

FILLING IN AAS FORM 5

SECTION 5.1: IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

Most of the questions in this section are “identifiers” – i.e. pre-filled questions that help to identify the households selected for the interview. Since the survey is administered on tablets, this information already appears in the electronic questionnaire. Similarly, if the enumerators are obliged to shift to paper questionnaires, this information shall be provided by the supervisors.

(Qn 01): District Name [PRELOADED]

District variable will be automatically filled in in the CAPI questionnaire.

(Qn 02): County Name [PRELOADED]

This variable will be automatically filled in in the CAPI questionnaire.

(Qn 03): Sub County Name [PRELOADED]

This variable will be automatically filled in in the CAPI questionnaire.

(Qn 04): Parish Name [PRELOADED]

Parish variable will be automatically filled in in the CAPI questionnaire.

(Qn 05): Village name [PRELOADED]

Village name will be automatically filled in in the CAPI questionnaire.

(Qn 06): Enumeration Area Name (EA) [PRELOADED]

The EA name will be automatically filled in in the CAPI questionnaire.

(Qn 07): Batch Number [PRELOADED]

Each household in the sample has been assigned a unique identifying number that distinguishes it from the others. Such as 6542 or 5701. The batch number will be automatically filled in in the CAPI questionnaire.

Past Interviewer [PRELOADED]

This will contain the name of the interviewer that interviewed the household during the Form 4 season 1 of 2019. This is only available in the CAPI and will be preloaded.

(Qn 08): Name of Holder [PRELOADED]

The holder is the person legally and economically responsible for the holding. The name of the holder will be known before visiting the homestead and will be pre-filled in the CAPI. This is because we intend to visit the same holdings that were visited in the first season of 2019. We already have this information from the AAS data collected during the first season of 2019.

(Qn 09): Holder's physical address description

The enumerators shall provide the physical address or any other information that helps to identify and locate the household's dwelling within the village. The holder's physical/location address should be written here, that is the holding's physical address if such one exists. In rural areas most holdings will not have a physical address, so for those cases you should write down how to locate the holding. If the holder has a P.O. Box address, you should NOT use that. The intention is to be able to locate the holding. This was already collected during the second season of 2018 and will therefore be preloaded.

(Qn 10A): GPS LOCATION [GPS COORDINATES OF THE DWELLING USING CAPI]

The enumerator should take the GPS coordinates by tapping on the "tap to record location" button (see the section "Use of Survey Solutions" for more details).

Please take the GPS coordinates using the GPS device

1= GPS coordinates taken from GPS device

2= skip / refuse

This question appears only in the CAPI version of the questionnaire, in the event that the tablet fails to register the GPS coordinates. In such a case, the enumerator is expected to take the GPS coordinates using the GPS device. If s/he does so, then s/he will select the response option 'GPS coordinates taken from the GPS device'. If the respondent does not allow recording the GPS coordinates at all or the GPS device fails to capture the coordinates, then the enumerator will click on 'skip/refuse'.

(Qn10B): RECORD THE GPS COORDINATES OF THE DWELLING USING GPS
Northings and Eastings

This question should be filled in only if the tablet fails to record the GPS coordinates. In such a case, the enumerator shall try to record the GPS coordinates by using the GPS device and should enter the coordinates manually.

(Qn 11): Date and Time of start of interview

This is automatically taken by enumerator tapping on a button in CAPI. If the enumerators use a paper questionnaires/he has to record the time writing first the hours, then the minutes.

It helps time the interview start time (see section “Use of Survey Solutions” for more details). Together with the time the question ‘time interview ends’, it helps determine the duration of the interviews, and therefore to plan future surveys accordingly. In CAPI, it is compulsory to answer this question, as this allow the enumerators to proceed with the interview.

(Qn 12): Reference season [PRELOADED]

Each survey visit has a reference season. This will be either the first or the second season since there are, generally speaking, two agricultural seasons in a year in Uganda. This will be filled in from the headquarters in the CAPI system and the interviewer will not be able to change it.

(Qn 13): Reference year [PRELOADED]

Each survey visit has a reference year. This will be filled in or communicated from the headquarters.

(Qn 14): Are you able to continue with the interview?

1 = Yes

2 = No

Select NO, if: 1) the household refused the interview, 2) there was no competent respondent at the time of the visit, 3) none was at home for an extended period of time, 4) the household moved to another unknown location, 5) the dwelling was not found. Select YES if the household accepted to be interviewed.

SECTION 5.2 HOUSEHOLD ROSTER MEMBERS

This form provides information on each person usually staying in the agricultural household. The definition of usual household member is given in 4.7 of the concepts and definitions during the training for the Form 4.

You will be informed during the training on whether to update the household roster or not.

(Qn 15): We would like to make a complete list of all the household members including guests who slept here last night. During our last visit in [LAST VISIT], we recorded the household members below. Kindly confirm the list of members and add members (if necessary)

Ensure that all household members are listed, starting from the household head. Ask for all members, including young children, guests who spent last night in the dwelling, members who are away during the week (e.g. for work) and only return on weekends, children in boarding schools, etc.

Use the probing questions below to ensure a complete listing:

- a) Are there other persons such as small children or infants that we have not been listed? If yes, what are their names?
- b) Are there other people who may not be members of your family such as domestic servants, lodgers or friends who usually live here? If yes, what are their names?
- c) Are there any guests or temporary visitors, or anyone else who stayed here last night, who have not been listed? If yes, what are their names?

Col. H01: PERSON ID

Each member of the household is assigned a unique number running from 1 to n, where n is the household size. This makes it easier to refer to the same person in subsequent questions. Because we are using CAPI, and not paper, this number is automatically assigned to each person by the CAPI system. However, if the enumerator is obliged to use the paper questionnaire, he/she shall write the unique number in the household member roster, starting from number 1.

Col. H02 - H03: What is the name of [NAME]?

Try to record at least two names of the respondents in the household.

There are many situations where two members of the household have the same names: for example, both father and son may be named "Joel Otim". In the CAPI system, one should be careful not to use duplicate person names within the same household. For example, in this case, then do not record both individuals as "Joel Otim". Instead, try to make a distinction between the names. This is important because on the return visit (Form 52), we will ask information about the household members reported during the previous visit. Imagine asking "Is

Joel Otim a member of a farmer group?" The respondent will not be sure of which Joel Otim you are refereeing to.

What can one do? You may, for example, refer to the younger Joel as "Joel Otim Grandson", if the relationship is such. This automatically separates the two persons.

In CAPI, the tablet will issue a warning when duplicate names are detected. It is only a warning. It is up to you to ensure that the household member names are different, for the reason cited above.

