
BURKINA FASO - Recensement Général de l'Agriculture 2006-2010 – Explanatory notes

1. Historical Outline

The agricultural and food information system is structured around the Department in charge of Agricultural Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture. As the organization responsible for the monitoring of food security indicators, this department collects and compiles the data on agricultural statistics coming from the various surveys of the Agriculture Department and disseminates them through the CountrySTAT website. The department has also the responsibility of conducting annual agricultural surveys and for carrying out the General Censuses of Agriculture.

With respect to livestock statistics, the Department in charge of livestock statistics within the Ministry for Animal Resources plays a similar role. Other Ministries also contribute to the production of agricultural data.

2. Legal Basis and Organization

The enabling legislation for the institutional framework for statistics and their statistical coordination is governed by Law No. 012-2007/AN of May 31, 2007 and its regulations. The body responsible for coordinating the entire statistical system is the National Statistics Council (CNS) (Decree No. 19 2007-741/PRES/PM/MEF November 2007).

The 2006 Agricultural Census took place legally based on a Governmental decree (N° 2007-588/PRES/PM of September 5th 2007) under the general statistical Law (n°012-2007/AN of may, 31st 2007).

The National Statistical System (NSS) is a decentralized structure. The NSS is defined as including all departments and agencies whose mission is to provide statistical data on the economic, social, demographic, cultural and environmental conditions of the country.

The National Institute of Statistics and Demography (Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie INSD) is the official government agency for the collection, processing and dissemination of statistical information at the national level. But, with the decentralised statistical system, responsibility for agriculture and food statistics (including the General Census of Agriculture), rests with the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fisheries.

The National Institute of Statistics and Demography is responsible for the Census of Population and Housing. As well, it collects general information on agriculture (employment), and provides the necessary cartographic services to the various Government agencies with statistical responsibilities.

3. Reference Period or Date

The General Census of Agriculture (RGA) 2006-2010 was conducted in three (3) major phases:

- The first phase focused on the complete enumeration of agricultural holdings (with two modules: (i) Module 1 on the agricultural holdings of household types over the whole country through the General Census of Population and Housing RGPH in December 2006; (ii) Module 2 from 20 March to 30 May 2007 over the whole country on the agricultural holdings of individual type on the irrigated crops production sites, fishing and the large farms).
- A second phase which allowed build the sampling frame and to collect detailed data on the agricultural sector between 2008 and 2009.
- A third phase on the implementation of a permanent system of statistics agro pastoral in 2010.

The reference dates were different according the types of modules. Some modules such as core module had an annual reference whereas others such as inventories modules had daily reference.

4. Enumeration Period

The enumeration period of the General Census of Agriculture, with the modular approach recommended by FAO, was December 2006 in line with the Population and Housing Census (PHC). But the modular surveys following the enumeration step spread from 2007 to 2009.

5. Definition of the Statistical Unit

The statistical unit is the agricultural holding (or agricultural household). The *agricultural household* is a household where one member or more members was declared during the population census in 2006 practiced at least one of the following activities: temporary crops (rain-fed crop, horticulture), livestock and growing fruit trees.

Agricultural holdings are defined to include all the land that is used wholly or partially for agricultural production under one technical or operational unit by one person alone or with others without regard to title, legal form, size or location.

For the irrigated crops, the statistical unit is the irrigated parcel holder as identified on the sites of production. Similarly, for the fishery survey, the statistical unit was the fisherman identified on the particular fishing site.

6. Geographic Coverage

The General Census of Agriculture covered the whole country.

7. Exclusions and Cut-Off Thresholds

Not specifically addressed but none noted.

8. Methodology

FAO Modular Approach

The modular approach was used through 3 phases.

The first phase had 2 steps:

- Step 1: Complete enumeration of all agricultural holdings (household type) through the Census of Population
- Step 2 : Complete enumeration of all agricultural holdings (individual type) on the irrigated crops production sites (Rice farming, Garden market and other Irrigated crops), fishing/Aquaculture and the large farms.

