

QUESTIONNAIRE COMPONENTS

DATA ITEM 2: ACCESS TO PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES

This section focuses on the collection of sex-disaggregated data on access to productive resources such as (i) land and water, (ii) farm inputs, (iii) farm implements, assets and technologies, (iv) credit, (v) extension services and training programmes. These data can be collected and analysed at household/holding and/or sub-holding level, depending on whether the question is addressed to the holder or sub-holder.

The tables below illustrate the type of sex-disaggregated data than can be obtained from the examples included in this section.

| QUESTIONNAIRE COMPONENTS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Data item 2: Access to productive resources | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | Sex-disaggregated data | Examples | | | | | | | | | |
| | | E 2.1 | E 2.2 | E 2.3 | E 2.4 | E 2.5 | E 2.6 | E 2.7 | E 2.8 | E 2.9 | E 2.13 |
| D 2.1 | Access to land and water: | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1. Access to land by sex of holder or sub-holder | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | |
| | 2. Area cultivated by sex of holder or sub-holder | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| | 3. Tenure status of land used by sex of holder or sub-holder | ■ | | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| | 4. Distance from the fields to the homestead by sex of holder or sub-holder | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | |
| | 5. Access to irrigation, erosion control and water harvesting structures by sex of holder or sub-holder | | | ■ | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |

| No. | Sex-disaggregated data | E 2.10 | E 2.11 | E 2.12 | E 2.13 | E 2.14 |
|-----|---|--------------|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | D 2.2 | Access to agricultural inputs: | | | |
| | 1. Access to selected agricultural inputs by sex of holder or sub-holder | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| | 2. Source of agricultural inputs by sex of holder or sub-holder | ■ | ■ | ■ | | |
| | 3. Reasons for not using agricultural inputs by sex of holder or sub-holder | | ■ | | | |

| No. | Sex-disaggregated data | E 2.15 | E 2.16 | E 2.17 | E 2.18 |
|-----|---|--------------|--|--------|--------|
| | | D 2.3 | Access to agricultural implements, assets and technologies: | | |
| | 1. Access to selected tools, equipment and machineries by sex of holder or sub-holder | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| | 2. Access to draught animals by sex of holder or sub-holder | | | ■ | ■ |
| | 3. Reasons for not using agricultural implements or assets by sex of holder or sub-holder | | ■ | | |
| | 4. Access to selected agricultural technologies by sex of holder or sub-holder | | | | ■ |

Continuation:

| No. | Sex-disaggregated data | E 1.2 | E 2.18 | E 2.19 | E 2.20 | E 1.21 |
|-------|--|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| D 2.4 | Access to credit: | | | | | |
| | 1. Access to credit by sex of borrower and position within the household | | | | | |
| | 2. Purpose of credit by sex of borrower and position within the household | | | | | |
| | 3. Source of credit received by sex of borrower and position within the household | | | | | |
| | 4. Type and amount of credit received by sex of borrower and position within the household | | | | | |
| | 5. Type of collateral provided for credit by sex of borrower and position within the household | | | | | |
| | 6. Repayment period of loan by sex of borrower and position within the household | | | | | |
| | 7. Reasons for not receiving a loan or credit by sex of the head of household | | | | | |

| No. | Sex-disaggregated data | E 2.22 | E 2.23 | E 2.24 | E 2.25 | E 2.26 |
|-------|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| D 2.5 | Access to extension services and training programmes: | | | | | |
| | 1. Access to agricultural training and extension programme(s) by sex of holder or sub-holder | | | | | |
| | 2. Adoption of extension messages by sex of holder or sub-holder | | | | | |

ACCESS TO LAND AND WATER

Example 2.1 Field and plot characteristics I (Niger)

This example from Niger presents a listing of all plots/fields used by the holding and allows for an easy identification of the sex of **holder** and any **sub-holders** (column 4). It forms the basis of all cross-tabulation illustrating gender specific differences in agricultural production. The example further specifies whether the sub-holding is an individual or family plot (column 5), is cultivated or left fallow (column 6), the cropping system used (column 7), the land tenure status (column 8) and geographical characteristics of the holding and plots (column 9).

| INVENTAIRE DES PARCELLES DU MÈNAGE AGRICOLE | | | | |
|---|---|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Identification champs, parcelles | | Nom et prénoms du responsable de la parcelle | Sexe du responsable de la parcelle | Type de gestion de la parcelle |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Inscrire le numéro d'ordre du champ | Inscrire le numéro d'ordre de la parcelle | Inscrire d'abord le nom, puis les prénoms du responsable de la parcelle en commençant par le Chef de Ménage | 1 = Masculin 2 = Féminin | 1 = Individuel 2 = Collectif |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Etc. | | | | |

Suite:

| INVENTAIRE DES PARCELLES DU MÈNAGE AGRICOLE | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Passé cultural de la parcelle | Système de culture | Mode d'acquisition | Type de relief |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 = Cultivé 2 = Jachère | 1 = Culture pure 2 = Cult. associé | 1 = Héritage 2 = Achat 3 = Fermage ou métayage 4 = Prêt 5 = Don 6 = Autre | 1 = Plaine ou plateau 2 = Bas-fonds 3 = Versant colline montagne |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Etc. | | | |

Source: République du Niger – Recensement Général de l'Agriculture et du Cheptel 2004 - 2006 – Questionnaire 3: Section 2

NOTE – More insight into intra-household differences in access to land can be obtained if data are also collected in relation to the area managed by male and female sub-holders.

Example 2.2 Field and plot characteristics II (Benin)

This example provides **sub-holding level** information relating to the use of land for cultivation purposes. Cross-tabulation of the outcomes with the sex of the sub-holder (column 189) can reveal whether significant differences exist between male and female sub-holders in terms of the acreage of land cultivated (column 186) with specified crops (column 185) during different agricultural seasons (column 184).

