

Annex 1

STANDARD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR POTENTIAL INCLUSION IN POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

MINIMUM CORE QUESTIONNAIRE⁴

(Minimum agricultural module for inclusion in the census of population and housing, at the household level, for building an effective and up-to date frame for agricultural censuses and surveys)

Province
District
EA/Village
Household Number

Q1. Did this household operate any land for agricultural purposes during the last agricultural year?
(or Has any member of this household operated any land for agricultural purposes during
the last agricultural year?)

Yes 1 → Q2 or Q3

No 2 → Q4

Q2. What is the total area of all the land used for agricultural purposes? (if area is known)

Local units

ha

Q3. How many parcels of land are used for agricultural purposes?

.....

⁴ Depending on the country, questions about other products such as ornamental flowers production, beehives, and so on, may be added. Other possible additions include questions about the main purpose for production (own consumption or sale). These are simple questions that help to build a specific frame for different types of surveys.

Q4. Is any member of this household now raising any livestock?
(or Has any member of this household raised any livestock during the last agricultural year?)

Yes 1

No 2

Q5. Is any member of this household engaged in fishing or aquaculture or..?
(or Has any member of this household engaged in fishing or aquaculture or...during
the last agricultural year?) *[WHERE RELEVANT, ESPECIALLY IN SMALL ISLAND COUNTRIES]*

Yes 1

No 2

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONNAIRE

Province

District

EA/Village

Household Number

Q1. During the last agricultural year, did this household have any of the following?

Tick any number of boxes

- Crops grown in this village?* 1
- Crops grown in other places?* 2
- Kitchen garden?* 3
- Cropland rented from someone else?* 4
- Permanent crops?* 5
- Agricultural land left fallow?* 6

Q2. How many parcels of land are used for agricultural purposes?

.....

Q3. Did this household grow any temporary crops during the last agricultural year?

Yes 1 → Q4

No 2 → Q5

Q4. What temporary crops were grown during the last agricultural year?

<i>Crop code</i>	<i>Crop description</i>	<i>Ha</i>	<i>Period of growth</i>	
.....	<i>Growing now</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
.....	<i>Not grown now but in last 12 months</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
.....	<i>Not grown</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
.....	<i>Growing now</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
.....	<i>Not grown now but in last 12 months</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
.....	<i>Not grown</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
.....	<i>Growing now</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
.....	<i>Not grown now but in last 12 months</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
.....	<i>Not grown</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 3

Q5. Does this household now have any fruit trees or other permanent crops?

Yes 1 → Q6

No 2 → Q8

Q6. What fruit trees or other permanent crops are grown?

<i>Crop code</i>	<i>Crop description</i>	<i>Ha</i>
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Q7. Are these crops in a compact plantation?

Yes 1

No 2

Yes 1

No 2

Yes 1

No 2

Yes 1

No 2

Yes 1

No 2

Yes 1

No 2

Yes 1

No 2

Yes 1

No 2

Yes 1

No 2

Yes 1

No 2

Q8. Did this household have any temporary fallow land during the last agricultural year?

Yes 1 → *How much?* Ha

No 2

Q9. Did this household have any temporary meadows during the last agricultural year?

Yes 1 → *How much?* Ha

No 2

Q10. Did this household have any permanent meadows during the last agricultural year?

Yes 1 → *How much?* Ha

No 2

11. Did this household have any land in other uses during the last agricultural year?

Yes 1 → *How much?* Ha

No 2

Q12. Did this household have any irrigated land during the last agricultural year?

Yes 1 → *How much?* Ha

No 2

Q13. Is this household now raising any cattle?

Yes 1 → *How many?*

No 2

Q14. Is this household now raising any buffaloes?

Yes 1 → *How many?*

No 2

Q15. Is this household now raising any pigs?

Yes 1 → *How many?*

No 2

Q16. Is this household now raising any goats?

Yes 1 → *How many?*

No 2

Q17. Is this household now raising any sheep?

Yes 1 → *How many?*

No 2

Q18. Is this household now raising any chickens?

Yes 1 → *How many?*

No 2

Q19. Is this household now raising any ducks?

Yes 1 → How many?

No 2

Q20. Is this household now raising any other livestock such as horses or mules?

Yes 1 → What are they? a How many
are there?

Yes 1 → What are they? b How many
are there?

Yes 1 → What are they? c How many
are there?

No 2

Q21. Is this household now raising any other poultry such as turkeys or geese?

Yes 1 → What are they? a How many
are there?

Yes 1 → What are they? b How many
are there?

Yes 1 → What are they? c How many
are there?

No 2

Q22. Which person(s) in this household take(s) the main decisions for the household's crop and livestock activities?

After receiving the first response, probe: "Please consider carefully all people who take main decisions for the household's crop and livestock activities? Is this the only person who takes the main decisions for the household's crop and livestock activities or are there other people who take the main decisions?"

Name	Person No. (from main questionnaire)
1
2
3

Q23. In the last 12 months, what was the main use of the produce from this household's crop and livestock activities?

Tick one box

Sale for money 1

Exchange for other production 2

Home consumption 3

Q24. Does this household have any forest and other wooded land?

Yes 1

No 2

Annex 2

INSTRUCTIONS

CORE QUESTIONNAIRE

The purpose of the core questionnaire is to determine whether the household was engaged in any agricultural production during the agricultural year and, if so, to record how much land was used for agricultural purposes.

Questions 1, 2 and 3

Agricultural production refers to growing of crops and farming of animals. It does not include fishing, aquaculture, hunting, trapping and agricultural service activities.

To *operate land for agricultural purposes* means that one or more members of the household were engaged in agricultural production on that land, on behalf of the household. The household may or may not own the land. Land rented from others and used for agricultural production is included. Conversely, land owned by members of the household but rented to others is not included. Operating agricultural land essentially means having a family farm. This should not be confused with an agricultural employee, who receives wages or other in-kind payments for the work performed.

The following types of land are included:

- Land used for growing temporary crops during the ... agricultural year.
- Land temporarily fallow during the ... agricultural year.
- Land currently under permanent crops.
- Land under temporary meadows during the ... agricultural year.
- Land currently under permanent meadows and pastures.

Land under temporary crops includes all land used to grow crops with a growing cycle of less than one year; that is, crops that are newly sown or planted for further production after the harvest.

Land temporarily fallow is land normally used to grow temporary crops but being rested before re-cultivation. This may be part of a crop rotation system or because the normal crop cannot be planted owing to flood damage, lack of water, unavailability of inputs, or other reasons. Land remaining fallow for at least five years or land abandoned by shifting cultivation is categorized as *permanent meadows and pastures* if used for grazing, but it is not part of an agricultural activity if it is overgrown with trees or if it becomes wasteland.

Land under permanent crops refers to land used to grow long term crops with a growing cycle of more than one year. This includes fruit trees and shrubs producing flowers, such as roses and jasmine, as well

as rubber, palm and other cultivated food tree crops. Bamboo, cork oak, eucalyptus for oil and any other cultivated non-food tree crops are not permanent crops.

Land under temporary meadows includes land cultivated for less than five years with forage crops for mowing or pasture.

