



Republic of Zambia



Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
Ministry of Green Economy and Environment

Integrated Agricultural Survey 2023/2024 Agricultural Season (For small and medium scale holdings)

INTERVIEWER'S INSTRUCTION MANUAL

Content

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Introduction

The 2024 Integrated Agricultural Survey (IAS) will be undertaken by the Government of the Republic of Zambia through the Zambia Statistics Agency (ZamStats) in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MFL) and the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment (MoGE). IAS will cover various agriculture subsectors of the country including crops, livestock, poultry and forestry in the framework of the 50x2030 Initiative.

The 50x2030 Initiative is an initiative to Close the Agricultural Data Gap which is a multi-agency partnership (World Bank, FAO and IFAD) for data smart agriculture to strengthen national agricultural data systems in 50 countries by year 2030. Zambia is among the 50 countries to benefit from this initiative.

The purpose of IAS is to obtain estimates for the current Agricultural Season. In general, the estimates obtained usually relate to crops, livestock, poultry and apiculture. Except otherwise stated, the reference period for this information is the last Agricultural Season starting 1st October 2023 and ending 30th September 2024. It is very important for the interviewer to check which time period the questions refer to.

The survey will be carried out in all the 10 provinces of the country in order to provide estimates at Provincial and National level and will represent two sub-populations of farms. A sample of small and medium-scale agricultural households will be visited by enumerators and interviewed with face-to-face interview. The large-scale farms will be surveyed exhaustively in all the 10 provinces of Zambia.

These guidelines refer to the survey of small and medium-scale agricultural households.

I. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Coverage

The survey will be carried out in all the 10 provinces of the country in order to provide estimates at Provincial and National level. The survey will be conducted in selected Enumeration Areas (EAs) drawn from 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. The primary sampling unit (PSU) 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. The sampling frame was stratified by district and 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

Sample sizes were calculated for each province considering requirements of reliable estimates of crop area and livestock number.

The sample size of households was computed separately for crop and livestock and the final size was chosen considering the contribution of the provinces to crop area and livestock. A total of 1,450 EAs were selected countrywide.

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.

Selection of the sample of agricultural households

A listing of agricultural households will be conducted in each of the sampled EAs. The listing module is used to prepare a complete list of agricultural households from which a sample of 14 households will be selected for further interviewing. Non-agricultural households and households categorised as "large scale" will be excluded. Systematic random sampling will be used to draw the 14 households. In this survey, there will be no household replacements hence, always try to interview the original households by exhausting all your means to locate or convince the household to participate.

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:

- 20 (0 to 19.99) hectares of area under crops
- 100 cattle,
- 20 dairy cows,
- 150 goats,
- 150 sheep,
- 100 pigs

- 1000 village chickens
- 6,000 broilers per annum
- 1,000 layers per annum.

Survey instruments

The following instruments will be used in the 2024 Integrated Agricultural Survey (IAS):

- Interviewers Instruction Manual (on Tablet)
- The Small and Medium Scale questionnaire (on Tablet)
- Listing form (on Tablet)
- Enumeration Area maps /PDF maps (on Tablet)
- Tablet
- Power Banks
- Note Books

II. 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.

III. GENERAL INTERVIEWING PROCEDURES

Preparing for the interview

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

1. Reviewing the Interviewer's Manual

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

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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 favourably 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 Behaviour 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 '**General concepts and definitions**' in Chapter 4 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: Did your household harvest any of the [CROP] planted in this [FIELD] during the 2023/2024 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 2023/2024 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:

- To motivate respondents to expand upon or clarify their answers;
- 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] did your household harvest from [FIELD] during the 2023/2024 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

Neutral questions or comments are frequently used to obtain unbiased, clearer and complete responses. The following are examples of the most commonly used probes:

Repeat question

Is there anything else?

Is there any other reason?

Could you tell me more about your thinking on that?

Would you tell me what you think?

What do you mean?

Why do you feel that way?

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:

- The respondent does not understand the question and answers 'I don't know' to avoid saying he/she does not understand.
- 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.

- 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.
- 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 is the case. 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,

- 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'.
- 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 the Answers (sketch books)

Asking the questions correctly and obtaining clear answers is only part of your job. Equally important is recording the answers given by the respondents.

(a) Legibility (sketch book)

All responses that require written words should be clearly printed in block letters rather than script. All numbers should be clearly written so that one number is not confused with another in the sketch book.

If your supervisor cannot read an entry, the sketch book/s will be returned to you for correction thereby wasting more time.

(b) Recording information in the proper place

There are basically two types of responses required in the sketch book i.e., writing words and recording numbers.

Writing words

Enumerators are required to write in the sketch book; this may be the identification particulars of the household such as province, district, village/locality name etc.

Recording numbers

Special care must be taken when writing numerical responses such as a '1' and a '7', a '4' and a '7', or an '8' and a '9', which can be misinterpreted.

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 2023/2024 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 sketch book. 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.

IV. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Household

A household is defined as “a group of persons who normally live and eat together; these people may or may not be related by blood, but make common provision for food or other essentials for living and they have only one person whom they all regard as head of the household.” Such people are called members of the household if they normally live and eat together even if they do not sleep under one roof. There could also be situations where people live under one roof but have separate cooking and eating arrangements. Such persons should be considered as separate households. There can also be a one member household where a person makes provision for his/her own food or other essentials for living. Such a person is the head of his/her household.

A household normally occupies the whole of a Housing Unit or part of it, or more than one Housing Unit. A household is in most cases (if not in all cases) identified with a housing unit.

Some respondents have pride in showing how large their households 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 households 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 households lives together and makes common provision for food and shares production resources e.g., land, equipment, labour, all the household 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 continuously, regardless of whether they have intentions to stay or not.

A **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. Persons remanded in Prison and Prisoners convicted for less than 6 months will be considered members of the household;
- IX. Detainees and patients confined in hospitals for any duration; and
- X. Citizens of foreign countries who intend to reside in the country continuously for six months or more from the date of arrival should be captured as usual member.

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

Head of the Household is the person who normally makes day-to-day decisions governing the running of the household and he/she is acknowledged as such by the other members of the household. In cases of the one member households, the member will be the head of the household. **REMEMBER A PERSON DOES NOT BECOME THE HEAD OF A HOUSEHOLD SIMPLY BECAUSE HE/SHE IS THE MAIN RESPONDENT.** In the case of a polygamous household, the enumerator will first establish whether:

- a. it is one household with one household head i.e. all the wives eat together and consider the man as the head. In this case, it is only one household with one head and several spouses
- b. it is several households with one head i.e. every wife eats on their own but they all consider the man as the head. In this case, the man will be assigned as head in the household where he spent the night before the Enumerator's visit, in the rest of households, the spouses will be considered as heads.

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.

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 2023 to 30th September 2024), or the past 3 of 12 months (from the day of the interview), 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.

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 Utilised: 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

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, 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 and tested 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), kadononga (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, P_2O_5 and K_2O).

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 (such as lime, rock or phosphate) 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.

- 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.
- Liquid manure is urine from domestic animals, possibly including a small amount of excrement and/or water.

- **Vegetable Material & Compost manure:** Compost consists of organic materials of animal, plant or human origin partially decomposed through fermentation.
- **Liquid manure/Slurry:** is urine from domestic animals including possibly a small amount of excrement and/or water. i.e. Rabbit Manure
- **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.

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 detailed list of crops is given in annex.

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: include 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: e.g. macadamia nuts

Vegetables: includes crops such as tomato, egg plants, onions, etc. including leafy crops e.g., cabbage, lettuce, spinach, etc. grown mainly for their leaves.

LIVESTOCK

Refers to all domesticated animals that are used/may be used for food and agriculture systems such as cattle, pigs, goats, sheep and poultry.

Poultry: all domesticated fowls such as chickens, ducks, geese, pigeons, guinea fowls, turkeys and quails. Poultry also includes rabbits.

Livestock Management: all activities pertaining to the control and organization of livestock production.

Fodder/Forage: Crops that are grown for feeding livestock such as grasses (Rhodes grass, Napier grass, Brachiaria and Panicum) and legumes (velvet beans, Cow peas, Sunhemp, Pigeon peas, and Dolichos lablab).

Vaccine: a preparation administered to an animal to prevent it from suffering from a particular disease or condition.

Vaccination: this is administration of vaccines in order to prevent diseases.

LIVESTOCK GROUP

For the purposes of the survey livestock group refers to the livestock type (species) for which the data is collected and includes: cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, donkeys and main types of poultry (village chickens, broilers, layers, exotic chicken, ducks, Turkeys, Guinea fowls, pigeons and quails). Also recorded here are some other animals (rabbits) or insects (bees

etc.) that the household raises or keeps for consumption of their meat or use of their products.

Each livestock group is broken down to categories of livestock (livestock name) which are described here below. For poultry species, each livestock group is not further broken down and there is only one livestock category (e.g. village chicken is defined as livestock group and category).

CATTLE

For the purposes of this survey the cattle are categorized in the following 7 categories:

Bulls: are uncastrated adult male cattle.

Oxen: are adult castrated male cattle.

Steers: are young castrated male cattle.

Cows: are female cattle that have given birth at least once.

Heifers: are female cattle that have not yet given birth and are less than 3 years old.

Calves: are either male or female young cattle that are suckling

Weaners These are young animals that have stopped sucking and are less than 1 year old.

PIGS

For the purposes of this survey the pigs are categorized in the following 5 categories:

Boar: mature male breeding pig.

Sow: mature female breeding pig.