It also provides **holding level** information on the total area cultivated during the first agricultural season (variable 190), the second agricultural season (variable 191), the estimated area of land that has been left fallow for less than two years (variable 192) and the total area of land used or available for cultivation purposes (variable 193). Cross-tabulation of the outcomes with the sex of the holder can reveal whether differences exist between male and female holders in terms of the area of land brought under cultivation.

| 15. RECAPITULATIF DES CHAMPS ET PARCELLES DE L'EXPLOITATION | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| N° champ | N° parcelle | Saison (code) | Culture principale (code) | Superficie en hectares | N° Responsable de mise en valeur de la parcelle | Nom du responsable de la parcelle | Sexe du responsable |
| 182 | 183 | 184 | 185 | 186 | 187 | 188 | 189 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Etc. | | | | | | | |
| Total (1) | | | | , | | | |

190 Superficie total en première saison en ha | | | | |, | | | |

191 Superficie total en deuxième saison en ha | | | | |, | | | |

192 Estimation de la superficie de jachère de moins de deux ans en ha | | | | |, | | | |

193 Total = (Total (1) + 192) en ha | | | | |, | | | |

Source: République du Bénin – Premier Recensement National de l'Agriculture (xxxx) – Questionnaire 2: Section 15

Example 2.3 Field and plot characteristics III (Côte d'Ivoire)

This example provides a wealth of **holding** and **sub-holding level** information on fields and plots managed by agricultural households. It presents a listing of all plots/fields used by a holding (columns 3 and 4), the sex of the holder and any sub-holders (column 2) and the sizes of the sub-holdings' (columns 6 and 16). It also provides insight on variables such as the ownerships status (column 7), geological characteristics of the land (column 9), the means by which the land was obtained (column 12), the main purpose of use (column 8), the use of irrigation techniques (column 10 and 11), the kind of labour used (column 14), the main crops produced (columns 17 to 19) and the use of agricultural inputs (column 20).

4.1 Champs (y compris les jachères de moins de 4 ans)

| N° propr. ou gestionnaire de la parcelle | Sexe du propr. ou gestionnaire 1 = Mas. 2 = Fem. | N° Champ | N° parcelle | Lieu-dit | Superficie mesurée en ha | Statut de propriété 1 = propriété avec titre 2 = propriété sans titre 3 = location 4 = prêt 5 = autre | Principales utilisations 1 = cult. pérenne 2 = cult. annuelle 3 = pâturage 8 = jachère 16 = autres (somme des codes) | Relief 1 = plaine 2 = Plateau 3 = Bas-fond 4 = Montagne | Irrigation 1 = oui 2 = Non |
|--|--|----------|-------------|----------|--------------------------|--|---|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | | | | | , | | | | |
| | | | | | , | | | | |
| | | | | | , | | | | |
| | | | | | , | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

Suite:

| Principal mode d'approvisionnement en eau 1 = irrigation par aspersion 2 = irrigation par gravité 3 = autres | Mode d'acquisition de la parcelle 1 = héritage 2 = don 3 = achat 4 = troc 5 = échange 6 = autres 0 = non concerné | Mode de faire-valoir de la parcelle 1 = direct 2 = fermage 3 = métayage 4 = prêt | Personnes travaillant sur la parcelle 1 = C.E. 2 = épouse(s) 3 = Autres membres-ménage 4 = M.O. salariée (somme des codes) | Type de labour 0 = sans labour 1 = manuel 2 = tracté 3 = motorisé | Superficie (déclarée) en ha | Cultures présentes (3 principales) codes | | | Utilisation des intrants 1 = semences sélectionnées 2 = engrais 3 = produits phytosanitaires 0 = non concerné (somme des codes) |
|---|--|--|--|---|-----------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| | | | | | | 1 ^{ère} culture (principale ou pure) | 2 ^{ème} culture (secondaire en association) | 3 ^{ème} culture (tertiaire en association) | |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | | | | | , | | | | |
| | | | | | , | | | | |
| | | | | | , | | | | |
| | | | | | , | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

Source: République de Côte d'Ivoire - Recensement Général de l'Agriculture 2000/2001 – Questionnaire parcelles: Section 4

Example 2.4 Tenure status of land managed by the household (Tanzania)

This example allows for detailed data collection on the tenure status of land “owned” by the households. Cross-tabulation with the sex of the head of the household will illustrate whether differences exist between male and female headed households in terms of the tenure status and area “owned” by the household.

4.1 Details of area “owned” by the household in the 2002/03 agricultural year. Give area reported by the respondent in acres.

| | | Area in acres | |
|-------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---|
| 4.1.1 | Area leased/certificate of ownership | _ _ . _ | 4.2 Was all land available to the household used during 2002/3? (Yes =1, No = 2) <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4.1.2 | Area owned under customary law | _ _ . _ | |
| 4.1.3 | Area bought from others | _ _ . _ | 4.3 Do you consider that you have sufficient land for the household (Yes =1, No =2) <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4.1.4 | Area rented from others | _ _ . _ | |
| 4.1.5 | Area borrowed from others | _ _ . _ | 4.4 Do any female members of the household own or have customary right to land (Yes = 1, No = 2) <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4.1.6 | Area share-cropped from others | _ _ . _ | |
| 4.1.7 | Areas under other forms of tenure | _ _ . _ | |
| | Total Area | _ _ . _ | |

Source: United Republic of Tanzania – Agricultural Sample Census 2002/2003: Small holder/ Small Scale Farmer Questionnaire: Section 4

NOTE – As the questions pertain to the overall **holding level**, data can only be presented by sex of the holder. This will bring about an under-reporting of areas managed by female farmers who are a member of a male headed holding, as their areas will be attributed to the male head of the holding. Question 4.4 may give some insight into female farmers’ access to land, but does not relate to the areas that they cultivate. Furthermore, it is not clear whether “customary right to land” includes allocation of land by a husband to his wife/ves.

Example 2.5 Accessibility of fields used by the household I (Tanzania)

Distances from the fields to the homestead may have an impact on the kind of crops produced and agricultural techniques applied. Fields located closer to the homestead are usually cultivated more intensively and receive more agricultural inputs compared to those located further away, often because of transportation and time constraints. Moreover, fields located close to the homes facilitate multiple tasking. This is particularly beneficial to women farmers who often have to juggle with their time in order to perform the many agricultural and domestic activities that fall under their responsibility.