Permanent meadows and pastures refers to land used to grow forage crops, through cultivation or naturally, for five years or more.

The **area of land used for agricultural purposes** is the total of all land operated by the household for agricultural production. This may consist of one or more land parcels, located in one or more separate areas or administrative units. Land should be included according to its actual agricultural use; thus, land used for growing vegetables in the village area, on river banks or in floodplains is included even if the land is not officially designated as agricultural land. Where shifting cultivation is present, the area includes the area under crops during the agricultural year. Land abandoned prior to the reference period is excluded. Land open to communal grazing is not considered to be part of the household's land unless the household has been specifically assigned a certain area defined by fencing or other boundary markings.

Areas of land can be reported in hectares or local units. The area reported refers to the actual day of enumeration, while making reference to agricultural activities on that land during the agricultural year. Where a household bought land during the reference year, the area of land bought is included in the reported area; where a household sold land during the reference year, the area sold is excluded.

Number of parcels: In some countries, farmers may not be able to report area in hectares or local units. In this case the number of parcels may be reported.

Question 4

Livestock refers to all animals, birds and insects kept or reared in captivity mainly for agricultural purposes. This includes cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats and pigs, as well as poultry, bees and silkworms. Domestic animals such as cats and dogs are excluded unless they are being raised for food or other agricultural purposes.

Raising livestock means that the household has primary responsibility for looking after the animals on a long-term basis and making day-to-day decisions about their use. In general, households own and raise their own animals but instances do occur in which households raise animals belonging to someone else under some form of agreement involving cash payment or a share of the livestock produce. Raising livestock under these conditions should be distinguished from being employed by an animal owner to look after the animals.

Question 5

This question is about **aquaculture, fishery or other relevant household activities** during the last agricultural year. As the agricultural module covers only farm households, those data collected relate solely to aquaculture are limited to aquaculture carried out in association with agricultural activities, as in rice-cum-fish culture where aquaculture is integrated with agricultural production, or where aquaculture and agriculture share the same inputs (machinery and labour).

Aquaculture is the farming of aquatic organisms such as fish, crustaceans, molluscs and plants, whether in freshwater or saltwater. Aquaculture farming refers to some intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding and protection from predators. It normally involves rearing

organisms from fry, spat or juveniles, and may be carried out in ponds, paddy fields, lagoons, estuaries, irrigation canals or the sea, using structures such as cages and tanks.

Aquaculture should be clearly distinguished from capture fisheries in which aquatic animals are captured or aquatic plants gathered in the wild. An important characteristic of capture fisheries is that the aquatic organisms are common property, as opposed to being owned by the household as is the case for aquaculture. Where fish are fattened up for sale after being caught in the wild, the fattening process is counted as aquaculture but limited modifications to the aquatic habitat to increase fish production are not counted.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONNAIRE

Questions 1 and 2

The purpose of these questions is to identify all the parcels of land used for agricultural production.

Question 1 is a prompt to remind households to include all the different types of land they use for their agricultural production.

Question 2 asks for the total number of parcels used for agricultural production. A parcel is any piece of land, of one land tenure type, entirely surrounded by other land, water, road, forest or other features not forming part of the holding. A parcel may consist of one or more adjacent fields or plots.

Note that Questions 1 and 2 include all land used for agricultural purposes, even if agriculture is just a secondary use. Some examples of this are land used for aquaculture in the wet season and for growing crops in the dry season; temporary crops grown in forests; and scattered permanent crops grown around the household's home plot. All parcels of land used for agricultural purposes should be included in Question 2, regardless of main use.

The data about parcels refer to the day of enumeration, but reference is made to activities on the parcel during the whole agricultural year.

Question 3

The purpose of Question 3 is to lead into the reporting of all temporary crops grown by the household during the last agricultural year.

Temporary crops are those with a growing cycle of less than one year. For instance, a crop planted in the 2006/07 agricultural year and harvested in the 2007/08 agricultural year is reported if the data requested refers to temporary crops harvested during the 2007/08 agricultural year. Problems arise with this approach where the crop season extends over a long period, with the result that part of the crop is harvested in one agricultural year and the rest in the next. Seasons may also differ from one part of a country to another so that a particular seasonal crop grows late in the agricultural year in one area and early in the following agricultural year elsewhere. End-of-year crops are assigned to one season or the next according to local conditions, taking into consideration the need for comparability with other areas of the country.

Question 4

Question 4 aims to determine all temporary crops grown by the household during the last agricultural year. A written description of each crop is recorded. The crop code is then recorded using the national crop classification. Note that the important crops in the country are coded in more detail and require additional

information such as season (summer/winter or wet/dry season), land type (lowland/upland) and variety (local/improved).

Reporting aims to include each temporary crop grown by the household, whether successive crops (two or more crops grown successively on the same piece of land at different times of the year), mixed crops (several crops grown simultaneously as a mixture on the same piece of land), inter-planted crops (one temporary crop planted between the rows of another temporary crop), and *associated crops* (temporary crops grown together with permanent crops on the same piece of land).

Question 5

Question 5 is designed to lead into reporting which permanent crops the household is growing. Permanent crops are reported with respect to the day of enumeration.

Permanent crops are those with a growing cycle of over a year, and include crops grown in a compact plantation, as well as scattered trees or plants. They may be of productive age or not yet productive but they are only included if they are grown for the purpose of producing crops. Nurseries where plant propagation materials are produced for sale or for the household's personal use are not included.

Questions 6 and 7

Question 6 aims to identify all the household's **permanent crops**. A written description of each crop is taken and the crop code recorded using the national crop classification.

Question 7 records whether the permanent crops are grown in a *compact plantation*, which includes plants, trees and shrubs planted in a regular and systematic manner such as in an orchard. Irregularly positioned plants, trees or shrubs dense enough to be considered an orchard are also included.

Question 8

Land temporarily fallow is land normally used for growing temporary crops but which is being rested before re-cultivation. This may be part of a crop rotation system or owing to flood damage, lack of water, unavailability of inputs, or other reasons which have temporarily prevented the normal crop from being planted. Land that remains fallow for at least five years or land abandoned by shifting cultivation is classed as permanent meadows and pastures if used for grazing, and other uses if it is overgrown with trees or has become wasteland.

Question 9

Temporary meadows refers to land temporarily cultivated with forage crops, for mowing or pasture, for less than five years.

Question 10

Permanent meadows is defined as land used permanently for growing forage crops for five years or more, whether naturally or by cultivation.

Questions 8, 9 and 10

A **parcel** may have one or more uses. For example, if certain fields in a parcel are used for growing temporary crops and others are left fallow, the area each occupies is recorded accordingly.

Sometimes the mixture of land uses in a parcel cannot be subdivided, such as where permanent and temporary crops are grown together in the same field. Here, the land's main use is recorded.

Main use is defined on the basis of the value of production from each activity. This results in the economically more important activity being recorded

A parcel of land may have a main use that is non-agricultural. Land used for aquaculture in the wet season and for growing crops in the dry season may designate aquaculture as its main use. The relevant land use class here is other uses. A similar situation may exist with agriculture/forestry combinations.

