Afrint village diagnostics

"Village" level information (key informants and group interviews)

Uncoded questions are to be reported in the form of a text file labelled with the village name and village code no. The answers should be headed by the appropriate question no.

Village is here understood as a sampling frame unit of 100-200 households.

M=see manual for explanation

Core var.no	Variable label	Variable values
c001	Country _	Ethiopia=1, Ghana=2, Kenya=3, Malawi=4, Nigeria=5, Tanzania=6, Uganda=7, Zambia=8
c002	Region	Codes 11-19 reserved for Ethiopia, 21-29 for Ghana 21-29, 31-39 for Kenya, etc.
c003	Village	Enter village identification number
c004	Name of village/villages/sampling frame	

Population size and land use:

c005	Approximate population of village (sampling frame), no. of households.	
c006	No. of male headed households	
c007	No. of female headed households	
c008	Approximate area of village (sampling frame)	
	ha	
	How much of total area is	estimate approximate proportions in per cent
c009	under cultivation	marginal land is land unsuitable for
c010	under fallow/pasture	cultivation, e.g. rocky or steep slopes, marshes etc.
c011	forest/virgin land	marsnes etc.
c012	marginal land	
c013	water bodies	
c014	other uses	
	Total area 100 %	

Agricultural dynamism: agro-ecology

c015 M	How much of the land presently under cultivation is irrigated? %	missing, do not know=99; irrigation is here referring to land subject to some kind of water control.
		If no irrigation, indicate '0' and skip to c016
c016 M	For interviewer: Assessment of irrigation systems. What is the highest level of management regulating the local use of water that is occurring in the village	I = Small-scale, farmer constructed, water control devices managed by individual households.
	-	2= Small-scale, farmer constructed, water control devices <u>managed by associations</u> of households at local level.
		3=Large-scale systems, constructed and managed by supravillage organisations at district or state level.
c017 M	Rainfall conditions of the most recent season?	Above average=1, average=2, below average=3, drought=4, missing=9
c018	Rainfall conditions of the season before the most recent one?	Above average=1, average=2, below average=3, drought=4, missing=9
c019	Rainfall conditions two seasons before the most recent one?	Above average=1, average=2, below average=3, drought=4, missing=9
c020 M	For interviewer: Describe the village in terms of soil qualities looking at natural fertility and suitability for	<i>I=The village is well endowed with soils suitable for cultivation.</i>
IVI	cultivation?	2=Average
		3=The village is less endowed with good soils
c021	For interviewer: Topography. Is the village located in	1=Most of the land cultivated is on steep
M	hilly surroundings necessitating cultivation on steep	slopes.
	slopes or is it located on flat or gently sloping land?	2=Mixed
	_	3=Most of the land is on flat terrain or on gentle slopes.
c022	For interviewer: Agricultural dynamism. Summarising	rank 1-3, consider rainfall, soil conditions
M	the information on rainfall pattern, the presence of irrigation, soil qualities, topography etc., rank the agro-ecological position of village	and irrigation. 1=low agricultural potential, 2=average potential, 3=good potential
	_	

Agricultural dynamism: infrastructure and markets

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c023	Is this village serviced by regular public transport? $yes=1$, $no=0$;	missing, do not know=9	
	_		
c024	What is the distance from the village centre to the nearest all-weather road? km		

c025	What is the distance from the village centre to the nearest <i>permanent</i> crop outlet? km	If market outlet is within the village, indicate '0'
c026	What is the distance from the village centre to the nearest town-based and permanent market? km	
c027	What is the distance from the village centre to the nearest place of permanent electricity? km	
c028	What is the distance from the village centre to the nearest place serviced by permanent or mobile telephone connections? km	
c029	Is there any contract farming/outgrower scheme in food or cash crops involving farmers in this village?	yes=1, no =0; missing, do not know=9
c030	For interviewer:	rank 1-3,
M	Agricultural dynamism: summarising the information on infrastructure and market conditions, rank the position of village with respect to market access.	I=marginal in terms of market access, 2= average, 3=good market access.