Gilt: young female pigs that have never given birth).

Weaners young pig that has stopped suckling less than one year

Piglet: are either male or female young pigs that are still suckling.

GOATS

For the purposes of this survey the goats are categorized in the following 4 categories:

Buck/Billy: mature male breeding goat.

Doe/Nanny: mature female breeding goat.

Weaners: These are small livestock that have stopped suckling or feed on milk less than one year

Kid: young goat that is still suckling.

SHEEP

For the purposes of this survey the sheep are categorized in the following 4 categories:

Ram: mature male breeding sheep.

Ewe: mature female breeding sheep.

Weaners: These are small livestock that have stopped suckling or feed on milk less than one year

Lamb: young sheep that is still suckling.

Donkey: A domesticated animal specifically used for draught power.

POULTRY AND RABBITS

For the purposes of this survey the following poultry groups/names are used:

Village chicken: Traditional indigenous chickens normally raised for meat.

Chickens (Broilers): Exotic chickens raised mainly for meat.

Chickens (Layers): Exotic chickens raised mainly for egg production.

Guinea fowl: Large speckled grey or White African bird that are domesticated for meat.

Pigeons: Bird usually white/grey in colour mostly kept at home.

Ducks: Birds with webbed feet and are mostly kept for meat.

Quails: Bird essentially streaked brown with a white eye stripe and has long wings.

Rabbit: Small animals which normally burrow in the soil and have long ears and a short tail.

Clutch: A batch of eggs that a hen lays for a period of time, before it sits to brood.

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

Bee Keeping: refers to the practice of cultivation of honey bees (*Apis mellifera*) for production of honey, bees wax and other products.

Beehive: A structure in which bees live (or are housed): A local one is made from materials such as barks of a tree, while a modern one is made from materials such as wooden planks.

Colonize: The act or process of occupying a beehive. For example, bees living in the beehive have colonized it.

WOOD-BASED FOREST PRODUCTS

Firewood: All woody parts of a tree which cannot be converted into timber or poles but can be cut into short lengths for use as fuel. Note that in Zambia firewood is considered to be all woody parts of a tree which can be used as wood fuel.

Charcoal: This is wood that has undergone incomplete combustion in a kiln to be later used as fuel.

Other woods: This refers to woods that are not specifically used as fuel but could be used for timber, poles or any use in the field of construction. E.g. for housing, poles for supporting tomato plants etc.

NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS

Mushrooms: This refers to mushrooms that could either be growing naturally in the environment or in a forest, woodlot or farm holding for consumption or medicinal use.

Honey: This is a natural product produced by *Apis mellifera* bees from the nectar of plants or from secretion of living parts of plants or excretion of plant sucking insects on the living parts of plants which the bees collect transform by combining with specific substances of their own, deposit, dehydrate, store and leave in honeycombs to ripen and mature in either wood crevice, ground or a hive set.

Wild fruits: This refers to fruits collected from wild plants and used for consumption.

Medicinal plants: This refers to plants collected from the forest or farm holding whose plant parts or extractives can be applied either orally or externally to cure some ailments in humans, birds or animals.

Mopani worms (caterpillars), edible insects (inswa, fulufute etc.): Mopani worms refer to a special type of edible caterpillars that are harvested from mopani trees where they do feed on.

Wild game, wild birds: Wild game refers to meat (game meat) from wild animals for consumption. Wild birds refer to birds that exist in the wild.

Sand, Rocks, stone, mud: Sand refers to coarse soil collected from the forest for construction purposes. Mud refers to the slimy sticky mixture of solid materials with a liquid especially water. This refers to insects that are collected from the forest and are consumed by the pickers or sold.

Other, specify: Any non-wood that has been highlighted can be captured by specifying its name.

BIOGAS

Biogases: are renewable fuels produced through the biological breakdown of organic matter in anaerobic conditions (absence of oxygen). They play a vital role in waste management, energy generation, and reducing greenhouse gases.

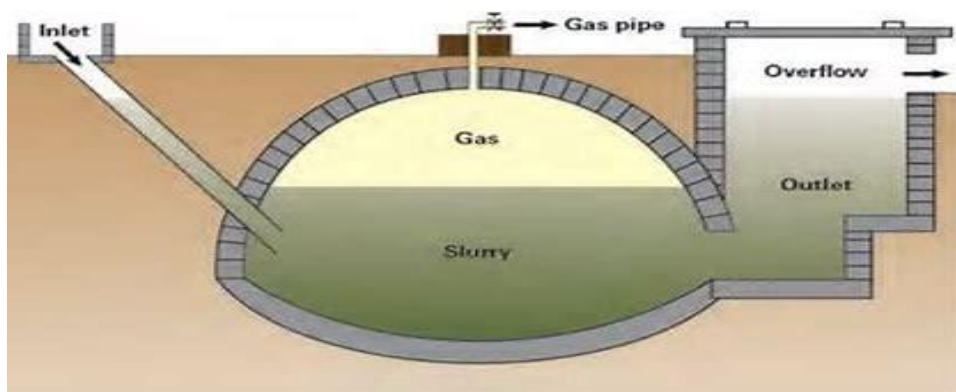
Biogas Digester: Biogas production occurs in various types of infrastructure, each designed to optimize the anaerobic digestion process in different environments.

Here are some common types of Biogas Digesters:

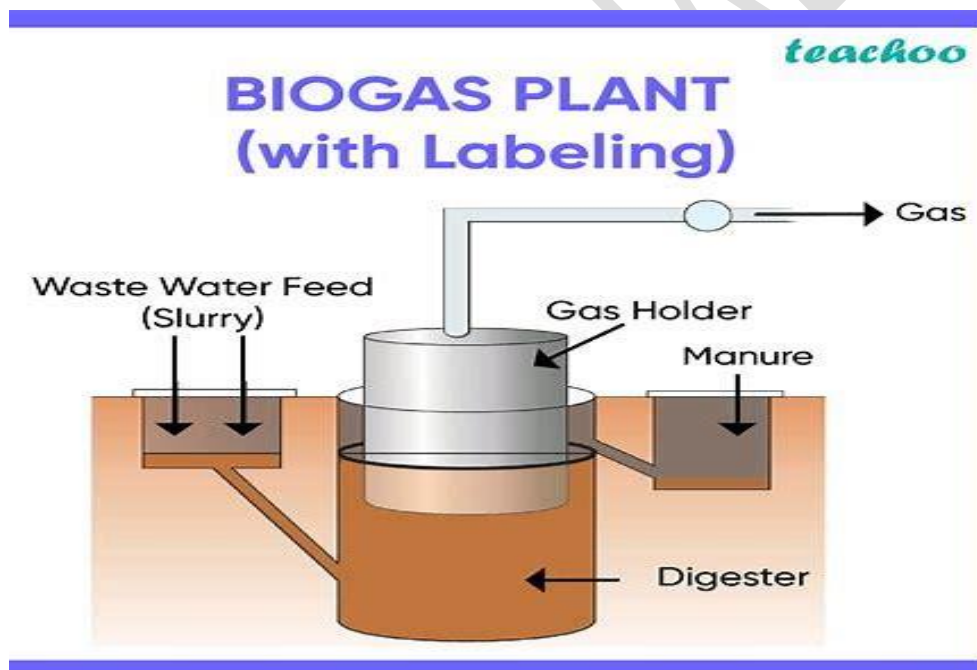
Polyethylene (Plastic) Biogas Plants: Constructed with polyethylene plastic materials, these are flexible, tubular digesters commonly used in rural areas. They are cost-effective, relatively easy to install, and suitable for small-scale applications. Often used for household biogas production from livestock manure, kitchen waste, or agricultural residues.



Dome Brick Biogas Plants: This type of plant is made from bricks and concrete, often designed as a fixed-dome structure with a chamber to hold biogas. The dome captures biogas, which builds up pressure, aiding in gas storage and flow. Widely used in rural and semi-urban areas, it is suitable for farm or community-scale setups, utilizing livestock manure and organic waste.



Floating Drum Biogas Plants: These plants have a cylindrical digester with a floating metal drum that moves up and down based on gas production. As the gas accumulates, the drum rises, creating a visible indicator of gas availability. Frequently used in domestic and small industrial applications, handling cattle manure and organic waste effectively.



Bag Digester Systems: Bag digesters use a long, tubular plastic or rubber bag as the digester. They are flexible and can be easily moved or replaced. Gas is collected within the bag, which inflates as biogas is produced. Primarily for small-scale household or farm use, handling kitchen and garden waste, manure, and agricultural residues.



Anaerobic Lagoons: Large, shallow basins used for treating livestock waste or wastewater, these lagoons enable anaerobic digestion under natural conditions. They are inexpensive but require significant space and proper environmental management. Primarily for large-scale livestock operations and wastewater treatment, especially in rural areas.



Agriculture Labour

Refers to all persons working on the farm during the past 12 months. They can be family workers or external workers.

Free labour

Refers to agricultural labour provided for free to the household.

Exchange Labour

Refers to reciprocal agricultural labour, such as helping a neighbor with their farm work in exchange for their help with theirs.

Hired Permanent Worker

This refers to workers that have a contract exceeding one agriculture season.

Hired temporary worker

Refers to employees or workers that have a contract which does not exceed one agriculture season.

Hired casual worker

Refers to employees (workers) whose employment provide his/her payment at the end of each day or task.

V. DESCRIPTION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE SECTIONS

This chapter will examine each section of the questionnaire in order to address possible problematic issues relating to each. These notes here should be your first reference as you encounter any problems in administering any sections or questions in the small and medium-scale farms questionnaire.