Phase 2 of the agricultural census has allowed the collection of structural data on production systems, producers' incomes, equipment, access to producers support services. This phase was carried out on large samples organized into six (6) modules: Rain-fed crop, Core Data, Livestock, Arboriculture, Irrigation system (irrigated crops and horticulture) and Fishing.

Phase 3 consists in the implementation of a permanent agro-forestry-pastoral statistical system to carrying out the following four (4) thematic modules:

- A Permanent Agriculture Survey;
- A Permanent Survey of irrigated crops;
- A fishery monitoring survey;
- A Markets Information System.

Frame

The sampling frame of the agricultural households obtained through the Census of Population and Housing covered all agricultural households in Burkina Faso.

The data provided by the agricultural module of the population census thus made it possible to develop a complete sampling frame of the villages and agricultural households of Burkina Faso and provided the necessary elements for the definition of an effective sampling design for the basic module survey.

In addition to availability of the sampling frame for the basic module, Phase I provided detailed cartography of crops grown and livestock information and for the first time in Burkina Faso, basic statistics on arboriculture and fishery. The statistics on the agricultural households are available for the fifth level of the administrative division of the country, i.e. the village.

Complete or sample enumeration methods

The Agricultural Census 2006-2010 was undertaken in three Phases: (i) Phase 1 was the complete enumeration of all the agricultural holdings over the whole country; (ii) Phase 2 was the sample enumeration for the collection of structural data on the agricultural sector; (iii) Phase 3 has allowed the implementation of a permanent system of agro-forestry-pastoral statistics.

Sample Design

The data obtained from the agricultural module of Phase I was used to develop the sampling frame for the "basic module" survey in Phase II. This module covered the rain-fed crops, livestock and arboriculture. In the same way, the data on variables from Phase I allowed for stratification of agricultural households and primary sampling units.

The sample survey covered the 45 provinces of Burkina Faso. The sample was a two-stage probability sample with the selection of primary sampling units (villages) in the first stage with Probabilities Proportional to Size (PPS). The measure of size of villages was the number of agricultural households. For the second stage, a sample of agricultural households was selected with equal probability of selection.

Collection Method

Personal interviews with responses recorded on printed questionnaires.

Questionnaire(s)

To cover the different modules of the three phases of the agricultural census, over 25 questionnaires were developed.

Controls to Minimize Non-Sampling Errors

The Methodology Manuals outline the efforts made to provide the interviewers and supervisors clear instructions for data collection in the training and reference documents as well as in the training workshops, and the importance of minimizing non-sampling errors. The Supervisor's role in minimizing all errors during data collection was also emphasized. The Supervisors were also trained as how best to evaluate the quality of the data collected by the interviewers, and their adherence to procedures.

The range and consistency edits in the data entry process were also designed to minimize non-sampling errors introduced during data collection and data entry.

Innovative Methodologies

There was extensive use of the FAO recommendation to use a module approach to data collection.

The Census of Population and Housing was used to establish the sampling frame and cartography for the Census of Agriculture.

9. Data Entry, Edits, Imputation and Tabulation

Data entry, edits and imputation were all accomplished with programs written in the CPro software. When imputation was required to replace inconsistent or missing data, then data from a similar farm was used for imputation (nearest-neighbour approach). SPSS was used for analysis and tabulation.

10. Data Dissemination and Use

The Census of Agriculture is available from printed reports, CD's, the website of CountrySTAT-Burkina, the website of the National Institute of Statistics and Demography (Institut National de la Statistique et de la Demographie), and upon request.

11. Census Data Quality

No Information was provided.

12. Data Sources

<http://www.countrystat.org/home.aspx?c=BFA>

FAO ESS World Census of Agriculture 2010, Country Documents
www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-wca/wca-2010/countryinfo/en/

13. Contact

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