Appendix IV 102

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

2012

Confidential

Page Number

Agriculture Sample Census 2002/03



ACLF 1: Sub-village	leader	listing	form
---------------------	--------	---------	------

		-		
Region	Code	Ward	Code	
District	Code	Village	Code	
Name of Village	Chairman:			
Sub-village		Number of	households	
leader number	Name of sub-village leader	From office register	After enumeration	- Comments
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	, ,			` ,
	Total			J
Name of enume	eratorSignature			Date
Name of superv	visorSignature			Date
Min	nistry of Agriculture and Food Security, Ministry of			inistry of
	Cooperatives and Marketing and the Nat	ional Bureau of Sta	tistics	

Appendix IV 103

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



Interval	
Starting point	

Sta	rtin	g p	oint	A suri s	14				C		200	20/0	2			<u>Page Number</u>	<u>,</u>
ACI	LF:	2 H	ouse											s			
Reg Dist War	rict rd				Code									Sub		je leader code	
									N	lumb	er of						
								Ca	ttle							✓ if the	
Ноц	iseho	old Ni	umber	Household head name	Household head name Code	Rabbit	respodent qualifies to be a farmer *	Farmer Serial Numbers									
	(1)		(2)				(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)				(12)	(13)	(14)
<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>														
			<u> </u>														
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>]													
		<u> </u>	+			-											
			 														
			Ħ	1													
		H	 														
			Ħ														
			Ī														
				Code													
			Code Code Name of Sub-vill Code Name of Sub-vill Number Household head name Code Name of Sub-vill Na														
			<u> </u>														
			<u> </u>														
	OTE		CI	olumn 13) Place a "✓" if the household h nicken/poultry or ducks		ıst 1	1 field	over 25	5m² an	d/or k	eeps a	at leas	st 1 Co	Dw, 5	Goats	/Sheep/Pigs or s	50
					. S	gna	ature							Date			
Nar	ne c	of su	ıper\	risor	S	gna	ature							Date			

* NOTE: (Column 13) Place a "✓" if the household has a	it least 1 field over 25m ² and/or keeps at least 1	Cow, 5 Goats/Sheep/Pigs or 50
Chicken/poultry or ducks		
+(Column 3) A field must be at least 25 m ²		
Name of enumerator	Signature	Date
Name of supervisor	Signature	Date
Ministry of Agriculture and Food S	Security, Ministry of Water and Livestock Deve	lopment, Ministry of
Cooperatives an	d Marketing and the National Bureau of Statisti	cs

Appendix IV

104

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

d	Ŕ		į.	e
ì	Ē) }	Į	
Z	Š	V	V	Ć
4	Ł	Ĝ	Ì	Ì

Confidential

National Agriculture Sample Census 2002/03

	National Agilea
ACLF: 3 Household listing of 15 selected farmers	ırs
Region	Code
District	Code
Ward	Code
Village	Code

	Rabbits	(12)															
	Poultry /ducks	(10)															
	Pig	(6)															
Number of	Sheep	(8)															
2	Goat	(7)															
	Cattle	(9)															
	Fields	(2)															
	Name of selected flead of flousefloid	(4)															
	number	(3)															
مراميم الشيطين كم مصوالا	Name of sub-village feader	(2)															
Sub village	number	(1)															
N/S		1	10	02	03	04	90	90	07	80	60	10	11	12	13	14	15

Name of Enumerator:SignatureDate
Name of Supervisor Signature Date

United Republic of Tanzania

ACQ 1



CONFIDENTIAL

Small holder/Small Scale Farmer Questionnaire

Agriculture Sample Census 2002/2003





Enumerator Nam	ne	Signature				
			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		Hour	Minutes
Date Enumerated				Start time End time		
Field level checking by:					To be compa	
District Supervisor:	Name	signature	Date	1 1	field/farm leve	I checking of
Regional Supervisor:	Name	signature	Date	<i>l l</i>	the enumeral This sho countersigned	ould be
National Supervisor:	Name	signature	Date	1 1	enumerator.	ŕ
District checking in Office District Supervisor	: Name	signature	Date	1 1	All question be checked a office.	
District Oupervisor	Nume	Signature		<i></i>		
		_				
For Use at National Level	only:					
Data Entered by	Name	signature	Date	1 1	See back pag	e for details
Queried	Name	signature	Date	<i>l l</i>	7,	

Executed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Ministry of Water and Livestock Development,
Ministry of Cooperatives and Marketing

and

National Bureau of Statistics

1.0	IDENTIFICATION DETAILS		
1.1	Location		
S/N	Location Name		Codes
1.1.1	Region		
1.1.2	District	····	
1.1.3	Ward		
1.1.4	Village		
1.2	Details of the respondent and household head		
S/N	beams of the respondent and nousehold near		Codes
1.2.1	Name & number of local leader		
1.2.1	Name & number of household head		
1.2.3	Sex of household head (Male = 1, Female = 2)	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
	Name of respondent		
1.2.4	Relationship of Respondent to Household Head	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
1.2.5	lationship to household head codes (Q 1.2.5)		
He	ad of Household1 Son/Daughter3 Grandson/Grandda ouse2 Father/Mother4 Other relative		(friend, employee, etc)8
2.0	ACTIVITIES OF THE HOUSEHOLD		
2.1	Type of Agriculture Household		
	ulture household codes(Q2.1) only	3 Crops and I	Livestock4
2.2	Rank the following livelihood activities/source of	income of the ho	usehold in order of importance
S/N	Livelihood/source of income activity.	Rank in order of importance 1=most 7=least	How important are each of these activities expressed in percentage.
2.2.1	Annual Crop farming		9/0
2.2.2	Permanent crop farming		%
2.2.3	Livestock keeping/herding		%
2.2.4	Off Farm Income		%
2.2.5	Remittances		9/0
2.2.6	Fishing/hunting and gathering		9/0
2.2.7	Tree/forest resources (eg honey, firewood, timber,etc)		9/0
			1 0 0 %

General Definitions

Small holder hh/small scale farm:

Should have between 25sq metres and 20 Hectares under production, and/or between 1 and 50 head of Cattle, and/or between 5 and 100 head of Sheep/Goats/Pigs, and/or between 50 and 1000 chickens/turkeys/ducks/rabbits.

Household: A group of people who occupy the whole or part of one or more housing units and makes joint provisions for food and/or other essentials for living.

Household Head: A person who is acknowledged by all other members of the household either by virtue of his age or standing in the household as the head. He/she should be a permanent resident of the house and he/she is the main person responsible for making decissions.

Agricultural Holding: This is an economic unit of agricultural production under single management. It consists of all livestock kept and all land used for agricultural production without regard to title. For the purpose of this survey, the agricultural holdings are restricted to those which meet one of the following conditions:

- Having or operated at least 25 sq meter of arable land
- Own or keep at least one head of cattle or five goats/sheep/pigs or fifty chicken/ducks/turkeys during the agricultural year 2002/03 (October 2002 to September 2003).

Question Specific Definitions:

Type of Agriculture Holdings Codes (Q2.1):

- Crops only: A holding is referred to be a crops only holding if it has cultivated a piece of land equal or exceeding 25 sq Meter. This also applies to all households owning or have kept livestock whose number does not qualify such household to be an agricultural holding (No cattle, less than 5 goats/sheep/pigs, less than 50 chickens/turkeys/ducks/rabbits)
- Livestock only: A holding is referred to be a Livestock only holding if it has exercised Livestock husbandry only during the agricultural year. The livestock can be herded in search for areas of pasture, but the core household unit always remains in the same place and the herder is rarely away from this place for long periods at a time.
- Livestock pastoralism: This refers to a household which practices livestock production as its major income generating activity and a means of subsistence, but moves from one place to another searching for water and pasture for the livestock. This movement usually involves long distances and in many cases the whole household unit moves with the livestock and they have no permanent place of residence.

For both livestock only and pastoralism, the number of livestock has to be at least 1 head of cattle, 5 goats/sheep/pigs or 50 chickens/turkeys/ ducks/rabbits. This also applies to all households owning or have cultivated a piece of land less than 25 sq meter, which does not qualify such household be an agricultural holding.

- Both crops and livestock: A holding is referred to be a both crops and livestock if it has cultivated a piece of land equal or exceeding 25 sq meter and if such households is owning or have kept livestock whose number qualify such household be an agricultural holding.

Important livelihood activities/source of income (Q 2.2):

- Crop farming: This refers to a household where crop production is its major means of subsistence and income generation.
- Livestock farming/herding/pastoralism: This refers to a household where livestock farming/herding is its major means of subsistence & income generation.
- Off Farm Income This refers to cash generated from activities other than from the households holding. This can be from permanent employment (eg government/other), temporary employment/labouring and includes cash generated from working on other farmers farms.
- -Remittances: Assistance from family members who are not currently part of the household, or from a relative or family friend. This assistance is usually in the form of cash but it can also be in-kind (eg food, clothes, building material, farm tools, etc). The money is a gift and is not paid back.
- **-Fishing/hunting and gathering** The use of non farmed resources for food eg fishing, hunting wildlife and gathering mushrooms, berries, wild honey roots from uncultivated land.

Procedures for Questions:

Q 2.1 Type of agriculture household/holding

 Using the options under the question classify the type of agriculture hh/holding

Note: If the hh had 1 acre of crops and raised 40 chickens during 2002/03 it is classified as 'Crops only' as the number of chickens do not qualify the hh as keeping livestock.

Q 2.2 Important hh livelihood activities /source of income

- 1. Read the list in column 1 to the respondent and ask him to rank them in order of importance during the reference year.
- 2. In column 2 Indicate the importance of each activity by placing '1' against the most important, '2' against the second most important, etc until you reach '7' the least important activity/source of income.

Note: You must attempt to fill in all boxes. Most households will carry out these activities to a greater or lesser degree. You will normally have to probe to get remittances.

If the hh did not undertake an activity during the 2002/2003 agriculture year then mark the appropriate box in column 2 with an 'X'.

- **3.** For each activity/source of income assign a percentage. The enumerator should assist the respondent in assigning the percentage based on the information provided by the farmer.
- **4.** After completing column 3 make sure the percentages add up to 100.

Note: It is not essential to be 100% accurate. This question is just to give the relative importance of the different items in general terms

3.1	Give details of person	onai pa	ııcuı	ars or an nous	enoid	mem	bers t					
	household								licable for chil		r 5 years of a	
		Rela-	_	Age		ival of	Read	Edu-		Invol-	Main	Off-farm
S/N	Names of household members	ion- ship to head	Sex M=1 F=2	(if age is above 99 years then write 99)	Mo- ther	rents Fa- ther	& Write	ca- tion Status	Education Level reached	vement in farming	activity (for aged 5 & above)	Income Yes=1 No=2
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	(1)		(3)	(4)	(3)	(0)		(0)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
3.1.1		1			Щ	Щ						Щ
3.1.2												
3.1.3						Ш	Ш					
3.1.4												
3.1.5							Ш	Ш				Ш
3.1.6												
3.1.7												
3.1.8												
3.1.9												
3.1.10												
3.1.11												
3.1.12												
3.1.13												
3.1.14												
3.1.15												
3.1.16												
Head of Spous Son/da Father Grand Other	ion to head (Col 2) of household	Attend Comp Never	ling Sch leted attende	Status (Col 8) 1001	Wor Wor Rare Nev	vities (ks full ti ks part- ely work	(Col 1 0 me on t time on s on fa	farming 0) farm1 farm 2 rm3 rm4	Crop Lives Lives Fishin Paid	Farming tock Kee _l tock Past ng employm	parastatal	.02 .03 .04
Surviv (Col 5 Yes No Don't k Read Swahill English Swahill	8 Write (Col 7) 1 2 1 2 1 2 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 8 8 9 1 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 4 1 2 3 4 1 4 1 2 3 4 4 4 4 5 6 7 8 8 9 9 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 4 4 4 4 5 6 6 7 8	Prima Not of Under Standa Standa Standa Standa Standa Standa Standa Standa Standa	ry Educ school of Standa ard One ard Two ard Thre ard Foul ard Five ard Six . ard Sev ard Eigh	age	Seco orm one orm two orm four orm five orm six . aining a ducation iversity ucation	ofter Sec	condary	111213141516 ,17 ,17	Self e - with - with Unpa agrict Not w Not w Hous Stude Unab	employed employe employe out empl id family ulture) vorking & vorking & emaker/h ent le to worl ed/sick/di	ol/mission/etc (non farming les loyees helper (non available unavailable lousewife k /too old/ sabled)	09 .10 .10 .10 .11 .12 .13

Question Specific Definitions:

Relation to head (Col 2):

- Household Head: A person who is acknowledged by all other members of the household either by virtue of their age or standing as the household head.

Read and Write (Col 7):

- Any other language: Must be a written language.

For someone who can read and write in Swahili and any other language apart from English, the correct code is 1. For one who can read and write in English and any other language apart from Swahili the correct code is 2. Code 4 should only be used for another language but not English or Swahili

Education Level Reached (Col 9):

Indicate the highest level only. For those still attending school fill in the last year reached before the survey period. For example if a hh member is currently in standard 7 this year his highest grade reached is standard 6

Main Activity (Col 11):

- **Crop farming:** The persons main activity is crop production. This can be annual crops, vegetables, permanent crops or tree farming.
- **Livestock farming/herding:** The persons main activity is livestock farming/herding. The livestock can be herded in search for areas of pasture, but the core household unit always remains in the same place and the herder is rarely away from this place for long periods at a time. This category also includes fish farming but not fishing.
- Livestock pastoralism: The persons main activity is in moving livestock from one place to another searching for water and pasture for the livestock. This movement usually involves long distances and in many cases the whole household unit moves with the livestock and they may have no permanent place of residence.
- -Paid employment In full time employment earning a cash income
- Government/Parastatal In full time employment for a government Ministry, Department or Board that is controlled by the Government
- Private/NGO/Mission/etc employed by Non public/government organisation
- -Self employee works for own business for cash income
- With employees Works for own business for cash and employs other workers
- Without employees Works for own business for cash but does not employ other workers
- Not working but available to work No productive activity but would like to have one.
- Not working & nor available for work No productive activity and does not want to have one.
- Unable to work too old, too young, retired, disabled, etc

Off-farm Income (Col 12) - Income made from activities NOT on the HH's farming activities. This can be any off farm income generation activity and includes working for cash on other peoples farms.

Indicate whether each member was involved in an off farm income generating activity during 2002/03

Overview to section 3.0

Section 3.0 - Preliminary note

- 1. Make sure that you define the hh properly to ensure that all the members of the hh are included. Make sure you stress that the hh is not just the hh heads direct family and that it includes other people living and eating together with the family
- 2. If you notice that his house is large or you see many people around his house and he has only given you small number of hh members enquire further until you are sure that you have captured all the hh members.

Procedures for questions

Section 3.0 - Household Information

- For each household member complete columns 1, 2 & 3.
- After completing columns 1, 2 & 3 for each household member go back to the first household member and complete the remaining columns for that member.
- Repeat step 2 for the rest of the household members

IMPORTANT NOTE:

Cross check responses in columns 11 and 12 with section 2 especially in relation to:

off-farm income - if a hh member was involved in off farm income then there should be a response in question 2.2.4 and vice versa.

	LAND ACCESS/OV																			
	Details of area "own		the	house	ehold	in						ltur	al	yeaı	. C	ive	area	re	ported by	
	the respondent in "ac	res".					A	rea	in	Acr	es	_								
4.1.1	Area Leased/Certific	ate of	owne	ershij	p									4.2	Vas	all la	nd ava	ailab	le to the hh used	
4.1.2	Area owned under Cu	ıstoma	ıry L	aw										c	lurin	g 200	02/03	(Yes	s=1, No=2)	
4.1.3	Area Bought from oth	hers																		
4.1.4	Area Rented from otl	ners												4.3	Оо ус	ou co	nside	r tha	t you have	
4.1.5	Area Borrowed from	others	,											S	uffic	ient l	and fo	or th	e hh (Yes=1, No=2)	
4.1.6	Area Share -cropped	from	other	·s																
4.1.7	Area under Other for	ms of	tenur	e										4.4)o aı	ny fe	male r	nem	bers of the hh own or ha	ıve
			r	Total	area									C	usto	mary	right	to la	and (Yes=1, No=2)	
5.0	LAND USE																			
5.1	Area operated by hou					t fo	rms	s of l	lan	d us	e dı		_			_		_	•	
	area reported by the re	-			res".								A	rea	in A	cre	es	1	Calculation area	
5.1.1	Area under Tempora	_									+		$\frac{\perp}{\uparrow}$	+	<u></u>	<u> </u>	+	<u> </u> 1		
5.1.2	Area under Tempora	•			(eg M	aiz	e &	bear	ns)			<u> </u>	$\frac{\perp}{\uparrow}$	+	_	<u> </u>	+	1		
5.1.3	Area under Permane										-	<u> </u>	$\frac{1}{1}$	+	<u>_</u>	· <u> </u>	+			
5.1.4	Area under Permane			-									4	4		<u></u>	<u> </u>			
5.1.5	Area under Permane	nt/tem	pora	ry mi	ix (eg	g ba	anar	nas &	k m	aize	:)	<u>_</u>	_	4			<u> </u>			
5.1.6	Area under Pasture																<u> </u>			
5.1.7	Area under Fallow																			
5.1.8	Area under Natural I	Bush																		
5.1.9	Area under Planted T	rees																		
5.1.10	Area Rented to other	S																		
5.1.11	Area Unusable																			
5.1.12	Area of Uncultivated	Usabl	le lan	ıd (ex	cludir	ng f	fallc	ow)												
								To	otal	are	a									
6.0	ACCESS AND USE	OF R	ESO	URC	ES															
6.1	In the following tabl	e indic	ate t	he di	stanc	e to	o th	e dif	fer	ent :	fielo	ds u	ıse	d by	/ th	e h	ouse	hol	d	
S/N	Field Number		oneste meste	ice (in			res) st roa			eld 1 arest		.1 4	_	stan						
6.1.1	1	но	meste	au	Ne	ares	st roa	au	Ne	arest	Iviai	rket	1						between 2 and 3km between 3 and 5km	
6.1.2	2		\blacksquare			H					+								between 5 and 10 km	
6.1.3	3					T					Ť						d 1km. km		Over 10 km	9
	In the following tabl	e indic	ate t	he di	stanc	e a	nd ı	use o	of tl	ne fo	ollo	win	$\overline{}$						ces	
C/NI	Communal			Distan	ce to re	sol	ırce ((km)			Main			_					istance to resource	,
5/11	Resource (1)		dr	ry seas (2)	on			seaso	n	h	h us	е				and				
6.2.1	Water for humans			ΤŤ		Γ											m, w		0 I to whole numbers	
6.2.2	Water for livestock			TT		Ī								eg	1.5k	m=	2km	, 1.	25km= 1km	
6.2.3	Communal Grazing					Ī							1				(Col			
6.2.4	Communal Firewood					Ì													n/utilisation1 2	
6.2.5	Wood for Charcoal					Ī								Sold t	o tra	der o	n the fa	arm	3	
6.2.6	Building poles					Ì										•			4 arket5	
6.2.7	Forest for bees (hone	y)				Ì													arket6	
6.2.8	Hunting(animal pro																		8	
6.2.9	Fishing (Fish)	ŕ		T	Ī			Ī												

Question Specific Definitions

Section 4.1 - Land Access/Ownership

Lease/Certificate of Ownership Area under lease/certificate of ownership refers to the area for which the household possesses a government issued leasehold title or certificate of ownership. The land will normally be officially surveyed and boundaries marked. This includes leased land bought from others where the lease/certificate of ownership has been transferred.

