1. HISTORICAL OUTLINE

The Census of Agriculture (CA) 2015, to which the metadata review and data presented here refer, is the fifth CA carried out in Cabo Verde. The previous CAs were conducted in 1963, 1978, 1988 and 2004.[1]

2. LEGAL BASIS AND ORGANIZATION

Legal framework

The CA 2015 was conducted under the authority of Governmental Resolution No. 100/2013 of 27 August 2013. The Resolution defines the organizational framework of the CA in compliance with Law n° 35 / VII / 2009, of 2 March 2009, which establishes the principles and norms regulating the National Statistical System.

Institutional framework and international collaboration

The institutions responsible for the implementation of the CA 2015 were: (i) the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment,[2] or MAA (ex-Ministry of Rural Development), which ensured overall coordination and (ii) the National Institute of Statistics (INS), which ensured the technical coordination of the census. A Technical Committee composed of the representatives of various interested institutions was established at the central level for the implementation of the CA.

The funds for the CA were provided through the national budget and the African Development Bank (AfDB). In addition, FAO provided technical assistance at the preparation stage.

Census staff

The CA 2015 involved 300 enumerators, 63 team supervisors and 25 district and regional supervisors.

3. REFERENCE DATE AND PERIOD

Reference day: the day of the interview, for inventory items such as livestock numbers.

Reference period: the crop year 2014/2015 (from 1 May 2014 to 30 April 2015), to collect for other census items.

4. ENUMERATION PERIOD

Data in the core module were collected from 9 November 2015 to 25 March 2016.

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

The **census scope** covered agricultural activities (crop and livestock production), aquaculture and forestry activities.

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 agricultural holdings in both the household sector and the non-household sector were covered by the CA.

6. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

The CA 2015 covered the entire country.

7. CUT-OFF THRESHOLD AND OTHER EXCLUSIONS

No cut-off thresholds or other exclusions were applied in the CA.

8. METHODOLOGY

Methodological modality for conducting the census

A modular approach was adopted for conducting the CA. The core module was implemented in 2015. The supplementary modules (on "rain-fed crop production" and "food security") were implemented in 2017 and 2018 respectively.

Frame

The listing operation to identify the agricultural holdings was conducted during the census enumeration. The core module provided the frame for the follow-up supplementary modules.

Complete and/or sample enumeration method(s)

Core census module data collection was carried out through complete enumeration.[3] Sampling was used for the supplementary modules.

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[1] A modular approach was planned for the CA 2015. The core module was implemented under the WCA 2010 round (in 2015) and only the results of that module were available at the time of development of the SDS 17. Therefore, the metadata and census data here presented refer to the core module, if no reference to other modules is mentioned (see also section 8).

[2] *Ministério da Agricultura e Ambiente (MAA)*

[3] Sampling was used for two supplementary modules, which were conducted in 2017–2018 (see section 8, "Methodological modality for conducting the census").

Sample design (if sampling was used)

A two-stage sampling design was used for supplementary modules. The EAs were the PSUs and the households were the SSUs.

Data collection method(s)

Face-to-face interviewing was applied to collect information from holdings, using Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) and tablets with built-in GPS. Special effort was made to georeference and measure all irrigated parcels.

Questionnaire(s)

Two types of questionnaires were used for the core module, for the holdings in: (i) the household sector and (ii) the non-household sector. Other two questionnaires (on "rain-fed crop production" and "food security") were used for the supplementary modules conducted in 2017–2018.

The CA questionnaires covered 15 of the 16 core items[4] recommended for the WCA 2010 round.

9. USE OF TECHNOLOGY

New technologies were applied for data collection (CAPI using tablets with built-in GPS), and for georeferencing the agricultural holdings.

10. DATA PROCESSING AND ARCHIVING

A computer application was developed by the INS for data collection and processing. Core census module data were processed by the INS, in collaboration with the MAA and transmitted for tabulation and dissemination to the MAA.

