AGRIS – Agricultural Integrated Survey

ECONOMY MODULE DAY X

Update the “X” to indicate the appropriate training day

December 2018
Objectives of training

At the end of this training unit, you will have:

• knowledge of the Economy (ECO) Module questionnaire’s subject matter
• practice in the administration of the ECO Module questionnaire
• comprehension of the ECO Module survey methodology

You will also:

• reinforce your hands-on familiarity with the survey Computer assisted personal interview (CAPI) application for AGRIS
• test the usability of the CAPI application for the Core module
# Training Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>• Introduction to AGRIS&lt;br&gt;• Training on CAPI</td>
<td>Day 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Training on ECONOMY Module questionnaire</td>
<td>Day 2</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Simulation in Local languages</td>
<td>Day 3</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Field Exercises</td>
<td>Day 4 &amp; Day 5</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>• Discussion on the field exercise and the sampling of the survey&lt;br&gt;• Provision of instructions on the survey&lt;br&gt;• Question and answer period&lt;br&gt;• Evaluation of training</td>
<td>Day 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Deployment of enumerators</td>
<td>Day 7</td>
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## Training Schedule

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</table>
| 1  | • Introduction to AGRIS  
    • Training on CAPI                                                       | Day 1        |
| 2  | Training on CORE Module questionnaire                                      | Day 2        |
| 3  | Training on ECONOMY Module questionnaire                                    | Day 3        |
| 4  | Simulation in Local languages                                              | Day 4        |
| 5  | Field Exercises                                                            | Day 5 & Day 6|
| 6  | • Discussion on the field exercise and the sampling of the survey          | Day 7        |
|    | • Provision of instructions on the survey                                  |              |
|    | • Question and answer period                                               |              |
|    | • Evaluation of training                                                   |              |
| 7  | Deployment of enumerators                                                  | Day 8        |

Note for customization: Adjust all 3 columns in the schedule to reflect the AGRIS modules included in training. The example below is for a training session that includes Core & ECIO module training with deployment to data collection the day after training concludes. The previous slide is an alternate version of the schedule.
Methodology
Approach

• The Economy Module questionnaire will be administered in XX enumeration areas.
• A total of XXX holdings will be interviewed
  – XXX household sector
  – XXX non-household sector
Methodology
Sample distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographic area</th>
<th># of holdings - Household sector</th>
<th># of holdings - Non-household sector</th>
<th>Total holdings in the sample</th>
<th># of Enumerators</th>
<th># of Supervisors</th>
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Note for customization: Fill in the table below to reflect the sample distribution for the AGRIS module to be collected after training.
Methodology

Measurement objectives & scope

Measuring the value of agricultural production:
• Quantifying actual production levels
• Quantifying income
• Quantifying costs related to agricultural production

Measuring non-agricultural activities undertaken by agricultural holdings and the households associated with them to understand:
• the range of endeavours carried out by holdings & income received
• the means by which holdings obtain resources (inputs and financing) required to produce agricultural products
• how holdings market their output
• the economic relationships between agricultural holdings and households

Enumerating demographic and social aspects of households linked to agricultural activities
Methodology
Statistical unit & coverage

The statistical unit of AGRIS, is the **agricultural holding**, as an independent producer of agricultural products.

“An **agricultural holding** is an economic unit of agricultural production under single management comprising all livestock kept and all land used wholly or partly for agricultural production purposes, without regard to title, legal form, or size. Single management may be exercised by an individual or household, jointly by two or more individuals or households, by a clan or tribe, or by a juridical person such as a corporation, cooperative or government agency. The holding's land may consist of one or more parcels, located in one or more separate areas or in one or more territorial or administrative divisions, providing the parcels share the same production means, such as labour, farm buildings, machinery or draught animals.”

World Census of Agriculture (WCA) 2020; FAO, 2015

The agricultural holding is under single management, exercised by the holder
According to the System of National Accounts (SNA 2008), farms, or agricultural holdings, fall into one of two types of units:

1. Household units (**holdings in the household sector**)
   - Holdings that are operated by a civil/natural person or group of civil/natural persons.

2. All other institutional units engaged in agricultural production (**holdings in the non-household sector**), such as corporations and government institutions.
   - Holdings that are operated by a legal person.

Both household and non-household sector holdings should be covered by AGRIS.
Methodology

Key concepts and definitions

The concept of **household** is based on the arrangements made by persons, individually or in groups, for providing themselves with food or other essentials for living.

A household may be either:

a) a **one person household**, that is to say, a person who makes provision for his or her own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household, or

b) a **multi-person household**, that is to say, a group of two or more persons living together who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. The persons in the group may pool their resources and may have a common budget; they may be related or unrelated persons, or constitute a combination of persons both related and unrelated”.

UN, 2015b, paragraph 2.33
Methodology
Key concepts and definitions

The **agricultural holder** is defined as

“the civil person, group of civil persons or juridical person who makes the major decisions regarding resource use and exercises management control over the agricultural holding operation.

The agricultural holder has technical and economic responsibility for the holding and may undertake all responsibilities directly, or delegate responsibilities related to day to day work management to a hired manager”.

WCA 2020, FAO, 2015
Methodology

Key concepts and definitions

A civil (natural) person

One woman or man is legally, socially and economically responsible for her or his independent activity of production, and can be clearly identified by her or his name, surname and date of birth.

Most often, this person is also technically responsible, although in some cases, a manager may be in charge of the day-to-day decisions or more (what to sow, when to sell, etc.). This falls into the household sector.

However, agricultural holdings whose holder has this legal status may fall outside the household sector if they behave as corporations and sell the main part of their production.
Group of civil (natural) persons

Several civil (natural) persons have decided to pool means of production, totally or partially, to benefit each one of them. It generally concerns two or three persons; exceptionally, six or seven persons may be involved. These persons are collectively responsible for the holding. This generally falls into the household sector.

In some cases, these holdings are not within the household sector because the association between several holders (not living in the same household) must be registered under national legislation. As a direct consequence, in AGRIS, the household members working on the holding should be registered as external employees.
Methodology

Key concepts and definitions

Legal person

In this case, some natural and/or legal persons share the capital stock of a private company.

This may also be a public company or a similar entity, such as a corporation, a cooperative, a governmental institution or a church. The status involves formal registration according to the applicable national legislation.