Customary Law: This refers to the land which the hh does not have an official government title to but its right of use is granted by the traditional leaders. This user-right agreement does not have to be granted directly by the village leaders as right of access may be passed on through heredity.

Bought: This refers to the area of customary land that has been bought from others. This land does not have an official title and therefore is not leasehold.

Rented from others: Land rented from others for Cash or for a fixed amount in crop produce (eg fixed number of bags at harvest).

Borrowed: Use granted by land owner free of charge. Land owner can either be a lease holder or has right of access through customary law.

Share Cropping: where the hh is permitted to use land which is then paid for from a percentage of the harvested crop.

Section 5.0 Land Use

- Temporary crops: are sown and harvested during the same agricultural year
- **Permanent crops:** are sown or planted once and then , they occupy the land for some years and need not to be replanted after each annual harvest. Permanent crops are mainly trees (e.g., apples) but also bushes and shrubs (e.g., berries), palms (e.g., dates), vines (e.g., grapes), herbaceous stems (e.g., bananas) and stemless plants (e.g., pineapples).
- Mixed Crops: This is a mixture of two or more crops planted together and mixed in the same plot/field. The two crops can either be randomly planted together or they can be planted in a particular patterm eg intercropping (1 row of maize and 1 row of beans). A field that has been divided into plots for different crops is not mixed. This is further subdivided into:

Permanent Mixed -two or more permanent crops grown together,
Permanent/Temporary Mix - permanent crop and annual crop together,
Temporary Mixed - two or more temporary, annual crops grown together.

- **Pasture Land:** This is an area of owned/allocated land which is set aside for livestock grazing. It can be improved pasture where the farmer has planted grass, applied fertilized or applied other production increasing technologies to improve the grazing. Or it can be rough pasture.
- Fallow: This is the area of land that is normally used for crop production, but is not used for crop production during a year or a number of years. This is normally to allow for self generation of fertility/soil structure and is often an integral part of the crop rotation system.
- **Natural Bush:** Land which is considered productive but is not under cultivation or used extensively for livestock production and has naturally growing shrubs and trees.
- -Planted trees: Land which is used for planting trees for poles or timber
- Unusable: Land that is known to be non-productive for agriculture purposes

Uncultivated Usable: This is land that was not used for reasons other than fallow. The reasons could be lack of inputs/money/rainfall/etc

Distance to fields (Q6.1):

-fields A field is a contiguous piece of land holding which the farmer considers as a single entity. The field may be divided into plots for growing different crops. A holding may consist of one or more fields in different localities.

Use of Communal Resources (Q6.2):

-Communal resources - refers to the place on which all individual households can have access to. It is not individually owned or controlled by one hh.

NOTE: The listed resources refers to communal resources and not those individually owned or part shared. The resource has to be freely accessible to the whole village

Overview to section 4

Section 4.0 - Preliminary note Land Access/ Ownership

Access/Ownership refers to the area utilized by the members of the household. This does not include communal land where the resources are shared between households. It does include official communal land that the hh has sole access to eg a plot for crop farming in the communal area.

Procedures for Questions

Section 4.0 - Land Ownership

- 1. Ask the respondent if he knows the total area of land the household has sole access to. If he knows make a note in the calculation space
- **2.** Ask the respondent the area of the different land ownership categories the household has sole access to (Q4.1.1 to 4.1.7) and record in the appropriate spaces.
- **3.** Add up the area of the different categories of land and compare it with the total area obtained in step 1 (if the respondent provided the information).
- **4.** If the total area is different find out which one is correct and make amendments where appropriate.

Section 5.0 - Land Use

- 1. Ask the respondent the area of the different landuse categories the household has sole access to (Q5.1.1 to 5.1.12) and record in the appropriate spaces.
- 2. Add up the area of the different categories of land and compare it with the total area obtained in section 4.0. The total area should be the same.
- 3. If the total area is different find out which one is correct and make amendments where appropriate.

Section 6.2 Communal resources

Note: the code "Not available" means that the resource does not exist. The code "Not Used" means that the resource does exist but is not used by the hh.

	C	6 6	····/		Mostly	sold to	(20)						$\exists \llbracket$						2 and
	o to section 7.2	Illness/social problems6	Has Irngation & does not tollow season (give annual production in Masika)	ting		v ÷				Ē	Ī								Reason for difference between area planted and harvested (Q7.1.4) Drought 17.1.4 Brainflood damage 2 Fire damage 3 Pest damage 4 Animal damage 6 Illness/social problems 7 Other 8 Not applicable 9
	cons	n crops	Masika	Marketing	Quantity	sold (kgs)	(61)					\parallel						ested	Reason for differe between area plan harvested (Q7.1.4) Drought Brinflood damage Best damage Animal damage Illness/social problem Other
	7.2	probler	ction II	N) Ona	š č												Harve	Reason petwee parves parves prought Rain/floa rire dan rire dan rire dan rire fan rire fan rire fan rire dan
	Then go to section 7.2	s/social	ıı produ															rea]	
	Does of	Illness	e annue									\parallel						and A	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
		n5	on (give		Quantity	Stored (kgs)	(81)				╫	╫	╢					ınted	imal/fre
		i seaso	w seas		5								4					ea Pla	or area
	reason Then g	Don't get Vuli season5	ot rollc										<u> </u>	<u> </u>				n Are	tools (l
	reas	Don't	k does I	age	₽'	5					╢	╂	╢					etwee	ence k aration inting n its
-	main 1	/ ney 4	jation s	Stor	Quantity	harvested (Kus)	(17)											nce bo	differ 7.1.3) In prepretation of prepretation
	give	No money 4	as Irriç	ng &	<u> </u>	5		\blacksquare			╬	╬	- -	\dashv				iffere	Reason for difference between area planned and planted (Q7.1.3) Drought
	If the response is 'NO' give main reason Main Rosson (Abovol Morains 1 Bains cam		,	Harvesting & Storage	main prod	-uct	(91)					╬				H		7.1.4 Main reason for difference between Area Planted and Area Harvested	Reas plan Droug Flood Acces Acces Acces Other Not a
-	nse is	(AD		Ha	main prod	-uct				F		╬	╬	<u> </u>		H		eason	(Col. 101) 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 11
	odsa.	Yed SO			Area	Harvested (acres)	(15)				JL.							fain re	Mostly sold to (Col 20) 20) Neighbour
*	the r	Malli			4	Har (ac												M 4.1	stly solutions and the solutions are solutions and the solutions are solutions are as a solutions are solutions.
		Ī	ation (How	thres	(14)					╬				Н			
			form		How	harv thre	(13)					╬				H		Total area harvested	Threshed/harvested (Col13 & 14) By hand
		1	ing in			-ide h	_					Ť						area	Threshed/harvested (Col13 & 14) By hand
	No=2		ollow		Fun P	-ide -i	_	H					7			П		Total	8.14) 8.14) 1 animal animal animal animal ilicable in in in in in in in
	= 1,		the f	Inputs	Her -bic	-1de use	_					j						pa	Threshed/ha (Col13 & 14) By hand By draft anima By draft anima By draft anima By human pow By engine driw Not applicable Ony Grain Green leaves s Straw, dry sten Flower eg pyre Fruit/bunch
	(Yes		ovide	Inp	Fer -til	-1ser use	6)											Area Planted	(a)
	on?		on pr			-oved -ion seed use												Area	Col 9 Manure 1 M
	y seas		y seas		% impr	-over	0			L		L							Fertiliser codes (Col 9) Mostly Fam Yard Manure 1 Mostly Compost
	Rain		Rain		- ·	ed rres)					╢_	1	_					nned	Fertiliser codes Mostly Fam Yard Mostly Fam Yard Mostly Compost Mostly Inorganic fe No fertiliser applie Agrochemical u (Col 10,11 &12) Used on all crop Used on 1/2 of cro Used on 1/2 of cro Used on 1/4 of cro
	hort		hort		Actual	Planted area (acres)	9)	H		-	╬	╠	- - 	_			_	ea Pla	Mos
	the S		7/03 S	Planting			,											ın Are	Sec. 1
ANNUAL CROP AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTION	uring		2005	Pla		led Eres)						╬	- -					etwee	Improved seed Use (Col 7)
, VE	p sdo.		uring		i	Planned area (acres)	(5)			F	╬							nce b	improved s (Col 7) all Improved approx 3/4 im approx 1/2 im approx 1/4 im approx 1/4 im less than 1/4 4 im less than 1/4 4 im less than 1/4 4 im less than 1/4 1/2 im approved 0.0 losed on 1/2 c Used on 1/4 c Used on 1/8 c Used
	ıny cr		nted d											<u></u>				d [Improving Cool 7) all Improving States that the states of Used or Use
	lant a		p plar		Soil Land prep	Clea -arat -ring -ion	(4)			L		╬		<u> </u>				Planted for di	3 2 7 1 00d
] AL (hh p		h cro									<u> </u>				Н		nned/I	rance ing shing inghing ghing ation
	Did the hh plant any crops during the Short Rainy season? (Yes = 1, No=2)		For each crop planted during 2002/03 Short Rainy season provide the following information			Code	(2)			\parallel		╢	$\dashv \parallel$					Total Planned/Planted	Land Clearing (Col 3) Mostly bush clearance1 Mostly hand slashing2 Mostly tractor slashing2 Mostly burning5 No land clearing5 Soil preparation Method (Col 4) Mostly tractor ploughing .1 Mostly Hand cultivation3 Mostly Hand cultivation3
						_ =	(1)	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:		Land Clee Mostly busis Mostly than Mostly trace Mostly trace Soil preps Col 4 Mostly trace Mostly Han
7.0	7.1.1		7.1.2			Crop		:			:	:	:		:			7.1.3	No.

Land Clearing: Refers to removing trees/bush/grass prior to ploughing	ī	Total ground Planned Area: Area in Acres the household planned to plant before the season started area of plants Actual Planted Area: The area in Acres the household was able to plant		minus the area that was destroyed by major flood/pest/ animal/etc damage.	Temporary/Annual Crop: Crop Codes (Cereals Vegetable Codes:	12	Cabbage 31	a 13	15 Finger Millet 89 Carrot 35	Amaranths	Code Crop 2 Sweet Potatos 92 Pumpkins 41 Sunflower Code Crop 23 Irish potatos 93 Cucumber 42 Simsim	51 Tobacco 25 Cocyams 94 Egg Plant 43	Jute 26				area of plants B. If the mixed drop is mixed permanent and annual try to get the % occupied by the different crops and calculate the area of annual crops outlined in step 1. Otherwise use the number of trees method to calculate the area of	annual crops in the mix, Step C	_		(iii) calculate the area occupied by each crop by multiplying column 'd' with column 'e' and sum these to obtain the total area of permanent crops in the mix.	(iv) subtract the total area of permanent crops in the mix from the total area of mix and enter the result in the total	(v) proceed to step 1 to calculate the area under each temporary crop.	1. Enter the name of each annual crop in the mix & estimate the percentage of each crop. 2. Using the percentages for each crop calculate the area of each crop from the REMAINING AREA UNDER		3. After completing this exercise for all fields, sum the area of each crop in the mix plus any monocrops and enter totals in section 7.1 col 6.		. Obtain an estimate of the planned area for each crop and enter it in column 5
	ŀ	Total no. Total		(e)	0	0	0	0	os in mix	. Sa	crop% crop				op total check	-	of plants area d	(e)	0	0	0	0	s in mix	PS	crop% crop area			
	ŀ	Ground T		(d)	00.0	00:00	00.00	0.00	Total Area of permanent crops in mix	ORARY CROPS					Crop tot		area/plant o	, (p)	00.00	00.0	00.0	00.0	Total Area of permanent crops in mix	ORARY CROPS	L			
r page 4	-	Total area	(acre)	(c)					otal Area of p	NDER TEMF		op name 1	op name 2	op name 3		Total area	of mix (acre)	, (c)					otal Area of p	NDER TEMF		op name 1	C Outed do	סל וושוום ל
Definitions and working page for page 4	-	of area occupied by annual crop	Name	(<i>q</i>)					Ĭ	REMAINING AREA UNDER TEMPORARY		Temporary/permanent crop name 1	Temporary/permanent crop name 2	Temporary/permanent crop name 3			Crop Name	(q)					ĭ	REMAINING AREA UNDER TEMPORARY		Temporary/permanent crop name 1	Temporary/permanent crop pame 2	a y/pollingilon of
Į į	9							1	1	Σ		pore	npore	npore	Total area check		Crop mixture 2	1	Permanent crop 1	Permanent crop 2	Permanent crop 3	Permanent crop 4		ΨW		pore	oors	

		3			mostly	sold	(20)								100e 100
	section 7.3	Does not plant annual crops3	Marketing		Quantity	Sold (krs)	(19)							Harvested	Reason for difference between area planted and harvested (Q7.2.4) Drought Drought Rain/flood damage 7 Fire damage 7 Animal damage 7 Fireft Illness/social problems 7 Other 8 Not applicable
					Quantity	Stored	(18)							lanted and Area	t animal/tractors).3 frammed and frammed a
	ve main reason	No rains1 Rains came too late2 No money 4 Illness/social problems5	Harvesting & Storage		Quantity	narvested (Kus)	(17)							7.2.4 Main reason for difference between Area Planted and Area Harvested	Reason for difference between area planned and planted (Q7.2.3) Drought 1 Floods 2 Access to land preparation tools (Draft animal/tractors), 3 Credit 4 Access to other inputs 4 Access to other inputs 8 Not applicable 9
	0	Main Reason (Above) Nor	Harvesti	main		Harvested -uct								fain reason for diff	Mostly sold to (Col) 201 Diante Neighbour
NOS					How	harv thres Harv							Total area harvested	7.2.4 M	L 0 8 4 - 1
G RAINY SEAS	Yes=1 No=2)	e the following in	Inputs	Her Fun Pest	-bic -gic -tic	-ide -ide -ide	(10) (11) (12)						Total area	ıted	Threshed/harvested Col13 & 14) By hand 14 By draft animal 22 By human powered tool 33 By engine driven machine 4 Not applicable 39 Main product (Col 16) Dry Grain 37 Green cobfgreen pod 32 Green leaves & Stem 33 Straw, dry stems etc 34 Root, tuber, etc 54 Hower eg pyrethrum 55 Fruitbunch 37
JCTION - TON	MNY season? ()	y season provide	Į III	% Irrig Fer	, i .	-oved -ion -iser	(8)							d and Area Plan	Mostly Farm Yard Manure 1 Mostly Farm Yard Manure 1 Mostly Compost
ABLE PRODU	g the LONG RA	2/03 Long Rain	Planting		Actual	Planted	(9)							en Area Planne	9
P AND VEGET	any crops during	nted during 2002	PIE			at Planned							P.	lifference betwee	(Improved seed Use) (Col 7) all Improved
7.2 ANNUAL CROP AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTION - LONG RAINY SEASON	Did the hh plant any crops during the LONG RAINY season? (Yes=1 No=2)	For each crop planted during 2002/03 Long Rainy season provide the following information	•	Soil	Land	Code -ring-ion							Total Planned/Planted	Main reason for difference between Area Planned and Area Planted	Land Clearing (Col 3) Mostly bush clearance1 Mostly hand slashing2 Mostly tractor slashing3 Mostly tractor slashing4 No land clearing5 Soil preparation Method Mostly tractor ploughing .1 Mostly tractor ploughing2 Mostly Hand cultivation3
7.2 A	7.2.1 D	7.2.2 F			ţ	Crop	(I)	:	:		:	:	To	7.2.3 N	Land Cle Mostly bu. Mostly ha Mostly tra Mostly bu No land cl Col 4) Mostly tra Mostly tra Mostly Ha Mostly Ha