Each household member has been assigned a two-digit identification number, beginning with the head of the household with '01'. The head must be a usual member of the household. The rest of the household members will be assigned person IDs '02', '03', '04' and so on until all the household members have been recorded, starting with the spouse, children (preferably starting with the eldest to the youngest), then parents, then other relatives and finally non-relatives.

The identification code is extremely important, as it allows the information gathered in the various sections of the questionnaire that pertains to the same household member to be matched together. For instance, if a person is assigned identification code 05 in the roster, then in all other sections of the questionnaire where information is collected for individual household members, the information pertaining to this particular person should always be entered in the row corresponding to identification code 05.

Particulars of each household member in this section will be filled in a separate row. Provision has been made for 10 rows. If there are more than 10 persons to be listed on the household roster, use another questionnaire and complete the roster there. Write 'CONTINUATION' on the next booklet and record the information of these people in that questionnaire and assign ID numbers starting from 11. Questionnaires must be tacked together and household identification particulars should be copied to all used questionnaires.

The household member number is a serial number used to identify all the members in the household uniquely. It has nothing to do with the relation to the head of household. For instance, all children to the head of the household will be assigned code 3 in column 3, but each of them will have their own serial number.

If a household has 5 members, the head, Phillip Okello (40 years old), his wife Joyce Okello (35 years old); their three children Emmanuel Osire (17 years), Joy Ekadu (14 years), Paula Asianut

(5 years), plus a domestic servant, Patience Namukasa (20 years old). The first six columns in the household roster should be filled out in the following way:

P E R S O N I D	We would like to make a complete list of the household members in the last 12 months including guests who slept there last ASK IF ALL MEMBERS ARE LISTED	Sex	Relationship to head	What is the residential status of [NAME]?	A How old is [NAME] in completed years?	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
01	PHILLIP OKELLO	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 2	4	0
02	JOYCE OKELLO	1 <input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	1 <input type="radio"/>	3	5
03	EMMANUEL OSIRE	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 2	1	7
04	JOY EKADU	1 <input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	1 <input type="radio"/>	1	4
05	PAULA ASIANUT	1 <input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	1 <input type="radio"/>	0	5
06	PATIENCE NAMUKASA	1 <input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 11	1 <input type="radio"/>	2	0

Col. H04: What is the sex of [NAME]?

Ask for the sex of the household member. Usually the person's sex will be clear to you from the name and relationship but if you are not sure, ask. Do not automatically infer the sex of a person from the names, as some names, which may sound as for males can in fact turn out to be for females and vice versa. Further, some females may use names of their fathers, grandfathers or husbands. Be particularly careful to get the right sex of infants.

Col. H05: What is [NAME]'s relationship to the household head?

It refers to relationship between the head of the household and the other usual or regular members of the household.

Against each of the names listed, indicate the relationship to the household head by checking the appropriate code. For instance, if a particular person is a son of the household head then select the response option 'Son/Daughter/Step Child'.

It should be noted that this is what the household head regards or "calls" the other person(s). For example, if Okello is the head of the household and Osire is a male child of Okello the

relationship of Osire with the household head is 'son' and not 'father'. There could be confusion if Osire is the one being interviewed.

More generally, pay special attention when the respondent is not the head of the household because the respondent in this case may give the relationship of the person in question to him or herself rather than the head of the household.

Secondly, in many communities all the children of one's brother and sister are referred to as "sons and daughters". While all the paternal/maternal uncles are "fathers" while all the paternal/maternal aunts are "mothers". For purposes of this survey, the term "father/mother" and "Son/daughter" will strictly be used to describe biological parents and children respectively.

Col. H06: How old is [NAME] in completed years?
[Special answer: less than one-year-old]

This refers to age at last birthday. The person's age should be recorded in completed years on the day of the interview. The emphasis is on age at last birthday. For instance, if a child is aged seven years and her eighth birthday is one week away, this person is still age 7. Similarly, a person is of 25 years and 11 months, he/she shall be recorded as aged 25.

This is a numeric question and is expected to be answered by filling in the number. In CAPI, there is a special option: if the person is an infant whose age less than 1 year, then simply tap the button provided in the CAPI system: [less than one-year-old]. If using the paper questionnaire, the enumerator is expected to write 0 if the child is less than 1 year.

The question of age is often difficult to answer. Many people don't know neither their date of birth nor their age. In such cases, you can use different strategies to estimate the age:

1. The best source of information would be birth, immunization or baptismal certificates. Ask to see any of such documents if they are available.
2. Some people may not know their age but may know when (period) when they were born. So, if the respondent does not know the age, ask when this person was born. If year of birth is given, then you will compute the age of the person. If the person has already had her/his birthday, subtract the year of birth from the current year (2018) otherwise, subtract the year of birth from last year (2017).
3. One reliable age in the household may help you work out the birth dates of other members of the household. For instance, you can ask whether they are older or younger of the person with the reliable age, and by how many years. Probe this to get the various ages.

4. If all else fails, make the best estimate you can, basing on such things as the person's appearance and position in the household and by using common sense. Knowledge that parents are seldom younger than fifteen years of age when their first child is born, that women do not usually bear children below the age of twelve or over fifty years, that people who were in the same class at school are generally similar in age and so on.

5. Local historical events may also help to determine a person's age.

Col. H07: What is the residential status of [NAME]?

Household members can be separated into two groups: those who are permanent members, and those who are not, such as visitors. For the purpose of this survey, permanent members may be usual or regular. Members who have lived in the household for 6 months or more are referred as usual members. Members who have lived in the household for less than 6 months, but are otherwise permanent members of the household are referred to as regular members.

We elaborate on this further. Members who have come to stay in the household permanently are to be included as usual members, even though they have lived in this household for less than 6 months. Furthermore, children born to usual members on any date during the last 12 months will be taken as usual members. Both these categories will be given code "1".

Regular members refer to those persons who would have been usual members of this household, but have been away for more than six months during the last 12 months. Examples include those away in boarding school for education purposes, those in search of employment, business transactions, medical treatment, those who work away from home, return to the home for the weekend, etc., and live in boarding schools, lodging houses or hostels, rental homes, etc. These categories will be given code "2".

The following categories of people are considered as household members even though they have lived for less than 6 months in the past 12 months:

- (i) Infants who are less than 6 months old,
- (ii) Newly married who have been living together for less than 6 months,
- (iii) Students and seasonal workers who have not been living in or as part of another household, and
- (iv) Other persons living together for less than 6 months but who are expected to live in the household permanently (or for a longer duration).

There may be guests or visitors present in the household on the date of the interview these will be given code "3". Note that relatives to the head who happen to be visitors on the date of survey will be recorded as visitors.

Col. H08: What is [NAME]'s current marital status?

