

Zanzibar, Tanzania - National Sample Census of Agriculture 2019/2020

The Office of The Chief Government Statistician

Report generated on: July 3, 2024

Visit our data catalog at: <http://localhost:90/znada/index.php>

Identification

SURVEY ID NUMBER

TZA-2020-ANSC-v01-M

TITLE

National Sample Census of Agriculture 2019/2020

COUNTRY

Name	Country code
Zanzibar, Tanzania	TZA

STUDY TYPE

Agricultural Census [ag/census]

SERIES INFORMATION

The 2019/2020 National Sample Census of Agriculture (NSCA) is the third comprehensive Census of agriculture to be conducted in Zanzibar. The first Census was conducted in 2002/2003 while the second was conducted in 2007/2008.

ABSTRACT

The Government of Zanzibar carried out the Agriculture Sample Census as an important part of the Poverty Monitoring Master Plan, in generating relevant and reliable agricultural statistics, for advocacy of effective public policy formulation, geared to promote agriculture sector in the country, of which the majority of the rural population depends on for survival and it is their main source of livelihood. In addition, the Census provides data to policy makers and other stakeholders, as well as benchmark data for monitoring and evaluating the effect of rural development initiatives.

The 2019/2020 Agriculture Sample Census was designed to meet the data needs of a wide range of users including policy makers, planners and development project implementer at local, district, regional and national levels, as well as rural development agencies, funding institutions, researchers, NGOs, farmer's organizations, etc. This report provides detailed description of the state of agriculture on the sub sectors of crops and livestock in Zanzibar for the 2019/2020 agricultural year based mainly on smallholder farmers.

A total of 180,220 agricultural households were engaged in agriculture, out of which 162,239 households (90.0 percent) were in rural areas and 17,981 (10.0 percent) of the households were in urban areas. The number of agricultural households increased from 132,193 in 2007/2008 to 180,220 in 2019/2020 NSCA, present an increase of 36.3 percent.

Crop production was the most common agricultural activity in the Country, of which 64.2 percent of agricultural households were engaged in Crop production only, followed by crop and livestock (34.6 percent) and the least activities engaged with fewer number was rearing or keeping livestock only with only 1.2 percent.

There were 180,220 agricultural households, out of which 145,496 (80.7 percent) were male headed households and 34,722 (19.3 percent) were female headed households. Kusini Pemba region had the largest number of female headed household (29.8 percent). The second notch was followed by Kaskazini Pemba (23.9 percent) and Mjini Magharibi 20.0 percent, whilst the region with the lowest number of female headed household was Kusini Unguja.

In addition to that, there were 1,089,891 household members in the agricultural households out of which 49.7 percent were males and 50.3 females. The household members aged below 15 years accounted for 43.5 percent of the total population whilst, members aged 15 to 64 years (52.0 percent) and members aged above 65 years were 4.5 percent only. The average household size for agricultural households was 6 persons per household. Kusini Pemba region had the largest average number of people per household (6.4), followed by Mjini Magharibi and Kaskazini Pemba with 6.2 and 6.0 persons respectively whilst the smallest household size was recorded in Kusini Unguja 5.2

From the total 944,466 household members with five years and above Kiswahili recorded the highest literacy rate of 48.5 percent, followed by members who were capable to read and write both Kiswahili and English (289,894; 30.7 percent) and other language (0.6 percent). Conversely, 190,677 household members (20.2 percent) did not know how to read/write any other language.

The census results reveal that, from the total 944,466 household members aged 5 years and above the schooling Status was

42.4 percent were still attending School, 26.4 percent were completed school, 16.8 percent dropped out and only 14.5 percent never attended School

The results show that the total land area owned by smallholders under different forms of ownership was 186,240 ha. Most of the land was owned under customary law (82,375 ha; 44.2 percent), followed by land borrowed from others (56,688 ha; 30.4 percent) and land leased/certificate of ownership (11.7 percent). The land ownership with the lowest area was that of the shared cropped from others.

However, large variations existed between regions on land sufficiency for agriculture where out of the total 180,220 households, 48.8 percent (88,030 households) reported land is insufficient whereby within the region land scarcity is more acute in Kaskazini Pemba region with 25,967 households (63.7 percent), followed by Mjini Magharibi (20,523; 57.2 percent) and Kusini Unguja 7,597 (43.2 percent).