Definitions and working page for page	vorking page fo	r page 5				Land Clearing: Refers to removing trees	Refers to removing trees/bush/grass prior to ploughing	
Working table for the calculation	the calculation					Soil Preparation: Refers to the seedbed p	Refers to the seedbed preparation (ploughing, harrowing, etc)	etc)
of area occupied by annual crop	by annual crop	Total area	Ground	Total no.	Total ground	Planned Area: Area in Acres the household planned to plant before the season started	I planned to plant before the seas	son started
in a mixture	Crop	of mix	area/plant	of plants	area of plants	Actual Planted Area: The area in Acres the household was able to plant.	household was able to plant.	; ;
Crop mixture 1	Name	(acre)	(ACRE)		(ACRES)	Area Harvested: The area in Acres that the household got most of its production from. This is the	 household got most of its produ twee destroyed by major flood/n 	ction from. This is the
(a)	(q)	(c)	(p)	(e)	φ	same as the area planted minus the area in	it was destroyed by major moody	est allillairete dalliage
Permanent crop 1			00.00		0	Temporary/Annual Crop: Crop Codes (Cereals	Veget	Crop Codes
Permanent crop 2			00.0		0	12	. 27 (Code Crop
Permanent crop 3			0.00		0	months after which time the 11 Maize plants die. Most annual crops 12 Paddy	86 Cabbage	
Permanent crop 4			0.00		0	£ 4	88 88	32 Cowpeas 33 Green gram
		Total Area of permane	f permanent c	nt crops in mix	0	5 5 5		35 Chick peas
REMA	REMAINING AREA UNDER TEMPORARY	NDER TEM	IPORARY CF	CROPS		Cash Crop Codes: 16 Wheat		
				Temp crop%	Temp crop area	de Crop 22 23 Cotton 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23	SC	41 Sunflower 42 Simsim
Perman	Permanent/Temporary crop name 1	rop name 1				51 Tobacco 24 Yams 53 Pyrethrum 25 Cocovams	94 Egg Plant	
Perman	Permanent/Temporary crop name 2	rop name 2				Jute 26	8 8	4/ Soyabeans 48 Caster seed
Perman	Permanent/Temporary crop name 3	rop name 3				27 Ginger	<u> </u>	
Total area check		Tem	Temoporary crop total check	total check		Instructions for calculating the area of mixed crops in a mixture. A. If the mixed crop is mixed annual only enter the total area of the field in the REMAINING AREA UNDER	s in a mixture. total area of the field in the REMAINING	AREA UNDER
		Total area	Ground	Total no.	Total ground		instructions.	-
	Crop	of mix	area/plant	of plants	area of plants	 If the mixed crop is mixed permanent and annual ity to get the % occupied by the different crops and calculate the area of annual crops outlined in step 1. Otherwise use the number of frees method to calculate the area of 	I try to get the % occupied by the differeing the lise the number of trees method to	nt crops and calculate
Crop mixture 2	Name	(acre)	(ACRE)		(ACRES)	annual crops in the mix (Step C).		
(a)	(9)	(c)	(p)	(e)	θ	C. Number of trees method to calculate annual crop areas in a peranent-annual crop mix	p areas in a peranent-annual crop mix	
Permanent crop 1		,	00.0		0	 (i) list each of the permanent crops in column b and enter the ground area per acre for each permanent crop (from instructions for page 6) in column 'd'. 	b and enter the ground area per acre for	each permanent crop
Permanent crop 2			00.0		0	(ii) obtain the number of permanent trees in the mix from the respondent and enter the number in column 'e'.	mix from the respondent and enter the	number in column 'e'.
Permanent crop 3			00.00		0	_ +-		ים אמוו ווופאפ נס סטנפווו
Permanent crop 4			00.00		0	(iv) subtract the total area of permanent crops in the mix from the total area of mix and enter the result in the total area under temporary crops.	n the mix from the total area of mix and	enter the result in the total
	_	Total Area of permane	f permanent c	int crops in mix	0	 (v) proceed to step 1 to calculate the area under each temporary crop. 1. Enter the name of each annual crop in the mix & estimate the percentage of each crop. 	er each temporary crop.	
REMA	REMAINING AREA UNDER TEMPORAR	NDER TEM	`~	CROPS		2. Using the percentages for each crop calculate the area of each crop from the REMAINING AREA UNDER	ie area of each crop from the REMAININ	IG AREA UNDER
				Temp crop%	Temp crop area	I EMPORARY CKOPS. 3. After completing this exercise for all fields, sum the area of each crop in the mix plus any monocrops and enter	the area of each crop in the mix plus any	monocrops and enter
Tempor	Temporary/permanent crop name 1	rop name 1			•		crop and enter it in column 5	
Tempor	Temporary/permanent crop name 2	rop name 2				 If the area harvested is different to the area planted estimate the harvest area Once the quantity harvested is obtained calculate the Yield (Metric tonnes/acre) & compare the flaure with the 	ted estimate the harvest area e the Yield (Metric tonnes/acre) & comp	are the figure with the
Tempor	Temporary/permanent crop name 3	rop name 3				norms given in the crop codes box. If it is excessively different check the area and the amount harvested.	sively different check the area and the a	mount harvested.
Total area check		Tem	Temoporary crop total check	total check				

7.3	PERMA	NENT/PEREN	PERMANENT/PERENNIAL CROPS AND FRUIT TREE PRODUCTION	AND FRUIT TR	EE PR	opo	CTIO	Z								
7.3.1		ur household hav	Does your household have any permanent/perenn	t/perennial crops or fruit trees	s or fr	uit tre	es				(Yes=	(Yes=1, No=2)	1			
7.3.2	? For each	of the permane	7.3.2 For each of the permanent crops and fruit trees	it trees owned by	y the h	nseh	old pro	wide t	owned by the household provide the following information	informatior]			
		Sir	Size of production unit	unit											Ē	
		MONOCROP		MIXED CROP		Int	Inputs				Harve	Harvesting & Storage	ge		Marketing	
Perm -anent Crop	n Perman nt -ent crop/ fruit tree	Area of Plants/ trees/Bushes in MONO CROP	Area covered by Permanent Crop in a MIXED CROP	Number of permanent Plants/trees in a	Irrig F -at -: -ion -:	Fert Herb -ilis -ic -er -ide	Herb Fun -ic -gic -ide -ide	Pest -ici -de	Area Harvested	Number of mature	main prod -uct	Quantity harvested	If no harvest give re	6	Quantity sold	mostly sold
Name	5	٣	(acre)	MIXED CROP		-	-		(acres)	plants	code	(kgs)	-ason	(Kgs)	(kgs)	ę
\mathcal{C}	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	9)	0	(8)	(10)	(II)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(91)	(12)	(18)
							L									E
:						╣	╣	1								
:																
						H	Ł									
<u> </u>						╬										
:							<u> </u>									
-																
:																
Invie	Irrigation Hea (Col 6)	(2016)										Main D.	3 2 3 3 3 3 3	the boundary of 451	ob I-O) at blace thank	
Use Use Use Not	d on all crop . d on half crop d on small am	instance of the control of the contr	Fertiliser codes (Col 7) Mostly Farm Yard Manure	od 7) nure1 ser3	9 & 10) Used on Used on Used on Used on	on all co on 1/2 on 1/4 co	Agrochemical use codes (Col 8, 9 & 10) 9 & 10) Used on all cop	2 2 3		Main product (Col 13) Dry Grain	2 E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E	Crop not Crop not Crop not Crop not Capanitation Fire dam Pest dan	main reason of no narvest Crop not harvested yet	Main reason for no narvest con roll Crop not harvested yet	mostly sold to Loot 10. Mostlybour	02 03 04
					Not u	sed	less than 1/4 of crop5 Not used6	9		Fruitbunch7 Other8 Not harvested yet9	0. 7. 8 6	Theft Other Not appli	Theft Theft Other Other Not applicable	7 8 9	Largescale farm	50: 80: 80: 80:
															Other98	98

Permanent Crop:

Permanent crops: are sown or planted once and then , they occupy the land for some years and need not to be replanted after each annual harvest. Permanent crops are mainly trees (e.g., apples) but also bushes and shrubs (e.g., berries), palms (e.g., dates), vines (e.g., grapes), herbaceous stems (e.g., bananas) and stemless plants (e.g., pineapples).

Code

4 4 4

Total number of plants:

This includes both mature harvestable plants and immature non harvestable plants.

Number of mature plants: This is the number of plants which bared harvest.

Instructions for Permanent crop mono stands and mixtures

For fields that are monocrop permanent, ONLY enter the area of plants in column 3.

Ä

For fields that are mixed permanent calculate the area of each crop based on the % occupied by each crop method (NOT using the number of trees method) and ONLY enter the area in column 4 œ.

- For fields that are mixed permanent/annual either: ပ
- ONLY enter the area in column 4 if the area of the permanent crop was based on the % occupied by each crop method

OR

ONLY enter the number of trees in column 5 if the number of permanent crop plants was provided

Pineapple

Ground area/plant 0.00099 0.00074 0.00012 0.00074 0.00074 0.00074 Crop Ground al Passion Fruit 0.00074 0.00099 0.00074 0.00074 0.00074 0.00099 0.00074 0.00074 0.00074 0.00074 0.00074 0.00099 0.00074 Lime/lemon Pomelo Permanent Crops: Malay apple Orange Grapefruit Grapes Mandarin Rambutan Peaches **Bread fruit** Avocado Jack fruit Star fruit Banana Mango Papaw Apples Pears Guava Plums Bilimbi Durian Code 7.7 Code 7.7 Code 8.8 Cod Ground area/plant Ground area/plant 0.00049 0.00049 0.00049 0.00049 0.00099 0.00074 0.00012 0.00037 0.00012 0.00124 0.00124 0.00037 0.00025 0.00019 0.00062 Permanent (Cash crops) Permanent crops (oils): Black Pepper Sugar Cane Cardamom Cashewnut Pigeon pea Cassava Palm Oil amarin_ Cinamon Coconut Nutmeg Rubber Wattle Coffee Cocoa Kapok Clove Crop Code Crop 53 Sisal Lea

Working Area/calculation space

7.4	Main ı	use of S	Second	lary Pro	ducts	i												
7.5	Did vo	ou use S	Second	lary Pro	ducts	from	anv	of vou	ır c	rops d	luring	the 2	2002/03	vear.	(Y	es=1,	No=2)	
1.0				N O' go t)		F		,		<i>y</i>	(-			
7.6	•			s with se				ets and	l pr	ovide	the f	ollow	ing deta	ils:				
	Crop		Crop	Seconda	ry	Prod	Used		Î	Tota	al no	of	No	of uni	ts		Total v	alue
S/N	name		Code	product		code	for	Uni	it	1	Units			sold		of :	sold uni	ts (Tsh.)
	(1))	(2)	(3))	(4)	(5)	(6))		(7)		<u> </u>	(8)		1	(9)	
7.6.1		L				Ш												
7.6.2																		
7.6.3																		
7.6.4																		
7.6.5																		
7.6.6																		
Main		t (Col 4)		ainly u								Unit (Co	ol 6)				
		& Stem1 ns etc2								d by hh .			Loose Bu				kg Stems	
		o3			•					 			Tin				Sierris Sack	
													Bucket				Other	
8.0	AGRO	OPRO	CESSI	ING AN	D BY	-PRC	DUC	CTS										
8.1				process a				ets har	ves	sted or	the	farm	during 2	2002/0)3 (Y	es=1,	No=2)	
		_		VO' go t				1 01			1							
8.2	List th	e main	crops	s process	sed an	id pro	vide i	the tol	LOV									
																1		
S/N						r				vilig u	etails		_			Quant	ity	Quan
S/N	Стор	Crop	Proc		Used			tity)uantit			_	Used		Quant of by-	•	Quan -tity
S/N	name	Code	Proc -ess -ed	Prod -uct code	Used for	Unit	Quan of ma	tity ain ıct	Q	Quantit Sold		Whe -re sold	Prod -uct code	for		of by- produ	ct	-tity Sold
S/N	_	-	Proc	Prod -uct	Used		Quan of ma	tity ain	Q)uantit		Whe	Prod -uct		Unit (12)	of by- produ	•	-tity
S/N 8.2.1	name	Code	Proc -ess -ed	Prod -uct code	Used for	Unit	Quan of ma	tity ain ıct	Q	Quantit Sold		Whe -re sold	Prod -uct code	for		of by- produ	ct	-tity Sold
	name	Code	Proc -ess -ed	Prod -uct code	Used for	Unit	Quan of ma	tity ain ıct	Q	Quantit Sold		Whe -re sold	Prod -uct code	for		of by- produ	ct	-tity Sold
8.2.1	name (1)	Code	Proc -ess -ed	Prod -uct code	Used for	Unit	Quan of ma	tity ain ıct	Q	Quantit Sold		Whe -re sold	Prod -uct code	for		of by- produ	ct	-tity Sold
8.2.1 8.2.2	name (1)	Code	Proc -ess -ed	Prod -uct code	Used for	Unit	Quan of ma	tity ain ıct	Q	Quantit Sold		Whe -re sold	Prod -uct code	for		of by- produ	ct	-tity Sold
8.2.1 8.2.2 8.2.3	name (1)	Code	Proc -ess -ed	Prod -uct code	Used for	Unit	Quan of ma	tity ain ıct	Q	Quantit Sold		Whe -re sold	Prod -uct code	for		of by- produ	ct	-tity Sold
8.2.1 8.2.2 8.2.3 8.2.4	name (1)	Code	Proc -ess -ed	Prod -uct code	Used for	Unit	Quan of ma produ	tity ain act (7)		Quantiticold (8)		Whe -re sold	Prod -uct code (10)	for (11)		of by- produce (ct 113)	-tity Sold (14)
8.2.1 8.2.2 8.2.3 8.2.4 8.2.5 8.2.6	name (1)	(Col 3)	Process -ed (3)	Prod -uct code (4)	Used for (5)	Unit (6)	Quan of ma produ	tity ain act (7)		Quantiticold (8)	(<u>)</u>	Whe -re sold (9)	Prod -uct code (10)	for (11)	(12)	of by-produce (ct 13)	-tity Sold (14)
8.2.1 8.2.2 8.2.3 8.2.4 8.2.5 8.2.6	name (1) cessed larm by he	(Col 3)	Proc -ess -ed (3)	Prod -uct code (4) Main pro (Col 4)	Used for (5)	Unit (6)	Quan of maprodu	tity ain act (7)	Q S S	Quantiticold (8)	y	Whe -re sold (9)	Prod -uct code (10)	for (11) sold (a)	(12)	of by- production (1) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (7) (8) (9) (10)	ct 13)	-tity Sold (14) Understand the solution of th
8.2.1 8.2.2 8.2.3 8.2.4 8.2.5 8.2.6 Prof. On f. By n	name (1) cessed arm by hearm by meighbours	(Col 3) and	Proc -ess -ed (3)	Prod -uct code (4)	Used for (5)	Unit (6)	Quan of ma produ	tity ain act (7) all all act (right) all act (Q S S	Quantitical (S)	l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l	Whe -re sold (9)	Prod -uct code (10)	sold (sour	(12)	of by- production (1)	ct 13)	-tity Sold (14)
8.2.1 8.2.2 8.2.3 8.2.4 8.2.5 8.2.6 Properties of the second of the seco	name (1) cessed parm by hearm by meighbours as mers as	(Col 3) and	Proc -ess -ed (3)	Prod -uct code (4) Main pro (Col 4) Flour/meal Grain Oil	Used for (5)	Unit (6)	Quan of ma produ Usi Hou Fue Sala	tity ain act (7) all all act (riv) all act (Q S S	Quantitics old (8)	y y	Whe -re sold (9)	Prod -uct code (10) Where Neighbot Local m store Seconda	sold (vararket/tra	(12)	of by- production (1)	ct 13) Vy-produ Col 10) ranake	-tity Sold (14)
8.2.1 8.2.2 8.2.3 8.2.4 8.2.5 8.2.6 Pro On fi By n By fte By C	name (1) cessed carm by hearm by meighbours as cooperative.	(Col 3) and achine as machine as coiation we union a construction of the construction	Proc -ess -ed (3)	Prod -uct code (4) Main pro (Col 4) Flour/meal Grain	Used for (5)	Unit (6)	Quan of ma produ Usi Hou Sala Anii Did	ed for constant const	Q S	Quantition (8)	y y	Whe -re sold (9)	Prod -uct code (10)	for (11) Sold ((11) So	(12)	of by- production (2) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (6) (7) (7) (8) (8) (9) (9) (1) (1) (1) (1) (2) (3) (4) (4) (5) (5) (6) (7) (7) (8) (9) (9) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1	ct 13) y-produ Col 10) ranake	-tity Sold (14)
8.2.1 8.2.2 8.2.3 8.2.4 8.2.5 8.2.6 Pro On fi By n By fc By C By tr On L	cessed carm by hearm by meighbours as cooperativated runary arge scales.	Code (2) (2) (Col 3) (Proc -ess -ed (3)	Prod -uct code (4) Main pro (Col 4) Flour/meal Grain Oil	Used for (5)	Unit (6)	Quan of ma produ	tity ain act (7) all all act (riv) ain act (riv) ain act (riv) ain act act (riv) ain act	Q S	Quantition (8)	y y	Whe -re sold (9)	Prod -uct code (10) Where Neighbc Local m store Seconda Marketin Farmer Largesc	sold (i	(12)	Of by-produce	tt 13)	-tity Sold (14)
8.2.1 8.2.2 8.2.3 8.2.4 8.2.5 8.2.6 Proof On fin On fin By fix By C By tr On L By fix	cessed laarm by meighbours as cooperativaderarge scalactory	Code (2) (2) (Col 3) (Proc -ess -ed (3)	Prod -uct code (4) Main pro (Col 4) Flour/meal Grain Juice Fiber Pulp Sheet	Used for (5)	Unit (6) Oode 1234567	Quan of ma produ	tity ain act (7) all all act (7) all all act (7) all all act (river) act act act (river) act	Q S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	Quantitical (8)	1) Sumptice1	Whe -re sold (9)	Prod -uct code (10) Where Neighbo Local m store Second Marketin Farmer Largesc Trader at	for (11) Sold (1	(12)	6 by- product ((((((((.	y-productol 10) rane usk usice uilp uilp uil	-tity Sold (14)
8.2.1 8.2.2 8.2.3 8.2.4 8.2.5 8.2.6 Proof On find On find By find By find By find On L By find By find	cessed laarm by meighbours as cooperativaderarge scalactory	Code (2) (2) (Col 3) (Proc -ess -ed (3)	Prod -uct code (4) Main pro (Col 4) Flour/meal Grain Juice Fiber Pulp	Used for (5)	Unit (6) Oode 1234567	Quan of ma produ	ed for (usehold/el for code en mal con. not use er it (Col. page bund mpresse	(Collaboration of the collaboration of the collabor	Quantition (8)	1) Sumption1	Whe -re sold (9)	Prod -uct code (10) Where Neighbc Local m store Seconda Marketin Farmer Largesc	sold ((11))	(12)	6 by- product (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (8) (9) (9) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1	tt 13)	-tity Sold (14)
8.2.1 8.2.2 8.2.3 8.2.4 8.2.5 8.2.6 Proof On find On find By find By find By find On L By find By find	cessed laarm by meighbours as cooperativaderarge scalactory	Code (2) (2) (Col 3) (Proc -ess -ed (3)	Prod -uct code (4) Main pro (Col 4) Flour/meal Grain Juice Fiber Pulp Sheet	Used for (5)	Unit (6) Oode 1234567	Quan of ma produ Usi Hoo Fue Sala Ani Did Oth Loc Coi Tin Bue	ed for (usehold/el for code er	Q S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	Quantitics old (8)	10	Whe -re sold (9)	Prod -uct code (10) Where Neighbo Local m store Seconda Marketin Farmer Largesc Trader a Did not	sold ((11))	(12)	6 by- product (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (8) (9) (9) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1	ct 13) V-produ Col 10) ran usk uice iiber ulp ii hell	-tity Sold (14)
8.2.1 8.2.2 8.2.3 8.2.4 8.2.5 8.2.6 Proof On fin On fin By fix By C By tr On L By fix	cessed laarm by meighbours as cooperativaderarge scalactory	Code (2) (2) (Col 3) (Proc -ess -ed (3)	Prod -uct code (4) Main pro (Col 4) Flour/meal Grain Juice Fiber Pulp Sheet	Used for (5)	Unit (6) Oode 1234567	Quan of ma produ Us: Hoo Fue Sall Anii Did Coi Tin Bue kg	ed for (usehold/se for continuous er	Q S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	Quantitics old (8)	10	Whe -re sold (9)	Prod -uct code (10) Where Neighbo Local m store Seconda Marketin Farmer Largesc Trader a Did not	sold ((11))	(12)	6 by- product (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (8) (9) (9) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1	ct 13) V-produ Col 10) ran usk uice iiber ulp ii hell	-tity Sold (14)
8.2.1 8.2.2 8.2.3 8.2.4 8.2.5 8.2.6 Proof On fit By fit On L By fit On L By fit	cessed laarm by meighbours as cooperativaderarge scalactory	Code (2) (2) (Col 3) (Proc -ess -ed (3)	Prod -uct code (4) Main pro (Col 4) Flour/meal Grain Juice Fiber Pulp Sheet	Used for (5)	Unit (6) Oode 1234567	Quan of ma produ Us Sala Anii Did Oth Loc Coo Tin Buck kg litre	ed for (see and one of the content o	QQ SS S	Quantitics old (8)	1 112 3 4 5	Whe -re sold (9)	Prod -uct code (10) Where Neighbo Local m store Seconda Marketin Farmer Largesc Trader a Did not	sold ((11))	(12)	6 by- product (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (8) (9) (9) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1	ct 13) V-produ Col 10) ran usk uice iiber ulp ii hell	-tity Sold (14)

