>Irrigated land as a percentage of agricultural land. Rainfall map. Latin America and Caribbean countries (%)</i> )	FAO, FAOSTAT
	17. Variation of irrigated land ( <i>Average yearly rate of variation irrigated land. Latin America and Caribbean countries (%)</i> )	FAO, FAOSTAT
	18. Number of available sources of water for production	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 organizations	Official sources, MinAgri
Connectedness 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	MinAgri, local governments
	22. Public revenue and expenditure in support services in rural areas	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.)	ECLAC based on A.g. census, ALI DE, info countries (Superintendent of Financial entities, Central Banks) Ministries of Finance and Economy
	24. Existence of agricultural risk management and security services and facilities	MinAgri

## INDICATOR WORKSHEET NO. 2

<b>Location on the Matrix</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	Integrating chains and strengthening their competitiveness
	<b>Dimension</b>	Production-Trade
	<b>Category</b>	Agricultural Production-Trade Chains
<b>Paragraphs</b>	<p><b>Shared Vision 2015</b></p> <p>8. (a). Agriculture is conformed by commercial agro-productive chains whose links are strengthened.</p> <p>9. 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>36. Promote the strengthening of linkages in agricultural production-trade chains, and the expansion of infrastructure for development.</p> <p>37. 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

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Processing of agro-food exports	25. Degree of processing of agrifood exports <i>(Share of products by degree of processing, in the value of agrifood exports. Latin America and Caribbean as a whole (%))</i>	WTO, ECLAC, COM Trade, ALADI
	26. Exports of unprocessed goods <i>(Share of processed and unprocessed goods in value of agrifood exports)</i>	COMTRADE
Employment in agro-industry	27. Evolution agro-industrial employment <i>(Evolution of employment, by agro-industrial and manufacturing subsector. Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Uruguay as a whole (No. of jobs))</i>	ECLAC- PADI
	28. Employment by agro-industrial subsector <i>(Share of jobs in the food, beverages and tobacco subsectors in total jobs in the agro-industrial sector (%))</i>	ECLAC- PADI
Competitive potential of small farm producers	29. Classification of agricultural producers by potential competitiveness <i>(Percentage of producers with high, medium and low competitive potential, by product (%))</i>	Countries
	30. Comparative local advantage seen because of type of producers (in four countries)	RICYT/ASTI

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Value added chains	31. Number of value-added/and agro-food industries by product and type of enterprise	Manufacturing surveys
Quality and food safety	32. 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	33. Number of mechanisms to facilitate domestic / internal trade of products	Countries
Complex Agricultural Production-trade	34. Number and type of agro-foods enterprises	Chambers, agricultural census, MinAgri, ECLAC: manufacture/industrial surveys, tax services
	35. Value of production of agro-foods enterprises classified by size and number of employees	Chambers, agricultural, MinAgri, ECLAC: manufacture/industrial surveys, tax services
	36. Volume and apparent consumption of agricultural inputs	FOA, countries
	37. Foreign Direct investment for agro-food enterprises	World Economic Forum
Investment for agro-industrial development	38. Investment in physical infrastructure (e.g. packaging, transport, cold storage) for agro-industrial enterprise development	ECLAC, manufacture surveys, national accounts
	39. Expenditure on R&D and marketing in leading products	ECLAC, manufacture surveys
Organization of chains	40. Existence of integrated production systems / chains	ECLAC: manufacture surveys
Use of primary material for product manufacturing	41. 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

<b>Location on the Matrix</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	Promoting an environment conducive to competitive agriculture
	<b>Dimension</b>	Production Trade
	<b>Category</b>	National and International Context
<b>Paragraph</b>	<p><b>Shared Vision 2015</b></p> <p>2. Agricultural trade is being undertaken in a significantly less distorted international framework because of subsidies and market barriers</p>	<p><b>Hemispheric Agenda 2003-2005</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>4. Promote micro, small and medium rural enterprises, cooperatives and community groups engaged in agricultural production, agro-industry and rural services.</p> <p>5. Promote cooperatives as a means of improving production and marketing organization, trade and for improving rural income.</p> <p>6. Support programmes that encourage internal and external private investment in the rural milieu,</p>

<b>Location on the Matrix</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	Promoting an environmental conducive to competitive agriculture
	<b>Dimension</b>	Production Trade
	<b>Category</b>	National and International Context
		<p>promoting the adoption of legal measures that provide investors with security.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>9. Support actions that comply with international agricultural health standards.</p>
<b>Essential Points</b>	<p>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.</p>	