6.0 Access and use of land resources

6.1 In the following table indicate the distance to the different fields used by the household

| S/N | Field number | Sex of the field manager 1 = Male 2 = Female | Distance (in kilometres) from field to: | | |
|-------|--------------|--|---|--------------|----------------|
| | | | Homestead | Nearest road | Nearest market |
| 6.1.1 | 1 | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| 6.1.2 | 2 | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| 6.1.3 | 3 | _ | _ | _ | _ |

Distance codes

- 1= Less than 100 m
- 2 = Between 100 and 300 m
- 3 = Between 300 and 500 m
- 4 = Between 500 and 1 km
- 5 = Between 1 and 2 km
- 6 = Between 2 and 3 km
- 7 = Between 3 and 5 km
- 8 = Between 5 and 10 km
- 9 = Over 10 km

Source: United Republic of Tanzania – Agricultural Sample Census 2002/2003 - Small holder/Small Scale Farmer Questionnaire: Section 6

NOTE – This example can provide sex-specific information on the accessibility of fields managed by male and female household members if the sex of the field manager is added to the question as a variable.

Example 2.6 Accessibility of fields used by the household II (The Gambia)

This example from the Gambia allows for the collection of detailed data on the location of fields managed by male and female holding members and the main crops grown on these fields. It is interesting from a gender perspective to determine whether differences can be observed between the location of fields managed by male holding members and those managed by female holding members as well as differences in the type of crops grown on these fields.

6. How many fields are farmed by members of this holding? Give the sex of the field manager, main crops grown this year and last year.

| Field order | Name field manager | Sex 1 = M 2 = F | Distance from compound in minutes walking 1 = 0 - 30 minutes 2 = 31 - 60 minutes 3 = 60 minutes + | Accessible by 1 = Road 2 = Track 3 = Footpath 4 = Waterway 5 = Other (specify) | Main crop (code) | Second crop in intercropping (code) | Last year's main crop 2000 (code) |
|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--|---|------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (d') | (e) | (f) | (g) |
| 1 | | _ | _ | _ | _ _ | _ _ | _ _ |
| 2 | | _ | _ | _ | _ _ | _ _ | _ _ |
| 3 | | _ | _ | _ | _ _ | _ _ | _ _ |
| Etc. | | | | | | | |

Source: The Republic of the Gambia – Agricultural Census 2001 – Form 3: Section 2

NOTE – It is advised to add variable d' to the example above in order to determine whether fields managed by women are equally accessible as those managed by men.

Example 2.7 Sources of and control over water for agricultural and household purposes (Botswana)

This example from Botswana collects data on the households' access to water for irrigation, livestock and household purposes. Cross-tabulation of these data with the sex of the head of household will reveal any differences that may exist between male and female-headed households in terms of their access to (55a) and control over (55b) various water sources.

- 55a What is your most reliable source of water supply for the following?

| Tick where appropriate | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------|---------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Borehole | Well (Petse/Sediba) | Dam | River (Open well) (incl. Go shaola) | Lecha (Pan) | Pond (Mogobe) | Other specify |
| Irrigation | | | | | | | |
| Livestock | | | | | | | |
| Household | | | | | | | |

- 55b Who owns the water source

| Tick where appropriate | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------|------|--|
| | Self | Family | Syndicate | Community | Council | None | |
| 1. Borehole | | | | | | | |
| 2. Well | | | | | | | |
| 3. Dam | | | | | | | |
| 4. River (incl. Go shaola) | | | | | | | |
| 5. Lecha (Pan) | | | | | | | |
| 6. Pond | | | | | | | |

Source: Botswana-Agricultural Census 1993 – Form 3: Section 4

Example 2.8 Irrigation practices of agricultural households (Tanzania)

This question collects data on irrigation practices applied and the area irrigated. Differences between male and female-headed households, if any, will show when the data are cross-tabulated with the sex of the head of household.

11.1 Does the household practice irrigation (Yes = 1, No = 2)
If response is NO go to section 11.3

| S/N | Source of irrigation | Method of obtaining water | Method of application | Irrigatable area (acres) | Area of irrigated land this year (acres) |
|--------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 11.1.1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

Source of irrigation water (Col 1)

1 = River
2 = Lake
3 = Dam
4 = Well

Method of obtaining water (Col 2)

1 = Gravity
2 = Hand bucket
3 = Hand pump
4 = Motor pump
5 = Borehole
6 = Canal
7 = Tap water
8 = Other

Method of application (Col 3)

1 = Flood
2 = Sprinkler
3 = Water hose
4 = Bucket/watering can

Source: United Republic of Tanzania – Agricultural Sample Census 2002/2003: Small holder/ Small Scale Farmer Questionnaire: Section 11

NOTE – All data pertaining to female sub-holders operating in a male-headed holding will be attributed to the latter, as the data are collected at **holding** rather than **sub-holding** level.

Example 2.9 Presence of erosion control and water harvesting structures on the land (Tanzania)

This example from Tanzania may be of interest to countries wishing to collect more detailed information about erosion control and/or water harvesting structures. Cross-tabulation of the data with the sex of the head of holding may reveal any differences between male and female holders in terms of their access to erosion control and water harvesting structures.

11.2 Does the household have any erosion control/water harvesting facilities on their land
Yes = 1, No = 2. If the response is “No” then go to section 12.0

| S/N | Type of erosion control/ water harvesting structures | Number of structures | Year of construction |
|--------|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| 11.2.1 | Terraces | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 11.2.2 | Erosion control bunds | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 11.2.3 | Gabions/sandbags | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 11.2.4 | Vertiver grass | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 11.2.5 | Tree belts | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 11.2.6 | Water harvesting bunds | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 11.2.7 | Drainage ditches | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 11.2.8 | Dam | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

Source: United Republic of Tanzania – Agricultural Sample Census 2002/2003: Small holder/ Small Scale Farmer Questionnaire: Section 11

NOTE – It would be useful to associate these data with the land tenure status of the holdings, as investments in erosion control and water harvesting structures are often linked to more secure forms of land tenure.

