

**REPUBLIC OF TOGO**

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERY**

**AGRICULTURAL STATISTIC SERVICE**

**CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE 2012**

**METHODOLOGICAL REPORT**

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## SUMMARY

The next agricultural census took place in 2012. The execution of this project is conferred to the Agricultural Statistic Service (DSID) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fishery. The project execution personnel include the department of the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Institute of Statistic. These personnel are divided into two committees: the national committee in charge of financial and monitoring aspects of the project, and the technical committee in charge of technical execution of the project.

In the past, the country has been provided with several assistances in fields of agricultural statistics. However, the first Census of Agriculture carried in 1972 was financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and technical assistance was provided by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). That of 1982, the second one, financial assistance came from the World Bank (WB) and technical assistance from FAO. The third one was realized in 1996 with financial assistance from the European Union (EU) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and with technical assistance from FAO

Activities of the fourth census of agriculture are carried out at two levels: core census activities and the supplementary modules activities. The core census activities are launched on 17 February 2012 and supplementary module activities were carried just after those of the core census.

The core census activities are preceded by communication activities. Information and awareness on the fourth agricultural census are carried through official letters, televisions, radios and meetings held with traditional authorities in the rural community.

Core census is a complete enumeration while supplementary module is at sample enumeration level.

For the supplementary module, a survey design at two degrees was applied. The stratum at first degree is formed by the administrative divisions of the country which include 35 prefectures and one under prefecture. At second degree, stratification is operated among the agricultural holdings according to agricultural activity practiced (agriculture alone, agriculture and breeding, breeding alone) in the concern to reduce sampling error.

The primary units (PU) 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 (SU) are the agricultural holdings drawn with equal probability at the rate of 6 holdings per PU. The complete list of all PU (2 000 PU and 9 000 agricultural holdings) has derived from the core census data.

The distribution of the sample of the PU within the prefectures is proportional to the size (population) of the prefecture. In order to avoid small sizes, a minimum weight of primary units is at 25 PU.

The 2012 agricultural census has used the suffrage cartography derived from the 2010 Population Census. This population census has divided the national territory into 6 939 enumeration areas including towns and cities. Out of this 6 939 enumeration zones, 4 638 belong to the rural area. Core census data collection has covered all the 4 638 enumeration areas (complete enumeration).

The supplementary module covered a sample of 2 000 enumeration areas selected at first degree and 9 000 holdings at second degree.

For the core census data collection, a total of 2 000 enumerators are deployed to cover the operations in the field. Data collection operations for the supplementary module is conducted by 250 enumerators.

Data collection of the 2012 census of agriculture worked on two types of questionnaire: one type for the core ensus and the other type for the supplementary module. The core census questionnaire includes two main questionnaires: the first questionnaire, known as the core census module, collects information on the agricultural holding and the second one collects information on the rural community. The supplementary module questionnaires are structured into six booklets.

Data capture operations is organized on 15 Micro computers, then 40 at the headquarters of the Agricultural Statistic Service of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fishery.

There are three reports on the 2012 agricultural census. The first two reports give comments on the core census module data, mainly the rural community data and the core census module data. The second report which is the Principal report of the 2012 agricultural census gives detail information on the structure of the Togolese Agriculture.

Data dissemination is completed through the 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>).

Togo has conducted with the technical assistance of FAO three Censuses of Agriculture in 1972, 1982, and 1996. Each of these operations is completed with implementation of a Current Survey Programme

The 2012 census of agriculture will be completed with a current survey programme based on a sample of 2000 agricultural holdings. Agricultural information will be

collected through a set of six questionnaires developed for the circumstance. This set of questionnaires includes:

- Livestock questionnaire;
- Agricultural holdings and plots cultivated questionnaire;
- Crops harvested questionnaire;
- Crops yields questionnaire;
- Price received by agricultural producers questionnaire;
- Pluviometric information questionnaire.

The CSP will be tested and improved during the 2013-2014 agricultural calendar. It will be operational by providing information on the agriculture sector from 2014 to the next Census of Agriculture (2024).

