Terms of Reference

EU Twinning Project IL/12 CRIS 2015/370-467

Tuesday June 12 – Friday June 15 2018

Component C: Infrastructures for agricultural statistics

Activity C.5: Long-term work plan for agricultural statistics

0. Mandatory results and benchmarks for the component

Mandatory results:
Setting an overall program for the establishment and maintenance of a farms register to be used as a framework for agricultural statistics

Benchmarks:

- **IC1:** Mapping of all the available data sources and identifying new sources of information by 3rd quarter (Nov 2016);
- **IC2:** A methodology is set for determining the size threshold for defining a farm by 3rd quarter (Nov 2016);
- **IC3:** A methodology developed for the integration of different administrative sources for the establishment of farmers frame by 5th quarter (May 2018);
- **IC4:** Questionnaires completed and fit the needs of direct data collection by 6th quarter (Aug 2018).
- ***IC5:*** *The methodology for the maintenance of farms register updated by 7th quarter (June 2018);*
- ***IC6:*** *A plan established to produce farms statistics based on multiple sources (administrative data, GIS layers and direct data collection) by 8th quarter (June 2018);*
- ***IC7:*** *A long term plan established for routine data collection from various sources for agricultural statistics by 9th quarter (June 2018);*

1. Purpose of the activity

The main purpose for this activity will be to move from a conceptual level to a practical level on the following topics relating to IC5-IC7 (i) *Methodology for maintenance of farms register*, (ii) *Production of farm statistics based on multiple sources* and (iii) *A long term plan for routine data collection from various sources for agricultural statistics*.

This should include:

- ***Quality check of data – examples of questions to be addressed***
    - Evaluation of quality
    - What kind quality check is done of data?

The plan is to use multiple sources; however, in order to produce a decision hierarchy to be used in case where sources have conflicting information/data then knowledge of the credibilityand quality is needed. Currently the quality of the available sources is, for the most part, unknown. The plan is to use the agricultural census data to evaluate the quality of available sources. Input from MS experts to techniques for such quality checks will be appreciated (automated checks?)

- ***Maintenance of a farm register – examples of issues to be addressed***
    - Structured methodology for maintaining the farms register
    - Prioritizing, when two or more sources contain data for the same variable with potentially different values (Decision hierarchy)
    - What surveys are the most essential to collect at routine basis (taking into consideration that in the ICBS there is very little funding for surveys).
    - Combining data from multiple sources (Administrative data and direct data collection)

- How to deal with contradiction sources? E.g. for example if in the population census a farmer is recorded as dead, what should the taken steps be? If in the business register it is recorded that the business has been closed for two years?
- How to deal with fields having more than one crop within a year (harvested multiple times within a year), but also fields that are not cultivated every year.
- How to keep the farm register updated between censuses (sources, frequency of update)

In previous censuses held in Israel the threshold size was determined as listed below:

- 1971 Census - an agricultural unit who's volume of production is over 2000 Israeli Liras.
- 1981 Census and 1995 Survey - an agricultural unit who engages in agricultural activity whos estimated gross added value is more than 3000 NIS (New Israeli Shekel) per year.

For the ongoing census no threshold is defined and all holdings registered as an agriculture holding in any sources will be contacted and asked if they have any activities related to agriculture. The data will be used to set a future threshold. The plan is to use threshold defined in the EU regulation of farm structure statistics outlined in regulation 1166/2008 (Article 3) ensuring coverage of at least 98% of the farmland as well as livestock units.

- ***Production of farm statistics***
  - Who are the main users of data?
  - Users need
  - What are the main added benefit – in particular for surveys and statistics that are not required according to EU legislation
  - Publication and output
  - Cooperation and interaction with Ministries and researchers
  - How to ensure fulfillment of the SDG indicators – please consult in particular indicators related to *Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture* (https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/)

- ***Outline of a practical roadmap***
  - Outline of a practical roadmap for routine data collection from various sources for agricultural statistics.
  - Currently topics for follow up surveys approved are:
    - ✓ Quantities and prices of plant produce
    - ✓ Land conservation
    - ✓ Food loss
    - ✓ Use of pesticides in agriculture
    - ✓ Use of fertilizers
    - ✓ Organic agriculture
    - ✓ Income from agriculture
    - ✓ Environmental friendly crops (not necessarily defined as organic agriculture)
    - ✓ Economic surveys of farms, economic account of agriculture
    - ✓ Information on the next generation of farmers

Headline for each of the four days will be:

Day 1 Methodology for maintenance of farms register:

- Introduction and presentation of experience and challenges in Israel
- Methodology for the maintenance of farms register in Italy
- Methodology for the maintenance of farms register in Denmark
- Practical demonstration and discussion (Laptop, WI-FI, Internet, projector and whiteboard will be available).