Distance to source (Col 4) Source of finance (Col 5) Reason for not using (Col 6) Quality of input (Col 7)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 = Less than 1km | 1 = Sale of farm products | 1 = Not available | 1 = Excellent |
| 2 = Between 1 and 3 km | 2 = Other income-generating activities | 2 = Prices too high | 2 = Good |
| 3 = Between 3 and 10 km | 3 = Remittances | 3 = No money to buy | 3 = Average |
| 4 = Between 10 and 20 km | 4 = Bank loan/credit | 4 = Too much labour required | 4 = Poor |
| 5 = 20 km and above | 5 = Produced on farm | 5 = Do not know how to use | 5 = Does not work |
| 9 = Not applicable | 8 = Other | 6 = Input is of no use | 9 = Not applicable |
| | 9 = Not applicable | 7 = Locally produced by household | |
| | | 8 = Other | |
| | | 9 = Not applicable | |

Source: United Republic of Tanzania – Agricultural Sample Census 2002/2003: Small holder/ Small Scale Farmer Questionnaire: Section 12

Example 2.12 Use of agricultural inputs II (Benin)

This example covers data collection at **sub-holding level**. When cross tabulated with the sex of the sub-holder, the data will illustrate differences that may exist between male and female farmers - whether holder or sub-holder - with regard to the type (column 128), quality (column 129), volume (column 130) and value of the agricultural inputs used (column 131) as well as the principal crop on which the inputs will be applied during the next cropping season (variable 133).

- 111 Numéro du responsable de parcelle |_|_|
 112 Sexe |_
 113 Numéro de champ |_|_| 114 Numéro de la parcelle |_|_|

2 Utilisation d'intrants:

| Intrant | | Date | Type d'intrant (*) | Poids/volume | | Valeur En F CFA |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---------------------------|---|---|---|
| Désignation | Code | | | Quantité | Unité | |
| 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 | 131 |
| Semis de | _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ | _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ | _ _ _ _ _ | _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ | _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ | _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| Epannage d'engrais | _ _ _ _ _ _ | _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ | _ _ _ | _ _ _ _ _ _ | _ _ _ _ _ _ | _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| Traitements phytosanitaires | _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ | _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ | _ _ _ _ | _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ | _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ | _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ |

132 Cette parcelle sera-t-elle remise en culture la campagne prochaine ? (1 = oui 2 = non)... |_|_|

133 Si oui, quelle culture principale va-t-elle porter ?..... |_|_|_|

(*)Code types d'intrants

Semences

Locales :
 1 = de l'exploitation
 2 = d'autres exploitations
 3 = du marché local

Améliorés:
 4 = des services de vulgarisation
 5 = du commerce spécialisé
 6 = de l'exploitation
 7 = d'autres exploitations

Engrais

Organique:
 1 = fumier ou organique

Minéral:
 2 = NPK
 3 = PA (phosphate d'ammonium)
 4 = UREE
 5 = NPK + UREE
 6 = PA + UREE
 7 = Autres (à préciser)

Produits phytosanitaires

0 = non
 1 = insecticide
 2 = fongicide
 3 = insecticide + fongicide
 4 = herbicide
 5 = insecticide + herbicide
 6 = fongicide + herbicide
 7 = insecticide + fongicide + herbicide
 8 = autres (à préciser)

Source: République du Bénin - Premier Recensement National de l'Agriculture (xxxx) – Questionnaire 5: Sections 1 & 2

Example 2.13 Use of agricultural inputs – crop basis I (Tanzania)

This example allows for the collection of **household level** data on the use of agricultural inputs for various crops grown. Cross-tabulation with the sex of the head of household will reveal whether differences exist on a crop basis between male and female-headed households in terms of the areas planted (columns 5 and 6), the use of improved seeds (column 7), the use of irrigation systems (column 8) and the use of fertilizers, herbicides, fungicides and pesticides (columns 9 to 12).

7.0 Annual crop and vegetable production long rainy season

7.2.2 For each crop planted during the 2002/03 long rainy season provide the following information:

| Crop name | Crop code | Planted | | Inputs | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Planned area (acres) | Actual planted (acres) | % improved seeds | Irrigation use | Fertilizer use | Herbicide use | Fungicide use | Pesticide use |
| (1) | (2) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
| | | — | — | | | | | | |
| | | — | — | | | | | | |
| | | — | — | | | | | | |
| Etc. | | | | | | | | | |

Improved seed use (Col. 7)

1 = All improved
 2 = Approx. ¾ improved
 3 = Approx. ½ improved
 4 = Approx ¼ improved
 5 = Less than ¼ improved
 6 = No improved seeds used

Irrigation use (Col. 8)

1 = Used on all crop
 2 = Used on ¾ crop
 3 = Used on ½ crop
 4 = Used on ¼ crop
 5 = Used on less than ¼ crop
 6 = Not used

Fertiliser codes (Col. 9)

1 = Mostly farm yard manure
 2 = Mostly compost
 3 = Mostly inorganic fertiliser
 4 = No fertiliser applied

Agrochemical use codes (Col. 10, 11 & 12)

1 = Used on all crop
 2 = Used on ¾ crop
 3 = Used on ½ crop
 4 = Used on ¼ crop
 5 = Used on less than ¼ crop
 6 = Not used

NOTE - Data on female sub-holders operating in a male headed household will be attributed to the male head of the holding, as the data are collected at **holding** rather than **sub-holding** levels.

Source: United Republic of Tanzania –Small holder/Small Scale Farmer Questionnaire- Agricultural Sample Census 2002/2003- Section 7

Example 2.14 Use of agricultural inputs – crop basis II (Senegal)

This example also records the quantities of agricultural inputs -seeds, fertiliser, herbicides and pesticides- used at **holding level** for selected crops. Cross-tabulation with the sex of the holder will reveal whether male and female holders use equal amounts of specified inputs for selected crops.

Section 2: Quantités d'intrants détenues (poids en kg ou volume en litre)