## INTRODUCTION

In Togo, agriculture is the principal activity and this occupies almost 90 percent of the rural active population. While it is considered as the engine of the Togolese social and economic development, it still remains traditional. Agricultural practices, however, rely on rudimentary tools which cannot help work large area.

Cotton is essentially cultivated among tree crops as well as cereals and tubers.

During the last decay, agricultural sector contributed to 40 percent in average to the gross domestic product (GDP). This important contribution to the national economy can continue during the next five years. The agricultural sector provides more than 20 percent of export receipts while it can do better. It is well known that revenue provided by the agricultural productivity is weak and the labor force less enhanced. As a consequence, the level of poverty in the rural area is too high. In accordance with results from the QUIBB (Questionnaire Unifié des Indicateurs de Base pour le Bien être) survey, conducted in 2006, poverty incidence among rural population is 74 percent, that is 80 percent of the poor in the country.

To take up this challenge, the government has developed a strategy to boost the agricultural production. The aim of this objective is to increase rural revenue and improve life conditions in the sector. This general objective engenders specific objectives whose realization will have positive impacts on revenues of the poorest. This includes:

- Capacity building for all interveners in the agricultural sector;
- Improving agricultural holdings productivity and promoting sustainable agricultural development;
- Reducing the country's dependence on food imports;
- Facilitating food markets access.

In its general adjustment, the production revival strategy which is the principal agriculture political document, highlights the importance of agricultural statistics and considers the realization of the fourth Census of Agriculture as a priority. This expects elaboration of rural markets quality statistics in order to ensure transparency in food transaction. Elaboration of reliable agricultural statistics which passes through realization of Census of Agricultural, remains one of the objectives of the National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS).

All the rural area stakeholders such as public authorities, private sector, technical and financial partners, NGO ...etc are meeting the same problem: absence of reliable statistics. This absence in some domains such as rural employment, poverty, food security..etc is hindering the development of the sector. The realization of the

agricultural census, matching with updated indicators will lead to adequate decision making process in terms of boosting the agricultural production, monitoring some of the MDG's indicators and those in Poverty Reduction Strategy Document.(PRSD). It will also provide efficient tools for partners for development in the rural area for monitoring and evaluating their actions.

## **1. BACKGROUND**

Togo has already conducted three Censuses of Agriculture. In the past, the country has been provided with several assistances in fields of agricultural statistics. However, the first Census of Agriculture carried in 1972 was financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and technical assistance was provided by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). That of 1982, the second one, financial assistance came from the World Bank (WB) and technical assistance from FAO. The third one was realized in 1996 with financial assistance from the European Union (EU) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and with technical assistance from FAO. For these operations, the country also provided important contributions and for the first time the 2012 Census of Agriculture will be conducted on national fund.

As outlined, the country has conducted its last Census of Agriculture in 1996, almost 16 years now. Since then, The sample from which the country is yearly collecting information on the agricultural sector has become too old. This sample is no more representative and data from such sample are uncertain and represent no reliability.

For these reasons, the government considers and decrees as a priority the implantation of the fourth Census of Agriculture in order to develop a new sampling frame which will annually provide regular reliable agricultural statistics. It will also serve as a sample survey basis for the drawing of samples for later surveys.

## **2. BUDGETARY PROCEDURE FOR THE 2012 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE**

Apart from the financial assistance allocated by FAO through the project TCP/TOG/3303-National Census of Agricultural for the preparation stage, the entire operation of the 2012 agricultural census will be financed on bases of the national investment budget. The government has planned to allocate yearly (during the three years of duration of the project) national resources to conduct the project.

### 3. PREPARATORY ACTIVITIES

2012 Census of Agriculture preparatory activities began in 2008. At that time, it was thought that agricultural census will take place in 2010. A first technical meeting was then held with FAO's experts. The country got many difficulties to find a financial assistance to support the project.. Census activities have then been postponed. In 2011, FAO announced and contributed to the preparation activities through the project TCP/TOG/3303-National Census of Agricultural; international and national consultants were then recruited to develop technical documents for the census. A second meeting regrouped FAO's experts at the headquarters of the agricultural statistics service. Decisions from this meeting were carried to stakeholders of the department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fishery who approved them.