• **Identification of indicators**

<b>Topics</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Support to agriculture in developed countries	42. Estimated producer support in the United States, European Union, Japan and OECD ( <i>Estimated total support to farmers (billions of US\$) and percentage of the total value of production (%)</i> )	OECD
Agricultural trade	43. Participation in regional agricultural trade ( <i>Latin America and the Caribbean: share of each country in the value of regional agricultural exports and imports (%)</i> )	FAO, FAOSTAT, ECLAC
	44. Agricultural trade balance ( <i>Agricultural trade balance of Latin America and Caribbean countries. Value of agricultural imports and exports (thousands of US\$)</i> )	FAO, FAOSTAT, ECLAC
	45. Ratio of agricultural exports to total exports ( <i>Share of agricultural exports in total exports.</i> )	FAO, FAOSTAT, ECLAC

Topics	Indicators	Sources
	<i>Latin America and Caribbean countries (%)</i>	
Public spending for agriculture and rural areas	46. Public spending for agriculture and rural areas as a percentage of agriculture value added. <i>(Public spending for agriculture and rural areas as a percentage of agriculture value added (%))</i>	FAO, ECLAC
	47. Public spending for agriculture and rural areas, per rural inhabitant <i>(Public spending for agriculture and rural areas, per rural inhabitant (millions of US\$ 1995))</i>	FAO, ECLAC
	48. Public spending for agriculture, by economically active population in agriculture sector <i>(Public spending for agriculture, by economically active population in agriculture (millions of US\$ 1995))</i>	FAO, ECLAC
Favourable agriculture trade agreements based on the WTO agreement on agriculture	49. Number of preferential trade agreements and equivalent sanitary and phytosanitary agreements	WTO, ALADI, sub-regional mechanisms, MinAgri.
Market Access Barriers: • Tariff • Non-tariff	50. Frequency index of non-tariff barriers	UNCTAD (Trains)
	51. Average and maximum tariff barriers	WTO
International trade distortion	52. Index of spread non-tariff barriers	UNCTAD (Trains)
	53. Relative intensity of trade flows	ECLAC
	54. Balance of trade indicator	ECLAC (COMERPLAN)
	55. Average ad valorem rate	UNCTAD (Trains), ALADI, ECLAC, WTO
	56. Agricultural exports subsidies as a percentage of total agricultural exports	OCDE, WTO
	57. 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	58. Investment in rural development infrastructure (roads, electricity, telecommunications, water systems)	Countries conforming with FAO methodologies, municipalities
	59. Amounts allocated to Social Investment Fund (schools, sports & health facilities, community centres etc)	Finance and Economy Ministries, municipalities
	60. Percentage of international agencies' investment portfolio for agriculture and rural development by type of programme	ECLAC
Investment in development	61. Amounts of investment in port infrastructure (sea and air)	Public Work Ministries

Topics	Indicators	Sources
infrastructure	62. Investment for rural roads	
	63. Amount of investment in national infrastructural development (energy, telecommunications, water management, etc)	
Investment in research and technology transfer	64. 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)	65. Existence of legislation and application of incentives for the development of MSMEs	Ministries of Economy and Trade, associates
	66. Number of MSMEs in the rural areas	
Incentives and promotion policies for investment in the rural areas	67. 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	Being environmentally responsible in the rural areas
	Dimension	Ecological-Environmental
	Categories	Rural Territories
Paragraphs	<p><b>Shared Vision 2015</b></p> <p>5. In agriculture, one uses environment friendly technologies and practices which contribute to the management of natural resources</p>	<p><b>Hemispheric Agenda 2003-2005</b></p> <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 bio-diversity 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>

		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.
<b>Essential Elements</b>	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**

