
BURKINA FASO - Agricultural Census 1993 - Explanatory Notes

Historical outline: Data presented are from the National Survey of Agricultural Statistics which was conducted in 1993. In the preparation of the survey, several test-surveys, aiming to develop survey methodology, were conducted from 1985 to 1990 in some regions of the country, such as Kaia (Centre-North), and Kokologho (Centre-West).

Organization: The Department of Agriculture and Livestock Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Resources was responsible for the organization of the survey. The survey was organized in two phases. In the first phase, data on agricultural population, equipment, livestock and use of production were collected. In the second phase, data on crop areas and yields, labour and use of inputs were collected. 567 enumerators, 140 supervisors, 12 regional supervisors and 8 teams at the headquarters participated in the first phase of the survey. 367 enumerators, 125 supervisors, 12 regional supervisors and 8 teams at the headquarters participated in the second phase. Financial assistance was provided by the Government of Burkina Faso, the Government of The Netherlands, the European Economic Community, and the World Bank; technical and financial assistance was also provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN.

Enumeration period: The census was officially launched on 1 April 1993. The first phase of the survey lasted from 1 April to 30 June 1993, while the second phase lasted from 1 July to 31 December 1993.

Reference date: Reference date is, depending on census items, either the day of interview or the agricultural year 1992-93.

Definitions:

- Household - is a group of persons generally related through blood or marriage, living together, making common provision for food, headed by one person acknowledged as head by the other members, and entrusted with primary authority and responsibility for household affairs.
- Agricultural household - is a household where one or more members cultivate land.

Coverage: The Survey covered the agricultural households of the traditional sector practising agriculture, livestock keeping, or a combination of the two. Nomadic livestock holdings were excluded from the survey as well as agricultural activities carried out by experimental farms and in peri-urban areas.

Frame: Two lists, one reporting the villages and the other reporting the holdings in selected villages, were prepared and used as a frame in both phases of the census.

Methods: In phase one data were collected through direct interview. In phase two data were collected through direct interview and, in addition, objective measurement techniques were applied. In each phase a two-stage sampling design was used with villages as primary sampling units and agricultural households as secondary sampling units. The villages were selected proportionally to the size of their population: 2077 for the first phase and a sub-sample of the 1097 villages for the second phase. Around 8 agricultural holdings were selected with equal probabilities from each sample village giving the ultimate sample of 18160 and 8776 agricultural holdings respectively in the first and second phase.

Data source: Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Ressources Animales - Direction des Statistiques Agro-Pastorales - Enquête Nationale de Statistique Agricole (ENSA) 1993 - Rapport Général - Décembre 1995.

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