11. CENSUS DATA QUALITY

Quality checks were conducted by supervisors to assess the enumerators' work and to ensure the quality of census data. Consistency checks were incorporated into the data entry program to minimize data entry errors, inconsistencies and incomplete data. The use of CAPI enabled monitoring the mobility of the enumerators in the field.

12. DATA DISSEMINATION

The main reports with the final census results have been finalized; however, at the time producing the current publication, they were not publicly available.

13. DATA SOURCES

FAO. 2016. Regional Roundtable on the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020 (WCA 2020). 7-11 November 2016, Dakar, Senegal. In: *World Programme for the Census of Agriculture:* [online]. Rome, Italy. [Cited 30 August 2019]. http://www.fao.org/world-census-agriculture/events/wca2020dakar/en/

FAO. 2019. Regional Workshop on the Operational Guidelines of the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020 (WCA 2020). 17- 21 June 2019, Bujumbura, Burundi. In: *World Programme for the Census of Agriculture:* [online]. Rome, Italy. [Cited 30 August 2019]. http://www.fao.org/world-census-agriculture/events/wca2020burundi/en/

Ministério da Agricultura e Ambiente (MAA). *MAA* [online]. Praia, Cabo Verde. [Cited 10 September 2019]. http://www.maa.gov.cv

Information provided by the MAA.

14. CONTACT

Ministério da Agricultura e Ambiente
Address: Plateau - Ponta Belém, C.P. 115, Praia, Cabo Verde
Telephone: (+238) 2615716
E-mail: inussa.barry@maa.gov.cv
Website: http://www.maa.gov.cv

Instituto Nacional de Estatística
Address: Av. Cidade de Lisboa, C.P. nº 116, Praia, Cabo Verde
Telephone: (+238) 2613827 / 2614916 / 2613960
E-mail: inecv@ine.gov.cv
Website: http://www.ine.cv

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4   The core item "Legal status of agricultural holder" was not covered by the CA.

NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AND AREA, BY LEGAL STATUS		
	Holdings	Area (ha)
Total	45 539	36 456
Civil persons	45 399	35 968
Juridical persons	140	488

LAND TENURE	
	Area (ha)
Total	36 456
Legal ownership and owner-like possession	19 951
Rented from others	5 605
Other form of tenure	10 885
Not declared	15

FRAGMENTATION		
	Holdings	Number of parcels
Total	45 539	75 169
Holdings without land	11 506	
Holdings with land	34 033	75 169
1 parcel	1 479	1 479
2–3 parcels	7 970	9 312
4–5 parcels	7 540	10 957
6–9 parcels	9 493	22 092
10 parcels and over	7 551	31 329

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND, BY LAND SIZE CLASSES		
		Area (ha)
Total	45 539	36 456
Holdings without land	11 506	
Holdings with land	34 033	36 456
Less than 1 ha	23 005	11 384
1–1.99 ha	7 019	9 794
2–4.99 ha	3 505	9 617
5–9.99 ha	380	2 475
10–19.99 ha	90	1 166
20–49.99 ha	23	616
50–99.99 ha	7	434
100–199.99 ha	1	108
200 ha and over	3	862

LAND USE	
	Area (ha)
Total	36 456
Agricultural land	34 096
Arable land	32 242
Land under temporary crops	28 784
Land under temporary pastures	916
Land temporarily fallow	2 543
Land under permanent crops	1 283
Land under permanent pastures	570
Wooded land	1 081
All other land	1 279

MEMBERS OF HOLDER'S HOUSEHOLD, BY SEX	
	Number
Total	182 396
Male	89 560
Female	92 836
Engaged in agricultural activities on the holding	97 798
Male	49 187
Female	48 611

LIVESTOCK	
	Head
Cattle	29 558
Sheep	12 620
Goats	107 532
Pigs	66 808
Equines	7 197
Poultry (1 000 head)	n.a.
Chickens	256
Ducks and turkeys	39

[1] According to the provisional census results provided by the MAA.