Day 2 - Production of farm statistics based on multiple sources (Administrative data, GIS layers and direct data collection)

- The current plan and vision for production of farm statistics in Israel
- Production of farm statistics in Italy
- Production of farm statistics in Denmark
- Discussion and outlining a plan for Israel

Day 3 – Outlining a long term plan for routine data collection in Israel

- Drafting a practical longtime roadmap

Day 4 - Writing up report

2. Expected output of the activity

- Activity report
- Practical experienced gained on maintenance of a farms register
- A plan for production of farm statistics in Israel outlined
- Recommendations on how proceed the already initiated work in Israel
- Draft for a roadmap

3. Participants

From Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics (ICBS)

- **Dr. Moshe Yanai**, Head of Agriculture, Environment and Energy Sector. Moshe works at the ICBS since 2004. His PhD from the Geography Department at the University of Illinois dealt with Ecological Economics. Moshe is in charge, among others, for the calculation of the greenhouse gases inventory and the development of climate change indicators. He prepared the second National Communication on Climate Change to the UNFCCC and was nominated as one of the organizations' inventory reviewers (energy sector). Moshe leads the team that plans the agricultural census and acts to promote the census since 2008. Email: yanaim@cbs.gov.il

- **Ms. Chani Shamir**, Senior coordinator of fresh fruits and vegetables produce, Agriculture, Environment and Energy Sector, ICBS. Chani works at the Agriculture, Environment and Energy sector since 2011. Chani is in charge of the fresh products survey, which includes collecting, processing and publishing data on monthly and quarterly basis. Chani is a member of a team that is in charge of planning the agricultural census. Chani participated in several international conferences regarding agriculture statistics that were organized by the Medstat Project (EU) and the FAO. Chani Shamir has a MA in Communication studies and a BA in Public Policy. Email: Chanas@cbs.gov.il

- **Mr. Noam Tal**, Senior coordinator, Agriculture, Environment and Energy Sector. Noam joined the ICBS Agriculture, Environment and Energy sector in 2013. Noam is in charge of the animal produce statistics. Noam is a member of a team that is in charge of planning the agricultural census. Noam worked as a quality assurance manager; between the years 2010-2013 at the IT department of the ICBS, and between 1999 and 2010 in the high tech sector. Previously, Noam was also a kibbutz member and a dairy farmer. Noam has a MA in political science and internal audit and a BA in Geography. Email: noamt@cbs.gov.il

- **Ms. Tali Tal,** Director of Infrastructure Economic Statistics Department. Email: tali@cbs.gov.il

- **Ms. Yonat Kenat Shainfeld**, Senior coordinator in the Agriculture, Environment and Energy Sector. Coordinates the food balance sheet, pesticides in agriculture survey, sanitation and Veterinary services, environmental agricultural indicators (Nitrogen, phosphorus, water, greenhouse gases and ammonia). Ms. Yonat Kenat Shainfeld has a BA in social sciences and MA in demography studies. Email: yonats@cbs.gov.il

- **Mr. Theodor Itzkov**, Head of Professional Field – Data Processing Methods, Statistical Methodology Department. Dr. Itzkov has worked in the ICBS since 2001. Theodor specializes in the fields of Record Linkage, Statistical Disclosure Control, Sharing of Administrative and Survey Data. Theodor worked as part of the team that developed the Integrated Population Census in 2008. He has a PhD in Mathematical Modelling of Technological Processing from Moscow Chemical Technological University. His M.A. is in Mathematics from Kharkov State University. Email: theodori@cbs.gov.il

- **Isca Chiko**, Statistical Methodology Department, Census Methodology and Estimation Methods Sector. Email: irinac@cbs.gov.il

- **Ms. Limor Charnotzki**, Director of Households surveys and part of the planning group for the Agricultural Census, Survey Department ICBS. Ms Limor Charnotzki is working at the Survey Department since 2002. The Department is responsible for planning and managing all the ICBS surveys and censuses. Ms Limor Charnotzki manages the planning and managing of three surveys the longitudinal survey, the Social survey and the Agricultural census. Email: limort@cbs.gov.il

