Senegal - Annual Agricultural Survey 2018-2019

Directorate of Agricultural Analysis, Forecasting and Statistics

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
SEN_2018-2019_AAS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT
The agricultural survey in its current version covers all regions of the country and all departments (with the exception of the departments of Dakar, Pikine and Guédiawaye, which are excluded from the scope of the survey because of the weakness or even non-existence of agricultural activity). The agricultural survey is an annual statistical operation whose general objective is to estimate the level of the main agricultural production of family-type farms. It also makes it possible to provide information on the physical characteristics of cultivated plots of land (geo location, surface area) and the major investments made at their level (agricultural inputs, cultivation operations, soil management and restoration). It also addresses, once every 3 years, themes relating to the structure of agricultural households (level of agricultural equipment, agricultural income, agricultural risks and adaptation strategies, etc.).The main indicators relate to yield levels, areas sown, production and means of production.

Since 2017, with the support of the FAO AGRISurvey Program, DAPSA has adapted the methodology of AAS through the adoption of an integrated and modular approach, namely the AGRIS method developed under the Global Strategy for the Improvement of Agricultural and Rural Statistics (GSARS). This approach enables the production of data on agricultural production activities, but also on economic, social and environmental dimensions of farms through the deployment of thematic modules administered jointly with the annual core questionnaire according to a multi-year rotating plan.

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
Agricultural holdings

Scope

NOTES
The scoope of the study was covered in two questionnaires:

(a) QUESTIONNAIRE 1: CENSUS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AND HOUSEHOLDS' LIVING QUARTERS:

Section 1: Household identification

Section 2: Census of household members

Section 3: Census of plots operated by the household during the 2018 crop year

Section 4: Plots cultivated in the previous crop year

Section 5: Monitoring of plots operated by the household

Section 6: Survey of the areas of the plots operated by the household

(b) QUESTIONNAIRE 2 - HOUSEHOLD:

Section 1: General farm information

Section 2a: 2018 Rainfed Crop Production

Section 2b: Horticultural Production in 2018

Section 4: Inputs for agricultural production

Section 5: On-farm processing of agricultural products (Marketing of agricultural and processed products)

Section 6a: Participation of household members in the 2018 crop year

Section 6b: Farm Worker Participation in the 2018 Crop Year

Section 7: Livestock

Section 8: Inputs for animal livestock

Section 9: Animal products and their marketing

Section 10: Fisheries and Aquaculture

Section 11: Forest Production

Section 12: Agricultural equipment

Section 13: Shocks and Strategies to deal with production shocks

Section 14: Other Expenditure, investment, finance and insurance

Section 15: Marketing and Storage

Section 16: Other sources of income

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Agriculture & Rural Development	FAO	
Land (policy, resource management)	FAO	
Labor	FAO	
Livestock	FAO	
Disaster Risk Management	FAO	
Access to Finance	FAO	

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
National coverage

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Directorate of Agricultural Analysis, Forecasting and Statistics	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role

Horticulture Department	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Support in questionnaire development, investigator training and supervision
National Agency for Statistics and Demography	Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning	Support in questionnaire development, investigator training and supervision
Studies and Planning Unit of the Ministry of Livestock	Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production	Support in questionnaire development, investigator training and supervision

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
United States Agency for International Development	USAID	Main donor for the AGRISurvey program in Senegal
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	FAO	Technical and Financial Assistance
Government of Senegal	GoS	Technical and Financial Assistance

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Adoption of metadata for FAM
Directorate of Agricultural Analysis, Forecasting and Statistics	DAPSA	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Study documentation

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION
SEN_2018-2019_AAS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

DDI DOCUMENT ID
DDI_SEN_2018-2019_AAS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

(a) THE SAMPLING FRAME

The results of the latest RGPHAE include 755,532 farming households engaged in agriculture in the broadest sense. On this basis 455,916 agricultural households practice rain-fed agriculture. The agricultural household file will be used as the sampling frame for the first degree DR draws. The second stage sampling frame consists, at the level of each primary unit (PU) or DR drawn, of the exhaustive list of agricultural households living there and representing the secondary units (US).

(b) SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample design includes a global sample of 6340 farm households in 1260 DRs and the 42 fields of study (department). The distribution of the sample considers the overall sampling rates and the agricultural weight of the stratum. The selected sampling design refers to a two-stage random survey with national coverage, which admits rural census districts (DRs) as primary units (PU) and agricultural households as secondary units (US). The method consists of distributing the statistical population (farm households) into the primary units so that each of them is unambiguously linked to a specific CU. The sample is then drawn in two stages:

- In the first stage (1st stage), a sample of primary units (PR) is drawn,
- In the second stage (2nd stage), a sample of secondary units is selected from each primary unit (DR) drawn in the 1st stage.

The advantage of this method is that it is not necessary to have an exhaustive list of secondary units for the whole national territory, but only those residing in the sample primary units. This reduces travel and consequently the costs of the survey. The sample draws will be organised independently from one field of study (department) to another. The primary units or DRs are drawn with unequal probabilities and with discount (PIAR draw). The probability of exit from a DR at each draw is chosen in proportion to its size expressed in terms of the number of farm households. At the second level, secondary units (or farm households) are drawn with equal probabilities and without discount (PESR draw). A constant number of secondary units is selected from each DR in the first-stage sample. This constant number of secondary units is chosen equal to 5.For the economic module, two households were drawn in each DR. Exactly 2362 sampled households and 2321 households were covered.

More information on the weighting calculation is available in the note on methodology in the external resources.

Response Rate

The response rates are 94% at the cluster level and 89% at the household level.

Weighting

"poids_men": this is the adjusted household weighting coefficient which was used in the study.

Note: The weighting calculations can be found in the file "Note sur le calcul des coefficients de pondération".

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2018-08-20	2018-11-01	1st round
2019-01-01	2019-02-13	2nd round

Data Collection Mode

Computer Assisted Telephone Interview [cati]

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available