Most, but not all of the questions are explained in this manual. Those where additional guidance or clarification are anticipated to ensure the questions and recorded responses are as intended for the purpose of this particular survey. Many of the questions throughout the questionnaire include instructions noted in capital letters, which are not repeated in this manual in the interest of brevity. You **MUST** be as familiar with those instructions as you are with the questions and the content of this manual.

Table 1 summarizes the topics covered by each section.

TABLE 1. OVERVIEW OF ADMINISTERED INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL SURVEY SECTIONS

Topics and Questionnaire Sections	Level of Data Collection	Reference period
Section 0 Interview Cover	Household	Day of interview
Section 01. Holding Identification	Household	Day of interview
Section 02. Household Demographic Characteristics	Household	Day of interview
Section 03. Record Keeping	Household	Past 5 years

Section 04. Parcel Roster and Details	Agricultural land	Agricultural season
Section 05. Fields Roster and Details	Agricultural land- Fields	Agricultural season
Section 06. Crop Roster (planted crops)	Agricultural land- Fields-Crop	Agricultural season
Temporary Crop Production and Destination		
Section 07a. Temporary Crop Production	Agricultural land- Fields-Crop	Agricultural season
Section 07b. Horticulture Crop Production	Agricultural land- Fields-Crop	Agricultural season
Section 07c. Temporary Crop Destination	Agricultural land- Fields-Crop	Agricultural season
Section 08a. Temporary Stocks & Sale	Agricultural land- Fields-Crop	Agricultural season
Permanent Crop Production and Destination		
Section 08b. Permanent Stocks and Sale	Agricultural land- Fields-Crop	Agricultural Season
Section 09. Input Use	Household	Agricultural Season
Section 10. Livestock – In Stock	Livestock Name	Last 12 months
Section 11. Livestock – Change in Stock (Ruminants, etc.)	Livestock Name	Last 12 months
Section 12. Livestock – Change in Stock (Poultry)	Livestock Name	Last 3 months
Section 13. Livestock – Egg Production	Livestock Name	Last 12 months
Section 14. Livestock – Milk Production	Livestock Name	Last 12 months, 3 months
Section 15. Bee Keeping	Livestock NAME	Last 12 months
Section 16. Biogas		Last 12 months
Section 17. Livestock – Other Livestock Products	Product Type	Last 12 months
Section 18. Forestry Production	Product	Last 12 months
Section 19. Labour Force -external	Worker category	Last 12 months

Sections 0 - 3 collect general information on the household and its farm, during which you will establish who the household head is, and what land the household uses for agricultural activities. Sections 1 – 9 collect information on land tenure and use for agricultural and non-agricultural activities, physical characteristics of Parcel and Fields, and agricultural (crop) production and utilization in the current agricultural season. Sections from 10 to 17 collect information related to the livestock raising activities of the farm, number of livestock, change in stock, key animal production and utilization. Section 18 collects data of forestry activities of

the farm. The last section 19 collects data about the workers of the farm during the reference period.

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 – 8. 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 and Household ID number).

9. Lister Name. Enter the unique enumerator code assigned to you and name. (Not required in SuSo/CAPL)

10. 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.

11. Name of main Respondent (if different from the head). As noted above, the respondent should have knowledge of the household's farming activities. It may be the household head or another adult household member.

12. Village/Locality Name. Clearly indicate the correct village and locality name.

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

14. 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.

Interview Date and Time. It is important to record the time spent at the household on each visit (whether it was an attempt or partial/complete interview session). CAPI will automatically record the time spent administering the questionnaire.

15. Did you or any member of household grow any crops between 1st October 2023 and 30th September 2024?

This includes any type of crops (temporary or permanent, staple or cash crops and trees eg 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.

16. During the last 12 months did you or any member of household raise any Livestock?

The reference period covers a period of 12 months before the day of the interview. This includes the following type of livestock: cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, donkeys, poultry, rabbits.

17. During the last 12 months did you or any member of household practice bee keeping?

The reference period covers a period of 12 months before the 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.

18. During the last 12 months have you or any member of your household cut down or collected any forest products (such as wild fruits, honey, wood, mushrooms, medicinal plants, etc) for either your own use or sale?

The reference period covers a period of 12 months before the day of the interview.

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 Zambia Statistics Agency on integrated Agriculture Survey.

ZAMSTATS in conjunction with Ministries of Agriculture, Fisheries & Live stock, and Green Economy & Environment is conducting a survey about agriculture and other related statistics in all the 10 provinces of Zambia. The information to be collected will help the Government to plan various services in the agriculture sector and it's also worth noting that the IAS will serve as official source for actual production figures for the 2023/2024 agriculture season, traditionally derived from the Post-Harvest Survey. 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.

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 01: Holding Identification

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

HI01. What is the legal status of the farm?

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: 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 current marital status?

Find out from the respondent the current marital status of the household head. For the household heads who are married, establish whether they are married monogamously or polygamously. Ask for persons born in 2012 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 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.

D09: How many usual members of this household are MALES aged 15 years or older?

Find out from the household the total number of males who are 15 years and above. The number must include the household head if male.

D10: How many usual members of this household are FEMALES aged 15 years or older?

Find out from the household the total number of females who are 15 years and above. The number must include the household head if female.

D11: How many usual members of this household are MALES under 15 years old?

Find out from the household the total number of males who are below 15 years of age.

D12: How many usual members of this household are FEMALES under 15 years old?

Find out from the household the total number of females who are below 15 years of age.

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.

Section 03. Record Keeping

This section asks about the farming transaction records.

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.

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 information do you record?

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

RK03: Does the household produce for.....?

Find out if the household produces for consumption or sale. Select the most appropriate response.

Section 04. Parcel Roster

In this section we will collect information on parcels the household used for agricultural purposes during the reference agricultural season. Record ALL PARCELS regardless of the land use type; and regardless of the land tenure type. The following types of land should be included:

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 all parcels that any household member(s) use for agricultural purposes. 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. If the parcel is rented-in or borrowed-in, skip to PR05.

PR03. Does this [Parcel] have any documents?

Find out if the parcel has legally recognized documents and select the appropriate response code. If "No" skip to PR05.

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

Ask the type of document the household owns for the specified parcel and select the appropriate response code from the list provided. This question is concerned with only documents that are legally recognized, those issued by or registered at a specific government agency. If the household owns any other type of document that is not included in the response codes list, find out the type of document they own and record.

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 PR07, 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.

PR07. Which use(s) did you dedicate this [Parcel] to, during [2023/2024 agricultural season]?

Find out to which uses the household dedicated this parcel during the 2023/2024 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.

PR08a/ PR08b. What was 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.

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.

There must be at least one field if any land use from the following was selected in PR07:

- *cultivated garden/backyard*
- *cultivated with temporary crops*
- *cultivated with permanent crops*
- *fallow*
- *temporary meadows and pastures*
- *permanent meadows and pastures*

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 2023/2024 agricultural season. To ease the 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 and select the most appropriate response. Only one option for decision maker per field can be selected.

FR02. During the [2023/2024 agricultural season], was this [Field]...

Find out the land use for this field during the 2023/2024 agricultural season. Select the appropriate response from the list of land uses provided. Only one land use per field is accepted.

FR03. What was the area of this [Field]?

Find out the area of this field and record the response using the units provided. Enter the area 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. Was there any irrigation infrastructure on this [Field]?

Irrigation refers to purposely providing land with water, other than rain, for improving pastures or crop production. Irrigation usually implies the existence of infrastructure and equipment for applying water to crops, such as irrigation canals, pumps, sprinklers or localized watering systems (e.g. drip irrigation).

Ask whether there was any irrigation infrastructure on this field. If yes, proceed to FR05. If No, skip to FR07.

FR05. What main method of irrigation was used in this [Field]?

Find out the main method of irrigation used in this field. Select the most appropriate response from the list provided.

FR06. What area of this [Field] is irrigated?

Find out what area of this field was irrigated. Record the response using the units provided. The irrigated area cannot be greater than the field area reported in question FR03.

FR07. Was this [Field] a pure stand or mixed?

NOTE: This question is asked only for cultivated fields with temporary or permanent crops. Fields kept fallow, the gardens or cultivated backyards and the permanent or temporary pastures and meadows are not concerned.

Find out if this field was a pure stand or a mixture. Select the appropriate response. PURE STANDs are fields in which the household intentionally planted only one type of crop in the reference season. MIXED or INTERCROPPED fields are where the household has intentionally planted more than one crop and there are scattered trees on the field.

Section 06. Crop Roster

This section records information on all temporary (seasonal) crops that were cultivated in 2023/2024 agricultural season and all permanent crops (including fruit trees) that are on the farm at the time of the interview.

CR01. Please list all crops that you cultivated since the beginning of [2023/2024 agricultural season] 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 FR07 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 FR07 on the type of cropping practiced on the field is MIXED CROPPING then at least two crops must be registered for this field.

CR02. Was 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. Was the [Crop] in this [Field] cultivated in a plantation or scattered in the field?

Find out whether the crop in this field was cultivated in a plantation or is scattered. (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 (example mango trees). Scattered trees of forest species are excluded.

CR04. Was this the main crop on this [Field] during the 2023/2024 agricultural season?

Ask whether the crop was the main crop on the field during the reference agricultural season.

This question is only asked when the answer to FR07 in the previous section is MIXED CROPPING on the Field. In mixed cropping one of the crops is considered the main crop – usually that one that has higher economic value or occupies the majority of the field. Only one of the crops can be defined as the main one.