The total area planted crops during the agricultural year 2019/20 was 184,350 ha where most of the area with 125,086 ha (67.9 percent) was planted with annual crops while permanent or perennial crops occupied 59,264 (32.1 percent). On annual crops; roots & tubers crops had the lion share with 58.2 percent of the planted area, followed by cereals 29.4 percent, fruits and vegetables had 8.8 percent of the area covered with annual crops while pulse crops and oil seed and nut crops had the lowest area of 2.6 percent and 1.0 percent respectively. On permanent crops bananas had the largest area with 50.7 percent of the area followed by cloves 14.9 percent and coconuts with 12.9 percent covered with permanent crops and mangoes 5.8 percent.

The total production of cereals during 2019/20 agricultural year was 54,602 tons, where paddy had the largest quantity harvested of 50,421 tons (92.3 percent), followed by Maize 3,951 tons (7.2 percent), and bulrush millet 24 tons (0.3 percent).

The total production for roots and tuber crops was 223,483 tons of which cassava had the highest production with 183,971 tons, followed by sweet potatoes 38,180 tons, yams 1,809 tons and lowest production was on coco yams 1,409 tons.

Among the three main pulses grown in Zanzibar during the 2019/20 agricultural year were cowpeas had the highest production of 3,675 tons (83.3%), followed by pigeon pea 549 tons (12.5%), while green grams had the lowest production of 155 tons (3.5%). On the other hand, the only oil seed crop reported in Zanzibar during the 2019/20 NSCA was groundnuts with total production of 690 tons.

Fruits and vegetables crops production was 49,687 tons. Among the five important produced crop in this group, okra recorded the highest production with 11,004 tons (22.1 percent), followed by water melons 10,897 tons (21.9 percent), tomatoes 10,647 tons (21.4 percent), eggplant 4,879 tons (9.8 percent) and amaranths 4,384 tons (8.8 percent).

The main cash crops produced in Zanzibar and earn the islands most of the forex from the crop sub sector are cloves and seaweeds. Cloves production shrunk by almost 4 times from 8,007 tons recorded in 2002/03 agricultural year to 2,236 tons in 2019/20 agricultural year while seaweed production escalates by more than 9 times, from 617 tons in 2002/03 agricultural year to 5,532 tons in 2019/20 agricultural year.

The total of 132,582 households engaged in permanent crop production in Zanzibar during 2019/20 agricultural year and managed 59,264 ha. An estimated 173,981 tons of different crops produced of which bananas had the highest production 88,085 tons (50.6 percent), followed by mangoes 17,313.3 tons (10.0 percent), pineapples 15,589 tons (9.0 percent). Coconuts and sugarcane production was 7.6 percent and 7.1 percent respectively to the total permanent crops produced during the 2019/20 agricultural year.

About 20,995 agricultural households (12.0 percent) processed their agriculture produce to increase its value. Kusini Pemba region had the highest proportion (15,801, households; 75.3 percent) of total households processed crops, followed by Mjini Magharibi (2,972 households; 14.2 percent) while the least was Kaskazini Pemba with 310 households.

The number of agricultural households reported practicing irrigation for crop production was 45,618 equivalent to 25.6 percent of the total agricultural households. Kusini Pemba region reported the highest number of households with 14,886 (32.0 percent), followed by Mjini Magharibi 30.6 percent), while Kaskazini Pemba region had the least number of households 5.7 percent. The total area planted with annual crops was 126,001 ha (66,647 ha in short rainy season and 59,355 ha during the long rainy season). The total area irrigated was 16,484 (9,063 ha in short rainy and 7,268 ha in long rainy season). The

largest area irrigated planted paddy which is 6,772 ha, followed by water melon 1,865 ha, while the smallest area irrigated was 15 ha planted with carrot. The total planted area for Permanent crops were 59,265 ha of which only 1,945 ha irrigated. Banana had the largest irrigated area of 710 ha; followed by clove 603 ha, while lemon had smallest irrigated area (17 ha).

The use of different inputs such as improved seeds, fertilizer, herbicides, Fungicides, insecticides for crops production based on annual and permanent crops vary. During short rainy season the number of households used improved seed was 110,804 households and area planted was 15,609 ha. During the long rainy season, the number of households used improved seeds was 101,874 households and the total land area planted was 13,705 ha.

