



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

AGRIS – Agricultural Integrated Survey

CORE MODULE

DAY 2

December 2018



Objectives of training

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

- knowledge of the Core Module questionnaire's subject matter
- practice in the administration of the Core Module questionnaire
- comprehension of the Core 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

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 module training with deployment to data collection the day after training concludes.

#	Activities	Schedule
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction to AGRIS• Training on CAPI	Day 1
2	Training on CORE Module questionnaire	Day 2
3	Simulation in Local languages	Day 3
4	Field Exercises	Day 4 & Day 5
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discussion on the field exercise and the sampling of the survey• Provision of instructions on the survey• Question and answer period• Evaluation of training	Day 6
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deployment of enumerators	Day 7

Methodology

Approach

Customize red Xs
and text as
appropriate

- The Core 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

Note for customization: Fill in the table below to reflect the sample distribution for the AGRIS module to be collected after training

Geographic area	# of holdings - Household sector	# of holdings - Non-household sector	Total holdings in the sample	# of Enumerators	# of Supervisors

Methodology

Measurement objectives & scope

The primary objective of the Core Module is to produce the main annual indicators linked to agricultural production:

- Production of main commodities (quantities and yields)
- Structures of production (legal framework, structural and conjunctural difficulties)
- Means of production (land use, livestock, basic data on labour input)

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

Methodology

Statistical unit & coverage

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.

Methodology

Key concepts and definitions

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

IMPORTANT

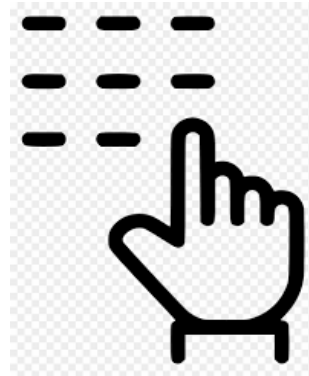
Methodology

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

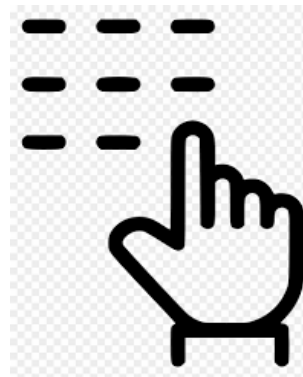


Methodology

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

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:

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).

Methodology

Reference period

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

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**.



Structure of the Core Module

Section	Section title	Part	Part title
S1	The holding	P1.1	Survey preparation
		P1.2	Identification of the holding
		P1.3	Agricultural activity
S2	Characteristics of the holders and managers		
S3	Crop production	P3.1	Crop production, destinations
		P3.2	Area utilized
		P3.3	Crop production modes
		P3.4	Intentions for crop production
S4	Livestock production	P4.1	Raising activities and production
		P4.2	Raising practices
		P4.3	Intentions for livestock production

Structure of the Core Module

Section	Section title	Part	Part title
S5	Economy	P5.1	Other activities of the holding
		P5.2	Shocks
S6	Households of the holders and co-holders		
S7	Labour used by the holding	P7.1	Work on the holding by the holder and his/her household members
		P7.2	Work on the holding by external workers
S8	Household dwelling and assets		
S9	End of survey		



There is a place to record comments after each section. Use it add any information that will clarify or add context to the responses you have recorded in the section.

Core Module

Section 1: The 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

Core Module

Section 1: The holding

Part 1.1: Survey preparation – Q01 to Q09

This part begins the survey and is administrative in nature.

- 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**).

Core Module

Section 1: The holding

Part 1.2: 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

Core Module

Section 1: The holding

Part 1.2: 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.).

Core Module

Section 1: The holding

Part 1.2: 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.

Core Module

Section 1: The holding

Part 1.2: 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.

Core Module

Section 1: The holding

Update the red text to reflect the customized module content – may require 2 slides

Part 1.2: 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.***

Core Module

Section 1: The holding

Part 1.2: 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 refers to the main location type of the address reported in Q17. It might be the household dwelling (for the Household sector) and farm; or main agricultural building; or main (largest) agricultural land parcel.

Core Module

Section 1: The holding

Part 1.2: 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

Core Module

Section 1: The holding

Part 1.3: Agricultural activity – Q23 to Q25

This part asks about recordkeeping, land tenure, the holder's perception of the main activity of the holding from an economic perspective, and destination of production.

Q23 & Q24 determine if and what types of holding information are recorded on registers or logbooks.

