

# The National Census of Agriculture and Livestock (NACAL) Malawi 2006/2007

Gender in Agriculture Census

# Introduction & Background

- The National Census of Agriculture and Livestock (NACAL) 2006/07 is the third in a series conducted by the Agriculture Statistics Division of the National Statistical Office (NSO) in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MoAFS) between October 2006 and October 2007.
- It was conducted with technical and financial support from the Norwegian Government.
- The NACAL is the fourth census of Agriculture to be conducted in Malawi.
- The 1980/81 National Sample Survey of Agriculture (NSSA) was the second while
- The 1991/92 National Sample Survey of Agriculture (NSSA) was the third.
- There is no agricultural census law but a general statistics law which encompasses all censuses and surveys conducted by the National Statistical Office (NSO).

# Objective/Purpose of the Census Agriculture

- To provide data for clarifying the social and economic factors affecting the country's agricultural structure by interrelating various characteristics of the holding;
- To provide aggregate totals for fundamental agricultural data from both smallholder and commercial sectors for use as the benchmark for inter-censal estimates;
- To provide basic data for the formulation and implementation of a comprehensive integrated system of food and agriculture;
- To analyze food security at the household level;
- To provide basic data regarding current use and changes in agriculture;
- To enable government to formulate plans to improve productivity especially of smallholder sector and
- To provide a frame for other agricultural sample surveys;

# Methodology

Nine Modules or questionnaires which used are:-

Module 1: Household Composition

Module 2: Land parcel

Module 3: Plot details

Module 4: Food security and HIV/AIDS

Module 5: Marketing

Module 6: Welfare Monitoring Survey

Module 7: Livestock Survey

Module 8: Village facility

Module 9: Estate Survey

- The total sample size was 25,000 small holder farming households nationwide.
- The sample size at EA level was 15 households. Data collection took place from January to October 2007.
- Data entry was done through scanning using the Eyes and Hands software.
- It was cleaned and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software.
- Areas of parcels and plots were measured using Geographical Positioning System (GPS).

# Methodology

A two stage sample design was used; where the first sampling units were the Enumeration Areas (EAs) and the second sampling units were farming households.

Stratification was done at district level and at EA level.

Each district was stratified by agro-ecological zones and each EA was stratified by land cultivated (small scale farmers and large scale farmers).

This stratification was done to improve the precision of the estimates by reducing the variance between EA and within EA.

The data provides reliable estimates at national, regional, Agricultural Development Divisions (ADD) and district level.

The NACAL recruited about 600 enumerators, supervised by 60 district supervisors and 10 National supervisors.

# Main items covered by the census

The report presents information about:-

- Demographic characteristics of household members, List of parcels owned or operated, Machinery or equipment, Land tenure, Food security by household members, production, area and yield of major crops grown, livestock and poultry, farming practices, food security, impact of HIV/AIDS on agriculture sector and village level information on socio-economic sector.

# Sex-disaggregated data

- Module 1: Composition and characteristics of the household had a section with:-
  - Demographic characteristics of every member of the household
- Module 2: Land Parcel/Module 3: Plot Details looked at:-
  - Area under crop cultivation;
  - Land situation;
  - Land Size;
  - Land conflicts;
  - Provision of inputs ,ownership of equipment and farm structures;
  - Farming practices

## Percentage distribution of parcels by type of land

	<u>Customary land</u>	<u>Leasehold</u>	<u>Freehold</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Total</u>
Malawi	77	2	19	1	100
Male	77	2	19	2	100
Female	78	2	19	1	100

## Percentage distribution of households by how the total area of parcels had changed compared to 10 years ago

	<u>Increased</u>	<u>Decreased</u>	<u>Remained the same</u>	<u>Total</u>
Malawi	13	18	69	100
Male	15	17	69	100
Female	9	21	70	100



<b>1. No. of parcels per holding</b>	No of parcels	Parcels for du. units only	1	2	3	4+	Total	
Malawi	7,686,111	2,759,443	48	33	12	6	100	
<b>Sex hhhead</b>	Male	4,921,533	1,740,787	45	34	14	7	100
	Female	2,764,578	1,018,655	55	32	10	4	100

<b>2. No. of plots in parcel</b>	Total number of plots	1	2	3+	Total	
	Malawi	6,693,025	77	15	8	100
<b>Sex of operator</b>	Male	4,419,540	76	15	10	100
	Female	2,273,485	79	15	6	100

# Sub-holder & Sub-holding concepts

- By management the country intend to the concept of the person who manages a holding:
- There are different levels of management and these are: Strategic responsibilities vs. operational (day to day) responsibilities
- These concepts were used in our census through Module 1, Module 2, Module 3.
- The items introduced to collect these type of data were:-
  - Land owned by the household and land operated by household member who owned the parcel/plot-module 1
  - Household member who managed the parcel/plot-module 2
  - Household member who operated the plot-module 3
- These two concepts were identified by using questions in the three modules mentioned above to identify them
- The “sub-holder” concept is similar to parcel/plot manager

# Lesson learnt from collection of sex-disaggregated data in agricultural censuses

- Women face a surprisingly consistent gender gap in terms of access to productive assets, inputs and services. Unequal access hinders women's productivity and reduces their contributions to the agriculture sector and to the achievement of broader economic and social development goals, thus:
- The potential is great for gender analysis of agricultural asset and ownership in agricultural censuses
- We can improve the census questionnaires in order to collect sex-disaggregated data on various aspects (e.g. land ownership/tenure) by the inclusion of Demographic and social characteristics module;
- The "sub-holder" & "sub-holding" concepts have reached its purpose because we are able to identify operators by sex and their relationship to the household head

# Specific recommendation for WCA 2020 Programme

Data items to be included are:

- Harmonization of any specific agriculture concepts and definitions
- The sub-holder concept should be retained for analysis
- The parcel/plot modules with the household member roster should be retained for it contains data for sub-holding identification and data for land ownership
- Possible indicators to be considered for sex disaggregated data

**THANK YOU**