The preparatory activities included the following:

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>
First meeting with FAO	March 2010
Second meeting with FAO	April 2011
Recruitment of international and national consultants	February 2011
Signing the decree implementing the agricultural census	July 2011
First draft of questionnaires	April - September 2011
Developing the sample frame	August 2011
Round Table Organization	13 September 2011
Census materials acquisition	Mai-November 2011
Training and pilot survey	November-December
Final draft of questionnaires	November 2011
Data capture and data processing of the pilot survey	November 2011

## **4. INSTITUTIONAL FRAME AND COORDINATION**

### **4.1. National level**

The decree implementing the 2012 agricultural census, confers the execution agency of the project to the Agricultural Statistics Service (DSID) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries. The human resources of the project is organized into two main committees: the national committee and the technical committee.

The national committee for the 2012 agricultural census includes all Ministries. The role of this committee is to defend the project at all level, including payments and monitoring aspects of the agricultural census operations. This organization is also at the regional and prefecture level where local authorities are present.

The technical committee involves managerial staff of DSID and of the DGSCN (Direction Général de la Statistique et de la Comptabilité Nationale), the National Statistic Service. This committee is assisted by a panel of international and national consultants: one international consultant in statistic, one international consultant in computer science. The two international consultants have their counterpart at the national level: one national consultant in statistic and one national consultant in computer science. There is also one national consultant in gender aspect of the project, one national consultant in communication and one cartographer. All this panel of consultants is provided by FAO through the technical assistance project TCP/TOG/3303-National Census of Agricultural

The first tasks of the consultants were developing methodological documents for the project: questionnaires for pre-census were developed with instruction manual; so as to the complementary modules. Questions related to gender aspect have also been developed by the consultant working on this aspect.

The international and national consultants in computer science developed data capture screen with CSPro programme for both questionnaires and data processing is completed with SPSS. Another computer programme has been developed to control the movement of the questionnaires from the field to the central bureau of the census and within bureau of the technical committee.

### **4.2. Field level.**

The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fishery has its representation in all regions of the country and these representations also structured into divisions,

include the division of agricultural statistics service. The agricultural census operations in the field are supervised by this regional statistic service, assisted by the technical committee. This service includes a group of 15 to 30 enumerators under the supervision of one manager who is the head of the regional statistic service. The groups of enumerators are permanent workers and were recruited during the last agricultural census of 1996. They yearly collect agricultural information from the selected agricultural holdings which is the Current Agricultural Survey Programme conceived from the 1996 agricultural census. As in the past, they administered questionnaires in direct interviews to the farmers. But they were too few to do the work, so recruitment took over to complete their number.

## **5. COMMUNICATION**

The success of the agricultural census project depends on close collaboration with the farmers. It was therefore necessary to inform and aware earlier the community of the rural area. Information and awareness campaign have then been conducted at four levels: the first level was carried by the Ministry of Territorial Administration in Charge of Local Collectivities who informed local authorities (Political Head of regions, Mayors and Traditional Chiefs) of the implementation of the fourth agricultural census in the country and asked their frank collaboration. The second and the third level were conducted by the national consultant in communication. Through national and private televisions, information and awareness spots on the fourth agricultural census were built and carried to all parts of the country. The spots bore images of agricultural holdings, farmers working on their farms, cattlemen in front of their cattle, a fisherman landing his net in a river, women selling agricultural products on markets. The last slide of spot showed a group of enumerators interviewing a farmer and his family. This lasted one month.

National, private and rural radios have also transmitted messages of information and awareness of the agricultural census. This channel of information and awareness lasted during the whole period of data collection process of the pre-census.

The fourth level is meetings organized by the technical committee with traditional authorities in the localities.

**6. SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

6.1. Survey design

Core census module data collection has been carried out through complete enumeration while the 2012 agricultural census is carried out by sample enumeration.