Note the distinction between *area of land under temporary crops* as reported in Question 4 and *area of temporary crops planted*. The area of land under temporary crops refers to the land on which temporary crops are grown (net cropped area), not the sum of the area of all temporary crops grown (gross cropped area). Gross cropped area may be greater than net cropped area because of successive cropping. For instance, where a land parcel one hectare in size has successive crops of rice and wheat grown in the wet and dry seasons, the area is reported in Question 4 as one hectare (1 ha) rather than two (2 ha).

Question 11

Other uses include land NOT used for temporary crops, temporary fallow, permanent crops, temporary meadows, or permanent meadows.

Question 12

This question elicits whether the parcel was irrigated.

Irrigation refers to purposely providing land with water other than rain, so as to improve pastures or crop production. Infrastructure and equipment such as irrigation canals, pumps, sprinklers or localised watering systems exist to apply water to crops. Irrigation also includes manual watering of plants using buckets, watering cans or other devices. Water for irrigation may come from rivers, dams or wells, and may be part of a major scheme serving many farmers over a large area, or a local scheme serving a small community. Farmers sometimes carry out irrigation individually using informal arrangements to obtain water from rivers, streams, wells or ponds, using pumping equipment or manual methods such as buckets. In urban and peri-urban areas, irrigation may be carried out with hoses and buckets, sometimes using the municipal water supply.

Irrigation involves the fully controlled supply of water, as opposed to other types of water management where the availability of water depends on rainfall conditions. Activities such as controlling floodwaters to water crops (spate irrigation), water control methods in wetland areas, and flood recession cultivation should not be included as irrigation. The use of roof water may be included as irrigation if the water supply is reliable. Uncontrolled land flooding by overflowing of rivers or streams is not considered irrigation.

Question 12 asks whether irrigation took place on the parcel during the last agricultural year. It refers to the actual use of irrigation, rather than whether the parcel is equipped for irrigation. If irrigation facilities such as canals are available but not actually used during the reference year because of water shortages, lack of fuel or inability to pay water fees, the parcel is reported as not irrigated. Conversely, the parcel is reported as irrigated if it was provided with a fully controlled supply of water, regardless of whether the quantity of water was sufficient.

Questions 13 to 21

These questions are about obtaining the number of each type of livestock. **Livestock** includes all animals, birds and insects kept or reared in captivity mainly for agricultural purposes. Raising livestock refers to the household having primary responsibility for looking after the animals on a long-term basis. In Questions 20 and 21, the aim is to provide a written description of any livestock not covered in Questions 13 to 19.

The number of animals recorded is the number being raised by the household on the day of enumeration, regardless of ownership. The number includes those animals being grazed on communal land or in transit at the time of enumeration, as well as those present on the holding. Bees are counted on the basis of the number of hives.

Question 22

This question identifies the agricultural holder(s) in the household by writing the person's name in the space provided then copying their number from the main population and housing census questionnaire.

The **agricultural holder** is the person or persons making the major decisions about the agricultural operation. The agricultural holder has technical and economic responsibility for the agricultural production and may undertake all responsibilities directly or through a hired manager.

Identifying the agricultural holder can sometimes be difficult because decision-making processes within a household are often complex. If a husband and wife make the decisions together, they are both shown in Question 22. If there are two quite separate agricultural operations in a household, each operation will have one or more main decision-makers and all are recorded in Question 22.

Note that the main agricultural decision-maker in the household may do other work in addition to being a holder; being a "farmer" may not even be his/her main occupation. A distinction should be made between an agricultural holder and a hired manager; a hired manager is a paid employee who manages an agricultural holding on behalf of the agricultural holder.

Enumerators need to be careful in differentiating between the household head and the agricultural holder. Sometimes, the household head – often identified by the household as the oldest male – is not actively involved in the household's agricultural operations. Special attention also needs to be given to ensuring that the role of women is adequately acknowledged in identifying the agricultural decision-makers in the household.

For this purpose, WCA 2010 has for the first time included the concept of a **sub-holding**. A sub-holding is defined as "a group of agricultural activities on the holding managed by a particular person in the holder's household" (FAO, 2005 para 3.44). A **sub-holder** is a person responsible for managing a sub-holding.

WCA 2010 provides some typical situations such as "where the holder is designated as a male and takes prime responsibility, as a sub-holder, for growing the primary crops. The holder's wife may be a second sub-holder, with specific responsibility for managing, for example, the kitchen garden. Other household members could also be sub-holders with specific responsibilities on the holding, such as livestock. The same piece of land could be part of two sub-holdings – for instance where one person grows rice on the land in the summer and another grows vegetables on the land in the winter. The association of livestock with land needs to be carefully considered. A person responsible for cattle on the holding's grazing land is the manager of that grazing land, whereas someone managing livestock in communal land would not be specifically managing a piece of land associated with the livestock." (FAO, 2005, para 3.46 and 3.47)

Question 23

This question serves as a broad indicator of the extent to which the household participates in the market economy with its agricultural production.

Where a household sells some produce and uses the rest for home consumption, the **main purpose** is recorded as which of the three – sale for money, exchange for other produce, or home consumption – represents the largest value of agricultural production. Disposing of agricultural produce in other ways, such as payment for labour, sending it to family members, gifts, or payment of taxes – should not be considered in assessing the main purpose of production.

Data about the main purpose of production are reported in respect of the ... agricultural year.

Question 24

The purpose of this question is to determine whether the household has any forest or other wooded land. Data are collected in respect of the day of enumeration. As the agricultural module covers only farm households, forestry data collected in the module are also limited to farm households.

Forest land is land with crown cover of more than 10 percent of trees able to reach a mature height of 5 metres or more. It includes natural and plantation forests. Areas that are temporarily not under trees but are expected to revert to forest are included. Forest tree nurseries that form an integral part of the forest are included. Other wooded land is land with: (i) crown cover of 5-10 percent for trees able to reach a height of 5 metres or more at maturity; or (ii) crown cover of more than 10 percent for trees not able to reach a height of 5 metres at maturity; or (iii) shrub or bush cover of more than 10 percent.

Forest and other wooded land must be distinguished from permanent crops. Rubber, palm, and other cultivated food tree crops are permanent crops, whereas bamboo, cork oak, eucalyptus for oil, and any other cultivated non-food tree crops come under forest and other wooded land.

Land used for agriculture sometimes also contains groups of forest trees or other wooded plants satisfying the criteria for forest and other wooded land. For instance, land under permanent meadows and pastures may also contain forest trees more than five metres in height with crown cover of more than 10 percent. All forest and other wooded land is reported regardless of its agricultural uses.

Annex 3

SUGGESTED TABLES

The main focus of tables derived from the core questionnaire would be to depict relationships between the farm household and its various social and economic characteristics. Some of these tables can be produced from data already contained in most population and housing censuses.

It would be necessary to identify farm households; this can be done based on existing data in the population and housing census on status in employment and main occupation data in the population and housing census. However, it is not the ideal approach, particularly as persons working in agriculture may not all be identified owing to the seasonality of agricultural activities.

