

## **CHAPTER THREE: ANALYSIS OF RESULTS**

### **1. LEVEL OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY**

As with the 2000 Agriculture survey, five categories were used to establish the level of agricultural activity of each households. Three of these classified households as “agriculturally active” (Home Consumption only, mainly Home Consumption and Commercial) while the remaining two classified households as “non-agriculturally active” (Non-Agricultural and Minor Agricultural).

From the survey, 77 percent of the households were classified as agriculturally active with the remaining 23 percent as non-agriculturally active. Households in Savaii remains predominantly agriculturally active (94.9% of all households) compared to Upolu households (71% agriculturally active).

Rest of Upolu region exhibited similar characteristics with Savaii with 96 percent of households agriculturally active. The survey results provides a similar pattern with the 2000 survey.

### **2. HOLDING**

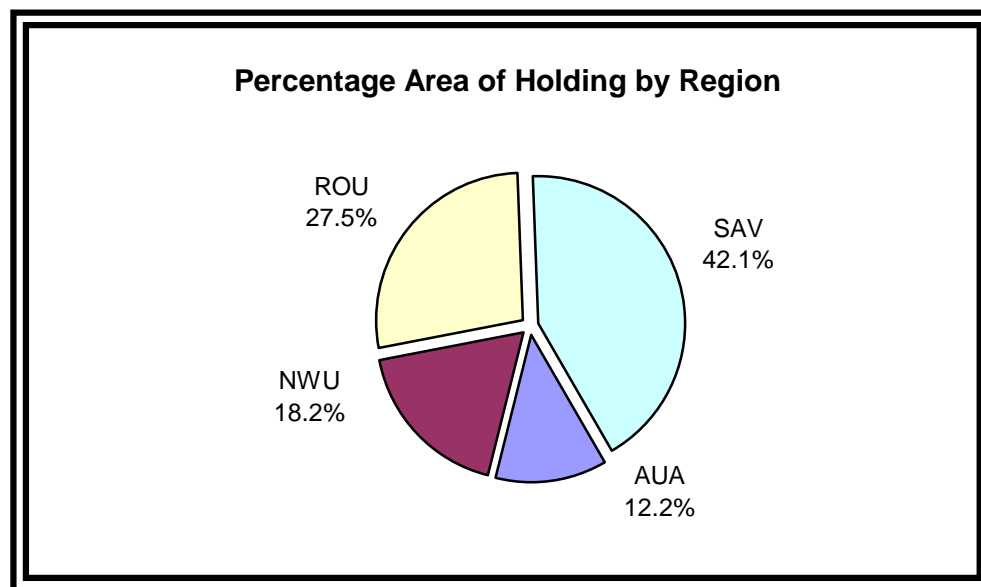
An agricultural holding may consist of one or more parcel. Some 38,414 parcels were recorded in 17,829 holdings.

Average Number of Parcels per Holding by Region:

<b>Region</b>	<b>Average Number of Holdings</b>
Apia Urban Area	2
North West Upolu	2
Rest of Upolu	2
Savaii	3
SAMOA	2

