



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2011/ATCWG/WKSP/009

What Works and Does Not Work - Mexico

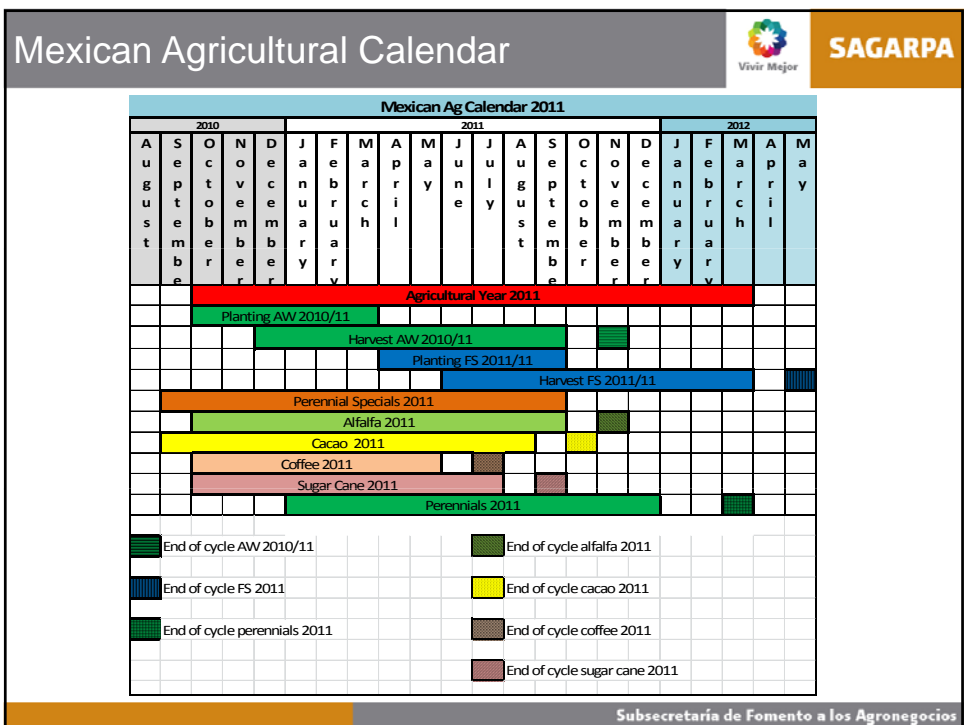
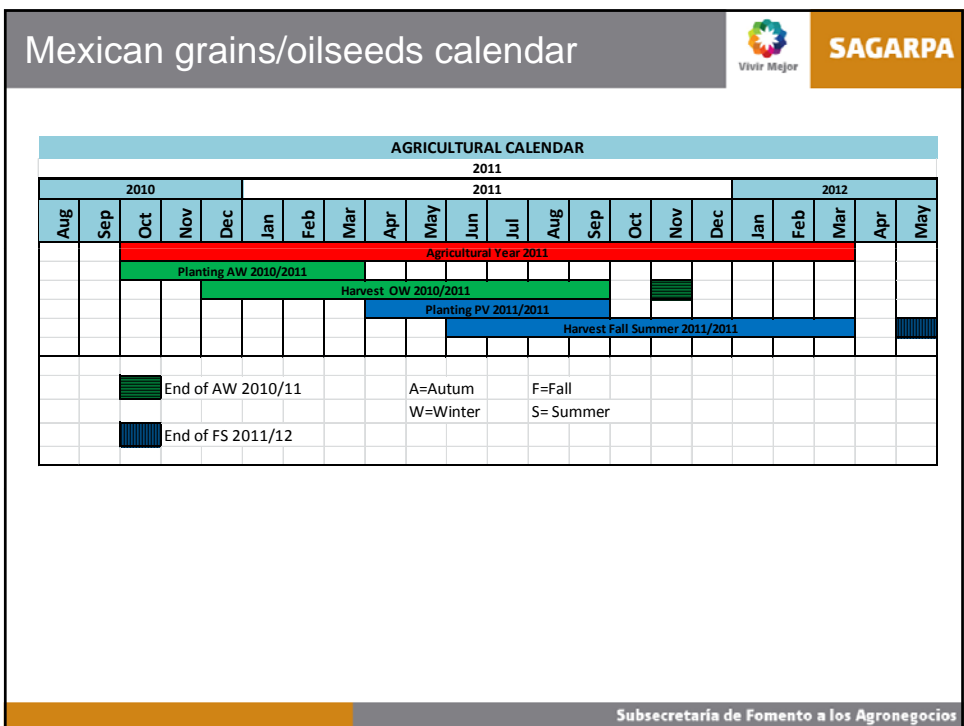
Submitted by: Mexico



**Workshop to Assess and Improve
Agricultural Data Collection and
Dissemination by APEC Member
Economies
Manila, Philippines
27-28 October 2011**

	GOBIERNO FEDERAL	 Vivir Mejor	SAGARPA
Workshop to Assess and Improve Agricultural Data Collection and Dissemination Pablo Sherwell, Ph.D. Mexican Ministry of Agriculture			 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation   USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
			
Manila, Philippines. October 2011			

Agenda		 SAGARPA
1.	Data collection process in Mexico	
2.	Challenges and lessons learned	
3.	How we use data: good and bad examples	
4.	Challenges	
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Brief introduction


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SAGARPA is the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food.