CR05. During the [2023/2024 agricultural season], what area of this [Field] was planted with this [Crop]?

Find out the area of the field which was planted with this crop. 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 $\frac{3}{4} \times 4 \text{ lima} = 3 \text{ lima}$

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

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. Was this [Crop] under a greenhouse or a high shelter during the [2023/2024 Agricultural season]?

Find out whether the crop was under a greenhouse or a high shelter during the 2023/2024 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. 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 since the beginning of [2023/2024 agricultural season]?

Find out from the respondent the main seed planted of the crop grown in this field. 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).

CR09. What was the total quantity of [Temporary Crop] seeds planted since the beginning of [2023/2024 agricultural season]?

Find out the total quantity of seed for the temporary crop planted in this field. Record the response using the units provided.

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

CR10. What was the TOTAL quantity of [PERMANENT CROP] seedlings planted in the [2023/2024 agricultural season]?

Find out the total quantity/number of seedlings for the permanent crop planted in this field. 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).

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

Sections 07A, B and C collect information on crops cultivated and, when applicable, harvested, during the reference agricultural season. Section 07A focuses on temporary non-vegetable crops, data about vegetable crops are collected in the 07C section. 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 household in SECTION 06. CROP ROSTER.

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. Which organic fertilizers did you apply on this [CROP] on this [Fields] during the [2023/2024 Agricultural season]?

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. Examples are compost

manure and sewage slurry. Record the applicable organic fertilizer used on this field and on this crop during the reference agricultural season.

TCP02. Which inorganic (chemical) basal-dressing fertilizers did you apply on this [CROP] on [Fields] during [2023/2024 Agricultural season]?

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. Examples are NPK and Compound D. Record the applicable inorganic basal-dressing fertilizers used on this field and on this crop during the reference agricultural season.

TCP03. Which inorganic (chemical) top-dressing fertilizers did you apply on this [CROP] on [Fields] during [2023/2024 Agricultural season]?

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.

TCP04. Which pesticides did you apply in this [CROP] on [Fields] during the [2023/2024 Agricultural season]?

Enumerator should indicate the type of pesticides applied on this field and on this crop during the reference agricultural season.

TCP05. When was most of the [CROP] seed planted in [Fields] during the [2023/2024 Agricultural season]?

Ask the month and year when most of the CROP seed was planted on the Fields during the reference agricultural season.

TCP06. Did your household harvest any of the [CROP] planted in this [Fields] during the [2023/2024 Agricultural season]?

Record NO if the crop in this Field was not harvested for any reason. A list of the most common reasons is put in the next question. If the crop was harvested, either entirely or partially, record YES here and collect the rest of the information in this section as instructed. If the crop was harvested but then lost (i.e., lost AFTER harvest), record YES as well.

TCP07. What is the main reason your household did not harvest any [CROP] from [Fields] during the [2023/2024 Agricultural season]?

This question is only asked if the entire crop was not harvested. In such cases, it is the last question asked about this crop. The respondent must give only one (the main) reason for not harvesting.

TCP08. In which months did you harvest [CROP] from [Fields]?

Ask which months they harvested. More than one month can be selected in case the harvest started in one month and continued in the following month or in case of continuous harvest.

TCP09. What quantity of [CROP] in total did your household harvest from [Fields] during the [2023/2024 Agricultural season]?

Record the quantity that was **harvested** of the crop grown in this field and select the relevant measurement units in which the harvested quantity was reported.

TCP10a. What was the AREA harvested under this crop?

Enumerator: Ask and record the area that was harvested by the household and select the relevant area unit.

TCP10b. Was the area harvested of [CROP] in the [FIELD] equal to the area planted?

Ask the respondent if the area harvested is equal to the area planted. if YES go to the next crop. If No go to TCP11.

TCP11. Why was the area harvested of [CROP] in the [Field] less than the area planted?

Ask the respondent why the area harvested is not equal to the area planted.
Select the MAIN reason.

Section 07b. Permanent Crop Production

This section collects information on the quantities of permanent crops, including from trees, harvested during the last 12 months, as tree and permanent crops typically do not have a specific production period.

Note:

- In previous sections information is collected by season, while in this section the reference period covers the last 12 months.
- For the purpose of this survey, the production of cassava is based on area planted under cassava fields.
- 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 [Parcel] during the [REFERENCE AGRICULTURAL YEAR]?

Enumerator, find out from the respondent the main type of organic fertilizer the household used on this permanent crop in this field during the REFERENCE AGRICULTURAL YEAR. Select all that apply.

PCP02. Which inorganic (chemical) basal-dressing fertilizers did you apply on the [PERMANENT CROP] planted on this [PARCEL] during the [REFERENCE AGRICULTURAL YEAR]?

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. Examples are NPK and Compound D. Record the applicable inorganic basal-dressing fertilizers used on this field and on this crop during the reference agricultural year.

PCP03. Which inorganic (chemical) top-dressing fertilizers did you apply on the [PERMANENT CROP] planted on this [PARCEL] during the [REFERENCE AGRICULTURAL YEAR]?

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 year.

PCP04. Which pesticides did you apply on the [PERMANENT CROP] on [Fields] during the [REFERENCE AGRICULTURAL YEAR]?

Enumerator should indicate the type of pesticides applied on this field and on this crop during the reference agricultural year. Select all that apply.

PCP05. How many plants on this [Parcel] were in production during the [REFERENCE AGRICULTURAL YEAR]?

Ask the respondent the number of plants that were in production during the REFERENCE AGRICULTURAL YEAR.

PCP06. Did your household harvest [PERMANENT CROP] planted on this [Parcel] during the [REFERENCE AGRICULTURAL YEAR]?

Ask the respondent if the household harvested the permanent crop during the reference period. Select the appropriate response.

If the answer is NO the only the question PCP11 will be asked.

PCP07. In which months did you harvest [PERMANENT CROP] during the [REFERENCE AGRICULTURAL YEAR]?

If YES to **PCP06**, record the months in which the permanent crop was harvested. More than one month can be selected in case the harvest started in one month and continued in the following month or in case of continuous harvest.

PCP08. In the last harvest period, were there any losses of [PERMANENT CROP] before the harvest?

Enumerator, this refers to ONLY losses before harvest. If the plant is harvested throughout the year, the losses refer to only the last harvest period and not over the entire **[REFERENCE AGRICULTURAL YEAR]**. Any losses after harvest (while in storage, transport, etc.) or from previous harvest periods should not be considered or recorded here.

PCP09. Why were there losses before the harvest?

If YES to **PCP08**, find out the reason for the losses before the harvest. Select the most appropriate response from the list provided.

PCP10. What quantity of [PERMANENT CROP] planted on this [FIELD] did you harvest during [REFERENCE AGRICULTURAL YEAR]?

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

PCP11: Why did your household not harvest any [PERMANENT CROP] from [FIELD] during the REFERENCE AGRICULTURAL YEAR?

This question should only be asked if the answer to PCP06 is NO (there was no harvest during the reference agricultural year). Select the MAIN reason for not harvesting.

Section 07C: Vegetable Crop Production

This section captures information on all VEGETABLE CROPS that were cultivated in the previous Agriculture season 2023/2024. This information is collected for each VEGETABLE CROP, in each Field, on each parcel.

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 SECTION 06. CROP ROSTER.

VCP01. Which main organic fertilizer did you apply on the [CROP] in this FIELD during the [2023/24] AGRICULTURAL SEASON]?

Enumerator, find out from the respondent the main type of organic fertilizer the household used on this vegetable crop in this field during the 2023/2024 agriculture season. Select all that apply.

VCP02. Which main basal dressing fertilizer did you apply to the [vegetable crop] in the FIELD during the 2023/2024 agricultural season?

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. Examples are NPK and Compound D. 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 during the [2023/2024 AGRICULTURAL SEASON]?

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 during the 2023/2024 AGRICULTURAL SEASON]?

Enumerator should indicate the type of pesticides applied on this field and on this crop during the reference agricultural season. Select all that apply.

VCP05. When was most of the [VEGETABLE CROP] planted in this [FIELD]?

Find out when most of the vegetables were planted in this field. As vegetables have shorter vegetation period it is possible to have more than one planting period during the reference agricultural season.

VCP 06. What was the area planted to [VEGETABLE CROP] in this [FIELD]?

Enumerator: Note that the area planted for vegetables can be greater than the area of the field (CR05 reported earlier) because most times vegetables have shorter vegetation period and vegetables (same type of vegetables or different vegetables) can be planted more than once in the same field in a given season.

Enumerator record actual area planted in the units as reported by the respondent. Do not convert.

VCP07. Of the area planted to [VEGETABLE CROP] in this [FIELD] what was the area harvested?

Enumerator record actual area harvested in the units as reported by the respondent. Do not convert.

VCP08. Why was the area harvested of [VEGETABLE CROP] on [FIELD] less than the area planted?

This question is asked only if the area harvested reported in VCP07 is less than the area planted reported in VCP06. Ask the respondent why the area harvested is not equal to the area planted. Select the MAIN reason.

VCP09. In which months and year did you harvest [VEGETABLE CROP] from the FIELD?

Find out in which months and year the household harvested the vegetable crops from the field within the given reference period. Here we can select more than one month as the same crop can be harvested in different months therefore, we have to capture each month in which there was some harvest.

VCP10. On average, how many days per month did your household harvest from this field during the 2023/2024 agricultural season.

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] during the 2023/2024 agricultural season?

