



Republic of Zambia
Ministry of Agriculture



CROP FORECASTING SURVEY

**2024/2025 Agricultural Season
(For small and medium scale farms)**

INTERVIEWER'S INSTRUCTION MANUAL

February 2025

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INTRODUCTION

In earlier years starting from 1978/79 agricultural season, the agricultural survey was called the Agricultural and Pastoral Production Survey, later renamed in 1982/83 as the Early Warning and Agricultural Survey to encompass the Crop Forecasting and Post-Harvest stages of the agricultural season during which period the two different types of surveys were conducted. However, in 1985/86 the two types of surveys were renamed the Crop Forecasting Survey and Post-Harvest Survey, respectively. The two surveys continue to be known as such.

The purpose of the Crop Forecasting Survey is to obtain crop data for the current agricultural season. In general, the estimates obtained usually relate to area planted to crops, expected and/or realized production, quantity and variety of seed, quantity harvested and type of fertilizer used, crop sales, carryover stocks, and crop marketing among other variables. Except otherwise stated, the reference period for this information is the current agricultural season starting 1st October 2024 ending 30th September 2025. It is very important for the interviewer to check which time period the questions refer to.

The 2024/2025 Crop Forecasting Survey (CFS) will be undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) in collaboration with the Zambia Statistics Agency (ZamStats), with technical assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) within the framework of the 50x2030 initiative.

2025CFS SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Coverage

The survey will be conducted in all the 10 provinces of Zambia and will provide estimates at both provincial and national levels. The data collection for the survey will take place in selected Enumeration Areas (EAs) subsample from the 2023/2024 Integrated Agricultural Survey (IAS) sample, which was based on the 2022 census of population and housing frame for small and medium-scale agricultural households.

The population units are agricultural households with at least a member(s) practicing own account agricultural activities below defined physical size threshold. The detailed definition of the population unit is given in the Concepts and definitions section.

Sample Design

The sampling method for agricultural households is a stratified two stage sampling design. The primary sampling unit (PSU) for the survey is the enumeration area (EA) as designed for the 2022 census of population and housing (CPH) and the secondary sampling unit (SSU) is the Agricultural household in the sampled EAs. The complete list of agricultural households will be developed from a listing operation that took place during the 2024 IAS. During the survey design stage, the sampling frame was stratified by district and region (rural/urban) criteria in each Province (estimation domain/analytical stratum). An implicit stratification was also performed through sorting the frame of EAs by geographic identification particulars and the number of agricultural households before the selection of EAs.

Sample size and allocation

A total of 792 EAs were selected countrywide as shown below:

Table 1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas (EA) by Province

Province	Number of Clusters
1. Central	114
2. Copperbelt	48
3. Eastern	132
4. Luapula	86
5. Lusaka	27
6. Muchinga	52
7. North Western	58
8. Northern	88
9. Southern	115
10. Western	72
Zambia	792

Selection of the sample of EAs

The stratified sample of EAs was selected using Systematic Sampling Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) with the number of agricultural households at EA level as measure of size in each district.

Selection of the Sample of Agricultural Households

The 2024/2025 CFS will rely on the list of agricultural households compiled during the IAS except for 12 EAs in Luapula province where a listing of agricultural households will be conducted. For the sake of the 12 EAs in Luapula province, a CAPI listing module will be used to list all households in all the 12 EAs and 20 small and medium-scale agricultural households will be selected from each EA for interviewing. For the other 780 EAs which don't require listing, 20 households will be selected for further interviewing in each EA from a list of agricultural households compiled from the IAS listing.

The agricultural households will be stratified into three (3) categories: A, B and C.

Category C: Area under crops 5.0 – 19.99 ha. This category will also include:

1. Households reporting any of the specified crops when only 1 or 2 households in the EA report the specified crop(s), even if they do not qualify basing on area under crops.
2. Households raising 50 or more cattle, 20 or more pigs, 30 or more goats, and/or 50 or more chickens, even if they do not qualify basing on area under crops.

Category B: Area under crops 2.0 - 4.99 ha. This category will also include households reporting any of the specified crops, when 3 to 5 households in the SEA report the specified crop(s), even if they do not qualify basing on area under crops.

Category A: All agricultural households with area under crops of less than 2 (0 to 1.99) hectares and have reported raising less than 50 cattle, less than 30 goats, less than 20 pigs, and less than 50 chickens. All such households belong to category A.

Non-agricultural households and households categorized as “large scale” will be excluded. Systematic random sampling will be deployed to draw a sample of 20 households.

Note: *In this survey, there will be no household replacements hence, always try to interview the originally selected households by exhausting all your means to locate or convince the household to participate.*

Sample Household Selection

The total sample size in each EA is 20 households. Where all the three categories have adequate numbers of households (10 or more) listed, the sample household's distribution will be, **C-10, B-5 and A-5**.

In cases where there are shortfalls in category C, include all households in this category and allocate the difference from 20 equally to categories B and A. If the differences from 20 cannot be equally allocated to the two categories, allocate category B one (1) more sample household than category A.

Where there is no household in category C, allocate 10 sample households to category B, and 10 to category A.

Where there is no household in category C and less than 10 in category B, include in the sample all those in B and increase the allocation in category A to make up for the shortfall from the required number of 20 sample households.

Where all households in an SEA fall in category A, select all the required 20 sample households from that category.

Physical size thresholds

A set of physical thresholds is applied to define small and medium-scale farms subject to the survey. All agricultural households are defined as small or medium-scale farms if they are growing or raising **less than**:

- i. 20 (0 to 19.99) hectares of area under crops
- ii. 100 cattle,
- iii. 20 dairy cows,
- iv. 150 goats,
- v. 150 sheep,
- vi. 100 pigs
- vii. 1000 village chickens
- viii. 6,000 broilers per annum
- ix. 1,000 layers per annum.

NB: Any household above these thresholds will be considered as a large scale and these are to be reported to the master trainer for further action.

DUTIES AND PERFORMANCE OF INTERVIEWERS

Importance of Interviewer Performance

Interviewers are the eyes and ears of the data collection team. The interviewer serves as a link between those who analyse and use the data and the respondents who furnish the data. The information collected in any survey is only as good as the interviewers working on the survey. Quality depends on all interviewers following the same procedures. Only when the same techniques have been used for all interviews can the data be effectively analyzed and interventions confidently implemented.

Ethics and Rules of Conduct of Interviewers

As an interviewer, it is your responsibility to keep completely confidential anything you learn and observe during an interview. Never disclose any facts about anyone you interview to any unauthorized person(s) outside the survey process. Respondents should be told that the data they provide will be used for statistical purposes only.

Things You Must Do

- i. You must read and intensively study your manual to become thoroughly familiar with its contents in order to do your work efficiently;
- ii. You must introduce yourself on every visit and explain to the respondent the reason of your visit before starting the interview;
- iii. You must ask the questions in exactly the same way to each respondent and in the same order in which they are presented in the questionnaire. This will enable the interviews to be comparable. The question order needs to be standard from respondent to respondent;
- iv. All comments in the CAPI must not be done in short hand, and keep all documents and instruments you are using clean and free from damage;
- v. You must attend to all 'call-backs' as early as possible, and must be punctual in keeping all appointments; and
- vi. Before submitting the questionnaire as final, take time to go through it carefully to confirm that all information recorded is accurate.

You are solely responsible for all documents issued to you in connection with the survey, and you must ensure that they are secure at all times. Remember that absolutely no one not employed and sworn-in by ZamStats to work on this survey can be allowed to see the information you collect, nor must you discuss such information with any unauthorized person.

Things You Must Not Do

- i. You must not solicit or permit any unauthorized person to assist you with your survey work. No matter how intelligent they are, they will not have had the training you have or the authority to participate in interviewing;
- ii. You must not combine survey work with any canvassing for personal gain, church, political party or any other organization; and
- iii. You must NEVER become involved in religious or political discussions while you are on the job.

List of Basic Duties and Responsibilities

The interviewer is key to the success of the survey and has direct influence on the accuracy of the data collected. Enumerators must familiarize themselves with the survey instruments and follow its instructions carefully to ensure that the data collected is accurate.

It will be of utmost importance that enumerators:

- i. Attend the training course and all other scheduled meetings;
- ii. Study this manual very carefully and remember the main points that are explained here;
- iii. Become fully familiar with the questionnaire;
- iv. Complete all the data collection activities as required;
- v. Review each completed questionnaire for accuracy and completeness;
- vi. Submit completed questionnaires to your supervisor as promptly as possible;
- vii. Enumerate all the households allocated to you in an EA;
- viii. Ensure that all survey materials are looked after properly and returned to the supervisor after the survey exercise is over;
- ix. Perform any other Survey related functions which the supervisor may assign from time to time; and
- x. Keep all data strictly confidential.

At times you will find that the actual situation in the Field will make your job difficult. You should seek common-sense solutions to the difficulties you are likely to encounter. For example, you may be going in an area where there is no network, move to an area where there is network and synchronize your data.

Timeliness of the submission of questionnaires

Prompt submission of the questionnaires is absolutely crucial for timely processing. If submission of the questionnaires is delayed, it will be impossible to process them on a timely basis. The value of the data for planning and decision-making is directly related to its timeliness.

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GENERAL INTERVIEWING PROCEDURES

Preparing for the interview

There are four important steps that must be taken before you visit the household.

Reviewing the Interviewer's Manual

This includes reviewing the general interviewing procedures, the specific field procedures and the question-by-question instructions.

Reviewing the Questions on the Survey Questionnaire

Before you begin interviewing, practice using the questionnaires to build up your confidence. A successful interview requires an interviewer who fully understands the survey questionnaire and can use it easily and correctly. Losing your place on the Tablet, shuffling papers (sketch book) etc., can disturb the person being interviewed.

Organizing Survey Materials

Be sure you know what survey materials you need and that you have them with you before going into the Field to interview.

Appearance and Behaviour

The first thing a respondent notices about the interviewer is his/her appearance. It is important to create a good impression by being polite, neat and courteous.

Establishing a good working relationship

A comfortable relationship between the interviewer and the respondent is the foundation for good interviewing. The respondent's impression of you during your visit will largely determine the atmosphere during the interview. If you seem bored, uninterested or hostile, the respondent will probably act in a similar way.

Remember that persons tend to react favorably if they think the interviewer is someone they will enjoy talking to. This means that you have to impress the respondent as being someone who is friendly and understanding. Through your Behavior you can create an atmosphere in which the respondent can talk freely.

Using the survey questionnaire and asking the questions

The goal of the interview is to collect accurate data by using the questionnaire and following standard interviewing practices. To reach this goal, the interviewer needs to understand the survey questionnaire, including how to ask the questions, how to follow the instructions in the questionnaire and how to identify the various types of questions.

When asking the questions, observe the following rules:

Remaining Neutral

You must maintain a neutral attitude with the respondent. You must be careful that nothing in your words or manner implies criticism, surprise, approval, or disapproval of either the questions asked or the respondent's answers.

You can put respondents at ease with a relaxed approach and gain their confidence. The respondent's answers to the questions should be obtained with as little influence as possible by the interviewer. Another interviewer should be able to obtain the same answers as you would have obtained.

The questions are all carefully worded to be neutral. They do not suggest that any answer is preferable to another. When a respondent gives an ambiguous answer, never assume what the respondent means by saying something like 'Oh, I see, I suppose you mean... is that right?' If you do this, very often the respondent will agree with your interpretation, even though it is not correct.

