City baseline survey report

City	Maputo, Mozambique

City partner organisation	Eduardo Mondlane University

Date of survey	October 2014

Survey duration (days)	11

City specific information

City population size	5 million

Designated city divisions: (ward, canton, etc)	Districts and sub-districts

Number of city divisions	7 districts

Sample population	2071

Comment on sample

While the sample was derived using random sampling of wards across the city, it is difficult to argue that the survey sample is representative given that systematic sampling was used within each ward.

Any sampling strategies assigned (oversampling certain areas, etc)

We randomly selected 19 wards and sampled within wards using proportionate allocation for sample sizes. On the ground, enumerators used a systematic sampling strategy to cover all wards. In practice though, the boundaries for the wards were based on the report of ward secretaries and transportation logistics may have affected the enumerator's ability to cover the entire ward.

Discuss the survey preparation processes

The paper survey was derived from the Cape Town HCP survey. Using this paper survey, a digital survey was designed in English. The survey was then translated into Brazilian Portuguese. Once translated, the translations were verified by the 26 enumerators and field research partner in Maputo.

Country survey leader | Ines Raimundo

Partner driven | Partner driven | **Outsourced** |

If outsourced, name outsourced organisation

Number of enumerators | 26

Enumerator typology

Undergraduate students | 26

Postgraduate students |

Professionals	
Other (please describe below)	

Survey training process (please provide detail)

Supervisor training (summary details)

I worked in the field with the supervisors. The supervisors were given the same training as the enumerators and were not trained in the design of digital surveys.

Supervisors trained	3

Enumerator training (summary details)

The enumerators were given a 2-day workshop training on the administration of the survey with the support of a field partner translating the training into Portuguese.

Enumerators trained	26

Pilot study conducted as part of training	**Yes**	On-campus	**No**	

Comments on corrections or alterations following training

Following the pilot study, we reiterated how to handle terminated surveys and how to carefully administer sensitive sections of the survey.

Survey instrument

Instrument administration	**Paper based**		**Handheld tablet**	We used tablets

Survey support tools: (ODK, formhub/ONA, etc.)	ONA

Additional country modules added	No

Country module focus

Languages used	English and Portuguese (but exclusively administered in Portuguese)

Survey

Total surveys administered	2105

Rejected surveys (cleaned out)	34

General reasons for rejection

Blank or insufficient information given in the survey

Completeness percentage	98.3% (edited out surveys) , 99.5% (survey completion rate)
Actual final sample size (numerical)	2071
Statistical validity	

Survey breakdown information

Responses per quintile/ward/etc.	Please see attached SGA report
Responses per age (or just youth ie:<25) (if possible and for other modules later)	Please see attached Maputo Report

Survey abstract (5 lines describing process and overarching themes, trends, specific details (like being thought to be a part spy, gatekeepers, etc)

The survey identified some key themes regarding informal food patronage, informal economic activity, and informal residence and food insecurity. The survey was also met with bureaucratic constraints (negotiating entrance with ward secretaries) and challenges in arranging transportation for enumerators. The final survey also demonstrated limited response rates for certain survey questions like household income and expenditures.

Five key survey finding highlights (like low HFIAS numbers in Nanjing but high concerns re food safety)

| 1 | High rates of food insecurity across the city. |

| 2 | Households tended to favour shopping at the market as opposed to supermarkets. |

| 3 | Low dietary diversity on the HDDS among the sampled households. |

| 4 | Strong association between access to electricity and water and HFIAP. |

| 5 | Only about 50% of the sampled households went without food due to rising food prices in the last 6 months. |

Limitations of study (3 lines only)

The sampling strategy was not strictly representative (give the use of systematic sampling within the wards). In addition, the response rate for the household income and expenditure scales were very low (approximately 50%). The survey is based on the recall of the respondents (adult members of the household who could respond on behalf of the rest of the rest of the household).

Three city specific emerging research questions informed by the study

| 1 | What is the role of infrastructure in determining vulnerability to food insecurity? |

| 2 | How does informality (residential, employment, and food system informality) relate to city-wide food insecurity? |

3	What drives the large disparity in food security rates across the city?

General city comments