***Stratification - agricultural census survey***

A survey design at two degrees was applied. The stratum at first degree is formed by the administrative divisions of the country including a total of 35 prefectures and one under prefecture. At secondary degree, a stratification has been operated among the agricultural holdings according to agricultural activity practiced (agriculture alone, agriculture and breeding, breeding alone) in the concern to reduce sampling error.

The primary units (PU) 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 (SU) are the agricultural holdings drawn with equal probability at the rate of 6 holdings per PU. The complete list of all PU (2 000 PU and 9 000 agricultural holdings) derived from the pre census data.

The distribution of the sample of the PU within the prefectures is proportional to the size (population) of the prefecture. In order to avoid small sizes, the minimum weight of primary units is fixed at 25 PU.

- ***Estimate formula***

**Notation**

	Population	Sample
Number of enumeration areas (PU)	M	m
Number of l holdings (SU) in the UP number i	Ni	ni
Population of the PU number i	Pi	
Total population of all PU in the stratum	$p = \sum_{i=1}^m pi$	
Probability to draw PU number i with one drawing	Pi/P	
Probability to draw PU number i with m drawings	mPi/P	

Value of variable studied in a holding for the PU number  $i$   $p_{ij}$ .

### **Total estimate formula**

Total value estimate without device for the variable  $z$  at the stratum level is:

$$z' = \frac{1}{m} x \sum_{i=1}^n z_i = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \frac{1}{m} x \frac{P}{P_i} x \frac{N_i}{n_i} x z_{ij}$$

This means the total estimate for one stratum is the simple sums for all data in the enumeration area of the sample, weighted by data expansion rate:

$$\frac{1}{m} x \frac{P}{P_i} x \frac{N_i}{n_i}$$

The total for the observation  $z$  for the regions and for the country is the simple totals for the individual stratum.

- **Sampling error**

The variance of estimators is:

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{m-1} x \sum_{i=1}^m (z'_i - z')^2$$

The estimate of the variance  $z'$  is:

$$\text{Est.V}(z') = s^2/m$$

The sampling error (coefficient of variation) of the  $z$  observation expressed in percentage is:

$$e=100s/z'$$

## 6.2. Sample size

The 2012 agricultural census is using the suffrage cartography derived from the 2010 Population Census. This population census has divided the national territory into 6 939 enumeration areas including towns and cities. Out of this 6 939 enumeration zones, 4 638 refer to the rural area. Core census data collection covered all the 4 638 rural enumeration areas (complete enumeration).

The agricultural census worked on a sample of 2 000 enumeration areas selected at first degree and 9 000 holdings at second degree.

### 6.3. Organization of data collection

#### 6.3.1. Core census data collection

The core census data has permitted to constitute the sample for the agricultural census. In fact, this step could have been avoided were the agricultural module included in the 2010 Population Census. As this was not the case, the Agricultural Statistic Service of the Ministry of Agriculture has tried hard to collect in this operation a large scale of information to serve for samples for all surveys in the future.

A total of 2 000 enumerators have been deployed to cover the pre-census data collection in the field. To some exception, every enumerator worked two enumeration area under the control of a supervisor. This operation, launched on 17 February 2012, lasted a month.

#### 6.3.2. Agricultural census survey.

Operations for the 2012 agricultural census were conducted by 250 enumerators. These operations covered 2 000 enumeration zones selected from the 4 638 of the rural area. Every enumerator worked 40 agricultural holdings during eight months.

## 7. QUESTIONNAIRES AND MANUAL INSTRUCTIONS

The 2012 census of agriculture data collection was carried under two types of questionnaire: one type for the pre-census and the other type for the agricultural census.

## 7.1. Core census questionnaires

The pre-census questionnaires include two main questionnaires:

- Agricultural holding questionnaire and
- Community. data questionnaire.

### 7.1.1. Agricultural holding questionnaire

This questionnaire was administered through direct interview to the head of the agricultural holding (head of the family) only, and its basic foundation relies on the definition of agricultural holding. According to several sources including that of FAO, "agricultural holding is an economic unit of agricultural production, including the livestock and all the lands entirely or partially used by only one person or accompanied by other persons, independently from the title deed, the size and the place. It is subjected to a unique management".