<b>Topics</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Fertilizer use	68. Evolution of fertilizer use in Latin America and the Caribbean ( <i>Total fertilizer use. Latin America and the Caribbean (metric tones)</i> )	FAOSTAT
	69. Intensity of fertilizer use ( <i>Amount of fertilizer used by area of agriculture land. Latin America and Caribbean countries (Kilograms/Hectare of agricultural land)</i> )	FAOSTAT
Pesticide use	70. Intensity of insecticide use ( <i>Amount of insecticide used by agricultural area. Latin America and Caribbean countries (Kilograms/hectare of agricultural land)</i> )	FAOSTAT
	71. Intensity of herbicide use ( <i>Amount of herbicide used by agricultural area. Latin America and Caribbean countries (Kilograms/hectare of agricultural land)</i> )	FAOSTAT
Forest cover of the territory	72. Changes in forest cover in Latin America and the Caribbean ( <i>Evolution of forested area. Latin America and Caribbean countries (thousands of hectares)</i> )	FAO
	73. Ratio of forest cover to total territory ( <i>Forest cover as a percentage of total area of the country. Latin America and Caribbean countries (%)</i> )	FAO
	74. Variation of forest cover ( <i>Average annual rate of variation of forest cover. Latin America and Caribbean countries (%)</i> )	FAO
	75. Forest plantation cover ( <i>Forest plantation cover as a percentage of forested area. Latin America and Caribbean countries (%)</i> )	FAO
Desertification and degradation	76. Desertified territory ( <i>Percentage of territory affected by desertification. Latin America and Caribbean countries (%)</i> )	ECLAC
Damage to agriculture caused by natural disasters	77. Damage caused by the El Niño phenomenon ( <i>Estimated damage caused by the El Niño phenomenon in 1997-1998. Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Perú</i> )	CAF-ECLAC

<b>Topics</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
	78. Damage caused by hurricane Mitch ( <i>Estimated damage caused by Hurricane Mitch 1998. El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua</i> )	CAF-ECLAC
Economic activities based on the sustainable improvement of natural resources	79. Number of rural tourism enterprises (agro and eco-tourism)	Ministries of the Environment and/tourism
Sustainable agriculture	80. Percentage of agricultural activity with at least one organic product (crop and/or livestock)	ECLAC agricultural census
	81. Number of certified organic farms	IFOAM
	82. Area under organic crop production compared to total area under agricultural production	ECLAC agricultural census, IFOAM
Capacity for the mitigation of natural disasters	83. Budgetary allocation for mitigation programmes, early warning, emergency response agencies and the reduction of the impact of natural disasters	CEPREDENAC, ECLAC
	84. Amount of financial resources to mitigate agricultural losses resulting from natural disasters	
Communal environment management	85. Percentage of agricultural land area using environmentally-friendly agricultural practices	MinAgri, Ministries of Natural Resources
Status and trends of natural resources use for agriculture	86. Existence of natural disaster damage assessment mechanisms	ECLAC
	87. Economic loss in the agricultural sector as a result of natural disasters (hurricane, flood, drought, etc)	GEO
	88. Vulnerability index of the agricultural sector to natural disasters	ECLAC
	89. Existence of land zoning programmes	ECLAC
	90. Number of productive units (enterprises/farms) certified with international measurements (EG ISO 14000, EurepGap, etc)	ISO, MinAgri, Ministries of Natural Resources
	91. Percentage of certified hectares with organic agriculture	IFOAM, MinAgri, Ministries of Natural Resources
Environmental management of farms	92. Number of integrated pest management programmes	MinAgri, Ministries of Natural Resources
	93. Number of rural businesses with environmental management plans	MinAgri

## INDICATOR WORKSHEET NO. 5

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

## • Identification of indicators

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

## INDICATOR WORKSHEET NO. 6

<b>Location on the Matrix</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	Participating in building an institutional environmental framework
	<b>Dimension</b>	Ecological-Environmental
	<b>Categories</b>	National and International Context
<b>Paragraphs</b>	<b>Shared Vision 2015</b>	<p><b>Hemispheric Agenda 2003-2005</b></p> <p>10. Promote organic agriculture; as well as regulations for the production, monitoring, control and quality certification and trade of organic products</p> <p>11. 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>12. Encourage active participation of agricultural and rural community leaders in national discussions concerning international negotiations on the environment and sustainable development</p> <p>13. 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>
<b>Essential Elements</b>	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**

<b>Topics</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Harmonizing national legislation with international standards	101. Number of applications of international agreements for the environment in national legislation	PNUMA/ILAC
Environmental management	102. Number of pieces of national legislation for environmental management	

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

### INDICATOR WORKSHEET NO. 7

<b>Location on the Matrix</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	Quality of life in rural communities: creating know-how and opportunity
	<b>Dimension</b>	Socio-cultural and human
	<b>Categories</b>	Rural Territories
<b>Paragraphs</b>	<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>

<b>Essential Elements</b>	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).
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• **Identification of indicators**