This form of organization falls outside of the household sector.
Methodology

Key concepts and definitions

These concepts are important because very early in each interview, you must correctly identify and confirm whether holdings are in the household sector or the non-household sector.

Holdings in the household sector will have some different AGRIS questions than holdings in the non-household sector.
Methodology
Identification numbers

The module asks for two types of identification numbers:

1. Statistical identification numbers:

   • **Sampling data base ID**: linked to one unique holding and used generally for all surveys, incl. census. Can be the same than census ID or business register ID

   • **Enumeration area and census ID**: linked to one unique holding and attributed during the census

   • **Surveyor ID**: corresponds to name and surname of the surveyor for the current survey, linked with surveyor work management and payments
Methodology

Identification numbers

2. Administrative identification numbers

- **Business register ID**: linked to a unique holding, can be used as statistical ID, but this is very often difficult because:
  - Statistical holding definition and business holding definitions can be different
  - Fields of the two registers can be different (for very small holdings for example)

- **Individual number**: useful for holders (civil persons) and managers in cases where the names of persons of different generations are the same

- **Other administrative IDs**: (livestock, wine, organic, oil, etc.) useful to be collected in order to merge statistical data and administrative data
Methodology
Reference period

Two types of reference periods are used in the module, depending on the type of data being collected:

1. The *agricultural year* is used when collecting data on agricultural production. It is a natural framework for respondents to think about their agricultural production. The main characteristics are:
   - Period of 12 months duration
   - Period including soil preparation, sowing and harvest; and finishing with one harvest period in order to be consistent with the agricultural campaign. The end of the period is generally the date of the last harvest in the year.
   - Period including one or more harvests (in addition to the possibility to have continuous harvests).

Ref. period can be customized if there are several waves of data collection during the year, e.g., collection after each harvest, or by quarter.
Two types of reference periods are used in the module, depending on the type of data being collected:

2. A **particular day or given period of time** is used in the case of inventory data, and punctual events. For example, the number of livestock on the holding (inventory) is reported for the **day of data collection**.

If the ref. day is not the day of collection, change to insert the actual date (DD/MM/YYYY)
# Structure of the ECO Module

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Section title</th>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Part title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S1</td>
<td>Main characteristics of the agricultural holding</td>
<td>P1.1</td>
<td>Identification of the agricultural holding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P1.2</td>
<td>Land</td>
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<td>P1.3</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>S2</td>
<td>Income for the agricultural holding during the reference period</td>
<td>P2.1</td>
<td>Income from agricultural production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P2.2</td>
<td>Aquaculture and fishery production by the agricultural holding</td>
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<td>P2.3</td>
<td>Forestry production by the agricultural holding</td>
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<td>P2.4</td>
<td>Other sources of income directly related to the agricultural holding</td>
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<td>P2.5</td>
<td>On-farm processing of agricultural products by the agricultural holding</td>
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<td>P2.6</td>
<td>Other diversification activities of the agricultural holding</td>
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<td>P2.7</td>
<td>Electricity produced by the agricultural holding</td>
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<td>P2.8</td>
<td>Subsidies and transfers received, related to the agricultural holding</td>
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<td>P2.9</td>
<td>Household members’ sources of income not related to the agricultural holding</td>
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</table>
# Structure of the ECO Module

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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S3</td>
<td>Expenses of the agricultural holding</td>
<td>P3.1</td>
<td>Resource inputs used by the agricultural holding</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P3.2</td>
<td>Inputs and services used for crop production</td>
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<td>P3.3</td>
<td>Inputs and services used for livestock and poultry production</td>
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<td>P3.4</td>
<td>Labour inputs used by the agricultural holding</td>
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<td></td>
<td>P3.5</td>
<td>Other inputs used by the agricultural holding</td>
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<td>P3.6</td>
<td>Taxes and licenses paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S4</td>
<td>Investments, financial and insurance costs</td>
<td>P4.1</td>
<td>Capital investments</td>
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<td>P4.2</td>
<td>Loans and financing</td>
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<td>P4.3</td>
<td>Insurance</td>
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## Structure of the ECO Module

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<td>Marketing and storage</td>
<td>P5.1</td>
<td>Destination of commodities produced</td>
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<td>P5.2</td>
<td>Main commercial networks</td>
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<td></td>
<td>P5.3</td>
<td>Agricultural markets and marketing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P5.4</td>
<td>Storage for agricultural products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S6</td>
<td>End of survey</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

There is a place to record comments after each section. Use it to add any information that will clarify or add context to the responses you have recorded in the section.
Section 1: Main characteristics of the agricultural holding

Section 1 will differ, depending on whether the Core and ECO modules are collected concurrently, or ECO is administered on its own. The following slides have notations to indicate in which scenario they apply for the purposes of enumerator training.
ECO Module
Section 1: Main characteristics of the agricultural holding

This is the administrative start to the interview in CAPI. It provides important information for you to identify the correct holding and holder, by providing:

• ID code of the holding
• Name and surname of the holder or legal name of the holding
• Legal status of the holding
• Address of the holding
• GPS coordinates of the holding
• Agricultural area utilized (AAU) of the holding and land tenure
• Livestock numbers and tenure

If the Core and Eco modules are conducted concurrently, remove the red text from the bulleted list, since these are covered in Core.
ECO Module

Section 1: Main characteristics of the agricultural holding

This part is only administered if the Economy Module is being conducted without the Core Module. If the Economy Module is conducted alone, this part will begin the survey and is administrative in nature.

It is recommended to conduct this rotating module together with the Core Module. If the Core and Economy Modules are being conducted concurrently, go directly to Part 1.2. Slides 27 to 34 will not be required in this case.
ECO Module
Section 1: Main characteristics of the agricultural holding

Part 1.1: Survey preparation – Q01 to Q22

• You enter your name, surname and surveyor number.
• You enter the time the interview starts. This is so that the duration of the interview can be calculated.
• You indicate if you found a farm at the address, and someone to complete the survey (Q01 & Q02).
• Other questions relate to the respondent (Q03) and the status of the holding (Q04 to Q09).
ECO Module
Section 1: Main characteristics of the agricultural holding

Part 1.1: Identification of the holding – Q10
This part collects basic information about the holding and the holder.

Q10 refers to the legal status of the holder.

