COLLECTING SEX-DISAGGREGATED DATA ON LAND OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT IN MOZAMBIQUE

Lessons From
2010 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS and annual Agricultural surveys

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BACKGROUND

1996-1997 – Reform of the National Statistical System

- The National Institute of Statistical (INE) and the National Statistical Council were established

- Based on the low 7/96 INE is the responsible agency for the production and dissemination of all official Statistics;

- INE is responsible for implementation of the Agricultural Census in close partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture.
BACKGROUND

- At Central, provincial and district level census committees were established;

- With the implementation of the Agricultural Census the Country benefits from technical assistance from FAO and other financial partners;

- MINAG has been delegated from INE to conduct Annual Agricultural Surveys.

Since Independence in 1975, Mozambique has conducted two Agricultural and Livestock Census (CAP):

- in 1999-2000 (CAP I) – based on questionnaire

- In 2009-2010 (CAP II) – based on mini computer and it was a major beneficiary of the Third Population and Housing Census (III RGPH), conducted in 2007.

Between the Census, the Country collects annual data on agriculture through probability sample.
THE OBJECTIVES OF CAP

To obtain up-to-date statistical information on:

- the structure of agriculture including livestock;
- A Sample frame for annual agricultural surveys;
- To obtain a data base with gender perspective
- To obtain information to monitor the development plan on the agricultural sector (PROAGRI, PARP, etc);

METHODOLOGY

- The CAP 2009-2010 followed the modular approach of FAO taking as common module, general data from Section G - Agriculture and Livestock - from the 3rd population Census, which serves as sample frame for Complementary Modules.

- The 3rd population Census included 10 of the 16 questions recommended by FAO as part of the complementary modules of the Agricultural Census.
Six complementary modules were defined:

- Crops,
- Livestock,
- Labour Force,
- Aquaculture,
- Food Security and
- Agricultural Services and Practices.
METHODOLOGY (cont)

- The agricultural holdings were classified in 3 groups:
  - Small agricultural holdings (< 10 Ha or 10 livestocks)
  - Medium scale (>10 and <50 Ha or (>10 and <100 livestock)
  - Large scale (> 100 ha or 100 livestocs)

- The Census used 2 types of questionnaires:
  - Questionnaires for small and medium agricultural holdings
  - Questionnaire for large scale agricultural holdings

METHODOLOGY (The SAMPLE)

- Based on the population Census (Section G): two stage sample

- First stage: enumeration areas (EA), were selected systematically and with probability proportional size, where size was the number of agriculture households/holdings in the EA;

- Second stage: ten agriculture households were selected randomly to be interviewed in each EA.
SAMPLING

- 35,000 small farm households/holdings;
- All medium sized farms found in the selected enumeration areas were surveyed (26,000);
- Large farms were interviewed in a complete enumeration basis (884).

METHODOLOGY

DATA ENTRY AND PROCESSING:

- Field based Data Entry, using CAPI and CsPro as Software;
- Program validation and consistency of collected data: CsPro and SPSS;
- Dissemination: CD, Brochures, Agenda, web, workshop;
- Data analysis: Using SPSS; thematic studies/analysis (temathics reports) by subject matter specialist.
METHODOLOGY

Emuneration period

The enumeration period (interview and areas measurement) was done by regions according to crops calendar:
- South region – December 2009 to April 2010
- Center region – April to August 2010
- North region – May to September 2010

Reference date
- agricultural season 2009/2010;
- livestock – The day of interview (number of livestock) and last 12 months (other variables)

Main Topics

- Socio-demographic characteristics
- Land use and ownership
- Crops (permanent, food and cash crop)
- Access and use of inputs and services
- Agricultural practices
- Livestock (number, marketing and veterinary services)
- Labour
- Food security
- Aquaculture
Collecting sex disaggregated data

- Data collected at the HH level:
  - Access to and use of services and input
  - Access to credit
  - Access to Market and marketing
  - Livestock
  - Food security

- Data collected at the level of Member of HH
  (sex disaggregated: socio-demographic, access to land and crops, credit, membership in the association of farmers, the use of labour in large scale farms)

Collecting sex disaggregated data on land

- Data collected at HH level (in the CAP) and annual Survey (MoA, TIA)

  at the level of sub-holder (responsible of the parcel): Management, title (ownership), produced crops, area, use of the irrigation and inputs
Questionnaire (related to land)

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3.1. Machambas cultivadas

3.2. Medicação de machambas

PRODUCERS AND AGRO-LIVESTOCK ACTIVITIES
Percentage of Agric. holdings headed by women (%)  

The size of land in Small & Medium Agricultural Holdings (From CAP II)
Level of education of agricultural HH members (from CAP II, 2010)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Education</th>
<th>% of HH headed by</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school (level 1)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school (level 2)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school level</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lessons Learnt

- Existence of an integrated system of agricultural Census and surveys;

- Modular approach which uses the agricultural census sample based on the population census;

- The field based data entry approach using CAPI has implications on reduction of inconsistencies and time for delivering the results and improves the quality of data.

Lessons Learnt

- Data collected not only at the level of HH but also at intra HH level (socio-demographic, access to land and crops, credit, membership in the association of farmers, the use of labour in the large scale farms);
The main challenges in collecting sex disaggregated data

- Extension and improvement of collecting data at intra-HH level with sex disaggregated perspective: **Access to and control of resources** (land, labour, credit, agricultural inputs, technology, market), crops, livestock, food security and **decision making process**. Implication on methodology:

  - Sampling, questionnaire design, tabulation plan, indicators;

  - Training of the Census and agricultural surveys managers and data analysis as well

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The main challenges in collecting sex disaggregated data

- Analysis of available sex-disaggregated data (additional training of data analyst and gender Unit staff)

- The use of **sex-disaggregated data** – policy-making, Planning, implementation & impact assessment

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Recommendations

- To continue to improve the collection of data at intra-HH level with sex disaggregated perspective particularly related to Access to and control of resources, access to market, livestock, food security and decision making process;

- Training of the staff on the collection and analysis of sex disaggregated data;

- Enhance the analysis and use of available sex-disaggregated data for policy and planning.

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![Image of a family with the text Muito obrigado!](image)