

Cote d'Ivoire - Census of Agriculture, 2015-2016

Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI)

Report generated on: December 30, 2020

Visit our data catalog at: <https://microdata.fao.org/index.php>

Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

CIV_2015-2016_AC_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT

Côte d'Ivoire has just carried out its third agricultural census called Census of Farmers and Agricultural Holdings i.e. Recensement des Exploitants et Exploitations Agricoles (REEA) 2015/2016. The special feature of this census is the exhaustive and systematic survey of all the farms in the country, agricultural households, rural villages, professional agricultural or livestock organisations (OPA/OPE) and modern farms in the country using new technologies. The method CAPI (computer-assisted personal interview) coupled with contact details using the Global Positioning System (GPS) have made it possible to carry out this census. The implementation of the REEA followed the modular approach recommended by the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture (PMRA) 2010.

KIND OF DATA

Census/enumeration data [cen]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

Scope

NOTES

The scope of the study covered the following areas:

- Household rooster
- Record of agricultural land
- Record of aquaculture ponds
- Forestry
- Community rooster
- Agricultural manufacturing
- Infrastructure
- Means of information and communication
- Village natural resources and their management
- Socio-economic organisations

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, defined as an economic unit of agricultural production under single management, comprising all land used wholly or partly for agricultural production and all livestock kept, without regard to title, legal form or size. The following types of agricultural holdings were covered in the census:

(i) family farm ("agricultural household")

(ii) crop/livestock production organization (OPA/OPE).

Rural villages were statistical units for the community survey conducted together with the REEA.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI)	Government of Cote d'Ivoire
Ministry of Animal and Fisheries Resources (MIRAH)	Government of Cote d'Ivoire
Ministry of Water and Forests (MINEF)	Government of Cote d'Ivoire
Ministry of Forestry, Environment, Urban and Sustainable Development (MINESUDD)	Government of Cote d'Ivoire
Ministry of State and the Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD)	Government of Cote d'Ivoire

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Food and Agriculture Organization		Technical assistance

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Government of Cote d'Ivoire		Funding
European Union	EU	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

CIV_2015-2016_CA_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_CIV_2015-2016_CA_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

i. Methodological modality for conducting the census

Although a modular approach was planned for conducting the REEA, only the core census module comprising the agricultural households and the OPA/OPE were implemented, because of budget constraints. A community survey was implemented along with the core module.

ii. Frame

A listing operation was conducted during census enumeration to identify the agricultural households. The EA maps from the Population and Housing Census (PHC) 2014 were used for this operation. For the frame of the OPA/OPE and modern agricultural holdings, different sources were used: information available at the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), and information provided by the regional directorates of the ministries involved in the REEA. In addition, local administrations provided a list of new modern agricultural holdings.

iii. Complete and/or sample enumeration methods

The core module was conducted on a complete enumeration basis.

iv. Sample design

Not applied

Questionnaires

Overview

The collection of data was done using electronic questionnaires. Specific questionnaires were administered for the REEA 2015/2016:

- (i) a core module questionnaire for family farms;
- (ii) an OPA/OPE questionnaire;
- (iii) a community survey questionnaire.

The census questionnaires covered all 16 core items recommended in the WCA 2010, namely;

- 0001 Identification and location of agricultural holding
- 0002+ Legal status of agricultural holder
- 0003 Sex of agricultural holder
- 0004 Age of agricultural holder
- 0005 Household size
- 0006 Main purpose of production of the holding
- 0007 Area of holding according to land use types
- 0008 Total area of holding
- 0009 Land tenure types on the holding
- 0010 Presence of irrigation on the holding
- 0011 Types of temporary crops on the holding
- 0012 Types of permanent crops on the holding and whether in compact plantation
- 0013 Number of animals on the holding for each livestock type
- 0014 Presence of aquaculture on the holding
- 0015+ Presence of forest and other wooded land on the holding
- 0016 Other economic production activities of the holding's enterprise

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2015-11-01	2016-12-31	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Computer Assisted Personal Interview [capi]

Data Collection Notes

The first phase of enumeration consisted of listing all agricultural households across the national territory and identifying the farmers. During enumeration, once a household was identified as a family farm (agricultural household), the questionnaire for the core module was filled in. The data collection for the community survey was done by supervisors (assisted by the enumerators). The supervisors asked the questions to the village chief or the representative thereof. The collection of data from OPAs/OPEs took place at the headquarters of the OPA/OPE in question, by interviewing the manager of the structure.

Questionnaires

The collection of data was done using electronic questionnaires. Specific questionnaires were administered for the REEA 2015/2016:

- (i) a core module questionnaire for family farms;
- (ii) an OPA/OPE questionnaire;
- (iii) a community survey questionnaire.

The census questionnaires covered all 16 core items recommended in the WCA 2010, namely;

- 0001 Identification and location of agricultural holding
- 0002+ Legal status of agricultural holder
- 0003 Sex of agricultural holder
- 0004 Age of agricultural holder
- 0005 Household size
- 0006 Main purpose of production of the holding
- 0007 Area of holding according to land use types
- 0008 Total area of holding
- 0009 Land tenure types on the holding
- 0010 Presence of irrigation on the holding
- 0011 Types of temporary crops on the holding
- 0012 Types of permanent crops on the holding and whether in compact plantation
- 0013 Number of animals on the holding for each livestock type
- 0014 Presence of aquaculture on the holding
- 0015+ Presence of forest and other wooded land on the holding
- 0016 Other economic production activities of the holding's enterprise

Data Processing

Data Editing

(a) DATA PROCESSING AND ARCHIVING

Two modes of data transmission were adopted under the REEA: (i) the routing of data via the Internet (specifically, via Dropbox) and (ii) physical transmission (on hard disk, USB key and paper supports). The data processing plan covered the following aspects: (i) equipment preparation; (ii) file clearance; (iii) data validation; and (iv) tabulation. Computer processing was done centrally, in Abidjan. The software used to process the REEA data was CSPro version 6.1. The clearance phase was an iterative process of cleaning up the database and producing clean files. To ensure undistorted data after clearance, the tabulation² was done under CSPro on both versions of the database: with both raw and clean data. The analysis of census results was undertaken from March to April 2017. All data collected and documents produced (reports, methodology, manuals) were archived in a database the administration of which was entrusted to the Directorate of Statistics, Documentation and Informatics (DSDI) of MINAGRI and a backup copy was made.

(b) CENSUS DATA QUALITY

Technical arrangements were made at different levels to ensure the quality of field data collection. The first provision was to incorporate consistency checks into the data entry programme for the different questionnaires, to minimize data entry errors, inconsistencies, and incomplete data. Two key programmes were designed and used: the Data Consistency Control Programme and the Team Tracking Programme. The latter programme made it possible to monitor the mobility of teams in the field.

Data Appraisal

No content available