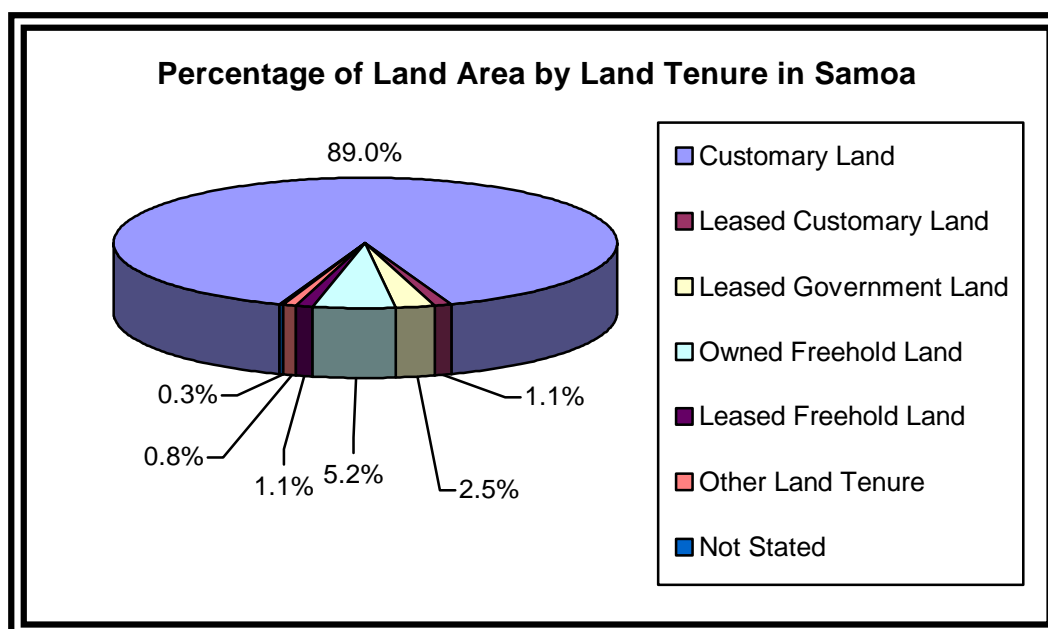
The above results are similar to that of the 2000 Survey, indicating that there has not been much new parcels of land developed for agricultural purposes between the 2000 and 2002 surveys.

The regional wide distribution of holdings also does not show any significant changes from 2000.



### 3.LAND TENURE

Eighty nine percent of the parcel land area is classified as customary land, same as the 2000 survey results, while five percent were freehold land. The remaining six percent were under “other land tenure categories”.



#### **4. CROP AREAS**

The survey collected informations on crop areas for the household sector only. Furthermore, the crop areas referred only to single crop and mixed crop patterns. It does not include scattered crops which were collected in the Census.

The survey recorded some 36,000 acres of coconuts planted as a single crop compared to 38,000 acres recorded in the 2000 survey. However, the total area under coconut reported in the Census was 46,000 acres. The difference is most likely due to the concept of single/ mixed/ scattered crop pattern.

Area under cocoa has increased by 20 percent from 8,200 acres in 2000 to 9,800 acres in 2002.

Area under Taro has increased slightly by 1,100 acres to 10,900 acres in the 2002 survey

However, the average weekly consumption has increased dramatically.

Area under Taamu has marginally decreased from 5,200 in 2000 to 4,900 acres in 2002.

Area under banana recorded a significant increase of 27 per cent in 2002 to 17,800 acres.

In the case of Kava, the survey data recorded only 670 acres of Kava compared to about 1,100 in 2000. The user is advised to use the survey results with cautious. We believed, because of the sampling technique employed, it was not possible to obtain reliable data on crops that are grown in a particular areas of the country.

#### **5. SALE AND CONSUMPTION OF MAJOR CROPS**

The information on the sale of major crops refers only to agriculturally active households while the consumption information refers to all households.

##### **(i) COCONUTS**

##### **(A) Consumption**

Seventy four percent of households were recorded as using matured coconuts for human consumption. This is a minor increase from seventy one percent recorded in the 2002 survey. Furthermore, the average weekly consumption

has slightly increase to 42 nuts from 35 nuts recorded in 2000. The percentage of households using young coconuts for human consumption has also increased from 28 per cent to 35 per cent. However, the average household consumption remains constant at ten nuts per week.

**Average weekly consumption (per household) of matured and young coconuts by region:**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Young Coconuts</b>	<b>Matured Coconuts</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Apia Urban Area	8	24	<b>32</b>
North West Upolu	10	57	<b>67</b>
Rest of Upolu	11	33	<b>44</b>
Savaii	10	43	<b>53</b>
<b>Samoa</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>52</b>

Coconut is not only used for human consumption, but also constitute a major food for animals (Pigs and Chicken). The survey recorded fifty seven percent of households using coconut for feeding animals, a similar result to that obtain from the 2000 survey (58%). Contrastly, the average weekly animal consumption has increased enormously to 160 nuts from 99 nuts per week recorded in the 2000 survey.