Marital status is the status of the household member in relation to the marriage laws or customs of the country. The marital status categories should be based on international standards used in the population census programme (UN, 2015b, paragraph 4.164, ensuring consistency with other national statistics. The following groupings are recommended:

Never married, married, widowed and not remarried, divorced and not remarried, phase married but separated with the respective codes given below the table

People living together as man and wife should be shown as married whether or not they have been through any civil or religious ceremony. Accept the answer as given to you.

Information on marital status will be collected for only persons 10 years and above, and also if the person is either a regular or a usual member in the household.

Col. H09: What is the highest level of formal education that [NAME] attended?

This applies to everyone who has been to school, i.e. those who have left as well as those who are still attending school. You shall state the highest level or grade the person has completed, using the proper code. Note that for those presently attending school, it is the level or grade completed, not the level or grade being attended. "Incomplete" is meant for those who have left school but without completing the relevant stage. For persons who have ever been to school, but did not complete Primary 1, use code "2". Do NOT use this code for persons who have never been to school. In this case, use code "1".

There may be inconsistency between the question, "Highest grade of education completed" and the set of codes that includes options like "Incomplete certificate training". It was agreed that if a household member is attending P2 on the day of the interview, he/she should be recorded with the code 3 for completed Primary and then select P1 in the subsequent question.

This question is only asked if: 1) the household member is 3 years old or above, 2) if he/she is a regular / usual member

Col. H09b: OTHER level of education

This is a text question and is only asked if the 'Other (specify)' is selected in the previous column H09. Like all 'Other (specify)' questions, be sure that this option is only used when what you want to record is not already among the provided options.

Col. H10: What grade did [NAME] attain under education level?

In H10, ask for the grade attained in that level of education.

Col. H11: Can [NAME] read and write in any language?

This question is only asked if: 1) the household member is 10 years old or above, 2) if he/she is a regular / usual member, 3) if his/her level of education is Primary or lower.

Here we intend to find out whether the person is literate or not. The question is about both reading with understanding and writing with meaning in any one language. If a person can read, but not write, the correct answer is therefore “No” – Code 2.

Note that this question must be asked regardless of whether the person in question has attended school or not. It is perfectly possible for a person to have attended school, but still not being able to read and write. You should not imply that because a person has attended school he or she could read and write. Similarly, you should not imply that because a person has not been to school, he or she could not read and write in any language.

Col. H12: What was [NAME]'s main economic activity in the last 12 months?

This question is asked only for those aged 10 years old and above, and who are either usual or regular members.

The economic activity is the supply of labour to produce economic goods and services. The main economic activity is the activity in which the respondent has spent most of his/her time in the last 12 months. It is not the activity from which the household member earns the most.

A person might be engaged in more than one activity; in that case, the most important activity is defined according to time spent and not monetary gain

Col. H13: In this main activity, was [NAME] a (n)...

This question is asked only for those aged 10 years old and above, and who are either usual or regular members.

This question is a follow-up question-to-question H12. We are interested in knowing the status of the member in their main economic activity. This question is not applicable if the response to the previous question is 'no activity-looking for work' (12), 'no activity- not looking for work' (13), 'student' (14) or 'household work' (15).

An own-account worker – a self-employed person who does not hire anyone to work for his/her enterprise. An example might be a person who has a stall in a market alone or a farmer that cultivates his/her land without hiring any laborer.

An employer – a self-employed person who pays others to work for him/her enterprise, either long or short term. An example might be a person who owns a shoe store and hires people to sell the shoes or a farmer that cultivates his/her own land and hires laborers.

Salaried Worker – this includes all employees including those doing casual, piece, or domestic work. They may be paid in cash or in kind (e.g., food or housing)

Unpaid family member – an example is children who help in the packing of produce on their parents' farm, without any pay.

Trainee or Volunteer or Intern – may also be referred to as an apprentice. This includes people who are working, possibly without pay, at a job with the goal of learning a skill from someone there who already has that skill by watching and assisting that person. An example might be a girl who assists in a laundry business with the intention of learning a trade so she can start her own business in the future, or seek for employment in a similar business.

Member of a cooperative - A cooperative is defined as an "autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly owned and democratically controlled enterprise (ILO Recommendation 193).

OTHER main activity

This is only relevant if one selected option 9 (other-specify) in question 4.2.11. You will record the answer in a phrase that another person can understand.

Col. H14: Does [NAME] belong to a farmers' group?

This is a Yes/No question. We are interested in finding out who, among the household members belongs to a farmer's group. It is only asked for members who are aged 15 years and above and they are either usual or regular member of the household.

Col. H15: INTERVIEWER! Have you confirmed and finalized the list of the household members?

This question is a reminder to ask the respondent to tell you if you have any household members who may have been accidentally left off the household roster list.

Col. H16: Who is the respondent for the interview?

This question is intended to record, who among the household members is the respondent to the interview. The ideal respondent should be the person most knowledgeable on the agricultural activities of the holding.

In the CAPI system, this will list all roster members who are aged 10 and above and list them, making one available for selection.

SECTION 5.3 CROP PRODUCTION

The data collected during the first visit (Form 4) will be imported into this section. Existing data on Parcels, Crops and Plots will be available for selection. *The desire is that we will not add new crops to the list*, but rather ask questions on the information that was filled in during the Form 4 visit. The following text will appear:

(Qn 16): During our previous visit in [L AST VISIT], we made a list of all the parcels of land used by you/your household in the current agricultural season for agricultural activities. These are . . . Read out parcel names. Now I am going to ask you questions about these parcel(s)

Col. PA01: Parcel ID

Each parcel will be assigned a unique parcel identification (Parcel ID) number that will be assigned by the CAPI program. In case of PAPI, please assign the unique Parcel ID. The Parcel ID is extremely important, as it allows the information gathered in the various sections of the survey forms that pertains to the same parcel to be matched together.

Col. PA02: Parcel Name (Description)

Here list all the parcels of land cultivated or owned (cultivated or non-cultivated). This includes parcels hired in and excludes parcels hired out. With the help of the respondent, find the best and unique description for each parcel so that by this description the respondent can tell which parcel is being referred to at any time of the visit. For instance, each parcel could be named after the village where it is located, or locations such as near swamps, rivers, hills etc. or even the main crop grown Such as maize parcel. Do not duplicate names of the parcels belonging to the same holding.

Col. PA03: Where is the location of [PARCEL NAME]?

It is necessary to describe the geographical location for each parcel. Parcels may be within EA or outside EA. The location of the parcel refers to the administrative unit in which the parcel is located. Parcels located with the EA should be the first to be recorded/ listed in the questionnaire. If the holder operates any parcels outside the EA, these parcels should be registered after all parcels within the EA are listed. Use the list of codes given. For example, code '1' should be allocated to all parcels within the EA.

Col. PA04: What was the farmer's area estimate of [PARCEL NAME] in acres?