Topics	Indicators	Sources
Rural Population	109. Evolution of rural population ( <i>Evolution of rural population. Latin America and the Caribbean</i> )	CELADE-ECLAC
	110. Percentage of the rural population in the total population ( <i>Rural population as a percentage of total population. Latin American and Caribbean countries (%)</i> )	CELADE-ECLAC
	111. Variation of rural population and rural population ( <i>Average annual rate of variation of total population and rural population. Latin American and Caribbean countries. (%)</i> )	CELADE-ECLAC
Access to water	112. Rural population with access to improved water sources ( <i>Percentage of rural population with easy access to water and household connection. Latin American and Caribbean countries (%)</i> )	WHO-UNICEF
Access to sanitation	113. Rural population with access to improved sanitation facilities ( <i>Percentage of rural population with access to improved sanitation facilities. Latin American and Caribbean countries (%)</i> )	WHO-UNICEF
Main source of employment for rural population	114. Rural agricultural and non-agricultural employment ( <i>Employment of rural residents in agricultural and non-agricultural activities. Latin American Countries (%)</i> )	ECLAC
	115. Non-agricultural rural employment ( <i>Non agricultural jobs in rural areas by sector. Latin American countries (%)</i> )	ECLAC
Age of rural workers	116. Rural workers by age group and sector ( <i>Percentage of rural workers by age group and sector. Latin American Countries as a whole (%)</i> )	
Participation of rural women in non-agricultural jobs	117. Participation of rural woman, by sector of non-agricultural activity ( <i>Participation of rural women (average and in different countries) by sector of non-agricultural activity. Latin American Countries (%)</i> )	ECLAC
Years of schooling and occupation of rural population	118. Formal education completed by rural inhabitants, by occupational sector ( <i>Years of formal schooling completed by rural inhabitants, by occupational sector. Latin American Countries as a whole</i> )	ECLAC

<b>Topics</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>	
Poverty and income distribution	119. Poverty and indigence ( <i>Changes over time in the total poor and indigent population. Urban and rural</i> )	CEPAL	
	120. Income distribution (Urban and rural areas. Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean)	CEPAL	
	121. People with no income ( <i>Population with no income by sex and age bracket. Latin America and the Caribbean</i> )	CEPAL	
Food security	122. Dietary 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	123. Rate of rural-urban migration	CELADE, National Statistics Institutes	
Credit Access	124. Total credit support for productive development based on size of the enterprise, type of conditions and multicultural considerations	Countries	
	125. Percentage of producers who get credit	Countries	
Information Access	126. Percentage of rural enterprises, by size, with access to new technologies and information networks.	ECLAC Agricultural censuses	
	127. 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	Food	128. Proportion of under-nourished persons as in the total population of the country and the region	ECLAC
		129. Supply of non-lactose food in the total SFE	FAO
	Education	130. Number of underweight children less than five years of age	
		131. Spatial distribution of secondary education institutions	UNESCO
		132. Urban and rural educational achievement 2006-2007 in countries compared to 1997	Latin American laboratory for evaluation of the quality of education  UNESCO
	Health	133. Percentage (level) of adult literacy	
		134. Percentage of rural population with easy access to water	PAHO
	Housing	135. Number of occupied housing units in rural and urban areas according to type of tenancy	GEO
		136. Occupied housing units according to the availability of services in rural and urban areas (electricity access)	

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

Topics	Indicators	Sources
Basic Services in Rural Communities	155. Number of rural persons with national insurance / medical insurance	
	156. Number of rural persons benefiting from social security schemes / services	
	157. Number of rural persons benefiting from subsidies / support for basic services (transportation, water, etc)	
	158. Number of rural households / persons receiving electricity services	
	159. Percentage of agricultural workers covered by social security	ECLAC

### INDICATOR WORKSHEET NO. 8

<b>Location on the Matrix</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	Advancing learning and expertise in the chain
	<b>Dimension</b>	Socio-cultural and human
	<b>Category:</b>	Agricultural production-trade chains
<b>Paragraphs</b>	<p><b>Shared Vision 2015</b></p> <p>11. 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>39. Promote the development of entrepreneurial capabilities among different social and cultural groups in the rural community</p>
<b>Essential Elements</b>	Stakeholders in the chain benefit from information systems on agriculture, agro-industry and its context. Development of capacity for business.	