Information is collected on *gender of the head of the family, his marital status, the level of education, size of the family (number of men and women), agricultural activities practiced by members of the family, non agricultural activities practiced by members of the family, number of agricultural actives (men and women) on the holdings, number of plots cultivated, presence of irrigation, temporary crops planted (cereals, tubers and leguminous plants), tree crops (coffee, cocoa, cotton, Palme oil tree etc), fruit trees, livestock (cattle, goat, sheep, pigs and poultry), silviculture (number of plots), practice of fishery, number of agricultural materials, number of persons in the holding having a bank account (men and women), area cultivated ( declaration).*

### 7.1.2. Community data questionnaire

The rural community questionnaire was administered to the traditional chief of the locality in the presence of his immediate collaborators and other civil servants working in the area (teachers, medical staff etc). This questionnaire is meant to know infrastructural needs of the village to be addressed. The needs include: *basic infrastructures (distance from the village to the district, main access ways to the village, practicability of the ways by cars, water supplying methods, electricity supplying), school infrastructures and training centers (distance from the village to the nearest school: primary school, colleges, technical school centers, apprentices centers, alphabetization centers, etc), existence of hospital, community clinic, health center, maternity hospital, social center, pharmacy, public latrines. etc) in the village, existence of social and economic*

*infrastructures, existence of communication network infrastructures, natural resources of the village, forestry site of the village, the cost of land, social and economic organization of the village in domains such as: agriculture, livestock, fishery, hunting, craft industry, trade, transformation, tontine, mutual. etc, existence of women organizations in domains such as: agriculture, livestock, fishery, hunting, craft industry, trade, transformation, tontine, mutual etc, number of modern agricultural holdings in the village, localization and identification of herds (existence, number, their living place), localization and identification of market garden, localization and identification of piscicultural ponds, main difficulties connected to agricultural production, livestock and market selling*

## 7.2. Agricultural census questionnaire

Agricultural census questionnaire is structured into six booklets.

### 7.2.1. Booklet 1: Social and demographic characteristics of the household

The first booklet is divided into three sections:

- The first section treats social and demographic aspect of the household. At this level, information are collected on *residence status, sex, parental linkages, age, marital status, education level, alphabetization language, occupation status, principal activity, secondary activity, situation in the profession, owner of plot, possession of livestock, managing livestock, adherence to grouping, framing status, contracting agricultural credit (2011-2012)*.
- The second section works on the patrimony of the holding according to sex, status and ownership. This includes *number of tractors, harvesters, beaters, cultivators, atomizers, motor-pumps, decorticators, sewers, animal traction, hoes, cutlasses, axes, livestock building, warehouses and lofts*.
- Section three deals with credit and microfinance. Data collection are: *amount suck, amount obtained, month and year the credit is obtained on the period of 2011-2012, duration of the credit in months, type and nature of the credit, source of the credit, nature of the guarantee, method of reimbursement, reasons of non obtaining the credit*.

### 7.2.2. Booklet 2: Plots characterization

The second booklet makes account of number of plots and their characteristics. It is structured into four main sections:

- The first section gives information on parcels characteristics: *actual state of the parcel, dominant crops on the parcel, practice of irrigation, type of ploughing, method of seedling, type of using of the parcel, localization of the parcel, distance from the parcel to the residence, relief of the parcel, anti-erosion protection methods, acquisition year of the parcel, security level of landownership, method of turn to account, number of years of exploitation, duration of the last land fallowing, causes of the fallowing, methods of improving fallowing lands;*
- The second section is related to practice of irrigation. Information are related to: *irrigation methods, water sources for irrigation, management of irrigation water;*
- The third section deals with information on agro forestry and silviculture practices on land plots: *species planted, type of plantation, objectives of the plantation ;*
- Section four collects information on *crops present on the plots and date of planting.*
- 

### 7.2.3. Booklet 3: Plots area and Means of production

This booklet collects information on area cultivated and different inputs used. The booklet is structured into nine sections:

- Section one gives measurement of the plot in acre. This measurement is done with Global Positioning System (GPS). Information is on *latitude (decimal degree), longitude (decimal degree), acreage (acre), perimeter, half-perimeter.*
- Section two studies density plantation;
- Section three collects information on yield square fixing: *name of the crop, statistical code, number of units harvested, weight of the harvest, state of the product,*

- Section four is related to cereal seeds using: *name of the crop, crop's code, type of seed used, variety code, source of the seed, quantity used, value of the seed, quality of the seed, reasons of non using selected seeds;*
- Section five studies fertilizer using. Information are collected on: *family of fertilizer used, type of fertilizer, source of the fertilizer, quantity used, value of the fertilizer, quality of the fertilizer, reasons of non using fertilizer;*
- Section six collects information on pesticide using: *type of pesticide used, sources of the pesticide, quantity used (kg or liter), value of the pesticide, quality of the pesticide, reasons of non using pesticide;*
- Section seven collects information on number of family workers on the holding and number of working day per activity according to sex and the type of work done (*plough, sowing, upkeep, harvest and transport*);
- Section eight collects the same information on mutual aide;
- Section nine gives information on remunerated workers in the holding. Part A of the section gives information related to remunerated worker status (member of the family or not), *sex, age, level of education, marital status, status in the employment*. Part B informs on cost of remunerated work on the holding (*plough, sowing, upkeep, harvest, transport*), *methods of remuneration, cost of daily work (plough, sowing, upkeep, harvest, transport)*.

#### 7.2.4. Booklet 4: Landownership security, Food security

This booklet is structured into five sections: landownership security and conflicts management, food security, cereals stocks assessment, agricultural production constraints and destination of the production.

- Section one: landownership security and conflicts management studies themes related to: *being a member of farmer's functional organization, juridical character of the organization, type of support received from the organization, management methods of landownership in the household;*
- Section two of the booklet gives information on questions such as: *how many meals your infants under 15 take daily?, how many do the adults take?, does your agricultural production for this year cover foods need to next harvest?, if not, why; if not what moment your household needs means to procure food*

*usually consumed?; In the shortage, what were your strategies for usual food consumed?; if there were shortage, to what number will you reduce daily meals for infants under 15?; if there were shortage, to what number will you reduce daily meals for adults over 15; what measures will you take to meet food shortage; what type of disaster the household has faced during the last 12 months?; what are the measures taken to overcome this?.*

- Section three: cereals stock assessment. For the 2012 agricultural census, information is collected on *sex of respondent, cereal code, quantity (in local measurement unit), name of the local measurement unit, quantity number of the local measurement unit*. The same information is collected for 2012;
- Section four: production constraints and post harvest activities. Information are collected on: *name of the responsible of the plot, credit access difficulties, agricultural equipments acquisition difficulties, agricultural inputs difficulties, difficulties related to man power, other difficulties related to the production, commercialization difficulties, difficulties related to transformation, agricultural products stocking difficulties, difficulties related to agricultural products conservation*;
- Section five identifies food production destination. These destinations are: *auto consumption, sale, gift, ceremony, seeds, livestock, transformation and others*.

#### 7.2.5. Booklet 5: Household livestock characteristics

The booklet is divided into four sections:

- Section one identifies all the characteristics of the agricultural holding's livestock: *main types, type of feeding, method of feeding, watering sources, type of settlement, care provided, selection for reproduction, destination of animal production, sale place of the production*;
- Section two gives the number of livestock living in the holding by category (male and female) and by age;
- Section three identifies livestock variation in the holding: *dropping, birth, confide, purchase as input and auto consumption, death, thefts, lost, gift as outgoing*;
- Section four treats breeding constraints: difficulties related to *equipment acquisition, feeding, settlement, livestock protection, veterinary care, commercialization and reproduction*.

#### 7.2.6. Booklet 6: Cattle characteristics

For booklet 6, information are the same as on livestock (booklet 5).

A round table has been organized on 13 September 2011 to amend the questionnaires. It involved all services of the department of the Ministry of Agriculture, the private sector, all the NGO, financial and technical partners of the rural sector of the country, universities. etc. Its aim is to find out if all the needs of agricultural statistics users are taken into consideration in the different questionnaires.