Q25 records the tenure (ownership status) of the agricultural land 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.*

Core Module

Section 1: The holding

Tenure categories should be customized to reflect practices in the country

Part 1.3: Agricultural activity – Q23 to Q25

Q25 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 in to 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

Core Module

Section 1: The holding

Part 1.3: Agricultural activity – Q23 to Q25

Q25 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.

Core Module

Section 1: The holding

Part 1.3: Agricultural activity – Q23 to Q25

Q25 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

Core Module

Section 1: The holding

Part 1.3: Agricultural activity – Q23 to Q25

Q25 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

Core Module

Section 1: The holding

Part 1.3: Agricultural activity – Q23 to Q25

Q25 tenure categories – **Occupied/squatted without any permission:**

Occupying/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

Core Module

Section 1: The holding

Part 1.3: Agricultural activity – Q26 to Q28

Q26 asks about the main activity of the holding (the holder's perception) based on the economic value of the activities. There are three broad categories (crop, livestock, mixed), with the purpose of establishing a basic classification of the type of farming.

Q27 provides further detail for holdings that are mainly crop producers. The main cropping activity and the answers are based on six main crop type groups.

Q28 refers to the main livestock raising activity, for holdings that are mainly livestock productions. The five response categories distinguish between types of livestock and types of animal products.

Core Module

Section 1: The holding

Part 1.3: Agricultural activity – Q29

Q29 asks about the intended destination of the commodities produced on the holding, in four categories ranging from producing primarily for sale, to producing primarily for own consumption.



Comments can be added where applicable/useful to explain legal status, different types of tenure arrangements, production activities, destination details or other information related to Section 1.

Core Module

Section 2: Characteristics of the holders and managers

This section provides information on the organisational structure and main characteristics of the people who hold and manage of the agricultural holding.

The holder has technical, juridical and economic responsibility for the holding. He/she may undertake all responsibilities directly, or delegate responsibilities related to day to day work management to a manager.

Core Module

Section 2: Characteristics of the holders and managers

The manager of the holding is the person who manages an agricultural holding on behalf of the agricultural holder and is responsible for the normal daily financial and production routines of running the holding.

There can be one or more manager(s) having the responsibility of the day to day decisions such as work to be done, time to implement the work, what crops to sow, etc. In many cases when the holder is a civil/ natural person or a group of civil persons, the holder is also the manager of the holding.

Core Module

Section 2: Characteristics of the holders and managers

Following the answer to **Q10** in Section 1 Part 1.2, characteristics of holder(s) and manager(s) will be asked differently, under one of three cases.



It should be noted that in the case when the holder is a legal person, there is always at least one hired manager, different from the holder.

Core Module

Section 2: Characteristics of the holders and managers

Case 1 – the holder is a civil/natural person (Q01 & Q02)

- The main characteristics of the holder and the manager(s) will be collected.

Case 2 – the holder is a group of civil/natural persons (Q03 to Q05)

- The main characteristics of all the holders and the manager(s) will be collected.

Case 3 – the holder is a legal person (Q06 to Q09)

- The number of civil/natural persons and legal persons participating in the capital of the holding is collected.
- All characteristics of the manager(s) will be recorded.

Core Module

Section 2: Characteristics of the holders and managers

The main characteristics of the holder(s) and the manager(s) are:

- Name, sex, age
- Nationality and indigenous group
- Highest level of education
- Share of working time spent working on holding
- Other gainful activity outside of holding
- Link with one of the holders (for managers, except in Case 3)



Comments can be added where applicable/useful to explain different types of holder arrangements, or characteristics, or other information related to Section 2.

Core Module

Update to reflect the reference period for the upcoming collection

Section 3: Crop production during the reference period

This section provides information on the area utilized, crops grown, input use, harvested quantities and destinations, crop production modes, and growing intentions for the period following the survey reference period.

Part 3.1: Crop production during the reference period – Q00 to Q10

This part provides information on crop production from all harvests during the reference period (**DD/MM/YYYY to DD/MM/YYYY**).

Core Module

Section 3: Crop production

Part 3.1: Crop production during the reference period – Q00 to Q10

The main indicators include total available production and yield, for each crop grown during the reference period.

Available production is the sum of stock at the beginning of the reference period and the total harvested during all harvests.

Core Module

Section 3: Crop production

Part 3.1: Crop production during the reference period – Q02

Q02 includes all agricultural parcels regardless of land tenure status.

- Parcels used for livestock-those used for pastures or crops for animals feeding are included.
- Parcels or court yards used only for keeping livestock are excluded.