This question allows us to estimate and collect quantity harvested for each vegetable crop that the household reported having grown.

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

Section 08A. Temporary Crop Stocks and Sales

This section records how farmers used their production of temporary crops, differentiating between various destinations/uses. Whereas the previous section collects information at the Fields-crop level (meaning a crop grown on 2 Fields had two separate entries), this section collects information at the CROP level, meaning that all information on a crop is collected together, regardless of Fields and parcels. It also collects information on the uses of the harvested crops as well as the intended use of the stored harvest, as part of the harvest may still be stored for future utilization at the time of the interview. Here, the enumerator should ask only about those crops that were HARVESTED during the reference period.

The balance between quantity produced and quantity used and stored for each crop must be established.

TSS00: CROP NAME.

Every crop reported in Sections 07A AND 07C will be listed here and listed only ONCE. The crops will be pre filled automatically. For some crops additionally the crop state can be selected.

TSS01. Did your household sell any [CROP] since the harvest?

Record YES if any part of the harvest was sold.

TSS02. What quantity of the harvested [CROP] was sold?

Record the unit *as reported by the respondent*, do not convert the amount into another unit.

TSS03. What was the average unit price of the [CROP] sold?

This question is a continuation from TSS02, of that quantity reported what was the price per unit as reported in the previous question. For example, if they sold 10 x 50Kgs bags, we were interested in capturing the value of 1 x 50kg bag and not the total value for the 10 bags.

TSS04. What quantity of the [CROP] harvested in the 2023/2024 agricultural season has been consumed by household members?

Record the quantity and unit consumed by the household from their own harvest *as reported by the respondent*. If none record zero.

TSS05. What quantity of the [CROP] harvested in the 2023/2024 agricultural season was given out as a gift to other households?

Record the quantity and unit of crop given out as gifts by the household from their own harvest *as reported by the respondent*. If none record zero.

TSS06. What quantity of the [CROP] harvested in the 2023/2024 agricultural season was given out as payment-in-kind for land, labor or inputs?

Record the quantity and unit of crop given out as payment-in-kind by the household from their own harvest *as reported by the respondent*. If none record zero.

TSS07. What quantity of the [CROP] harvested in the 2023/2024 agricultural season was used for animal feed?

Record the quantity and unit of crop used as animal feed by the household from their own harvest *as reported by the respondent*. If none record zero.

TSS08. What quantity of the [CROP] harvested in the 2023/2024 agricultural season was used for planting as seed?

Record the quantity and unit of crop used as seed for planting by the household from their own harvest *as reported by the respondent*. If none record zero.

Note that this use is only applicable to crops such as cereals, beans, sunflower, potato and other tubercules.

TSS09. What quantity of the [CROP] harvested in the 2023/2024 agricultural season was used for other uses?

Record the quantity and unit of crop used for other uses by the household from their own harvest *as reported by the respondent*. If none record zero.

TSS10. What quantity of the [CROP] harvested in the 2023/2024 agricultural season was lost by now?

Record the quantity and unit of crop that was lost after harvest and by the day of the interview from their own harvest *as reported by the respondent*. If none record zero.

Post-harvest losses are generally due to bad storage or transportation, contamination, pests, etc.

TSS11. Do you have any of the harvested [TEMPORARY CROP] in storage now?

Record YES if the household has any crop in storage from their own harvest during the time of the interview.

TSS12. What quantity of the [CROP] harvested during the 2023/2024 agricultural season is being stored in your household?

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

For each crop, the sum of the quantity stored, the quantity lost and the quantity used after harvest must be equal to the quantity harvested (reported in the sections 07A and 07C). This control will be done during the data collection by the supervisors.

The quantity stored shall be allocated to different future uses in the questions from TSS13 to TSS18.

TSS13. What quantity of the stored [CROP] harvest is kept for consumption as food in your household? We are interested in capturing what the household has stored for human consumption of the quantity recorded in TSS12. Record the quantity and unit *as reported by the respondent*.

TSS14. What quantity of the stored [CROP] harvest is kept for selling?

We are interested in capturing what the household will sell of the quantity recorded in TSS12. Record the quantity and unit *as reported by the respondent*.

TSS15. What quantity of the stored [CROP] harvest is kept for planting as seed?

We are interested in capturing what the household has stored for seed retention for planting in the next agriculture season. Record the quantity and unit *as reported by the respondent*. *Note that this use is only applicable to crops such as cereals, beans, sunflower, potato and other tubercules.*

TSS16. What quantity of the stored [CROP] harvest is kept for rendering payment in-kind?

We are interested in capturing what the household has stored for in-kind payments either for goods or services. Record the quantity and unit *as reported by the respondent*.

TSS17. What quantity of the stored [CROP] harvest is kept for animal feeding?

We are interested in capturing what the household has stored for animal feed that is if they keep any livestock. Record the quantity and unit *as reported by the respondent*.

TSS18. What quantity of the stored [CROP] harvest is kept for any other reason?

We are interested in capturing what the household has stored for any other uses other than those we have already captured. Record the quantity and unit *as reported by the respondent*.

Section 08b. Permanent Crop Stocks and Sales

This section will capture data on the uses of the harvested crops as well as the intended destination of stored harvest, as part of the harvest may still be stored for future utilization at the time of the interview. The data on stocks and sales will be collected at crop-level and aggregated, regardless of which Parcel(s) it was harvested from.

PSS00 CROP NAME. Every permanent crop reported in Section 07B and HARVESTED during [REFERENCE AGRICULTURAL YEAR] MUST be listed here. The reference period for this section covers a 12-month period. In all other aspects, the questions and related guidance are the same as in **Section 08a**.

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/or CROP(s) during the 2023/2024 Agricultural season.

IU01. What was the quantity of [INPUT TYPE] that your household used during the [2023/2024 AGRICULTURAL SEASON]?

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

Section 10. Livestock in Stock

This section covers the stock of animals raised by the household, regardless of who owns them. It asks about animals currently kept, as well as those kept over the LAST 12 months.

Data in this section is collected at the livestock-group (type of animal) level and includes cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, donkeys and main types of poultry (village chickens, broilers, layers, exotic chicken, ducks, Turkeys, Guinea fowls, pigeons and quails). Also recorded here are some other animals (rabbits) or insects (silkworms, etc.) that the household raises or keeps for consumption of their meat or use of their products. Note that beekeeping is covered by a separate section 15.

LIS01. Did you or any member of household raise any [LIVESTOCK GROUP] in the last 12 months, irrespective of who owns [LIVESTOCK GROUP] that your holding keeps?

Record YES for each LIVESTOCK GROUP that the household KEEPS, even if only one and regardless of who owns these animals. Remember to probe and record YES if they owned or kept LIVESTOCK GROUP any time during the last 12 months (even if they have none now).

LIS02. What was/is the main purpose of raising [LIVESTOCK GROUP]?

Find out the main purpose of raising this livestock. Select the appropriate response code from those provided.

LIS03. How many [LIVESTOCK NAME] are you raising now (Closing stock)

Find out how many livestock the household is raising now. Record the number of livestock raised enter '0' if none were raised.

ONLY in this question the data is collected per livestock category (name) within each livestock group. For example, in the livestock group of cattle, there are 7 categories defined: cows, heifers, bulls, weaners, oxen, steers, calves. The definitions of each livestock category are given in the chapter IV Concepts and definitions.

LIS04. Of the total number of [LIVESTOCK GROUP], how many were female?

Find out how many of the total number of livestock reported in LIS03 for each livestock group were female. Record the number.

LIS05. How many of [LIVESTOCK GROUP] belonged to members of this household?

Find out how many of the total number of livestock reported in LIS03 for each livestock group belonged to the members of the household. Record the number. Some of the livestock raised by the household may not belong to the household, e.g. livestock that has been sold but not yet delivered to the owners, livestock raised on behalf of family members or neighbors. Enter '0' if none belong to members of this household.

LIS06. How many [LIVESTOCK GROUP] belong to female members of this household?

Find out how many of the total number of livestock reported in LIS03 for each livestock group belonged to the female members of the household. Record the number. Enter '0' if none belong to female members of the household.

LIS07. Who mainly manages the [LIVESTOCK GROUP] currently raised by your household?

Find out who mainly manages the livestock that the household currently is raising.

LIS08. Is your household using ear tags for identification of your livestock?

Find out whether the household uses ear tags for identification of the livestock that they are raising. The purpose of this question is gauge compliance among households, as well as help monitor the animal traceability program in the country.

This question refers only to cattle.

LIS09. Where did you acquire the ear tags for your livestock?

Find out from the household where they acquired the ear tags they are using for their livestock

LIS10. In the last 12 months did your household vaccinate your [LIVESTOCK GROUP] against any disease?

Find out whether the household vaccinated their livestock against any disease.

LIS11. In the last 12 months, which of the following diseases did your household vaccinate against the [LIVESTOCK GROUP]?

Find out from the household which diseases they vaccinated their livestock against during the past 12 months period. Select all that apply.

LIS12. Has this household used any of its [LIVESTOCK GROUP] for draught power (e.g. ploughing, transport) in the past 12 months?

Find out if this household used any of its livestock type for draught power (e.g. for ploughing, transport) in the past 12 months. This question refers only to cattle and donkeys.

LIS13. How many trained [LIVESTOCK GROUP] does the household have?

Find out how many trained animals the household has for draught power.

LIS14. What has been the main use of the draught power in the last 12 months?]

Find out what the main use of draught power has been from the livestock type raised in the last 12 months. Enter the appropriate code.