State interventions:

c031	Has this village (or households within this village) at	yes=1, no =0; missing, do not know=9
	any time received public food relief caused by local food shortages?	If no, skip to c033
0.22	_	
c032	If yes, when was last time?(year)	
c033	Is this village presently receiving any form of public	yes=1, no =0; missing, do not know=9
M	price support or input subsidies directed at food	If no, skip to c036
	crops?	
	If yes, what kind of support?	yes=1, no =0; missing, do not know=9
c034	Input subsidies?	
c035	Credit?	
c036	Other? _	
c037	Is this village presently receiving any form of	yes=1, no =0; missing, do not know=9
	NGO/donor support directed at food crops?	If no, skip to c044

	If yes, what kind of support?	
c038	Input subsidies?	
c039	Input provision?	
c040	Credit? _	
c041	Extension? _	
c042	Marketing? _	
c043	Conservation farming/land management? _	
c044	Other?	
c045	In this village, who provides extension services in food crops?	yes=1, no =0; missing, do not know=9
c046	Private? _	
c047	Government?	
c048	NGO/donor project?	
	Farmer groups/org.?	
c106 M	When it comes to food crops and state intervention, what changes have occurred in the village over the pre-SAP to post-SAP period?	
	Take into consideration pricing policies, extension services, transport infrastructure, input provision, credit facilities, etc. What changes have occurred? What role is the state playing at the moment?	
	Report your observations and conclusions in a separate text file labelled with village name and village code.	

Markets:

	Through which channels do farmers in this village market their food crops?	yes=1, no =0; missing, do not know=9
c049	Private? _	
c050	Government?	
c051	NGO/donor project?	
c052	Farmer groups/org.?	
	Are modern farm inputs locally available at the right time and in required quantities?	yes=1, no =0; missing, do not know=9 If no to all, skip to c059
c053	Artificial fertilisers _	
c054	Seeds/seedlings _	
c055	Other agrochemicals _	
	Who sells/provides inputs?	yes=1, no =0; missing, do not know=9

c056	Private dealers?	
c057	Government shop?	
c058	NGO/donor project?	
c059	Farmer organisation/ self-help group?	
c060	Is there any contract farming/outgrower scheme in food or cash crops in this village?	yes=1, no =0; missing, do not know=9
c061	When it comes to food crops and markets, what changes have occurred in the village?	
	Take into account local presence/absence of private traders/middle men/suppliers/transporters?	
	Presence of outgrower schemes: which crop? What influence?	
	Availability of non-farm income opportunities inside or near the village, e.g. processing industries, public services etc.	
	Report your observations and conclusions in a separate text file with village name and village code.	

Farmer organisations:

c062	Is there any agriculture related organisation of small	yes=1, no =0; missing, do not know=9
M	farmers in this village?	If no, skip to c069
	If yes, what is its tasks?	yes=1, no =0; missing, do not know=9
c063	Marketing food crops?	
c064	Marketing cash crops? _	
c065	Input provision?	
c066	Extension? _	
c067	Food storage?	
c068	Food processing (e.g. milling)?	
c069	Farmer organisations.	
	In a historical perspective what has been the effects on agricultural intensification following the presence/absence/development of farmer organisations?	
	Take into account type of organisation (member based, party affiliated etc.), who are the members,	

e organisation is performing etc.	
rvations and conclusions in a	

Land and land tenure:

c070	How do newly formed households <i>mainly</i> obtain land in this village?	1=They are allocated land not previously cultivated 2=They are allocated family land 3=They inherit land already under cultivation 4=They purchase land 5=They borrow/rent land 9= missing, do not know
c071	What is the <i>major</i> means of increasing farm size for already established households in this village?	I=Clearing virgin land 2=Cultivating communal pasture/grazing land 3=Renting/borrowing land 4=Buying land 9=missing, do not know
c072	Are there any small-scale farmers in this village who hold a formal title or registration of their land?	yes=1, no =0; missing, do not know=9
c073	For interviewer, land reserves: assess by use of the information above and other interviews the availability of land for cultivation in the village:	I= Land frontier exhausted, fields are permanently cultivated 2=Land frontier still open, but can be foreseen to close within the next few years 3=Land frontier open, no acute pressure on land.
c074	Tenure security. How is land tenure secured? Do all social strata have the same security? Female headed households? Immigrants/ethnic minorities? How do daughters obtain land? Causes and manifestations of tenure insecurity? How do these factors affect farm productivity? Report on your observations and conclusions in a separate text file labelled with the village name and code no.	

