

Historical outline

Data presented here refer to the second Agricultural Census in Guinea, conducted during the year 2000/01. Prior to this one, Guinea had conducted another census during the year 1988/89.

Organization

The Census has been organized by the "Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage, des Eaux et Forêts, Services National de Statistiques Agricoles".

Reference date/period

For data on population, agricultural exploitation and parcels the reference period is January to March 2003. For data on land, agricultural production, agricultural materials and labour the reference period is from June to August 2003. For data on modern sector, the reference period is from November to December 2003.

Definition

- **Traditional holdings:** traditional or individual holdings correspond to management or agricultural families working in agricultural sector using traditional factors of production usually used in the zone.
- **Modern holdings (or "large holdings")** one section or the units of agricultural, breeding, forest or fishing production using production factors which allow them to reach important production volumes.
- **Parcel:** an isolated part of a holding land, managed by a single holder, corresponding to a field or to a field section in which is produced a single culture or an association of cultures.

Coverage

The second Agricultural Census in Guinea has covered the different components of the agriculture sector in the country, including:

- The rural sector and the urban sector;
- The traditional sector (both individual and collective holdings);
- The modern sector and the large holdings sector.

Frame

The sampling was based on enumeration zones as primary units established by the 1996 General Census of Population and Environment. For any primary unit, a system of regions and prefectures was used as a frame, including the urban and rural areas. The number of the households, the total number of inhabitants of which the total number of the women were also considered for establishing primary units.

Method

Due to the difficulties involved in an exhaustive enumeration of the Guinean agriculture, the National Agricultural Census was taken as a sample-census. Therefore, it is considered as a widening of the Permanent Agricultural Inquiry, at both at the level of sampling fractions and variables covered. The survey method involved random sampling. A prefecture was considered as belonging to only one administrative area. The survey plan considered prefectures as layers or basic administrative subdivisions for the collection of data.

Data source

Recensement National de l'Agriculture, Campagne agricole 2000/01, Mai 2004. Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage, des Eaux et des Forêts, Service National des Statistiques Agricoles, République de Guinée.

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