It is also necessary to identify a households various socio-economic characteristics. Suggested indicators are given below:

Indicators of household size and composition:

- Total number of household members
- Total number of children in the household
- Total number of adults in the household
- Sex of the household head
- Relationship with head of household to classify household as one-person, nuclear, extended, or composite

Indicators of household socio-economic position:

- Ownership of selected assets (radio, TV, cellular phone, stove/hot plate, and so on)
- Main source of energy for lighting and cooking
- Educational attainment of household head
- Educational attainment of other member of the household
- School enrolment of school age children
- Area of land used for agricultural purposes
- Main source of water and type of toilet
- Household income

Indicators of national/ethnic group:

- Nationality/ethnicity of the head of the household

Indicators of labour force participation:

- Main occupation
- Industry of main occupation
- Employment status in main occupation

Indicators of fertility and mortality:

- Children ever born
- Children ever born and surviving
- Children born in the 12 months prior to the census

List of suggested tables from the core questionnaire of agricultural items in the population and housing census

A greater range of tabulations would be available when agricultural items are included in the population and housing census. What follows are examples of possible tabulations; these are not intended to be exhaustive:

- Households by number of total number of members in the household, number of children (aged <15), number of adults (aged >15) and farm household status
- Households by ownership of selected assess (TV, radio, cellular phone, stove/hot plate, and so on) and farm household status
- Households by main source of energy for lighting and cooking and farm household status
- Farm households by sex of the head of the household and farm household status
- Farm households by number of total number of members in the household, number of children (aged <15), number of adults (aged >15) and area of land used for agricultural purposes
- Farm households by ownership of selected assess (TV, radio, cellular phone, stove/hot plate, and so on) and area of land used for agricultural purposes
- Farm households by main source of energy for lighting and cooking and area of land used for agricultural purposes
- Farm households by educational attainment of the head of the household and area of land used for agricultural purposes
- Farm households by national/ethnic group of the household head and area of land used for agricultural purposes
- Farm households by total number of members in the household, number of children (<15), number of adults (>15) and sex of the head of the household
- Persons in farm households by sex, age and educational attainment
- Persons of school age in farm households by sex, age and school enrollment
- Persons of working age in farm households by sex, age and activity status*
- Persons of working age in farm households by sex, age and main occupation*
- Persons of working age in farm households by sex, age and industry of main occupation*
- Women (aged >15) in farm households by age groups, and number of children ever born, and number of children ever born and surviving
- Women (aged >15) in farm households by age groups, and mean number of children ever born, and mean number of children ever born and surviving.

In some countries a non-household agricultural sector may be important and therefore a substantial number of households and persons may be engaged in the agricultural sector without being part of a farm

* Tables normally available from the agricultural census.

household. It may be relevant to compare some selected characteristics of farm households with non-farm households engaged in agriculture. Examples of agricultural holdings that do not belong to the farm household sector are the plantation, the *latifundio*, the modern industrial farm, and large cattle ranches.

As indicated in paragraphs 12 to 16, the labour force participation items included in most population and housing censuses (occupation, industry, and employment status in main job) can be used to identify non-farm households engaged in agriculture. A household is generally related to the agricultural sector if over half of its economically active members are engaged in the agricultural sector, whether in large holdings, or in farm households as workers paid by wages or in kind.

Tabulations can be produced for farm households, non-farm households in agriculture, or for individuals in either sector. Many of the previously suggested tabulations can be produced for farm households and non-farm households in agriculture. For example:

Households by number of total number of members in the household, number of children (<15), number of adults (>15) and farm household status;

In this case, *the farm household status* refers to farm households vs. non-farm households in agriculture. Two more examples are:

Persons of school age in farm households and non-farm households in agriculture by sex, age and school enrolment;

Women 15 years and older in farm households and non-farm households by age group, number of children ever born, and number of children ever born and surviving.

Tables from the supplementary questionnaire

For supplementary items, more emphasis is given to providing summaries of agricultural data to update or supplement existing data from the agricultural census, rather than analysing relationships between population and housing, and agricultural, census characteristics as for the core tables.

List of suggested tables from the supplementary questionnaire

Agricultural holder tables

Farm households by selected household assets (radio, TV, cellular phone, stove/hot plate, and so on), sex of holder and age of holder

- Farm households by main source of energy for lighting and cooking, sex of holder and educational attainment of holder
- Farm households by number of total number of members in the household, number of children (<15), number of adults (>15), sex of the holder and age of the holder
- Farm households by total number of members in the household, number of children (<15), number of adults (>15), sex of the holder and national /ethnic group of the holder
- Farm households by area of agricultural land, sex of holder and age of holder

Purpose of production tables

- Farm households by area of agricultural land and main purpose of production
- Farm households by household composition and main purpose of production
- Farm households by household size and main purpose of production

Land use tables

- Farm households by selected household assets (radio, TV, cellular phone, stove/hot plate, and so on) and area of agricultural land
- Farm households by main source of energy for lighting and cooking and area of agricultural land
- Farm households by total number of members in the household, number of children (<15), number of adults (>15) and area of agricultural land
- Farm households by area of agricultural land and land use
- Area by area of agricultural land and land use
- Farm households by main purpose of production and land use

Land tenure tables

Farm households by area of agricultural land and land tenure

Irrigation tables

- Farm households by area of agricultural land and area irrigated
- Farm households by area irrigated, sex of holder and age of holder
- Farm households by number of total number of members in the household, number of children (<15), number of adults (>15) and area irrigated

Temporary crop tables

Number of farm households growing each temporary crop by area of agricultural land

Permanent crop tables

Number of farm households with each permanent crop by whether in a compact plantation and area of agricultural land

Livestock tables

- Farm households by area of agricultural land and number of livestock of a given type
- Number of animals by area of agricultural land and number of livestock of a given type
- Farm households by selected household assets (radio, TV, cellular phone, stove/hot plate, and so on) and number of livestock of a given type
- Farm households by main source of energy for lighting and cooking and number of livestock of a given type
- Farm households by total number of members in the household, number of children (>15), number of adults (<15) and number of livestock of a given type

Aquaculture tables

Farm households by area of agricultural land and presence of aquaculture

Forestry tables

Farm households by area of agricultural land and presence of forestry

Annex 4

CASE STUDIES FROM SELECTED COUNTRY PRACTICES

LIST OF CASE STUDY COUNTRIES AND YEAR OF POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

Country	Year of Census	Country	Year of Census
Albania	2001	Mauritius	2000
Bangladesh	2001	Nepal	2010
Belize	2000	Occupied Palestinian Territories	1997
Botswana	2001	Papua New Guinea	2000
Burkina Faso	2007	Poland	2002
Canada	2006	Seychelles	1997
Cook Islands	2001	Sierra Leone	2004
Cyprus	2001	Uganda	2003
Fiji	1996 and 2007	Zambia	2000

BURKINA FASO

The modular approach introduced by FAO for WCA 2010 suggests a new way of coordinating field operations for the population and housing census with those for the agricultural census. The core module is carried out jointly with the population and housing census, and the supplementary modules completed as a separate operation soon afterwards. This is, in effect, what Burkina Faso already does.

