

EGYPT - Agricultural Census 1999/2000 - Explanatory Notes

Historical outline

Data presented here refer to the seventh Agricultural Census in Egypt, conducted during the year 1999/2000. Prior to this one, Egypt participated in the World Census of Agriculture by conducting six censuses, all by complete enumeration, in the years 1929, 1939, 1950, 1961, 1982 and 1990.

Organization

The census was organized by the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR), Economic Affairs Sector (EAS), Central Administration for Agricultural Economics, General Department of Agricultural Census.

Reference date/period

For inventory items like livestock numbers and stock of farm machinery owned by the holder, the reference date is 25 October 2000. For all other items the data refer to the agricultural year 1999/2000.

Definition

The agricultural holding, as the enumeration unit, includes agricultural assets, with or without land.

- **Holdings with land** must have at least 12 Sahm (87.5 square meters) land used wholly or partly for agricultural production (i.e. plants, livestock, poultry and fisheries). All land operated by a holder in any village or town within the boundaries of the same district is considered a holding as one financial and technical unit. The land could be under any tenure form. It includes livestock, un-reclaimed areas (waste land), buildings and aquacultures.
- **Holdings without land** are considered as holdings if they have a minimum of one head of cattle, buffaloes or camels; or five heads of sheep or goats, or a combination of them; or hundred poultry; or ten beehives; or one fishery cage; or the ownership of one agricultural machine, or sharing it, used in agriculture. Units possessing only pigs or draught animals such as donkeys and mules are not considered as agricultural holdings.

Coverage

The census covered all sectors of agriculture in the entire country.

Frame

The frame for the Censuses of Agriculture in Egypt is usually prepared during the first phase of the census, which takes place at the beginning of the agricultural year. The country is administratively divided into 13 Governorates: nine for Lower Egypt, five for Upper Egypt and five Desert Governorates. Each Governorate consists of Districts, and Districts, in turn, consist of villages (hamlets) and cities.

Method

The Censuses of Agriculture in Egypt are carried out on a complete enumeration basis in two phases. In the first phase, a list of all agricultural holdings is prepared. The main purpose of this phase is to provide an updated list of all buildings, households and agricultural holdings. Sketch maps of villages and cities are also prepared in this phase. The second phase is the main census and consists of the interview of all holders using a detailed questionnaire.

Data source

The Seventh Agricultural Census in Egypt 1999/2000. Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, Economic Affairs Sector, Central Administration for Agricultural Economics, General Department of Agricultural Census. Arab Republic of Egypt.

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