
TOGO - Recensement National de l'Agriculture 2011/2014 – Explanatory Notes

1. Historical Outline

The first Census of Agriculture was carried out in 1972 and financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) while the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) provided technical assistance. The second, in 1982, received financial assistance from the World Bank (WB) and technical assistance from FAO. The third was in 1996 with financial assistance from the European Union (EU) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and technical assistance from the FAO.

In Togo the last and third national census of agriculture was conducted in 1995. Since the last census, the rural sector and in particular the Togolese agriculture has changed. A fourth census was needed to measure the structural changes that have occurred there. Thus, the Government established by Decree No. 2011-023 / PR of 9 February 2011, the realization of the fourth census of agriculture.

2. Legal Basis and Organization

The Togo Census of Agriculture 2012 was conducted under the authority of the Decret N° 2001 – 149 /PR, Section II.

The execution of this project was delegated to the Agricultural Statistic Service (DSID) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fishery. The project personnel included staff from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fishery and the National Statistics Office (Direction Générale de la Statistique et de la Comptabilité Nationale).

The National Census of Agriculture (RNA) is placed under the aegis of Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MAEP). It is carried by the Central Bureau of the National Agricultural Census (BCRNA) and is under the Directorate of Agricultural Statistics, Informatics and Documentation (IDDM). The director of this institution in provides national coordination. Technically, the project was led by the Secretary General of the APRM, the General Directorate of Statistics and National Accounts (DGSCN) and IDDM.

The other organs of the National Agricultural Census (NAC) are:

- National Committee of the Census;
- Census Technical Committee;
- Regional Committees Census.

3. Reference Period or Date

The execution of the basic and community modules of the National Agricultural Census (RNA) took place in April 2012 and was attended by of 1,814 enumerators, 180 supervisors and 40 supervisors. Data collection of the thematic modules, by sampling enumeration, was conducted during the 2013/2014 crop year.

4. Enumeration Period

In according with the modular approach, the duration of the agricultural census was spread from April 2011 to November 2014. The agricultural census was conducted three major phases, namely:

- The data collection of the core and community modules took place in the period of one month (April - Mai 2012);
- The data collection of complementary module was conducted during the 2012/2013 crop year;
- The data collection of thematic modules by sampling enumeration was conducted during the 2013/2014 crop year.

5. Definition of the Statistical Unit

Definitions conform to FAO recommendations and to those in general use in other countries. In the Togolese context, the agricultural holding is assimilated to the agricultural household.

An *agricultural holding* is interpreted to be an economic unit of agricultural production including the livestock and all the lands entirely or partially used by one or more persons, independent of the title deed or the holding size and subject to a single manager.

The *household* is a group of people usually united by blood or marriage, housing and ordinarily producing together, and whose budgetary authority identifies theoretically at least one person called householder (CM). Rural household is a household in rural areas. Agricultural household is a household where at least one or more members are involved in agriculture. Non-agricultural household is a household not involved in agricultural production.

Rural household is a household living in the rural area.

Agricultural household is a household with one or several members practicing agricultural activity

6. Geographic Coverage

The Census of Agriculture covered all the 4,638 rural enumeration areas but no urban or peri-urban EA's.

7. Exclusions and Cut-Off Thresholds

Urban areas were excluded from the scope of the agricultural census. The Gulf prefecture, which is part of the Maritime region, was excluded from the census because of its strong urbanization.

8. Methodology

FAO Modular Approach

The 2012/2014 National Census of Agriculture of Togo was conducted according to the modular approach of the FAO World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2010 (core and community modules by complete enumeration, complementary and thematic modules by sampling enumeration), which allows the articulation of the agricultural census into an integrated system of the agricultural censuses and surveys with a community component.

Frame

The 2012 Agricultural Census uses the 2010 Population Census cartography. The Population Census divides Togo into 6,939 enumeration areas including towns and cities. Of the 6,939 enumeration areas, 4,638 are rural. The Core census data covered all 4,638 rural enumeration areas.

Unfortunately the 2010 Population Census did not have an agriculture module to identify agricultural households. As a consequence, the Core Census survey program was undertaken to provide the sampling frame for the "Agricultural Census" used to collect the data for the supplementary modules as well as the subsequent annual inter-censal survey program.

