

STORY OF CHANGE

In partnership with
**Food and
Agriculture
Organization**

*One of the main challenges in planning for a hunger free world is the lack of credible data and statistics. These gaps hinder accurate forecasting, planning and procurement decisions, all of which influence how to get the **right to food** to the right people at the right time.*

*India accounts for 18 per cent of the globally generated agriculture data. With support from the **Government of India and DFID** under the **Knowledge Partnership Programme**, for the first time agriculture outlooks and analysis were generated using internationally accepted methodologies. These reports have helped India meet its global commitments, and contribute towards ensuring a hunger-free world.*

Resource scarcity, food security and climate change

“Incorporating International Best Practices in the Preparation of Agriculture Outlook and Situation Analysis Reports for India”

BACKGROUND

The Right to Food is a fundamental human right, yet hunger and under-nutrition remain unacceptably high in low income countries and many developing countries.

By 2030, demand for food is expected to grow by 50 per cent as compared to present levels. This calls for the development of a more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food to ensure delivery of greater food and nutrition security for a projected population of nine billion people.

To facilitate decision making and address food security, access to timely, transparent, reliable and accessible information that will improve planning, forecasting of demand and stocking of food at national and global levels is needed.



TAKING ACTION AND INDIA'S ROLE

In 2011, G20 countries – including India – committed to improve the quality, reliability, timeliness and comparability of data on agricultural markets. The Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) was subsequently launched in 2011 to encourage major agro-food market players to share data, enhance existing information systems, and promote greater shared understanding of food price developments and further policy dialogue and cooperation.

AMIS is an inter-agency platform to enhance food market transparency and encourage coordination of policy action in response to market uncertainty and encourage coordination of policy action to reduce food insecurity worldwide.

India being a major producer, consumer and supplier of food from the global markets, any change in these parameters has global and national implications. Yet long term predictions on the agricultural scenario were never made. Its commitment towards AMIS was thus imperative.



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**Knowledge Partnership
Programme** **KPP**

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AMIS OFFERS:

Market Monitor:

Tracks current and expected future trends in international food markets.

Analysis:

Examines topical issues affecting international food markets such as Future exchanges, energy markets, stock regimes, and so forth.

Statistics:

Assembles the latest and most reliable data on production, trade, utilization and stocks for the commodities.

Capacity

Development: By sharing good practices and training, improving National statistical information systems.

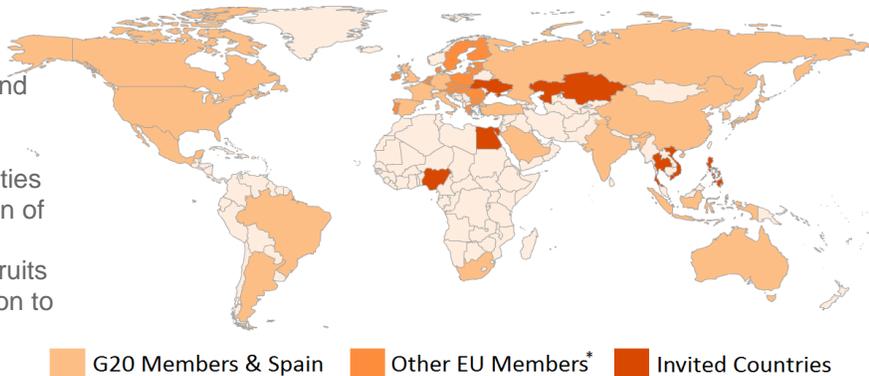
Outreach and policy dialogue:

To guide policy makers and provide a forum to facilitate policy.

WHAT CHANGED AS A RESULT

- Capacity to collect field data and upload and analyze it using new forecasting models.
- Forecasting for the first time, thereby going beyond historical analysis.
- Information on commodities beyond cereals: Inclusion of other commodities like pulses, milk and select fruits and vegetables in addition to rice, wheat, maize and soybean.
- Forecasting to international standards, permitting Indian data use for global analysis.

AMIS Participating Countries



* Not participating in AMIS as individual countries, but collectively represented by the European Union

GLOBAL IMPACT: SEVERAL FIRSTS

- Information support for planning food production and working out the availability, thereby contributing to food security.
- Meeting G 20 commitments on greater transparency in food markets Information.
- Contribution by India to the production of a global public good in the form of improved global agriculture outlook.
- Thematic chapter on India in OECD-FAO Global Outlook Report 2014-23 enhanced its role as a global actor.
- Improved accuracy of the OECD-FAO Global Agriculture Outlook reports after India's participation in the outlook generation process.
- New and ready-made model available for developing countries to strengthen their own information systems and analyses. Along with India, Nigeria and Bangladesh have begun participating in a global AMIS project and funds leveraged, almost 4 times to date (October 2014).
- The inclusion of pulses as a commodity, in the OECD-FAO Global Agriculture Outlook report 2014-23, which will enable improved planning for addressing nutrition security of 1.2 billion people in India.
- Adaptation of the Price Tool developed by the Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) of FAO. This tool will soon begin generating reports on price movements for major agricultural commodities in select markets across the country.



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