| N° | Désignation | Poids en kg ou volume en litre | N° | Désignation | Poids en kg ou volume en litre |
|-----|-----------------------------|---|-----|-----------------------------|---|
| 10 | ARACHIDE D'HUILERIE | | 20 | ARACHIDE DE BOUCHE | |
| 11 | Réserves personnelles | | 21 | Réserves personnelles | |
| 12 | Semences SONACOS/NOVASEN | | 22 | Semences SONACOS/NOVASEN | |
| 13 | Autres semences | | 23 | Autres semences | |
| 14 | Engrais solide | | 24 | Engrais solide | |
| 15 | Engrais liquide | | 25 | Engrais liquide | |
| 16 | Herbicides solides | | 26 | Herbicides solides | |
| 17 | Herbicides liquides | | 27 | Herbicides liquides | |
| 18 | Autres pesticides solides | | 28 | Autres pesticides solides | |
| 19 | Autres pesticides liquides | | 29 | Autres pesticides liquides | |
| 30 | MIL | | 40 | SORGHO | |
| 31 | Réserves personnelles | | 41 | Réserves personnelles | |
| 32 | Semences achetées | | 42 | Semences achetées | |
| 33 | Autres semences | | 43 | Autres semences | |
| 34 | Engrais solide | | 44 | Engrais solide | |
| 35 | Engrais liquide | | 45 | Engrais liquide | |
| 36 | Herbicides solides | | 46 | Herbicides solides | |
| 37 | Herbicides liquides | | 47 | Herbicides liquides | |
| 38 | Autres pesticides solides | | 48 | Autres pesticides solides | |
| 39 | Autres pesticides liquides | | 49 | Autres pesticides liquides | |
| 50 | MAIS | | 60 | RIZ | |
| 51 | Réserves personnelles | | 61 | Réserves personnelles | |
| | Etc. | | | Etc. | |
| 70 | NIEBE | | 80 | COTON | |
| 71 | Réserves personnelles | | 81 | Réserves personnelles | |
| | Etc. | | | Etc. | |
| 90 | PASTEQUE | | 100 | GOMBO | |
| 91 | Réserves personnelles | | 101 | Réserves personnelles | |
| | Etc. | | | Etc. | |
| 110 | SESAME | | 120 | AUTRES CULTURES | |
| 111 | Réserves personnelles | | 121 | Réserves personnelles | |
| | Etc. | | | Etc. | |

Source: République du Sénégal – Recensement National de l'Agriculture – Campagne Agricole 1998/99 – Questionnaire 4: Section 2

ACCESS TO AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ASSETS AND TECHNOLOGIES

Example 2.15 Use of farm implements and assets I (Senegal)

This example from Senegal collects data on farm implements/assets used by an agricultural holding. When cross-tabulated with the sex of the head of household/holding, the data will indicate whether differences exist with regard to male and female holders' access to and ownership over farm implements and assets.

Section 3: Matériel agricole et équipements de l'exploitation

Inscrire uniquement les effectifs de matériel ou équipement utilisé au cours de la campagne agricole 1998/99 selon le caractère étudié

| Code | Matériel ou équipement | Matériel ou équipements possédés | | | Autre matériel | |
|------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|---|----------------|---------|
| | | Statut | | | Statut | |
| | | Propriété | Copropriété | | Location | Emprunt |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | 9 | 10 |
| 01 | Semoir super éco | | | ■ | | |
| 02 | Polyculteur | | | - | | |
| 03 | Houe occidentale | | | ■ | | |
| 04 | Houe sine n° 9 | | | - | | |
| 05 | Houe sine greco | | | ■ | | |
| 06 | Arara | | | - | | |
| 07 | Ariana | | | ■ | | |
| 08 | Souleveuse | | | - | | |
| 09 | Charrette asine | | | ■ | | |
| 10 | Charrette équine | | | - | | |
| 11 | Charrette bovine à PP | | | ■ | | |
| 12 | Charrette bovine à GP | | | - | | |
| 13 | Tracteur | | | ■ | | |
| 14 | Charrue | | | - | | |
| 15 | Offset | | | ■ | | |
| 16 | Billonneuse | | | - | | |
| 17 | Batteuse | | | ■ | | |
| 18 | Moissonneuse batteuse | | | - | | |
| 19 | Presse à huile | | | ■ | | |
| 20 | Moulin à grains | | | - | | |
| 21 | Décortiqueuse | | | ■ | | |
| 22 | Pulvérisateur | | | - | | |
| 23 | Atomiseur | | | ■ | | |
| 24 | Poudreuse | | | - | | |
| 25 | Véhicule utilitaire | | | ■ | | |
| 26 | Motopompe | | | | | |
| 27 | Abreuvoir | | | | | |
| 28 | Mangeoire | | | | | |
| 29 | Magasin de stockage | | | ■ | | |
| 30 | Hangar | | | - | | |

NOTE – The farm assets and implements listed can be adapted to country specific circumstances.

Example 2.16 Use of farm implements and assets II (Tanzania)

This example, which is less detailed compared to the previous example in terms of implements/assets listed, also provides insight on topics such as sources from which the equipment was obtained (column 5), sources used for the financing of farm implements/assets (column 6), reasons for not using selected equipment/assets (column 7) and whether the household intends to use the farm implements/assets in the next year (column 8). Cross-tabulation of the data with the sex of the head of the household will illustrate whether differences exist between male and female-headed households with regard to their use of and access to farm implements and assets.

| 12.2 Give details of farm implements and assets used by the household during the 2002/ 2003 agricultural year | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--|
| S/N | Equipment/ Asset Name | Number | | Used in 2002/03 1 = Yes 2 = No | Source of equipment | Source of finance | Reason for not using | Plan to use next year Yes = 1 No = 2 |
| | | Owned | Rented | | | | | |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 12.2.1 | Hand hoe | | | | | | | |
| 12.2.2 | Hand Powered Sprayer | | | | | | | |
| 12.2.3 | Oxen | | | | | | | |
| 12.2.4 | Ox plough | | | | | | | |
| 12.2.5 | Ox Seed Planter | | | | | | | |
| 12.2.6 | Ox Cart | | | | | | | |
| 12.2.7 | Tractor | | | | | | | |
| 12.2.8 | Tractor Plough | | | | | | | |
| 12.2.9 | Tractor Harrow | | | | | | | |
| 12.2.10 | Sheller/threshers | | | | | | | |

Source of equipment (Col 5)

- 1 = Neighbour
- 2 = Cooperative
- 3 = Local farmers association
- 4 = Market/trade store
- 5 = Development project
- 6 = Government
- 7 = Large scale farm
- 8 = Other

Source of finance (Col 6)

- 1 = Sale of farm products
- 2 = Other income-generating act.
- 3 = Remittances
- 4 = Bank loan
- 5 = Credit
- 6 = Other
- 7 = Not applicable

Reason for not using (Col 7)

- 1 = Not available
- 2 = Price too high
- 3 = No money to buy/rent
- 4 = Too much labour required
- 5 = Equipment/asset of no use
- 6 = Other
- 7 = Not applicable

Source: United Republic of Tanzania – Agricultural Sample Census 2002/2003: Small holder/ Small Scale Farmer Questionnaire: Section 12

Example 2.17 Use of agricultural practices /technologies (Tanzania)

This example from Tanzania allows for sex-disaggregated data collection on land clearing, soil preparation and harvesting/threshing practices of agricultural households. Cross-tabulation with the sex of the head of household/holding will illustrate whether differences exist with regard to agricultural practices and technologies applied by male and female holders.