“The agricultural holder is defined as the civil person, group of civil persons or juridical person who make(s) the major decisions regarding resource use and exercises management control over the agricultural holding operation. The agricultural holder has technical and economic responsibility for the holding and may undertake all responsibilities directly, or delegate responsibilities related to day to day work management to a hired manager”.

WCA 2020, FAO, 2015
ECO Module
Section 1: Main characteristics of the agricultural holding

Part 1.1: Identification of the holding – Q10

The following three possible options are proposed:

1. **A civil/natural person:**

One woman or man is legally, socially and economically responsible for her or his independent activity of production, and can be clearly identified by her or his name, surname and date of birth.

Most often, this person is also technically responsible, although in some cases, a manager may be in charge of the day-to-day decisions or more (what to sow, when to sell, etc.).
Part 1.1: Identification of the holding – Q10

2. Group of civil/natural persons:

Several civil/natural persons have decided to pool the means of production, totally or partially, in order to benefit each of them. It concerns generally two or three persons, sometimes more, but more is very exceptional.

They are collectively responsible.
Part 1.1: Identification of the holding – Q10

3. Legal person:

Some natural and/or legal persons are sharing the capital stock of a private company. It can be also a public company or similar such as a corporation, a cooperative, a governmental institution, or a church. This form of organisation is out of the household sector.

This status involves a formal registration according to the national law.
ECO Module
Section 1: Main characteristics of the agricultural holding

Part 1.1: Identification of the holding - Q11

Q11 refers to the legal status of the holding and has been adapted to a list of national existing legal statuses.

- **Status 1 Name**: Definition.
- **Status 2 Name**: Definition.
- **Status 3 Name**: Definition.
- **Status 4 Name**: Definition.
- **Status 5 Name**: Definition.
- **Status 6 Name**: Definition.
- **etc.**
ECO Module
Section 1: Main characteristics of the agricultural holding

Part 1.1: Identification of the holding – Q12 to Q18

Q12 & Q13 provide information on the holder (name, sex, personal ID, address)

Q14 to Q16 provide information on the holding (legal name, enumeration area and holding serial number)

Q17 refers to the physical address of the holding. It should be noted that for legal entities, the address of the holding may differ from the legal address (e.g.: where the entity is registered).

Q18 gives the main location type of the address reported in Q17. It may be the household dwelling (for the Household sector) and farm; or main agricultural building; or main (largest) agricultural land parcel.
ECO Module

Section 1: Main characteristics of the agricultural holding

Part 1.1: Identification of the holding – Q19 to Q22

Q19 will confirm the GPS coordinates for the address of the holding
Q20 to Q22 refer to various potential administrative identification numbers, as well as a statistical identification number for the holding:

• Official identification number of the holding in the national business register (Q20)
• Other administrative numbers (Q21) related to livestock, wine production, organic production or other (specify)
• Identification number of the holding from the last agricultural census (Q22) – this may be prefilled
ECO Module
Section 1: Main characteristics of the agricultural holding

Part 1.2: Land – Q01 to Q03
This part asks about the total agricultural area utilized (AAU) and land tenure.

• The agricultural area utilized by the holding is a key indicator in agricultural statistics.
• The information collected here refers to the physical area of the holding.
ECO Module
Section 1: Main characteristics of the agricultural holding

Part 1.2: Land – Q01 and Q02

Q01 and Q02 record the total AAU of the holding.

Total AAU is the total area of lands used for:

• Temporary crops (under greenhouses/high shelters, & outdoors/under low shelters)
• Temporary fallow
• Temporary meadows and pastures
• Kitchen gardens and backyards
• Permanent crops (under greenhouses/high shelters, & outdoors/under low shelters)
• Permanent meadows and pastures
Part 1.2: Land – Q03

Q03 records the tenure (ownership status) of the AAU used by the holding from a list of categories. A holding may have all of its land under one tenure type, or may report several categories of tenure. *Tenure is the conditions under which land are held, occupied or possessed.*
Part 1.2: Land – Q03

The seven tenure categories are:

- Owned with written documentation (such as title deeds, wills, purchase agreements)
- Owned without written documentation
- Rented-in, leased or sharecropped with written documentation
- Rented-in, leased or sharecropped without written documentation
- State or communal land used with written agreement (certified use rights)
- State or communal land used without written agreement (uncertified use rights)
- Occupied/squatted without any permission
Part 1.2: Land – Q03

Q03 tenure categories – **Owned:**

- involves the holding of registered land
- enables the holder to exercise, subject to the law, full powers of ownership of land, including but not necessarily limited to:
  - using and developing the land for any lawful purpose;
  - taking and using any and all produce from the land;
  - entering into any transaction in connection with the land, including but not limited to selling, leasing, mortgaging, pledging, subdividing
  - disposing of the land to any person by will

Two categories of owned land:

- With written documentation – such as a deed
- Without written documentation
ECO Module
Section 1: Main characteristics of the agricultural holding

Part 1.2: Land – Q03
Q03 tenure categories – Rented-in, leased or sharecropped:

Rented-in is land rented for an agreed sum of money and/or produce. It is usually a transaction between the owner of the land and the holder, who takes responsibility for managing and operating the land. In most cases, this arrangement is for a short period.

Leased is when a landlord (owner) grants the tenant or lessee (holder) exclusive use of land usually for a defined period in return for a rent which may be for a capital sum known as a premium, or for both rent and a premium, but may be in return for services or may be free of any required return.
Part 1.2: Land – Q03

Q03 tenure categories – Rented-in, leased or sharecropped:

Sharecropped is an arrangement where produce is shared as agreed upon by the owner and the holder depending on local conditions and the type of agriculture involved. Technical responsibility for management is usually exclusively with the holder, but is sometimes shared, to a limited degree, with the owner. Here, the owner may contribute tools, fertilizers or other aids, and may also share the economic risks.

Two categories of this category of land:
- With written documentation – such as a rental or lease agreement
- Without written documentation
ECO Module
Section 1: Main characteristics of the agricultural holding

Part 1.2: Land – Q03
Q03 tenure categories – State or communal land used:

State or communal land used is an arrangement where land owned by administrative bodies (e.g., municipalities, national governments) is used by the holder.