Asking Questions in the Order Presented

Never change the order of the questions in the questionnaire. The questions follow one another in a logical sequence, to change that sequence could alter the intention of the question. Asking a question out of sequence can affect the answers you receive later in the interview.

Asking Questions as Worded

Do not change the question, each question must be asked in exactly the same way to each respondent. If the respondent does not seem to understand the question, simply repeat it. If it is clear that a respondent does not understand a question after you have repeated it using the original language, you can rephrase it in simpler or colloquial language. However, you must be careful not to alter the question.

Sometimes, respondents will ask you to define words in a question or explain some part of a question. When this occurs, refer to the **concepts and definitions on page 16** of this manual where all the important words and terms are defined.

Avoid Showing the Questions to the Respondent

Respondents can be influenced by knowing what questions are coming next or by seeing the answer categories that are not asked together with the questions.

Instructions in the questionnaire

The questionnaire contains instructions for you the interviewer. In addition to the questions, you must read the instructions. These instructions must be followed closely as they are there to enable you to use the questionnaire correctly.

`Skip' Instructions in CAPI

When using paper questionnaires, the `Skip' instructions usually are written out. You must follow the `Skip' instructions with care, so that you do not skip questions, which should have been asked. Likewise, it is important that you skip to the correct question when necessary. If you are careless, you may skip some questions incorrectly and miss some essential questions. When questions are not asked because of a `Skip' instruction, leave the response boxes blank.

In CAPI questionnaire the `Skip' instruction are incorporated during the questionnaire design and the application will lead you directly to the next applicable question. You must ask all questions that appear in the questionnaire.

The questionnaire has a good example of an important skip pattern.

EXAMPLE: Question TCP06 (SECTION 07A: TEMPORARY CROP PRODUCTION (NON VEGETABLE))

INTERVIEWER: Does your household expect to harvest any of the [CROP] planted in this [FIELD] during the 2024/2025 agricultural season?

1 =Yes> **skip to TCP08**

2 = No

Question specific Instructions

In addition, there are `question-specific' instructions for you in the questionnaire. These instructions usually alert you to a consistency check that has to be made at the time of the interview, or tell you how to record an answer. All these instructions are in **bold** and *italicized*. E.g. the statement in **PR01** (PARCEL ID) '**Enumerator: *Please list all the parcels that the household used in the 2024/2025 agricultural season.***

Include in the list, all parcels irrespective of the use of the parcel (including cropland, fallow land, pastures and meadows, forest, and any other use' is an instruction to you.

Probing

Probing and Why It Is Necessary

Probing is the technique of questioning by the interviewer to obtain a full, complete and relevant answer. An answer is probed whenever it is not meaningful or is incomplete, e.g. when it does not adequately answer the question.

In everyday social conversation, people normally speak in vague and loose terms. Therefore, it is understandable that respondents may at first answer questions in a

way, which is not clear or specific. It is essential, however, to encourage respondents to express themselves more precisely and in very specific terms.

Respondents sometimes miss the point of a question. They will provide an answer of a kind but they do not answer the question. It is easy to be misled by a respondent who is talkative and gives a detailed response which is beside the point and irrelevant. In most cases, respondents give an irrelevant answer because they have missed an important word or phrase in the question. Sometimes respondents will think that they are answering a question when all they are doing is simply repeating an answer, which was already given, or repeating parts of the answer. A respondent can talk a great deal and still be merely repeating the already given answer in different words.

Probing therefore, has two major functions:

- i. To motivate respondents to expand upon or clarify their answers;
- ii. To make the respondent's answer precise so that irrelevant and unnecessary information can be eliminated.

Probing must be done without introducing bias or antagonizing the respondent. Respondents must never be made to feel that you are probing because their answer is incorrect or unacceptable.

Understanding the Intention of the Questions

The kind of probe to use must be adapted to the particular respondent and the particular answer given. There are some general types of probes that are frequently used but the most important point is to avoid getting into the habit of using the same probe. Instead, you must seek to understand what the intention of each question is, so that you will always know in what way a particular answer falls short of being satisfactory. The probe, then, should be devised to meeting this gap. This will require skill, tact and persistence.

Neutral Probing Methods

It is always very important to use neutral probes. By 'neutral', we mean that you must not imply to the respondent that you expect a particular answer or that you are dissatisfied with an answer. The reason for probing is to motivate the respondent to answer fully or precisely without introducing bias. Bias is the distortion of responses caused by the interviewer favouring one answer to another.

EXAMPLE of a biased probe: Question TCP09

TCP09: What quantity of [CROP] in TOTAL do you expect to harvest from [FIELD] during the 2024/2025 agricultural season?

ANSWER: 50 or 60 bags.

IMPROPER PROBE: Oh, you mean 60 bags?

(This improper probe is pushing the respondent to say 60 bags when it may be 50 bags)

PROPER PROBE: Was it 50 or 60 bags?

Some respondents have difficulty in putting their thoughts into words. Others may give unclear or incomplete answers; still others may be reluctant to reveal their attitudes. You must deal with such factors and use procedures that encourage and clarify responses. The following kinds of probes might help you obtain more accurate responses.

Repeat the Question

When the respondent does not seem to understand the question, when he/she misinterprets it, unable to make up his/her mind, strays from the subject, the most useful technique is to repeat the question.

An Expectant Pause

The simplest way to convey to a respondent that you know he has begun to answer the question, but that you feel he/she has more to say, is to be silent. A pause - often accompanied by an expectant look or a nod of the head - gives the respondent time to gather his/her thoughts.

Repeating the Respondent's Reply

Simply repeating what the respondent has said as soon as he/she has stopped is often an excellent probe.

Neutral Questions or Comments

- i. Neutral questions or comments are frequently used to obtain unbiased, clearer and complete responses. The following are examples of the most commonly used probes:
- ii. Repeat question
- iii. Is there anything else?
- iv. Is there any other reason?
- v. Could you tell me more about your thinking on that?
- vi. Would you tell me what you think?
- vii. What do you mean?
- viii. Why do you feel that way?
- ix. Which would be closer to the way you feel?

These probes indicate that the interviewer is interested and they make a direct request for more information.

Asking for Further Clarification

In probing, it will sometimes be useful to indicate with your probe that it might be you who failed to understand. For example, I am not quite sure I understand what you mean by that - could you please tell me a little more? This technique can arouse the respondent's desire to co-operate with someone he/she thinks is trying to do a good job. It should not be overplayed, otherwise the respondent will get the feeling that you do not know when a question is properly answered.

Occasionally, a respondent will give an 'I don't know' answer. This can mean a number of things. For instance:

- i. The respondent does not understand the question and answers 'I don't know' to avoid saying he/she does not understand.
- ii. The respondent is thinking the question over and says 'I don't know' in order to fill the silence and to give himself time to think.
- iii. The respondent may be trying to evade the issue, or he/she may feel that the question is too personal and does not want to hurt the feelings of the interviewer by saying so in a direct manner.
- iv. The respondent really may not know, or may not have an opinion or attitude on the subject.

Enumerator do not immediately settle for an 'I don't know' reply, decide which of the above the case is. If you sit quietly, but expectantly - the respondent will usually think of something to say. Silence and waiting are frequently your best probes for an 'I don't know' answer.

When to Stop Probing

You should stop probing when you have a clear and relevant answer. However, if at any time the respondent becomes irritated or annoyed, stop probing that question. We do not want the respondent to refuse to complete the rest of the interview.

Controlling the Interview

An enumerator should be able to control the interview, though it should be done in a pleasant and courteous manner. You must be able to control the interview so that it may be completed in a timely and orderly manner. For example, when answering questions,

- i. The respondent may offer a lengthy explanation of problems or complaints. Politely tell the respondent that you understand what he/she is saying but that you would like to complete the interview. If necessary, you may try to postpone

any outside discussion by saying 'Please, let's finish this interview first and we can talk about that later'.

- ii. The respondent may start to provide information about some aspect of his/her farm that is covered at a later time during the interview. Politely tell the respondent that you must ask other questions first and that he should wait until later to provide information on that particular aspect.

Recording Fractions

In most cases, only whole numbers (for example: 4, 6, 7, 15, 21, etc.) will be recorded since this is the kind of information usually required. Sometimes, however, the respondent might provide you with an answer in fractions. This is especially the case with area. For example, if the respondent tells you that he/she has 2½ hectares of cropland, which he cultivated during the 2024/2025 agricultural season; make sure that when you record his answer, you convert it to decimal numbers. That is, change the fraction ½ to 0.5 and record 2.5 hectares. **NEVER RECORD A FRACTION, ALWAYS CONVERT IT.**

The following are some commonly used fractions and their decimal equivalents rounded to the nearest two decimal places.

$$\frac{1}{4} = 0.25 \quad \frac{1}{2} = 0.50 \quad \frac{3}{4} = 0.75 \quad \frac{1}{3} = 0.33 \quad \frac{2}{3} = 0.67$$

Interviewer comments/calculations

Please record all your calculations in the notebook. However, for any other necessary notes or explanations, you will need to provide comments in the CAPI.

Ending the interview

After all the questions have been asked, thank the respondent and mention that his or her co-operation has been most helpful in providing the information for the survey. Also inform the respondent that you may possibly be returning to collect more information.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Household

a household consists of a group of persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption, including other persons, such as house-help or farm laborers, if any, who normally live together in one house or closely related premises and take their meals from the same kitchen. This group of persons looks to one person whom they regard as the head of the household. The household may also consist of just one member. The household is our unit of enumeration and you have to be clear about what constitutes a household. A household is not necessarily a family. You should have a look at the composition of the household and be satisfied that this group of persons live together and eat together from the same kitchen. Some respondents have pride in showing how large their families are and will include persons who do not live there as members of the household. Please be mindful of such situations. In the case of polygamous households, what will qualify this family as a single household is if it meets one of the three criteria: The wives live at the same homestead and there is common provision for food and other necessities. If this family lives together and makes common provision for food and shares production resources e.g., land, equipment, labour, all the family members will be considered as belonging to one household. The responsibility of cooking for everyone is shared between the wives although the cooking may take place in different kitchens. Typically, there is a duty roster to cook for the rest of the household members.

Usual Household Member

A usual household member is any individual who in the last 12 months has lived with the household for at least six months regardless of whether they have intentions to stay or not. A usual household member includes;

- i. Persons temporarily away on holiday, business or pleasure trip or any other purpose within the country or abroad who are expected to be back within six months;
- ii. Persons working elsewhere who usually go home to their respective households at least once a week;
- iii. an individual attending school away from home;
- iv. newly born babies;
- v. individuals who are newly wedded-in;
- vi. Individuals who have stayed for less than six months but have come to stay with the household.
- vii. Employees of household - includes servants who eat and sleep with the household and who do not go home at least once a week.
- viii. Someone who stayed with the household for more than 6 months between May 2024 and April 2025, but has left the same household before the survey and has no intention of re-joining;

- ix. Persons remanded in Prison and Prisoners convicted for less than 6 months will be considered members of the household.
- x. Detainees and patients confined in hospitals for any duration.
- xi. Citizens of foreign countries who have resided or expected to reside in the country for more than one year from the date of arrival;

A non-household member is:

- i. An individual who may have left the household with no intention of re-joining the household;
- ii. Individuals who are married away; and
- iii. All other persons/individuals who do not meet the criteria for household membership.

Head of the Household

Is a person who is considered to be the head by the members of the household and makes the household decisions. The husband, in a matrimonial household is usually (but not always) taken as the head of the household. In his absence it is the wife or the eldest member of the household who assumes responsibility of head of household.