#### • Identification of indicators

Topics	Indicators	Sources
Information systems on agriculture, agro-industry and related activities	160. Existence and access to information systems	MinAgri, countries with INFOAGRO, SICTA of FAO, CAC, CORECA, countries
	161. Expenditure on information systems	
	162. Existence and access to ICTs at the rural level	
	163. Infrastructure and range of communication technologies	

<b>Topics</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
	164. Number of agro-business centres	INFOAGRICULTURE for various countries
	165. Number of farmers to extension agents / officers	
Utilization of technology used	166. Percentage of agri-enterprises, by size, with access to improved technologies and information networks	ECLAC, Census on Agriculture, possibly manufacturing surveys, SICTA of FAO
	167. 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	168. 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.
	169. 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.
Organization of rural cooperatives	170. Number and type of existing rural cooperatives	International Cooperate Alliance, CCAD, Ministries of Economy and External Business
	171. Number of cooperative members in the rural district	International Cooperate Alliance, Ministries of Economy and External Business
	172. Number of export cooperatives	International Cooperate Alliance, Ministries of Economy and External Business

## INDICATOR WORKSHEET NO. 9

<b>Location on the Matrix</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	Promoting policies to create capabilities and opportunities for the rural communities
	<b>Dimension</b>	Socio-cultural and human
	<b>Category</b>	National and international context
<b>Paragraphs</b>	<p><b>Shared Vision 2015</b></p> <p>3. Agriculture is recognized as a key component to health systems, food safety and the strategic importance of development</p>	<p><b>Hemispheric Agenda 2003-2005</b></p> <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>
<b>Essential Elements</b>	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

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

## INDICATOR WORKSHEET NO. 10

<b>Location on the Matrix</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	Strengthening public and private sector participation and coordinated action between them in the territories
	<b>Dimension</b>	Political Institutional
	<b>Category</b>	Rural territories
<b>Paragraphs</b>	<p><b>Shared Vision 2015</b></p> <p>7. 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.</p>	<p><b>Hemispheric Agenda 2003-2005</b></p> <p>35. 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.</p>
<b>Essential Point</b>	Social and productive groups with dialogue mechanisms. Strategies for the improvement of rural condition of life. Participation of rural communities. Capabilities development.	

## • Identification of indicators

<b>Variable(s)</b>	<b>Indicator(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
Process for dialogue in rural areas	177. 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
	178. Number of stakeholders participating in consultations	
	179. Number of private sector organizations participating in consultations	
Public / private sector partnerships	180. Existence of public-private sector collaboration in agriculture development programmes (poverty reduction strategies, rural development organizations, sectoral and agricultural consultations, community development, etc)	
Decentralization	181. Budget allocations for strengthening local governments (decentralization and local development programmes, district/county projects and good governance)	MinAgri, Official sources and regional mechanisms
	182. Existence of policies that encourage participation at the community level	

Variable(s)	Indicator(s)	Source
	183. Existence of programmes aimed at strengthening civil society organizations (NGOs, CBOs etc)	
Organization of rural communities (gender, age, ethnicity)	184. Number of producer, cultural and social organizations	Official sources
	185. Existence of organization support programmes (capacity for leadership and negotiation) based on a productive, civil or other type of organization	
	186. Incentives for the establishment of rural associations	
	187. 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
	Category	Agricultural Production-trade chains
Paragraphs	<p><b>Shared Vision 2015</b></p> <p>8(b). Mechanisms for dialogue about various aspects of distribution of global benefits among the different stakeholders is of importance.</p>	<p><b>Hemispheric Agenda 2003-2005</b></p> <p>40. Promote institutional framework to facilitate dialogue and negotiation among stakeholders in the agricultural production-trade chains.</p>
Essential Points	Distribution of global benefits. Institutional framework for dialogue and negotiation.	

#### • Identification of indicators

Topics	Indicators	Sources
Mechanisms for dialogue	<p>188. Existence of production and trade agreements, eg:</p> <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> </ul>	Boards, Bodies, government, MinAgri, Export Federations

Topics	Indicators	Sources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agricultural Development advisory services</li> </ul>	
Mechanisms for negotiation	189. Number of negotiation committees, commissions or chain by type	Associations, MinAgri, Agricultural boards
	190. Existence of processes that encourage stakeholder participation in dialogue and negotiation	
	191. Availability of information to facilitate negotiation	

### INDICATOR WORKSHEET NO. 12

<b>Location on the Matrix</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	Promoting national policies and regional and hemispheric cooperation for agriculture and rural life
	<b>Dimension</b>	Political Institutional
	<b>Category</b>	National and International Framework
<b>Paragraphs</b>	<p><b>Shared Vision 2015</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><b>Hemispheric Agenda 2003-2005</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>18. Strengthen regional and hemispheric interaction between agricultural ministries and international organizations.</p>
<b>Essential Elements</b>	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.	