In its 2007 population and housing census, Burkina Faso included an agricultural module to cover:

- Types of annual crops by season
- Types of horticultural crops by season
- Number of fruit trees of different types
- Whether the household practises silviculture
- Whether the household is engaged in fisheries
- Number of livestock by type
- Number of draught animals by type
- Number of items of machinery owned

This is similar to the list of items FAO recommends for the core module of the agricultural census, and provides a good basis for constructing frames for the agricultural census supplementary modules. Data from the agricultural module can also be linked to population and housing census data.

The main problem with the Burkina Faso approach is the additional burden on the population and housing census questionnaire and its possible effect on data quality. Operationally though, it is no different from a jointly conducted population and housing/agricultural census as discussed in Section 3.1.9, and the same field organization issues need to be addressed, especially that of a separate enumeration for the agricultural module.

The plan of integrated agricultural census and surveys

The General Census of Agriculture (GCA) was designed in two phases to meet these field organization objectives. Data were collected in phase one to develop an adequate sampling frame, and in phase two specific surveys on thematic modules were conducted using the sampling frame of the first phase. For each topic (rain-fed crops, arboriculture, horticulture, irrigated crops, fishery, livestock), a suitable statistical unit was defined. Taking into account the different statistical units (agricultural household, owner of irrigated parcels, fishing), phase two was divided into thematic modules, as follows:

- basic module: survey on rain-fed crops, livestock and arboriculture
- irrigated crops module: survey on irrigated crops (rice, vegetables, other irrigated crops)
- fisheries module: survey on fisheries
- modern agricultural holding module: an exhaustive survey on modern agricultural holdings

For the basic module, the statistical unit was the agricultural household. The statistical unit for the irrigated crops module was the holder of the irrigated parcel who is identified on the production site. For the survey on fishery, the fisherman identified on the fishing site was the statistical unit.

The objectives of phase one were, first, to collect basic data about agricultural holdings to characterize agriculture, livestock and other activities such as fishery or forestry; and second, to obtain sampling frames for conducting the modular surveys of phase two (and other specific surveys).

Phase one included two modules:

- Module one was related to the complete enumeration of agricultural households. The data were collected as part of the *Recensement Général de la Population et de l'Habitat* (RGPH) using an *agricultural module* attached to the RGPH questionnaire and filled in by each household in the country during the December 2006 RGPH.
- Module two inventoried agricultural holders on the production sites of irrigated crops (rice, vegetables, and so on), fisheries, and modern agricultural holdings. These operations took place from March 20 to May 30, 2007, following the RGPH, across the entire territory.

The sampling frame for agricultural households obtained through the RGPH covered all the agricultural households of Burkina Faso. The definition of the agricultural household adopted by the RGPH was a household in which at least one member was declared to be carrying out agricultural activities (involving rainfed crops, irrigated crops, horticultural, arboriculture, forestry, livestock or fishing) during the 2006/2007 agricultural year. The variables included in this agricultural module helped to establish the sampling universe of agricultural households and to classify them according to their main technical and economic activities (type of crop, livestock, horticulture, level of equipment, membership of agricultural organization, and so on).

In the same way, complete inventories of the sites (including rice, vegetables and other irrigated crops, as well as fisheries and pastoral zones) enabled information to be collected about their importance (as indicated by extent of area and number of owners) as well as the agronomic, environmental and socio-economic variables useful for stratification and for defining effective sample designs for estimating these crops.

Synchronizing phase one of the GCA and RGPH aimed to:

- Employ a single team to collect data for the two censuses in joint field trips, to reduce the cost of both censuses by combining human resources, training and equipment, and increasing sensitization.
- Use concepts and definitions harmonized for the two censuses.
- Facilitate the use of the RGPH data file to draw up the list of *agricultural holdings* for GCA use.
- Avoid duplication of effort by drawing data for the GCA (about household demographic characteristics and economic activities) directly from the RGPH and make savings.
- Use agricultural data about households in the GCA to analyse RGPH data.
- Gather better data about marginal areas of agriculture not important enough to be surveyed.

Use of data from the agricultural module of the RGPH and statistics produced

The data obtained from the agricultural module of phase one was used to develop sampling frames for the “basic module” survey in phase two. This module covered rain-fed crops, livestock and arboriculture. In the same way, the data on phase one variables enabled agricultural households and PSUs to be stratified.

The “basic module” survey covered Burkina Faso’s 45 provinces. The sample design adopted was two stage sampling with the selection of PSUs (villages) in the first stage by Probability Proportional to Size (PPS). The measure of village size was the number of agricultural households. For the second stage, a sample of agricultural households was selected with equal probability.

For each province, the sampling frame of the PSUs was prepared using the variables collected in the agricultural module of the RGPH. The agricultural household was redefined to take into account the fact that the survey was limited to agricultural households involved in rain-fed crops, livestock and arboriculture. This provided information for the following parameters:

- Village size was calculated based on number of agricultural households. This was the primary unit of the survey and was the size measure for PPS selection.
- Province size was also calculated in terms of number of agricultural households. This information was used to work out the optimal sample sizes of agricultural households by province.
- Agricultural households could be classified based on size, number of fruit trees, animals and agricultural equipment owned) using a classification developed using previous survey data.

The data provided by the agricultural module of the population and housing census made it possible to develop a complete sampling frame of the villages and agricultural households of Burkina Faso, and provided the elements necessary for defining an effective sampling design for the basic module survey.

In addition to providing the sampling frame for the basic module, phase one made available a detailed mapping of crops grown and livestock systems and, for the first time in Burkina Faso, basic statistics on arboriculture and fishery. Statistics for agricultural households are available to the fifth level of the country’s administrative structure (the village). This information is useful for decision-making and development, in particular at local level.

Types of survey developed using the agricultural module

Implementing the RGPH agricultural module made it possible to populate a database with data for every agricultural household covered by the RGPH, and list all EAs for the entire territory, without overlap or double counting. Information contained in the database about the agricultural activities of household members makes it possible to measure the existence and intensity of each type of agricultural activity within every EA (rain-fed crop, irrigated culture, horticulture crops, arboriculture products, livestock, fishery and silviculture). Also available is a measure of the importance of different crops in each EA, as indicated by the number of households growing the crop.

Specific sampling frames for agricultural surveys can be developed using this information, surveying specific crops or specific animal species by incorporating for each EA the number of households cultivating this type of crop or livestock. These sampling frames:

- Automatically exclude EAs not concerned with the survey topic (urban EAs, for example).
- Give information about the size of the EA in terms of the number of households concerned with the crop or the livestock.
- Allow for an effective sampling design (including stratification of the EA, and selection with PPS).

This sampling frame is also suitable for surveys of rare or dispersed agricultural activities, such as honey production. It is possible to identify where this activity exists, limiting the geographical extent of the survey to this zone. It even increases the possibility of agricultural surveys in urban areas by considering only urban EAs with that agricultural activity.

For some activities, such as rearing livestock and arboriculture, additional information about the number of heads of animal species or number of plants per type of fruit tree reinforces the effectiveness of the sampling frame for surveying these topics. For surveys on productivity of the herd, sample size is sometimes determined by study domain in proportion to the total number of heads, and this information is available in the sampling frame. Auxiliary information such as the level of equipment (plough, tractor, and so on) and the number of agricultural workers allows other improvements to the design of samples.

