

## 1. HISTORICAL OUTLINE

The first National Agricultural Census (AC)<sup>1</sup> in the Republic of Colombia was carried out in 1960 and covered 16 administrative departments. The second AC was carried out in 1970 and covered 21 administrative departments. The AC 2014 was the third agricultural census conducted in the country and covered all rural areas.

## 2. LEGAL BASIS AND ORGANIZATION

### **Legal framework**

The AC legislation includes:

- Law 2 of 16 January 1962, Article 8 of which establishes that “starting with the year 1970, the censuses of population, buildings and houses and agriculture will have a decennial periodicity”;
- Law 79 of 1993;
- CONPES<sup>2</sup> 1881 of 1982, regarding the main characteristics of the third AC;
- Resolution 1680 of 2011, which adopted provisions for the participation of indigenous organizations in the censuses carried out by the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE);
- National Development Plan 2010–2014; and
- Article 61 of Law 1429 of 2010, through which the Colombian rural registry was established.

### **Institutional framework and international collaboration**

The AC 2014 was conducted by the DANE in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), which also provided financial assistance to the project. The census was also conducted in collaboration with, among others, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, the Technical Directorates of DANE, the DNP, the IDEAM, the National Natural Parks Directorate, the production unions, international and national expert committees, indigenous communities, Afro-Colombian organizations, and academics.

### **Census staff**

Approximately 25 000 persons were deployed to conduct the AC 2014.

## 3. REFERENCE DATE AND PERIOD

**Reference day:** the day of the interview, for inventory items such as livestock numbers, machinery and equipment, non-residential buildings.

### **Reference periods:**

- the last 30 days (that is, the 30 days immediately preceding the day of the interview), for items on labour, the non-agricultural activities of the holding, etc.;
- the last 12 months, for items related to cropped area, aquaculture, etc.

## 4. ENUMERATION PERIOD

The census data collection was conducted from December 2013 to December 2014, in three phases. In the first phase, four departments were enumerated, from December 2013 to March 2014, by means of sweeping fieldwork. In the second and third phases, the remaining 28 departments were enumerated, from April to December 2014, by means of both sweeping (in cases of easy access) and routing (where access was difficult, in the jungle) fieldwork.

## 5. SCOPE OF THE CENSUS AND DEFINITION OF THE STATISTICAL UNIT

As for the **census scope**, the AC 2014 was a widened agricultural census that covered all rural households, including non-agricultural production households. The census covered agricultural production (crop and livestock) activities, as well as the forestry, aquaculture and capture fishing activities carried out by households and units (enterprises) with legal personality in rural areas.

As for the **statistical unit**, two types of statistical units were defined in the third AC: (i) the agricultural production unit (UPA) and (ii) the non-agricultural production unit (UPNA). An UPA was defined as “a unit of organization of agricultural production that can be formed by a part of a property, a complete property, a set of properties or parts of continuous or separate properties, located in one or more municipalities, regardless of size, land tenure and the number of properties comprised, that must meet the following three conditions: (i) it produces crop, livestock, forestry or aquaculture products and/or develop activities related to capture fisheries intended for own consumption and/or for sale; (ii) it has a single agricultural producer that assumes the responsibility and risks of the productive activity; (iii) it uses at least one means of production such as buildings, machinery, equipment and/or labour”. The UPNA was defined as a unit engaged in non-agricultural activities only, such as industry, trade and other services.

## 6. GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

The third AC covered the rural areas of the country (continental and insular), indigenous reservations, black communities and 56 natural parks. Urban areas were not covered.

<sup>1</sup> In Spanish: *Censo Nacional Agropecuario 2013–2014*.

<sup>2</sup> *Consejo Nacional de Política Económica y Social*.

## 7. CUT-OFF THRESHOLD AND OTHER EXCLUSIONS

No threshold was applied for data collection.

## 8. METHODOLOGY

### **Methodological modality for conducting the census**

The census was conducted using the classical approach.

### **Frame**

The frame was established on the basis of the land registry and rural cadastre maps.

### **Complete and/or sample enumeration methods**

The third AC involved a complete enumeration of all UPAs and UPNAs in the rural areas of the country.

### **Sample design (if sampling was used)**

No sampling was applied.

### **Data collection method(s)**

Data collection was carried out through face-to-face interviewing, using CAPI with smartphones in combination with the PAPI method.

### **Questionnaire(s)**

A single questionnaire was used for census data collection, for both UPAs and UPNAs. The AC 2014 covered all 16 core items recommended in the WCA 2010.

## 9. USE OF TECHNOLOGY

New technologies were used in the third AC: (i) digital aerial photography and satellite images; (ii) CAPI with smartphones for data capture, and georeferencing using GPS; and (iii) online dissemination of census results.

## 10. DATA PROCESSING AND ARCHIVING

Data capture was done using CAPI method (when electronic questionnaires were used), as well as manually (for printed questionnaires). An Integrated Monitoring and Operational Control System (SIMCO) served as the centralized system for data processing and archiving for the third AC. Four types of validation process were defined, according to the level of aggregation.