Two categories of this category of land:
• With written documentation – such as a rental or lease agreement
• Without written documentation
ECO Module
Section 1: Main characteristics of the agricultural holding

Part 1.2: Land – Q03
Q03 tenure categories – Occupied/squatted without any permission:

Occupy/squatting is a situation where the holder is operating private or public land without any clear ownership and/or permission of the owner. It is very common with people in gazetted game reserves, forests, swamps and sometimes other persons’ land.
Part 1.3: Livestock – Q04 to Q25

This part provides information on the inventory of livestock on the reference date and the tenure of the livestock reported.

Included are all animals raised on the holding, regardless of ownership, including those that are:

• boarded (animals in pension)
• owned by a member of the household
• custom-fed
• fed under contract
• pastured on a community pasture, grazing co-op or public land

Excluded are animals owned by the holding but kept on another holding operated by someone else.
ECO Module
Section 1: Main characteristics of the agricultural holding

Part 1.3: Livestock – Q04 to Q25

This part covers many livestock species, and inventory and tenure questions are asked for each species separately:

- Horses
- Mules or hinnies
- Asses
- Other equines
- Cattle
- Buffaloes
- Camels

- Llamas or vicugnas
- Other camelids
- Sheep
- Goats
- Swine or pigs
- Rabbits
- Chickens

- Turkeys
- Ducks
- Geese
- Guinea fowls
- Other poultry
- Insects
- Other animals

Customize the list of livestock to reflect which species are covered by the survey in the country.
Part 1.3: Livestock – Q04 to Q25

For each species reported, record:
- The number of animals as of the reference day
- The number in each tenure category
  - Owned
  - Not owned – raised under contract
  - Not owned – raised under other arrangements

Comments can be added where applicable/useful to explain different types of tenure arrangements or other information related to Section 1.
Section 2: Income for the agricultural holding during the reference period

This section provides details on the sources of income for the holding, and in the case of the household sector, for the members of the household.

Part 2.1: Income from agricultural production – Q01 to Q03

This part focuses on agricultural production as the source of income.

- Income reported should be that received in the last agricultural year.
- Respondents have the choice to report the average price received (per unit of quantity), or total value of sales in the reference period.
- Income received for all types of sales should be reported, including production contracts.
ECO Module

Section 2: Income for the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 2.1: Income from agricultural production – Q01 to Q03

The **gross value** is to be reported (before any deductions or charges to move the production to market have been applied). Some potential deductions:

- **Landlord’s share:** In cases of share cropping where a landowner (landlord) allows a share cropper to use his/her land to produce crops in exchange for a share of the crops produced on the land. The landlord may pay a share of seed and other crop inputs. The landlord’s share to be reported in this context is the value of the crops that the landlord receives as part of the share cropping agreement. It should be included as part of the gross value (total sales).
ECO Module
Section 2: Income for the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 2.1: Income from agricultural production – Q01 to Q03

Some potential deductions, end:

- **Marketing charges** include items such as storage, commissions, handling and other charges incurred in getting agricultural products to market. The amount reported as gross value (total sales) should reflect the value received by the producer before marketing charges are applied.
ECO Module

Section 2: Income for the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 2.1: Income from agricultural production – Q01 to Q03

Q01 asks for each of the crops produced on the holding
Q02 asks for each of the livestock species produced on the holding
Q03 asks for each of the animal products produced on the holding

In each question, the following are reported:

• Quantity produced (unit of measure, and quantity)
• Quantity sold (unit of measure and quantity)
• Average price received per unit of measure
  OR
• Total value of sales in the reference period
ECO Module
Section 2: Income for the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 2.2: Aquaculture and fishery production by the agricultural holding – Q04

This part records the types of aquaculture and fishery activities undertaken, whether production was used by the household / agricultural holding, or sold, and the total value of sales in the reference period.

• Income received for all types of sales should be reported, including production contracts

• The **gross value** is to be reported (before any deductions or charges to move the production to market have been applied).
ECO Module
Section 2: Income for the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 2.2: Aquaculture and fishery production by the agricultural holding – Q04

Q04 asks about 4 types of aquaculture and fishery activities:

• Aquaculture in inland water
• Aquaculture in marine water
• Fisheries
• Other aquaculture (in this case, details should be recorded)

In each case, following are reported:

• If production was used by the household or agricultural holding
• If production was sold
• Total value of sales in the reference period
ECO Module
Section 2: Income for the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 2.3: Forestry production by the agricultural holding – Q05

This part records the types of forestry activities undertaken, whether production was used by the household / agricultural holding, or sold, and the total value of sales in the reference period.

• Income received for all types of sales should be reported, including production contracts

• The gross value is to be reported (before any deductions or charges to move the production to market have been applied).
ECO Module
Section 2: Income for the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 2.3: Forestry production by the agricultural holding – Q05

Q05 asks about 4 types of forestry activities:

- **Biomass wood for heating or cooking**
- **Wood prepared as lumber**
- **Wood processing** (such as pellets)
- **Other forestry products** (in this case, details should be recorded)

In each case, following are reported:

- If production was **used by the household or agricultural holding**
- If production was **sold**
- **Total value of sales** in the reference period

Customize list of forestry products to reflect practices in the country.
ECO Module

Section 2: Income for the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 2.4: Other sources of income directly related to the agricultural holding – Q06

This part records the types of other activities undertaken which were related to the holding, and the total income received from these activities in the reference period.
ECO Module
Section 2: Income for the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 2.4: Other sources of income directly related to the agricultural holding – Q06

Q06 asks about 6 types of holding-related activities:

- Agricultural custom work or machine rentals provided to others
- Payments received from cash rent
- Payments received from renting out farmland or buildings
- Boarding or training of animals
- Patronage dividends and refunds from cooperatives
- Other (in this case, details should be recorded)

In each case, the total income in the reference year is reported
ECO Module

Section 2: Income for the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 2.5: On-farm processing of agricultural products by the agricultural holding – Q07 to Q10

This part records the types of on-farm processing of commodities produced by the agricultural holding, the quantity produced and the total value of sales in the reference period.

• Income received for all types of sales should be reported, including production contracts

• The gross value is to be reported (before any deductions or charges to move the production to market have been applied).