Qualified Respondent:

Is a member of the household (12 years and above) and is knowledgeable about agricultural and other activities of the household. It is not necessary that all the information be given by one person. A respondent may consult any other member of the household on different items in the questionnaire. Knowledgeable female members are encouraged to also participate as respondents.

Polygamous Marriage:

A polygamous marriage is where a man is married to more than one wife. The husband is usually attached to the first wife. This helps to prevent double counting especially during listing.

Housing Unit

A Housing Unit is an independent place of abode intended for habitation by one household. This should have direct access to the outside such that the occupants can come in or go out without passing through anybody else's premises, that is, a housing

unit should have at least one door which directly leads outside in the open or into a public corridor or hallway.

Agricultural Household

Is a household in which at least one member is carrying out some agricultural activity (defined below).

Agricultural Activity

Is the growing of any crop and/or raising of livestock including raising of poultry or bee keeping.

Agricultural Season

Zambia's agricultural season starts from 1st October of a given year to 30th September of the following year.

Agricultural chemicals

Refers to chemicals used in growing of crops, fish and rearing of livestock e.g. herbicides, pesticides, lime, vaccines, drugs etc.

Herbicides

Chemicals used to destroy weeds e.g. round-up (Glyphosate) a chemical used in the Zamwibe.

Pesticides

Any substance or mixture of substances of chemical or biological ingredients intended for repelling, destroying or controlling any pest, or for regulating plant growth.

Reference period

This is the period to which the collected data is referred. According to the specific information to be collected it can be either the reference agricultural season (from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025), or the day of the interview. The reference period is clearly stated in each question.

Parcel

A Parcel is a continuous piece of land (under the same tenure system, i.e., state, customary or simply rented-in from others) that is NOT split by a river or a path wide enough to fit an ox-cart or vehicle. A Parcel can be made up of ONE or MORE fields.

Field

A field is defined as a continuous piece of land on which a specific crop or a mixture of crops is grown or which is fallow or waiting to be planted. **A field is considered when its ¼ of a Lima (625m²) and above.**

Agricultural Holding

In this survey a holding refers to an economic unit of agricultural production under single management comprising all livestock kept and all land used wholly or partially for agricultural production purposes without regard to title, legal form or size.

Holding Total Land

Total area of a holding is the area of all the lands used by the farm and making up the agricultural holding, regardless of the types of land use and the land tenure.

Land use

The sequence of operations carried out by the farm with the purpose to obtain goods and services from the land, characterized by the actual goods and services obtained as well as by the particular management interventions undertaken by the farm. The main land use types in the farm are: cultivated garden/backyard, cultivated land with temporary crops, cultivated land with permanent crops, fallow land, land under temporary meadows and pastures, land under permanent meadows and pastures, land under farm buildings and farmyards, residential land, other business/commercial land, forest and wooded land, land under aquaculture on the farm/holding, virgin land.

Only the land used exclusively by the farm is included. Land used commonly with other farms (such as common pastures, livestock enclosures, etc. are excluded).

Cultivated Garden/backyard

This is a land use category that refers to the land where vegetables e.g., cabbage, rape, carrots, green maize, tomatoes etc. are grown. Usually, this land is located in a backyard, dambo, wetland or stream-bank, it may also be located elsewhere. The land under yards used for keeping livestock are excluded (they are included in the special land category Farm buildings and farmyards described here below).

Cultivated with temporary crops

Includes all land used for crops with a growing cycle of less than one year.

Cultivated with permanent crops

Refers to land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not to be replanted after each harvest, such as coffee, pineapple and cassava; this category includes land under flowering shrubs, orchards of fruit trees, nut trees and

vines. It excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber and land under permanent meadows and pastures.

Temporary fallow

Refers to arable land at prolonged rest (but for less than 5 years) before re-cultivation. This may be part of the farm's crop rotation system or because the normal crop cannot be planted because of flood damage, lack of water, unavailability of inputs or other reasons.

Temporary meadows and pastures

Include land temporarily cultivated with herbaceous forage crops for mowing or pasture. A period of less than five years is used to differentiate between temporary and permanent meadows and pastures.

Permanent meadows and pastures

Include land used permanently (for five years or more) to grow herbaceous forage crops, through cultivation or naturally (as grazing land). Trees or shrubs may sparsely populate meadows as long as these areas maintain an open character. It could be natural or man-made. Permanent pastures and meadows used commonly with other farms are excluded from the farm land reported under this category.

Farm buildings and farmyards

Farm buildings refer to surfaces occupied by operating farm buildings (barns, silos), buildings for animal production (cow sheds, sheep pens, poultry yards).

Farmyards are areas under the household's dwelling (including the yard around it) is also classified here if it makes up part of the agricultural holding.

Forests and Woodland

Land under natural or planted stands of trees, whether productive or not. This category includes land from which forests have been cleared but that will be reforested in the foreseeable future, but it excludes woodland or forest used only for recreation purposes. It covers both natural and plantation forests.

Aquaculture on the farm/holding

Includes land (ponds), inland waters (cages), used for aquaculture facilities, including supporting facilities.

Plant protection

An activity which combines available methods and techniques aimed at preventing, eliminating and controlling pests, diseases, viruses and weeds of crops. These methods which include cultural, mechanical, biological and chemical are combined in a compatible manner.

Mechanical power

Energy to do work which is derived from machinery driven by either an engine or electricity, e.g. tractor.

Animal draught power

Energy to do work, derived from domesticated/trained animals, e.g. oxen, donkeys etc.

Virgin Land

This is a land use category that refers to the land that the household has never cultivated but belongs to the household. This land is often not cleared.

Agroforestry

Is a collective name for land-use systems and technologies where woody perennials (trees, shrubs, palms, acacia, bamboos, etc.) are deliberately used (i.e to improve soil fertility, for shed, wind breaking, etc.) on the same land-management units as agricultural crops.

Agricultural Area Utilized: Is defined as the land used by the farm for the production of crops and/or for grazing of the farm livestock and is the sum of the arable land, land under permanent crops, pastures and meadows and land under cultivated gardens/backyards.

Arable land: Arable land is defined as land under temporary crops, temporary meadows for mowing or pasture, and land temporarily fallow (less than five years).

Orchard: This is land designated or allocated for growing fruit trees only. If the trees are scattered around on some undefined area, they do not constitute an orchard. Orchards are part of the land cultivated with permanent crops.

Mixed Cropping

Is a cultivation practice whereby two or more different crops are grown simultaneously in the same field. If the two crops are planted in alternating rows, then the specific type of mixed cropping is known as inter-cropping. The apportionment of area under crops in mixture may be approached through asking the respondent what proportion of the field would be covered by each crop in mixture, if these were to be planted as pure stand on parts of the field. Another way would be to ask the respondent how much seed was used for each crop in the mixture, e.g., how many pockets and of what size (kg)? How many kilograms? Or how many 20 litre tins were used? etc. Exception: If cassava is grown in mixture with millet, each of the two crops should be assigned the area of the entire field. E.g. 1 lima of cassava/millet should be recorded as 1 lima of cassava and 1 lima of millet.

Inter-cropping

Is a cultivation practice whereby a crop is planted between the rows of another crop, e.g., sorghum between cotton rows, or sorghum between groundnut rows, or groundnuts between maize rows. For apportionment of the area to the individual crops, follow the same procedure as that for mixed cropping. Please note that inter-cropping is a sub-set of mixed cropping. The difference between the two practices is that inter-cropping involves systematic rows or lines of crops. Mixed cropping may not involve a systematic pattern of cropping. The two (or more) crops are planted randomly in the same field.

Area under mixed crops

This is the area of the field in which two or more crops are grown almost simultaneously. This area has to be apportioned to the constituent crops in proportions occupied by the crops in the field. Thus, the area under each of the crops in mixture when added together will be equal or almost equal to the area of the field.

Land tenure

The relationship, whether legally or customarily defined, between people, as individuals or groups, with respect to land and associated natural resources (water, trees, minerals, wildlife, etc.). The most common land tenure types in a farm are: own land, land rented/borrowed in, land rented/borrowed out.

Title deed: A legally binding document that confirms ownership rights to a specific property/land. It contains detailed information about the land or property, including its dimensions and historical background.

Certificate of occupancy/land certificate: Is a document that verifies the legal occupancy and use of land. Usually this document is issued by the local council.

Certificate of hereditary acquisition: An official document issued by a government agency such as the courts, validating a person's legal right to inherit property or land.

Certificate of customary tenure: This is a formal recognition of an individual's customary right to land issued by traditional authorities. This document recognizes individual's rights to occupy and use land under customary law.

Long term lease or rental agreement: Refers to a contractual agreement between a landlord and a tenant for the rental of property (residential, commercial or industrial) for an extended period typically exceeding five years. In Zambia long term lease typically spans 5 to 20 years.

Certificate issued for adverse possession of land: A document issued to individuals who have been squatting on the land for a long time, without the owner claiming ownership. This document is given by a government agency.

Rented out Land: This is a land tenure type that refers to the land that a household owns and gives out, in exchange for a payment (in cash or in kind), for use temporarily to another household for a specified period (for one or more seasons) without claiming usage of the land over the specified period.

Borrowed-out Land: This is a land tenure type that refers to the land that a household owns and gives out at NO cost for use temporarily to another household for a specified period (for one or more seasons) without claiming usage of the land over the specified period.

Rented-in Land: This is a land tenure type that refers to the land that a household rents at a cost (in cash or in kind) for use temporarily from another household for a specified period (for one or more seasons) without the owners of the land claiming usage of the land over the rented period.

Borrowed-in Land: This is a land tenure type that refers to the land that a household borrows at NO cost for use temporarily from another household for a specified period (for one or more seasons) without the owners of the land claiming usage of the land over the specified period.

Partnership

When two or more households are in partnership or association, the different households come together, operating or carrying out an agricultural activity on the same land for their own mutual benefit. This partnership can be registered or not registered..

Seed

Any plant or plant part which is used for plant propagation.

Certified seed: This is a seed originated from a variety which is released and registered, has undergone field inspection, sampled, tested and is found to conform to the certification standards.

Hybrid Seed: Refer to seed that is produced as a result of controlled cross between two or more genetically unlike parents. Therefore, it is an improved type of seed whose progeny is not recommended to be used as seed.

Open Pollinated Varieties (OPV): this is seed produced from random natural crosses between individuals within a selected population of a species.

Improved seed: Refers to any seed variety that has been bred using formal breeding methods. It includes hybrid seed and OPV.

Local Seed: Refers to seed or plant groupings that are selected in long periods of time by one or more farmers due to their characteristics and are utilised for the purpose of production and are considered public properties. Local seed are not products of formal breeding methods, and are under continuous management by farmers. Includes indigenous and landraces e.g. gankata (maize), kardononga (groundnuts).

Recycled Seed: Refer to seed that is recycled season after season. Open Pollinated Varieties (OPVs) that have been recycled become local seed varieties if they do not remain true to type.

Fertilizers

Refers to inorganic or organic substances, natural or manufactured, which are applied to soil, irrigation water or a hydroponic medium, to supply plants with nutrients or to enhance plant growth. The term “fertilizer” normally applies to sources of plant nutrients which contain at least 5 percent of a combination of the three primary nutrients (N, P₂O₅ and K₂O).

Inorganic fertilizers: are fertilizers prepared from inorganic materials manufactured through an industrial process. Manufacturing entails mechanical enrichment, simple crushing or more elaborate chemical transformation of one or more raw materials. Inorganic fertilizers are also known as “chemical fertilizers”, “artificial fertilizers”, and “mineral fertilizers”.