The number of households applied inorganic fertilizers for annual crops during the short rainy season was 28,778 households and 19,814 households in long rainy season. The area applied with inorganic fertilizers was 8,766 ha during the short rainy season and 5,422 ha in long rainy season. The number of households that applied organic fertilizers on annual crops was 20,494 during the short rainy season and 30,748 households during the long rainy season. The total area applied with organic fertilizers was 5,913 ha in short rainy season and 11,511 ha in long rainy seasons.

The number of households that applied herbicides for annual crops production was 9,944, during the short rainy season and 15,627 households during the long rainy season. The total area applied with herbicide was 3,696 ha in short rainy season and 6,093 ha in long rainy seasons.

The number of households applied fungicide on annual crops was 14,336 whereas 9,233 households during the short rainy season and 5,103 households in long rainy season. The total area applied with fungicide was 3,626 ha during the short rainy season and 1,528 ha in long rainy season.

The number of households that applied insecticide in their annual crops was 37,149, of which 24,134 during short rainy season and 13,015 households during the long rainy season. The total area applied with insecticide was 12,064 of which 8,205 ha in short rainy season and 3,859 ha in long rainy season.

Out of the total 178,071 involved in crop production, only 17,899 households (10.1 percent) received extension services. On the use of agriculture implements and mechanization, the majority of the agricultural households 174,394 use sword, followed by hand hoes 167,294 households and hand sprayers 18,694 households, oxen 6,656 households while ox seed planters used by least number of households 265. Most of the agricultural households own an average of 2 swords and 2 hand hoes whereas 2.4 percent owned hand sprayer. Only 13,273 agricultural households (7.4 percent) of the total agricultural households used tractors/draft animals for farming during 2019/20 agricultural year.

On use of credit 3,583 agricultural household (2.0 percent) reported to borrowed money for agricultural activities during 2019/20 agricultural year. The main source of the 'first credit' was Cooperatives of which a total of 1,815 agricultural household members borrowed money, followed by savings and credit Societies with 504 household members, the third source was Private individual (401 members). Cooperatives were the second credit and the only source reported with 154 household members. The majority of the household members used the credit in paying labour and the second main use of credit was the purchase of seeds while the least uses of agricultural credit was for fish farming. The total credit borrowed by household members worth TZS 1,543.3 million with an average of TZS 430,722.0 per household while the repayment value was TZS 2,774.0 million.

The majority of agricultural households (41.6 percent) received market information from fellow farmers, followed by Mobile phone 28.2 percent and radio 24.3 percent while the least number of agricultural households 1.2 percent receive market information on internet.

Crop theft was the major constraint mentioned by 20.8 percent of the households, followed by access to land 12.0 percent while the destruction of crops by wild animals/birds and pests and diseases destruction, both were third after being reported by 11.0 percent of the households.

The total of 64,459 households (36 percent to the total agricultural households) was involved in livestock rearing. The main livestock species raised in Zanzibar were cattle, goats, sheep, pigs and chicken and the inventory collection reference date is 1st August, 2020 while other variables including livestock product its reference date was the 2019/20 agricultural year. Besides livestock and poultry population, other variables collected in the 2019/20 agriculture year were milk and eggs production.

As at 1st August, 2020, the numbers of households keeping main livestock were 64,459 of which raising 55,925 household kept cattle, 18,480 households raised goats, 192 households rear sheep and 145 households kept pigs. An estimated

103,382 households reported to keep poultry. The results show that, there were 270,997 cattle, 111,623 goats, 934 sheep, and 2,209 pigs. Whilst the total number of chicken reported were 3,764,184 birds, of which 3,705,505 birds (98.4 percent) kept by smallholder farmers and 58,679 (1.5 percent) birds from large scale farms.

The total milk production was 36,450,637 liters (23,343,263 liters wet season and 13,107,374 liters dry season). On the other hand, a total of 112,702 liters of goat milk was reported during 2019/20 agricultural year. A total of 223,778,301 eggs were produced of which 10.5 percent produced from indigenous chicken and 89.5 percent from improved chicken.

The main method used for cattle identification colour which was reported by 54,031 households (96.6 percent), followed by cattle clan (538 households; 0.9 percent) and earring (474 households; 0.8 percent).

