

Historical outline

The agricultural censuses were conducted in 1950, in 1960 and in 1971/1972. The second agricultural census was conducted in 1993/94 for household and livestock data, and in 1994/95 for crop area and production. Livestock censuses were also conducted in 1971, 1978, 1984. The third agricultural census (National Sample Census of Agriculture) of Tanzania, covering both crops and livestock, was carried out for 2003/04 with financial support from European Union, DFID, and JICA., and technical support from FAO.

Organization

The Statistics Act 2002 empowers the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) to collect and publish specified Statistics. The agricultural census 2002 was conducted by NBS in collaboration with the sector Ministries and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician of in Zanzibar. At central level the inter-departmental Planning Group oversaw the operational aspects of the census. At regional level field offices of NBS and MAFS jointly implemented the census activities. In addition, there were a technical working group and a technical committee working at the national level.

Enumeration period

The data collection for the 2002/2003 Census was carried out during January to March 2004.

Reference date/period

Crop cultivation referred to agricultural year 2002/2003 (October 2002 to September 2003). The livestock count was as on 1 October 2003. Addition/deletion to livestock was reckoned during the agricultural year 2002/03.

Definition

- **Agricultural holding (farm):** The agricultural holdings were restricted to those meeting one of the following conditions: - Having or operated at least 25 sq. metres of arable land; - Owning or keeping at least one head of cattle or five goats/sheep/pigs or fifty chickens/ducks/ turkeys, during the reference year.
- **Small Scale farm/ Small holder household:** Should have between 25 sq. metres and 20 ha of land under production, and/or between 1 to 50 head of cattle, and/or between 5 and 100 heads of goats/sheep/pigs, and/or between 50 and 1000 chickens/ducks/ turkeys/rabbits.

Coverage

The census excluded urban districts. The sample covered all the districts (except 2 urban districts) in 21 regions of Mainland. In Zanzibar also all, except one urban district, were covered.

Frame

The villages/enumeration areas (EAs) were drawn from National Master Sample (NMS) developed by NBS to serve as a national framework for household based surveys in the country.

Method

While all the 1 254 large scale farms were completely enumerated, the census was conducted on sampling basis. In both Mainland and Zanzibar a stratified two stage sampling design was used. Villages and EAs, being the primary sampling units (PSU) were selected with a probability proportional to the number of villages in each district. In the second stage, 15 households were selected from the list of farming households in village/EA using systematic random sampling. Listing of farming households was carried out using Village Listing Forms. Separate questionnaires were used to collect data from small farms, large farm and the communities.

Data source

National Sample Census of Agriculture 2003/04 (Volume II and III), published by National Bureau of Statistics, Tanzania.

Contact

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Websites

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