

Democratic Republic of Congo - Agricultural Census, 2014-2015

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fishing (MALF)

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

COD_2014-2015_AC_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT

The previous agricultural census carried out in Congo dates back to 1985. Since the census of about 30 years ago, the rural sector in general, and the agriculture sector in particular has undergone major structural changes. In order to obtain a new picture of the main features of the rural sector, farms and agricultural structures in Congo, the Government of the Republic of Congo issued the Presidential decree n° 2013-732 of 18 November 2013, organising the General Census of Agriculture whose objectives were:

(i) to highlight the structural characteristics of agriculture, livestock farming, livestock production and the environment, fisheries, aquaculture, water and forestry with a view to providing references for measuring the dynamics of the rural world;

(ii) to improve the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of statistics of agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, aquaculture, water and forestry;

(iii) contribute to the strengthening of the monitoring and evaluation system of the Strategy for the Sustainable Development of the Mediterranean Sea, growth, employment and poverty reduction, and the process of achieving the millennium development goals;

(iv) to contribute to the strengthening of the technical capacities of the relevant departments of the Ministries in charge of agriculture, fisheries and forestry in the European Union collection, processing, analysis and publication of agricultural statistics.

KIND OF DATA

Census/enumeration data [cen]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

Scope

NOTES

The scope of the study covered the following areas:

- Information on households and farmers
- Agricultural activities of household members
- Non-agricultural activities of household members
- Land ownership
- Practices of seasonal crops
- Existence of household agricultural materials and equipment
- Household livestock numbers
- Poultry farming

- Types of forestry activities practised
- Fishing and aquaculture practice
- Number of people saving money in a bank or microfinance institution

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Agriculture & Rural Development	FAO	
Forests & Forestry	FAO	
Land (policy, resource management)	FAO	
Livestock	FAO	

KEYWORDS

Crop production, Livestock production, Aquaculture, Fisheries, Forestry

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National coverage

UNIVERSE

The statistical unit was the agricultural holding. Two types of agricultural holdings were distinguished:

(i) holdings in the household sector ("agricultural households")

(ii) holdings in the non-household sector ("modern holdings").

An agricultural household was defined as "a household with at least one member operating one or more agricultural fields or rearing animals, or practicing aquaculture and/or fishery or forestry activities for their own account or for the account of the household".

A modern holding is characterized by the following criteria: bookkeeping (keeping records); existence and use of equipment; use of hired/paid employees; cultivation of large surfaces; and the fact that the objective of the production is mainly for sale.

The statistical unit for the community survey is the village.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fishing (MALF)	Government of the Congo

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Central Census Bureau		Technical assistance
Food and Agriculture Organization		Technical assistance

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Government of the Congo		Funding

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Adoption of metadata for FAM
Census team, Statistics Division	ESS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Metadata producer

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

COD_2014-2015_AC_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

DDI DOCUMENT ID

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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

i. Methodological modality for conducting the census

Although the modular approach was planned for the AC, with the initial implementation of the core module in 2014-2015, the supplementary modules could not be implemented because of budget constraints. A community survey was carried out together with the AC. As of mid-2019, the country was planning to implement the following supplementary modules: crops and livestock (household sector), commercial farms, and fisheries and aquaculture.

ii. Frame

The census frame was constituted by the EAs from the 2007 Population and Housing Census (PHC). All households in the EAs covered in the GAO were listed and all agricultural households identified were enumerated.

iii. Complete and/or sample enumeration methods

The AC used complete enumeration for the core module and for the community survey.

iv. Sample design

Sampling was not used.

Questionnaires

Overview

Two questionnaires were used to collect information for two different types of holdings:

- (i) a questionnaire for agricultural households;
- (ii) a questionnaire for "modern holdings".

The community survey questionnaire (for the community component) was used together with the census questionnaires and implemented by the supervisors using focus group interviews. The census questionnaires covered 15 of the core items recommended in the WCA 2010.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2014-11	2015-03	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

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Data Processing

Data Editing

(a) DATA PROCESSING AND ARCHIVING

Manual data entry was done using the CSPro software. The SPSS software was used for data editing, imputation, validation and tabulation.

(b) CENSUS DATA QUALITY

The fieldwork was organized in five steers to optimize the quality of data collected. A comprehensive mechanism for monitoring and supervising fieldwork was established. A team of five enumerators was coordinated by a field supervisor, which was responsible for one geographical zone, called a "control sector". A district supervisor was responsible for a group of two to five field supervisors covering a geographical zone of one to two districts or communes. A department supervisor was responsible for the organization of fieldwork in the supervised department. Finally, a national supervisor from the CCB was responsible for all operational and technical matters in the field. The data processing procedures included programs for checking and correcting errors. Procedures for questionnaire retrieving and monitoring were in place from the field to the data processing stage. The data analysis incorporated chapters on data validation against other data sources, such as the PHC and current surveys.

Data Appraisal

No content available