The total number of households 11,120 households (19.9 percent) reported tick borne diseases infection where 26,365 cattle were infected. About 4,694 households (8.4 percent) reported Contagious Bovine Pleura Pneumonia (CBPP) disease infections where cattle 10,421 cattle were infected. An estimated 439 households reported infection of Trypanosomiasis with 748 cattle infected with the disease. A total of 13,406 households reported Lumpy Skin disease with 29,801 cattle were infected. Helminthiosis disease was reported by 17,295 households with 58,690 cattle infected whereas FMD reported by 4,485 households and there was 11,603 cattle infected. Brucellosis had 3,318 cases of infected cattle and reported by 2,497 households. The total of 2,485 households reported Black Quarter disease with 7,517 cattle infected.

The total of 507 households reported Foot Rot disease to their goats and 1,394 heads infected. About 858 households reported CCPP disease where 2,998 goats were infected. Helminthiosis was reported by 3,919 households with 17,169 goats infected whereas FMD was reported by 2,753 households with 9,090 goats infected.

The census results show that, 3,357 livestock keeping households reported to apply vaccination on FMD whereas 1,019 households applied vaccination against rabies and 2,169 households reported to receive vaccination against Black Quarter disease. About 1,070 households receive Anthrax disease vaccination whereas, 2,076 households reported to receive vaccination on CBPP.

The main method used to control Tick Borne Diseases was spraying applied by 8,976 households (80.0 percent) followed smearing 1,314 households (12 percent), dipping, 751 households (7 percent) and others 196 (1 percent) (Table 4.41). The control methods used for tsetse flies disease include dipping 150 households (75 percent) and spraying 49 households (25 percent). The main control methods used for New Castle Disease (NCD) included Vaccination applied by 2,728 households (34 percent) and local herbs 2,515 households (31 percent). The number of households received extension advice was 6,149 (10.0 percent to the total livestock keeping households).

The number of households practicing fish farming was 368 only. The majority of households 353 (95.9 percent) were smallholder farmers. The number of stocked fish was 330,677 fingerlings (173,286 from small holders and 157,391 from large scale farms), whereby the total quantity of fish harvested was 64.2 tons of which a total of 59.4 tons were sold.

The only sources of fingerlings reported by the majority of fish farming households were natural pond and NGO/Project reported by 225 households (61.3 percent) and 142 households (38.7 percent) respectively.

The bee keeping was practiced by 3,064 agricultural households. The total of 36,393 beehives used (6,104 from Small Bees and 30,289 from Large bees) which produce 10,958 liters of honey.

The majority 157,927 households (87.6 percent) used iron sheets as a roofing material, followed by use of grasses/leaves which accounted for 12.0 percent. Other building materials reported were the use of grasses and muds that accounted for 0.2 percent. Tiles (185; 0.10 percent) and asbestos (270; 0.15 percent) were the least building materials used for roofing, walls and floor. Cement was the main material used for construction of floor and it was reported by 126,364 households (70.1 percent), followed by earth and sand mentioned by 50,892 households (28.2 percent), and the least used was tiles by 2,962 households (1.6 percent). The percentage of household has increased from 15.6 percent in 2008 to 28.2 percent in 2020.

The survey reveals that there are 64,656 households (35.9 percent) out of 180,220 households, used cement bricks for walls. Poles and muds was the second material used for walls and was reported by 59,469 households (33.0 percent) followed by brick stones 19,813 households (11.0 percent). Grass was the

least material since it was used only by 200 households (0.1 percent). The most commonly used toilet facility by households was flush toilet with cistern 64,620 (36.0 percent), followed with those with no toilets (32,944 households; 18.3 percent) and pit latrine with slab/washable (29,297 households; 16.3 percent), while composting toilet/ECOSAN latrine was the least reported type of toilet with 340 households (0.2 percent).

The results show firewood continued to be a dominant source of energy for cooking, it is used by 151,659 households (84.2 percent). Charcoal is the second source of energy for cooking used by 23,202 agricultural households (12.9 percent). The two source of energy for cooking were used by 97.1 percent of agricultural households. Wick lamp reported by 82,750 households (45.9 percent) is the leading source of energy for lighting followed by electricity (66,285 households; 36.8 percent) and solar (17,279 households; 9.6 percent).

Piped water was the main source of drinking water during wet season reported by 78.0 percent of household, followed by protected well (24,487 households; 13.6 percent) and unprotected well (12,500 households; 6.9 percent). Regardless of the type of water source, most of the households (98 percent of the total agricultural households) obtain drinking water from a distance of less than 1 kilometer during both wet and dry season,

Mobile Telephone was the common owned asset by most of the households 166,573 (92.4 percent) while bicycles was owned by 96,449 house (53.5 percent).