LIS15. Has this household hired out any of [LIVESTOCK GROUP] to provide ploughing and/or transport services to other households in the past 12 months?

Find out if this household hired out the livestock type to provide ploughing and/or transport services to other households.

Section 11. Change in Stock

This section captures detailed data on the change in number of animals in past 12 months, recording all entries (births, purchases, gifts received etc.) and exits (sales, deaths, losses, slaughtering, donations etc.). Data is collected on all animals except poultry (which are collected in the next section). It is collected at the level of the livestock GROUP.

The change in stock is equal to:

BORN + PURCHASED + GIFTS/RECEIVED – SALES – DEATHS – LOSSES – SLAUGHTERED – GIVEN AWAY

Note that this will not necessarily be equal to the number they had on the day of the interview as reported in LIS03, as it will also depend on how many livestock per livestock group they had at the beginning of the reference period (12 months ago).

The change in stock can be negative (more animals exited the farm than those that entered in the last 12 months). It is positive if more animals have entered than exited the farm in the last 12 months. It CANNOT, however, be more than the number the household currently owns. For example: if the household currently keeps 4 cattle (LIS03=4) then the change in stock cannot be greater than 4 because this would mean that the initial stock of the livestock would be negative. If the change in stock is 6, then some of the numbers reported (either here or in the previous section) are incorrect.

CIS01. How many [LIVESTOCK GROUP] were born in the last 12 months?

This MUST be asked for every LIVESTOCK GROUP that the household reported keeping in Section 10, LIS01. Prompt the respondent to report all animals born, even if some of them have since died.

PURCHASES

CIS02a. How many [LIVESTOCK GROUP] did this household buy alive in the last 12 months?

Find out how many animals were bought live during the reference period. Enter '0' if none were raised.

CIS02b ENUMERATOR: Ask respondent if she/he prefers giving the total value of the [livestock name] purchased or the unit price.

To aid respondent memory recall, give him/her the option of reporting the value of purchased livestock in either TOTAL VALUE or UNIT PRICE, regardless of the number of livestock they purchased.

CIS02c. What was the total value of the [LIVESTOCK GROUP] purchased in the last 12 months?

If the respondent prefers to answer in TOTAL VALUE and more than one animal is reported in CIS02a (purchased), then be sure that you record the total value of ALL of the livestock purchased (and not the value of just one animal) for the relevant LIVESTOCK GROUP.

CIS02d. What was the average unit price of the [LIVESTOCK GROUP] purchased in the last 12 months?

For UNIT PRICE, be sure that the respondent provides the average price of a head for the relevant LIVESTOCK GROUP purchased in the past 12 months. If the household traded the livestock for crops or other in-kind payments, the cash value of the in-kind payments should be calculated and added here as part of the total purchase price of the livestock.

CIS03. How many [LIVESTOCK GROUP] were received for free or gifts in the last 12 months?

Include here all animals from the LIVESTOCK GROUP received by the household received as gifts to keep for others, found, etc.

SALES OF LIVE ANIMALS

CIS04a. How many [LIVESTOCK GROUP] has this household sold alive in the last 12 months?

Find out how many of the livestock were sold live in the past 12 months. Enter '0' if none.

CIS04b. Who did the household mainly sell to?

Find out to whom the household mainly sold the live animals to. The purpose of this question is to establish the livestock market that exists for the households.

CIS04c: ENUMERATOR: Ask respondent if she/he prefers giving the total value of the [LIVESTOCK GROUP] sold or the unit price.

To aid respondent memory recall, similar to CIS02c above, give him/her the option of reporting the revenue of purchased livestock in either TOTAL VALUE or UNIT PRICE.

CIS04d. What were the total revenues from these [LIVESTOCK GROUP] sales in the last 12 months?

Note: Include the total value of sale of LIVE ANIMALS ONLY.

CIS04e. What was the average unit price of the [LIVESTOCK GROUP] sold in the last 12 months?

For UNIT PRICE, be sure that the respondent provides the average price of a live head of the relevant LIVESTOCK GROUP sold from in the past 12 months. If the household traded the livestock for crops or other in-kind payments, the cash value of the in-kind payments should be calculated and added here as part of the total sales of the livestock.

CIS04f. Who in your household mainly decides on how to use the earnings made from [LIVESTOCK GROUP] in the last 12 months (sale of live animals)?

Find out from the household who primarily decides how earnings from the sales will be used. Enter codes provided record only one person.

LOSSES

CIS05a. How many [LIVESTOCK GROUP] died due to disease in the last 12 months?

Find out how many of the livestock were lost due to diseases in the last 12 months. Do not include any animals that were lost due to other factors. Enter '0' if none

CIS05b. How many [LIVESTOCK GROUP] were lost due to theft in the last 12 months?

Find out how many of the livestock were lost due to theft between in the last 12 months. Do not include any animals that were lost due to other factors. Enter '0' if none.

CIS05c. How many [LIVESTOCK GROUP] were lost due to (Natural events e.g. accidents, Drought (lack of pasture, lack of water), missing etc.) in the last 12 months?

Find out how many of the livestock were lost due to other factors other than disease and theft in the last 12 months. Do not include any animals that were lost due to Disease and theft. Enter '0' if none

OTHER EXITS (DONATIONS, GIVEN AWAY ETC.)

CIS06. How many [LIVESTOCK GROUP] were given away for free in the last 12 months?

Find out how many of the livestock were given away as donations, gifts, lobola etc. in the past 12 months. Enter '0' if none

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED

CIS07. How many [LIVESTOCK GROUP] did this household slaughter on the farm in the last 12 months?

Find out how many of the livestock were slaughtered in the last 12 months. Record the number. Enter "0" if none.

If the change in stock is greater than the number of livestock on the day of the survey (entries-exits > closing stock) a message "**Please check the entered value.**" will appear and the numbers reported have to be checked and corrected.

CIS08. How many of the slaughtered on the farm [LIVESTOCK GROUP] were consumed by the household in the last 12 months?

Find out how many of the slaughtered livestock were consumed by the Household in the last 12 months. Record the number. Enter "0" if none.

CIS09. How many of the slaughtered on the farm [LIVESTOCK GROUP] were sold by the household in the last 12 months.

Find out how many of the slaughtered livestock were sold by the Household in the last 12 months. Record the number. Enter "0" if none.

Section 12. Change in Stock – Poultry

This section collects data on the change in the number of poultry, recording all entries (births, purchases, gifts received etc.) and exits (sales, deaths, losses, slaughtering, donations etc.) during the past 3 months. This recall period is considered best practice for poultry due to the shorter reproductive cycles of poultry compared to other animals.

Because poultry have a shorter life cycle than most livestock, the reference period for this section is the LAST 3 MONTHS. In all other aspects, the questions and related guidance are the same as in the previous section.

The questions are asked for each poultry type/name and for the rabbits.

CISP01. How many [POULTRY NAME] were hatched/born in the last 3 months?

This MUST be asked for every POULTRY NAME that the household reported keeping in Section 10, LIS01. Prompt the respondent to report all POULTRY hatched/born, even if some of them have since died.

PURCHASES

CISP02a. How many [POULTRY NAME] did this household buy alive in the last 3 months?

Find out how many Poultry were bought live during the reference period. Enter '0' if none were bought.

CISP02b. ENUMERATOR: Ask respondent if she/he prefers giving the total value of the [POULTRY NAME] purchased or the unit price.

CISP02c. What was the total value of the [POULTRY NAME] purchased in the last 3 months?

The respondent should give the total amount of money spent on the [POULTRY NAME] purchased in the last 3 months.

CISP02d. What was the average unit price of the [POULTRY NAME] purchased in the last 3 months?

The respondent should give the average unit price of the [POULTRY NAME] purchased in the last 3 months. If the household exchanged the [POULTRY NAME] for crops or other in-kind payments, the cash value of the in-kind payments should be calculated and added here as part of the total purchase of the [POULTRY NAME].

Note: The poultry being referred to here are those that are bought for rearing and not for consumption.

OTHER ENTRIES (GIFTS - RECEIVED, ETC.)

CISP03. How many [POULTRY NAME] were received for free or gifts in the last 3 months?

Include here all [POULTRY NAME] received by the household as gifts and those received to keep for others, found, etc.

SALES OF LIVE ANIMALS

CISP04a. How many [POULTRY NAME] has this household sold alive in the last 3 months?

Find out how many of the [POULTRY NAME] were sold live in the last 3 months. Enter '0' if none.

CISP04b. ENUMERATOR: Ask respondent if she/he prefers giving the total value of the [POULTRY NAME] sold or the unit price.

To aid respondent memory recall, similar to CISP02c above, give him/her the option of reporting the revenue of purchased livestock in either TOTAL VALUE or UNIT PRICE.

CISP04c. What were the total revenues from these [POULTRY NAME] sales?

The respondent should give the total amount of money received on the [Poultry Name] sold in the last 3 months.

Note: Include sale of LIVE POULTRY ONLY.

CISP04d. What was the average unit price of the [POULTRY NAME] sold in the last 3 months?

For UNIT PRICE, be sure that the respondent provides the average price of a [POULTRY NAME] sold in the last 3 months. If the household exchanged the livestock for crops or other in-kind payments, the cash value of the in-kind payments should be calculated and added here as part of the total sales of the livestock.

CISP04e. Who in your household mainly decides on how to use the earnings made from [POULTRY NAME] in the last 3 months (sales of live poultry)?

Find out from the household who primarily decides how earnings from the sales will be used. Enter codes provided. List the main decision makers from the household

LOSSES

CISP05. How many [POULTRY NAME] died (diseases, natural events etc.) in the last 3 months?