Defir	nition and wor	king page for p	age 7			
		rop codes for se				General Definition for Section 7.4
		Secondary	Agroprocess	sing & bi-p	roducts	Secondary Products: Second most
Crop	Crop	Product	Main Products			important product from a crop. Eg a
	Name	Question 7.4	(Section 8.0)	1	2	household may consider the grain from
	Maize	Stems/straw	Flour	Bran		
	Paddy	Stems/straw	polished rice grain			maize as the primary product and the
	Sorghum	Stems/straw	flour	Hack		stems/straw as the secondary product.
	Bulrush Millet	Stems/straw	flour			
	Finger Millet	Stems/straw	flour			Note: Secondary products are NOT the
	Wheat	Stems/straw	flour	Bran		same as bi-products. By-products are
	Barley	Stems/straw	flour	Bran		the result of a processing activity and
	Cassava	Leaves/stems	flour	2.4		are dealt with in section 8.0.
	Sweet Potatoes	Leaves				are dealt with in section 6.0.
	Irish potatoes	200.00				Procedures for Questions
	Yams					Q 7.6 Details of Secondary Products:
	Cocoyams					Q 7.6 Details of Secondary Products.
	Onions					
	Ginger					1. From the list of crops in Q 7.1.2,
	Beans	straw/stems				7.2.2 & 7.3.2, ask the respondent if the hh
	Cowpeas	straw				used any secondary products. List the
33	Green gram	straw				crop names and codes in column 1 and 2
	Pigeon peas	stems				for those crops that the hh used
	Chick peas	straw				
	Bambara nuts	straw/stems	oil	cake		secondary products.
	Sunflower	Stems	oil	Cake		2. For the listed crops give details of
	Simsim	straw	oil	Cake		the secondary products used.
	Groundnut	straw	oil	Cake		3. If no units were sold, enter "0" in
	Soya beans	straw	oil	Cake		columns 8 & 9.
	Caster seed	straw	oil	Cake		Condition of the or
	Pineapple	Straw	Juice	Ourc		O 9 O A muonuo o o o insu 9 hi muo durato.
	Cotton	straw	fibre/seed	oil	cake	Q 8.0 Agroprocessing & bi-products:
	Tobacco	Straw	IIDI E/3EEU	Oli	care	1. From the list of crops in Q 7.1.2,
	Pyrethrum	straw	insecticide			7.2.2 & 7.3.2, ask the respondant if the hh
	Jute	Straw	fibre			processed any of these crops during the
	Cabbage		libie			2002/03 agriculture year. List the crop
	Tomatoes					names and codes in column 1 and 2 for
	Spinach					those crops that were processed by the
	Carrot					
	Chillies		dried newder			hh.
	Amaranths		dried powder			2. For the listed crops give details of
	Pumpkins	logues				the secondary crops used.
	Cucumber	leaves				3. If no main product or bi-product was
	Egg Plant					sold enter "0" in columns 8 & 14.
	Water Mellon					4. If no bi-product was produced enter
1						·
	Cauliflower	lagyas	oil out-	oil is	poles	"0" in columns 10, 11, 12, 13 &14.
	Oil Palm	leaves	oil outer	oil inner	cake	
	Coconut	leaves/husk	milk	-b-11 C - 1 1		Overtion Specific Definitions
	Cashewnut	Fruit	fruit juice	shell liquid		Question Specific Definitions
	Sisal	stems	fibre	oil		Agroprocessing and bi-products (Q 8.2)
	Coffee	stems	beans	husks		(Note: Agroprocessing refers to the
	Tea	stems				processing of crops for hh utilisation
	Cocoa	stems	cocoa	cocoa butte	r	and for sale)
	Rubber	stems				and for sale)
	Wattle	stems				
	Kapok	stems				Main Product (Col 5):
	Sugar Cane		sugar/juice	molasses	ethanol	Main Product after processing. Eg for
	Cardamom					Paddy it may be the polished grain. For
	Banana	leaves/stems	juice			Maize it may be flour.
	Avocado	stems				Bi-Product code (Col 11): is the
	Mango	stems	Juice			
	Paw paw		Juice			secondary residue after processing, eg for
76	Orange	stems	Juice			rice it may be the husk. for maize it may
	Grape fruit	stems	Juice			be the bran.
	Grapes	stems	Juice			
79	Mandarin	stems	Juice			Mainly used for (Col 5 & 11):
80	Guava	stems				- Consumed by household can mean
81	Plums	stems				
82	Apples	stems				eaten or utilised in another way (eg by
83	Pears	stems				animals) by the hh.
84	Pitches	stems				
	Lime/Lemon	stems	juice			

9.0	CROP STORAGE															
9.1	Did the household st	ore a	ny cro	ps d	uring	the 2	2002/	/03 a	gricul	ture ye	ar?	(Yes =	=1, No	o=2)		
	If the response is 'N														•	
9.2	For each of the listed					llow	ing d			torage				n method of Storag		
S/N	C Name	Stor		urren		W-4L			mal	Wain		timate timate		cally made traditional s aproved locally made s		
S/1N	Crop Name	-ed Y=1		iantit tored	•	Meth	οα	of	ation			rage		odern store		
		No=2		(kg)		Stora	qe	stor	age	-pose		-		acks/open drum		
	(1)	(2)		(3)		_	4)		(5)	(6)		(7)		rtight drumrotected pile		
9.2.1	Maize					L							Othe	er	8	
9.2.2	Paddy													ration of Storage (C s than 3 months		.1
9.2.3	Sorghum/Millet													ween 3 and 6 months		
9.2.4	Beans, peas, etc												\vdash			\longrightarrow
9.2.5	Wheat			L									Food	n purpose of storaged for the household tell for higher price		1
9.2.6	Coffee	Ш												d for planting		
9.2.7	Cashewnut													er		.8
9.2.8	Tobacco					L								e or no loss	1	
9.2.9	Cotton													to 1/4 loss ween 1/4and 1/2 loss		
9.2.10	Groundnuts/bambara												Ove	er 1/2 loss	1	
10.0	MARKETING														1_	
10.1	Did the household se							agri	cultur	e year	?		(Yes	s=1, No=2)	L	
	(If the response is 'Y	ES' or	r'NO'	go te	seci	tion 1	0.2)									
10.2	10.2 For each of the following crops what was the main marketing problem faced by the household during 02/03 Main															
	(1)	(2					CIO	Р	(1)		PI	(2)	ranl	k the five most impo		
10.2.1	Maize				10.2.9		Veg	getab	les		Ī		prol	olems		
10.2.2	Rice				10.2.10)	Tre	e Frı	iits		E			1	2	
10.2.3	Sorghum/millet				10.2.1	1	Cas	hew	nut				10.3.1	Biggest problem		
10.2.4	Wheat				10.2.12	2	Cot	ton					10.3.2	2nd problem		
10.2.5	Beans, peas etc				10.2.13	3	Tob	acco)		L		10.3.3	3rd problem		
10.2.6	Cassava				10.2.14	1	Grou	ındnu	ts/bama	abara	ĻĻ		10.3.4	4th problem		
	Bananas	Щ			10.2.1	5	Tre	es/tii	nber/p	oles	Ļ		10.3.5	5th problem		
10.2.8	Coffee	Ш	<u></u>		10.2.10	3	Fish	1			L					
Open n No tran Transp	t problems (Q10.2 & 10. market price too low	Mark Farme Coop	2)) et too fa er assoc erative F e Union p	iation Proble	proble ms	ms	06 07	Lack Othe	of marke r (specif	et Inform y)	atior	oard probl	1 9	0 8		
10.4	What was the main			ot s	elling	g crop	s du	ring	2002/	03 yea	r.				[
Price to Product	n for not selling crops (o low	1 Fai .2 Co	<u>)</u> rmer ass poperativ ade Unio	re Pro	blems.				5 Ot	her (spec	cify)			oblems7 8 9		

Question Specific definitions (Section 9.0) Crop Storage, Section 9

Method of Storage (column 4)

- Locally made structure: The structures that have been inherited from their fore fathers
- **Improved locally made structure:** Traditional structures that have been improved using modern technology.
- **Normal duration of storage:** Often there are stored stocks from different seasons and different years. The normal duration refers to the number of months that the most of the crop is stored for.

Marketing problems Q 10.2 and 10.3 col 2:

- Farmer Association: A village or community based group of farmers who have formed an organisation to purchase inputs/sell/store their products in order to achieve a better price for their products.
- **Cooperative Union:** Large inter-village /community organisation set up on a district/regional or national basis for providing inputs, marketing and storing farmers products.
- Government Regulatory board: Government control body for setting prices and controlling quality of certain agriculture commodities.

Procedures for Questions

Q 9.2 Details of Crop Storage:

- 1. For the crops listed indicate if the household stored any during 2002/03 in column 2.
- 2. Check that the crops correspond to the crop lists in Q 7.1.2, 7.2.2 & 7.3.2. If there is a difference inquire on the reason why. It is possible that a crop was missed during the enumeration of these questions and if so make necessary amendments
- **3.** For the listed crops give details of storage.

Q 10.2 Details on Crop Marketing:

- 1. For each of the crops listed indicate the main problems in marketing during 2002/03 in column 2.
- 2. Check if the crops correspond to the crop lists list in Q 7.1.2, 7.2.2 & 7.3.2. If there is a difference inquire on the reason why. It is possible that a crop was missed during the enumeration of these questions and if so make necessary amendments

Q 10.3 Ranking of market problems:

Rank in order of importance the 5 most important marketing problems from the codes in the Market Problems code box.

Working Area/calculation space

11.0	ON-FAR	M INVES	TMENT								
11.1	Does the h	nousehold	oractice in	rigation		(Yes	=1, No=2	2)			
		onse is 'No				(200	-,				
	Source of	Method of	Wethod of	Trria	atable	Area o	f irria	_			
S/N	Irrigation	obtaining	applic	_	rea rea		nd this				
	water	water	-ation	(ac	cres)	year (acres)				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	((4)	(5	5)				
11.1.1]			(2.12)
	e of irrigation			Method of o	btaining wat	er (Col 2)			ethod of app		
	1 Boreh			Gravity		1 motor pump		Sp	rinkler		2
	2 Canal3 Tap W						8		ter hose		
Well		dto/]	папа рипір		3		Bu	cket/watering	can	4
										,	
11.2				erosion con section 12.0	ntrol/water	harvestin	g faciliti	ies on th	eir land (Yes=1	, No=2)
							M f .		amtral /	N b -	r Year of
S/N	water harve	sion contro estina	of	ber rear	OI		Type of o		ontroi/	Numbe of	con-
5/11	structure	y		tures struc	tion		structure	-		structu	
		(1)		(2)	(3)	-		(1)		(2)	(3)
11.2.1	Terraces					11.2.5	Tree belt	ts			
11.2.2	Erosion con	ntrol bunds				11.2.6	Water ha	arvesting	bunds		
11.2.3	Gabions/Sa	andbags				11.2.7	Drainage	e ditches		\vdash	
11.2.4	Vetiver Gra	ass				11.2.8	Dam				
12.0	ACCESS	TO FARI	M INPIIT	'S AND IN	IPLEMEN	TS					
12.1					the 2002/03		e year				
			Used	Τ	Distanc			Reason			Plan to use
S/N			Yes=1	Source	to	_		or not	Quality		next year
	Input nam	1)	No=2	(3)	Source (4)	e -ar		using (6)	(7)		Yes =1,No=2
	,	-/			(4)	(-					
12.1.1	Chemical										
12.1.2	Farm Yard	d Manure									
12.1.3	Compost										
12.1.4	Pesticide/	fungicide									
12.1.5	Herbicide										
12.1.6	Improved	Seeds									
12.1.7	Other										
	e (Col 3)		Distance	to source (e of finance	(Col	Reason fo	or not using	(Col	Quality of input
	rative		<u>4)</u>		<u>5)</u>			<u>5)</u>	,		(Col 7) Excellent1
	armers group narket/Trade St			1 Km 1 and 3km		farm products			le gh		Good2
	lary Market			3 and 10 km		ting activities .			o buy		Average3
	pment project .			10 and 20 km .		ances			abour required		Poor4
	uyers		20km and	above		oan/Credit			w how to use		Does not work .5
	scale farm		not applic	able	111'	ed on farm			o use		not applicable9
	produced by h					olicable		ocally prod	duced by hh	/	
	specify)				Not ap	oiicable	9	Vot applica	ble	0 9	
	olicable										

Overview of Investment activities (Section 11.0)

Investment activities:

Investment activities refer to medium to long term farm development structures and projects. This can be Irrigation structures, erosion and water harvesting structures or other permanent or semi-permanent investment made on the land that the household owns.