The information in the EA sampling frame and its structure is necessary for designing inter-census agricultural surveys, making it possible to design a master sampling frame for several agricultural surveys.

The advantages of a master sampling frame include:

- Sharing the cost of implementing and updating master sampling frames for all relevant agricultural surveys.
- Using the same limited number of cartographic products for several surveys.
- Basing field teams in the same zones for several surveys, which facilitates the work of sensitization and reduces transportation costs.
- Being able to integrate various surveys by ensuring a common level of significance for the estimated results, and to analyse topics based on a sample common to several surveys.

The principal disadvantage of the master sampling frame is the difficulty of designing an effective sample for all the surveys, which cover various themes such as vegetable production, livestock and fruit production, and so on.

Follow-up survey programme based on the frame

The programme of surveys based on GCA and RGPH sampling frames include:

- Permanent agricultural survey
- Permanent surveys of irrigated crops
- Survey of fisheries
- Market information system.

The Permanent Agricultural Survey (PAS) addresses the economic situation and living conditions of rural populations, covering horticulture, fruit production, household vulnerability, nutritional status of the population, and gender issues.

Surveys on livestock, fisheries and other specific themes looking at agricultural incomes, environment, and food security issues could also be programmed.

EXAMPLES OF QUESTIONS USED IN SELECTED COUNTRIES FROM WCA 2000 AND 2010 ROUNDS TO IDENTIFY AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS

WCA 2000 Round (1996-2005)

Country (Census year): Respondent

Albania (2001): Household

Q1. Do you own agricultural land?

Yes 1 No 2

Q2. If yes, who is the land cultivated by?

Yourself 1 Others 2 Not cultivated 3

Q3. Where is that land situated?

District 1 Com/Municipality 2

Bangladesh (2001): Household

Q1. What is the household's main field of economic activity?

Agriculture/forestry/animal husbandry 1 Fishing 2 Agricultural labour 3

Q2. Owned land?

Has 1 Has not 2

Belize (2000): Person

Q1. Do you own any land for farming? (Yes/No)

Yes 1 No 2

<i>Botswana (2001): Household</i>
<p>Q1. Does any member of this household own any of the following livestock? <i>Cattle</i> <input type="checkbox"/>1 <i>Goats</i> <input type="checkbox"/>2 <i>Sheep</i> <input type="checkbox"/>3 <i>Pigs</i> <input type="checkbox"/>4 <i>Poultry</i> <input type="checkbox"/>5 <i>Donkeys/horses</i> <input type="checkbox"/>6</p>
<p>Q2. Does any member of this household plant any of the following crops during the agricultural season? <i>Maize</i> <input type="checkbox"/>1 <i>Millet</i> <input type="checkbox"/>2 <i>Sorghum</i> <input type="checkbox"/>3 <i>Beans</i> <input type="checkbox"/>4 <i>Other crops</i> <input type="checkbox"/>5</p>
<p>Q3. Does this household own the land used for planting and/or grazing? <i>Yes</i> <input type="checkbox"/>1 <i>No</i> <input type="checkbox"/>2</p>
<p>Q4. How was the land used for planting and/or grazing acquired?</p>
<p>Q5. Since 1999, did household members receive cash from sale of? <i>Cattle</i> <input type="checkbox"/>1 <i>Goats/sheep</i> <input type="checkbox"/>2 <i>Poultry</i> <input type="checkbox"/>3 <i>Maize</i> <input type="checkbox"/>4 <i>Sorghum/millet</i> <input type="checkbox"/>5</p>
<i>Cook Island (2001): Household/Person</i>
<p>Q1. What agricultural activity is the household engaged in? <i>Mainly subsistence</i> <input type="checkbox"/>1 <i>Mainly commercial</i> <input type="checkbox"/>2 <i>No agricultural activity</i> <input type="checkbox"/>3</p>
<p>Q2. What fishing activity is the household engaged in? <i>Mainly subsistence</i> <input type="checkbox"/>1 <i>Mainly commercial</i> <input type="checkbox"/>2 <i>No fishing activity</i> <input type="checkbox"/>3</p>
<p>Q3. How many livestock or pets are raised by your household? <i>Pigs</i> <input type="checkbox"/>1 <i>Goats</i> <input type="checkbox"/>2 <i>Cattle</i> <input type="checkbox"/>3</p>
<p>Q4. How many items of farm machinery are owned by members of this household? <i>Tractors</i> <input type="checkbox"/>1 <i>Rotary hoes</i> <input type="checkbox"/>2</p>
<p>Q5. How many items of fishing equipment are owned by members of this household? <i>Spear gun</i> <input type="checkbox"/>1 <i>Canoe</i> <input type="checkbox"/>2</p>
<p>Q6. How have your land rights been determined by the land court? <i>By succession</i> <input type="checkbox"/>1 <i>Sole occupation</i> <input type="checkbox"/>2 <i>Joint occupation</i> <input type="checkbox"/>3 <i>Lease/Sub-lease</i> <input type="checkbox"/>4</p>
<i>Cyprus (2001): Household</i>
<p>Q1. Is there a person in this household who is a holder of, or rents or cultivates, agricultural land (arable or non- arable) or operates an animal farm? <i>Yes</i> <input type="checkbox"/>1 <i>No</i> <input type="checkbox"/>2</p>

<i>Dominican Republic (2002): Household</i>
<p>Q1. Do any of the men or women members of this household have land plots that are sown, uncultivated, at rest, fallow or which they have harvested over the last 12 years?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>1 No <input type="checkbox"/>2</p>
<p>Q2. Do any of the men or women of this household have animals for household consumption or sale?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>1 No <input type="checkbox"/>2</p>
<i>Fiji (1996): Household</i>
<p>Q1. Did anyone in the household earn money from the following activities?</p> <p>Producing cash crops <input type="checkbox"/>1 Raising livestock <input type="checkbox"/>2 Catching/collecting fish products <input type="checkbox"/>3</p>
<i>Kiribati (2005): Household</i>
<p>Q1. Does the household have plants?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/>1 No <input type="checkbox"/>2 (babai, breadfruit, banana, pawpaw, sweet potatoes, te bero, te kaina)</p>
<p>Q2. How many does this household have?</p> <p>Pigs local <input type="checkbox"/>1 Chickens local <input type="checkbox"/>2</p>
<i>Mauritius (2000): Household</i>
<p>Q1. Fruit trees of bearing age on premises?</p> <p>Peach <input type="checkbox"/>1 Bibasse <input type="checkbox"/>2</p>
<i>Nauru (2002): Household</i>
<p>Q1. What livestock does this household have/produce?</p> <p>Pigs <input type="checkbox"/>1 Chicken <input type="checkbox"/>2 Ducks <input type="checkbox"/>3</p>
<i>Occupied Palestinian Territory (1997): Household</i>
<p>Q1. Identification of holdings and holders.</p>
<p>Q2. Area of holding.</p>
<p>Q3. Type of holding:</p> <p>Crops <input type="checkbox"/>1 Livestock <input type="checkbox"/>2 Both livestock and crops <input type="checkbox"/>3</p>
<i>Papua New Guinea (2000): Household</i>
<p>Q1. Does this household grow/raise any of the following:</p> <p>Cocoa <input type="checkbox"/>1 Coffee <input type="checkbox"/>2 Pigs <input type="checkbox"/>3</p> <p>(Data collected according to whether it is for cash or own consumption)</p>