Find out how many of the [POULTRY NAME] were lost due to disease, natural events etc. in the last 3 months. Enter '0' if none

CISP06. How many [POULTRY NAME] were lost (stolen, missing etc.) in the last 3 months?

Find out how many of the **[POULTRY NAME]** were lost due to theft, missing in the last 3 months. Enter '0' if none

OTHER EXITS (DONATIONS, GIVEN AWAY ETC.)

CISP07. How many [POULTRY NAME] were given away for free in the last 3 months?

Find out how many of the **[POULTRY NAME]** were given away as donations, gifts etc. in the last 3 months. Enter '0' if none

POULTRY SLAUGHTERED

CISP08. How many [POULTRY NAME] has this household slaughtered on the farm in the last 3 months?

Find out how many of the **[POULTRY NAME]** were slaughtered in the last 3 months. Enter "0" if none.

If the change in stock is greater than the number of livestock on the day of the survey (entries-exits > closing stock) a message "**Please check the entered value.**" will appear and the numbers reported have to be checked and corrected.

CISP09. How many [POULTRY NAME] slaughtered did you sell in the last 3 months?

Find out how many of the slaughtered **[POULTRY NAME]** were sold by the Household in the last 3 months. Record the number. Enter "0" if none.

Section 13. EGG PRODUCTION

This section captures quantities of eggs laid by poultry as well as information on egg consumption and sales.

Data is collected at the livestock group level, for poultry that are able to lay eggs, that are considered significant at country level and are reported as YES in Section 10, question LIS01.

EP01. Has [POULTRY] raised by the household produced any eggs in the last 12 months?

Find out from the household if any poultry had produced any eggs in the last 12 months.

EP01a. How many [POULTRY] raised by the household produced eggs in the last 12 months?

Find out from the household how many of the poultry had produced any eggs in the last 12 months.

The next questions are organized in a way to reflect the egg production specifics of different poultry types:

VILLAGE CHICKENS

EP02. How many clutching periods on average did one [POULTRY] have in the last 12 months?

Clutching periods usually last from 2-3 weeks. The respondent must report on average how many clutching periods one village chicken had in the last 12 months regardless of the number of village chickens that had one or more clutching periods. Usually, one village chicken has 3 to 5 clutching periods per year.

So, for example, if the households had 10 hens laying eggs and each of them had on average 3 clutches in the last 12 months, then record 3.

EP03. How many eggs per clutching period did one [poultry] lay on average?

This should be the number of eggs on average a village chicken of the farm lays per clutching. So, for example, if the household had 10 hens laying eggs and each of their clutches had about 8 eggs, then record 8.

EP04. How many eggs per clutching period and per [POULTRY] were hatched on average in the last clutching period?

Find out how many eggs per clutch on average were hatched in the last clutching period. For example, from the 8 eggs laid per clutch as reported in the previous question 7 were hatched on average.

Note: The next questions (from EP05 to EP09) about total eggs consumed and sold by the farm refer to the last 3 months.

EP05. In the past 3 months did this household consume some of the [POULTRY] eggs produced?

Find out if the household had consumed any of the eggs laid in the last 3 months.

EP06. In the last 3 months how many of the [POULTRY] eggs produced were consumed by household?

Find out how many eggs laid were consumed by the Household in the last 3 months. Record the total number. Do not include any of the eggs the household gave out as gifts or used to make in-kind payments to non-household members. Include ONLY eggs consumed by the household.

EP07. In the last 3 months did this household sell any of the [poultry] eggs produced?

Find out if the household sold any eggs from own production in the last 3 months.

EP08. In the last 3 months how many of the [POULTRY] eggs produced did you sell?

Find out how many of the eggs from own production were sold by the household in the last 3 months. Record the total number either in number of eggs or in number of trays of 30 eggs.

EP09. What was the average unit price of the [POULTRY] eggs sold in the last 3 months?

For UNIT PRICE, be sure that the respondent provides the average price of eggs sold in the last 3 months corresponding to the unit of sale reported in the previous question (EP08): number of eggs of number of trays of 30 eggs. If the household exchanged the eggs for crops or other in-kind payments, the cash value of the in-kind payments should be calculated and added to the total sales of the eggs from poultry.

LAYERS, EXOTICS CHICKENS and Guinea Fowls

EP10. How many months in the last 12 months did [POULTRY] laid eggs?

Find out how many months in the last 12 months the household produced any eggs from layers and exotics chickens. Remind the household to also consider any eggs from poultry they had earlier in the 12 MONTH PERIOD, even if they have none at the time of the interview.

EP11a. In how many months was the egg production from [POULTRY] typically HIGH?

Find out the number of months in which egg production was typically high.

EP11b. How many eggs were laid by all [POULTRY] per day on average on a typically HIGH production month?

Find out on average how many eggs were laid PER DAY by all poultry on a typically high production month.

EP12a. In how many months was the egg production from [POULTRY] typically LOW?

Find out the number of months in which egg production was typically low.

The sum of the months with typically high and typically low production must be equal to the number of months in which the poultry laid eggs in the last 12 months as reported in EP10.

EP12b. How many eggs were laid by all [POULTRY] per day on average on a typically LOW production month?

Find out on average how many eggs were laid PER DAY by all poultry on a typically low production month.

Note: The next questions (from EP13 to EP16) about total eggs consumed and sold by the farm refer to the last 3 months.

EP13. In the last 3 months how many of the [POULTRY] eggs laid were consumed by household members?

Find out how many eggs laid were consumed by the Household in the last 3 months. Record the total number. Enter "0" if none. Do not include any of the eggs the household gave out

as gifts or used to make in-kind payments to non-household members. Include ONLY eggs consumed by the household.

EP14. In the last 3 months did this household sell the [POULTRY] eggs?

Find out if the household sold any eggs from production in the last 3 months.

EP15. In the last 3 months how many of the [POULTRY] eggs produced did you sell?

Find out how many of the eggs produced were sold by the household in the last 3 months. Record the total number either in number of eggs or in number of trays of 30 eggs.

EP16. What was the average unit price of the [POULTRY] eggs sold?

For UNIT PRICE, be sure that the respondent provides the average price of eggs sold in the **last 3 months corresponding to the unit of sale reported in the previous question (EP08)**: number of eggs or number of trays of 30 eggs. If the household exchanged the eggs for crops or other in-kind payments, the cash value of the in-kind payments should be calculated and added here as part of the total sales of the livestock.

Section 14. MILK PRODUCTION

This section covers production, consumption, and sales (quantities and values) of the milk collected by the household. **Note: Data will be captured for cow's milk only, if the household reported raising cattle in Section10, LIS01.**

MP01: Did the household produce any cow milk in the last 12 months?

Find out if the household produced any cow milk in the last 12 months.

MP01a: How many milking cows did you have in the last 12 months?

Find out how many milking cows the household had in the last 12 months.

Note that the household may have large number of cows that have calved in the last 12 months but not all of them were milked. In this question only the number of cow's that were milked in the last 12 months must be reported.

MP02: What is the number of months in the last 12 months that you could get milk from cows?

Find out in how many months the household milked their cows in the last 12 months. Enter a number greater than 0.

MP03: In how many months was the milk production typically high in the last 12 months?

Find out the number of months own milk production was typically high in the last 12 months.

MP04: In how many months was the milk production typically moderate?

Find out the number of months own milk production was typically moderate in the last 12 months.

MP05: In how many months was the milk production typically low?

Find out the number of months own milk production was typically low in the last 12 months.

Note: The sum of the months with typically high, moderate and low production must be equal to the total number of months that the household could get milk from cows in the last 12 months (MP02).

MP06. In a typical high production month, how many liters of milk did the household produce per day?

In a month when production was high, the respondent should report the quantity of production of milk per day regardless of the number of cows milked. Quantities should be recorded in litres.

MP07. In a typical high production month, how many liters of milk did the household consume per day?

In a month when production was high, the respondent should report the quantity of milk the household consumed per day. Note that the quantities of fresh milk consumed should not be greater than production. Quantities should be recorded in litres. Enter "0" if none.

MP08. In a typical high production month, how many liters of milk did the household sell per day?

In a month when production was high, the respondent should report the quantity of milk the household sold per day. Note that the quantities of fresh milk sold should not be greater than production. Quantities should be recorded in litres. Enter "0" if none.

MP09: What was the average price per litre of the raw milk sold in a typical high production month?

In a month when production was high, an enumerator should indicate the price per litre of milk sold.

MP10. In a typical moderate production month, how much milk did the household produce per day?

In a month when production was moderate, the respondent should report the quantity of production of milk per day. Quantities should be recorded in litres.

MP11. In a typical moderate production month, how much milk did the household consume per day?

In a month when production was moderate, the respondent should report the quantity of milk the household consumed per day. Note that the quantities of fresh milk consumed should not be greater than production. Quantities should be recorded in litres. Enter "0" if none.

MP12. In a typical moderate production month, how much milk did the household sell per day?

In a month when production was moderate, the respondent should report the quantity of milk the household sold per day. Note that the quantities of fresh milk sold should not be greater than production. Quantities should be recorded in litres. Enter "0" if none.

MP13: What was the average unit price of the raw milk sold in a typical moderate production month?

In a month when production was moderate, an enumerator should indicate the price per litre of milk sold.

MP14. In a typical low production month, how much milk did the household produce per day?

In a month when production was low, the respondent should report the quantity of production of milk per day. Quantities should be recorded in litres.