*A **parcel** is defined as “any piece of land of one land tenure type entirely surrounded by other land, water, road, forest or other features not forming part of the holding, or forming part of the holding under a different land tenure type. A parcel may consist of one or more fields or plots adjacent to each other”.*

WCA 2020, FAO, 2015

Core Module

Section 3: Crop production

Part 3.1: Crop production during the reference period-Q03-Q04

In **Q03**, respondents report all of the crops grown on the holding during the reference period.

The questions in the remainder of Part 3.1 are asked separately for each crop reported in Q03.

Q04 has several parts covering:

- If fertilizers were used
- If plant protection products were used
- If there was a stock held, and if so how much on and off the holding
- How many harvests there were during the reference period

Core Module

Section 3: Crop production

Part 3.1: Crop production during the reference period-Q05

A crop is considered a **continuous harvest crop** when the harvest is carried out throughout the year, as required, and not in a single period of harvest (for example cassava).

Taking into account this particularity, and based on recent experimental research, the reference period for the cultivation and production of continuous harvest crops is six months.

Core Module

Section 3: Crop production

Part 3.1: Crop production during the reference period-Q06-Q09

A series of questions are asked for up to four harvests during the reference period (excluding continuous harvest crops), starting with the most recent harvest:

Question	Harvest
Q06	Most recent harvest (HARVEST 1)
Q07	Harvest before the most recent harvest (HARVEST 2)
Q08	Antepenultimate harvest (HARVEST 3)
Q09	Oldest harvest (HARVEST 4)

Core Module

Section 3: Crop production

Part 3.1: Crop production during the reference period-Q05-Q09

Irrigation:

- Report "Yes" for irrigation if the crop has been irrigated at least once during the period of cultivation.

Harvest and planted areas:

- Area harvested can be less than area planted, for example part of a plot can be destroyed by a parasite

Core Module

Section 3: Crop production

Part 3.1: Crop production during the reference period-Q05-Q09

For **more than one crop on a plot**, area for each crop will be estimated proportionally to the occupied area:

Example:

On a plot of total area 1.2 Ha, there were 3 crops, A, B and C.

Crop A occupies around half of the plot, B and C each half of the rest of area

The areas registered will be:

- $A = (1.2 \times 0.5) = 0.6 \text{ Ha}$
- $B = (0.6 \times 0.5) = 0.3 \text{ Ha}$
- $C = (0.6 \times 0.5) = 0.3 \text{ Ha}$

Core Module

Section 3: Crop production

Part 3.1: Crop production during the reference period-Q10

In **Q10** the destination of each crop type is reported.

- The sum of the 5 categories (own use, sold, pay for labour as wages, given to service providers) should be equal to the maximum quantity harvested.
- When stocks were reported at the beginning of the reference year, there could be a difference between the sum of quantities by destination and the maximum quantity harvested.
- When part of the production is reported as sold, the unit price reported should be from the most recent sale.

Core Module

Section 3: Crop production

Part 3.2: Area utilized - Q11 to Q13

- The area utilized by the holding (for agriculture and non-agriculture purposes) in a key indicator in agricultural statistics.
- The information collected here refers to the physical area of the holding.
- The main problem here could be the lack of knowledge by the farmers of the exact areas, by type of land use.
- The approach in the AGRIS Core Module is to ask areas by crop category type and other land use.

Core Module

Section 3: Crop production

Part 3.2: Area utilized - Q11

Temporary crops:

- includes all area of the holding used for crops with a growing cycle less than one-year
- can include, following the national classification practises, some crops that remain in the fields after harvest more than one year like strawberries, pineapples, bananas, cassava
- excludes temporary grassland
- The area to report is the physical area of land, regardless of the number of harvests on the same land during one agricultural year.

Core Module

Section 3: Crop production

Part 3.2: Area utilized - Q11

Under greenhouses or high shelters:

- includes crops grown under relatively permanent structures high enough that a person can walk in

Outdoors or under low shelters:

- includes crops grown in the open or under shelters that are close to the ground (just covering the crops)

Core Module

Section 3: Crop production

Part 3.2: Area utilized - Q11

Temporary fallow area

- arable land in rest before re-cultivation
- usually left to recover for 1 year, in some cases for a couple of years

Fallow land is not to be confused with permanent grassland or unutilized agricultural area (where non-use is usually longer than 3 yrs.)