**(B) Sales**

The survey gathered information on the sale of young coconut, matured coconut and copra as with the 2000 survey.

Just two percent of agriculturally active household had sold drinking nuts in 2002 with the estimated value of last sale of SAT\$29,000.

However, about ten percent of agriculturally active household sold matured coconut with an estimated value of last sale of SAT\$587,000.

These results reflects a slight increase when compared to the 2000 survey which recorded one percent of agriculturally active households selling young coconut and seven percent selling matured coconut.

Similarly, three percent of agriculturally active household were recorded as selling copra in 2002 compared to five percent in 2000.

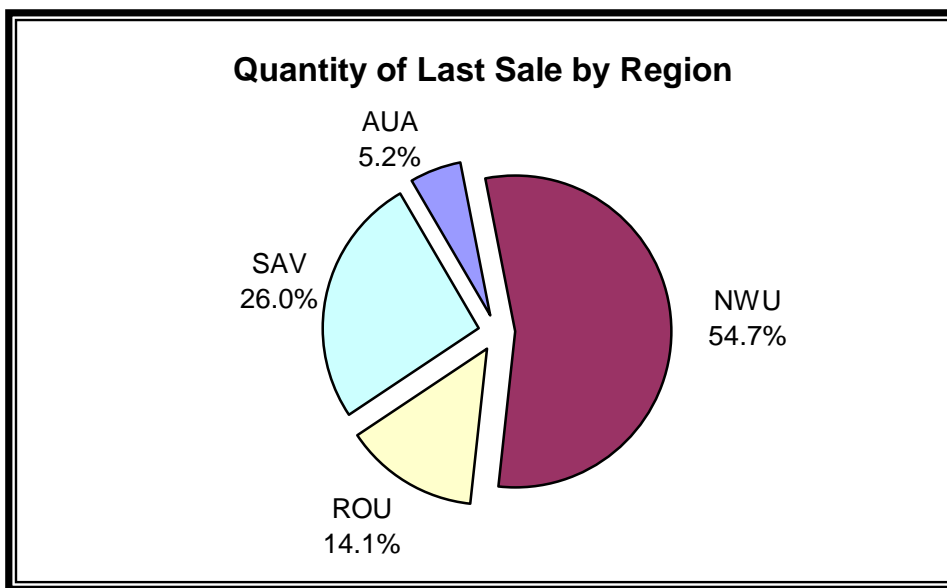
## **(ii) COCOA**

### **(A) Consumption**

The consumption of cocoa has increased from 47 per cent in 2000 to 53 per cent in 2002. However, average weekly consumption per household per week does not show any significant change from the 2000 survey results. Apia Urban Area region depicted the lowest average weekly consumption per household per week with only 2 cups.

### **(B) Sales**

The survey recorded eleven percent of agriculturally active households selling Cocoa in 2002 with an estimated value of last sale of SAT\$310,000. North West Upolu Region accounted for fifty five percent of cocoa sold at the last sale.



## **(iii) BANANA**

### **(A) Consumption**

Banana remains a major food item in Samoa. Seventy eight percent of all Households reported consumption of banana with an average weekly consumption per household of 3 bunches. On the contrary, the 2000 survey portrayed 69 per cent of all households reported consumption of banana with an average weekly consumption per household of 2 bunches.

(B) Sales

Against consumption, only fifteen percent of agriculturally active households had sold banana with an estimated value of last sale of SAT\$453,000. Most of the banana sold are from the North West Upolu Region, accounting for fifty two percent of volume.

(iv) **TARO**

(A) Consumption

Consumption of taro has significantly increased not only by the number of households consuming it, but also on the average weekly consumption per household. The 2002 survey recorded 67 percent of households consuming taro (compared to 42 percent in 2000) and an average weekly consumption per household of 38 pieces (compared to 23 pieces in 2000).