MP15. In a typical low production month, how much milk did the household consume per day?

In a month when production was low, the respondent should report the quantity of milk the household consumed per day. Note that the quantities of fresh milk consumed should not be greater than production. Quantities should be recorded in litres. Enter "0" if none.

MP16. In a typical low production month, how much milk did the household sell per day?

In a month when production was low, the respondent should report the quantity of milk the household sold per day. Note that the quantities of fresh milk sold should not be greater than production. Quantities should be recorded in litres. Enter "0" if none.

MP17: What was the average unit price of the raw milk sold in a typical low production month?

In a month when production was low, an enumerator should indicate the price per litre of milk sold.

MP18. Who in your household mainly milked the cows in the last 12 months?

Find out from the household who mainly milked the cows. Select the appropriate response from those provided in the questionnaire.

MP19: Who primarily decides how revenue from the sales was or will be used?

Find out from the household who decides how revenue from the sales was or will be used. Select the appropriate response from those provided in the questionnaire.

MP20: Where did the household mainly sell the milk?

Find out from the household where they mainly sell the milk. Select the appropriate response from those provided in the questionnaire.

MP21. Who determines the price of sale?

Find out from the household who determines the price at the point of sale. Select the appropriate response from those provided in the questionnaire.

Section 15. BEE KEEPING

This section covers production and sales of Honey that is produced by bees using traditional and/or modern beehives. Note that this section is not to be filled in if the household collects wild honey from the forest.

The honey being referred to in this survey, is the liquid honey that has been extracted from the comb.

BK01. Did this household produce any Honey in the last 12 months?

Find out if any member of the household produced honey in the last 12 months.

BK02. How many traditional beehives does the household have now?

Find out how many traditional beehives the household has and enter the number of beehives.

BK03. How many modern beehives does the household have now?

Find out how many modern beehives the household has and enter the number of beehives.

BK 04. How much Honey was produced in the last 12 months?

Find out the total quantity of honey that was produced in the last 12 months.

Enumerator, try as much as possible to collect this data in litres.

BK05. Did this household consume any Honey produced by the household in the last 12 months?

Find out if the household consumed any honey from own production in the last 12 months.

BK06. How much Honey was consumed in the last 12 months?

Find out what quantity that was consumed by the Household in the last 12 months. Enter the total quantity and select the unit of measure.

BK07. Did this household sell any Honey in the last 12 months?

Find out if the household sold any honey from own production in the last 12 months.

BK08. How much Honey was sold in the last 12 months?

Find out what quantity that was sold by the Household in the last 12 months. Enter the total quantity and select the unit of measure.

HP09. What is the average unit price of Honey sold in the last 12 months?

For UNIT PRICE, be sure that the respondent provides the average price of honey sold in the last 12 months in the same unit as quantities sold. If the household exchanged the honey for crops or other in-kind payments, the cash value of the in-kind payments should be calculated and added here as part of the total sales of the honey.

Section 16. BIOGAS PRODUCTION

BG01. Does this household have any Biogas Digester?

Find out if the household has any Biogas Digester or had during the reference period.

BG02. What type of Biogas Digester does the household have?

Find out from the respondent the type of Biogas Digester the household has/had in the last 12 months. Kindly note that this is a multiple response question, ask the respondent to give you all the types they have.

BG03. Did this household produce any Biogas in the last 12 months?

Find out if the household produced any Biogas in the last 12 months

BG04. Did this household utilise any Biogas produced in the last 12 months?

Find out if the household utilised any Biogas from production in the last 12 months.

BG05. What was the main use of the Biogas produced?

Find out from the household what the main use of Biogas from production in the last 12 months.

Section 17. LIVESTOCK BY-PRODUCTS

This last section on livestock captures data on production and sales of other key livestock/animal by-products, namely animal skins, animal dung and sour milk.

LBP01. Did this household produce any [BY-PRODUCTS TYPE] in the last 12 months using the farm's livestock?

This question should be asked about ALL items on the list before moving on to ask the follow up questions for items reported as YES. When asking respondents about these products, keep in mind that many of these products can be produced/derived from more than one type of animal. Only record YES if the household produces this product from animals they keep (and not, for example, if they purchase the raw material from others).

LBP02. What quantity of [BY-PRODUCTS TYPE] was produced in the last 12 months?

Find out the quantity of each product that was produced in the last 12 months. Enter the total quantity and select the unit of measure.

LBP03. Did this household sell any [BY- PRODUCTS TYPE] in the last 12 months?

Find out if the household sold any Products from production in the last 12 months.

LBP04. What quantity of [BY- PRODUCTS TYPE] was sold in the last 12 months?

Find out the quantity of each product that was sold in the last 12 months. Enter the total quantity and select the unit of measure.

LBP05. What was the average unit price [BY-PRODUCTS TYPE]?

For UNIT PRICE, be sure that the respondent provides the average price of the relevant product type sold in the last 12 months in the same unit the quantity of sale was reported.

Section 18. Forestry Production

The purpose of this section is to capture data on the collection and use of wood and non-wood forest products by the household in the last 12 months for own use or sale. This particular section is only to be asked during the survey if the Household has responded that any of their member has cut down any forest tree(s) or collected any wood or non-wood forest products. The survey will focus on particular forest product category as indicated in the questionnaire:

FP01: During the last 12 months did your household collect/produce [PRODUCT]?

The enumerator is required to ask this question to capture data on forest products collected or produced from the forest, farm holding or homestead either wood or non-wood in the last 12 months. This question (FP01) refers to forest products that have been collected from the forest or farm holding or around homestead as referenced in the questionnaire.

The next questions refer to each product the respondent stated as being produced or collected from the forest, farm holding or homestead in the last 12 months.

FP02: During the last 12 months, how many months did your household collect/produce [PRODUCT]?

This question requires the enumerator to capture data on the number of months that have been spent to collect or produce the forest product.

FP03: On average, how many days per month did your household collect/produce [PRODUCT]?

The enumerator is required to ask question FP03 in order to capture data on the average number of days in a month the household collected or produced the forest product.

FP04: On a typical day, what quantity of [PRODUCT] did your household collect/produce?

The enumerator needs to ask question FP04 to capture data on the quantity of the forest product that was produced or collected from the forest, farm holding or homestead.

FP05: On a typical day what quantity of the [PRODUCT] collected/produced was normally used by the household?

This question FP05 requires the enumerator to capture data from the respondent on the quantity of forest product collected or produced that was used by the household. Enter "0" if none.

FP06: Did your household sell any of the [PRODUCT] collected/produced?

The question FP06 requires the enumerator to ask the respondent whether the forest product that was collected or produced was sold by any member of the household to generate income.

FP07: What quantity of the [PRODUCT] collected/ produced on a typical day was sold?

The enumerator is required to ask question FP07 on the quantity of forest product collected or produced in a typical day that is sold.

FP08: What is the average unit price of [PRODUCT]?

This question requires for the enumerator to ask the respondent on the unit price the forest product was sold using the same unit the quantity of sale was reported.

Section 19. Labour

Household may engage people to help out in agricultural activities and other activities of the farm. This section intends to establish whether household members (above 12 years old and below 12 years old), of free exchange workers, or hired persons (permanent, temporary or casual workers) were engaged to work on the farm on various activities listed.

LB01. Did the household engage [WORKER CATEGORY] to grow and/or harvest crops in the last 12 months?

Find out whether the household engaged [WORKER CATEGORY] to grow and/or harvest crops in the last 12 months.

LB02. Did [WORKER CATEGORY] work on livestock raising and livestock production in the last 12 months?

Find out whether [WORKER CATEGORY] worked on livestock raising and livestock production in the last 12 months.

LB03. How many of the [WORKER CATEGORY] that worked on any crop or livestock activities in the last 12 months were male?

This question is asked for any worker category for which at workers were hired either for crop or for livestock activities or for both, i.e the answer is YES to at least one of the two previous questions.

The enumerator should find out how many of [WORKER CATEGORY] worked on any crop or livestock activities in the last 12 months were MALE.

Clearly indicate the number of males in the boxes provided. Enter 0 if none.

LB03a: How many of the [WORKER CATEGORY] that worked on any crop or livestock activities in the last 12 months were female?

The enumerator should find out how many of [WORKER CATEGORY] worked on any crop or livestock activities in the last 12 months were FEMALE.

Clearly indicate the number of females in the boxes provided. Enter 0 if none.

LB04: Did [WORKER CATEGORY] collected or produced wood or non-wood forestry products for the household in the last 12 months?

Find out if any [WORKER CATEGORY] worked on forestry in the last 12 months.

LB05. Did [WORKER CATEGORY] work on other activities on the farm in the last 12 months?

Find out if any [WORKER CATEGORY] worked on any other activities on the farm in the last 12 months.

LBO5a. Which other activities on the farm was [WORKER CATEGORY] involved in the past 12 months?

The enumerator should find out which other activities on the farm [WORKER CATEGORY] was involved in the past 12 months. More than one activity can be selected.

Section 99. End of Survey

1. Contact Phone or Cell Phone Number of the respondent (if available)

Indicate the phone number for the respondent, it may not be for the head of the house but is considered the main means of communication for all members of the household.

2. Status of interview.

The enumerator must fill in one of the statuses that correspond to the interview:

- 1 Completed – the interview was successful and all the questions answered.
- 2 Partially Completed - For some reason the interview was not completed. Inform the supervisor and clearly indicate in the CAPI as to why the interview could not be completed.

3 & 4. The CAPI will automatically calculates time spent administering the questionnaire

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