Record farmer's/holder's area (size) estimate of the parcels listed in acres. It is important that the holder's estimate is not influenced at all - just register his/her estimate. It is expected that many holders will give areas as acres or as fractions of acres, for instance, 3/4, 1/2 and 1/4 of an acre. The enumerator should transfer the fractions to decimals as follows 3/4=0.75, 1/2=

0.50 and $1/4=0.25$ and fill in the areas with two decimals. Make sure that the decimals are correctly registered to avoid errors.

The portion of the parcel devoted for residential purpose(s) should be excluded from the total parcel area because this is not devoted to agricultural activities. If a local area measurement unit is used, it should be converted into acres and recorded in this column. The following guidelines can be used:

- an acre is a measure on the ground of approximately 70 yd x 70 yd or half a standard football field;
- by casually walking round a square of 50 steps by 50 steps, one covers an area of approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ or 0.25 acres.

(Qn 17): In our previous visit, you/your household indicated that the [PARCEL NAME] is occupied by the following plots... I'm going to ask you questions about each plot mentioned in the previous visit.

Col. PL03: What was the stand on the [PLOT NAME] during previous interview?

- 1 = Pure stand
- 2 = Mixed stand
- 3 = INTENDED pure stand (not planted yet)
- 4 = INTENDED mixed stand (not planted yet)
- 5=Replanted Pure Stand
- 6=Replanted Mixed Stand

Only plots that are reportedly used for agricultural purposes in Form 4 will appear on this list. Others have been omitted. We assume that those that were not planted at the time of the Form 4 visit (e.g. options 3 and 4 above) will now be planted and ready for harvest.

Col. PL04: What was the farmer's area estimate of [PLOT NAME] plot (in acres)?

In this question, the enumerator is not expected to measure the plot area; but rather he/she will ask the respondent his /her own estimate of the area of the plot in acres.

(Qn 18): In our previous visit, you/your household indicated that the [PLOT NAME] is occupied by the following crop (s).. I'm going to ask you questions about each crop mentioned in the previous visit

Note that the crop name will be prefilled, by importing the data collected earlier in the survey using the post-planting questionnaire (Form 4).

Col. C01 and Col. C02: Crop Name and Crop Code

List all the crops the household has planted in each plot during each season of agricultural year 2019 including crops that may have completely failed. Please note this includes permanent crops that do not have to be replanted each season. In addition, ask about what crops were planted in each plot, not what crops were harvested. Note that one crop code will be "FALLOW" indicating that no crop was grown on a plot during the specified season. Remember that fallow is only done with intention to gain fertility. In case no crop was grown on plot then record it as left bare.

If more than one or more crops were grown (intercropped) on the same plot in the same season, use one row for each crop i.e. use the subsequent rows to fill in the details on each crop. A limit of five crops has been set on the number of crops to be recorded for an intercropped plot. In this case, the main and the constituent crops have to be decided and recorded in order of decreasing coverage percent. The first crop should be the one with the largest cover.

A few examples may help to illustrate. If one of the crops is almost planted as pure stand when the others are simply scattered around the plot, then this crop should be taken as the main crop. However, if a farmer has planted beans and groundnuts at the normal density in a plot of young coffee or banana, then coffee or banana is the main crop. The holder's intention is to have a plot of coffee or banana, though they are still young.

A list of crop names will be provided in column C05, select the desired crop and this will give a crop code automatically in column C06. In case of a paper questionnaire write down the crop name and provide the respective crop code in column C06. The list of crop codes is given in the appendix at the back of questionnaire.

Col. C03: Approximately what percentage of [PLOT NAME] area is cultivated (or will be cultivated) with [CROP NAME]?

The intention of this question is to measure which proportion of the crop is allocated to each crop. It is only relevant for mixed plots: i.e. plots that have more than one crop.

If a plot has only one crop, then record 100 percent.

In case of a mixed stand, ask the respondent for the area occupied by each crop in the plot. For each of the crops in the plot, record the percentage of the plot area it covers. For example, If the plot has a crop mixture of say coffee, banana and beans each occupying 45, 35 and 20 percent respectively, then record the above percentages row wise. Try to ensure that the percentages assigned sum to 100%. If the sum is far from 100%, the CAPI system should warn you, but do not wait for the warning.

Col. C04: In which year was [CROP NAME] planted on this [PLOT NAME] plot?

[Don't know / Don't Recall option available in CAPI]

You record, with four digits, the year in which the crop was planted. There is an option for Don't Know in the CAPI application, which you can use in the rare event that the respondent does not remember the year of planting.

Col. C05: In which month was/were [CROP NAME] planted on this [PLOT NAME] plot?

Ask for, and record, the month in which the crop was planted. This is a single-select question, so you can only select one month.

Col. C06: Did you/your household harvest all of [CROP NAME]?

- 1 = None of the crop has been harvested
- 2 = Some of the crop has been harvested
- 3 = All of the crop has been harvested
- 4 = Most or all crop was destroyed - no substantial harvest
- 5 = All of the crop was destroyed
- 6 = Crop sold in the garden
- 7 = Crop Does not belong to the Household

This question will be asked. It is an important question as it helps trigger follow-up questions in the questionnaire.

The questionnaire collects up to two harvest states per crop. First, questions should be asked for the main state/condition; then, the questionnaire asks whether the crop has been harvested in a second state/condition. In such a case, same questions will be asked for the second state/condition.

Col. C07: In what condition and state was [CROP NAME] harvested in?

Possible responses are the following:

- 1 = Fresh/raw harvested**
- 2 = Dry after additional drying: grain**
- 3 = Fresh/raw harvested: in pods**
- 4 = Green harvested: in pods**
- 5 = Dry: grain**
- 9 = Other**

Our desire is to have the crop reported in the final state or condition. Crops such as cassava, banana, sweet potatoes, we report them as fresh

Some definitions

Commented [io1]: We need to define the states or conditions
Some Definitions include;

Green harvested – the crop is not completely grown

Fresh/raw harvested - the crop is fully grown and in some cases getting yellow before the drying starts.

Commented [io2]: Should be and

Green harvested – the crop is not completely grown

Fresh/raw harvested - the crop is fully-grown and in some cases getting yellow before the drying starts.

Source: UCA 2008/09 Manual

Col. C08: How much of [CROP NAME] did you harvest?

Col. C09: Unit of measure of harvest of [CROP NAME]

Questions C08 and C09 go together. In C08, we want to know the quantity and the unit of measure of the harvested crop in C09.

Col. C10: How much of [CROP NAME] did you sell?

0 = No sales were made.

Ask and record how much of the crop the farmer sold during the reference season.

Col. C11: Unit of measure of crops sold.

Question C10 is enabled if there were any sales of the crop. If there were any sales in C09, then C10 is enabled in CAPI. The units of measure are provided in the ANNEX 2.