7.0 Annual crop and vegetable production long rainy season

7.2.2 For each crop planted during the 2002/03 long rainy season provide the following information:

| Crop name | Crop code | Land clearing | Soil preparation | Planted | | Harvesting and storage | |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | Planned area (acres) | Actual planted (acres) | How harvested | How threshed |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (13) | (14) |
| | _ _ | _ | _ | —.— | —.— | _ | _ |
| | _ _ | _ | _ | —.— | —.— | _ | _ |
| | _ _ | _ | _ | —.— | —.— | _ | _ |
| | _ _ | _ | _ | —.— | —.— | _ | _ |
| Etc. | | | | | | | |

| <u>Land clearing (Col. 3)</u> | <u>Soil preparation (Col. 4)</u> | <u>Harvested/threshed (Col. 13 & 14)</u> |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 = Mostly bush clearance | 1 = Mostly tractor ploughing | 1 = By hand |
| 2 = Mostly hand slashing | 2 = Mostly oxen ploughing | 2 = By draft animal |
| 3 = Mostly tractor slashing | 3 = Mostly hand cultivation | 3 = By human powered tool |
| 4 = Mostly burning | | 4 = By engine driven machine |
| 5 = No land clearing | | 9 = Not applicable |

Source: United Republic of Tanzania –Small holder/Small Scale Farmer Questionnaire- Agricultural Sample Census 2002/2003- Section 7

NOTE – The practices highlighted in the code lists can be adapted to country specific circumstances.

ACCESS TO CREDIT

Example 2.18 Access to credit at holding level (Côte d'Ivoire)

This example collects detailed information on commercial holdings' access to credit for the financing of operational and equipment costs. The questions relate to the source of the credit used, amount borrowed, repayment periods and the purpose for which loans were used. When cross-tabulated with the sex of the manager of the commercial holding it could illustrate differences in money lending practices between male and female managers of commercial holdings. Similar questions can be asked in relation to traditional holdings.

8 Derniers crédits agricoles par type (crédit de campagne et crédit d'équipement) et par source de financement

Crédit de campagne

| Type de crédit | Source de crédit | | Année emprunt 2000 | Montant emprunt (en millions de CFA) | Durée emprunt en mois |
|------------------------------|------------------|-------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | Institutions | Codes | | | |
| (1) Crédit de campagne | Banque | 1 | ___ | ____,___ | ___ |
| | Caisse Rurale | 2 | ___ | ____,___ | ___ |
| | Fournisseurs | 3 | ___ | ____,___ | ___ |
| | OPA/COOP | 4 | ___ | ____,___ | ___ |
| | Autres | 5 | ___ | ____,___ | ___ |

Suite:

| En cours (en millions de CFA) | Echéance 1 = an ; 2 = semestre 3 = trimestre ; 4 = mois 5 = autre | Montant de la traite (en millions de CFA) | Utilisation principale 1 = achat intrants 2 = frais de main d'œuvre 4 = frais de commercialisation 8 = autres |
|----------------------------------|--|--|---|
| ____,___ | ___ | ____,___ | ___ |
| ____,___ | ___ | ____,___ | ___ |
| ____,___ | ___ | ____,___ | ___ |
| ____,___ | ___ | ____,___ | ___ |
| ____,___ | ___ | ____,___ | ___ |

Crédit d'équipement

| Type de crédit | Source de crédit | | Année emprunt 2000 | Montant emprunt (en millions de CFA) | Durée emprunt en mois |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | Institutions | Codes | | | |
| (2) Crédit d'équipement | Banque | 1 | ___ | ____,___ | ___ |
| | Caisse Rurale | 2 | ___ | ____,___ | ___ |
| | Fournisseurs | 3 | ___ | ____,___ | ___ |
| | OPA/COOP | 4 | ___ | ____,___ | ___ |
| | Autres | 5 | ___ | ____,___ | ___ |

Suite:

| En cours (en millions de CFA) | Echéance 1 = an ; 2 = semestre 3 = trimestre ; 4 = mois 5 = autre | Montant de la traite (en millions de CFA) | Utilisation principale 1 = construction terrain 2 = achat d'équipement 4 = matériel de transport 8 = achat et aménage des terres 16 = autres |
|----------------------------------|--|--|---|
| ____,___ | ___ | ____,___ | ___ |
| ____,___ | ___ | ____,___ | ___ |
| ____,___ | ___ | ____,___ | ___ |
| ____,___ | ___ | ____,___ | ___ |
| ____,___ | ___ | ____,___ | ___ |

Source: République de Côte d'Ivoire - Recensement National de l'Agriculture 2000/2001 – Questionnaire Exploitation Moderne: Section 8

Example 2.19 Reasons for not receiving a loan or credit (Uganda)

This example allows for data collection on reasons why households did not receive credit in the past 10 years. Cross-tabulation with the total number of holdings by sex of the head of the holding will illustrate whether male and female holders encounter similar difficulties in accessing credit. Such data are seldom collected although the information is highly relevant for credit and agricultural development programmes, which aim to enhance the production, productivity and incomes of farming communities.

2.2.14: Reasons for not receiving a loan or credit

32 Why has the household not received a loan or credit in the last 10 years?
(More than one reason can be mentioned. Assign code 1 if the reason is not mentioned, otherwise assign code 2)

| Reason | Code | Reason |
|------------------------------------|------|--------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| No need for loans | 1 | _ |
| Unavailability of lending facility | 2 | _ |
| Lack of collateral | 3 | _ |
| Interest too high | 4 | _ |
| Not profitable | 5 | _ |
| Already paid | 6 | _ |
| Ignorance | 7 | _ |
| Negative past experience | 8 | _ |
| Others, specify | 9 | _ |

Source: Uganda – Pilot Census of Agriculture 2003 – PCA Form 2: Section 2.2

Example 2.20 Use of credit received (Tanzania)

This example from Tanzania is interesting as it collects data on the use of credit by individual household members, specified by sex. The questions can provide insight into intra-household differences (between male and female household members) as well as inter-household differences (between male and female headed households) in terms of credit sources used, the purpose for which the money was borrowed, the total value of the credit received, the amount repaid and the repayment period.