This reflects the improvements of the blight resistant varieties and the increase in the availability of planting materials.

(B) Sales

In terms of sales, the number of households selling taro has increased to 26 percent from 12 percent in 2000. Additionally, the quantity of sale has substantially increased from about 466,000 pieces in 2000 to 692,000 in 2002. In contrast, the cost per piece has been reduced by about 18 percent. The estimated value of last sale was SAT \$2,043,000.

(v) **TARO PALAGI**

(A) Consumption

The percentage of households consuming taro palagi recorded a significant decrease from 29 percent in 2000 to 15 percent in 2002. In contrast, the average household consumption per household has increased significantly

from 2

baskets per week in 2000 to 9 baskets in 2002.

The decrease in the number of households consuming taro palagi could be explained by the increase in the number of households consuming taro, due to the increase in the availability of taro, and due to various households diverting back to consuming banana

(B) Sales

As with the consumption of taro palagi, the number of households selling them has decreased slightly from 5 per cent in 2000 to 4 per cent in 2002. The value of last sale is estimated at SAT\$126,000.

(vi) **TAAMU**

(A) Consumption

The percentage of households consuming taamu has declined from 65 per cent in 2000 to 41 percent in 2002.

However, the average weekly consumption per household has remain the same at 3 pieces.

(B) Sales

The percentage of agriculturally active households selling taamu has dropped from 13 percent to 8 percent in 2003. The estimated value of last sale was SAT\$426,000 compared to SAT\$710,000 recorded in 2000.

## 6. LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

The percentage of households keeping livestock by type of livestock and region is given below.

REGION	TYPE OF LIVESTOCK		
	PIGS	BREEDING SOWS	CHICKEN
APIA URBAN AREA	25	13	43
NORTH WEST UPOLU	54	35	69
REST OF UPOLU	77	60	81
SAVAII	85	73	86

<b>SAMOA</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>70</b>
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The survey recorded some 260,000 pigs of which fifteen percent (15%) are breeding sows. This reflect an increase of about twenty nine (29%) in the number of pigs kept compared to 2000. Also, the number of chicken kept has increased by 17 percent from 440,000 to 516,000.

There were some 57,000 pigs slaughtered during 2002. Of this total, forty four percent (44%) were for faalavelave, forty six percent (46%) for consumption and the remaining ten percent (10%) were sold. On the other hand, 1,727 households reported about 11,000 pigs that were sold live compared to only 937 households in 2000 selling 3,900 live pigs.

Also from the 2002 survey, 168,000 chickens were slaughtered. Three per cent (3%) of this were sold, thirty eight per cent (38%) for faalavelave, and fifty nine per cent (59%) for consumption. Additionally, 27,000 live chickens were sold by 1,857 households in 2002 in contrast with 7,254 chickens sold by 1,148 households in 2000.

## 7. FISHERIES

The importance of fisheries in the Samoan economy continues to be evident. In this regard, efforts were made to collect extensive information on the sector for the first time. Also, deep water fish which was not included in the 2000 Survey was included in 2002.

Twenty five percent (25%) of households were recorded as engaged in fishing activities during the reference period (last 14 days), compared to thirty three percent (33%) recorded in the 1999 Census. One possible explanation in the difference is the difference in reference period employed during the Census and Survey.



The majority of persons engaged in fishing are males accounting for eighty six percent (86%) of the fishing population.

Some 5,700 fishing households reported catching fish during the reference period, with an estimated value of SAT\$750,000 (or SAT \$19.5m per annum), of which thirty one percent (31%) were consumed while sixty nine percent (69%) were sold or given away.

On the other hand, some 11,000 households reported buying fish during the reference period with an estimated value of SAT\$440,000, of which seventy one percent (71%) were consumed and the remaining twenty nine percent (29%) were given away or re-sold.