Organic fertilizers: Are fertilizers prepared from processed plant or animal material and/or unprocessed mineral materials containing at least 5 percent of combined plant nutrients. Organic fertilizers include some organic materials of animal origin, such as guano, bone meal, fish meal, leather meal and blood. Other organic materials, such as compost and sewage sludge, contain less than the required nutrient content and should be considered “other organic materials to enhance plant growth”.

Manure: Is fertilizer prepared from organic material. Manures contribute to the fertility of the soil by adding organic matter and nutrients, such as nitrogen, that are trapped by bacteria in the soil.

Animal manure: The manure (animal manure) has three main forms: solid/farmyard, liquid and slurry. Materials may contain fertilizer elements, but they are also applied to improve soil properties, such as soil structure and porosity, water-holding capacity, aeration, and temperature control.

- i. **Solid/farmyard manure** is a mixture of solid excreta of domestic animals with or without litter used for their bedding, possibly including a small amount of urine.
- ii. **Liquid manure/Slurry:** is urine from domestic animals including possibly a small amount of excrement and/or water. i.e. Rabbit Manure
- iii. **Stabilized Sewage sludge:** Sewage sludge is residual organic material derived from sewage. Animals, in some form of spatial arrangement or temporal sequence.

Bio-stimulants: Products generally of organic nature which increase the soil microbial activity and/or plant growth.

Land preparation: Refers to all activities such as clearing the land, tree stumping, ploughing etc.

Tillage method

Refers to land preparation activities just before planting such as, ploughing, ridging (by hand or plough), potholing, zero tillage etc.

Conventional hand-hoeing

A tillage method where a hand hoe is used to turn the soil in the field.

Pot-holing

A land preparation method of digging holes for water harvesting. These holes serve as water collecting devices.

Planting basins

This is a land preparation practice where the crop is planted in planting holes or basins. This practice does not involve use of a plough.

Zero tillage

A land preparation method where the land is left undisturbed, with the exception of planting stations.

Ploughing

This is a land preparation method that involves turning the soil with a plough.

Ripping

This is a form of minimum tillage where land is left undisturbed, with the exception of planting lines, which are ripped with a ripper.

Ridging

This is a form of land preparation that involves making ridges with a ridger or hand-hoe.

Mounding

Heap up into a rounded pile. This is a land preparation method which involves heaping up of soil into a rounded pile.

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)

An NGO is usually a non-profit making organization, whose purpose is to render assistance materially, financially or other services. Examples of NGOs are: Program against Malnutrition (PAM), NGO-CC, and Women for Change, World-Vision, CARE, Lutheran World Federation (LWF), ADRA, CRS etc.

Faith Based Organization

These are religious based organizations.

Cooperative

This is an organization run by the people who work for it, or owned by the people who use it. A cooperative must be registered under the cooperatives Act.

Farmer organization

A group of farmers who come together for the common interest.

MoA

Ministry of Agriculture.

FRA

The Food Reserve Agency (FRA) is a Government Agency that is involved in grain marketing.

FISP

Farmer Input Support Programme

Note: Crops provided under FISP in the 2024/2025 agricultural season included Maize, Sorghum, Groundnuts and Soya beans only.

SILC

Savings and Internal Lending Communities

VSLA

Village Savings and Loan Association

ZamStats

Zambia Statistics Agency.

Crops:

Refer to all crops grown on the farm during the reference agricultural season 2023/24 regardless of their type (temporary crops including vegetables, permanent crops), their use (staple crops, cash crops, fodder crops, etc.) and the type of cropping (pure crops or mixed crops).

The production and utilization should be reported in the condition/s specified here below for each crop and in the units provided in the questionnaire. If the respondent reports in units other than those provided in this questionnaire, convert the reported quantities to the most convenient units provided in the questionnaire.

Maize: production should be recorded in dried grain.

Rice: production should relate to “unthreshed” (which has not been de-husked) or “threshed” (which has been de-husked) units for paddy or polished, respectively.

Sorghum: production should be recorded in threshed grain form.

Millet: production should relate to “unthreshed” and “threshed” units for unthreshed and threshed millet, respectively.

Mixed beans: Include all kinds of beans except soya-beans, cowpeas, velvet beans and Bambara nuts. The quantities of production and sales should relate to dried beans in any of the units listed in the questionnaire.

Soya-beans: production and sales should be recorded in dried seed form.

Groundnuts: production of groundnuts should relate to shelled (where the shells have been removed) as well as unshelled (shells have not been removed) form.

Sunflower: production should be recorded in dried seed.

Seed-cotton: Production should be recorded in seed-cotton form in kilograms. Where the quantity is reported in bales/woolpacks, it should be converted to kilograms before recording. If the respondent reports in units other than those provided in this questionnaire, convert the reported quantities to kg.

Tobacco (Burley and Virginia): production should relate to cured tobacco in kilograms. Where the quantity is reported in bundles/bales/packs, this should be converted to kilograms before recording.

Irish/sweet Potatoes: production and sales should be recorded in any one of the units represented in the code list.

Fruits: includes orange, tangerine, lemons, banana, pineapples, mango, etc. If the respondent reports in units other than those provided in this questionnaire, convert the reported quantities to the most convenient units provided in the questionnaire.

Fruit nuts: These includes cashew nuts, macadamia nuts. Convert the reported quantities to the most convenient units provided in the questionnaire.

Vegetables: includes crops such as tomato, egg plants, onions, etc. including leafy crops e.g., cabbage, lettuce, spinach, etc. grown mainly for their leaves. Convert the reported quantities to the most convenient units provided in the questionnaire.

QUESTIONNAIRE SECTIONS

Approaching a Household

The interviewer is expected on the onset to identify himself/herself by name and explain the purpose of the visit, the confidential nature of the interview, and the expected time the interview will take. The purpose of the interview is to collect data which when processed will provide information, which will assist policy makers plan and make better decisions. The interviewer is not expected to make promises. Just stick to the purpose of the interview. The interviewer can mention that he/she is merely the eyes and ears of Government.

Consent

Instruction to Enumerator: Complete this form only after Obtaining Consent from the respondent.

As I stated earlier. My name is _____ . I am working with the Ministry of Agriculture and Zambia Statistics Agency (ZamStats) on the Crop Forecasting Survey.

The Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with ZAMSTATS is conducting a Crop Forecasting Survey in all the 10 provinces of Zambia. The information to be collected is about crop production and other related statistics .The information that you will provide will assist the Government to make decisions on food security and plan various services in the agriculture sector. It is also worth noting that the Crop Forecasting Survey will serve as official source for crop production estimates for the 2024/2025 agriculture season. Your household was randomly selected for the survey

I would like to ask you some questions about your household. The questions usually take about 30 minutes to 1 hour. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to participate in the survey if you don't want to, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important.

If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time. In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the consent form.

Again, please know that your participation is voluntary, but we hope you will participate since your views are important.

Do you have any questions?

Do YOU ALLOW ME TO PROCEED WITH THE INTERVIEW? (Tick the response)

1. Permission granted
2. Permission not granted

Section 0. Interview Cover

This section is to ensure that the enumerator has the necessary information to approach the correct household. It also contains filter questions on the household's participation in agricultural activities.

Respondent & Level of Reporting

The Respondent should be an adult household member, at least 12 years of age, and must have knowledge of the household and its agricultural activities.

Item 1 – 10. This information will be provided to you as part of the listing information, when you are assigned the household by your supervisor (Cluster number, Province number, District number, Constituency number, Ward number, Region, Enumeration area, Household ID number, Lister Name and village/locality name).

10. Village/Locality Name. Clearly indicate the correct village and locality name if not provided.

11. Name of Household Head. This will also be provided as part of your listing information. It will be important to confirm that this person is part of the household – to ensure that you have located the correct household. Confirm if they are indeed the correct person to be designated household head; if there are any corrections to be made, do so here.

12: Household head contact number: This will also be provided as part of your listing information. Confirm if it is indeed the correct number; if there are any corrections to be made, do so here.

13_N. GPS coordinates. Will be collected as part of the interview at the homestead.

Section 01: Holding Identification

Section 01 identifies the status of the household's agricultural holding(s), as well as jointly owned or operated holdings.

13. GPS coordinates: Will be collected as part of the interview at the homestead.

14. Is respondent the head of household?

Establish whether the respondent is the head of the household. Record the appropriate response code (Yes/No).

15. Name of main respondent (If different from head)

This will also be provided as part of your listing information. It will be important to confirm that this person is part of the household to ensure that you have located the correct household. Confirm if they are indeed the correct person to be designated household head; if there are any corrections to be made, do so here.

16. RESPONSE STATUS

Record the response status for the questionnaire by using the following codes: -

1. **Interview Consented:** i.e., the interview was successfully completed and the respondent agreed to be interviewed.
2. **Refusal:** i.e., the household refused to co-operate.
3. **Non-contact:** i.e., for some reason, no household member was available during the period of the survey. The Supervisor has to ensure that the interviewer visits these non-contact households at least three times during the course of the survey.
4. **No competent person found:** No knowledgeable responded was found.

The interviewer should report to the supervisor all response status entries other than 'Interview consented' and the supervisor should investigate all such cases. Final entries of the response codes other than 'Interview consented' should be done only after the supervisor has completed his/her follow ups.

17. Did you or any member of this household grow any crops between 1st October 2024 and now?

Enumerator ask the respondent if they or any member of their household has grown any crops between 1st October 2024 and now (day of the interview).

This includes all type of crops (temporary or permanent, staple or cash crops and trees e.g. avocados, oranges, cashew etc., excluding forest trees) orchards of fruit trees, nut trees and vines. It excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber and land under permanent meadows and pastures.

18. Did you or any member of this household raise any Livestock between 1st October 2024 and now?

The reference period covers the period 1st October 2024 and now (day of the interview). This includes the following type of livestock: cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, donkeys, poultry, and rabbits.

19. Did you or any member of this household practice bee keeping between 1st October 2024 and now?

The reference period covers the period 1st October 2024 and now (day of the interview). Response should be yes if the household practiced apiculture in the reference period. The collection of wild honey is excluded as it is considered in the next question.

20. Did you or any member of this household practice Forestry between 1st October 2024 and now?

"Forestry activities include: cutting down any forest or collecting any forest products (such as wild fruits, honey, wood, mushrooms, medicinal plants, etc.) or other natural ("wild") products (e.g. from grasslands, fallows, etc.), for either your own use or sale."

The reference period covers the period 1st October 2024 and now (day of the interview).

HI01. What is the legal status of the farm?

Ask the respondent the legal status of the farm with respect to the agricultural activities done on the farm as to whether they conduct the activities alone or with other households. The farm can be operated by one household or by a partnership of two or more households operating or carrying out an agricultural activity on the same land for their own mutual benefit.

HI02. With how many households does this household operate land or raise livestock, sharing the expenses and the profits of the agricultural activities?

Indicate here the number of other households. For example, if the household is one of three households working together, record 2 (because there are 2 other households). Other households can include neighbors, community partners, non-household family members, etc.

Section 02: Household Demographic Characteristics

This part of the questionnaire will mainly collect basic information of the household head and a few questions relating to other household members will also be collected. Details for the household heads in partnership will be collected up to **D03**.

D01: Name of Household Head

Enumerator to confirm that the household head is the same as household head listed on the cover.

In case of **partnership** of households, the names of the household heads of the partner households must also be listed.