#### • Identifying variables and indicators

Topics	Indicators	Sources
Horizontal Cooperation	192. Existence of horizontal collaboration programmes between/among countries	Ministries, International Organizations for Co-operation

<b>Topics</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Sources</b>
	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
Effective management of agricultural development and rural life	199. Existence of mechanisms for follow-up and monitoring of policies, projects and programmes for the development of agriculture and rural life	
	200. Existence of transparency mechanisms for evaluation and impact assessment of results from projects and programmes for agricultural development and rural life	
Macro Politics	201. 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
	202. Amount of private/public investment for rural development	Ministries of Finance
	203. Budgetary allocations to organizations and departments responsible for agriculture, rural life and Summit Agenda priorities	FAO, RLAC ECLAC
	204. Amount of credit available and disbursed for agriculture and rural life	ALIDE, ECLAC

Annex 1  
**Agenda**

<b><i>Day 1 August 3, 2005</i></b>
Introductory Remarks: IICA Representative ECLAC Representative
Introduction to the Workshop: AGRO 2015 Plan for the IV Summit of the Americas: <i>Lizardo de Las Casas, IICA</i>
Introduction of the four Sections of AGRO 2015 Plan: <i>Carston Simmons PS Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Barbados</i>
Coffee break
Introduction to and Review of the Indicators <i>Lizardo de Las Casas</i>
Lunch
Review of Indicators cont'd: Chair: <i>Carston Simmons</i>
Coffee break
Review of Indicators cont'd
<b><i>Day 2- August 4, 2005: Chair: Carston Simmons</i></b>
Review of Day 1 and Focus the Rest of Work for Day 2: <i>ECLAC</i>
Review of Indicators cont'd
Coffee break
Review of indicators cont'd
Lunch
Review of indicators cont'd
Conceptual and Methodological Issues Background and process to Final Selection of Indicators – methodological issues: <i>ECLAC-TT</i>
Follow-up of the workshop – Requirements and Roles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▫ Ministerial Delegates</li> <li>▫ International Agencies</li> </ul>

Annex 2**List of Participants**

Jennifer Maynard – MoA Antigua & Barbuda	liaison@candw.org
Carston Simmons – PS, MARD Barbados	psminagri@caribsurf.com
Luis Ramon Rodriguez – MoA Dominican Republic	dragrofarma@yahoo.com sub-planificacion@agricultura.gov.do
Aaron Francios – MoA Grenada	aafrancois2002@yahoo.com
Soenita Parbhoe-Rosan – MoA Suriname	rosannasoekhoe@hotmail.com
Cecil Seepersaud -MoA Guyana	cecilseepersaud@yahoo.com
Philmore Issacs - St. Vincent	agrimin@caribsurf.com
Pat LaBorde Grant - Trinidad MALMR	agrilibp@tstt.net.tt
Lueandra Neptune - Trinidad MALMR	agrilibp@tstt.net.tt
George Alcee - St Lucia (OECS Sec.)	galcee@oeecs.org
Sam Lawrence - Guyana (CCS)	smsp@caricom.org
Lystra Fletcher- Paul (FAO Barbados)	Lystra.Fletcherpaul@fao.org neistra@sunbeach.net Ruth.Elcock@fao.org
Bruce Lauckner - (CARDI-TT)	biometrics@cardi.org
Avril Sieung Chan - PAHO TT	siungcha@trt.paho.org
Michele Spencer - CAFY TT	mags_1stunna@hotmail.com
Rose Rajbansee – CANROP	rose@cablenett.net
Harry Seeram - CABA TT	hseeram@caribchem.com
Neil Pierre - ECLAC	Neil.Pierre@eclac.org
Michael Hendrickson – ECLAC	Michael.Hendrickson@eclac.org
Cheryl-Ann Pierre-Williams - ECLAC Consultant	Cherry-Ann.Pierre-Williams@eclac.org
Helen McBain – ECLAC	Helen.MCBAIN@cepal.org
H.A.D Chesney - IICA -Costa Rica	Arlington.Chesney@iica.int
Lizardo de las Casas – IICA Costa Rica	Lizardo@iicanet.org
Aaron Parke – IICA TT	aparke@iicacarc.org
Diana Francis – IICA TT	Diana.Francics@iica.int
Edric Harry – IICA TT	eharry@iicacarc.org