## 11. CENSUS DATA QUALITY

To ensure quality in the design and preparation of the census, various field tests, including a pilot census, were carried out to evaluate the functionality of the census questionnaire, the productivity of the enumerator during the interview, the strategy of communication, etc.

## 12. DATA DISSEMINATION AND USE

Techniques of anonymization were applied to the database to ensure the confidentiality of the information, to enable safe access to the census microdata provided online.

## 13. DATA SOURCES

**Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE).** 2016. Censo Nacional Agropecuario 2014. In: *DANE* [online]. Bogotá D.C., Colombia [Cited 16 September 2019]. <http://www.dane.gov.co/index.php/estadisticas-por-tema/agropecuario/censo-nacional-agropecuario-2014>

**FAO.** 2016. Regional Roundtable on the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020 (WCA 2020). 12–16 December 2016, Montevideo, Uruguay. In: *World Programme for the Census of Agriculture* [online]. Rome, Italy. [Cited 10 September 2019]. <http://www.fao.org/world-census-agriculture/events/wca2020montevideo/en/>

## 14. CONTACT

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# COLOMBIA – AGRICULTURAL CENSUS 2014 – MAIN RESULTS

NUMBER OF PRODUCTION UNITS AND AREA		
	Units	Area (ha)
<b>Total production units</b>	<b>2 913 163</b>	<b>111 452 998</b>
Agricultural production units (UPAs) <sup>1</sup>	2 370 099	108 993 335
Non-agricultural production units (NUPA)	543 064	2 459 663

DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS BY LAND SIZE CLASSES <sup>1</sup>		
	Holdings	Area (ha)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 370 099</b>	<b>108 993 335</b>
Less than 5 ha	1 669 287	2 160 347
5–10 ha	253 349	1 801 601
10–50 ha	328 152	7 156 965
50–100 ha	60 394	4 217 217
100–500 ha	47 627	9 429 675
500–1 000 ha	5 448	3 794 994
1 000 ha and over	5 842	80 432 535

LAND USE		
	Holdings	Area (ha)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 370 099</b>	<b>108 993 335</b>
Agricultural land	2 282 679	43 024 740
Arable land	1 110 879	8 476 711
Land temporarily fallow	83 353	215 011
Land under agricultural infrastructure	376 465	121 407
Land under stubble	1 666 041	9 628 689
Permanent meadows and pastures	1 340 788	24 797 933
Non-agricultural land	1 079 326	218 886
Forest and other wooded land	714 806	63 214 574
Other land	256 329	2 535 135

HOLDERS IN THE HOUSEHOLD SECTOR, BY SEX <sup>2</sup>		
	Number	Area operated (ha)
<b>Holder is an individual</b>	<b>451 991</b>	<b>9 810 160</b>
Male	307 565	7 943 613
Female	144 426	1 866 547
<b>More than one co-holder (joint holders)</b>	<b>273 234</b>	<b>2 471 788</b>
Co-holders are male only	38 268	463 256
Co-holders are female only	9 405	48 797
Co-holders are both male and female	225 561	1 959 735

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN RURAL AREAS, BY SEX	
	Number
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 126 734</b>
Male	2 649 650
Female	2 477 084
Engaged in agricultural activities on the holding	2 466 254
Male	1 309 501
Female	1 156 753
Aged 15 years and above	1 771 200
Male	948 433
Female	822 767
Aged 10–15 years	264 304
Male	138 345
Female	125 959
Aged under 10 years	430 750
Male	222 723
Female	208 027

PERMANENT WORKERS IN THE HOLDINGS	
	Number
<b>Total permanent workers</b>	<b>4 531 650</b>
Male	3 507 547
Female	1 024 103

LIVESTOCK		
	Holdings	Heads
<b>Total holdings with livestock</b>	<b>1 077 584</b>	
Cattle	648 199	21 502 811
Buffaloes	5 587	175 492
Sheep	54 627	777 513
Goats	46 770	753 778
Pigs/swine	189 114	1 055 414
Equines	289 879	1 211 889
Poultry (1 000 head)	573 811	720 368

METHODS OF IRRIGATION		
	Holdings	Area irrigated (ha)
<b>Total holdings with irrigated land</b>	<b>280 341</b>	<b>n.a.</b>
Surface	131 304	5 396 638
Sprinkler	152 970	5 196 742
Localized irrigation	20 980	1 711 354
Others	172 887	5 478 437

TEMPORARY CROPS HARVESTED		
	Holdings	Area (ha)
<b>Total</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>
Cereals	261 546	1 372 480
Rice	41 963	515 871
Maize	190 668	726 563
Other cereals	28 915	130 047
Root/tuber crops	639 655	996 355
Cassava	178 529	443 930
Potatoes	39 279	214 059
Other tuber crops	102 692	338 366
Vegetables	189 639	361 321
Aromatic, condimentary and medicinal crops	28 555	65 846
Flower crops	7 229	13 110
Other crops	83 325	584 803

<sup>1</sup> UPAs are units engaged in agricultural, forestry, aquaculture and/or capture fisheries activities.

<sup>2</sup> Holders who have a permanent residence in the administrative unit where the UPA is located.