Col. C12: What was the total value of sale of [CROP NAME], in SHS?

In CAPI, this question will only appear if there were any sales of the crop. Record in shillings the total amount the household earned from the sales. If the holding sold on credit, and has not received the money, yet, record the amount of money they expect to receive, i.e. the amount they would have received if they had sold the crop production on a cash basis.

Col. C13: INTERVIEWER: Is there a second state of harvest for [CROP NAME]?

1 = Yes

2 = No

Experience from previous surveys shows that farmers harvest crops in more than one condition. For example, maize may be harvested while on the cob, and in a dry. As mentioned above, the questionnaire to allow for this situation. Therefore, question C13 is for enabling questions in CAPI that capture the second state of harvest. The subsequent questions (C14 – C19) are the same as before, only that this time they are referring to the second harvest state.

Col. C14: What is the second condition or state [CROP NAME] was harvested in?

See comments under C07.

Col. C15: How much of the [CROP NAME] did you harvest under this second condition?

See comments under C08.

Col. C16: Unit of measure of harvest of [CROP NAME] under second harvest condition.

See comments under C09.

Col. C17: How much of [CROP NAME] did you sell under the second harvest condition?

See comments under C10.

Col. C18: Unit of measure of sales under second harvest condition for [CROP NAME]

See comments under C11.

Col. C19: What was the total value of the sales of [CROP NAME] under second condition, in SHS?

See comments under C12.

Col. C20: Where is most of the production of [CROP NAME] sold?

1 = Wholesale Market

2 = Retail Market

3 = Sale on the farm or home

4 = Direct delivery to the consumer

5 = Production Contract

9 = Other (Specify)

This question aims to establish where most of the crop sale(s) was made, regardless of the state/condition. If there was more than one location, then record the code of the location where the largest part was sold.

Col. C21: Who was the main buyer of [CROP NAME]?

1 = Government

2 = Local Organization/Institution

3 = Private traders

4 = Consumers

5 = Neighbours

6 = Relatives

7 = Cooperative Unions

Commented [jo3]: Add an option of cooperatives, institutions

Commented [jo4]: Add an option of cooperatives, institutions

Commented [jo5]: Add an option for international organisation

Commented [jo6]: A person can be a neighbor, relative and consumer as well. Precedence should be considered

9 = Other (Specify)

This question aims to establish to whom most of the crop sale(s) was made, regardless of the state/condition. If there was more than one buyer reported, then record the code of the buyer of the largest part.

Col. C22: How was [CROP NAME] disposed of?

- 1 = processed for sale
- 2 = used as animal feed
- 3 = given to the landlord
- 4 = consumed by the household including that before harvest
- 5 = set aside for seeds
- 6 = is currently in storage
- 7 = given to others
- 8 = lost after harvest

This question is asked at the plot level.

This is a multi-select question. This is because a portion of the crop produce, e.g. maize, may be given to the landlord, another portion set aside for use as seed, and some more used as animal feed. For each response in C26, questions C27 and C28 will be asked.

Col. C23: How much of [CROP NAME] was

- 1 = processed for sale
- 2 = used as animal feed
- 3 = given to the landlord
- 4 = consumed by the household including that before harvest
- 5 = set aside for seeds
- 6 = is currently in storage
- 7 = given to others
- 8 = lost after harvest

Col. C24: Unit of measure for the [CROP NAME] processed for sale.

In CAPI, C23 and C24 are triggered depending on the answers recorded in question C22. If a respondent says maize was given to the landlord (option 3), and some is now in storage (option 5), then we ask him: How much did you give to the landlord, and how much is now in storage? The harvest units are provided for in the ANNEX 2.

Commented [io7]: Other may include situations where one exports

Commented [BC8]: Kindly see my comment on the questionnaire. I think that the questions on disposition should be asked for each state/condition. Kindly get back to me on this issue.

Commented [io9]: Option can be "Given to landlord/Paying back"

Commented [BC10]: I think this comment is misplaced.

Co. C39- Col. C54: Disposition State 2

This section is enabled if the farmer harvested the crop in more than condition or state.

The instructions are the same as those of the first disposition state i.e. C22 to C38

Col. C55: How much of [CROP NAME] do you expect to harvest in the final state?

Col. C56: Unit of measure of future harvest of [CROP NAME]

Take note that the CAPI system will only enable this question if there is some crop that has not yet been harvested, either completely or partially. We are interested in the amount in question C55 and the unit of measure in question C56.

Col. C57: Is the person who made the decision about what to do with the harvest of [CROP NAME] such as whether to sell, store, give away or consume at home a member of this household?

Col. C58: Who made the decision about what to do with the harvest of [CROP NAME] such as whether to sell, store, give away or consume at home?

Only household members aged 10 and above are available for selection in the CAPI system. The idea is that young household members cannot make such decisions on the money earned from the sale of [CROP NAME].

Col. C59: Is the person who decided on how to use the earnings from the sale of the [CROP NAME] a member of this household?

Question C59 seeks to find out if the person who decided on how to use the earnings from the sale of the crop in question is a member of the household. Select option 1 of "Yes" if the the person belongs to the household. Otherwise, select option 2 of "No".

Col. C60: Who decided on how to use the earnings from the sale of [CROP NAME]?

Only household members aged 10 and above are available for selection in the CAPI system. The idea is that young household members cannot make such decisions on the money earned from the sale of [CROP NAME]. In CAPI, this question will appear of there were sales of [CROP NAME].

Whenever you see such questions on who decided, we are looking to understand gender roles and intra-household dynamics. Many indicators, which the AAS aims to inform, are broken down by gender.

Commented [jo11]: Should we add a time frame, say End of March 2019 to cater for perennial crops

What to do in situations when the entire crop or garden is sold off

What should be done for crops that are eaten as whole e.g cow peas

Col. C61: FARMGATE PRICE 1

Ask "How much did you get paid for one [UNIT] of [HARVEST CONDITION 1] in SHS?"

Commented [jo12]: Should mention the farm gate price should be emphasized

By definition, the farm gate price is the price received by the farmer, excluding transport costs to the market. The farmer receives this price *at the farm*. The CAPI system has been designed in such a way that responses from previous questions are used in formulating the question. First, this question is only asked if the farmer reports having sold some produce. If the farmer did not participate in the market, the question will not appear. Secondly, if we are talking about cassava, and the farmer reported having sold the cassava in *120 kg sacks*, then the crop: *cassava* and the unit of measure: *120 kg sack* will both be substituted in the question text. Below is an example of how the question wording appears on the CAPI tablet:

How much were you paid for one [Sack (100 kgs)] of fresh/raw harvested cassava in SHS?

For emphasis, we ask for the price, which the farmer was paid for one unit, not the general price of a sack of cassava.