Q 13.1: During the year 2002/2003 did any of the household members borrow money for agriculture? Yes or no

Q 13.2 If yes, then give details of the credit obtained during the agricultural year 2002/2003 (if the credit was provided in kind, for example by the provision of inputs, then estimate the value)

| | Credit details | Source "a" | Source "b" | Source "c" |
|---------|------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | Use codes to indicate source | _ | _ | _ |
| | Provide to Male=1, Female=2 | _ | _ | _ |
| S/N | Use of credit | Tick boxes below to indicate the use of the credit | Tick boxes below to indicate the use of the credit | Tick boxes below to indicate the use of the credit |
| 13.2.1 | Labour | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13.2.2 | Seeds | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13.2.3 | Fertilisers | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13.2.4 | Agrochemicals | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13.2.5 | Tools/equipment | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13.2.6 | Irrigation structures | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13.2.7 | Livestock | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13.2.8 | Other | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13.2.9 | Value of Credit (Tsh.) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 13.2.10 | Value of repayment (Tsh.) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 13.2.11 | Period of repayment (months) | _____ | _____ | _____ |

Source of credit

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1 = Family, friend or relative | 3 = Cooperative | 6 = Private individual |
| 2 = Commercial bank | 4 = Savings and credit soc. | 7 = Religious organisation/NGO/Project |
| | 5 = Trader/trade store | 8 = Other (specify) |

Source: United Republic of Tanzania – Agricultural Sample Census 2002/2003: Small holder/ Small Scale Farmer Questionnaire: Section 13

NOTE – The “use of credit” list can be expanded, depending on country specific circumstances. It can also include categories such as the hire/purchase of agro-processing equipment, construction of (improved) storage facilities and transportation of agricultural produce.

Example 2.21 Access to credit – traditional holding (Mali)

This example from Mali can illustrate whether male and female holding members/holders have equal access to credit. This can be assessed by cross tabulating the sex of the holding member/ holder with other variables such as the type of the credit obtained (column 104), the amount borrowed (column 105), the amount that needs to be reimbursed (column 106), the reimbursement period (column 107), reimbursement intervals (column 108 and 109), the credit source (column 110), collateral provided (column 111 and 112), and the purpose for which the cash credit is used (column 113).

9 Identifiant

Région Cercle Zone Strate Arrondissement Section No No Sexe Age Niveau
 agro-écologique énumération exploit. membre Q1* d'instruct.

Note: Cette fiche devra être remplie pour **tous les membres de l'exploitation ayant contracté un crédit** c'est-à-dire ayant eu accès au crédit au cours de la période des cinq dernières années (oui à la colonne 130 du questionnaire 1)*. Ce crédit ne concerne que les facteurs de production.

| CREDIT AGRICOLE | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|--|--|--|---|
| No de crédit | Le crédit est-il en cours? 1=oui 2= non | Quelle est la nature du crédit ? 1= crédit de campagne en espèces 2= crédit de campagne en nature 3= crédit d'équipement en espèces 4= crédit d'équipement en nature | Si oui quelle est la somme empruntée ? (francs CFA) | Quel est le montant à rembourser (+ intérêt) ? (francs CFA) | Quelle est la durée du crédit en mois? | Quelle est l'échéance de remboursement? 1= mensuel 2= trimestriel 3= semestriel 4= annuel 5= en une fois 6= autre |
| 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 |
| 1 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Etc. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

Suite:

| CREDIT AGRICOLE | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| Si le remboursement est échelonné, quel est le montant du dernier paiement ? (francs CFA) | Nature du prêteur: 1= Banque 2= Caisse rurale 3= ONG 4= Fournisseur 5= Usurier 6= Projet 7= Tontine 8= Autre..... | Y a-t-il eu caution ? 1= Oui 2= Non | Si oui quelle est la nature de la caution ? 1= Maison 2= Terre 3= Caution solidaire 4= Tiers familial 5= Tiers non familial 6= Bétail 7= Plantation 8= Autre..... | Si crédit en espèces, quelle a été sa destination ? 1= Intrants 2= Travaux agricoles 4= Construction 8= Equipement 16= Besoins du ménage 32= Autres faire la somme des modalités |
| 109 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 113 |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

ACCESS TO EXTENSION SERVICES/TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Example 2.22 Access to extension services – crops and livestock (Benin)

This example collects data on access to extension services for both crop and animal production. When cross-tabulated with the sex of the holder it will reveal whether differences exist between male and female holders in terms of their access to extension services provided by different organisations. The data will also illustrate whether extension services provided are very much focused towards a selected number of crops or animals.

7. Production

| 119 Type de production | 120 Code | 121 Présence | 122 Encadrement Technique |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>Prod. Vivrière</i> | | | |
| Mais | 01 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Sorgho | 02 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mil | 03 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Riz | 04 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Fonio | 05 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Autres | 06 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Manioc | 07 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Igname | 08 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Patate douce | 09 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Taro | 10 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Pomme de terre | 11 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Autres | 12 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Haricot | 13 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Voandzou | 14 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Pois d'angole | 15 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Soja | 16 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tomate | 17 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Piment | 18 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Gombo | 19 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Oignon | 20 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Légume Feuille | 21 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Goussi | 22 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Sésame | 23 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Arachide | 24 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Canne à sucre | 25 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Carottes | 26 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Autres | 27 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Total contrôle | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>Prod. Fruitière</i> | | | |
| Orange | 28 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Banane plantain | 29 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Etc. | | | |

| 119 Type de production | 120 Code | 121 Présence | 122 Encadrement Technique |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>Prod. de rente</i> | | | |
| Coton | 40 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Etc. | 41 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>Prod. forestière</i> | | | |
| Teck | 48 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Etc. | | | |
| <i>Prest. de service</i> | | | |
| Salariat agricole | 52 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Défense sanitaire | 53 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Traction animale | 54 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Motorisation | 55 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Protection stock | 56 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Protection culture | 57 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Total contrôle | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>Elevage</i> | | | |
| Bovins | 58 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ovins | 59 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Caprins | 60 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Porcins | 61 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Volaille | 62 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Total Contrôle | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Encadrement (code 122)

0 = Pas d'encadrement 1= CeRPA
 2 = PROJET 3 = Organisation paysanne
 4 = ONG 5 = Autres

NOTE – Sex-disaggregated data collection on the access of individual household members to extension services would require a question pertaining to the “sex” of the recipient.