The number of meals normally taken by agriculture household was either two or three meals, 95,097 households (52.8 percent) take two meals per day and 78,970 households (43.8 percent) take three meals per day. During agricultural year 2019/20; 40.7 percent of agricultural households rarely experienced problems in satisfying the household food requirements.

About 34,505 households (19.1 percent) reported 'other casual cash earnings' as their main source of income, followed by sales of food crops 32,765 households (18.2 percent) and business income 31,514 households (17.5 percent) as the source of cash income. Remittances was reported by 19,269 households (10.7 percent) had a significant contribution as a main source of cash income to agricultural households.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNIT OF ANALYSIS

Agriculture Households for both Household and Individual level

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION

- v2.1: Edited, anonymous dataset for public distribution.

VERSION DATE

2021-08

Scope

NOTES

The 2019/20 National Sample Census of Agriculture was conducted for both large scale farms and smallholder farmers by using three different questionnaires:

- i). Smallholder farmers questionnaire
- ii). Large scale farms questionnaire
- iii). Community level questionnaire

The smallholder farmers questionnaire: was the main census instrument and main topics covered were:

- a) Household information
- b) Land access/ownership/tenure
- c) Land use
- d) Conservational farming
- e) Access and use of resources

- f) Annual and permanent crops production
- g) Main use of crop residuals
- h) Agroprocessing
- i) Crop storage
- j) On farm investments
- k) Access and use of credit for agricultural purposes
- l) Crop extension services
- m) Livestock production and products
- n) Outlet for sales of livestock
- o) Livestock structures/accessories
- p) Livestock pest & parasite control
- q) Livestock extension
- r) Livestock extension service providers
- s) Government regulatory challenges
- t) Fish farming
- u) Bee keeping
- v) Labour use
- w) Subsistence vs non-subsistence
- x) Access to infrastructure and other services
- y) Agricultural constraints
- z) Market information
- aa) Poverty indicators at household level

The large-scale farm questionnaire: was administered to large farms which were either privately or corporately managed.

The community level questionnaire: was designed to collect village level data such as access and use of common resources, community tree plantations and seasonal farm gate prices.

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Zanzibar
Urban and Rural
Region
Districts

UNIVERSE

All Household members aged 15 years and above

Producers and sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATORS

Name	Affiliation
The Office of The Chief Government Statistician	Ministry of Finance and Planning

PRODUCERS

Name	Role
European Union	Financially supported
United States Agency for International Development	Financially supported
Food and Agriculture Organization	Technical Assistance
United States Department of Agriculture	Technical Assistance

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

Name	Abbreviation	Role
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Revelution Government of Zanzibar	RGoZ	Financially supported
European Union	EU	Financially supported
United States Agency for International Development	USAID	Financially supported

OTHER IDENTIFICATIONS/ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Name	Affiliation	Role
Dr. Hussein Ali Mwinyi	President and Chairman of the Revolutionary Councils' of Zanzibar.	President
Doctor Soud Nahoda Hassan	Minister of Agriculture, Irrigation, Natural Resources and Livestock	The Census Technical Committee and Census Planning team
Mayasa M. Mwinyi	Ministry of Finance and Planning	The Census Technical Committee and Census Planning team
Professor Adolf Faustine Mkenda (MP)	Ministry for Agriculture	The Census Technical Committee and Census Planning team
Dr. Albina Chuwa	Ministry of Finance	The Census Technical Committee and Census Planning team
Daniel Masolwa		Assistant Project Coordinators
Abdul R. Abeid		Assistant Project Coordinators
Titus Mwisomba		Project Managers
Nour Abdulwahid		Project Managers
Theresia Sagamilwa		Desk Officers
Mwalim Juma Mohamed		Desk Officers
Dr. Elizaberth Ann Talbert		Technical Advisors
Nicole Norris		Technical Advisors
David Luckenbach		Technical Advisors
Jonathan Kastelic		Technical Advisors
Genya Charles Genya		Technical committee chairperson
Ambilikile Mwakyelu		Technical committee members
Basil Msuha		Technical committee members
Da Silver Mlau		Technical committee members
Devatha Mdete		Technical committee members
Festo Mwemutsi		Technical committee members
Genya Charles Genya		Technical committee members
Jillahoma Mussa		Technical committee members
Juma Nyabenda		Technical committee members
Ludovick Materu		Technical committee members
Masoud Ali Hassan		Technical committee members
Moreen Guveti		Technical committee members
Mwalim Juma		Technical committee members