Col. C62: FARMGATE PRICE [SECOND CONDITION]:

Ask, "How much did you get paid for one [UNIT] of [HARVEST CONDITION 2] in SHS?"

Same as C61 but only if there is a second harvest condition, and only if the farmer reported selling something under that second condition.

Commented [BC13]: As for the disposition questions, I think that the current version of the questionnaire has only one question on farm gate price. It does not distinguish between first and second condition.

SECTION 5.4: AGRICULTURAL INPUTS

Purpose: This section collects information on crop inputs. The focus is mainly on land and production improvements such investments/inputs, which are of paramount importance in Ugandan agriculture.

Respondent: The respondent is the head of the household or the person best informed about the agricultural activities (inputs) of the household. In some of the cases, the individual holder or the person who manages the parcel must be invited to give the answers.

Agricultural inputs:

Fertilizers: are divided into inorganic and organic fertilizers.

- i) Inorganic or chemical fertilizers are divided into four types: nitrogenous, phosphate, potash and mixed complex fertilizers.
- ii) Organic fertilizers include farmyard manure, compost, green manure and seaweed. Farmyard manure refers to farm faeces and urine mixed with litter, mainly straw, to absorb the urine. Compost is manure derived from decomposed plant remains, usually fermented waste plant materials such as straw, grass, mowing, etc., heaped in alternative layers with lime, nitrogen and water added. Green manure is a crop, such as sun hemp, mustard etc., grown specifically to be ploughed back into the soil to provide humus. Green manure crops are often planted before the crops.

Pesticides these include; insecticides, fungicide, fumigants, herbicides, rodenticides and various other materials, mostly synthetic chemicals produced in concentrated form, but diluted for application with various substances such as water, tale, clays, kerosene etc. They are used for mitigating, controlling or eliminating pests troublesome to crops or livestock.

FERTILIZERS & CHEMICALS

In general, fertilizers are added to improve soil quality and crop yield. Organic fertilizers contain only plant- or animal-based materials that are either a byproduct or product of naturally occurring processes, such as manures, leaves, and compost. These fertilizers are produced from either plants or animals. Organic fertilizers are natural products, and are derived from plant residues, human and animal waste. Manures contribute to the fertility of the soil by adding organic matter and nutrients, such as nitrogen that are trapped by bacteria in the soil. They majorly provide nitrogen, which is absorbed by the crops via the roots. They may be planted together with the seed or applied after the crop has been planted.

Inorganic Fertilizers: mostly contain minerals and are usually made in factories. They boost plant growth when used as a top-dressing, side dressing or added to irrigation

Commented [BC(14): Any reason why you did not insert a new section heading?
Also the numbering should start from 4.1

Commented [BC(15): For consistency reason, I would add a general definition for Chemicals
I would also add that questions on agricultural inputs are asked at the plot level because, for practical reasons, it is impossible to collect this information for each crop within plots.

water. Inorganic fertilizer is manufactured artificially and contains minerals or synthetic chemicals. Questions on agricultural inputs will be asked at plot level.

(Qn 19): Now, I would like to ask you a series of questions about the use of fertilizers and other chemicals in the past completed agricultural season, from July 2018 and December 2018

Col. C01: Did you/your household use any ORGANIC fertilizer on this [PLOT NAME] during the last agricultural season?

1 = Yes

2 = No

We want to know if the farmer used any organic fertilizers on the plot.

Col. C02: What types of organic fertilizer did you apply on the [PLOT NAME]?

1 = Commercial organic Fertilizer (e.g. Fertiplus, Biochar)

2 = Animal Droppings

3 = Animal urine

4 = Chicken droppings

5 = Plant residue/compost

6 = Green plant cover crops

7 = Ash

8 = Municipal waste

9 = Sewage/sludge

99 = Other (specify)

Commented [io16]: Definitions are needed for the options
These are organic fertilizers that are sold on the marker

Commented [io17]: Wastes normally collected at the municipality level

In the CAPI system, this is only asked if the farmer reported using some organic fertilizer, i.e. if the response to Q01 is a Yes.

Col. Q04: How much [ORGANIC FERTILIZER TYPE] did you apply to this [PLOT NAME]?

Col. Q05: What is the unit of measure of the [ORGANIC FERTILIZER TYPE] that was applied?

Under Q04 and Q05, we are interested in knowing the quantity of the fertilizer applied. These questions go together: such as *3 KGs of animal droppings, or 5 bags of compost.*

Col. Q07: How did you obtain the [ORGANIC FERTILIZER] used on this [PLOT NAME]?

- 1 = Home made
- 2 = Purchased
- 3 = Received for free e.g. from an NGO project
- 9 = Other (specify)

Under this question, we are interested in how the farmer obtained the organic fertilizer. This is a multi-select question; you can select more than one option. Because a farmer may get fertilizer free and buy some more.

Col. Q09: How much of the [ORGANIC FERTILIZER] applied to [PLOT NAME] was purchased?

Col. C10: Unit of measure of the [ORGANIC FERTILIZER] that was bought

- 1 = Kilogram (KG)
- 2 = Wheel barrow
- 3 = Sack small
- 4 = Sack large
- 5 = Pickup truck
- 6 = Truck Elf
- 7 = Litre
- 9 = Other (Specify)

Questions Q09 and Q10 go together. They are only enabled in the CAPI system if the responses to question Q07 contain a 2 as an option, i.e. if there were purchases made.

Col. Q12: What was the cost in SHS of [ORGANIC FERTILIZER UNIT] of [ORGANIC FERTILIZER] purchased for this [PLOT NAME]?

We want to know the price met by the farmer. Ultimately, we are interested in the economy of the farm.

Col. Q13: Did you use any inorganic fertilizer on this [PLOT NAME] during this season?

- 1 = Yes
- 2 = No

This is a simple Yes-No question. We want to know the rate and types of inorganic fertilizer application among Ugandan farmers.

Commented [jo18]: Definition of inorganic fertilisers:
These are industrially made and processed fertilizers

Col. Q14: Which of the following types of inorganic fertilizer did you apply?

This is only enabled if there was some use of Inorganic fertilizer in Q13. However, it is a multi-response question because the farmer can use more than one type of inorganic fertilizer. Select all the inorganic fertilizer types that the farmer has reported.

- 1 = CAN (Calcium Ammonium Nitrate)
- 2 = Urea
- 3 = DAP (Diammonium Phosphate)
- 4 = SSP (Single Super Phosphate)
- 5 = TSP (Triple Super Phosphate)
- 6 = MOP (Muriate of Potash)
- 7 = NPK (Nitrogen Phosphorous Potassium)
- 9 = Other (Specify)

Col. Q16: How much [INORGANIC FERTILIZER NAME] did you apply to this [PLOT NAME] in the whole season?