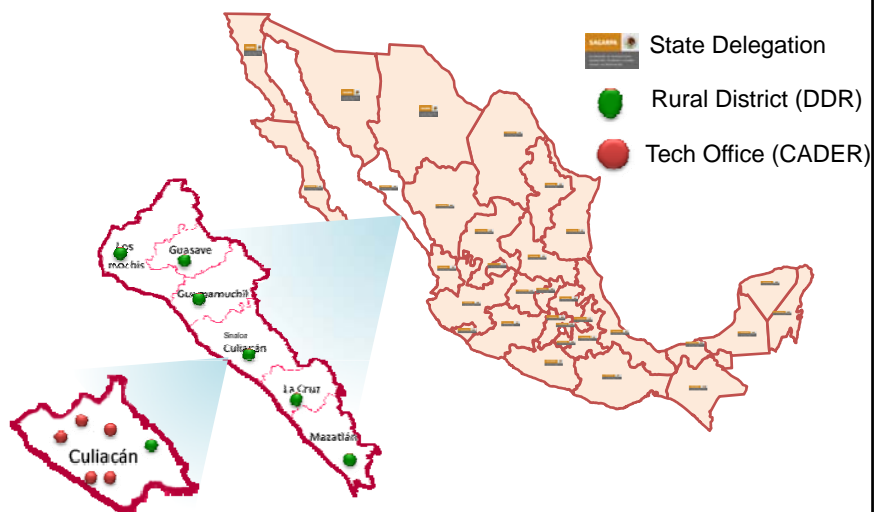
SIAP is the Agrifood and Fishery Information Service. It is a decentralized entity of SAGARPA responsible for collecting and publishing the agrifood data for Mexico.

The structure of SAGARPA in Mexico is critical for determining how data are collected by SIAP.

1. SAGARPA has a representative office in each of the 32 Mexican states. These offices are called **State Delegation**.
2. Each state is divided into rural districts (**DDR**). There are 191 DDR around Mexico. There is an office in each DDR that reports to the State Delegation.
3. Each DDR has at least one technical office called **CADER**. There are 712 CADERS in Mexico.
4. The number of **DDRs** and **CADERS** varies depending on the size of the state and its production intensity.



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SAGARPA's structure in Mexico


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The data collection process



The process:

1. Each CADER goes to the field, collects information about areas planted, harvested, production, etc.
2. Then CADERs send information to their respective DDR who verifies the information.
3. Then each DDR sends the information to their State Delegation.
4. Each Delegation sends the information to SIAP, who verifies it.
5. SIAP publishes monthly and annual data.



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Agricultural reports

Monthly reports include:

- Products that represent 80% of the total value
- By cycle: Autumn-Winter, Fall-Summer and Perennials
- Covers: By State; Type: irrigated – non irrigated
- Variables: Planted, Harvested, Production, Damage/Loss, Yields

Annual reports (in addition to monthly reports)

- More than 500 products
- By County and DDR
- Prices and production value

There are neither consumption data nor forecasts for any variable.

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Livestock reports



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1.- Monthly reports include:

- By state
- Meat production (poultry, beef, pork, lamb)
- Milk production, eggs, honey
- There is a production forecast

2.- Annual report (in addition to monthly reports)

- By County and DDR
 - Prices and production value
- ❖ Livestock inventory has a one-year lag
- ❖ There is no herd structure
- ❖ There are no data on consumption

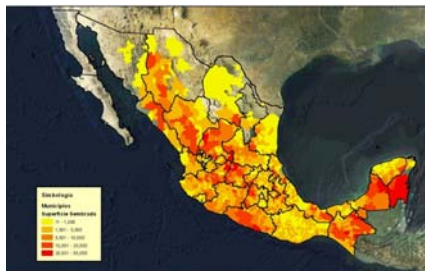
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Good examples



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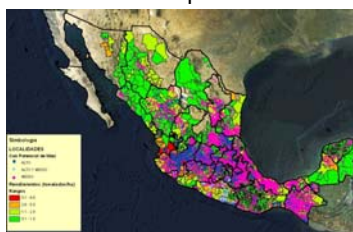
Planted area



Yield



Yield vs. potential



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Not so good....



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From an economist point of view.....

Price = f(Supply, Demand)

Supply = **Begging stocks** + production + imports

Demand = Exports + **Consumption** + **final stocks**

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Challenges



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- Labor and expertise in human capital
- Data on fisheries
- Stocks
- Consumption (i.e. marketed by type and auto-consumption)
- Livestock herd
- Technical committee to review statistics
- Costs
- Monthly prices along the supply chain

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