<i>Poland (2002): Household/Person</i>
Q1. What is the main source of maintenance of the household? (19 categories)
Q2. What is the secondary source of maintenance of the household? (19 categories).
Q3. Are you a holder of an agricultural farm (plot) or are you a member of a household with an agricultural farm (plot)?
Q4. How many months did you work in your agricultural farm/plot in the last twelve months?
Q5. If holder, what is the size of the farm/plot?
<i>Seychelles (1997): Household</i>
Q1. Did this household farm in the last twelve months? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2
Q2. Did this household sell agricultural products in the last twelve months? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2
Q3. What was the main purpose of agricultural production? For sale <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Sale of surplus <input type="checkbox"/> 2
Q4. Did this household rear any livestock in the last twelve months? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Q5. What was the main purpose of livestock production? For sale <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Sale of surplus <input type="checkbox"/> 2
<i>Sierra Leone (2004): Household</i>
Q1. What is the area of each crop grown? Upland rice <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Lowland rice <input type="checkbox"/> 2
Q2. What is the livestock owned by household members? Cattle <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Sheep <input type="checkbox"/> 2
<i>Tokelau (2001) : Household</i>
Q1. Does this household own any animals that produce food? Pigs female <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Pigs male <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Chickens <input type="checkbox"/> 3

<i>Tuvalu (2002): Household</i>
<p>Q1. Is the household engaged in agricultural activity? <i>Subsistence only</i> <input type="checkbox"/>1 <i>Commercial only</i> <input type="checkbox"/>2 <i>Subsistence and commercial</i> <input type="checkbox"/>3 <i>No agricultural activity</i> <input type="checkbox"/>4</p>
<p>Q2. The number of livestock and pets owned: <i>Pig</i> <input type="checkbox"/>1 <i>Chicken</i> <input type="checkbox"/>2 <i>Duck</i> <input type="checkbox"/>3 <i>Cat</i> <input type="checkbox"/>4 <i>Dog</i> <input type="checkbox"/>5</p>
<p>Q3. Is the household engaged in fishing actively? <i>Subsistence only</i> <input type="checkbox"/>1 <i>Commercial only</i> <input type="checkbox"/>2 <i>Subsistence and commercial</i> <input type="checkbox"/>3 <i>No fishing activity</i> <input type="checkbox"/>4</p>
<p>Q4. Where does the household fish? <i>Only on reef</i> <input type="checkbox"/>1 <i>Only outside reef</i> <input type="checkbox"/>2 <i>Both on and outside reef</i> <input type="checkbox"/>3</p>
<i>Uganda (2003): Household</i>
<p>Q1. Does any member of this household engage in the following? <i>Crop growing</i> <input type="checkbox"/>1 <i>Livestock rearing</i> <input type="checkbox"/>2 <i>Poultry keeping</i> <input type="checkbox"/>3 <i>Fish farming</i> <input type="checkbox"/>4</p>
<p>Q2. If yes, what is the size of the holding?</p>
<p>Q3. Did this household grow crops during the last season (January to June 2002) <i>Yes</i> <input type="checkbox"/>1 <i>No</i> <input type="checkbox"/>2</p>
<p>Q4. If yes to crop growing, how many plots were used for growing each type of crop? <i>Pure stand</i> <input type="checkbox"/>1 <i>Mixed crop</i> <input type="checkbox"/>2</p>
<p>Q5. If yes to livestock raising, how many of each type of livestock were there on the enumeration day?</p>
<p>Q6. If yes to poultry keeping, for each poultry type what was the average number of poultry reared per month in the last three months?</p>
<p>Q7. If yes to fish farming, how many fish ponds are there, by type?</p>

<i>Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (2001): Household</i>
Q1a. Total land used by household? <i>Owned</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <i>Taken on lease</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <i>Given on lease {of which cultivable}</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 3
Q1b. Number of parcels of land?
Q2a. On your holding, which of the following crops did you grow? <i>Wheat</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <i>Maize</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 2
Q2b. For the crops grown? <i>Area harvested</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <i>Total production</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <i>Supplies at the end of the year</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 3
Q3. Consumption of artificial fertilizers and plant protection preparations? <i>Quantity of fertilizers consumed</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <i>Quantity of plant protection preparations consumed</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 2
Q4. Number of horses on the holding (young and other head) of which mares and fillies in foal?
Q5. Number of cattle on the holding (young and other head) of which? <i>Calves and heifers</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <i>Cows and heifers in calf</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <i>Oxen, bulls and other cattle</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 2
Q6. Number of sheep on the holding (young and other head) of which? <i>Lambs and lambs under 1 year</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <i>Ewes for breeding</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <i>Rams and other sheep</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 3
Q7. Number of goats on the holding (young and other head)
Q8. Number of pigs on the holdings (young and other head) of which? <i>Suckling pigs under two months</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <i>Pigs from 2 to 6 months</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <i>Boars and other</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 3
Q9. Number of all kinds of poultry?
Q10. Number of beehives?
Q11. Number of tractors and combines on the holdings? <i>One axis tractors</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <i>Two axis tractors</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <i>Combines for cereals</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 3
<i>Zambia (2000): Household</i>
Q1. Did your household engage directly in agricultural activity; that is crop growing, livestock and poultry raising, and fish farming, since 1 October 1999? <i>Yes</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <i>No</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 2
Q2. If yes, on your holding which of the following crops did you grow since 1 July 1999? <i>Cattle</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <i>Sorghum</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <i>Millet</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 3
Q3. On your holding which of the following livestock did you raise since 1 October 1999? <i>Cattle</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <i>Goats</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <i>Pigs</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 3
Q4. Did your agricultural enterprise include fish farming since 1 October 1999? <i>Yes</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <i>No</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 2

WCA 2010 Round (2006-2015)

Country (Census year): Respondent

Barbados (2010): Household
Q1. What is your area of involvement in agricultural activity? Farmer <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Processor <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Backyard Gardener/ Landless Farmer <input type="checkbox"/> 3
Q2. In what type of agricultural farming activity are you involved? Sugarcane <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Vegetable <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Root Crop <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Livestock <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Poultry <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Fruit <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Horticulture <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Fish <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Herbs <input type="checkbox"/> 9 Cotton <input type="checkbox"/> 10 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 11
Q3. What is your main reason for your involvement in agricultural activity? Sale <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Home Consumption <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Not Stated <input type="checkbox"/> 3
Q4. What is your land tenure? (more than one option permitted) Own <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Lease <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Rent <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Rent Free <input type="checkbox"/> 4
Q5. What is the total area of the agricultural land owned by you?
Q6. What is the total area of agricultural land that you rent, lease, or operate rent free?
Q7. In which parish is the land located whether owned, rented, leased or rent free?
Q8. Is the agricultural land under cultivation? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2
Q9. What is your main source of water supply? Private well <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Dam <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Stream <input type="checkbox"/> 3 BWA <input type="checkbox"/> 4 BADMC Irrigation <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 6 None <input type="checkbox"/> 7