Col. Q17: What is the unit of measure for the [INORGANIC FERTILISER] reported?

- 1 = Kilograms
- 2 = 5 Kg bag
- 3 = 10 Kg bag
- 4 = 50 Kg bag
- 5 = Litre
- 9 = Other (Specify)

Commented [jo19]: Consider adding an option of 25 Kgs

Questions Q16 and Q17 go together: we want to know the amount and unit of measure of the fertilizers that the farmers apply.

Col. Q19: What is the number of times [INORGANIC FERTILIZER TYPE] was applied on this [PLOT NAME]?

Each fertilizer type has an optimum rate and frequency of application, depending on several factors such as crop type, soil type, etc. This is a simple attempt to start understanding the agronomic practices by fertilizer type and crop type. Record the number of times of application of the fertilizer the farmer tells you.

Col. Q20: How did you obtain the [INORGANIC FERTILIZER TYPE] used on this [PLOT NAME]?

1 = Home made

2 = Purchased

3 = Received for free

9 = Other

Ask for, and record, the method used to obtain the fertilizer. This is a multi-select question, as the farmer can obtain the fertilizers in more than one way.

Commented [io20]: This option is not valid as inorganic fertilizers are industrially made

Col. Q22: Out of the [INORGANIC FERTILIZER QUANTITY], how much of the [INORGANIC FERTILIZER TYPE] applied to [PLOT NAME] was purchased?

This question uses the response in Q20. We ask if some or all the fertilizer was purchased.

Col. Q23: What is the unit of measure of [INORGANIC FERTILIZER] that was bought?

1 = Kilograms

2 = 5 Kg bag

3 = 10 Kg bag

4 = 50 Kg bag

5 = Litre

9 = Other (Specify)

This question refers to the unit of measure of the response given in 3.42.

Commented [io21]: How do we deal with chemicals that are applied in two different units

Col. Q25: What was the unit cost of [INORGANIC FERTILIZER TYPE] purchased for this [PLOT NAME] (in SHS)?

0 = Received for free

We are interested in the prices faced by the farmer. So ask for, and record, the price of one unit (in shillings) of the inorganic fertilizer paid by the farmer.

Col. Q26: Did you use any of these pesticides on this [PLOT NAME] during this agricultural season?

- 1 = Herbicides
- 2 = Insecticides
- 3 = Fungicides
- 4 = Rodenticides

Fungicides, herbicides and insecticides are all pesticides used in plant protection.

Herbicides are chemicals that are toxic to plants and are usually applied with an intention of destroying unwanted weeds.

A fungicide is a specific pesticide that controls fungal disease by specifically inhibiting or killing the fungus causing the disease. Insecticides are used to kill insects, in various forms: e.g. the armyworm.

Rodenticides are applied with an intention to kill off rodents, but they may also affect other species such as birds.

Col. Q27: How much [PESTICIDE TYPE] did you apply to this [PLOT NAME]?

Col. Q28: Unit of measurement of [PESTICIDE TYPE] applied.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 = Kilograms | 11 = Table Spoon |
| 2 = Litre | 12 = Tea Spoon |
| 3 = Millilitre | 13 = Packet (2 kg) |
| 4 = Gram | 14 = Packet (1 kg) |
| 5 = Bottle (750 ml) | 15 = Packet (500 g) |
| 6 = Bottle (500 ml) | 16 = Packet (250 g) |
| 7 = Bottle (350 ml) | 17 = Packet (100 g) |
| 8 = Bottle (300 ml) | 18 = Packet (Unspecified) |
| 9 = Bottle (250 ml) | 19 = Ladle |
| 10 = Bottle (150 ml) | 99 = Other (Specify) |

Once we establish that the farmer has applied a chemical on the plot, and then we want to know how of the chemical much was applied. Q27 asks of the amount and Q28 asks for the unit of quantity of the chemical that was applied.

Col. Q30: How many times did you apply [PESTICIDE TYPE] on [PLOT NAME]?

This is an attempt to find out the number of times farmers apply the chemicals to crops. Record the number of times the farmer applied the pesticide on the plot as an integer, without a decimal point.

Col. Q31: How did you obtain the [PESTICIDE TYPE] that was used?

1 = Purchased

2 = Received for free

9 = Other (Specify)

Simply ask for, and record the methods the farmer received the chemicals used. There can be more than one method, so record all options mentioned. This is a multi-response question.

Col. Q33: How much of the [PESTICIDE TYPE] applied to this [PLOT NAME] was purchased?

This is only enabled if the responses in question Q31 include option 1 (a portion or the entire chemical was purchased).

Col. Q34: Unit of measurement [PESTICIDE TYPE] purchased

Enabled if there was a chemical purchase made.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 = Kilograms | 11 = Table Spoon |
| 2 = Litre | 12 = Tea Spoon |
| 3 = Millilitre | 13 = Packet (2 kg) |
| 4 = Gram | 14 = Packet (1 kg) |
| 5 = Bottle (750 ml) | 15 = Packet (500 g) |
| 6 = Bottle (500 ml) | 16 = Packet (250 g) |
| 7 = Bottle (350 ml) | 17 = Packet (100 g) |
| 8 = Bottle (300 ml) | 18 = Packet (Unspecified) |
| 9 = Bottle (250 ml) | 19 = Ladle |
| 10 = Bottle (150 ml) | 99 = Other (Specify) |

Col. Q36: What was the unit cost of [PESTICIDE TYPE] purchased for this [PLOT NAME] (in SHS)?

This question is enabled if the chemicals were used and were purchased. Record the unit cost of the pesticide that was applied to the plot in question in shillings.

Col. Q37: During the last completed season, what are the main reasons you did not apply any INORGANIC fertilizers on the holding?

- 1 = No need for fertilizer - the soil is fertile enough
- 2 = The crop(s) grown do not need fertilization
- 3 = Land is rented in - no motivation to apply fertilizer
- 4 = Lack of knowledge on use of fertilizers
- 5 = Lack of knowledge on the benefits of fertilizer
- 6 = Fertilizer use is costly - farmer can't afford
- 7 = Fertilizer use will reduce expected earnings
- 8 = Fertilizer not locally available
- 9 = Fertilizer use will not improve crop yield
- 10 = Fertilizers burn crops when rains are low
- 11 = Fertilizers increase weeds in the garden
- 12 = Fertilizers have negative effects on soil fertility
- 13 = Fertilizers have negative effects on the environment
- 14 = Fertilizer application impractical e.g. wetland, too steep
- 99 = Other (Specify)

This question will be enabled in the CAPI system if and only if there was no inorganic fertilizer use on holding. It is an attempt to understand why some farmers in Uganda do not use any inorganic fertilizers.