D02: What is the sex of the Household Head?

You must ask about the sex of the household head. Do not use the name of the individual to assume the sex of that individual.

In case of **partnership** of households, the sex of the household heads of the partner households is also collected.

D03: In which year was the Household Head born?

Find out the year in which the household head was born and record the response in four digits, e.g. 1994.

In case of **partnership** of households, the year of birth of the household heads of the partner households is also collected.

If the respondent does not know the exact year, the closest rounding to 5 should be reported, e.g. 1990 or 1995.

D04: What is the Head of Household's current marital status?

Find out from the respondent the current marital status of the household head.. Ask for persons born in 2013 and before only (12 years and above).

Enter the appropriate response code.

D05: Has HOUSEHOLD HEAD ever attended school?

Find out if the household head has ever attended school and record the appropriate response.

D06: What is the highest level of educational the HOUSEHOLD HEAD has attained?

Find out the highest level of education the household head has attained.

D07: Has HOUSEHOLD HEAD ever received any training in agriculture?

Find out if the household head has ever received any form of training in agriculture.

D08: What is the total number of usual members in this household?

Find out the total number of household member (males, females, babies, relatives, non-relatives etc.) based on the definition of a **usual household member**. The number must include the household head.

D13: Has any usual member of this household excluding the household head received any agricultural education / training?

Find out if any member of the household has ever received any training on agriculture.

Enter the appropriate response code. Ask for persons 12 years and above. The question excludes the household head for whom the data is collected earlier.

D14: Was the agricultural education/training received by household members formal education or vocational training?

In this case formal training refers to both certificate education programs (degrees from universities, colleges, or technical learning centers) as well as trainings provided by the government or other companies/organizations, regardless of whether the services were paid for. Select the appropriate response.

D15: Is any usual member of this household affiliated to any farmer organization?

Ask if any usual member of the household is a member of any farmer organizations/cooperative/association. **SELECT ALL THAT APPLY**

Section 03. Record Keeping

This section seeks to gather information regarding farming transaction records and the distance to the nearest agro dealers where one can access agricultural inputs such as seed, fertilizer and other agricultural inputs.

NOTE: The records we are referring to in this section are either documented on paper or electronically. We are not referring to record keeping by memory (Mind).

RK00: Does the Household keep a record of the transactions that you do on your farm (e.g., production, inputs used, etc.)? 1=Yes 2=No> RK03

Find out from the household if they keep a record of the transactions that they do on the farm. IF they do not keep any record skip to ask question RK03 which in CAPI it will automatically skip to RK03.

RK0a: How do you mainly keep these records? 1=Electronic 2=manually (on paper)

Find out from the household what is the main mode/method of record keeping and select the appropriate response code.

RK01: How do you manage records related to your farming activities (e.g. Inputs, production, sales, or expenses)?

Find out from the household how they manages or the way they keep their records in terms of organization.

Note:

Systematically: The household maintains comprehensive and organized records for all farming activities regularly.

Occasionally: The household keeps records but only for specific activities or from time to time.

Partially: The household maintains some records but they are incomplete or inconsistent.

RK02. What records do you keep?

An enumerator should Select all the applicable responses from the questionnaire.

RK03: What is the main reason for your agriculture production?

Find out the main reason why the household is into agriculture production. Select the most appropriate response.

FG01: What is the distance in kilometers (1 mile=1.6km) to the nearest agro-dealer or commercial outlet where one can buy seed, fertiliser and other agricultural inputs?

This question assesses the accessibility of agro-dealer outlets selling seed, fertilizer and other agricultural inputs by estimating the distance farmers must travel to purchase inputs. Enumerators should record the estimated distance in kilometers, entering "0" if it is less than 1 km. If a respondent provides the distance in miles, it should be converted using 1 mile = 1.6 km.

Section 04. Parcel Roster

In this section, we will collect information about all parcels of land that the household used for agricultural activities during the 2024/2025 agricultural season. Please ensure to include ALL PARCELS, regardless of their use or land tenure type.

NOTE: Do not include parcels that the household has rented-out or given away for agricultural use. **Enumerator:** Your attention to detail in this collection is vital for accurate assessment. The following parcels are to be recorded:

1. Parcels owned by the household that are operated/used by the household for agricultural purposes (to grow crops, raise livestock, fish farming or kept fallow).
2. Parcels operated/used by the household for agricultural purposes, regardless of who owns the land (e.g. Rented-in or borrowed-in).

Do Not Include parcels rented-out or borrowed out.

In the specific case of household partnership register all the parcels that are jointly operated by the partner households regardless of who owns the land. **A Parcel can be made up of ONE or MORE fields.**

PR01. PARCEL ROSTER ID. Please tell me about each Parcel.

List all parcels before moving on to collect information on each one. Include in the list, all parcels irrespective of the use of the parcel (including cropland, fallow land, pastures and meadows, forest, and any other use) in the 2024/2025 agricultural season. The first parcels listed should be the parcel on which the household resides, if applicable.

Every parcel must have a unique name, because this name will be used to refer to the specific parcel throughout the section.

PR02. What is the land tenure of this [Parcel]?

Find out the land tenure of this parcel, is it owned, rented-in or borrowed-in. Select the appropriate response code from the list provided.

PR05. Is the [Parcel] located in the district where the household lives?

Find out if this parcel is in the district where the household lives. If “Yes” skip to PR08a, if “No” provide in the next question the district where the parcel is located.

PR06. If No, in which district is the [Parcel] located?

Find out in which district the parcel is located. Select the district code from the list provided.

PR08a/PR08b. What is the total area of this [parcel]?

Find out the total area of this parcel and record the response using the units provided. **Do not convert to hectares** if the respondent gives you area in Lima, acres or square metres.

PR07. Which use(s) did you dedicate this [Parcel] to, during [2024/2025 agricultural season]?

Find out to which uses the household dedicated this parcel during the 2024/2025 agricultural season. Select the appropriate responses from the list provided. ALL uses during the agricultural season must be recorded. At least one use must be recorded on each parcel.

PR09. How many fields (including ONLY cultivated fields and gardens, fallow land, temporary and permanent pastures) are in this [parcel]?

Enumerator: Count all fields including backyard gardens, fields cultivated with crops (temporary and permanent), fallow fields, fields of temporary and permanent pastures. Record the number in the space provided after thoroughly counting the fields.

Section 05. Field Roster

In this section we will collect information on each field within each parcel. A field is a continuous piece of land on which a specific crop or a mixture of crops is grown or which is fallow or waiting to be planted.

FR00 The respondent is asked to list all fields within each piece of the parcel reported in the previous section used for crop cultivation or left fallow or used as temporary or permanent pasture during the 2024/2025 agricultural season. To ease further data collection the fields should be given clear (if necessary descriptive) names e.g., Field 1-Maize field by the road.

The number of fields listed in this section for a given parcel must be equal to the number of fields reported for the same parcel in the previous section (PR09).

FR01. Who makes the decisions concerning crops to be planted, fallow land, input use and the timing of cropping activities on this [FIELD]?

Find out who makes the decisions concerning crops to be planted, fallow land, input use and the timing of cropping activities on the FIELD and select the most appropriate response. At least two options for decision maker per field can be selected.

FR02. During the 2024/2025 agricultural season, is this [FIELD]

Find out the land use for this field during the 2024/2025 agricultural season. Read the answers and select the appropriate response from the list of land uses provided. Only one land use per field is accepted.

FR03. What is the area cultivated of this [Field]?

Find out the area cultivated of this field and record the response using the units provided. Enter the area cultivated of the field as given by the respondent. **Do not convert to hectares** if the respondent gives you area in Lima, acres or square meters.

The area of the field cannot be greater than the area of the parcel to which it belongs.

The sum of the fields area cannot be greater than the area of the parcel to which they belong.

FR04. "Is this [FIELD] in pure stand or mixed?"

This question is asking whether the specified field is planted with a single crop species (pure stand) or a combination of different crops (mixed cropping). Mixed cropping can enhance soil fertility, reduce pests, and increase yield stability. Enumerators should clearly explain the difference to respondents to ensure accurate data collection.

FR05: "What main crop or use did you put this [FIELD] to in 2023/2024 agricultural season?"

This question seeks to determine the **primary** crop grown or the main use of the specified field during the 2023/2024 agricultural season. The response should indicate whether the field was used for growing a specific crop (e.g., maize, soybeans, and groundnuts) or allocated for another agricultural purpose, such as pasture, fallow, or forestry. This information helps in understanding cropping patterns, land utilization, and estimating total crop production. Enumerators should ensure respondents specify the dominant crop or primary use of the field.

FR06: "What did you do to the crop residues from the main crop on this [FIELD] of 2023/2024 agricultural season?"

This question aims to capture how farmers managed crop residues after harvesting the main crop in the 2023/2024 agricultural season. The response options reflect different residue management practices, including burning, leaving them in the field, using them as animal feed, disposing of them, or selling them. This information is crucial for understanding soil fertility management, livestock feeding practices, and environmental sustainability. Enumerators should ensure respondents select the most appropriate option based on their primary residue management approach.

FR07: "What is the main reason you did not cultivate this [FIELD] during the current 2024/2025 agricultural season?"

This question identifies the main reason why a particular field is not being cultivated in the 2024/2025 agricultural season. Understanding these constraints helps in assessing barriers to agricultural production and informing interventions such as input support, labor assistance, or infrastructure improvements. Enumerators should encourage respondents to select the most relevant reason, ensuring accuracy in capturing the challenges faced by farmers. If the reason is not listed, they should choose "Other" and specify the response where possible.

FR08: What was the main tillage method used on this [FIELD] during the current 2024/2025 agricultural season?

This question captures the primary tillage method used on a specific field during the 2024/2025 agricultural season. Tillage methods influence soil health, crop productivity, and overall farm management practices. Enumerators should ensure respondents specify the main method used, whether it is conventional ploughing, minimum tillage, zero tillage, or another technique. This information helps in analyzing farming trends, soil conservation practices, and the need for mechanization support.

FR09: "When was tillage done on this [FIELD]?"

This question seeks to determine the timing of tillage on a specific field during the 2024/2025 agricultural season. The timing of tillage affects soil moisture retention, weed control, and overall crop performance. Enumerators should record whether tillage was done **before the rains** (pre-season land preparation) or **during the rains** (often for moisture conservation or late planting). This information helps to assess farming practices, land preparation efficiency, and adaptation to climatic conditions. **Note that we are interested in the effective rains.**

FR10: What was the main type of power used for tillage on this [FIELD]?

This question identifies whether tillage was done using manual labour, animal power, or mechanical equipment. It provides insights into the level of mechanization and labour requirements in farming.

FR11: What was the source of the main type of power used for tillage on this [FIELD]?

This question determines whether the tillage power source was owned, hired, or borrowed. It helps assess access to farm machinery and financial constraints among farmers.

FR12: What was the cost paid for the hired power used for tillage on this [FIELD] during the current 2024/2025 agricultural season?

This question captures the financial expenditure on tillage power, providing insights into farm production costs and affordability of mechanized or animal-drawn tillage.

FR13: Did you weed this [FIELD] during the current 2024/2025 agricultural season?

This question checks whether the field was weeded. Weeding is essential for reducing competition for nutrients, improving crop health, and ensuring better yields.

FR14: How did you mostly weed this [FIELD]?

This question identifies the primary weeding method i.e. Manual, mechanical, or chemical. The response helps in analysing labour use, technology adoption, and the use of herbicides in weed management.