<i>Burkina Faso (2007): Household</i>
<p>Q1. Whether the household grows specific annual crops? Yes <input type="checkbox"/>1 No for wet season and dry season for each crop <input type="checkbox"/>2</p>
<p>Q2. Whether the household grows horticultural crops? Yes <input type="checkbox"/>1 No for wet season and dry season for each crop <input type="checkbox"/>2</p>
<p>Q3. Number of fruit trees of different types?</p>
<p>Q4. Whether the household practices different types of silviculture? Yes <input type="checkbox"/>1 No for each crop <input type="checkbox"/>2</p>
<p>Q5. Whether the household practices fisheries? Yes <input type="checkbox"/>1 No for fish/prawns and frogs <input type="checkbox"/>2</p>
<p>Q6. Number and type (traditionally farmed, nomadic, intensively farmed) of specific livestock groups?</p>
<p>Q7. Number of drought animals by type?</p>
<p>Q8. Number of items of specific types of machinery owned?</p>
<p>Q9. Whether a member of the household belongs to a farmer's association? Yes <input type="checkbox"/>1 No <input type="checkbox"/>2</p>
<i>Canada (2006): Household</i>
<p>Q1. Is anyone in this household a farm operator who produces at least one agricultural product intended for sale? Yes <input type="checkbox"/>1 No <input type="checkbox"/>2</p>
<p>Q2. Does this farm operator make day-to-day decisions related to the farm? Yes <input type="checkbox"/>1 No <input type="checkbox"/>2</p>
<i>Fiji (2007): Household</i>
<p>Q1. How many of the following livestock and pets does this household own? (state number) Cows <input type="checkbox"/>1 Pigs <input type="checkbox"/>2 Goats <input type="checkbox"/>3</p>

Nepal (2010): Agriculture Module in Population Census			
10. Does your household operate any land for agriculture purposes?			
Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2			
If yes, the total area of the land in			
Bigha <input type="checkbox"/> 11		Katha <input type="checkbox"/> 12	
Dhur <input type="checkbox"/> 13		Ropa <input type="checkbox"/> 14	
Ana <input type="checkbox"/> 15		Paisa <input type="checkbox"/> 17	
17. Does your household raise livestock/poultry for agriculture purposes?			
Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2			
If yes, the total number of livestock/poultry for agriculture purposes:			
Livestock			
Cow/Ox <input type="checkbox"/> 18	Buffalo <input type="checkbox"/> 19	Yak/ Nak/ Chauri <input type="checkbox"/> 20	Horse/Ass <input type="checkbox"/> 21
Sheep <input type="checkbox"/> 22	Goat <input type="checkbox"/> 23	Pig/pork <input type="checkbox"/> 24	Other Poultry <input type="checkbox"/> 25
Chicken <input type="checkbox"/> 26	Duck <input type="checkbox"/> 27	Other <input type="checkbox"/> 28	
(Serial numbers of questions are same as in the questionnaire)			
Niue (2006): Household			
Q1. How many pigs does this household own in total?			
Males <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Females <input type="checkbox"/> 2			
Q2. How many pigpens does the household own in total?			
Q3. Over the last 12 months how many plantations did the household have in total?			
Q4. How many plantations were eaten by pigs?			

<i>Republic of Serbia (2009) - Pilot Questionnaire: Household</i>
Q1. Land owned by the household (owned by all members of the household)?
Q2. Rented land (area): including for money, on lease, sharecropping and free of charge?
Q3. Land given on rent (area): including for money, on lease, sharecropping and free of charge?
<p>Q4. Total land available to household?</p> <p>Q4a. Utilized agricultural land (area)?</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>Arable land and gardens with breakdown for:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cereals, industrial crops, fodder crops, and potatoes; • vegetables, strawberries, and melons; • flowers and ornamental plants; • other. <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>Kitchen gardens</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>Orchards</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>Vineyards</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>Nurseries</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>Meadows</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 6</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>Pastures</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 7</p> <p>Q4b. Non utilized agricultural land (area)?</p> <p>Q4c. Forest?</p> <p>Q4d. Other land?</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>Of which: fishponds</i></p>
<p>Q5. Does the household own livestock, poultry or bees?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Q5a. Number of cattle on the holding?</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>Of which: cows</i></p> <p>Q5b. Number of pigs on the holding?</p> <p>Q5c. Number of sheep on the holding?</p> <p>Q5d. Number of goats on the holding?</p> <p>Q5e. Number of horses on the holding?</p> <p>Q5f. Number poultry on the holding?</p> <p>Q5g. Number of beehives?</p> <p>Q6. Does the household have its own agricultural production?</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>Yes, for its own use and for selling</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>Yes, only for its own use</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>Does not have its own agricultural production</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p>

Vanuatu (2009): Household

Q1. Does this household have any livestock? (state number in appropriate box)

Cattle 1 Pigs 2 Goats 3 Horses 4

Q2. Which of the following cash crops are grown by the household?

None 1 Kava 2 Coconut 3 Cocoa 4 Coffee 5

GLOSSARY

The following concepts and terminology are used throughout this report:

Agricultural holder - The agricultural holder is the person who makes the major decisions regarding resource use and exercises management control over the agricultural holding. The agricultural holder has technical and economic responsibility for the agricultural production operation and may undertake all responsibilities directly, or delegate responsibilities related to day to day management to a hired manager. There is only one agricultural holder in an agricultural holding, but there may be more than one co-holder in a holding (FAO, 2005, pp. 23-24). In the population and housing census, because the statistical unit for the collection of agricultural data is the farm household, there may be more than one agricultural holder in a farm household.

Agricultural holding - The agricultural holding is the economic unit of agricultural production under single management, comprising all livestock kept and all land used for agricultural production purposes. The management is exercised by the agricultural holder (FAO, 2005, pp. 20-23).

Agriculture - The Census of Agriculture defines the term agriculture as covering the production of crops and livestock products, but not including aquaculture or fishing activities (FAO, 2005, pp. 135-137). The *Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics* defines agriculture more broadly to include forestry, fishery, land and water use (UNSC, 2010).

Area of agricultural land - Agricultural land is all land classified to any of the following categories on the basis of its main use: land under temporary crops, land temporarily fallow, land under temporary meadows, land under permanent crops, and land under permanent meadows (FAO, 2005, pp. 76-78). "Main use" is defined on the basis of the value of production. Land may be used for agricultural purposes without being part of agricultural land because of multiple land uses; for example, land used for aquaculture in the wet season and for growing crops in the dry season. "Area of agricultural land" may be different from "area of land used for agricultural purposes".

Area of land used for agricultural purposes - This covers all land used for agricultural purposes, including land classified as non-agricultural land on the basis of its main use, but which has an agricultural secondary use such as aquacultural land being used for growing crops in the dry season. *Area of land used for agricultural purposes* may be different from *area of agricultural land*.

Cropland - Cropland is arable land (land under temporary crops, temporary meadows or temporary fallow) plus land under permanent crops.

Farm household - A farm household is a household in which one or more household members are engaged in agricultural production activities. A farm household usually corresponds to an agricultural holding. However, there could be more than one agricultural holding in a farm household, or more than one farm household in an agricultural holding.

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