- **Mr. Doron N.** works on the agriculture census project as a coordinator of the agriculture sector with the other different units of the CBS. Email: doronn@cbs.gov.il

- **Ms. Idit Ofek,** Agriculture Input and price sector, Micro-Economic Statistics, ICBS. Email: idite@cbs.gov.il

From the Ministry of Agriculture & rural Development (MARD)

- **Mr. Erez Osman**, Director of Economic Policy and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Erez Osman is a member of the joint committee for price control of agricultural products along with the Ministry of Finance. Erez Osman is responsible for market review and reporting of the Israeli agriculture including daily monitoring of the Markets. Erez Osman is also responsible for policy research and design in various topics including subsidies, trade policy, producer organizations and water. Erez Osman holds an MBA, specializing in Finance and BA in economics both from Ben Gurion University. Email: erezo@moag.gov.il

- **Dr. Yael Kahal,** Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

- **Mr. Omer Ben Asher,** Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Email: omerb@moag.gov.il

- **Mr. Uri Zuk Bar,** Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

- **Ms. Diana Fanus,** Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

- **Ms. Roni Hershkowitz,** Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

- **Mr. Gamal Madjala,** Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

- **Ms. Anat Levingrad,** Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Email: anatlw@shaham.moag.gov.il

- **Mr. Hagai Snir,** Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Email: Hagays@moag.gov.il

From the Twinning Team

- **Ms. Charlotte Nielsen**, Resident Twinning Adviser since March 2016 where her main responsibilities include planning and co-ordination of Twinning activities with the ICBS, the European Union Delegation, stakeholders and experts from EU member states. From 2008 - 2016 Ms. Charlotte Nielsen, hold a position as Senior Advisor in the Research Services division of Statistics Denmark. Charlotte Nielsen has a Ph.D. in insect pathology and a master degree in agricultural studies. Email: cln@dst.dk

- **Ms. Batia Attali**, RTA Counterpart, Head of Sector, International Relations and Statistical Coordination Department, ICBS. Ms. Batia Attali has worked in International Relations and Statistical Coordination Department since 2011. Ms. Batia Attali has been employed in ICBS since 1988, formerly as analyst in IT department and as ICBS Security Officer for 13 years. Master's degree in Computer Sciences. Email: batia@cbs.gov.il

- **Ms. Tamar Rand**, Resident Twinning Adviser Assistant since March 2016 where she assist in the co-ordination and liaison with the ICBS, the European Union Delegation, stakeholders and experts from EU member states; Furthermore, Tamar Rand perform interpretation and translation from Hebrew to English and vice versa. Before entering the Twinning project Tamar Rand worked as a Manager of Recruiting and Training in a large educational tourism business. Tamar Rand has a MA in Early Childhood Development. Email: tamarra@cbs.gov.il

MS experts

- **Mr. Roberto Gismondi,** Head of Agricultural statistics, Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT). *Specialist knowledge:* Management, Agricultural censuses, Administrative data sources for selected agricultural statistics. Email: gismondi@istat.it

- **Ms. Giampaola Bellini,** Researcher, Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT). *Specialist knowledge:* Surveys of business and farms, planning and implementation of different phases of agricultural surveys. Email: bellini@istat.it

- **Ms. Colomba Lina Sermoneta**, Researchers Agricultural statistics, Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT). *Specialist knowledge*: Agricultural statistics (Livestock, slaughtering, milk and dairy products, egg, hatchery, fishery), GIS. Email: sermonet@istat.it

- **Mr. Peter Vig Jensen,** Head of Division, Food Industries, Statistics Denmark. *Specialist knowledge:* Management and planning, Statistics on different domains of agriculture (land use, animal production, economy), Agriculture Census, EU legislation. Email: pvj@dst.dk

4. Status and progress achieved so far

Background

The last agriculture census in Israel was conducted in 1981 and an extensive survey was conducted in 1995. In the years that have past since then, the structure of the farms has underwent numerous changes e.g. privatization of the agricultural sector, a change in the composition of the economic activities in farms, and a major decrease in the activity of organizations and associations of farmers (which were the main providers of data on agricultural activities). In addition, the statistical data collection method has changed from direct data collection from the farmers to collection mostly from administrative files.

Good progress in the component has been made and the Twinning Project has served as a platform for enhancing the already close cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) by their engaged participation in all the activities of this components. Most recently this cooperation has resulted in funding for the agricultural census by the Ministry of Finance, a major achievement for the future work on infrastructures for Agricultural Statistics. The current plan is that the census will be performed early in fall 2018.