Example 2.23 Access to extension services – crops (Tanzania)

This example collects data on access to extension services for crop production as well as details about the related costs (column 3), whether the services were given to contact farmers or farm group members (column 4), the number of visits made (column 5), the messages adopted (column 6) and the quality of the services provided (column 7). When cross-tabulated with the sex of the holder it will reveal any differences that may exist between male and female-headed households in terms of their access to extension services offered by different providers.

Q. 15.1 Did your household receive extension advice for crop production during 2002/03 |_|
(Yes = 1, No = 2) If response is "NO" go to section 16.0

| S/N | Extension Provider | Source of extension (Y=1, N=2) | If you pay for extension, what is the cost/yr | Contact farmer/ group member (Y=1, N=2) | No. of visits by extension agency per years | No. of message adopted in last 3 years | Quality of service (code) |
|--------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|---|--|---------------------------|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 15.1.1 | Government extension | _ | _ _ _ | _ | _ _ | _ _ | _ |
| 15.1.2 | NGO/ development project | _ | _ _ _ | _ | _ _ | _ _ | _ |
| 15.1.3 | Cooperative | _ | _ _ _ | _ | _ _ | _ _ | _ |
| 15.1.4 | Large Scale farmer | _ | _ _ _ | _ | _ _ | _ _ | _ |
| 15.1.5 | Other | _ | _ _ _ | _ | _ _ | _ _ | _ |

Quality of service (Col 7)

- 1 = Very good
- 2 = Good
- 3 = Average
- 4 = Poor
- 5 = No good

Source: United Republic of Tanzania – Agricultural Sample Census 2002/2003: Small holder/ Small Scale Farmer Questionnaire: Section 15

Example 2.24 Implementation of extension messages - crops (Tanzania)

Q. 15.2 Crop extension messages

| S/N | Extension message | Received Advice Yes = 1 No = 2 | Adopted Yes = 1 No = 2 | Source of crop extension |
|---------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 15.2.1 | Spacing | _ | _ | _ |
| 15.2.2 | Use of agro-chemicals | _ | _ | _ |
| 15.2.3 | Erosion control | _ | _ | _ |
| 15.2.4 | Organic fertilizer use | _ | _ | _ |
| 15.2.5 | Inorganic fertilizer use | _ | _ | _ |
| 15.2.6 | Use of improved seed | _ | _ | _ |
| 15.2.7 | Mechanisation/LST | _ | _ | _ |
| 15.2.8 | Irrigation technology | _ | _ | _ |
| 15.2.9 | Crop storage | _ | _ | _ |
| 15.2.10 | Vermin control | _ | _ | _ |
| 15.2.11 | Agro-processing | _ | _ | _ |
| 15.2.12 | Agro-forestry | _ | _ | _ |
| 15.2.13 | Bee keeping | _ | _ | _ |
| 15.2.14 | Fish farming | _ | _ | _ |
| 15.2.15 | Other | _ | _ | _ |

This example can illustrate whether differences exist between male and female-headed households in terms of their access to extension services provided by different sources (column 4), the type of advice received (columns 1 and 2), and whether the advice was adopted (column 3), if the outcomes are cross tabulated with the sex of the head of household.

Sources of extension (Col 4)

- 1 = Government
- 2 = NGO/Dev. Project
- 3 = Cooperative
- 4 = Large scale farmer
- 8 = Other (specify)
- 9 = Not applicable

Source: United Republic of Tanzania – Agricultural Sample Census 2002/2003: Small holder/Small Scale Farmer Questionnaire- - Section 15

Example 2.25 Access to extension services – livestock (Tanzania)

This example collects data on the households' access to livestock extension services offered by different providers (column 1), the related costs (column 2), whether given to contact farmers or farm group members (column 3), the number of visits (column 4), the messages adopted (column 5) and the quality of the services provided (column 6). When cross-tabulated with the sex of the holder it will reveal any differences between male and female-headed households in terms of their access to livestock extension services.

Q. 29.1 Did you [the household] receive livestock extension advice during 02/03?
(Yes =1, No =2)

Q. 29.2 For the following Livestock Extension Providers give details:

| S/N | Extension Provider | If you pay for extension, what is the cost/yr | Contact farmer/ group member (Y=1, N=2) | No. of visits by extension agency per years | No. of message adopted in last 3 years | Quality of service (code) |
|--------|--------------------------|---|---|---|--|---------------------------|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 29.2.1 | Government extension | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 29.2.2 | NGO/ development project | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 29.2.3 | Cooperative | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 29.2.4 | Large Scale farmer | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 29.2.5 | Other | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

Quality of service (Col 6)

- 1 = Very good
- 2 = Good
- 3 = Average
- 4 = Poor
- 5 = No good

Source: United Republic of Tanzania – Agricultural Sample Census 2002/2003: Small holder/ Small Scale Farmer Questionnaire: Section 29

Example 2.26 Implementation of extension messages – livestock (Tanzania)

This example focuses on the implementation of livestock extension messages by agricultural households. Cross-tabulation of these data with the sex of the head of household will illustrate differences that may exist between male and female-headed households in terms of the type of advice received (column 1), whether the advice was adopted (column 2), and the sources that provided the extension services (column 3).

| S/N | Livestock Extension Messages | Received Advice Yes = 1, No = 2 | Adopted Yes = , No = 2 | Source of Livestock Extension |
|---------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 29.1.1 | Feed and proper feeding | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 29.1.2 | Housing (Goat, Dairy, Poultry, Pigs) | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 29.1.3 | Proper milking | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 29.1.4 | Milk hygiene | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 29.1.5 | Disease control (dipping/ spraying) | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 29.1.6 | Herd/Flock size and selection | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 29.1.7 | Pasture establishment | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 29.1.8 | Group formation and strengthening | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 29.1.9 | Calf rearing | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 29.1.10 | Use of improved bulls | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 29.1.11 | Other livestock extension | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

Sources of extension (Col 4)

- 1= Government
- 2 = NGO/Dev. Project
- 3 = Cooperative
- 4 = Large scale farmer
- 8 = Other (Specify)
- 9 = Not applicable

Source: United Republic of Tanzania – Agricultural Sample Census 2002/2003: Small holder/ Small Scale Farmer Questionnaire: Section 29