Temporary meadows and pastures

- pasture which is sown every one, two, three or four years

Core Module

Section 3: Crop production

Part 3.2: Area utilized - Q11

Kitchen gardens:

- area devoted to the cultivation of agricultural products intended exclusively to own consumption by the holder or manager and his family
- crops in kitchen gardens will not be detailed crop by crop

Permanent crops :

- crops with a growing cycle longer than one year
- includes land under trees and shrubs producing flowers (rose, jasmine, etc.), nurseries of fruit trees
- excludes nurseries for forest trees and permanent grassland.

Area should be recorded only once, in only one land use category.

Core Module

Section 3: Crop production

Part 3.2: Area utilized - Q11 and Q12

Q11j area equipped for irrigation, in working order

- Irrigation is to add water to the soil

Q11k Area equipped with soil drainage, in working order

- Soil drainage is to remove excess water from the soil

Q11l Area in organic farming

- Area where farming practices adhere to organic production standards and are certified by an organic agency

When **Q11j** has area reported, **Q12** asks whether there was irrigation done during the reference year. Having area equipped for irrigation does not necessarily mean it will be used each year.

Core Module

Section 3: Crop production

Part 3.2: Area utilized – Q13

Other land areas on the holding are reported in **Q13** for:

Farm buildings and farmyards

- surfaces occupied by operating farm buildings (hangars, barns, cellars, silos), buildings for animal production (stables, cow sheds, sheep pens, poultry yards) etc.
- area under the holder's house (including the yard around it) is also classified here if it makes up part of the agricultural holding.

Core Module

Section 3: Crop production

Part 3.2: Area utilized – Q13

and other wooded land

- land spanning more than 0.5 ha with trees higher than 5 metres and a canopy cover of more than 10%, or trees that are able to reach this in situ
- includes both natural and plantation forests
- includes forest roads, firebreaks and other small open areas, and areas that are temporarily not under trees (due to clear-cutting as part of forest management, abandoned shifting cultivation or natural disasters) but are expected to revert to forest within five years.
- forest tree nurseries that form an integral part of the forest
- trees not able to reach a height of 5 metres in situ but with a canopy cover of more than 10% (e.g. some alpine tree vegetation types, arid zone mangroves, etc.)
- combined cover of shrubs, bushes and trees of more than 10%

Core Module

Section 3: Crop production

Part 3.3: Crop production modes – Q14

Genetically Modified (GMO) Organisms:

- GM seed refers to seeds that are proprietary, have been developed by the private sector, and possess a novel combination of genetic material obtained through the use of modern biotechnology (FAO, 2015, para. 8.6.4)

Core Module

Section 3: Crop production

Part 3.3: Crop production modes – Q15

Q15 asks about production and/or marketing contracts (for each crop type)

- A **production contract** is considered as exclusive when the producer cannot produce the same product out of the contract, including for self-consumption.
- A **marketing contract** is considered as exclusive when the producer cannot sell the same product to another person other than the contractor (e.g., not on a market).

Core Module

Section 3: Crop production

Part 3.4: Intentions for crop production in the 12 months after the reference period – Q16 and Q17

This part asks for intentions for production of crops and the reasons for changes, along with new crops to be introduced in the 12 months following the reference period, and reasons for introductions.

- In **Q16**, intentions are asked in terms of **similar, higher, lower, none**
- In CAPI, the question about reasons for change will not appear if the intended area is similar to the current reference period
- Reasons for change in cultivated crops can be **crop rotation, technical** (problems with equipment or labour force, etc.), or **economic** (level of prices, etc.) or **other**. When the response is “other”, please have the respondent specify the reason and record the answer.
- The same format of reasons exists for new crops identified in **Q17**.

Core Module

Section 3: Crop production

Part 3.4: Intentions for crop production in the 12 months after the reference period – Q16 and Q17

Reasons for change in cultivated crops can be **crop rotation**, **technical** (problems with equipment or labour force, etc.), or **economic** (level of prices, etc.) or **other**. When the response is “other”, please have the respondent specify the reason and record the answer.

The same format of reasons exists for new crops identified in **Q17**.



Comments can be added where applicable/useful to explain situations related to crop production, or other information related to Section 3.

Core Module

Section 4: Livestock production during the reference period

This section provides information on :

- livestock inventory on the reference date
- livestock changes and herd composition during the reference period
- livestock production on the holding

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

- boarded (animals in pension)
- owned by another 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.