Question Specific Definitions (Q 11.1)

Source of irrigation Water (Col 1): The main source of water from which water is obtained for irrigation.

Method of obtaining water (Col 2): The mechanism by which the water is extracted from the source,

Application Method (Col 3): How the water is applied on the field.

- Flood is the application of water down the slope of the land by means of gravity
- Sprinkler is the application of pressurised water through pipes.
 The water passes through a device which sprays the water onto the crop from above.

Irrigatable Area (Col 4): The area the irrigation system is designed to cover in acres.

Area of irrigated land this year (Col 5): Area of land under irrigation during the 2002/03 agric year. This is the physical area and NOT the cumulative area of 2 or more croppings.

Question Specific Definitions (Q 11.3)

Erosion control/water harvesting structure (Col 1)

Terraces: Are structures constructed on the side of a hill to provide a level ground to plant crops. They are often used to trap water for paddy/lowland rice production.

Erosion Control Bunds: These are banks of earth/stones built perpendicular to the slope to slow down water and prevent erosion. They are different to Terraces in that the soil behind the banks are not level.

Gabions: A gabion is a wire mesh box filled with rocks/stones and used to control or prevent gully erosion

Sandbags Used to prevent or control gully erosion

Tree belts/Wind breaks: A band of trees planted perpendicular to the prevailing wind whose main purpose is to slow down wind speed

Water Harvesting bunds: A bank of earth constructed horizontal to the slope of the land to trap water. They are usually banana shaped.

Dam: A bank of earth/material which traps river water to form a catchment of water behind it.

Farm Inputs (Q 12.1.1 to 12.1.7)

Farm yard Manure: An organic fertiliser made on farm composed of animal dung.

Compost: An organic fertiliser made on farm from decomposed plant material

Pesticide: Chemical used to either protect the plant from or kill insects, birds, molluscs, mites, etc attacking the plant

Fungicide: is a chemical that s used to protect the plant from or control a fungal disease.

Herbicide: A chemical used to control weeds

Q 11.1 Irrigation

- 1. If the hh practices irrigation give details on the main source, main method of obtaining and applying water.
- **2.** Cross check column 8, Q 7.1.2, 7.2.2 & 7.3.2 to check if irrigation was used on any crops.

Q 11.3 erosion control/water harvesting

- 1. Number of structures refers to the number of working/maintained structures and does not include derelict or irreparable structures.
- **2.** Year of construction refers to the year that the structures were first constructed. It is not the year that the structures were last maintained.

Q 12.0 Farm Inputs

- 1. Indicate in column 1 whether each of the inputs are used or not.
- **2.** Complete cols 3, 4, 6, and 7 for inputs that are used and place '9' in column 5 (for not applicable).
- 3. Complete cols 5 & 7 for inputs not used.

NOTE: Cross check column 6, 7, 8 & 9, Q 7.1.2, 7.2.2 & 7.3.2 to check what inputs were used.

12.2 Give details of farm impleme agriculture year	ents a	ınd	ass	ets ı	ised	and o	wne	d by	the	hou	seholo	duri	ng 2	.002/0	3		
S/N Equipment/Asset Name		Nui	mbe	r	_	sed in 002/03		Source f Equ			urce Fin	R	92501	n for	_	lan to next y	
3/14 Equipment/Asset Ivame	0	wne	d			1,No=		-mer	- 1		nce		ot u			es=1,N	
(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)			(6)		(7))		(8)	
2.2.1 Hand Hoe																	
2.2.2 Hand Powered Sprayer																	
2.2.3 Oxen																	
2.2.4 Ox Plough																	
2.2.5 Ox Seed Planter																	
2.2.6 Ox Cart																	
2.2.7 Tractor																	
2.2.8 Tractor Plough																	
2.2.9 Tractor Harrow																	
2.2.10 Shellers/threshers																	
Source of equipment (Col 5) Neighbour					Sal	urce of e of farn er incon	proc	lucts .				Not	availa	for not able high		1	<u>")</u>
Local farmers association3 Large scal market/Trade store4 Other (spec	e farm		7		Rei Bai Cre	mittance nk Loan dit er	S				.3 .4 .5	No I Too Equ	noney much ipmer	y to buy/ n labour i nt/Asset	rent require of no u	3 d4 se5	
					Not	applica	ole							able			
13.0 USE OF CREDIT FOR AG 13.1 During the year 2002/03 did a (if the response is 'NO' go to section	ny of	fthe	hh	mei	mbe	rs bor ı	ow		•		gricu	lture	(Ye	es = 1,	No=	= 2)	
13.2 Give details of the credit obta (if the credit was provided in kind,		amp	le b	v the	prov	ision of					te the	value	in 13.	.2.9)			
		-	Soi	irce	"a"		Ĺ		Sou	rce	"b"			So	urce	"c"	
use code to indicate sourc]	
Provided to Male = 1, Female 2																	
	in			boxe		w to e credit					ow to in		etick	the box		ow to	
3.2.1 Labour	1110	uicai	e un	use	01 111	e crean		un	e use	01 11	ie credi	·L		tile	use of	crean	
3.2.2 Seeds																	
3.2.3 Fertilisers					<u> </u>												
3.2.4 Agrochemicals																	
3.2.5 Tools/equipment																	
3.2.6 Irrigation structures																	
3.2.6 Irrigation structures 3.2.7 Livestock																	
32.6 Irrigation structures 32.7 Livestock 32.8 Other																	
3.2.7 Livestock 3.2.8 Other	.)								T			1					
3.2.7 Livestock																	
3.2.7 Livestock 3.2.8 Other	.)																
3.2.7 Livestock 3.2.8 Other	.);)					Commen								s & cred			
3.2.7 Livestock 3.2.8 Other	i) iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	.6	Reli	igious	Orga	nisation	NGO)/Proje	ct7	7	Other (Specify					

Question Specific Definitions (Q 12.2)

Farm Implements (Col 1):

Hand powered Sprayer: Knapsack or bicycle pump sprayer

Reason for not using (Col 6): Be careful about using "too much labour required" as this code generally refers to hand hoes only. The codes for this should **"NOT"** be read out to the farmer as a prompt.

Note: If remittance is given as the main source of finance check for a response to remittances in **question 2.2.5**

Question Specific Definitions (Q 13.0)

Section 13.0 Credit for Agriculture Purposes

Credit is defined as finance in the form of cash or in-kind contributions (eg direct provision of inputs, machinery, livestock or other material) for the purpose of crop and livestock production whereby the value of the credit must be paid back to the borrower. The value of repayment may either be with interest or interest free.

Credit may be paid back in the form of cash or agriculture produce.

Section 13.0 Credit for Agriculture Purposes

Working Area/calculation space

Value of credit: is the amount in cash received from the borrower. If the credit was paid in-kind, estimate the value of this.

Value of repayment: This is the amount to be repaid to the borrower and includes the principal amount (value of credit) plus any interest repayment. If the credit is paid back in agriculture produce, then the cash value of this must be estimated.

Period of repayment: This is the time **in months** the borrower has given for full repayment.

Procedures for questions

Q 12.0 Farm Inputs

- **1.** Indicate in column 2 and 3 whether each of the implements were used or not.
- **2.** Complete cols 4, 5, 6, and 8 for inputs that are used and place **'9'** in column 7 (for not applicable).
- 3. Complete cols 7 & 8 for inputs not used.

Section 13.2 Source of agriculture credit

If the farmer obtained credit from more than one source then use the columns "a", "b" and "c" for the different sources of credit. Start with the main source of credit in column "a".

NOTE: Check for use of inputs in column 7, 8 & 9 of questions 7.1.2, 7.2.2 & 7.3.2.

14.0	TREE FA	RMING/AGR	OFO	RES	TRY														
14.1	Did your l	nousehold have	any P	lante	ed Tr	ees	on yo	ur lan	d du	ring 20	02/0	03 ag	gric ye	ar?	(Ye	s = 1	, No=	=2)	
	If the resp	onse is 'NO' g	o to s	ectio	n 14.3	3												,	
14.2	Give detai	ls of the plante	d tree	es yo	u hav		-												
G 5 I	_			Ma	Sec		mber o			nber of			tilised						
S/N	Tree Code	Number of trees	re pl anted	-in Uso		Sol	ank tre	es	Sol	e trees	Pol		ber of Timbe	_	Total (Tsh.)	Valu	e		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	30.	(6)		(7)	ı	_	8)	(9)	:r ((1511.)		(10)		
14.0.4											T			\exists					
14.2.1			H						F			$\frac{\square}{\square}$		_		\pm		+	
14.2.2			H					<u></u>	F					<u> </u>		+		+	
14.2.3			H						F					<u> </u>		$\frac{1}{1}$		+	
14.2.4				ш				<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		(O)		2.5\				
								e Plant		:ol 3) ooundarie	00.1		lse (Co l lanks/Tir			9	hada		5
										ields			oles					al	
										coppice .		C	harcoal		3				
) (F	uel wood	1	4				
14.3		village have a					lantin	g sch	eme		(Y	es=1	l, No=	2)					
		onse is 'NO' g																	
14.4		l involvement i				_		ng scl	ieme	9									
	Distance to			ain	Mai														
S/N		anted hh Involve	pur	pose		ring	'												
	forest (Ki	m) -ment (2)	(.	3)		2/0 : 4)	3												
						7													
	involvement	<u>t (Col 2)</u> 1			ose (C					blitation .	,		lain Us						_
		d thinning2								llife			oles ïmber log					use to use	
Only	cutting	3											harcoal					fy)	
Mos	t or all activitie	s4										F	irewood		4				
15.0	CROP EX	KTENSION SE	RVI	CES															
15.1	Did your l	nousehold recei	ve ext	tensio	on ad	vic	e for c	rop p	rodu	ıction	duri	ng 2	002/03	3		(Yes	=1,N	o=2)	
	If the resp	onse is 'NO' g	o to s	ectioi	n 16.0)													
			Sourc	e of	If you	_	-		act fa		No.	of v	isits	1	No. of	messa	age		
S/N			extens				, what	_	-	ember	1 -	exten			adopte		he	1	ity of
	Extension	Provider	(Y=1,		is the		•	(Yes:	=1,No (4)		age		per year	: 1	last 3 y			Servi	
			(2	<u></u>		(3	<u>"</u> 	1	(4)	<u>/ </u>			(5)			(6)	7		(7)
15.1.1	Governmen	nt extension	┝					1							<u>_</u>	<u> </u>	<u></u>		<u> </u>
15.1.2	NGO/devel	lopment project				<u> </u>	 	1				H			<u>_</u>	+			
15.1.3	Cooperative	e				<u> </u>		<u> </u>	L			<u>_</u>			<u>_</u>	<u> </u>			
15.1.4	Large Scale	e farmer	 			<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>			느		4	Ļ	\perp	<u></u>	<u> </u>	
15.1.5						L			L			<u>L</u>							
		service (Col 7) 1 good		2 Δισ	rage		3 Por	or	4	No Go	nd	5							
	very good	good			aye				7	740 000	ou								

General Definitions for section 14.0

Tree Farming/Agroforestry

This section refers to trees **planted** for wood (firewood, poles, planks, carving, charcoal, medicinal, etc, but **NOT** fruit trees). It does **not** include naturally growing trees on the farm (unless special care has been given to promote their establishment) or trees growing naturally on the communal areas.

Tree farming is the planting of trees on an area of land for which the main purpose is the production and regeneration of trees for wood on that land.

Agroforestry: is the planting of trees on land for the purpose of complementing other farming activities like crop and animal production. For the purpose of this questionnaire Agroforestry trees are trees planted on boundaries and scattered throughout fields. The main productive unit in this case is Crops and Livestock.

Section 14.2 Details of planted trees

- **1.** Enter the tree codes of the main species grown by the hh
- **2.** If no planks or poles are sold enter a "0" in columns 8, & 9.
- **3.** Total value includes both value of hh utilised trees and sold trees.
- **4.** If no trees were utilised by the hh or sold enter "0" in column 10

Question Specific Definitions

Tree farming (Section 14.0)

Pole trees (Col 6): These are young trees which have a maximum diameter of 6 inches at the bottom and are often used for house construction. They are often the thinning harvest after 3 - 5 years.

Plank trees (Col 7): Trees for sawing into timber planks.

Animal shade: Trees grown for the purpose of providing shade to animals.

Community tree planting scheme (Section 14.3)

Community Forest: A forest planted on the communal land which is planted, replanted or spot planted by the members of the village.

Crop Extension Services (Section 15.1)

Contact Farmer: A farmer who is used by the extension agent as a focal point to demonstrate new interventions. The contact farmer then passes on the message to other farmers

Group member: Member of a group under which the contact farmer leads

Adoption: This is the uptake of an intervention for 2 or more years

Section 15.1 Crop Extension Services

- 1. For each of the extension providers ask if the hh received extension during 2002/2003 agriculture year and indicate in column 2.
- **2.** For each of the providers complete the rest of the columns

Tree Name Guide Col 1

Code	Local Name	Botanical Name	English Name
01		Senna siamea	Cassod tree
02	Msongoma	Gravellia	Silver oak
03	Mbarika	Afzelia quanzensis	Pod mahogony
04	Mkeshia	Acacia spp	Umbrella thorn
05	Msindano	Pinus spp	Pine
06	Mkaratusi	Eucalyptus spp	Red River Gum
07		Cyprus spp	Cyprus tree
08	Mtondoo	Calophylum inophyllum	
09	Mvule	Melicia excelsa	Iroko
10	Mvinji	Casurina equisetfilia	Whistling oak
11	Msaji	Tectona grandis	Teak
12	Mkungu wa kienyeji	Terminalia catapa	Sea almond
13	Mkungu india	Terminilia ivorensis	Black afara
14	Muhumula	Maesopsis berchemoides	
15			

Code	Local Name	Botanical Name	English Name
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			
26			
27			
28			
29			
30			

	Extension Message	Received Advice Yes=1 No=2	Adopt Yes=1 No=2		Source of Crop Extension		S/N	Extension Messa	ıge	Received Advice Yes=1 No=2	Adopted Yes=1 No=2	Source o Crop Extension
	(1)	(2)	(3	3)	(4)	1		(1)	_	(2)	(3)	(4)
15.2.1	Spacing						15.2.9	Crop Storage				
15.2.2	Use of agrochemicals						15.2.10	Vermin control				
5.2.3	Erosion control						15.2.11	Agro-processing				
15.2.4	Organic fertiliser use						15.2.12	Agro-forestry				
5.2.5	Inorganic fertiliser use						15.2.13	Bee Keeping				
5.2.6	Use of improved seed						15.2.14	Fish Farming				
15.2.7	Mechanisation/LST						15.2.15					
15 2 8	Irrigation Technology					1				1		
Gove	rce of extension (Col 4, rnment1 NGO/Dev p	project2 C		e3	Large scale fa	armer	·4 C	Other (Specify)8	Not app	plicable	9	
	From the list of con	straints or	the ri	ght se	elect:					List of co	onstraints	S
16.1	the 5 most importar	ıt problem	s	16.2	the 5 least	t im	portan	t problems		1. Access	to Land	
	Order of most import	ance Con	straint		Order of le	ast :	import	ance Constraint		 Owners Poor fail 		d
	(1)		(2)			(1)		(2)		Soil Fer	rtility	
6.1.1	most important		Щ	16.2.1	Least imp	orta	ınt			AccessIrrigatio	•	ed seed
6.1.2	2nd most important			16.2.2	2nd least	imp	ortant			 Access Cost of 		al Inputs
	3rd most important			16.2.3	3rd least i					9. Extensi	on Service	
	4th most important		=		4th least i	_			-	10.Access 11. Hunting		
16.1.5	5th most important			16.2.5	5th least i	mpo	ortant]	12. Access	to potable	
										14. Harves 15. Thresh 16. Storage	sting iing	
				CRO	P PRODI							
	ANIMAL CONTR							1		17. Proces		.
	Did you use Draft anima	als to cultiva	te			Did	you ap	ply organic fertilise	er	18. Market 19. Transp	Informatio	
	Did you use Draft anima	als to cultiva Yes=1, No=	te			Did dur	you ap	03 (Yes=1, No=2)	er	18. Market	Information costs tion by ani	
	Did you use Draft anima	als to cultiva Yes=1, No=	te :2)		17.2	Did dur	you ap	03 (Yes=1, No=2) to question 18	er	18. Market 19. Transp 20. Distruc 21. Stealin 22. Pests a	: Information cort costs stion by ani gand Diseas	mals es
17.1	Did you use Draft anima your land during 02/03 (If no, go to questio	als to cultiva Yes=1, No=	te			Did duri	you ap ing 02/0 no, go	O3 (Yes=1, No=2) O to question 18 Area	er D	18. Market 19. Transp 20. Distruc 21. Stealin	Information Information ort costs stion by aniug and Diseas governmen	mals es t taxation
	Did you use Draft anima	Yes=1, No=	te 2)	/ated	17.2	Did duri (If	you ap ing 02/0 no, go	O3 (Yes=1, No=2) O to question 18 Area Organ applied	er D	18. Market 19. Transp 20. Distruc 21. Stealin 22. Pests a 23. Local g	Information Information ort costs stion by aniug and Diseas governmen	mals es t taxation
17.1	Did you use Draft animal your land during 02/03 (If no, go to question Type of Number	Yes=1, No=n 17.2) Number	Area cultiv	vated	17.2	Did duri (If	you apoing 02/00 no, go	O3 (Yes=1, No=2) O to question 18 Area Organ applied	er D	18. Market 19. Transp 20. Distruc 21. Stealin 22. Pests a 23. Local g	Information Information ort costs stion by aniug and Diseas governmen	mals es t taxation
17.1 S/N	Did you use Draft animal your land during 02/03 (If no, go to question Type of Number Draft owned	Yes=1, No= n 17.2) Number used	Area cultiv	vated	17.2	Did duri (If Ty Fer	you ap	O3 (Yes=1, No=2) O to question 18 Area Organ applied (acres)	er D	18. Market 19. Transp 20. Distruc 21. Stealin 22. Pests a 23. Local g	Information Information ort costs stion by aniug and Diseas governmen	mals es t taxation