This part also asks about plans to develop on-farm processing capacity, whether there are constraints on development, and types of constraints.
ECO Module
Section 2: Income for the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 2.5: On-farm processing of agricultural products by the agricultural holding – Q07

Q07 asks about 11 types of on-farm processing of commodities produced by the agricultural holding:

- **Grain milling** (flour, etc. of wheat, rye, oats, maize (corn) or other cereal grains)
- **Rice milling** (production of husked, milled, polished, glazed, parboiled or converted rice; production of rice flour)
- **Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables**
- **Manufacture of crude vegetable oils** (olive oil, soyabean oil, palm oil, etc.)
ECO Module
Section 2: Income for the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 2.5: On-farm processing of agricultural products by the agricultural holding – Q07

Q07 asks about 11 types of on-farm processing, end:

• Manufacture of wines
• Distillation of spirit drinks
• Manufacture of tobacco products (cigars, chewing tobacco, etc.)
• Processing and preserving meat
• Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs
• Manufacture of dairy products
• Manufacture of leather and related products
ECO Module
Section 2: Income for the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 2.5: On-farm processing of agricultural products by the agricultural holding – Q07

For each type of product processed on the holding, the following are reported:

- **Quantity of the processed product produced** (unit of measure, and quantity)
- **Total value of sales** in the reference period
ECO Module

Section 2: Income for the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 2.5: On-farm processing of agricultural products by the agricultural holding – Q08 to Q09

Q08 asks if the holding has any plans to develop its on-farm capacity to process agricultural products.

• Responses should include plans to develop capacity where no processing is currently conducted, and plans to increase or alter existing capacity.

Q09 asks if there are any constraints on development of the on-farm processing activities.
ECO Module
Section 2: Income for the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 2.5: On-farm processing of agricultural products by the agricultural holding – Q10

Where Q09 is answered “Yes”, Q10 records all of the constraints:

• Capital
• Knowledge
• Quantity of available labour
• Qualified labour
• Access to markets for products
• Other (in this case, details should be recorded)
Part 2.6: Other diversification activities of the agricultural holding – Q11

This part records the types of other diversification activities undertaken, and the total income received in the reference period.
ECO Module

Section 2: Income for the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 2.6: Other diversification activities of the agricultural holding – Q11

Q11 asks about diversification activities in 7 categories:

• **Selling of holding’s products at market/shop** (including preparation, packaging and transport of processed products)
• **Processing and preparation of fish, crustaceans and molluscs**
• **Accommodation, restaurant, catering and other leisure/education activities**
• **Making handicrafts**
• **Training of animals**
• **Other** (in this case, details should be recorded)
• **No diversification activity**
ECO Module

Section 2: Income for the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 2.7: Electricity produced by the agricultural holding – Q12 and Q13

This part records the types of electricity produced from renewable resources, whether the electricity produced was used by the holding, or sold, and the total value of sales in the reference period.

• Energy produced for the use of the holding and for sale are reported.
• The total income received for the sale of energy is recorded.
• Income received for all types of sales should be reported, including production contracts.
• The gross value is to be reported (before any deductions or charges to move the production to market have been applied).
ECO Module

Section 2: Income for the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 2.7: Electricity produced by the agricultural holding – Q12 and Q13

Q13 provides 5 categories of renewable sourced electricity to report:

- Electricity from **biomass**
- Electricity from **wind turbines**
- Electricity from **solar panels**
- Electricity from **biogas or methane**
- **Other renewable sources** (in this case, details should be recorded)

In each case, following are reported:

- If energy was **produced and used by the holding**
- If energy was **produced by the holding and sold**
- **Total value of sales** in the reference period
ECO Module

Section 2: Income for the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 2.8: Subsidies and transfers received, related to the agricultural holding – Q14 to Q20

This part records the receipt and value of direct and indirect subsidies and, for holdings in the household sector, transfers used for agricultural activity in the reference period. The source of cash transfers are reported, as well as the household members who received transfers and those who decided the use of the transfers.

A distinction should be made between SUBSIDIES and TRANSFERS USED FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION. The next 2 slides provide definitions to make the distinction clear.
ECO Module

Section 2: Income for the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 2.8: Subsidies and transfers received, related to the agricultural holding – Q14 and Q15

Subsidies are paid to the agricultural holding to provide economic benefits (such as a tax allowance) or financial aid (such as cash grants, vouchers towards purchases of inputs or interest-free loans) provided by a level of government, NGO, etc. to:

• influence levels of agricultural production
• support a desirable activity – such as exports
• keep consumer prices lower by impacting the prices of products
• aid the income of producers, remunerating them for the factors of production

There is no requirement for holdings to repay subsidies.
ECO Module
Section 2: Income for the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 2.8: Subsidies and transfers received, related to the agricultural holding – Q16 to Q20

Q16 to Q20 refer to transfers and are to be asked to holdings in the household sector only.

Transfers are payments made to individuals or households for which no money, good, or service is received in exchange. There is no expectation of repayment on the part of the giver of the transfer. The transfers to be reported in this part are:

• Transfers used for agricultural activity
• Transfers received by the household as a whole, or to individual household members
ECO Module

Section 2: Income for the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 2.8: Subsidies and transfers received, related to the agricultural holding – Q14 and Q15

The two main types of subsidies in the questionnaire are:

• **direct subsidies** (e.g., cash, vouchers, etc.)
• **indirect subsidies** (tax breaks, fuel, seeds, etc.).
Part 2.8: Subsidies and transfers received, related to the agricultural holding – Q15

Q15a asks the **monetary value** of 3 categories **direct subsidies** received during the reference period:

- Cash
- Vouchers towards the purchase of agricultural inputs
- Interest-free loans

Customize direct subsidy types to reflect programs and practices in the country.
ECO Module

Section 2: Income for the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 2.8: Subsidies and transfers received, related to the agricultural holding – Q15

Q15b has 5 categories of indirect subsidies received:

- Tax breaks
- Fuel
- Seeds
- Fertilizers
- Other (in this case, details should be recorded)

For each category, respondents have the choice to report:

- Quantity and the unit value

OR

- Total value received during the reference period

Customize indirect subsidy types to reflect programs and practices in the country.
Part 2.8: Subsidies and transfers received, related to the agricultural holding – Q15

In some cases, the information required for indirect subsidies cannot be obtained directly from respondents. They may be able to report only the amount they pay for subsidized inputs (e.g., fuel). Subsidy program information can then be used to calculate the level of subsidy the holding received. Where this is the case, the subsidy will be calculated in the data processing phase, as a difference between the market price and the amount paid by the holding.
ECO Module

Section 2: Income for the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 2.9: Household members’ sources of income not related to the agricultural holding – Q21

This part is to be asked to holdings in the household sector only.