Credit:

c075	Credit	
	In a historical perspective, how has the possibility to obtain credit for small-scale farmers changed within this village?	
	Refer to types of credit, administration, collateral/repayment etc.	
	Report your observations and conclusions in a text file	

with village name and code.	

History of intensification (indicators):

M	Assess the agrarian history of the village with respect to intensification, i.e.	
	Maize	
c076	Current use of non-traditional maize seed material, per cent of farmers using at present? %	
	Estimate the year when the following seed material was first introduced:	
c077	Maize, OPVs (year)	
c078	Maize, QPM	
c079	Maize, hybrids	
	Cassava	
c080	Current use of non-traditional cassava seedlings, per cent of farmers using at present? %	
c081	Estimate the year when improved varieties of cassava was first introduced (year)	
	Sorghum	
c082	Current use of non-traditional sorghum seed material, per cent of farmers using at present? ——%	
	Estimate the year when the following seed material was first introduced:	
c083	Improved varieties (year)	
c084	Hybrids	
	Rice	
c085	Current use of non-traditional rice seed material, per cent of farmers using at present?	
c086	Estimate the year when improved rice seed varieties was first introduced: (year)	
c087	Estimate when lowland rice was first grown: (year)	
c088	Estimate when irrigated rice was first grown: (year)	
	Artificial/chemical fertiliser	
c089	What proportion of the farmers in the village do regularly apply chemical fertiliser on staple food crops	

	at present? %	
c090		
6090	Estimate the year when artificial fertiliser was first introduced: (year)	
	Pesticides	
c091	What proportion of the farmers in the village do regularly apply pesticides on staple food crops at present? %	
c092	Estimate the year when pesticides were first introduced: (year)	
	Irrigation	
c093	What proportion of the farmers in the village have access to some kind of irrigation?	
c094	Estimate the year when the first irrigation structures were built in this village : (year)	
	Livestock/cows	
c095	What proportion of the farmers in the village keep stall-fed cows as their main type of cattle?	
c96	Estimate the year when stall-feeding of cows became a regular practice:	
	(year)	
	Up-graded cows	
c97	What proportion of the farmers in the village have upgraded cows (cross breed or pure breed) for milk production?	
c98	Estimate the year when up-graded cows first were introduced in the village: (year)	
	Animal manure	
c99	What proportion of the farmers in the village do regularly apply animal manure on food crops %	
c100	Estimate when the use of animal manure on food crops became a regular farming practice in this village (year)	
	Fallowing	
c101	What proportion of the farmers in the village do regularly put part of their land in fallow %	
	If none, estimate when fallowing ceased to be a	

c102	regular farming practice in this village	
	(year)	

Labour:

c103	Assess the possible role of labour constraints/access,	
	taking into account factors such as labour migration	
	(in and out), remittances, income and labour drain,	
	local non-farm income opportunities, rate of de facto	
	female headed households in the village, rate of	
	mechanisation, cost of hiring labour, HIV/AIDS	
	prevalence etc.	
	How do these factors affect farm productivity?	
	Report on your observations and conclusions in a	
	separate text file labelled with the village name and	
	code no.	
	1 0	

Economic constraints and facilitating factors

c104 In a historical perspective, how have the following factors affected agricultural intensification in this village?

e.g. profitability of farming in view of producer price, untimely/timely payment for crops, transportation costs, quality/reliability of market outlets, price and access of modern inputs (seeds, fertilisers, pesticides), labour shortages & labour costs, cost of farm implements/machinery etc.

Also look at village go-downs, credit facilities, land

Also look at village go-downs, credit facilities, land availability/shortage, tenure security, knowledge about yield improving techniques, extension system, infrastructure systems etc.

Report your observations and conclusions in a separate text file with village name and code.

Gender aspects:

c105	In the light of the factors covered above, assess the	
	role of gender aspects for the enhancement of farm	
	productivity – consider especially factors such as	
	tenure security, labour constraints, farm decision	
	making, access to credit, extension services and other	
	inputs, marketing opportunities, female representation	
	in farmer organisations, interventions targeting female	
	farmers etc.	
	Report your observations and conclusions in a	
	separate text file with village name and code.	