Mzee Mohamed		Technical committee members
Nico Ombeni		Technical committee members
Philemon Mwenda		Technical committee members
Rahimu Mussa		Technical committee members
Ramadhani Kalinga		Technical committee members
Samwel Kawa		Technical committee members
Theresia Sagamilwa		Technical committee members
Titus Mwisomba		Technical committee members
Sylvia Meku		Sample designers
Festo Mwemutsi		Sample designers
George Mockray		CAPI questionnaire designers
Beatrice Rwegoshora		CAPI questionnaire designers
Hashim Uzia Mohamed		CAPI questionnaire designers
Aisha Mohamed Said		CAPI questionnaire designers
Rahimu Mussa		Catographers
Noela John		Catographers
Mohamed Gharibu		Catographers
Mwalim Juma		Authors
Mzee Mohamed		Authors
Nour Abdulwahid		Authors
Ali Rashid		Trainers
Mohamed Gharibu		Trainers
Mwalim Juma Mohamed		Trainers
Rahimu Mussa		Trainers
Mzee Mohamed		Trainers
Ally Rashid		Field supervisors from headquarters
Abubakar Hamad Mussa		Quality assurance
Aisha Mohamed Said		Headquarters it team
Hashim Uzia Mohamed		Headquarters it team
Abdalla Ali Hassan		Listing and data collection regional supervisors
Abdulhamid Mfaume Ali		Listing and data collection regional supervisors
Adam Ramadhani		Listing and data collection regional supervisors
Juma Shabani		Listing and data collection regional supervisors
Masoud Hassan Ali		Listing and data collection regional supervisors
Mwanaisha Juma Haji		Listing and data collection regional supervisors
Mwantumu Athuman		Listing and data collection regional supervisors
Said Mohamed Said		Listing and data collection regional supervisors
Salim Makame Salim		Listing and data collection regional supervisors
Enumerators during listing exercise		Listing and data collection regional supervisors

Asya Mussa Vuai		Enumerators during listing exercise
Hafidh Haji Salum		Enumerators during listing exercise
Idrisa Abdulwakil Idrisa		Enumerators during listing exercise
Juma Ali Juma		Enumerators during listing exercise
Khaytham Ali Juma		Enumerators during listing exercise
Subira Khamis Mohamed		Enumerators during listing exercise
Seif Amour Ali		Enumerators during listing exercise
Hidaya M. Juma		Enumerators during listing exercise
Hussen A. Hussen		Enumerators during listing exercise
Mohamed Mlekwa Yussuf		Enumerators during listing exercise
Mwanjabu Ali Mussa		Enumerators during listing exercise
Ramadhan Ali Hassan		Enumerators during listing exercise
Khatib Mohamed Khatib		Enumerators during listing exercise
Maryam Muhajir Tahir		Enumerators during listing exercise
Ramla M. Kassim		Enumerators during listing exercise
Raya M. Mahfoudh		Enumerators during listing exercise
Saleh Idrissa Abeid		Enumerators during listing exercise
Habiba Bakar Othuman		Enumerators during listing exercise
Hadid Rashid Hadid		Enumerators during listing exercise
Hamad Khamis Rashid		Enumerators during listing exercise
Sitti Haji Ali		Enumerators during listing exercise
Rahma Said Hassan		Enumerators during listing exercise
Sabiha Khamis Juma		Enumerators during listing exercise
Salim Abdalla Masoud		Enumerators during listing exercise

Sampling

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The National Master Sample developed by Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) to serve as national framework for conducting household-based survey in the country was used to design the 2019/2020 National Sample Census of Agriculture (NSCA). The 2019/2020 sample was designed to provide estimates disaggregated at regional and district levels.

The 2019/2020 NSCA adopted a two-stage design with census enumeration areas as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) and households as second-stage units. The stage one sampling frame comprises of selection of urban and rural EAs from the 2012 Population and Housing Census frame. The EAs were explicitly sorted by Region and District before employing a Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS).