FR15: How many weeks after planting did you finish the first weeding in this [FIELD]?

This question records the timing of the first weeding, which is critical for controlling early weed competition and ensuring good crop establishment. If the weeding was done in less than a week, it should be recorded as 0.

We are interested in getting the number of weeks from the time the household finished planting to the time the household finished weeding. i.e. the time from finishing the planting to starting the weeding plus time taken to complete 1st weeding (e.g. finished planting the third week of December, waited two weeks and took two weeks to finish weeding. Therefore, the response will be 4 weeks for that field.

FR16: How many complete weedings did you do in this [FIELD]?

This question determines the number of times weeding was carried out during the season.

FR17: How many kilograms of agricultural lime did you apply on this [FIELD] during the current 2024/2025 agricultural season?

This question measures the application of agricultural lime, which is important for correcting soil acidity and improving nutrient availability. Lime use contributes to soil fertility and long-term productivity. If they did not apply, enter '0'.

Section 06. Crop Roster

This section records information on all temporary (seasonal) crops that were cultivated from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025 and all permanent crops (including fruit trees) that are on the farm at the day of the interview.

CR01. Please list all crops that you cultivated from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025 in this [Field]

Enumerator: Find out and list all the temporary and permanent crops grown in each field. Crops must be listed by Fields. First list all the crops on the first Parcel, first Field; then all the crops on the first Parcel, second Field; then move on to the second Parcel, first Field; and so on.

If the answer to the question FR04 on the type of cropping practiced on the field is PURE STAND only one crop can be registered for this field.

If the answer to the question FR04 on the type of cropping practiced on the field is MIXED CROPPING then at least two crops must be registered for this field.

CR02. Is this a temporary or permanent crop?

Enumerator: cross-check with the Crop Codes to determine which crops are temporary (have a growing cycle of less than one year) and which ones are permanent (have a growing cycle of more than one year) or trees. In CAPI, this will be checked automatically. If temporary crop, skip to CR04. If permanent crop, go to CR03.

CR03. Is the [Crop] in this [Field] cultivated in a plantation or scattered in the field?

Find out whether the crop in this field is cultivated in a plantation or is scattered. This question is to be asked only for permanent crops.

SCATTERED TREES are those permanent crops planted in such a manner that it is not possible to estimate the area. Often, they are scattered around the holding. They are generally used for own consumption with some sales (For example, mango trees). Scattered trees of forest species are excluded.

CR04: During the 2024/2025 Agricultural Season, Is this the Main Crop on [FIELD]?

This question seeks to confirm whether the crop in question is the main crop cultivated in [FIELD] during the 2024/2025 agricultural season. The **main crop** is typically the one occupying the largest area of land and contributing most significantly to the overall production. Identifying the main crop helps to assess the focus of farming activities in the field, guiding decisions on resource allocation, input use, and future crop planning. Select the appropriate response code.

CR05. What area of this [Field] was planted with this [Crop] from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

Find out the area of the field which is planted with this crop from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025. If a field was in crop mixture, the area in such a field should be apportioned to the respective crops. For example, if a field was planted with maize and groundnuts in mixture, ask the respondent what part of the area would be under maize or groundnuts, if these two crops were to be planted separately within the same field. If the respondent reports that the area of the field is 4 lima and that maize occupies $\frac{3}{4}$ of the field, then the apportionment of this area to the two respective crops will be:

Maize is $\frac{3}{4}$ of 4 lima

Groundnuts is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 4 lima

The area under maize is $\frac{3}{4} \times 4$ lima = 3 lima

The area under groundnuts is $\frac{1}{4} \times 4$ lima = 1 lima.

In the case of cassava planted in mixture with millet, assign the entire area of the field to each of the two crops.

Area is not assigned to scattered trees.

CR06. Is this [Crop] under a greenhouse or a high shelter during the [2024/2025 Agricultural season]?

Find out whether the crop is under a greenhouse or a high shelter during the 2024/2025 agricultural season. Greenhouses and high shelters are permanent installations on field that are sufficiently high to enable people to enter and are typically used for growing temporary crops. They exclude low shelters, which are non-permanent installations covering only the crop.

CR07. During the 2024/2025 agricultural season how many plants are on this [Fields]?

Find out how many plants are on this field including young trees that are not yet in production. Record the number. This is asked only for permanent crops (if the answer to the question CR02 is PERMANENT CROP). **If the farmer is unable to quantify, ask them to estimate.**

CR08. Which main [Crop] seeds did your farm use on the [FIELD] from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

Find out from the respondent the main seed planted of the crop grown in this field from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025. Select the appropriate response from the list of

variety codes provided. Note: if the respondent does not know the seed used, select 'do not know'.

This is asked only for temporary crops (if the answer to the question CR02 is TEMPORARY CROP).

CR08a_N. Which main seedlings type for [CROP] did your household use on the [FIELD] from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

Find out from the respondent the main seedlings planted of the crop grown in this field from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025. Select the appropriate response from the list of variety codes provided. Note: if the respondent does not know the seedlings used, select 'do not know'.

CR09. What was the quantity of [Temporary Crop] seeds planted from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

Find out the quantity of seed for the temporary crop planted in this field from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025. Record the response using the units provided.

This is asked only for temporary crops (if the answer to the question CR02 is TEMPORARY CROP).

Enumerator: Ask this question for all crops that the household planted excluding tobacco. **This is because it is difficult to quantify tobacco seeds.**

CR10. What was the quantity of [PERMANENT CROP] seedlings planted from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

Find out the quantity/number of seedlings for the permanent crop planted in this field from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025. Record the response using the units provided. If the farmer is unable to quantify, ask them to estimate. Enter 0 if they didn't plant.

This is asked only for permanent crops (if the answer to the question CR02 is PERMANENT CROP).

Enumerator: for crops like bananas, pineapples seedlings are commonly known as suckers.

TCP13: Did the Household Replant [CROP] on [FIELD] from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

This question determines whether the household had to replant [CROP] in [FIELD] during the specified period from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025. Replanting may be necessary due to poor germination, pest damage, drought, or other environmental

factors affecting initial crop establishment. If replanting was done at any time within this period, it should be recorded accordingly.

TCP14: What Quantity of Seed Was Used to Replant?

This question records the amount of seed used specifically for replanting [CROP] in [FIELD]. The quantity should be recorded in the appropriate unit (e.g., kilograms, grams) to provide insights into additional seed requirements beyond initial planting.

Section 07A. Temporary Crop Production (Non-vegetable)

The sections 07A, and B collect information on temporary non-vegetable crops, data about vegetable crops are collected in section 07C. Permanent crops are covered in section 07B.

TCP00. PREFILL ALL Fields-CROP INFORMATION FOR TEMPORARY CROPS (EXCLUDING HORTICULTURE CROPS).

The relevant crops are automatically pre-filled based on information reported by the respondent in Section 06 (Crop Roster). The reference period is the first half of the agricultural season (i.e 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025) for questions from **TCP01 to TCP05**, the assumption is that majority of the temporary crops would already be sown except for irrigated wheat, barley and other crops. During the PHS the section will open to collect permanent crops that were sown from 1st April 2025 to 30th September 2025. This will allow capturing some temporary crops (mixed beans, Irish potato and the vegetables) that could be grown in the second half of the agricultural season. For some more general questions the reference period is the agricultural season.

Note that the data about production is collected at field-crop level. This means that if the farm grows maize in two different fields, the information from this section is reported separately for each field of maize.

TCP01. You indicated that you had planted [CROP] on [FIELD] on [PARCEL]. Which organic fertilizers did you apply on the [CROP] on this [FIELD] from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

Farmers apply these fertilizers in a variety of ways for instance through dry or pelletized or liquid application processes, using large agricultural equipment or hand-tool methods. Examples are compost manure and sewage slurry. Record the applicable organic fertilizer used on this field and on this crop based on the response given during the reference period (1ST October 2024 to 31st March 2025). Select the appropriate response codes from the answer options provided.

TCP01a and TCP01b: What Was the Quantity of [INPUT TYPE] That Your Household Applied on [CROP] on [FIELD] from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

This question aims to capture the total quantity of [INPUT TYPE] applied to [CROP] on [FIELD] during the specified period. [INPUT TYPE] could refer to fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, or other agricultural chemicals used to support crop growth and manage pests or diseases. The quantities should be reported in the appropriate units of measure (e.g., liters, kilograms).

Please Report the Non-Diluted Quantity

Ensure the amount reported reflects the non-diluted form of the input, as it was originally purchased or applied, without any mixing or dilution for use. This helps to capture accurate data on the total quantity of inputs used for crop production during the specified period.

Record the quantity in **TCP01a** and the unit in **TCP01b**.

TCP02. Which inorganic (chemical) basal fertilizers did you apply on this [CROP] on [Fields] from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025??

The interviewer should ask the respondent about the inorganic (chemical) basal fertilizers applied on the field and on the crop and record the appropriate inorganic basal-dressing fertilizers from the answer category during the reference period (**1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025**). These fertilizers are applied in a variety of ways, for instance through dry or pelletized or liquid application processes, using large agricultural equipment or hand-tool methods. Examples are NPK and Compound D.

TCP02a and TCP02b: What Was the Quantity of [INPUT TYPE] That Your Household Applied on [CROP] on [FIELD] from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

This question aims to determine the total quantity of [INPUT TYPE], such as fertilizers, pesticides, or herbicides, applied to [CROP] on [FIELD] between 1st October 2024 and 31st March 2025. Understanding the amount of input used helps evaluate the effectiveness of crop management practices and the level of investment in agricultural inputs. Please report the quantity in the appropriate unit (e.g., kilograms, liters).

Please Report the Non-Diluted Quantity.

When reporting the quantity, ensure that it reflects the undiluted form of the [INPUT TYPE] as originally purchased or applied, without any mixing or dilution for use. This ensures accurate tracking of input usage and its impact on crop production.

Record the quantity in **TCP02a** and the unit in **TCP02b**.

TCP03. Which inorganic (chemical) top-dressing fertilizers did you apply on this [CROP] on [Fields] from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

Farmers apply these fertilizers in a variety of ways: through dry, pelletized or liquid application processes, using large agricultural equipment or hand-tool methods. Examples are Urea, Ammonium nitrate, etc. Record the applicable inorganic top-dressing fertilizers used on this field and on this crop during the reference period.

TCP03a and TCP03b: What Was the Quantity of [INPUT TYPE] that Your Household Applied on [CROP] on [FIELD] from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

This question seeks to capture the total quantity of [INPUT TYPE], such as fertilizers, pesticides, or herbicides, applied to [CROP] on [FIELD] within the specified period. This data is crucial for understanding input usage and assessing the input management practices of the household. Please report the quantity in the appropriate unit (e.g., kilograms, liters).

Please Report the Non-Diluted Quantity.

Please ensure that the reported quantity reflects the undiluted form of the [INPUT TYPE] as it was originally purchased or applied, before any mixing or dilution for use. This ensures accurate data on input application without adjustments for dilution.

Record the quantity in **TCP03a** and the unit in **TCP03b**.

TCP04: Which Pesticides Did You Apply on [CROP] on [FIELDS] from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

This question seeks to identify the specific pesticides applied on [CROP] on [FIELDS] during the reference period (1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025). Pesticides are crucial for managing pests, diseases, and weeds that could negatively affect crop production. The answer will help assess the pest management practices employed, and understanding the types of pesticides used is important for evaluating their effectiveness, environmental impact, and compliance with agricultural guidelines. Please list the names of all pesticides applied, including any mixtures or specific formulations used.

