

REPUBLIC OF TOGO

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Expert Consultation on Collecting Sex Disaggregated Data on Land
Ownership and Management in Agricultural Censuses

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Census of Agriculture 2012 of Togo :
Overview and experience in collecting gender
data

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Introduction & Background

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Four agricultural censuses :1972; 1982; 1995; 2012 (sixteen years later)

No agricultural census law. Only laws for general statistics exist

Organs of the National Census of Agriculture are:

- Central Office of the National Agricultural Census
- National Census Committee;
- Technical Committee of the Census;
- Regional Committees of the Census.

FAO has provided technical and financial support to the preparatory phase through its Technical Cooperation Programme

Objective of the census

The National Census of Agriculture aims, through a broad investigation of the different branches of activities in the primary sector, make available to the Government and the major players in this sector, a set of relevant and reliable data, and sufficiently disaggregated to meet the needs of planning, evaluation of agricultural development projects, management of food security, improve national accounts and Millennium Development Goals and Strategy for poverty reduction monitoring.

Methodology

Six types of questionnaires were used

1. Socio demographic characteristics;
2. Characteristics of plots;
3. Areas plots and means of production;
4. Food Safety and stock;
5. Features farming household;
6. Characteristics of livestock.

Methodology

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The realization of the fourth census of agriculture was conducted in three modules.

- The core module, which is to collect all the structural data of the Togolese agriculture , as well as the module for collecting community data , to enumerate all farm households in areas enumeration Areas rural throughout the territory , to form the frame from which all surveys in rural areas will be conducted during the next decade;
- The supplementary modules which is to collect key information on farms samples, measure all plots developed, to estimate yields and evaluate productions of main crops, and collect all the data relating to livestock; and
- The thematic modules by organizing thematic

Methodology

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The census was taken, according to the modular approach of the World Census of Agriculture 2010 of the FAO:

- Core and community module by complete enumeration
- Supplementary/ thematic modules by sampling.

Enumeration period for the census:

The census period is 44 months from March 2011 to November 2014.

Methodology

The documents are published in paper, files and through the platform of CountrySTAT.

1. Volume I: Core Module - Overview of the Togolese agriculture;
2. Volume II: Core Module - Detailed results on the encrypted Togolese agriculture;
3. Volume III: Core Module - Overview of the gender dimension;
4. Volume IV: community Module - Overview of Community figures;
5. Volume V: community Module - Detailed Results of Community encrypted data.

Items covered by the census

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Socio demographic characteristics

Section 1 : Socio demographic characteristics

Section 2 : Inventory of Agricultural Heritage

Section 3 : Credit and microfinance

Characteristics of plots

Section 1 : Characterization of plots

Section 2: Practice of irrigation

Section 3 : Practice of agroforestry and forestry

Section 4 : Cultures on the plot

Items covered by the census

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Areas plots and means of production

Section 1 : Measurement of area

Section 2 : planting density

Section 3 : density square

Section 4: Use of cereal seed

Section 5 : Use of fertilizer

Section 6 : Use of agricultural pesticides

Section 7 : Use of family labor

Section 8 : Use of assistance labor

Section 9 : Use of paid labor

Items covered by the census

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Food Safety and stock

Section 1 : Food Security

Section 2 : estimation of cereal stocks

Section 3 : constraints of production

Section 4 : destination of production

Features farming household

Section 1 : Characteristics of household livestock

Section 2 : Number of household livestock

Section 3 : Variation of the number of household livestock

Section 4 : constraints in livestock

Sex-disaggregated data

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Rural population includes 48.8% men and 51.2% women (play a major role but they continue to be a certain inequality).

The adoption of the gender approach helped collect sex-disaggregated data.

Items that were included in the **areas plots and means of production module** are disaggregated by :

- relationship to household head;
- sex;
- age;
- education;
- marital status;
- Employment status

Sex-disaggregated data

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Items that were included in the **Socio demographic characteristics module** are disaggregated by :

- Name of the household head
- Residency status
- Sex
- Age
- marital status
- Education
- Tenure

Sex-disaggregated data

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- main activity
- secondary activity
- Status in employment
- Owner
- Management of livestock
- Membership Groupings
- Frame
- Demand for agricultural credit / microfinance
- Reasons for not soliciting credit
- Sub- holder

Sub-holder & Sub-holding

In the last census of agriculture, the concepts of **Sub-holder & Sub-holding** were defined and used as defined in WCA 2010, Page 24.

Items which were introduced to collect these type of data are : Tenure, main activity, Status in employment, Owner, Sub- holder.

Sometime the sub-holder concept is broadly similar to the concepts of “plot manager” and “farm operator”.

Sub-holder & Sub-holding

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The question on sub-holder was not asked directly. Other questions were introduced to identify the concept.

Depending on the case, can be considered as sub-holder

- a single person,
- a married woman who lives in another concession,
- a woman whose husband is prolonged absence,
- an unmarried son or not, living with his parents, but agriculturally is completely independent of them.

It is therefore essential that the enumerator asks the questions correctly.

For example, he does not ask a farmer, "are you sub-holder". This is the enumerator to deduce answers to various questions

Lesson learnt from collection of sex-disaggregated data

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Data disaggregated by sex are available on the national, regional and prefectural.

Difficulties associated with data collection on sub-holder, because the enumerators must deduct themselves from the questions they ask if the farmer is sub-holder or not. Also Difficulties of multiple managers and owners

To improve the census questionnaires, agricultural census must also collect information to identify the owner and manager and their sex. The questions on land ownership and management should be collected at the individual level (As recommended in WCA 2010)

Recommendation for WCA 2020 Programme

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- Provide a guidelines in order to define clearly the concepts of Sub-holding and Sub-holder
- Suggest a strategy of identification of the owners and managers and their sex in Agricultural Censuses
- Suggest an approach of collecting information on the sex of the household's members



Thank you