Previous Censuses in Israel
Below is a list of previous agriculture censuses and surveys conducted in Israel:

- Agricultural Census 1949-1950
- Agricultural Census 1971
- Agricultural and Rural Development Census 1981(the last census)
- The Agricultural and Settlement Survey 1995

Definition of a Farm
The FAO defines a farm as a unit that engages in agricultural activity, using common means of production, regardless to its size, legal status and type of ownership. From a terittorial perspective, the farm can operate in several areas simultaneously.

In previous censuses held in Israel the threshold size was determined as lised below:

- 1971 Census- an agricultural unit whos volume of production is over 2000 Israeli Liras.
- 1981 Census and 1995 Survey- an agricultural unit who engages in agricultural activity whos estimated gross added value is more than 3000 NIS (New Israeli Shekel) per year.

The threshold for an upcoming census is still undetermined but the aim will be to use treshold defined in the EU regulation of farm structure statistics outlined in regulation 1166/2008 (Article 3) ensuring coverage of at least 98% of the farmland as well as livestock units.

Current Organization of the Agricultural Sector in Israel
In Israel, the *organized sector* consists of Kibbutzim and Moshavim which are unique to Israel.

Kibbutz is a collective community in Israel that traditionally was based mainly on agriculture. However, in recent years more industries were added such as manufacturing industries, tourism etc. The farming activities are shared by the whole community (input and output).

Moshav is a type of Israeli village, specifically a type of a cooperative agricultural community of individual farms with mutual help. In contrast to the collective kibbutzim, farms in a Moshav are individually owned. Crops and goods are produced on the properties through individual and/or pooled labor and resources.

In addition to Kibbutzim and Moshavim, the agricultural sector consists of private farms and companies in the urban and rural sectors. Most of these farms are in the Arab sector (mostly traditional agriculture). The knowledge of the Arab sector is currently limited but usually consists of very small farms owned by one farmer/family.

Furthermore, the main economic activity of many small farms is not always agricultural, but not taking by not taking those farms into account the statistics would result in an under-estimation of the agricultural activity in Israel.

The water Authority, Foreign Labour Requests (including the register of foreign workers in agriculture), livestock associations, the Plant Board, the Business register and the Insurance Fund for Natural Risks in Agriculture (KANAT). Please find a full list of administrative files on the next page

All sources are updated annually expect the Foreign Labour Requests that is only updated a two years.

Number of farms in Israel
In table 1 the number of farms in Israel in the 1971 and 1981 census as well as the 1995 survey is given as a function of organizational structure. As appear from the table the number of farms increased from 1971 to 1981 but had decreased dramatically in the 1995 survey.

Table 1: *Number of farms in Israel in the 1971 and 1981 census as well the 1995 survey*

Description	1971 Census	1981 Census	1995 Survey
No. of farms of farms in total	~35,000	~43,500	~25.500
Farms in Moshavim	19,500	22,794	15,546
Urban/private country farms	5,100	5,934	3,758
Farms in Arab/Other sector	10,000	14,355	5,817
Farms in Kibbutzim/Cooperative Moshav	282	307	313

Population frame of all agricultural farms

ICBS has worked on creating a population frame of all agricultural farms. Several sources have been used, for instance the Insurance Fund for Natural Risks in Agriculture (KANAT), the water Authority, Foreign Labour Requests, including the register of foreign workers in agriculture where the the main group of foreign workers is from Thailand but also from the Palestinian territory, and livestock associations. The most successful source, however, has been a survey in the agricultural and water associations in 483 local authorities.

Administrative files used to determine the frame:

- A file from the Insurance Fund for Natural Risks in Agriculture- a list of farmers who have insured their farms.
- A file of foreign workers- received from the Ministry of Agriculture. This file includes a list of farms that request foreign workers.
- A file received from the Beef Cattle Growers Association.
- A file received from the Dairy Cattle Growers Association
- A file from the Plants Production and Marketing Board:
- "Plots" file- a file that has integrated data from different sources that contains information on farmers according to land plots. The file is incomplete and changes frequently. The ID/CNPJ numbers aren't of good quality.
- A file that contains all agricultural structures built for livestock.
- Business registry file that is divided into economic branches of agriculture.
- Merging the different sources yielded a file that includes 47,000 records. After deducting duplicates, approximately 45,500 records have remained.