Core Module

Section 4: Livestock production

This section covers many livestock species:

- **Equines** (saddle or racing mares; other mares; saddle or racing horses-excluding mares; other horses-excluding mares; mules or hinnies; asses; other equines)
- **Bovine cattle** (dairy cows; other cows; cattle less than one year old; other cattle-bulls, etc.)
- **Buffaloes** (dairy females; other females; buffaloes less than one year old; other buffaloes-bulls, etc.)
- Camels and camelids (camels; llamas or vicuñas; other camels and camelids)
- **Sheep** (dairy females; other females; sheep less than one year old; other sheep-rams, etc.)

Customize the list of livestock
to reflect which species are
covered by the survey in the
country

Core Module

Section 4: Livestock production

Livestock species covered, end:

- **Goats** (dairy females; other females; goats less than one year old; other goats-bucks, etc.)
- **Other ruminants** (insert country customized categories)
- **Pigs** (piglets; breeding sows; other pigs-boars, etc.)
- Camels and camelids (camels; llamas or vicuñas; other camels and camelids)
- **Rabbits** (breeding females; all other rabbits)
- **Poultry** (broilers; laying hens; all other chickens; turkeys; ducks; geese; Guinea fowls; pigeons; ostriches or emus; other poultry)
- **Insects** (insert country customized categories)

Core Module

Section 4: Livestock production

The reference period in Section 4 is not the same for all animal types to make it easier for respondents to recall accurate answers.

Reference periods used:

- 12 months for equines, cattle, buffaloes, camels and camelids
- 6 months for sheep, goats and pigs
- 3 months for rabbits and poultry

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

Customize the list of livestock to reflect which species are covered by the survey in the country

IMPORTANT

Core Module

Section 4: Livestock production

Part 4.1: Raising activities and production – Q01 to Q97

This part collects information on the number of livestock on the reference day, the movements that have taken place during the reference period, and the production of livestock products (meat, milk, eggs, etc.), by type of livestock.

Questions on number of births refer only to categories of young animals (less than 1 year old). For example, **Q10a** only refers to cattle less than one year old declared in **Q08a=3**.

Core Module

Section 4: Livestock production

Part 4.1: Raising activities and production – Q98 to Q99

This part collects information:

- **Honeybees**
 - Number of beehives
 - Production of honey
- **Other animals and animal products** – production and unit price of last sale
 - Shorn wool
 - Pulled wool
 - Non-carded animal hair
 - Silkworm cocoons
 - Furs
 - Animal skins
 - Other (snails, frogs, etc.)

Customize the list of livestock and animal products to reflect which species are covered by the survey in the country

Core Module

Section 4: Livestock production

Part 4.2: Raising practices – Q100 and Q101

This part identifies the main feeding practise during the reference period (only one item can be selected):

In **Q100, only grazing** concerns ruminants for which more than 90% of dry matter fed comes from grazed grasses or other herbaceous plants. It can be sedentary, nomadic or semi-nomadic.

Mainly grazing, with some feeding concerns ruminants for which 50% to 90% of dry matter fed comes from grazed grasses or other herbaceous plants.

Core Module

Section 4: Livestock production

Part 4.2: Raising practices – Q100

This part identifies the main feeding practise during the reference period (only one item can be selected):

Mainly feeding, with some grazing concerns ruminants for which only 10% to 50% of dry matter fed comes from grazed grasses or other herbaceous plants.

Only feeding concerns ruminants for which less than 10% of dry matter fed comes from grazed grasses or other herbaceous plants. Feeding is provided by crops cultivated on the holding or off-farm produced.

The CAPI application will exclude response categories that don't apply for some livestock types (e.g., no "only grazing" for poultry).

Core Module

Section 4: Livestock production

Part 4.2: Raising practices – Q101

Q101 asks about production and/or marketing contracts (for each livestock type)

- A **production contract** is considered as exclusive when the producer cannot produce the same product out of the contract, including for self-consumption.
- A **marketing contract** is considered as exclusive when the producer cannot sell the same product to another person other than the contractor (e.g., not on a market).

Core Module

Section 4: Livestock production

Part 4.3: Intentions for livestock production in the 12 months after the reference period – Q102 and Q103

This part asks for intentions for livestock production and the reasons for changes, along with new livestock types to be introduced in the 12 months following the reference period, and reasons for introductions.

In **Q102**, intentions are asked in terms of **similar, higher, lower, none**

- In CAPI, the question about reasons for change will not appear if the intended production is similar to the current reference period

Core Module

Section 4: Livestock production

Part 4.3: Intentions for livestock production in the 12 months after the reference period – Q102 and Q103

Reasons for change in livestock numbers can be **technical** (new investments in buildings, constraints on machinery, labour force, skills, etc.), **economic** (level of prices, contract terms, etc.) or **other** reasons. When the response is “other”, please have the respondent specify the reason and record the answer.