- This part enumerates income sources of household members, where the income is not related to the agricultural holding.
- This part of the questionnaire provides insights into the strategies of households as economic units and highlights interdependencies between agricultural holdings and the households associated with them.
ECO Module

Section 2: Income for the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 2.9: Household members’ sources of income not related to the agricultural holding – Q21

Include:

• All income from sources other than the agricultural holding
• The income of all household members
• Transfers to the household or household members that are not used for agricultural activities
Data for income are reported for all household members as a group. The concept of household is based on the arrangements made by persons, individually or in groups, for providing themselves with food or other essentials for living. A household may be either (a) a one-person household, that is to say, a person who makes provision for his or her own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household, or (b) a multi-person household, that is to say, a group of two or more persons living together who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. The persons in the group may pool their resources and may have a common budget; they may be related or unrelated persons, or constitute a combination of persons both related and unrelated. (UN, 2015b, paragraph 2.33)
ECO Module

Section 2: Income for the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 2.9: Household members’ sources of income not related to the agricultural holding – Q21

Q21 has 8 categories of income types, from:

- activities on another agricultural holding
- other businesses operated that are not related to this agricultural holding
- salaries or wages from employment not related to an agricultural holding (teaching, working in a factory, etc.)
- investment income such as interest, dividends, etc. from sources other than the agricultural holding
- rental income from the rental of non-agricultural real estate
- pensions
- grants, transfers, charity
- other (in this case, details should be recorded)
ECO Module

Section 2: Income for the agricultural holding during the reference period

Comments can be added where applicable/useful to explain different types of income or other information related to Section 2.
ECO Module

Section 3: Expenses of the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 3.1: Resource inputs used by the agricultural holding – Q01 and Q02

Q01 records the amount paid for 2 categories of natural resource expenses:
- Rent paid for land and buildings (including grazing fees)
- Total expenditure for water

Q02 records the amount paid for 3 categories of energy expenses:
- Fuel and lubricants (diesel, gasoline, oil, wood, natural gas, propane, etc.)
- Electricity
- Other (in this case, details should be recorded)
ECO Module

Section 3: Expenses of the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 3.2: Inputs and services used for crop production – Q03 to Q05

This part focuses on the inputs and services used for crop production during the reference period.

• Include expenses related to the production of cereal crops, pulses, fruits and vegetables.

• Include all crop inputs, whether bought, retained from the production of the holding, received through donations, from other agricultural holdings, from landlord’s share in crop-sharing agreements, etc.

• Do not include cash or in-kind labour costs related to crop production in this part.
ECO Module
Section 3: Expenses of the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 3.2: Inputs and services used for crop production – Q03

Q03 records the amount paid for 3 categories of crop inputs:
• Seeds and plants
• Fertilizer and lime
• Plant protection products (PPPs) (herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, etc.)

For each category, respondents report:
• Quantity used
• Quantity purchased
• Amount paid
ECO Module
Section 3: Expenses of the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 3.2: Inputs and services used for crop production – Q04 and Q05

Q05 records the **contracts and services** used for 7 categories of crop activities:

- Land clearing
- Ploughing
- Sowing/planting
- Pest control
- Weed control
- Harvesting (including collecting fruits)
- Preparation of non-processed crops for primary markets
ECO Module

Section 3: Expenses of the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 3.2: Inputs and services used for crop production – Q04 and Q05

Q05 reports, for each category of contracts and services for crop production, the type of payment arrangement:

- Received without payment
- In-kind payment
- Other arrangement
- Cash payment

For cash payment contracts and services, the amount paid in the reference period is reported.
Part 3.3: Inputs and services used for livestock production – Q06

This part focuses on the inputs and services used for livestock production during the reference period.

• Include all livestock inputs, whether purchased, received through donations, exchanged for in-kind payments, traded for services or other types of arrangements.

• Do not include cash or in-kind labour costs related to livestock production in this part.
ECO Module

Section 3: Expenses of the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 3.3: Inputs and services used for livestock production – Q06

Q06 records the **inputs and services** used for 6 categories of livestock inputs:

- Feed, supplements and hay
- Veterinary services and drugs
- Semen and breeding fees
- Livestock purchases
- Contracts and services related to livestock production
- Other (in this case, details should be recorded)
ECO Module
Section 3: Expenses of the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 3.4: Labour inputs used by the agricultural holding – Q07

This part focuses on the labour inputs used during the reference period, by type of worker, cash salaries and wages paid, in-kind payment for labour and other types of arrangements.

In Q07, 6 categories of worker are reported:

- Household members
- External managers
- External, paid, long-term employees
- External, paid, temporary workers
- External, paid, casual workers
- External, unpaid workers
ECO Module

Section 3: Expenses of the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 3.4: Labour inputs used by the agricultural holding – Q07

Q07 reports, for each category of inputs and services for livestock production, the type of payment arrangement:

- Received without payment
- In-kind payment
- Other arrangement
- Cash payment

For cash payment contracts and services, the amount paid in the reference period is reported.
ECO Module
Section 3: Expenses of the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 3.4: Labour inputs used by the agricultural holding – Q07

In Q07, for each category of worker reported, provide:

- The amount of **cash salaries paid** (including all employee benefits)
- The **in-kind payments** made with:
  - Cereals, pulses
  - Fruit, vegetables
  - Other (in this case, details should be recorded)

For each type of in-kind payment, report:

- Unit of measure
- Quantity
Part 3.5: Other inputs used by the agricultural holding – Q08 to Q10

This part focuses on animal-powered and machine-powered equipment used for agricultural production during the reference period, as well as the amounts paid for a variety of other inputs.

Q08 asks if any animal-powered equipment was operated for agricultural production (crop and livestock).

Q09 asks if any machine-powered equipment was operated for agricultural production (crop and livestock).
ECO Module
Section 3: Expenses of the agricultural holding during the reference period

Part 3.5: Other inputs used by the agricultural holding – Q08 to Q10

Q10 reports the amounts paid during the reference period for a number of other inputs used by the holding:

• Repairs and maintenance to farm machinery, equipment and vehicles
• Rental and leasing of farm machinery, equipment and vehicles
• Repairs and maintenance to farm buildings and fences
• Other (in this case, details should be recorded)
Part 3.6: Taxes and licenses paid – Q11
This part focuses on the expenses of taxes and licenses incurred by the agricultural holding during the reference period.

