

1. HISTORICAL OUTLINE

The first General Census of Agriculture¹ (GCA) in the Republic of Equatorial Guinea was carried out in 2015, along with the fourth Population and Housing Census (PHC) and the first Labour Force, Training and Employment Survey (LFTES).

2. LEGAL BASIS AND ORGANIZATION

Legal framework

Law No. 03-2001 of 17 May 2001 provides the legal basis for the organization of statistical activities in Equatorial Guinea. This law defines the principles of the activity of official statistics and the institutional framework governing the activities of the departments and agencies responsible for the production and dissemination of official statistics, including the conduct of the agricultural census. The PHC, the GCA and the LFTES were set up by Presidential Decree No. 11/2011 of 24 January 2011, with the overall management of the census activities being mandated to the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Public Investment (MEPPI). Ministerial Order No. 01/2013 of 23 August 2013 issued by MEPPI instituted administrative and technical structures for the implementation of the census activities.

Institutional framework and international collaboration

The administrative structures for the implementation of the census activities were the National Committee, the provincial committees, the district committees and the local committees. The technical structures for the conduct of these operations were the Technical Committee and the National Bureau of Census.

The former General Direction of Statistics and National Accounts of the MEPPI conducted the 2015 PHC, with the technical support of a private company under a Letter of Agreement (LoA). FAO, the UNFPA, UNICEF, the ILO and UNDP provided technical assistance for the implementation of the PHC, the GCA and the LFTES.

Census staff

The census staff amounted to 1 700 persons, including 150 cartographers, 50 district supervisors, 150 supervisors (team leaders), 1 200 enumerators and 150 drivers.

3. REFERENCE DATE AND PERIOD

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

Reference period: the last 12 months (from 20 June 2014 to 20 July 2015), for other items such as main purpose of production and use of irrigation.

4. ENUMERATION PERIOD

Data collection took place from 20 June to 19 July 2015.

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

Census scope

The GCA 2015 covered the agricultural production activities (crop and livestock production).

Statistical unit

The statistical unit used in the GCA 2015 was the agricultural holding, defined as “an economic unit of agricultural production comprising all livestock kept, all land used partially or totally for agricultural production without regard to title, legal form or size, under the single management exercised by one or more individuals in the household, jointly by two or more individuals in different households”. Only the agricultural holdings in the household sector (“agricultural households”) were covered in the CA.

6. GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

The GCA 2015 covered the entire national territory.

7. CUT-OFF THRESHOLD AND OTHER EXCLUSIONS

The agricultural holdings in the non-household sector were not covered by the census.

8. METHODOLOGY

Methodological modality for conducting the census

The GCA 2015 was integrated with the PHC 2015. The census modality used was the classical approach.

¹ Censo General de Agricultura.

Frame

The cartography phase of the two censuses delineated and digitized the boundaries of each village community (CV) in rural areas and neighbour community (CP) in urban areas. EAs were delineated within each CV/CP and EA maps were prepared for data collection. The census cartography used high-resolution satellite images covering the entire territory. The PHC 2015 provided the list of households, identified during the census, that engaged in own-account agricultural activity.

Complete and/or sample enumeration methods

The data collection was carried out on a complete enumeration basis.

Sample design (if sampling was used)

No sampling was applied.

Data collection method(s)

The CAPI method was used for census data collection.

Questionnaire(s)

One single questionnaire was administered for the census of agriculture.

The census questionnaires (for the GCA and PHC) covered all 16 core items recommended in the WCA 2010.

9. USE OF TECHNOLOGY

Satellite imagery was used for digitized mapping. The CAPI method (using tablets) was applied for data collection.

10. DATA PROCESSING AND ARCHIVING

The CAPI method (with tablets) was used for data collection. Data were downloaded and backed up every two days by the district supervisor to quickly check for errors and ensure correction and storage for further cleaning at a later stage.

11. CENSUS DATA QUALITY

No information about data quality aspects was provided in the census materials available.

12. DATA DISSEMINATION AND USE

At the time of publication, the GCA 2015 report with the final results had not yet been released.²

13. DATA SOURCES

Direcció General de Estadística Nacional (INEGE). Undated. *Censo de población 2015, República de Guinea Ecuatorial. Resultados preliminares.* Malabo, Equatorial Guinea.

Direcció General de Estadística Nacional (INEGE). Undated. *Resultados definitivos del I censo general de agricultura.* Malabo, Equatorial Guinea.

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/>

Information provided by the NSI.

14. CONTACT

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² Therefore, this publication does not include the tables with census results for the GCA 2015.