The same format of reasons exists for new livestock identified in **Q103**.



Comments can be added where applicable/useful to explain situations related to livestock production, or other information related to Section 4.

Core Module

Section 5: Economy during the reference period

This section provides information on the economic environment of the holding.

Part 5.1: Other activities of the holding – Q01 to Q19

This part records whether the holding, during the reference period, has carried out activities other than the production of agricultural products. These other activities could use means of production and/or agricultural products of the holding, labour force, machinery, crop or animal products, buildings, etc. The other activities may be more important (in terms of income) than its agricultural activities.

The questions are limited to the holding's activities and excludes activities of household members or external workers outside the holding.

Core Module

Section 5: Economy

Part 5.1: Other activities of the holding – Q01 to Q03

Q01 identifies the other activities undertaken by the holding, while

Q02 asks for each activity, whether its contribution to the holding's total income is **significant** or **marginal**.

Q03 asks if the contribution to holding income of each activity is **similar, higher, lower**, or if it is the **first year of the activity**.

Core Module

Section 5: Economy

Part 5.1: Other activities of the holding – Q04 to Q12

Q04 to Q06 are questions about **aquaculture**.

Q07 to Q09 are about **fishery** activities.

In both cases, the species are identified, the production quantity, the destination, and where there are sales, the unit price of the last sale is recorded.

Q10 to Q12 are about **forestry** activities. The forest products (timbers, energy wood) produced and the quantity produced are recorded.

Whether there were sales of the products is also recorded.

Core Module

Section 5: Economy

Part 5.1: Other activities of the holding – Q13 and Q14

Q13 identifies the share of the household's total income that is accounted for by agricultural income in 5 categories:

- None/close to none (Less than 10%)
- Less than half (10% to 39%)
- About half (40% to 59%)
- Most/almost all (60% to 99%)
- All (100%)

Q14 rates the contribution of agricultural income to the total income of the holding compared to the previous year (similar, higher, lower).

Core Module

Section 5: Economy

Part 5.1: Other activities of the holding – Q15 to Q19

Q15 identifies the main information sources used for agricultural information, while **Q16** records the methods used to consult agricultural information.

The next two questions ask about the holding's participation in organizations:

Q17 – farmers' association

Q18 – commercial or producer cooperative

Q19 identifies whether the holding has a bank account.

Core Module

Section 5: Economy

Part 5.2: Shocks Q20 to Q25

This part asks about shocks to the holding and household and associated impacts and recovery.

Q21 identifies the holding and household shocks experienced during the reference period.

Q22 records the main response to each shock reported.

Q23 asks if the holding has recovered from the shocks, while **Q24** asks if the holding is now better able to cope with shocks.

Q25 rates the general perception of the severity of the shocks compared to the past (similar, higher, lower)

Core Module

Section 5: Economy



Comments can be added where applicable/useful to provide other information related to Section 5.

Core Module

Section 6: Households of the holders and co-holders



This section of the questionnaire is relevant only for holdings where the holder is a civil/natural person or a group of civil/natural persons.

It collects the main socio-demographic information about the members of the household(s).

Information is asked about all members of the **household(s)** even if they are not participating in the holding activities.

Core Module

Section 6: Households of the holders and co-holders

Part 6.1: Socio-demographic characteristics of the households of the holders and co-holders – Q00 and Q01

Q00 records the number of households for holdings where the holder is a group of civil/natural persons.

Q01 records the number of people who normally live and eat in the holder household members

Core Module

Section 6: Households of the holders and co-holders

Part 6.1: Socio-demographic characteristics of the households of the holders and co-holders – Q02 and Q03

Household members are identified by two variables in **Q02** (head of the household) & **Q03** (other household members):

Household Number – equal to "1" when the holder is a civil person

- when the holder is a group of civil persons (co-holders from different households) the household of each co-holder is numbered starting from 1 and ending with N (number of co-holders from different households)

Number of the member in the household – "01" is the household head, or the person considered as the household head

The household head can also be the holder or one of the co-holders but it is not a rule; the holder or co-holder can be another person in the household.

Core Module

Section 6: Households of the holders and co-holders

Part 6.1: Socio-demographic characteristics of the households of the holders and co-holders – Q04

Q04a records the sex of the household member.

Q04b. What is the relationship of [NAME] to the head of the household?