Q11 records the **amounts paid** for the following categories of expenses:

- **Land and property taxes** related to the agricultural holding
- **Other taxes** (in this case, details should be recorded)
- **Licenses** (water access rights, organic certification charges, etc.)
Comments can be added where applicable/useful to explain different types of expenses or other information related to Section 3.
ECO Module

Section 4: Investments, financial and insurance costs

- This section provides details on the holding’s investments in capital, loans and financing and insurance coverage and use.
- The reference period for the section is the last agricultural year.

Part 4.1: Capital investments – Q01 and Q02

This part focuses on the purchase of capital items or investment in capital improvements by the holding during the reference period.

- Purchases of long term assets are included.
- Renovations to existing capital assets are included.
- Do not include the cost of maintenance of capital assets.
ECO Module
Section 4: Investments, financial and insurance costs

Part 4.1: Capital investments – Q01 and Q02

Q02 provides the amount invested in the reference period under 9 categories of capital:

- Farm real estate purchased
- House construction or renovation
- Manure storage construction or renovation
- Construction or renovation of a storage facility for pesticides, fertilizers or fuel
- Other building construction or renovation (barns, storage sheds, machine sheds, greenhouses, etc.)
ECO Module
Section 4: Investments, financial and insurance costs

Part 4.1: Capital investments – Q02

Q02 – 9 categories of capital, end:

- **Environmental protection improvements** (shelterbelts, windbreaks, buffer strips or fences for waterways protection)
- **Other land improvements** (irrigation, orchard planting, draining or clearing of land, fences for purposes other than environmental protection)
- **Breeding and replacement livestock intended to be on the agricultural holding for more than one year** (exclude poultry)
- **Farm machinery and equipment**
ECO Module
Section 4: Investments, financial and insurance costs

Part 4.2: Loans and financing – Q03 to Q10

This part focuses on loans repaid, loans obtained, providers of loans, use of loans, and for the household sector, the household members who negotiate and pay loans, and who decide the use of loans obtained by holding during the reference period.

• Includes loans used for agricultural purposes only.
• Both cash loans, and in-kind loans are included in this part.
ECO Module
Section 4: Investments, financial and insurance costs

Part 4.2: Loans and financing – Q03 and Q04

Q03 asks if any cash loans were repaid in the reference period, and Q04 specifies the amount.

- Both the principal and interest amounts of the repayment are to be reported.
- Include only the repayment of cash loans.
- Exclude repayment of in-kind loans (e.g., seeds provided by another farmer and repaid with a share of the harvested crop).
ECO Module
Section 4: Investments, financial and insurance costs

Part 4.2: Loans and financing – Q05

Q05 asks if the holding obtained any loans during the reference period.

- Both cash loans and in-kind loans are in scope for this question.

Where no loans were obtained, the reasons are identified in 3 categories:

- The holding did not request any loans
- The holding request was refused
- The holding could not request, no access
Part 4.2: Loans and financing – Q06

Q06 identifies the **provider of the loan**, and specifies if it was a **cash loan** or **in-kind loan**. Seven categories of loan providers are provided:

- Public banks or other government institutions
- Other commercial banks and insurance companies
- Microfinance institutions and NGOs
- Production cooperatives
- Friends or family – living in the country
- Friends or family – living abroad
- **Other** (local merchant, employer, self-help clubs, religious groups, etc.)
ECO Module
Section 4: Investments, financial and insurance costs

Part 4.2: Loans and financing – Q07 and Q08

Q07 provides the total value of loans obtained in the reference period in 2 categories:
• Value of cash loans
• Estimated value of in-kind loans

Q08 is for the household sector only and identifies the household member(s) responsible for negotiating and payment of the largest cash loan or in-kind loan used for agricultural production.
ECO Module

Section 4: Investments, financial and insurance costs

Part 4.2: Loans and financing – Q09 an Q10

Q09 provides the main use of the largest cash loan obtained in the reference period in one of 5 categories:

- Purchase land
- Purchase machinery
- Buy agricultural inputs
- Buy or build an agricultural building or structure or dwelling
- Other agricultural purpose (in this case, details should be recorded)

Q10 is for the household sector only and identifies the household member(s) responsible for deciding the use of the largest cash loan used for agricultural production.
ECO Module
Section 4: Investments, financial and insurance costs

Part 4.3: Insurance – Q11 to Q18
This part focuses on insurance protection for the holding; type of coverage, payments or reimbursements received, premiums paid, types of coverage needed but not purchased and the reasons why.

Q11 asks if the agricultural holding was covered by insurance in the reference period.
ECO Module

Section 4: Investments, financial and insurance costs

Part 4.3: Insurance – Q12

Q12 identifies the type of insurance coverage in 3 categories:

- **Collective agricultural insurance** (the insurance was subscribed to by a group of agricultural holdings, for example through a farmer cooperative)
- **Individual agricultural insurance** (the holder or the holding are the only subscriber of the insurance)
- **Other** (in this case, details should be recorded)

Customize the types of agricultural insurance to reflect available types in the country.
Part 4.3: Insurance – Q13 and Q14

Q13 asks if any insurance payments or reimbursements were received in the reference period.

Q14 records the amount received.

Insurance payments or reimbursements received, are amounts of money received by the agricultural holding from insurance service providers to compensate for losses suffered by the agricultural holding as stated in the insurance policy.
ECO Module

Section 4: Investments, financial and insurance costs

Part 4.3: Insurance – Q15 and Q16

Q15 asks if insurance premiums were paid in the reference period.