The codes in the files used in the different administrative registers farmer ID or Business register number

Establishing a farms frame

The procedures below has been used in order to evaluate the current options for constructing a farm frame

- Combining existing administrative files (from farms' organizations and the business registry) with data on agricultural plots created by MARD.
- Merging files of farm organizations with the business register (with the agricultural industry and with the entire register).
- Deducting duplicates from the different files. This is a challenging procedure because it is not always possible to identify duplicates.
- The merging was carried out in two stages: high probability according to ID number/VAT and a lower probability according to name address and phone number of the farmer.
- An examination of the quality of the farms frame was performed with the agricultural and i water associations showed significant gaps between the frame and the field data.
- Result of the examination: a clear need for a preliminary survey in order to improve the frame.

Preliminary Survey

In 2015 ICBS conducted a preliminary survey in order to enhance the frame in localities where the agriculture is organized through either an agricultural association or water association. Updated data was obtained in these areas through a main contact person who knows all farms that are active in the association. Below you will find a summary of the preliminary survey

- The survey took six months and was preformed between the months July-December 2015.
- Sampled: 485 settlements
- There were 477 settlements enumerated, who constitute 99.6% of the frame.
- Non-enumerated settlements: 4 settlements that don't have any farmers and 2 non-response.
- The sample did not include 268 Kibbutzim and 37 cooperative Moshavim that are active farms and each one is considered to be one farm.

Please find the census questionnaire annexed

Findings of the Survey

Of the approximately 37,000 records examined from administrative files of the organized sector (about 82% of the total number of farms), it was found that there are approximately 18,600 active farms. Below is the distribution of farms by main agricultural activity.

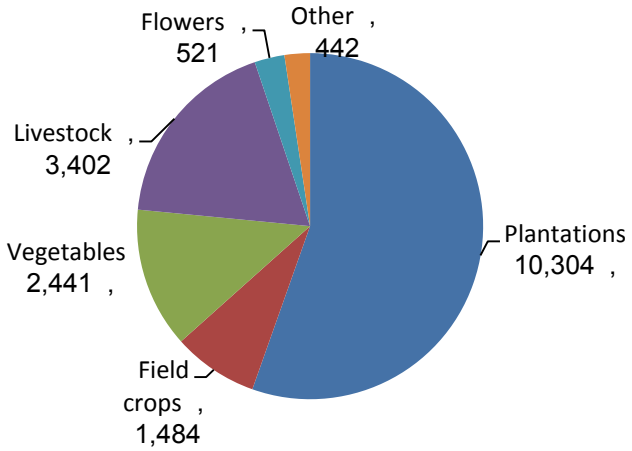

Figure 1: *Estimated number of farms as a function main agricultural activity*

Insights for the upcoming census

- The number of farms in Israel is close to the ICBS estimation and is 20,000-25,000.
- There is a big difference between the Jewish and Arab sectors in the distribution of the different economic branches in agriculture.
- There is a real difficulty in locating farmers, mainly in the Arab sector. This is especially difficult when there is no ID number and no contact information in the original file.
- There is a lack of administrative files that provide data on farms that don't rely on irrigation (dryland farming). Because these farms are unknown to the different organizations that provide the administrative files, they will be difficult to reach.
- Defining a threshold for a farm is crucial because most of the farms that don't appear in the administrative files are usually small or very small. The future plan is to use the treshold from the EU regulation of farm structure statistics. Thus, defining a threshold may eliminate the farms that are difficult to reach.
- A schedule for planning and executing the census was prepared in two phases: the phone phase and the field phase. Those who cannot be located in the first phase (by phone) will be moved to the second phase. In the census there will be an option of answering online.

- A meeting with the Ministry of Agriculture was held in order to finalize the questionnaire. The subject of detecting duplicates was raised and it was decided that the questionnaire will differentiate between land owned by the farmer and lands that are cultivated by the farmer or cultivated together with another farm.
- The Department of Land Preservation in MARD requested to include questions regarding land preservation in the questionnaire.
- Currently there is no plan for how to integrate geographical information into the census.