- Enter the name of the head of household on the first line of the household roster and write in the relationship column code 1 that refers to **“Head”**. Then relate all other relationships to this person.

Core Module

Section 6: Households of the holders and co-holders

Part 6.1: Socio-demographic characteristics of the households of the holders and co-holders – Q04

- Make sure that the blood relationships specified are true biological relationships. A son must be the head's own true son and not his brother's son, etc.
- Record how the person listed is related to the head of the household. **If the respondent is not the head of the household, make sure that you record the relationship of each person to the household head, not the relationship to the respondent.**

IMPORTANT

Core Module

Section 6: Households of the holders and co-holders

Part 6.1: Socio-demographic characteristics of the households of the holders and co-holders – Q04

Q04d "What is the household number of the person who answers for the current person" is relevant only in the case of a group of civil/natural persons from different households.

Q04f. How old was [NAME] on his/her last birthday

This is the time interval between birth date and the enumeration date expressed in complete years.

- A person who, for example, is 25 years and 11 months is recorded as 25, while an infant under one year of age is recorded as 00

Core Module

Section 6: Households of the holders and co-holders

Update with the age
threshold used in the
country

Part 6.1: Socio-demographic characteristics of the households of the holders and co-holders – Q04g

Q04g asks the marital status of persons who are XX years or older.

- The answer must refer to the marital status as **at the interview date**.
- **Married** - This refers to marriage partners whether they were staying in the same house or not. “Married” includes persons in all types of marriages e.g. Ordinance (court, church), Customary and Islamic. Occasionally, you may come across a respondent who has been divorced or widowed before his or her present marriage. You must treat such a person as married.

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Core Module

Section 6: Households of the holders and co-holders

Part 6.1: Socio-demographic characteristics of the households of the holders and co-holders – Q04

Q04g, continued:

- ***Consensual union/Living together*** – It is a relationship between two adults who are living together without civil or traditional recognition.
- ***Separated*** – It refers to all persons who because of a dispute or other reasons are no longer staying as "married partners" but whose marriage has not been declared customarily or legally dissolved.

Note that the fact that the two married partners are not staying in the same house does not necessarily mean that the two are separated. Normally, a "Separated" person has his/her case before the "elders of one of the families" or before a law court. A separation need not lead to a divorce.

Core Module

Section 6: Households of the holders and co-holders

Part 6.1: Socio-demographic characteristics of the households of the holders and co-holders – Q04

Q04g, continued:

- ***Divorced*** – It refers to persons who at the interview date have had their marriage formally annulled - either in court or by custom, and have not remarried.
- ***Widowed*** – These are persons who at the interview date had lost their marriage partners through death and had not remarried.
- ***Never Married*** – This refers to persons who have never been married.

Core Module

Section 6: Households of the holders and co-holders

Part 6.1: Socio-demographic characteristics of the households of the holders and co-holders – Q04

Q04h asks for the highest level of education (formal schooling) completed for members 5 years of age or more

- If a person dropped out of school at a level it means he/she did not complete that level.

Q04i asks if the member attended school during the current school year

- This question is for persons who are 3 years to 24 years of age. It seeks to find out if the respondent does attend school during the current school year.

Core Module

Section 6: Households of the holders and co-holders

Part 6.1: Socio-demographic characteristics of the households of the holders and co-holders – Q04

Q04j asks if any formal training on agriculture was received for members aged 15 years or older.

Q04k asks about participation in decisions concerning crops and livestock for members aged 15 years or older. Types of decisions include what crops to plant, when to plant or harvest, or what livestock to grow or raise.

Q04l asks if the member worked on the holding during the reference period, even for one day.

Core Module

Section 6: Households of the holders and co-holders



Comments can be added where applicable/useful to explain household situations, or other information related to Section 6.

Core Module

Section 7: Labour used by the holding

All of the labour force used during the reference period is to be recorded in this section.

Part 7.1: Work on the holding by the holder and his/her household members – Q01 to Q03

This part concerns family labour, on holdings in the household sector. As a rule, there cannot be family labour on holdings where the holder is a legal person.

Questions are asked for each household member who are 15 years of age or older, and who were reported in Part 6.1 to have worked on the holding during the reference period.

Core Module

Section 7: Labour used by the holding

Part 7.1: Work on the holding by the holder and his/her household members – Q01 and Q02

Q01 deals with the main season and **Q02** concerns the low season.

