



Seychelles Agricultural Census

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Seychelles Islands

- The republic of Seychelles consists of over 100 islands scattered over 1,374,000 km² of sea in the middle of the Western Indian Ocean. The group comprises 40 granitic islands with a land area of 233 km², the largest and most populated of which is Mahe, and 60 or more coralline islands with a land area of 210 km².





Agriculture in Seychelles

- Tourism is the single most important economic sector. Agriculture although small in terms of GDP (3%) remains an important economic sector in terms of food production and food security. It is also important in terms of employment and as a means of livelihood.



Background and history

- Last agricultural census was conducted in 1978.
- Information on the agriculture sector remains very out-of-date and incomplete.



Objectives

- In support of the strategic plans and programmes of the Seychelles on agriculture, the Government decided to conduct the Agriculture Census in August 2011. The objectives of the Census are to:
- provide benchmark or basic data on the structure of agricultural holdings and their main characteristics at the micro-level;
- use this information to develop a regular system of agricultural statistics;
- build up some important village level statistics;
- establish a technical and organizational foundation on which to build up a comprehensive and integrated system of food and agricultural statistics; and
- provide a frame from which samples can be drawn to study certain aspects of agricultural



Authority

- The AC 2011 was conducted jointly by the Seychelles Agricultural Agency (SAA) and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). Authority for the census rest with the Government Statistician who has the legal power to collect such information under the Statistics Act (Year)



Methodology

- The agricultural census was done in 3 different phase. The first phase was to identify all household which was doing agriculture. The second phase was collection of data and the third stage was follow up visits.
- **Identifying household**
- To identify household which was doing agriculture the population and housing census carried out by the NSB in 2010 was used. The population census covers all household and this permitted us to identify which household was engaged in agriculture, those doing crops and those doing livestock, and which was growing crops for sale and which was growing crops for themselves. This information formed the frame for the census.



Methodology

- **Collection of Data**
- Once the frame was formed, data was collected. The frame facilitated our work as we did not have to visit all household. A sample of the following was then formed:
- All household which was producing crops mainly for sale was visited
- All business or registered farmers was covered
- A sample of 1:4 household was used for those growing mainly for home consumption but selling the excess.
- A sample of 1:20 household was used for those doing subsistence agriculture.
- A small sample was also taken from household which had been identified as not doing any sort of agriculture for quality control
- The same sample was applied to household doing livestock.



Follow up visit

- **Follow up visits**
- The agricultural holdings will then be visited over 1 year. The frequency of visit will be decided on a later date.



Main findings

- **Altogether 768 households/farms were identified as producing mainly for sale of which 752 were enumerated**

- For the full census report go to
- www.nsb.gov.sc/

- Thank you for listening