

Senegal - Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis, Senegal, 2015

Food and Agriculture Organization

Report generated on: November 5, 2021

Visit our data catalog at: <https://microdata.fao.org/index.php>

Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

SEN_2015_RIMA_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT

Matam is one of the poorest regions of Senegal. Located in the northeast of the country, more than 45 percent of the population of Matam is under the poverty line (ANSD/SRSD, 2015). In this region, agriculture and pastoralism are the largest economic sectors, thus recent climatic changes strongly influence the number of malnourished people. Notwithstanding the numerous advances made in recent decades by the Government of Senegal in terms of increasing education rates and reinforcing numerous forms of infrastructure, such as roads, hospitals and schools, Matam still experiences infrastructure weakness and poor access to numerous basic services. Furthermore, Matam falls behind in a range of human development indicators in comparison to other Senegalese regions. Nevertheless, a Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) resilience analysis based on the Enquête de Suivi de la Pauvreté au Sénégal I (ESPS I) found Matam to be one of the most resilient regions within Senegal. While this result may be in line with the typically high levels of adaptive, transformative and coping capacities of the poorest regions around the world, this result still warranted further investigation. Therefore, an ad hoc survey was carried out by FAO Resilience Analysis and Policies (RAP) team in Matam between December 2015 and January 2016, with the support of the Agence Nationale de Statistique et de la Démographie (ANSD). The resilience survey was conducted within 410 households within the districts of Ranérou, Matam and Kanel in Matam Region.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

Scope

NOTES

The survey covered sections on household characteristics, perception, adaptation strategies, social networks and shocks, employment, productivity and credit, as well as agricultural characteristics.

However, the corresponding dataset only includes variables used to calculate the Resilience Capacity Index (RCI). As such, questionnaire attached should only be used as guide to understand which questions were used in the calculation of these variables.

KEYWORDS

Household characteristics, Perception, Coping strategies, Social networks, Shocks, Employment, Productivity, Credit, Agriculture

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Regional

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Food and Agriculture Organization	United Nations

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Ellestina Jumbe		Food and Agriculture Organization	Metadata producer
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Metadata adapted for FAM

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

SEN_2015_RIMA_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_SEN_2015_RIMA_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The total sample counts 410 observations and is representative at the regional level; the household selection was made in collaboration with ANSD; the sampling framework utilized was that used for the Senegal National Census in 2014.

Questionnaires

Overview

Please refer to the Questionnaires for the value labels of the variables.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2015-12	2016-01	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Computer Assisted Personal Interview [capi]

Data Collection Notes

All the interviews were carried out using a tablet computer and the Open Data Kit technologies for data collection and data entry; each enumerator was equipped with a tablet. The adoption of new technology reduces the time needed for interviews, lowers the rate of data collection errors, reduces data entry errors, and provides for adequate quality control of data collection almost in real time. The qualitative data collected in the field through focus groups was aimed at exploring the main constraints to resilience capacity at the community level and which coping strategies are implemented. The qualitative investigation was carried out from the 29th of December 2015 to the 9th of January 2016, conducting eight focus groups and ten in-depth interviews. These interviews covered previous situations of household vulnerability, the most frequent shocks faced, and which coping strategies were adopted in response.

Questionnaires

Please refer to the Questionnaires for the value labels of the variables.

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available