Program for Activity C5: 12-15 June 2018

Long-term work plan for agricultural statistics

Date	Place	Time	Event
Tue 12 June 18	Golan - ICBS	**Main topic: Methodology for maintenance of farms register**	
		08:00	Pick up from Prima Kings Hotel by Charlotte
		09:00	**BC:** Welcoming, acquaintance, program of the week
		09:15	**BC:** Status and challenges on for maintenance of farms register in Israel
		10:00	Coffee break
		10:15	**MS:** Methodology for maintenance of farms register in Italy • *Methodology and platform/tools for maintaining the farms register* • *Process documentation* • *Whom are the actors and what are their contribution* • *How to ensure quality and reliability* • *Prioritizing, when two or more sources contain data for the same variable with potentially different values (Decision hierarchy)* • *What surveys are the most essential to collect at routine basis* • *How to keep the farm register updated between censuses (sources, frequency of update)*
		11:15	**MS:** Methodology for maintenance of farms register in Denmark • *Methodology and platform/tools for maintaining the farms register* • *Process documentation* • *Whom are the actors and what are their contribution* • *How to ensure quality and reliability* • *Prioritizing, when two or more sources contain data for the same variable with potentially different values (Decision hierarchy)* • *What surveys are the most essential to collect at routine basis* • *How to keep the farm register updated between censuses (sources, frequency of update)*
		12:15	Lunch break
		13:30	**BC/MS:** Discussion and practical demonstrations ***Moderator*** *Dr. Moshe Yanai ICBS*
		16:00	End of the work day
		16:00	Tour and dinner in Jerusalem (optional) with the ICBS Team

Wed 13 June 18	Meeting room - MARD	**Main topic: Production of farm statistics based on multiple sources**	
		07:45	Pick up from Prima Kings hotel by ICBS driver.
		09:00	**BC:** First day review
		09:15	**BC:** The current plan and vision for production of farm statistics in Israel
		10:15	Coffee break
		10:30	**MS:** Production of farm statistics in Italy • *What is published and what interval* • *Output documentation* • *What surveys are the most essential to collect at routine basis* • *Whom are the main users of the statistics and what role does in play for decision makers* • *Dissemination and strategy* • *How is user need, EU Regulations and SDG indicators ensured*
		11:15	**MS:** Production of farm statistics in Denmark • *What is published and what interval* • *Why a census is needed when having good administrative files?* • *Output documentation* • *What surveys are the most essential to collect at routine basis* • *Who are the main users of the statistics and what role does in play for decision makers* • *Dissemination and strategy* • *How is user need, EU Regulations and SDG indicators ensured*
		12:00	**BC/MS:** Discussion and outlining a revised plan for Israel based on lessons learned and input from MS ***Moderator*** *Dr. Moshe Yanai ICBS*
		12:45	Lunch break
		13:30	Leaving MARD by car for visit to Mikveh Israel – the first agricultural school in Israel (Tour start at 14:00)
		16:00	Tour in old Jaffa in Tel-Aviv (Optional)
		20:00	Returning to Prima Kings Hotel by taxi

Date	Place	Time	Event
Thurs 14 June 18	Skarim 3rd floor – ICBS	**Main topic: Outlining a long term plan for routine data collection in Israel** Expected participants: MS experts, Dr. Moshe Yanai, Ms. Chani Shamir, and Mr. Noam Tal and the Twinning Team	
		08:15	Pick up by Charlotte at Prima Kings Hotel
		09:00	**BC:** Second day review
		09:15	**BC/MS:** Drafting a practical longtime roadmap - Issues to be addressed (Tentative – might be changed according lesson learned and input from the MS experts) **Farm register** • Cooperation and interaction with data provider including Ministries, other subject units etc. – Use of cooperation agreements, MoU, network, steering committees… • Quality check of data (by providers and the ICBS) • Structured methodology for maintaining the farms register • List of variables in the farm register **Outlining future routine data collection and surveys** • Currently topics for follow up surveys in Israel are proposed: o Quantities and prices of plant produce o Land conservation o Food loss o Use of pesticides in agriculture o Use of fertilizers o Organic agriculture o Income from agriculture o Environmental friendly crops (not necessarily defined as organic agriculture) o Economic surveys of farms, economic account of agriculture Information on the next generation of farmers • Outline future routine data collection from administrative sources **SDG indicators** • How to ensure fulfillment of the SDG indicators on agriculture (https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/) **Publications** • Future publication and output **Sustainability** • Discussion on how to ensure sustainability and identification of needs for additional support **Milestones** • Setting up milestones for a the roadmap
		12:00	Lunch break
		13:15	**BC/MS:** Drafting a practical longtime roadmap - continued
		15:00	Final remarks and thanks
		15:15	Return to Prima Kings hotel with Charlotte

Fri 15 June 18	Hotel	09:00	**MS**: Writing up reports
Writing up report			

Abbreviations:
BC = Beneficiary Country (Israel)
ICBS = Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics
MARD = Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Material to be prepared and sent before the Activity:
Presentations