The second stage was the selection of agricultural farming households from the selected EAs for data collection.

Sample Size

A total of 150 PSUs were selected from the 2012 Population and Housing Census (PHC) frame. Out of these, 128 PSUs were from rural EAs and 22 from urban EAs. The number of households differed from one PSU to another, it ranged from 5 to 30 households, making a total number of 1,800 households. The probability of selecting a household depended on the

total number of households in the PSU.

Data Collection

DATES OF DATA COLLECTION

Start	End	Cycle
2020-08	2020-10	3 month

DATA COLLECTION MODE

Computer Assisted Personal Interview [capi]

SUPERVISION

well extends to all the professionals, regional and district supervisors and field enumerators for their dedicated work.

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

The Steering Committee was responsible for making pertinent decision with regards to census implementation, whereas the Committee of Directors provides advice to the Steering Committee. On the other hand, the Technical Committee was responsible for the overall planning and execution of the project. More specifically the team was responsible to

- i) Develop tabulation plans;
- ii) Develop sample design;
- iii) Questionnaire design and other census instruments;
- iv) Field pre-testing of the census instruments;
- v) Execution training of trainers;
- vi) Information, education and communication campaign; and
- vii) Field supervision and consistency checks.

DATA COLLECTORS

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
The Office of the Chief Government Statistician	OCGS	President 's Office, Finance and Planning

Questionnaires

QUESTIONNAIRES

The 2019/2020 National Sample Census of Agriculture was conducted for both large scale farms and smallholder farmers by using three different questionnaires:

1. The smallholder farmers questionnaire
2. The large-scale farm questionnaire
3. The community level questionnaire

Data Appraisal

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERROR

The technic was designed to give estimates of different parameters with the error margin of 5 percent at 95-confidence level.

Access policy

CONTACTS

Name	Affiliation	Email	URL
Head, Data Processing Division	The Office of the Chief Government Statistician	abdullah.makame@ocgs.go.tz	www.ocgs.go.tz

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- 3) Datasets only accessible on location, for certain datasets

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- (b) use the information for research or statistical purposes only;
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CITATION REQUIREMENTS

"The Office of the Chief Government Statistician National Sample Census of Agriculture 2019/2020 (ANSC 2019/2020) , Version 1.1 of the public use dataset (August 2021), provided by the National Data Archive. www.ocgs.go.tz"

ACCESS AUTHORITY

Name	Affiliation	Email	URL
Chief Government Statistician	President's Office, Finance and Planning	zanstat@ocgs.go.tz	www.ocgs.go.tz

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Metadata production

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-TZA-2020-ANSC-v01-M-OCGS

PRODUCERS

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
The Office of the Chief Government Statistician	OCGS	Ministry of Finance and Planning	Documentation of the Study

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2023-10-12

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 1.0

Data Dictionary

Data file	Cases	Variables
R000_SOV The file contain data related to :Household Identification,	1761	137
R031_HHRECORD The file contain data related to Land ownership	10417	22
R041_LAND_OWNERSHIP The file contain data related to : Land use	12327	7
R051_LAND_USE The file contain data related to land use	22893	7
R062_FARMING_METHODS The file contain data related to Farming Method,	3024	7
R071_DISTANCE_TO_FIELDS The file contain data related to Distance to fields	3195	9
R072_COMMUNIAL_RESOURCES The file contain data related to Communal Resource	14088	9
R081_SHORT_RAINY_SEASON The file contain data related to Short rain Season	2821	60
R082_LONG_RAINY_SEASON The file contain data related to Long rainy Season	2357	60
R083_PERMANENT_CROPS The file contain data related to Permantet Crops	2945	58
R102_AGROPROCESSING The file contain data related to Crop Processing	163	21
R112_CROP_STORAGE The file contain data related to Crop Storage	5489	12
R121_FARM_IMPLEMENTS The file contain data related to Farm implements	28176	8
R122_USE_TRACTOR_ANIMALS The file contain data related to use of Tractor and Animals	762	9
R123_USE_ORGANIC_FERTILIZER The file contain data related to uses of Organic fertilizer	1206	8
R124_ACCESS_FARM_INPUTS The file contain data related to access of the farm inputs	10566	13
R126_SOIL_EROSION The file contain data related to soil erosion	624	9
R141_EXTENSION_MESSAGES The file contain data related to extension messages	2405	10
R152_CATTLE_POPULATION The file contain data related to Cattle Population	3871	11
R153_CATTLE_INTAKE The file contain data related to Cattle intake	3871	12
R154_CATTLE_OFFTAKE The file contain data related to Cattle offtake	3871	14
R155_CATTLE_DISEASES The file contain data related to Cattle Diseases	4977	14