In both cases, the time and activities on the holder are recorded by accounting for:

- the number of months
- average number of days per month
- average number of hours per day

The main tasks are also recorded:

- crop cultivation
- raising livestock
- non-agricultural activities related to the holding

Core Module

Section 7: Labour used by the holding

Part 7.1: Work on the holding by the holder and his/her household members – Q03

Q03 identifies if the household worker received a payment for the work on the holding.

Examples of payment are wages, salaries, commissions, tips or any other pay.

Core Module

Section 7: Labour used by the holding

Part 7.2: Work on the holding by external workers – Q04 to Q11

All holdings are in scope for this part of the questionnaire.

It deals with labour input provided by external workers, whether employed directly, or contracted.

Q05 identifies the different types of workers used during the reference period and directly employed by the holding:

- External manager
- External paid long-term employees (hired permanently, for more than a season)
- External paid temporary employees (hired for a season or less)
- External paid casual workers (hired on a daily or weekly basis)
- Unpaid external workers, e.g. mutual helpers, unpaid trainees, volunteers, unpaid relatives living into another household, etc.

Core Module

Section 7: Labour used by the holding

Part 7.2: Work on the holding by external workers – Q06 and Q07

Q06 deals with the major season, while **Q07** concerns the low season.

For each type of worker employed the following are reported:

- the number of workers
- the number of workers that worked full time
- the number of workers that worked part time
- the main tasks:
 - crop cultivation (all crops, including horticulture crops)
 - raising livestock
 - Non-agricultural activities related to the holding

Core Module

Section 7: Labour used by the holding

Part 7.2: Work on the holding by external workers – Q08 to Q11

Q08 asks if the holding experienced a shortage of workers during the reference period.

Q09 to Q11 deals with work carried out by contractors

- It records whether the holding hired any contractors to carry out agricultural work during the reference period, even for work of low importance or limited duration.
- It itemizes the types of activities performed by contractors.
- For each activity reported, it asks if it was wholly or partially carried out by a contractor.

Core Module

Section 7: Labour used by the holding



Comments can be added where applicable/useful to explain worker situations, or other information related to Section 7.

Core Module

Section 8: Household dwelling and assets

This section of the questionnaire is relevant only to holdings where the holder is a civil (natural) person, or to each household in case of a group of civil (natural) persons.

The objective is to record the main characteristics of each household dwelling and assets.

Core Module

Section 8: Household dwelling and assets

Part 8.1: Household dwelling and assets – Q01 to Q04

Q01 asks for the type of holder dwelling:

- ***Detached House*** – It is a building which consists of a single detached housing unit (single-storey or two-storey) or single detached living quarters.
- ***Semi-detached House*** – It is a single housing unit that is attached to another single housing unit. The adjoining housing units would usually have a common dividing wall which extends from ground to the roof. Row houses are included in this category. This could be single-storey or multiple-story building.

Core Module

Section 8: Household dwelling and assets

Part 8.1: Household dwelling and assets – Q01

Q01, continued:

- ***Flat/Apartment*** – It is a dwelling/living quarters located in a building, which contains several sets of housing units. The Flat/Apartment building usually consists of several floors. The housing units are accessed by a common stair way.
- ***Room(s) in a building or compound house*** – It is living quarters (room or set of rooms) which are located within a compound, (typically referred to as compound house) or other building. (A compound need not be surrounded by a wall, fence or hedge).

Core Module

Section 8: Household dwelling and assets

Part 8.1: Household dwelling and assets – Q01 to Q04

Q01, continued:

- **Store** – It is housing units located in buildings not constructed for human habitation, but which are actually in use for housing at the time of the survey. It includes housing units in a store, warehouses, offices, shops, etc.
- **Basement or garage** – It is housing units below grade in buildings or in buildings made to store vehicles.
- **Servant's house** – It is housing in a building made for the habitation of servants or other workers.
- **Other** – details should be specified for “other” types of dwellings.

Core Module

Section 8: Household dwelling and assets

Part 8.1: Household dwelling and assets – Q02 to Q04

Q02 asks whether anyone in the household has a bank account, and **Q03** specifies the household members who do.

Q04 records which of the following items and services the household has:

- Electricity
- Landline telephone
- Cell phone
- Radio
- Television
- Internet
- None of the above

Customize the list of items
and services to reflect those
covered by the survey in the
country



Comments can be added where applicable/useful to provide other information related to Section 8.

Core Module

Section 9: End of Survey

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).

Core Module

Section 9: End of Survey

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 Core module questionnaire's subject matter
- ✓ practice in the administration of the Core module questionnaire
- ✓ comprehension of the Core 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