Q16 reports the amount paid during the reference period for 3 types of insurance:

- Insurance related to crop production
- Insurance related to livestock production
- Other agricultural insurance (in this case, details should be recorded)

Insurance Premiums are amounts of money paid by the agricultural holding to insurance service providers as a cost to obtain insurance coverage to compensate the holding for future losses that may occur.
ECO Module
Section 4: Investments, financial and insurance costs

Part 4.3: Insurance – Q17

Q17 identifies the **main insurance protection/coverage scheme** that is **most needed**, but was **not purchased** in **one** of 5 categories:

- Crop losses
- Livestock losses
- Revenue losses
- Other agricultural insurance related to crop or livestock production (in this case, details should be recorded)
- Not applicable – all needed insurance was purchased
ECO Module
Section 4: Investments, financial and insurance costs

Part 4.3: Insurance – Q18

Q18 identifies, for the types of insurance identified in Q17, the reasons the insurance was not purchased in 4 categories:

• Too expensive
• Not provided by the insurance companies
• Not aware of the existence of this type of insurance
• Other reason (in this case, details should be recorded)

Comments can be added where applicable/useful to explain different types of investments, loans or insurance, or other information related to Section 4.
ECO Module
Section 5: Marketing and storage

This section provides a profile of how and where the agricultural production of holdings is stored and dispersed.

Part 5.1: Destination of commodities produced – Q01 and Q02
This part records the share of the production of each crop type and animal product (excluding meat) by destination.
ECO Module
Section 5: Marketing and storage

Part 5.1: Destination of commodities produced – Q01

Q01 records the **destination** of each of the crop commodities (cereal crops, pulses, fruits, vegetables, etc.).

The **share** of production is reported for each of 8 destinations:

- Sold
- Used as pay or wages for labour
- Given to other service or input providers
- Retained for household
- Retained for farm use – for animal feed
- Retained for farm use – seeds for the next cropping season
- Stored for later sales
- Other (in this case, details should be recorded)

**IMPORTANT** - The sum of the shares reported should equal 100%
ECO Module
Section 5: Marketing and storage

Part 5.1: Destination of commodities produced – Q02

Q02 records the destination of each of the animal products excluding meat (milk, eggs, honey, furs, skins, etc.).

The share of production is reported for each of 7 destinations:
• Sold
• Used as pay or wages for labour
• Given to other service or input providers
• Retained for household use
• Retained for farm
• Stored for later sales
• Other (in this case, details should be recorded)

IMPORTANT – The sum of the shares reported should equal 100%
ECO Module
Section 5: Marketing and storage

Part 5.2: Main commercial networks – Q03
This part records the most important commercial network for selling each commodity produced by the holding.

Q03 records the one main commercial network for each crop, livestock and animal product commodity produced by the holding from a list of 7 choices:

• Wholesale market
• Retail market
• Farm-gate sales, stands, kiosks, U-pick
• Farmers’ markets
• Delivered to customers’ homes
• Production/marketing contracts
• Other (in this case, details should be recorded)
Part 5.3: Agricultural markets and marketing – Q04 to Q11

This part records the time to travel and frequency travelled to markets for selling the crop, and livestock and animal product production of the holding. It also identifies, for holdings in the household sector, the household members who are responsible for deciding what crops or livestock and animal products to sell, and those who actually do the selling.
Q04 identifies how long it takes to reach the market where most of the crop production of the holding is sold, from a list of 4 choices:

- Under 30 minutes
- 30 to 60 minutes
- 1 to 2 hours
- More than 2 hours
ECO Module

Section 5: Marketing and storage

Part 5.3: Agricultural markets and marketing – Q05 to Q07

Q05 identifies how often the holding went to the market to sell the crop production of the holding, from a list of 5 choices:

- Daily
- Weekly
- Every 2 weeks
- Monthly
- Less frequently than monthly

Q06 and Q07 are for the household sector only. Q06 identifies the household member(s) responsible for deciding what crops to sell. Q07 reports the household member(s) responsible for selling crops on markets.
ECO Module
Section 5: Marketing and storage

Part 5.3: Agricultural markets and marketing – Q08 to Q11

Q08 identifies how often the holding went to the market to sell the livestock and animal products of the holding, from a list of 5 choices:
• Daily
• Weekly
• Every 2 weeks
• Monthly
• Less frequently than monthly

Q09 and Q10 are for the household sector only. Q09 identifies the household member(s) responsible for deciding what livestock and animal products to sell. Q07 reports the household member(s) responsible for selling livestock and animal products on markets.
Part 5.4: Storage for agricultural products – Q12 to Q18

This part records whether the holding has access to storage in order to wait for better market conditions (higher prices) for a variety of agricultural products, and identifies the type of storage the holding has access to.

Q12 identifies if the holding has the ability to store any type of agricultural products.
ECO Module
Section 5: Marketing and storage

Part 5.4: Storage for agricultural products – Q13

Q13 reports if the holding has access to storage for cereal and pulse crops.

It also records the types of storage in 7 categories:

• Silos
• Granaries
• Pots
• Cribs or barns
• Room storage
• Piled on ground
• Other (in this case, details should be recorded)

For each type of storage facility reported, record whether it is the holding’s own storage facility.

Customize types of storage to reflect practices in the country.
ECO Module
Section 5: Marketing and storage

Part 5.4: Storage for agricultural products – Q14 to Q18

Q14 asks about storage of root crops
Q15 asks about storage of fruits and other vegetables
Q16 asks about storage of meat
Q17 asks about storage of milk and milk products
Q18 asks about storage of other agricultural products

In each question, it is reported whether the holding has access to storage for the product.

Where there is access, it is asked:
• If the storage is the holding’s own storage facility
• If it is a modern facility.

Customize categories of agricultural products to reflect practices in the country.
Comments can be added where applicable/useful to explain different types of destinations, commercial networks, agricultural markets or marketing, or storage, or to provide any other information related to Section 5.
This section provides information for administrative purposes and for evaluating respondent perceptions of the survey. Both of these are useful for the planning of future surveys.

Part 9.1: Survey timing

- The interview end time is to be recorded, to calculate its duration (this calculation happens automatically with CAPI metadata).
Part 9.2: Respondent opinion of survey burden – Q01 and Q02

The respondent’s judgment of questionnaire difficulty (Q01) and duration (Q02) will close the interview. Respondents can rate their survey experience as:

- Acceptable
- Too difficult/too long

Comments can be added where applicable/useful to provide general information on the survey.
Questions?
Review of training objectives

You should now have:
✓ knowledge of the Economy (ECO) module questionnaire’s subject matter
✓ practice in the administration of the ECO module questionnaire
✓ comprehension of the ECO module survey methodology

You also should have:
✓ reinforced your hands-on familiarity with the survey Computer assisted personal interview (CAPI) application for AGRIS
✓ tested the usability of the CAPI application for the Core module
Thank You