Question Specific Definitions

Crop Extension Advice (Section 15.2)

Mechanisation/LST: LST means Labour Saving Technology

Section 16.0 Livelihood constraints

16.1 List the five most important problems in order of most importance:

- 1. Read out the list of constraints to the respondent and ask him to select the ones that are a problem. Place a ✓ against the constraints that are a problem.
- 2. Read the selected constraints and ask the farmer to select 5 which create the largest problems
- **3.** Ask the farmer to list these in order of importance and enter in column 2

16.2 List the five least important problems in order of least importance:

- Read out the list of constraints to the respondent and ask him to select the ones that are NOT a problem. Place an x against the constraints that are NOT a problem.
- 2. Read the selected constraints and ask the farmer to select 5 which create the least problems
- **3.** Ask the farmer to list these in order of least importance and enter in column 2

18.0	CATTLE P	OPULATIO	N, INTAKE	CATTLE POPULATION, INTAKE AND OFFTAKE	AKE										
18.1	Did the hous	sehold own, r	aise or mana	Did the household own, raise or manage any CATTLE during 2002/03 agriculture year?	LE during 2	.002/03 agric	sulture year?		(Yes =1 No =2)						
	(If no go to s	(If no go to section 19.0)													
18.2	Cattle Popu	Cattle Population as of 1st October 2003	st October 2	003		18.3	Cattle Inta	Cattle Intake during 2002/2003	002/2003		:				
		Number of	Number of Improved	Improved	Total		Number	Number given	en Number	Total Intake	ke	Average Value	/alue		
N/S	Cattle type	Indigenous	Beef	Dairy		N/S	Purchased	/obtained	Born	of Cattle		per head	pe		
	(I)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(9)	(2)	(8)	(6)		(01)			
18.2.1	Bulls					18.3.1			XXX						
18.2.2	Cows					18.3.2			×××						
18.2.3	Steers					18.3.3			×						
18.2.4	Heifers					18.3.4			×						
18.2.5	Male Calves					18.3.5									
18.2.6	Female Calves					18.3.6									
			Gran	Grand Total				Tota	Total Intake						
								18	18.5 Cattle diseases	eases					
18.4	Cattle Offta	Cattle Offtake during 2002/2003	02/2003										I	Last M	Main
		Number	Number con	[Number	Total Cattle	Average value		S/N Disease/	Number	Number	No. Rec	Number	vacci S	Sou
N/S	Cattle type	Sold/traded	Sold/traded sumed by hh	away/stolen		0fftake	per head	ead	parasite	Infected	Treated	-overed	đ	nated -1	-rce
	(I)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(2)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(7)
18.4.1	Bulls							18	18.5.1 diseases						
18.4.2	Cows							18	18.5.2 CBPP						
18.4.3	Steers							18	Trypanosomiasi 18.5.3 s					×	×
18.4.4	Heifers							18	Lumpy Skin 18.5.4 Disease						
18.4.5	Male Calves							18	18.5.5 Helmenthioitis					×	×
18.4.6	Female Calves							18	18.5.6 FMD						
				Total	Fotal Offtake						Last Vac	Last Vaccinated (Col 6)	(Col 6)	4	
18.6	Milk Production		-	!	-	_					2002		hoforo 2000 E	÷ u	
Z V	S	Litres of milk/day		No. of cattle milked/day Val	Value/litre	Sold to	Sold/day (Litres)	Sold to Q18.6 Col 5	6 Col 5)		20013		Not Vaccinated6	, ø	
5	(I)	(2)			-	(5)	(9)	Neighbour1		Largescale farm5	Main Cour	out to our	Main Source of vaccine (Col 7)		
18.6.1	Wet Season							Local Market2 Secondary Market3		Trader at Farm6 Did not sell7	Private Vet	Private Vet Clinic1 Other	ther8	8	
18.6.2	Dry Season							Processing industry .4		Other8	District Vet Clinic NGO/Project3	Clinic2 No ct3	District Vet Clinic2 Not applicable9 NGO/Project3	o.	

If the household has cows, you would normally expect them to have calves NOTE: Section 18.1 is for the current population (as of 1st October 2003); If calves are reported in column 2, 3, or 4 (18.2.6, 18.2.5) then there must Note: If the farmer reports sales of cattle the importance of this must be Section 18.5 If cattle are reported to have died in Column 5 then at least Section 18.4 is for diseases encountered during the agriculture Section 18.2 and 18.3 is for movement in and out of the herd Section 18.0 Cattle Population, Intake & Offtake. that number should be reported in 18.4 col 4 during the 2002/03 agriculture year. Working area for page 13 reflected in Q 2.2.3 year. in column 8 In these columns give the average value per head during 2002/03. For given, traded, consumed by Cattle Intake during 2002/03: Cattle purchased, given or born which increases the number of **Cattle Offtake during 2002/03:** Cattle removed from the herd, either by selling, hh consumption, given away or stolen. Average Value per Head (Q 18.3, (Col 7 & 9) & 18.4 (Col 3, 5 & 7)) Cow: Mature female cattle that has given birth at least once Bull: Mature Uncastrated male cattle used for breeding Heifer: Female cattle of 1 year up to the first calving **Question Specific Definitions (Section 18.0)** Definitions and working page for page 13 **CBPP:** Contagious Bovine Pleura Pneumonia the hh & given away/stolen estimate the value. Calves: Young cattle under 1 year of age Steer: Castrated male cattle over 1 year Cattle type (Q 18.2 & 18.4, Col 1) General definitions for page 13 Foot and Mouth Disease Cattle vaccination (18.5 col 1) East Coast Fever cattle in the herd. ECF: FMD:

19.0	GOAT POPULATION, INTAKE AND OF	ULATION	INTAKE A	ND OFFTAKE	Œ										
19.1	Did the house	ehold own, 1	Did the household own, raise or manage any	_	S during the	GOATS during the 2002/03 agriculture year?	riculture yea	ar?	(Yes =1 No =2)	No =2)					
	(If no go to section 20.0)	ection 20.0)													
19.2	Goat Population as of 1st October 2003	ition as of 1	st October 20	03		19.3	Goat Intake during 2002/2003	e during 20	02/2003	:	:				
		Number of	Number of Improved	Improved	Total		Number	Number giv	Number given Number	Total Intake	ake	Average Value	/alue		
N/S	Goat type	Indigenous	for meat	Dairy	IOIGI	N/S	Purchased	/obtained	l Born	of Goats	ts	per head	ad		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(9)	0)	(8)	6)		(10)			
19.2.1	Billy Goat					19.3.1			×	×					
19.2.2	Castrated Goat					19.3.2			×	×					
19.2.3	She Goat					19.3.3			×	×					
19.2.4	Male Kid					19.3.4									
19.2.5	She Kid					19.3.5									
			Gran	Grand Total				Tota	Total Intake						
19.4	Goat Offtake during 2002/2003	e during 200	02/2003					=	19.5 Goat diseases	seases					
		Number	Number con	Number given	Number	Total Goat	Average value							Last 1	Main
S/N	Goat type	Sold/traded	sumed by hh	away/stolen	died	0fftake	per head		S/N Disease/	/ Number	Number	No. Rec	Number	vacci	Sou
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(2)		parasite	e Infected	Treated	-overed	Died		-rce
19.4.1	Male goat								(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	0
19.4.2	Castrated Goat							11	19.5.1 Foot Rot					×	×
19.4.3	She Goat								19.5.2 CC PP						
19.4.4	Male Kid							11	19.5.3 Helminthiosis	sis				×	×
19.4.5	She Kid							11	19.5.4 Tetanus						
				Total	Total Offtake			11	19.5.5 Mange					×	×
19.6	Milk Production			.,				Sold to 019.6 Col 5)	6 Col 5)		Last Vac	$\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$	(9 /		
N/S	Season (1)	milk/day		milked/day Valı	Value/litre S	Sold to	(Litres)	Neighbour1 Local Market2	1	Largescale farm5 Trader at Farm6	20022 20013		2000	4 60 60	
19.6.1	Wet Season							Secondary Market 3 Processing industry .4		Did not sell	Main Sou	11 50	ine (Col 7)		
19.6.2	Dry Season							•			Private Ve	t Clinic 1 Ot	Private Vet Clinic 1 Other8	· ω:	
			-	-	_	-					District Vet Clinic3	t Clinic2 No ect3	District Vet Clinic2 Not applicable9 NGO/Project3	o:	

Goat Intake during 2002/03: Goat purchased, given or born which increases the number of goats in the herd.

Goat Offiake during 2002/03: Goat removed from the herd, either by selling, hh consumption, given away or stolen.

Question Specific Definitions (Section 19.0)

Goat type (Q 19.2 & 19.4, Col 1)

Billy Goat (he-goat): Mature Uncastrated male goat used for breeding

Castrated goat: Male goat that has been castrated.

She Goat: Mature female goat over 9 months of age

Kid: Young goat under 9 months of age.

Average Value per Head (Q 19.3, (Col 7 & 9) & 19.4 (Col 3, 5 & 7))

In these columns give the average value per head during 2002/03. For given, traded, consumed by the hh & given away/stolen estimate the value.

Goat vaccination (19.5 col 1)

FMD: Foot and Mouth Disease

CCPP: Contagious Caprine Pleura Pneumonia

Lumpy Skin Disease LSD:

Section 19.0 Goat Population, Intake & Offtake.

NOTE: Section 19.1 is for the current population (as of 1st October 2003); Section 19.2 and 18.3 is for movement in and out of the herd during the 2002/03 agriculture year.

Section 19.4 is for diseases encountered during the agriculture year. If the household has she goats, you would normally expect them to have kids in column 8

2. If kids are reported in column 2, 3, or 4 (19.2.6, 19.2.5) then there must be at least that number repeated in column 8

Note: If the farmer reports sales of goats the importance of this must be reflected in Q 2.2.3 Section 19.5 If goats are reported to have died in Column 5 then at least that number should be reported in 19.4 col 4

Working area for page 14

H	ULATION	, INTAKE A	SHEEP POPULATION, INTAKE AND OFFTAKE	Ξ										
shold own, 1	• 7	Did the household own, raise or manage any SH	ge any SHEEP	during the	2002/03 agr	IEEP during the 2002/03 agriculture year? (Ye	(Yes =1 No =2)	0 =2)						
(If no go to section 21.0)	ن اے						0							
ation as o		Sheep Population as of 1st October 2003	003		20.3	Sheep Intake during 2002/2003	ng 200	2/2003		=				
Number of		Number of Improved	Improved	Total	:		r given	Number given Number	Total Intake	ıke	Average Value	alue		
Indigenous		tor Mutton	Dairy (4)	(5)	Z/S	Furchased / obta	/ obtained	Born	or Sneep	Q .	per nead			
			×××		20.3.1			×						
Castrated Sheep			×××		20.3.2			×××						
			×××		20.3.3			× ×						
			×××		20.3.4									
			X X X		20.3.5									
		Gran	Grand Total											
ke dur	ing 20	Sheep Offtake during 2002/2003					20.5	Sheep diseases	ases					
Nu	Number	Number con	Number given	Number	Total Sheep	Average value							Last	Main
Sold/	èd		away/stolen	died	Offtake -	per head	S/N	Disease/	Number	Number	No. Rec	Number	•=	Sou
(2))	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(2)		parasite	Infected	Treated	-overed	Died	nated	-rce
								(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	0
Castrated Sheep							20.5.1	1 Foot Rot					×	×
							20.5.2	2 CC PP						
							20.5.3	3 Helminthiosis					×	×
							20.5.4	Trypa nsomiasis						
			Total Offtake)fftake			20.5.5	5 FMD						
										<u>Last Vac</u> 2003 2002	Last Vaccinated (Col 6) 2003 1 2000 2002 2002 2007 2 before	(Col 6) 2000	4: 7: 9:	
										Main So Private Ve District Ve NGO/Proj	Main Source of vaccine (Col 7) Private Vet Clinic1 Other District Vet Clinic2 Not applicable NGO/Project3	Main Source of vaccine (Col 7) Private Vet Clinic1 Other	8 9	

If the household has ewes, you would normally expect them to have kids in If lambs are reported in column 2, 3, or 4 (20.2.6, 20.2.5) then there must Section 20.5 If Sheep are reported to have died in Column 5 then at least Note: If the farmer reports sales of Sheep the importance of this must be NOTE: Section 20.1 is for the current population (as of 1st October 2003); Section 20.4 is for diseases encountered during the agriculture Section 20.2 and 20.3 is for movement in and out of the herd Section 20.0 Sheep Population, Intake & Offtake. that number should be reported in 20.4 col 4 2. If lambs are reported in column 2, 3, or 4 be at least that number repeated in column 8 during the 2002/03 agriculture year. Working area for page 15 reflected in Q 2.2.3 year. In these columns give the average value per head during 2002/03. For given, traded, consumed by the hh & given away/stolen estimate the value. Sheep Intake during 2002/03: Sheep purchased, given or born which increases the number of Sheep in the herd. **Sheep Offtake during 2002/03:** Sheep removed from the herd, either by selling, hh consumption, given away or stolen. Average Value per Head (Q 20.3, (Col 7 & 9) & 20.4 (Col 3, 5 & 7)) Ram: Mature Uncastrated male goat used for breeding Castrated sheep: Male sheep that has been castrated. Ewe: Mature female sheep over 9 months of age **Question Specific Definitions (Section 20.0) CCPP:** Contagious Caprine Pleura Pneumonia Definitions and working page for page 15 Lamb: Young sheep under 9 months of age. Sheep type (Q 20.2 & 20.4, Col 1) Sheep definitions for page 15 Sheep vaccination (20.5 col 1) Foot and Mouth Disease FMD:

21.0	PIG POPUI	LATION AL	PIG POPULATION AND PRODUCTION	CTION												
21.1	Did the hous	I the household own, r	Did the household own, raise or manage any PI	ge any PIGS o	during the 20	002/03 agri	GS during the 2002/03 agriculture year (Yes =1 No =2)	(Yes =1 No	=2)							
21.2	PIG Popula	tion as of 1 s	PIG Population as of 1 st October 2003	03		21.3 Pi	Pig increase during 2002/2003	ring 2002/	2003							
							Number	Number given	ven Number	ber	Total Pig		Average Value	/alue		
Z/S	Pig type	Number				N/S	Purchased	/obtained	Born	1	Increase		per head	pe		
	(1)	(2)	,				(3)	(4)		- 1⊢	(%)		(01)			
21.2.1	Boar					21.3.1			×	×						
21.2.2	Castrated male					21.3.2			×	×						
21.2.3	Sow/Gilt					21.3.3			×	×						
21.2.4	Male piglet					21.3.4										
21.2.5	She piglet					21.3.5										
<u> </u>	Grand Total		1 .				-								_	
21.4	Pig decrease during 2002/2003	e during 200	2/2003						21.5 Pig	diseases	Pig diseases/pests/conditions	ditions				
	i	Number	Number con		N	Total Pig	Av	value	-	,						Main
Z S	Pig type	Sold / traded	sumed by hh	away/stolen	died (5)	Otttake (6)	per head	ead	S/N pa	Disease/ parasite	Number Infected	Number Treated	No. Kec -overed	Number Died	vacci	Sou -rce
21.4.1	Boar								•	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(9)	0
21.4.2	Castrated male								21.5.1 Aı	Anthrax						
21.4.3	Sow/Gilt								21.5.2	ASF						
21.4.4	Male piglet								21.5.3 Aı	Anemia					×	×
21.4.5	She piglet								21.5.4 Helmenthiosis	enthiosis					×	×
				Total	otal Offtake											
22.0		K PEST &	LIVESTOCK PEST & PARASITE CONTROL	CONTROL		22.3 Do	Do you normally encounter a tick problem (Yes=1,No-2)	encounter	ı tick pro	blem (Yes	s=1,No-2)		Last V	Last Vaccinated (Col 6)	Col 6)	
						(f)	(If the response is 'NO' go to section 22.5)	'NO' go to se	ction 22.5)			[2002	20022 before 20005	5	
22.1	Did you dewo	orm your anir	Did you \mathbf{deworm} your animals during $2002/03$		(Yes=1, No-2)	22.4	Which methods of tick control did you use	hods of ticl	control	did you t	ıse		2001	20013 Not Vaccinated.6	sted.6	
	(If the response	(If the response is 'NO' go to section 22.3)	section 22.3)			ŭ	Control method (Q 22.4) None1 Spraying2 Dipping3 Smearing4 Other.8	22.4) None	Spraying .	.2 Dipping.	.3 Smearing.	.4 Other.8				
						22.5 Dc	Do you normally encounter a tsetse fly problem (Y=1,N=2)	encounter	ı tsetse fi	y problem	ı (Y=1,N=2		Main	Main Source (Col 7)	<u> </u>	
22.2	Which animals did you deworm?	als did you d		(Tick appropriate boxes)	te boxes)	(I)	(If the response is 'NO' go to section 23.0)	s 'NO' go	o section	23.0)			District	District Vet Clinic?		
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	s	22.6	Which methods of control did you use	hods of cor	itrol did y	on nse			NGO/F	NGO/Project3		
		1	1			ပြ	Control method (Q22.6) None.1 Spray.2 Dipping.3 Trapping.4 Other.8	Q22.6) None	.1 Spray.2	. Dipping .	3 Trapping .4	Other .8	Not ap	Other8 Not applicable9		