TCP05. When was most of the [CROP] seed planted in [Fields] from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

Ask the month and year when most of the CROP seed was planted on the Fields during the reference period (1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025). The record the month and year from the answer category provided.

TCP06: Does Your Household Expect to Harvest Any of the [CROP] Planted in This [FIELD] During the 2024/2025 Agricultural Season?

This question determines whether the household anticipates harvesting any of the [CROP] planted on [FIELD] during the 2024/2025 agricultural season. This captures the expected crop production and potential food availability or market sales for the household. If the household expects to harvest any of the crops planted then proceed to ask question **TCP08** (In Which Months Did You Harvest or Expect to Harvest [CROP] from [FIELD]). However, if they do not expect to harvest, ask question **TCP07**.

TCP07: What is the Main Reason Your Household Does Not Expect to Harvest Any [CROP] from [FIELD] during the 2024/2025 Agricultural Season?

This question seeks to ascertain the **Main** reason why the household does not expect to harvest any of the crops planted. The options provided should help identify key challenges, such as crop failure, pest issues, or unfavourable weather conditions. Select the main reason from the response codes provided as given by the respondent.

TCP08: In Which Months Did You Harvest or Expect to Harvest [CROP] from [FIELD]?

This question helps determine the harvest period for the [CROP] planted on [FIELD] during the 2024/2025 agricultural season. Select all months that apply to capture the full span of the harvest season.

TCP10a: What Area Planted Has Been Harvested or Is Expected to Be Harvested During the 2024/2025 Agricultural Season?

This question asks for the total area planted with [CROP] on [FIELD] that has been or is expected to be harvested. The response will provide insight into the actual or anticipated yield for the agricultural season.

TCP10b: Is the Area Harvested/Expected to Be Harvested of [CROP] on [FIELD] Equal to the Area Planted?

Here, the question checks if the area harvested or expected to be harvested matches the area initially planted with [CROP]. Any differences could indicate issues such as crop failure or loss.

TCP11: What is the Main Reason the Area Harvested/Expected to Be Harvested of [CROP] on [FIELD] Was Less Than the Area Planted?

If the area harvested is less than the area planted, this question seeks to identify the primary cause, such as pest damage, disease, drought, or other factors affecting crop development.

TCP09: What Quantity of [CROP] in Total Do You Expect to Harvest from [FIELD] During the 2024/2025 Agricultural Season?

This question asks for the expected total quantity of [CROP] to be harvested from [FIELD] during the season. This data helps estimate the household's food supply or potential income from sales.

TCP12: From the Total Expected Harvest, How Much Do You Intend to Keep for Seed for the future planting?

This question determines the amount of the expected harvest that the household plans to reserve for seed purposes for the following agricultural season. It's critical for understanding food security and future crop production.

TCP16: In Which Month Was the Hazard Caused More Severe?

This question asks for the month in which a hazard (e.g., drought, pest infestation, etc.) was most severe, impacting the [CROP] on [FIELD]. Identifying the timing of the hazard helps in assessing its impact on crop yields and planning for future seasons.

TCP17: How Long Did the Hazard Last in Days?

This question measures the duration of the hazard, with options ranging from less than 10 days (Normal), 10 to 15 days, or more than 15 days. The duration of the hazard helps in understanding its severity and potential long-term effects on crop production.

Section 07b. Permanent Crop Production

This section collects information on the quantities of permanent crops, including from trees, harvested from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025. The reference period is the first half of the agricultural season (i.e 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025), the assumption is that majority of the permanent crops would already be sown. During the PHS the section will open to collect permanent crops that were sown from 1st April 2025 to 30th September 2025. This will allow capturing some permanent crops that could be grown in the second half of the agricultural season. Cassava questions are also included in this section since cassava is regarded as a permanent crop. The reference period for cassava is from 1st January 2021 to 31st December 2025 when most of the cassava was planted.

Note:

- i. In previous sections information is collected by season, while in this section the reference period is from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025 except for Cassava which is from 1st January 2021 to 31st December 2025.
- ii. For the purpose of this survey, the production of cassava is based on area planted under cassava fields.

- iii. Fruits gathered or foraged from wild land (or any land not cultivated, belonging to, or used exclusively by the household) ARE NOT to be listed here.

PCP00. PREFILL ALL FIELD-CROP INFORMATION FOR PERMANENT CROPS IN PLANTATION FROM THE CROP ROSTER

The relevant crops are automatically pre-filled based on information reported by the household in SECTION 06. CROP ROSTER.

Note: Only crops in plantation are reported as data about growing scattered trees is not collected.

PCP01: Which Organic Fertilizers Did You Apply on the [PERMANENT CROP] Planted on This [FIELD] from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

This question asks for a list of organic fertilizers applied to the [PERMANENT CROP] planted on [FIELD] within the specified period. Organic fertilizers are typically derived from natural sources like compost, manure, or green manure, and their use helps improve soil health and fertility. Select all applicable options.

PCP02: Which Inorganic (Chemical) Basal Dressing Fertilizers Did You Apply on the [PERMANENT CROP] Planted on This [FIELD] from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

This question seeks to identify the inorganic fertilizers (basal dressing) applied to [PERMANENT CROP] on [FIELD] from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025. Basal dressing fertilizers are typically applied at planting to supply essential nutrients, such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. Tick all relevant options.

PCP03: Which Inorganic (Chemical) Top Dressing Fertilizers Did You Apply on the [PERMANENT CROP] Planted on This [FIELD] from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

This question asks for the inorganic (chemical) top dressing fertilizers used on the [PERMANENT CROP] during the same period. Top dressing fertilizers are applied after planting to provide additional nutrients for crop growth, usually for supporting the crop during its development phase.

PCP04: Which Pesticides Did You Apply on the [PERMANENT CROP] Planted on This [FIELD] from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

This question requests a list of pesticides applied to the [PERMANENT CROP] on [FIELD] during the specified period. Pesticides are used to control pests, diseases, and weeds. Please tick all the applicable pesticide types used.

PCP05: How Many Plants Are/Were in Production from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

This question asks for the number of [PERMANENT CROP] plants that were or are currently in production during this period. Enter '0' if none of the plants were in production.

PCP06: Did Your Household Harvest [PERMANENT CROP] Planted on This [FIELD] from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

This question checks if the household harvested any [PERMANENT CROP] from the [FIELD] during the specified period. A "yes" or "no" answer will help assess the crop's productivity and harvest success.

PCP07: In Which Months Did You Harvest [PERMANENT CROP] on This [FIELD] from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

This question asks for the months during which the [PERMANENT CROP] was harvested or is expected to be harvested. Select all the months that apply to capture the full harvest period.

PCP08: In the Last Harvest Period Between 1st October 2024 and 31st March 2025, Were There Any Losses of [PERMANENT CROP] on This [FIELD]?

This question asks whether there were any losses of the [PERMANENT CROP] during the last harvest period. Losses could be due to factors like pests, disease, or unfavourable weather conditions.

PCP09: Why Were There Losses Before the Harvest?

If there were losses, this question seeks to identify the primary reason for the losses, such as pests, disease, drought, or other factors. Please tick the main reason from the options provided.

PCP10: What Quantity of [PERMANENT CROP] Planted on This [FIELD] Did You Harvest from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

This question asks for the total quantity of [PERMANENT CROP] harvested from [FIELD] during the specified period. This information is crucial for assessing the yield and productivity of the crop.

PCP11: Why Did Your Household Not Harvest Any [PERMANENT CROP] from [FIELD] from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

If no harvest occurred, this question seeks to determine the main reason for not harvesting, such as crop failure, inadequate growth, or pest damage.

PCP12_New: What Main Variety of Cassava Did You Plant?

This question asks for the specific variety of cassava planted in [FIELD]. Different varieties can have varying characteristics, including yield potential and resistance to pests or disease.

PCP13_New: When Did You Plant Most of This Cassava?

This question requests the planting period for most of the cassava crop. Knowing the planting date helps understand the crop's growing cycle and anticipated harvest time. The reference period is from 1st January 2021 to 31st December 2025.

PCP14_New: Is the Cassava Mature or Expected to Mature By 30th April 2025?

This question asks if the cassava planted in [FIELD] is already mature or if it is expected to mature by 30th March 2025. The answer provides insight into harvest expectations and crop management timing.

Section 07C: Vegetable Crop Production

This section captures information on all VEGETABLE CROPS that were cultivated from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025. This information is collected for each VEGETABLE CROP, in each Field, on each parcel. The vegetables and permanent crops section do not make part of the Crop Forecasting Survey (CFS). However, considering the integrated approach of the future surveys it was proposed to keep the questions as they are collected in the Integrated Agriculture Survey for 2024 but reduce the reference period to [from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025] (half of the agricultural season). This will help the farmers to report better the production. The data about the second half of the season will be asked with the Post-Harvest Survey (PHS).

VCP00. Prefill all vegetable crop information for vegetable crops from field roaster.

The relevant crops are automatically pre-filled based on information reported by the household in CROP ROSTER (SECTION 06).

VCP01: Which organic fertilizer did you apply on the [CROP] in this [FIELD] from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

This question seeks to identify the type of organic fertilizers used to enhance soil fertility and improve crop productivity. Organic fertilizers, including compost, farmyard manure, green manure, and biofertilizers, contribute to soil organic matter, microbial activity, and nutrient cycling. Their use is essential for sustainable agricultural practices, improving soil structure, moisture retention, and long-term soil health. Enumerators should record all applicable responses provided by the respondent.

VCP02. Which main basal dressing fertilizer did you apply to the [vegetable crop] in the FIELD from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

Farmers apply these fertilizers in a variety of ways: through dry or pelletized or liquid application processes, using large agricultural equipment or hand-tool methods. Example Compound D (NPK). Record the applicable inorganic basal dressing fertilizers used on this field and on this crop during the reference agricultural season.

VCP03. Which main top-dressing fertilizers did you apply on the [vegetable crop] in the FIELD from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

Farmers apply these fertilizers in a variety of ways: through dry, pelletized or liquid application processes, using large agricultural equipment or hand-tool methods. Examples are Urea, Ammonium nitrate, etc. Record the applicable inorganic top-dressing fertilizers used on this field and on this crop during the reference agricultural season.

VCP04: Which pesticides did you apply on the [CROP] in the [FIELD] from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

Pesticides, including insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides, are applied to control pests, diseases, and weeds that could reduce crop yields. This question aims to document the types of pesticides used and their role in integrated pest management (IPM) strategies. The data collected will contribute to evaluating the impact of chemical inputs on crop protection, food safety, and environmental sustainability. Enumerators should select all relevant pesticide types applied.

VCP05: When was most of the [VEGETABLE CROP] planted in this [FIELD] from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

This question records the primary planting period, which is critical for assessing seasonal crop performance, climatic suitability, and the impact of weather patterns on vegetable production. Understanding planting timelines helps in planning irrigation schedules, fertilizer applications, and pest control measures. **Note that the field does not include the nursery bed.**

VCP06: What was the area planted to [VEGETABLE CROP] in this [FIELD] from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

This question determines the total area under vegetable cultivation. Since vegetables can be cultivated multiple times within a season through successive planting, the total planted area may exceed the physical field size. This information is essential for calculating total production potential, yield estimates, and land-use intensity.

VCP07: Of the area planted to [VEGETABLE CROP] in this [FIELD], what was the area harvested from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

This question assesses the proportion of planted area that reached maturity and was successfully harvested. A difference between planted and harvested areas may

indicate crop failure due to environmental stress, pest infestation, disease outbreaks, or other agronomic challenges. This data is crucial for evaluating agricultural productivity and food security.