R157_CATTLE_MILK_PRODUCTION The file contain data related to Cattle milk production	912	14
R162_GOAT_POPULATION The file contain data related to Goat Population	915	13
R163_GOAT_INTAKE The file contain data related to Goat intake	915	12
R164_GOAT_OFFTAKE The file contain data related to Goat offtake	915	14
R165_GOAT_DISEASES The file contain data related to Goat diseases	1464	14
R166_GOAT_MILK_PRODUCTION The file contain data related to Goat milk production	2	14
R172_SHEEP_POPULATION The file contain data related to Sheep Population	10	11
R173_SHEEP_INTAKE The file contain data related to Sheep intake	10	12
R174_SHEEP_OFFTAKE The file contain data related to Sheep offtake	10	14
R175_SHEEP_DISEASES The file contain data related to Sheep Diseases	16	14
R182_PIG_POPULATION The file contain data related to Pig Population	18	8
R183_PIG_INTAKE The file contain data related to Pig intake	18	12
R184_PIG_OFFTAKE The file contain data related to Pig offtake	18	14
R185_PIG_DISEASES The file contain data related to Pig Diseases	21	14
R192_POULTRY_POPULATION The file contain data related to Poultry Population	6138	11
R193_POULTRY_DISEASES The file contain data related to Poultry Diseases	6138	13
R202_OTHER_LIVESTOCK_POP The file contain data related to Other livestock Population	426	11
R203_OTHER_LIVESTOCK_PROD The file contain data related to Other livestock production	8805	11
R210_OUTLET_SALES_LIVEST The file contain data related to Outlet Sales livestock	1752	12
R220_LIVEST_STRUCTURES_AC The file contain data related to livestock Structures	26415	10
R241_LIVESTOCK_EXTENSION The file contain data related to livestock extension	1204	11
R250_LIVESTOCK_EXT_SERVICE The file contain data related to livestock Extension Service	516	13
R262_GOV'T_REGULAT_CHALLENG The file contain data related to Government Regulation and Challenges	15	8

R272_FISH_FARMING The file contain data related to Fish Farming	2	24
R281_BEE_KEEPING The file contain data related to Bee Keeping	58	13
R291_LABOUR_USE The file contain data related to Labour use	49308	8
R301_SUBSTANCE_NONSUBST The file contain data related to Substance and Nonsubstance	21132	10
R310_ACCESS_INFRASTRUCTURE The file contain data related to Access infrastructure	24654	7
R311_OTHER_SERVICES The file contain data related to Other Services	10566	9
R321_LIVELIHOOD_CNSTR_MOST The file contain data related to Livelihood	4808	8
R330_MARKET_INFORMATION The file contain data related to Market Information	15849	7
R342_HOUSE_ASSETS The file contain data related to House Assets	29937	7
R344_ACCESS_DRINKING_WATER The file contain data related to Acces Drinking Water	3522	9
R346_FOOD_SECURITY The file contain data related to Food Security	1761	17
ACCESS_AND_USE_TO_COMMUNITY_RESOURCES The file contain data related to Access and Use to Community Resouces	1350	7
ACCESS_TO_COMUNITY_RESOURCES The file contain data related to Community Resouces	246	5
COMMUNITY_BASED_ORGANIZATION_CBO The file contain data related to Community Based Organization	720	5
COMMUNITY_PLANTED_TREES The file contain data related to Community Planted Trees	42	11
FARM_GATE_PRICE_CROPS The file contain data related to Farm Gate Price Crops	1618	8
FARM_GATE_PRICE_LIVESTOCK The file contain data related to Farm Gate Price livestock	973	7
INFRASTRUCTURE_AND_SERVICES The file contain data related to Infrastructure and services	5364	8
IRRIGATION_INFRASTRUCTURE The file contain data related to Irrigation Infrastructure	16	12
NON_GOVERNMENT_ORGANIZATION_NGO_CONTACT The file contain data related to Irrigation Infrastructure	144	7
SINGLE_OCCURENCES The file contain data related to Single occurence	150	18