If the household has sows, you would normally expect them to have piglets 2. If piglets are reported in column 2, 3, or 4 (20.2.6, 20.2.5) then there must be at least that number repeated in column 8 NOTE: Section 21.1 is for the current population (as of 1st October 2003); Section 20.5 If Pigs are reported to have died in Column 5 then at least that number should be reported in 20.4 col 4 Note: If the farmer reports sales of Pigs the importance of this must be Section 21.4 is for diseases encountered during the agriculture Section 21.2 and 21.3 is for movement in and out of the herd Section 21.0 Pig Population, Intake & Offtake. during the 2002/03 agriculture year. Working area for page 16 reflected in Q 2.2.3 year. in column 8 In these columns give the average value per head during 2002/03. For given, traded, consumed by the hh & given away/stolen estimate the value. Pig Intake during 2002/03: Pigs purchased, given or born which increases the number of Pigs in Pig Offtake during 2002/03: Pigs removed from the production unit, either by selling, hh consumption, given away or stolen. Sow: Mature female pig that has given birth to at least one litter of pigs. Average Value per Head (Q 21.3, (Col 7 & 9) & 21.4 (Col 3, 5 & 7)) Boar: Mature Uncastrated male pig used for breeding Female pig of 9 months up to the first farrowing. Castrated Pig: Male pig that has been castrated. Question Specific Definitions (Section 21.0) Definitions and working page for page 16 Piglet: Young pig under 3 months of age. Pigs type (Q 21.2 & 21.4, Col 1) Pig vaccination (21.5 col 1) Pigs definitions for page 16 ASF: African Swine Fever the production unit. Gilt:

23.0	Other Livestock currently available and de										s of consumption and old during 2002/03					sa						st 12 months ed during 2002/03						
		_											du						Į				ned					
	Anima	1 ty	/pe			Nι	<u>(1)</u>	er	_	Nu	(2)	er	_	Avei	age	Val (3)	ue/	hea	d	N	lum] (4)	ber		Av	erage	V a (5)	lue/	nead
23.1	Indige	enc	us Ch	icken			(1)		T		(2)		1			(3)			7		(4)		1		Τ	(2)		
23.2	Layer				Ī		Î		T										Ť									
23.3	Broile				Ī				Ī										Ť							T		
23.4	Ducks				Ī				Ti										Ħ							T		
23.5	Turke				Ī		T		Ti										Ħ							İ		
23.6	Rabbi	_							Ti]						Ť				Ť		T			一
23.7	Donk				Ī				T										Ħ								T	\Box
23.8	Horse																			Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х	X	Х
23.9	Other																											
24.0			EN D		SE	S	Ντ	ımbe	r inf	ecte	d		Nu	mber	Tre	ated			N	ımbe	er Di	ed		N	ımb	er R	ecove	red
24.1	Newc	ast	le Dis	ease																								
24.2	Gumb	or	0																									
24.3	Cocci	dic	sis																									
24.4	Chory	/sa																										
24.5	Fowl	typ	hoid																									
25.0	LIVE	ST	OCK I	PROD	UC	T			S	old d	luri	ng 2	2002	2/03					C	onsu	med	/ut	ilise	d dı	ıring	20	02/03	}
							1	Vuml	er			A	ver	age V	alu	e/uı	nit			Nun	aber			Av	erag	e V	alue/	unit
25.1	Eggs [X															
25.2	Hides																											
25.3	Skins																											
26.0			rder of			nce	the	outl	ets	for				27.0					ıcti	ona	l Liv	vest	tocl	k sti	uct	ure	S	
	Impo	lie	of Liv	Out				Outl	0	utle	ts	1	ł		/accessories Source						Di	star	ıce					
	-rtan	0u	tlets	-lets	0	utl	ets	-ets	Outlets for			S/N	of					of Street						strı				
S/N	-ce of	_		for		for		for		nick					strı	ıctuı	re/a			ry		St		ture	-u	re (Km)	
	outlet	ua		Goat		She		Pigs	-e			1	ŀ		<u> </u>	1	D :	(1)			╁	(2	<u>?) </u>	+		(3)	
	(1)	Г	(2)	(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)	1	-	ı	27.1		ttle						+			1	_		
26.1	1st	L					1				_		ı			ray]			_			+	<u> </u>		+	_	<u> </u>	
26.2	2nd	L					<u> </u>				1		ŀ	27.3					d s	oray	er	╁			<u> </u>	$\frac{1}{1}$	<u> </u>	=
26.3	3rd						_				_	-	ŀ	27.4		ttle						+	_	+	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	=
26.4	4th											-	ŀ	27.5		mar	_					+			<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
26.5	5th	L	0.0.1	0.5\						<u> </u>		-		27.6		conc		M	ark	et		+	_	<u> </u>	1	$\frac{\perp}{}$	<u> </u>	
			2, 3, 4		Aba	ttoir/	factor	ry	5				ŀ	27.7		atto						-	Ļ	<u> </u>	 	$\frac{1}{1}$	<u></u> .	=
				2	And	other	farm	er	6				ŀ	27.8	Sla	ugh	ter	Sla	b			-	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	_	<u> </u>	=
			auction.		Oth	er (S	Specii	fy)	8		_			27.9	Hie	de/s	kin	she	d			-	L	<u></u>	<u> </u>	4	<u></u> .	
			of struc		27	0 - 0	Col 2))		٦ 	27.10	Inp	out s	upp	oly				-			1			4
	Owns					.1	NGO							27.11	Ve	terii	nary	C	lini	С					1			
			ve ners asso				_	e scal er						27.12	Vi	llage	e ho	ldi	ng ;	grou	nd		L		ļĻ		-	$\perp \!\!\! \perp$
	Gov ex	xten	sion/vet	erinary		.4								27.13	village watering point/dam							\blacksquare						
	Develo	Gov extension/veterinary4 Not applicable5											27.14	Drencher														

Question Specific Definitions Section 26.0)

Procedures for questions

Section 23.0 - Other Livestock:

 The current number includes both adult and young animals. For example The number of chickens in col 1 would include adults and chicks.

Question Specific Definitions Section 27.0)

Access to functional Livestock Structures/accessories (Section 27.0):

NOTE: The structures must be functional. If they are not working/derelict then they should not be included. The distance to the next nearest functional structure should be taken.

Spray Race: A fixed spray structure on an animal race for spraying acaricide

Cattle crush: Corridor structure for restraining cattle.

Abattoir: Large building designed for slaughtering a large amount of animals. It normally has complex structures to assist in the slaughter and storage and a high level of hygiene is maintained.

Slaughter Slab: Concrete slab designed fos slaughtering a small amount of animals

Hides: obtained from Cattle

Skins: Obtained from sheep and goats

Hide/Skin Shed: Shed for curing/tanning animal skins and hides

Village holding Pen: Enclosure for containing large amount of livestock which is owned communally.

Drencher: Device for orally administering medicine to livestock. If no product was sold in 2002 enter "0" in columns 6, 7& 9.

Section 26.0 - Outlets for livestock:

Using the codes enter the outlets for the sale of different livestock in order of importance. If there are, for example, only 2 outlets mark the rest with a "X".

28.0	FISH FARMING	NG											
28.1	Was Fish farm	Was Fish farming carried out by this household during 2002/2003?	his housel	hold during 2	2002/2003	ن	(Yes = 1, No=2)		(if the response is 'NO' go to section 29.0)	" go to secti	on 29.0)		
28.2	Specify details	Specify details of fish farming practices	actices									Ī	
N/S	Product Fish ion unit farming	Size of Source frequency unit/pond of fing of stocking	squency stocking		Number o	Number of stocked fish		Number of	weight of fish	weight of fish	t Mainly		
	number system		o/year)	Tilapia		Carp	Other	fish harvested	harvested	sold	sold to		
		$(3) \qquad (4)$	(c)	(9)			(8)	6	(01)	(11)	(12)	ı.	
28.1.1													
28.1.2	2												
28.1.3	3												
Farmir	Farming System (Col 2)		Source	Source of fingerlings (Col 4)	Col 4)			Mainly sold to (Col 12)	7				
Natural Dug out	Natural Pond1 Natural Lake3 Other8 Dug out pond2 Water resevoir4	(e3 Other8 voir4	Own pond Government Ir	Own pond6 Government Institution2	NGO/Proje Neighbour	NGO/Project3 P rivate trader5 Neighbour4 Other8	ader5 8	Neighbour1 Se Local Market2 Pn	Secondary Market3 Processing industry4	Largescale farm5 Trader at Farm6	n5 Did no n6 Other	Did not sell7 Other8	
29.0	LIVESTOCK EXTENSION	EXTENSION											
29.1	Did you receive	Did you receive livestock extension advice during 02/03 (Yes=1,No=2)	n advice	during 02/03	(Yes=1,No=2		(If the resp	If the response is 'N 0 ' go to se	go to section 30.0)				
				Received	Adopted	Source of	29.2	For the following Livestock Extension Service Providers	ivestock Extensi	on Service		give details	
$\frac{S}{N}$				Advice	Yes=1	Livestock			If you pay for	Contact far			Quality
	Livestock Extension Message	ion Message		Vo=2	No=2	Extension	S/N	:			by extension	-ages adopted	Jo
		(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)		Extension Provider	is the cost/yr	member	agency/year	in the last 3 yrs Service	Service
29.1.1	Feed and Proper feeding	r feeding								(Y=1,N=2)			
29.1.2	Housing (Goat,	Housing (Goat, Dairy, Poultry, Pigs)	(s)					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)
29.1.3	Proper Milking						29.2.1	Government					
29.1.4	Milk Hygiene						29.2.2	NGO/dev project					
29.1.5	Disease control	Disease control (dipping/spraying)					29.2.3	Cooperative					
29.1.6	Herd/Flock size and selection	e and selection					29.2.4	Large Scale farmer					
29.1.7	Pasture Establishment	shment					29.2.5	Other					
29.1.8	Group formatio	Group formation and strengthening	.				ď	Quality of service (Col 6)	Very good1	good2 Avera	Average3 Poor4	t No Good5	
29.1.9	Calf rearing						30.0	GOVERNMENT REGULATORY PROBLEMS	GULATORY PR	OBLEMS			
29.1.10	Use of improved bulls	d bulls					31.1	31.1 Did you face problems with government regulations during 2002/03 (Y=1, N=2)	vith government reg	ulations durin	g 2002/03 (Y=	1, N=2)	
29.1.11	Other livestock extension	extension						List in order of importance	ance	(If the	response is n	(If the response is no go to section 31.0)	31.0)
Source	Source of livestock extension (Col 4)	sion (Col 4)						Problem code	Problem code				
Govern	Government1 NGO/Dev	NGO/Dev project 2 Cooperative 3 Large scale	3 Large s	cale farmer4	farmer4 Other (Specify)8	ify)8	30.1.1	1st	Land ownership by government1 Restriction of sale between regions2	government	5 2		
							30.1.2 2nd	2nd	Import of food items	S.	· 67		
							30.1.3 3rd	3rd	Other (specify)8		8		
]					

Working area for page 18 separate entity for the production of fish eg it may be by virtue of manageable size, maturity of fish, Fish farming: Refers to the rearing/production of fish. It is different to fishing in that the fish have to be reared and fed in fish farming. Fishing traps or captures naturally occurring fish in rivers, lakes and the sea and should not be included in this section. Frequency of stocking (Col 5): What is the number of times the farmer puts new fingerlings into **Contact Farmer:** A farmer who is used by the extension services as a focal point to demonstrate new interventions to. The contact farmer then passes on the message to other farmers Production unit number (Col 1): A production unit is a pond river/lake which is treated as a type of fish etc. Eg a farmer may have 3 fish ponds. (each one is a separate production unit). Adopted (Col 3): This is the uptake of an intervention for 2 or more years Fingerlings: These are young immature fish used for stocking ponds. Livestock Extension Service providers (Section 29.2) If no fish were sold enter "0" in column 10 and 11) **Question Specific Definitions (Section 28.2)** Definitions and working page for page 18 General definitions for Section 28.0 Livestock Extension Services (Section 29.1) the pond each year. Sold: (Col 10 & 11)

Adopted (Col 5): This is the uptake of an intervention for 2 or more years

31.0	LABOUR USE	C		32.0	SUBSISTENCI									
31.1	Who is mainly responsible undertaking the following t			32.1	Indicate if any following activi									
	undertaking the following t	asks.			subsistence/c								Seu II	J 1
		Tick i	Main					Tick						
0.01	Activity	carrie						hh v		Estin			mate %	
S/N		out by hh	-nsib -ility	S/N	Activity									Check Total
	(1)	(2)	<i>(3)</i>		(1)				2)		3)		(4)	(5)
31.1.1	Land Clearing			32.1.1	Crop production	n		Ì						100
31.1.2	Soil preparation (by hand)		32.1.2	Livestock produ	iction	l							1 ((
31.1.3	Soil preparation (oxen/tra	ıc		32.1.3	Vegetable produ	uction	1							1 ((
31.1.4	Planting			32.1.4	Tree cutting for	firew	ood							1 ((
31.1.5	Weeding			32.1.5	Tree logging for	pole	s							1 ((
31.1.6	Crop Protection			32.1.6	Tree logging for	timb	er							1 ((
31.1.7	Harvesting			32.1.7	Tree logging for	char	coal			Ш				1 ((
31.1.8	Crop processing			32.1.8	fishing									1 ((
31.1.9	Crop marketing			32.1.9	bee keeping									1 ((
31.1.10	Cattle rearing/husbandry			32.1.1	employment/	off fa	rm							1 ((
31.1.11	Cattle herding			32.1.1	1 employment/	off fa	rm							1 ((
31.1.12	Cattle marketing			32.1.1	2 Remittances									1 ((
31.1.13	Goat/sheep rearing/husbar													
31.1.14	Goat and sheep herding													
31.1.15	Goat and sheep marketing													
31.1.16	Milking			33.0	ACCESS TO IN	FRAS	STRU	CTU	JRE	& OT	HER	SER	VICE	S
31.1.17	Pig rearing/husbandry				Dista	nce ii	n						Dista	nce in
31.1.18	Poultry keeping			S/N	Type of service	Km			S/N	Туре	of se	rvice	Km	
31.1.19	Collecting Water				(1)		(2)				(1)		(2)	
31.1.20	Collecting Firewood			33.1	Primary School			-	32.7	Feed	er Ro	ad		
31.1.21	Pole cutting			33.2	Secondary Schoo	1		·	32.8	All w	eathe	er roa	ıd	
31.1.22	Timber wood cutting			33.3	Health Clinic			<u>. </u>	32.9	Tarn	nac ro	ad		
31.1.23	Building/maintaining hous	se		33.4	Hospital				32.10	Prim	ary n	narke	t	
31.1.24	Making Beer			33.5	District Capital			<u></u>	32.11	Seco	ndary	mar	k	
31.1.25	Bee keeping			33.6	Regional Capital			-	32.12	Terti	i ary n	narke	t	<u> </u>
31.1.26	Fishing			.										_
31.1.27	Fish farming						Di	istan	ce	No of	Ī	Sati	sfied	
31.1.28	Off-farm income generation	on		S/N	Type of service		i	n Kn	1		/year		servic	e
	nsibility (Col 3) alone1 Girls	6		33.13	Vet Clinic			(2)	1.	(-				
Adult Ma	les2 Boys & Girls	7			Extension Centre				1.			Ī		
	males3 All household members 4 Hired labour				Research Station				1.					1
boys	5				Plant protection	Lah			1.			T		1
	d with service (Col 4) d1 Average3 No good	1 5			Land registration				1.			Ħ		1
					Livestock Dev Co				1.			T		1
				00.10	LIVESTOCK DEV CO				<u></u>					J

Question specific definitions (Section 31.1)

Activity (Col 1):

Land Clearing: Refers to removing trees/bush/grass prior to ploughing

Soil Preparation: Refers to the seedbed preparation (ploughing, harrowing, etc.)

Cattle Rearing: Tending to cattle at home, eg assisting with births, castration,etc. Different livestock keeping activity to herding.

Cattle Herding: Moving livestock from place to place for grazing and water. If herding is carried out the respondent must also give a response to rearing/husbandry

Question Specific Definitions (Section 32.0.0)

Activity (Col 1):

Subsistence: For the family's survival, rather than for the generation of cash. This includes feeding the hh, provision of water and fuel for cooking. The source of these products are usually from the land resources available to the family. Remember that not all cash earnings are for non subsistence purposes/activities as cash can be used to purchase subsistence items eg food.

Non -subsistence: Cash used for items and activities which are not crucial for the survival of the family. This includes modern medication, non working clothes, refined beer, school fees, etc.