VCP08: Why was the area harvested of [VEGETABLE CROP] on [FIELD] less than the area planted from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

This question aims to identify the primary reasons for crop losses, which could be due to biotic factors (pests, diseases), abiotic factors (drought, flooding, soil fertility issues), or socioeconomic constraints (labour shortages, input costs). Understanding these challenges helps in developing targeted interventions to improve resilience and productivity in vegetable farming. Enumerators should read all options and record the respondent's primary reason.

VCP09: In which months did you harvest [VEGETABLE CROP] from [FIELD] from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

This question tracks the seasonal distribution of harvests, which is vital for understanding production cycles, market supply trends, and food availability. It also provides insights into potential periods of surplus or scarcity, which can inform policy interventions related to food security and market stabilization. Enumerators should record all applicable months.

VCP10: On average, how many days per month did your household harvest [VEGETABLE CROP] from this [FIELD] from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

Vegetable crops often require frequent harvesting due to continuous growth and maturation. This question helps assess labour requirements, productivity patterns, and the intensity of harvesting activities. It also provides data on farm-level management practices and market participation. Enumerator, Ask the respondent how many days on average per month the household harvested from this field. For example, on average per month the household may say they harvested for 10 days.

VCP11: On a typical day, what quantity of [VEGETABLE CROP] did your household harvest from this [FIELD] from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

This question quantifies daily harvest levels, which are essential for estimating total yield per season. It helps in assessing production efficiency, income generation from vegetable sales, and household-level food security. This information is also crucial for monitoring market supply dynamics and forecasting potential surpluses or shortages.

Enumerator, Record the quantity and unit *as reported by the respondent*.

Section 09a. Seeds and Seedlings Acquisition

This section asks about the types and quantities of seeds used, sources of acquisition and value of purchase per crop from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025.

SA00. This will be automatically prefilled based on all the listed temporary and permanent crops from the crop roster in section 06.

SA01. Which main seeds/seedlings type of [CROP] did your farm use from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

Find out from the respondent, the **main seed type/seedlings which was** used for each of the crops grown by the household whether it was certified Hybrid/OPV varieties, Uncertified/Recycled Hybrid/OPV Varieties, Traditional/local Varieties, improved/Grafted seedlings and Ungrafted Improved Seedlings. Enter the appropriate response code from the code list provided.

SA02. What was the source of most of the seeds/seedlings that you used for [CROP] [from 1st October 2024 to 31 March 2025?

Find out the source of most of the seeds/seedlings used for each crop grown/planted. Enter the appropriate response code from the code list provided.

SA03. What was the main transactions that you used to get the seed/seedlings from [CROP] from 1st October 2024 to 31 March 2025?

Find out the main transaction that was used to get most of the seed. Enter the appropriate response code from the code list provided.

SA04. Did your household purchase any seed/seedlings for [CROP] that was used from 1st October 2024 to 31 March 2025?

Find out if the household purchased any seed/seedlings for each CROP grown/planted during the period under review. If the response is yes enter "1" and if the response is No enter "2" and skip to next crop.

SA05. What was the total quantity purchased of seeds/seedlings for [CROP] that were used from 1st October 2024 to 31 March 2025?

Find out from the respondent, the total quantity of seeds/seedlings purchased that were used from 1st October 2024 to 31 March 2025 for the CROP grown/planted.

SA06. What was the total value paid for the seeds/seedlings for [CROP] purchased from 1st October 2024 to 31 March 2025? (ZMW)

Find out from the respondent the total value in Zambian Kwacha paid for the seeds/seedlings purchased for the CROP grown/planted.

Section 09. Input Use

This section asks about types of fertilizers and pesticides used across ALL Parcel. ONLY ASK ABOUT the input types reported in Sections 07A, B and C. In CAPI, the appropriate inputs will be automatically populated into the questionnaire. Here, information is collected on inputs used ACROSS ALL Parcels and CROPS from **1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025**.

IU01. What was the quantity of [INPUT TYPE] that your household used from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025.

Remind the respondent that you are asking about the quantity used across all fields. Here we are interested in the **NON-DILUTED** quantities.

IU02_new. How did you obtain most of the [INPUT TYPE] that was used from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025?

Find out from the respondent how they obtained the input type used. Enter the appropriate response code from the code list provided.

IU03_new. What was the total quantity purchased of [INPUT TYPE] that were used from 1st October 2024 to 31 March 2025?

Find out from the respondent, the total quantity of [INPUT TYPE] purchased that were used from **1st October 2024 to 31 March 2025**.

IU04_new. What was the total value paid for the [INPUT TYPE] purchased from 1st October 2024 to 31st March 2025? (ZMW)

Find out from the respondent the total value paid for the [INPUT TYPE] in **Zambian Kwacha (ZMW)** purchased.

IU05_new. Was [INPUT TYPE] available at the time you needed it?

Find out from the respondent if the [INPUT TYPE] was available at the time they needed it. If the response is yes enter "1" and if the response is No enter "2" and skip to next [INPUT TYPE].

Section 09b: Crop Forecast Sales from Own Production

In this section we are interested in capturing the total quantity that the household intends to sell during the **2024/2025 AGRICULTURAL SEASON**.

Enumerator: ask the following questions for temporary crops harvested or expected to be harvested during the 2024/2025 agricultural season.

CFSSP01. Of the [TEMPORARY CROP] that you harvested/expect to harvest during the 2024/2025 agricultural season what quantity do you expect to sell and/or exchange?

From the total quantity harvested/ expected to be harvested find out what quantity of crop the household expects to sell and/or exchange. **This should not exceed production.**

CFSSP02. Record the unit code for the quantity in **CFSSP01**. See and select the unit codes provided.

Section 09c: Food Crop Stocks

In this section we want to ask the household their food security position by finding out how much stocks of the listed crops from the previous harvest (**2023/2024 agricultural season**), **purchases and gifts** they are still keeping in storage.

This section refers to **FOOD CROPS** harvested or acquired during the previous 2023/2024 agricultural season. The list of **FOOD CROPS** include **Maize(for grain), Sorghum(for grain), Rice, Finger Millet, Pearl millet, Wheat (for grain), Mixed Beans, Cow Peas, Soya beans (for grain), Sunflower and Groundnuts(unshelled)**

CS01. Does the household have any [CROP STOCK] stocks in storage NOW that are from the previous 2023/2024 agricultural season including own harvest, purchases and gifts?

Find out whether the household has any of this crop in storage now. Enter "1" if the response is Yes. Enter "2" if the response is No and go to next crop.

CS02. What total quantity of [CROP STOCK] does the household have NOW that are from the previous 2023/2024 agricultural season including own harvest, purchases and gifts?

Find out what quantity of the crop the household has, from previous own harvest, purchases and gifts. Then record the unit of measure used for the quantity reported in **CS02**.

CS03. In which month are these total stocks of [CROP STOCK] from the previous 2023/2024 agricultural season expected to run out?

Find out in which month these total stocks (**CS02**) from the **previous season** are expected to run out. Record the reported month in the space provided.

Section 5.a.1. Secured Land Ownership

This section is designed to collect detailed information on all parcels of land that the household either owns or rented in for agricultural use during the 2024/2025 agricultural season. The data collected in this section helps assess land tenure security, land use patterns, and access to agricultural land. Secure land ownership and tenure rights are essential for sustainable agricultural investments, productivity, and rural development. In addition, the data collected in this section helps in the computation of the SDG indicator 5.a.1. This Indicator provides information about secured land ownership by males and females in the country.

This section will only be activated if the household has at least one parcel of land that is either owned or rented in, as recorded in the Parcel Roster (PR02 = 1 or 2).

If no land ownership or rental was reported in the Parcel Roster, this section will be skipped.

Q01: Household Member ID

Instruction: List all **adult usual household members** who are **18 years old and above**.

Begin by asking the head of the household or a reliable adult to provide the names of all usual household members who are 18 years old and above. Ensure that all relevant individuals are included, as they may be engaged in agricultural activities. Pay special attention to any elderly or young adults who may be involved in farming, as their labour is crucial for understanding workforce dynamics in the household.

Q02: What is the sex of [NAME]?

Instruction: Indicate the sex of each household member listed in **Q01**.

For each person identified in **Q01**, ask the household head or a reliable informant to provide their sex. Record "Male" or "Female" as appropriate. It is important to ensure accuracy when asking this question, as it helps in analyzing gender roles and responsibilities within the household's agricultural activities.

Q03: How old is [NAME] in completed years?

Instruction: Record the age of each household member listed in **Q01_new** in full years as of the survey date.

Ask the household head or a reliable adult to provide the exact age of each person. Ensure the age is reported in full years. This data helps assess the labour availability within the household, highlighting both the youth and elderly demographics involvement in agriculture.

In the following questions, the enumerator will gather detailed information about the land the household owns or rented for agricultural purposes during the 2024/2025 season. This data will help assess land use, ownership, and the area's potential for agricultural production.

Q01: Parcel ID

Instruction: Prefill all parcels from the **Parcel Roster** where **PR02** is equal to 1 or 2 (indicating ownership or rental status).

Use the prefilled information from the **Parcel Roster** to identify and list each parcel of land that the household owns or rents for agricultural activities. Make sure all parcels are accurately represented.

PR03: Does this [Parcel] have any legally recognized documents?

Instruction: Ask whether the parcel has any legally recognized documentation that proves ownership or rights to the land.

Record the response as either "Yes" or "No."

PR04: What type of document do you own for this [Parcel]?

Instruction: If the parcel has legally recognized documents, ask the household head to specify the type of document they own.

Select one of the options based on the response:

Q02A: Is the name of one or more members of the household listed on the document for this [Parcel]?

Instruction: Find out if the name of one or more household members is listed on the legal document for the parcel.

Record "1 single member " or "2 multiple member."

Q02B: Who in the household has his/her name listed on the document for this [Parcel]?

Instruction: If the answer to **Q02A** is "1 single member " or "2 multiple member." find out who in the household is listed on the legal document for the parcel and write their names.

List the household members from the **Household Members Roster** whose names are listed on the document.

Q02C: Who in the household has his/her name listed on the document for this [Parcel]?

Instruction: If the answer to **Q02A** is "2 multiple member." Here we want to list names of additional usual household members whose names are on the document and we are to list them all.

List any other members of the household from the **Household Members Roster**.

Q03_new: Does anyone in the household have the right to sell [Parcel], alone or with someone else?

Instruction: Ask if anyone in the household has the legal right to sell the parcel, either alone or jointly with others.

Record "Yes" or "No."

Q03A_new: Who in the household has the right to sell [PARCEL], alone or with someone else?

If the answer to **Q03_new** is "Yes1" find out who in the household has the right to sell, alone or with someone else. If No to **Q03_new** go to question Q04.

Q04: Does anyone in the household have the right to bequeath this [Parcel], alone or with someone else?

Instruction: Ask if anyone in the household has the legal right to transfer the parcel through inheritance (bequeath it), either alone or jointly.

Record "Yes" or "No."

Q04A_new: 'Who in the household has the right to bequeath [PARCEL], alone or with someone else?

If the respondent answered **YES to Q04** Find out the about usual household members who have the right to bequeath [PARCEL], alone or with someone else and record their names.

[Section 99. End of the Survey](#)

END THE INTERVIEW AND THANK THE RESPONDENT (S) FOR THE TIME AND EFFORT