SECTION 5.5: PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES AND THEIR COSTS

This section aims to identify the agronomic practices farmers implement on specific crops, and more importantly, the section gathers the costs of production that the farmers meet in sustaining crop production. Note that the section is brief, in preparation for more detailed modules in subsequent rounds of the AAS.

Col. Q01: During the last agricultural season, between March 2019 and August 2019, in which of the following activities did you or any household members participate in?

1 = Land preparation

2 = Planting

3 = Weeding

4 = Mulching

5 = Fertilizing/manure application

6 = Spraying

7 = Irrigation/watering

8 = Pruning

9 = Guarding of the garden

10 = Harvesting, threshing, bailing, picking, uprooting

11 = Transporting produce from farm to home/store

12 = Transporting produce from farm/home/store to market

13 = Drying, packing and storage

99 = Other (Specify)

The list attempts to be exhaustive. It highlights all the reasonable activities that the farmer will possibly do in one season of crop production. By their nature, these activities are not mutually exclusive, so in CAPI this is a multi-choice question. Because the list is relatively long, and the farmer will likely not recall these activities, you will read all the items in the list to the respondent. A reminder to read the list has been included in the CAPI system.

Col. Q02: During the last agricultural season, did you hire any workers for any of the following activities?

The list is the same as in Q01, so it is not repeated here.

1 = Yes

2 = No

Select Yes or No for each of the activities listed under this question.

Col. Q03: What was the total amount paid to hired labourers for performing [ACTIVITY NAME] during the last agricultural season (in SHS)?

This is only enabled if there is a positive response in Q02. Record the amount paid in Uganda Shillings.

Col. Q04: What was the amount of in-kind payments paid to hired labourers for performing [ACTIVITY NAME] in the last agricultural season (in SHS)?

0 = No payment in kind

Aware that not all holdings pay for hired labour in cash, please ask for, and record, the shilling-equivalent of payments in kind. This question will only appear in CAPI if there is a positive response in Q02.

SECTION 5.6: LABOUR INPUT ON THE HOLDING

Labour input is an important portion of the farming economy. We seek to gain some information on this factor of production. In addition, one of the indicators derived from the AAS relate to the efficiency of the agricultural sector: what is the average output of one agricultural worker, or one holding?

This section seeks to find out, among other things, how holdings allocate labour to agriculture, and the estimated cost of labour to the agricultural process.

Future AGRIS/AAS surveys will have a detailed questionnaire on the labour employed by the holding. The following section is deliberately brief, not exhaustive, and is intended to collect preliminary data to serve as input in the design of this questionnaire.

(Qn 20): Now I would like to ask you some questions regarding the time worked on the holding by the household members

HOUSEHOLD LABOR SUPPLY - MALE

Col. Q01: How many male household members (adults and children) worked on the holding during the last completed season (between March 2019 and August 2019)?

Ask for and record the number of males who worked on the farm during the reference period.

Col. Q02: What is the total number of days worked by the male household members during the last completed season (between March 2019 and August 2019)?

This question is only asked if there were male workers on the holding, i.e. if the answer in Q01 is greater than zero. Ask for, and record the total number of days' males worked on the farm during the reference period. Do this by summing the days worked by each male household member of the reference period.

Col. Q03: What is the length in hours of a typical working day of the male household members during the last completed season (between March 2019 and August 2019)?

Again, this question is only asked if the number of male workers in Q01 is greater than zero. We are interested in knowing the average number of hours worked per day. A reasonable amount of hours worked per day would be less than 12.

HOUSEHOLD LABOR SUPPLY - FEMALE

Col. Q04: How many female household members (adults and children) worked on the holding during the last completed season (between March 2019 and August 2019)?

Col. Q05: What is the total number of days worked by the female household members during the last completed season (between March 2019 and August 2019)?

This question is only asked if there were female workers on the holding, i.e. if the answer in Q01 is greater than zero. Ask for, and record the total number of days' females worked on the farm during the reference period. Do this by summing the days worked by each female household member of the reference period.

Col. Q06: What is the length in hours of a typical working day for female household members during the last completed season?

The concepts here are the same as in questions Q01, Q02 and Q03 above. The only difference is that we are referring to female household members in these questions.

HOUSEHOLD LABOR SUPPLY - RELATIVES, NEIGHBOURS AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Col. Q07: How many unpaid relatives, neighbors and community members worked on the holding during the last season (between March 2019 and August 2019)

This question seeks to find out the number of unpaid

Col. Q08: What is the total number of days worked by the unpaid relatives, neighbours, and community members during the last completed season (between March 2019 and August 2019)

Col. Q09: What is the length in hours of a typical working day for unpaid relatives during the last completed season?

HIRED LABOR SUPPLY - MALE

Q10: How many male hired workers (adults and children) worked on the holding during the last season?

Q11: What was the total number of days worked by the male hired workers during the last completed season (between July and December 2018)?

Q12: What is the length in hours of a typical working day of the male hired workers during the last completed season (between March 2019 and August 2019)?

HIRED LABOR SUPPLY - FEMALE

Col. Q13 – Q15: The concepts here are the same as for the male household members. We will not repeat the discussion here.

Col. Q16: What was the average daily wage in SHS for a man doing agricultural work in this village?

Col. Q17: What was the average daily wage in SHS for a woman doing agricultural work in this village?

Note that in these questions we are not asking about how much the holding paid, instead we are asking for the going wage for a man and a woman offering agricultural labour in the village.

SECTION 5.7: INTERVIEW FINALIZATION

Col. I1: INTERVIEWER: Record the result of the Interview.

- 1 = Interview completed
- 2 = Partially done
- 3 = Not done

Here you should assign the appropriate code for result of the enumeration after the maximum number of callbacks (if any) have been made. You should attempt to carry out the interview at least 3 times before you accept a non-response. In case of refusals, code 2 and 3, you should notify your Supervisor as soon as possible, to see whether he/she could help solve the problem. There will be no substitutes in case of a non-response.

Col. I2: INTERVIEWER: Record the reason for a partially completed interview or why the interview was not done.

We are interested in knowing why the interview is not completed. This question, in the CAPI system, is only enabled if and only if the response in I1 is either 2 or 3: the interview is not complete or it was not done at all.

- 1 = Refused
- 2 = Household moved / shifted to unknown location
- 3 = Dwelling destroyed / not found
- 4 = No competent respondent at time of visit
- 5 = No one at home for an extended period
- 9 = Other, specify

Col. I3: ADD COMMENTS (OPTIONAL)

This is optional. It allows the interviewer to add comments that are relevant for the interview. Please add comments that are useful for the managers in UBOS.

Col. I4: Time: End of interview

Enumerator tapping on a button in CAPI automatically takes this. If the enumerators use a paper questionnaire, he has to record the time writing first the hours, then the minutes.

This is the time at the end of the interview.