Procedures for (Section 31.1)

Section 31.1 ((Labour use)

- 1. For each listed activity in column 1, place a tick in column 2 if any member of the household was involved in that activity during the 2002/03 agriculture year.
- 2. After completing column 2 return to the first activity in row 27.1.1 and complete column 3.
- **3.** Make sure you stress MAINLY responsible.

NOTE: If an activity has been mentioned previously in the questionnaire eg that the hh keeps chickens, make sure a response is obtained in the appropriate place ie poultry keeping.

If off-farm income generation is mentioned, check for responses to off farm income in other parts of the questionnaire

Section 32.0 - Subsistence vs Nonsubsistence

- 1. For each listed activity in column 1, place a tick in column 2 if any member of the household was involved in that activity during the 2002/03 agriculture year.
- 2. After completing column 2 return to the first activity in row 32.1.1 and complete column 3 & 4. For each activity make an assessment of the percentage used for subsistence survival and the percent converted to cash for non subsistence goods and items.
- **3.** Make sure you stress MAINLY responsible.

NOTE: Cross check the responses with previous sections in the questionnaire. eg if a response is given to remittances check for an entry in question 2.2.5

34.0	HOUSEHOLD FAC	CILITIES												
34.1	House Construction						34.2	Household	d assets					
	For the main dwellin	g, what are the	main buil	ding				Does your	r household ov	wn the f	ollow	ing?		
	materials used in the	e construction of	f the follow	ving								Y=1		
3	4.1.1: Roof 3	34.1.2 Number of r	roome				3/1.2	Asset	sette, music sy	vetam)		N=2		
,		94. 1.2 Number of t	OOMS						e (landline)	ystciii)				
	Roof Material Iron Sheets1								ne (mobile)					
	Tiles2							Iron						
	Concrete3						34.2.	Wheelbar	row					
	Asbestos4 Grass/leaves5							Bicycle						
	Grass & mud6							Vehicle						
	Other (Specify) 8						34.2.	Television	1			Ш		
34.3	Energy use by the H	ousehold		34.4		Acce	ess to	drinking	water					
								Main sou	Distance	Time	to an	ıd		
					Seas	on		-rce of	to source	from				
	Energy use and acces	ss by the househ	old					drinking	(in km)	(Hou	r : mi	nute)		
				-		(1)		water	(2)		(4)			
	Main Sour	ce of energy for		-		(1)		(2)	(3)	1 -	(4)	$\overline{}$		
34.3.1	Lighting 34	1.3.2 Cooking		34.4.	Wet	Seaso	on				:			
	Lighting energy	Cooking ene	rgy	34.4.	Dry	Seaso	on				:			
	Mains electricity01	y01												
	Solar02 Gas (biogas)03	02 s)03												
	Hurricane Lamp04	Bottled gas		Main	Sour	ce of c	drinkin	g water						
	Pressure Lamp05	Paraffin/kerocii						01 02	Covered rainwa Uncovered rainwa					
	Wick Lamp06 Candles07	Charcoal							Water Vendor					
	Firewood08	Crop Residues	08	Unpro	otected	Well		04	Tanker truck		10)		
	Other (specify) 98	Livestock dung							Bottled water Other (Specify) .					
		Other (specify)	90	Ound	oo waa	or (lano	, ddiri, ri	voireirearrijee	Other (Opcony) .					
24.5	I	•,,•		24.6 Food comments of the second										
34.5	Access to toilet facil			34.6 Food consumption patterns										
34.5.1	What type of toilet d	oes your hh use												
Type o					34.6.	Nun	ıber (of meals th	ne hh normally	has per	r day			
	t/bush1 Improved ilet2 Other type	pit latrine - hh owned (specify)			34.6.	Nun	nber	of days h	nh consumed	meat	last w	<u></u> k		
	e - traditional3				34.6.				h have proble					
						satis	fying	the food	needs of the h	h last ye	ear?			
34.7	Source of Househo	ld income		_		Pro	blems	satisfying h	nh food needs					
34.7.1	What is the househol	ds					v 34.6.							
	main source of ca	sh income?												
1	of Income codes					Som	netimes	3	3					
		ges or salaries in cas						4						
		er casual cash earnir sh remittances	-			AlWa	ays		0					
Sale of	cash crops04 Fish	ning	10											
	'	er applicable												
Dusines	s income06 Not	аррисаыс	99											

Household facilities (Section 34):

Number of rooms used for sleeping in the household (Q 34.1)

Include sitting room, dining room, kitchen, etc if used for sleeping. It also includes rooms outside the main dwelling $\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n}} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n}} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{$

A room is defined as a space which is separate from the rest of the building by a permanent wall or division. A building/house that is not divided into rooms is considered to have one room.

Household assets (Q 34.2): these assets must be functioning. Do not include if broken.

Access to drinking water (Q 34.4): If there is more than one source, use the one, which the hh uses most frequently.

Main source of hh cash income:

Activity that provides the hh with the most cash during 2002/03 agriculture year.

Average/maximum yields

Use this table to compare the yields calculated in sections 7.1, 7.2, and 7.3. They are STRICTLY to be used as guidelines only and the sole purpose is to assist in getting the correct area and harvest for each crop

guide	elines only					y the	e cori	ect area an			, '	
	_	kg.	/ha	kg/a	acre			_	kg	/ha	kg/ad	re
	Crop							Crop				
	Name	Average	Max	Average	Max			Name	Average	Max	Average	Max
	Maize	1200	6250	486	2530			Cabbage			0	0
	Paddy	700	4000	283	1619		87	Tomatoes			0	0
	Sorghum	750	3500	304	1417			Spinach			0	0
	Bulrush Millet	350	3000	142	1215			Carrot			0	0
	Finger Millet	300	2500	121	1012			Chillies			0	0
	Wheat	1200	4500	486	1822			Amaranths			0	0
	Barley	1400	2300	567	931			Pumpkins			0	0
	Cassava	3000	7000	1215	2834			Cucumber			0	0
	Sweet Potato	600	8000	243	3239			Egg Plant			0	0
	Irish potatoes	750	8500	304	3441			Water Mellon			0	0
	Yams	4000	10000	1619	4049			Cauliflower			0	0
	Cocoyams	2500	5000	1012	2024			Sisal	800	25000	324	10121
	Onions			0	0			Coffee	500	100	202	40
	Ginger			0	0			Tea	2500	10000	1012	4049
	Beans	400	1300	162	526			Cacao	200	1000	81	405
	Cowpeas	300	1750	121	709			Rubber	400	1400	162	567
33	Green gram			0	0		58	Wattle			0	0
34	Pigeon pea	600	2000	243	810		59	Kapok			0	0
35	Chick peas	500	1500	202	607		60	Sugar Cane	60000	150000	24291	60729
36	Bambara nut	600	4000	243	1619		61	Cardamom			0	0
41	Sunflower	600	1700	243	688		71	Banana	10000	50000	4049	20243
42	Simsim	300	1000	121	405		72	Avocado			0	0
43	Groundnut	600	4000	243	1619		73	Mangoes	10000	25000	4049	10121
47	Soyabeans	1300	2500	526	1012		74	Papaw	50000	70000	20243	28340
48	Caster seed	300	750	121	304		76	Orange	20000	40000	8097	16194
75	Pineapple	25000	60000	10121	24291		77	Grape fruit	30000	50000	12146	20243
50	Cotton	300	1500	121	607		78	Grapes	5000	30000	2024	12146
51	Tobacco	500	2000	202	810		79	Mandarin/tange	20000	40000	8097	16194
53	Pyrethrum			0	0		80	Guava	7000	35000	2834	14170
62	Jute	800	3500	324	1417		81	Plums			0	0
44	Palm Oil	1200	5000	486	2024		82	Apples			0	0
45	Coconut	2000	8000	810	3239		83	Pears			0	0
46	Cashewnut	9	60/tree	4	24		84	Pitches			0	0

quivalents following starespondent is Crop Name	ndards ma	etres uare yards	•							
quivalents following starespondent is Crop Name	= 1000 me = 4840 squ ndards ma s unable to	etres uare yards	•	x 100 metres)	1 her	ctare = 2.4	7 acres			
quivalents following star espondent is Crop Name	ndards ma	•	(110	,	1 mile		1 Kilometre	s		
following star espondent is Crop Name	unable to	v he used :	(110	x 44 yards)						
following star espondent is Crop Name	unable to	v ha usad :								
espondent is Crop Name	unable to		- a guido to	abtain ka if the	reporte	d unit in diff	farant Only	a thos	- conversi	220
Crop Name		provide we	as a guide to sights in kas	obtain kg ii the	reporte	d unit is uiii	erent. Only	/ use tries	e conversion)IIS
Name		er of Kgs	ignio in igo.				Numbe	er of Kgs	7	
Name		ndard	Non-sf	tandard		Crop		ndard	Non-s	tan
T	Bag	Tin	Name	kgs		Name	Bag	Tin	Name	Ī
Maize	100	18	Rumbesi	140		Cabbage	50			\Box
Paddy	75	15				Tomatoes	90			
Sorghum	100	18	I			Spinach	45			
Bulrush Millet	100	18	↓			Carrot	110	<u> </u>		4
Finger Millet	120	20				Chillies	85	ļ		4
Wheat Barley	75 75	15 15				Amaranths	50 60	<u> </u>		\dashv
Cassava	60	15	+			Pumpkins Cucumber	80	 		+
Cassava Sweet Potatoe	80	16	+	ļ		Egg Plant	70	1		\dashv
Irish potatoes	80	16	+	 		Water Mellon	80	<u> </u>	+	\dashv
Yams	80	16	+	 		Cauliflower	50	•	+	+
Cocoyams	80	16	+			Sisal	130	†	+	\dashv
Onions	80	16	+			Coffee	55	 	+	\dashv
Ginger	75	15	+			Tea	60	•	+	\exists
Beans	100	20	+		56	Cacao	60	†		1
Cowpeas	100	20	+		57	Rubber		†		1
Green ram	100	20	+		58	Wattle	90	†	1	T
Pigeon pea	100	20	+		59	Kapok		†	1	T
Chick peas	100	20	+			Sugar Cane	120	†		1
Bambara nut	100	20	†			Cardamom	100	1		T
Sunflower	60	12	†		71	Banana	120	†	1	╗
Simsim	100	20	1		72	Avocado	140			
Groundnut	50	10	1		73	Mangoes	130			T
Soyabeans	100	20			74	Papaw	100			
Caster seed	100	20	†			Orange	130			
Pineapple	90	18	1		77	Grape fruit	120			
Cotton	50	10	1		78	Grapes	80			
Tobacco	70	14			79	Mandarin/tange	110			
Pyrethrum	60	12	1		80	Guava	110			
Jute	50	10			81	Plums	110	<u> </u>	1	
Palm Oil	100				82	Apples	110	<u> </u>	1	
Coconut	75		1		83	Pears	110]		
	80		T		84	Pitches	110		T	\Box

Appendix I 148

Appendix V Community Level Questionnaire

United Republic of Tanzania



Village/community Level formats

- Access to and use of Communal resources

Region

District

- Farm Gate Prices of commodities produced by the village

Agriculture Sample Census 2002/2003

Ward Village

Enumerator Nar		signature			
Date Enumerated				Start time End time	
Field level checking by: District Supervisor:	Name	signature	Date	1 1	To be completed by the supervisor ONLY after field/farm level checking of
Regional Supervisor:	Name	signature	Date	1 1	the enumeration process. This should be countersigned by the enumerator.
National Supervisor: District checking in Office	Name	signature	Date		All questionnaires must
District Supervisor	Name	signature	Date	<u> </u>	be checked at the district office.
For Use at National Level	only:				
Data Entered by	Name	signature	Date	<u> </u>	See back page for details of query
Queried	Name	signature	Date	1 1	

Executed by the Ministry of Agriculture & Food Security, Ministry of Water & Livestock Development,
Ministry of Cooperatives and Marketing



Average Seasonal Farm Gate Price Form

Use key informants to provide answers to the following questions. Key informants can be the village chairman, village extension officer or knowledgable member of community. Where possible ask these questions to a group in order to reach a concensus.

Procedure: Administer this form after completing all smallholder questionnaires for the village.

- Copy the names of all crops from section 7.1, 7.2, & 7.3 in the smallholder questionaire to column 1 of this form.
- 2. Obtain an estimate of price per kg of these products under column 5, 6, 7 and 8.

					Price	per kg	
			Product	End of	End of	Annual	Annual
Crop name	Crop Code	Product name	code	Vuli	Masika		Maximum
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Main product	(Col 15)			1		1	
Dry Grain	1 Flor	ver eg pyrethrum6					
Green cob	2 Veg	etables7					
Green leaves &	Stem3 Fru	it8					
Straw, dry stems	etc4 Oth	er (Specify)9					
Root, tuber, etc.	5						

Question Specific Definitions

Use key informants to provide answers to the questions in this booklet questions. Key informants can be the village chairman, village extension officer or knowledgable member of community. Where possible ask these questions to a group in order to reach a concensus.

Question Specific Definitions:

Access to Communal Resources - Section 1.0

Communal Resources: Resources in which the hh members have no individual claim to and which are shared by all the village. Area of Communal Land: Official area demarcated by the village as shared/public land

Area of Squatting Farmers: area of official communal land on which individual hhs make sole claim to (eg for crop farming or fenced livestock etc)

Remaining available: Official area of communal land minus area of squatting farmers

Community tree planting scheme

Community Forest: A forest planted on the communal land which is planted, replanted or spot planted by the members of the village.

Plantation Planting: An area designated by the village for planting a block of trace

Spot Planted: Replanting an area where selective logging has been carried out. A tree is planted to replace the one that has been cut.

Indigenous Trees: Trees that are native to Tanzania

Exotic Trees: Trees that are not native to Tanzania

Non Government Organisation: is managed by people from outside the village and it normally covers more than one village/District/Region. Its function is to provide development assistance to the farmer and is free from direct government links.

Village level organisation: is managed by members of the village. Its purpose is normally to access/provide development assistance to the village.

1	ACCESS TO	COMMU	NAL RES	SOURCES	S								
1.1	Does the villag	ge have an	area set as	side for co	ommnal	resour	ces eg	g for	est, grazing, etc	(Yes =1 No =2	2)		
1 1	Area of Villag	o Commu	nal ragaur	20	And	o in	Acres		(If the res	ponse is no go	to 1.2)		
1.1.1	Total Area of				Alt	za III Z	ACTES	1	Official fraums fue		1		
	Area of squatt			munal lan	d			1	Official figure fro				
1.1.2	Remaining av					+	+		Key respondent (l				
	ACCESS ANI				SOURC	CES			Key respondent (l	eader/extension/et	<u>c)</u>		
	Communal			e to resourc		Ma	in	In	structions for d	istance to resor	ırce		
	Resource		dry seas	on we	t season	hh			ol 2 and 3):				
404	Water for hum		(2)		(3)	(4	1)	וטו	stance is from th	e centre of the v	ıllage.		
1.2.1								If	under 1km, write	0			
1.2.2	Water for lives						+		above 1km round g 1.5km= 2km, 1.		ers		
1.2.3	Communal Gr					 	+		•				
1.2.4	Communal Fir					┝	\dashv		Main use (Col 4)				
1.2.5	Wood for Cha									sumption/utilisation			
	Building poles						+			e village ket			
1.2.7	Forest for bees								Sold to local whole	sale market	4		
	Hunting(anim		ets				\dashv		•	esale market			
	Fishing (Fish)								Not available				
2.0	COMMUNIT	Y PLANT	TED TRE	ES									
2.1	Does your villa				lanting s	chem	e	(Yes	=1, No=2)				
	If the response												
	Details of the		ty tree pla	nting scho	1	T			T		1		
S/N	Distance to com -munity planted	Area of			Source of		ımber (Main use	Main use of			
S/IN		Forest (acr)	Type of planting	Type of trees	seeds/ seedlings		ars sind		during 2002/03	community forest revenue			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	Prunt	(6)		(7)	(8)	-		
2.2											1		
	Type of planting (Col 3)	Source	f Seedlings	(Col			Main	U (C-17)	Main use of rev	n use of revenue		
F	Plantation planting	1	5)	r occumigs	(00)				Uses (Col 7)	(Col8)	<u>ciiac</u>		
	Spot planting	2		ected and dire	,				r logs2	Village developme			
	Type of tree (Col			villagersery					oal3 ood4	household consul Household Incom			
1	ndigenousexotic		Departmen	nt of forestry	3				Specify8				
1 1	ooth		Private nui	sery	4								
3.0	Non Governm	ent Orga	nisation (NGO) Coi	ntact		4.0	Con	munity Based	Organisation	(CBO)		
3.1	Did an NGO vis		ge during th	e year(Y=1	,N=2)		4.1	Does	the village have	CBOs (Y=1, N=	-2)		
	(If no go to Sect	ion 4)	X 22 - 1	ls. 1	ln:		Г			l _v .	11		
S/N	Type of NGO		Visited Y=1, N=2	Number of visits	Distance Office (k			S/N	Type of NGO		llage , N=2		
O/14	Extension/Research	NGO	1,1,1,-2	C1 V15113	Jinee (F			<i>⊃</i> , : ч	Extension/Research		, . , 2		
											=		
	Service/input provis								Service/input provis				
-	Community develop	ment NGO							Community develop	ment CBO	\dashv		
	Other NGO	1			<u> </u>		L		Other CBO				
5.1	Did the villa	ge have any (v=1.n=2)		IS	5 2 H	ac thar	hoon (on rac	search prioritisation	a avaraiga (V-1	N-2)		