The core and community modules of the census conducted in April 2012 enabled the design of the sampling frame of the National Agricultural Census (NAS). In total 531,068 rural households have been enumerated with 508,599 agricultural households.

Complete or sample enumeration methods

The Core and Community modules of the Census were a complete enumeration while the thematic modules were a sample.

Sample Design

A stratified two-stage sample design was used for the supplementary module. At the first stage enumeration areas were selected with probability proportional to size and at the second stage,

households, which were the secondary sampling units; sampling units were selected using systematic sampling of the EA household listings.

The primary sampling units (are the enumeration areas (EA) derived from the 2010 Population Census; drawn with probability proportional to their population size (Random replicated selection). The secondary units are the agricultural holdings drawn with equal probability at the rate of 6 holdings per primary sampling units. The complete list of all 2,000 primary sampling units and 9,000 agricultural holdings, was derived from the Core Census Data Module.

The distribution of the sample of the PSU's within Togo's 35 Prefectures is proportional to the size (population) of the Prefecture. In order to avoid small samples, a minimum weight of the primary sampling units is 25.

Collection Method

The questionnaire was administered through direct interviews with the head of the agricultural holding (head of the family). The responses were recorded using pencil and paper. The interviewers had a challenging task with over 40 local languages and some specific local terminology that complicated data collection.

For the Core and Community modules of the Census collection operation, a total of 2,000 enumerators were deployed in the field. A team of 250 enumerators did data collection for the thematic modules data.

Questionnaire(s)

Data collection on the 2012 Census of Agriculture involved two sets of questionnaires, one for the Core and Community Census Modules which is an enumeration of all agricultural households and the other for the Agriculture Census, a sample survey used to collect the data for the thematic modules.

The Core Census questionnaire includes two questionnaires: the first, known as the Core Census Module, collects information on the agricultural holding, while the second collects information on the rural community.

The Agriculture Census Sample Survey questionnaires, collecting data for the thematic modules, are organized into six sub-questionnaires:

- (1) Livestock questionnaire
- (2) Agricultural holdings and plots cultivated questionnaire
- (3) Crops harvested questionnaire
- (4) Crop yield questionnaire
- (5) Price received by agricultural producers questionnaire
- (6) Rain- fed agriculture questionnaire

Controls to Minimize Non-Sampling Errors

Training and supervision were the foundation for minimizing non-sampling errors for both the Core/Community Census and the Agriculture Census Sample Survey operations. The training for the permanent enumerators in the Regional Statistics Service was done region by region, by the same team of trainers, to ensure consistency.

Innovative Methodologies

One major observation is that the Census of Agriculture is recognized as the first step in the preparation and implementation of the annual survey program or Current Survey Programme (CSP).

The CSP will be tested and improved during the 2013-2014 agriculture growing season. It will be operational from 2014 to the next Census of Agriculture scheduled for 2024.

9. Data Entry, Edits, Imputation and Tabulation

Data capture operations were undertaken at the headquarters of the Agricultural Statistics Service of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fishery. Data capture was programmed in CPro and processed using SPSS. The data processing started in June 2012 with 117 data entry operators.

CPro allowed for the implementation of edits, such as range and consistency edits, and the necessary imputations at any stage of the data capture operation.

10. Data Dissemination and Use

Dissemination and archiving of data will be done through the new information and communications technology, including CountrySTAT web site of Togo. Results are also available on CD-ROMs, publications and on the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fishery web site (<http://www.maeptogo.tg>).

There are two key reports on the 2012 Agricultural Census. The first report provides information on the Core Census module data, mainly the rural community data and the core agriculture data. The second report, the principal report of the 2012 Agricultural Census, provides detailed information on the structure of Togolese agriculture.

11. Census Data Quality

None noted.

12. Data Sources

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

Census of Agriculture 2012, Methodological Report, Republic of Togo
www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/ess_test_folder/World_Census_Agriculture/Country_info_2010/Reports/Methodology_4/TGO_ENG_MET_2012.pdf

13. Contact

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