#### 7.3 Manual instructions

Manual Instruction for the different questionnaires has been separately conceived. They contain concepts and definitions of the variables.

#### 7.4. Training and pilot survey

- Training on both questionnaires took place in all regions of the country in October 2011. This training has been done at two levels: the first level involves only permanent enumerators in the regional statistic service. It was done region after region by the same team of trainers, this to allow enumerators having the same information.
- Pilot survey then took over in both regions. During this pilot survey, it appeared that there were many difficulties in questionnaire translation into vernacular languages (the country has almost more than 40 local dialects). Some of these difficulties are also due to local customs. It was therefore necessary to review the questionnaires by taking into account all these local specificities.

Final drafts of the questionnaires have been developed in November 2011. Other trainings will take place when the complementary enumerators will be recruited for the operations.

## **8. DATA ENTRY ORGANIZATION**

Data capture operations was at first organized on 15 Micro computers and then on 40 at the headquarters of DSID. The capture was done through CSPro package and data processing through SPSS. A total of 60 data keying operators have been deployed for the pre census data, including the basic module and the community data. This number of data capture operators has been brought to 170 for the complementary module.

In the concern to lighten files balancing, control programmes have been incorporated at different levels of data capture programme, including:

- exhaustiveness control consisting of units checking (enumeration zones, holdings, plots yields, etc) are incorporated;
- likelihood control ensuring data captured within the likely intervals;
- consistency control.

## **9. TABULATION**

Main objectives of data tabulation are to provide complete characteristics of the Togolese agriculture through the census. Most important cross tabulations are developed on:

- Agricultural household;
- Housing;
- Total and active population;
- Crops Land occupation;
- Livestock;
- Agricultural materials and equipment;
- Motorized materials using;
- Labor force;
- Dependence and agricultural credits
- Yields and destination of the agricultural production.

## **10. DATA QUALITY**

The layout of the 2012 agricultural census from the stage of the technical preparation, with a sample drawing procedure minimizing sampling error, to the implementation stage, characterized by reinforced monitoring and counter surveys have permitted to improve results quality.

## **11. REPORT WRITING AND DISSEMINATION**

### 11.1. Report writing

The 2012 census of agriculture outputs two types of report:

- ✓ The first report gives comments on structural characteristics of the Togolese agricultural sector – basic module – and the rural community data aiming to address the infrastructure network in the rural area.
- ✓ The second report, which is the Principal Report of the 2012 census of agriculture informs on detail characteristics on the Togolese Agricultural sector.

These reports are being written by the technical committee, assisted by FAO experts.

### 11.2. Data dissemination

Data dissemination is preceded by the members of the technical committee and completed through the Togolese CountrySTAT web site by members of the CountrySTAT web site Secretariat

Results are also available on CD-ROMs, publications and on the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fishery web site ([http://www. maeptogo.tg](http://www.maeptogo.tg)).

## **12. CURRENT AGRICULTURAL SURVEY PROGRAMME**

One major advantage offered by Census of Agriculture lies in the preparation and implementation of a Current Survey Programme (CSP). However, a CSP is an action plan conceived after a census of agriculture through which agricultural information is yearly or timely collected.

Togo has conducted with the technical assistance of FAO three Censuses of Agriculture in 1972, 1982, and in 1996. Each of these operations is completed with implementation of a Current Survey Programme

The 2012 census of agriculture will be completed with a current survey programme based on a sample of 2000 agricultural holdings. Agricultural information will be collected through a set of six questionnaires developed for the circumstance. This set of questionnaires includes:

- Livestock questionnaire;
- Agricultural holdings and plots cultivated questionnaire;
- Crops harvested questionnaire;
- Crops yields questionnaire;
- Price received by agricultural producers questionnaire;
- Pluviometric information questionnaire.

The CSP will be tested and improved during the 2013-2014 agricultural calendar. It will be operational by providing information on the agriculture sector from 2014 to the next Census of Agriculture (2024).