

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE 2014
(CA2014)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FIELDWORK

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Part I - General Notes

1. Introduction

This instruction booklet is a reference to all field staff involved in the Census of Agriculture 2014 (CA2014). It should be carefully studied. All staff concerned should refer to this booklet from time to time during the entire period of the census, as it will help each one in the successful performance of his/her duties. It aims at:

- (a) Providing a set of standard rules that will enable field staff to perform in a similar manner, thus ensuring in some way that the collection of data will be consistent in methodology, approach, concepts, definitions, etc.
- (b) Settling down the how's and why's of CA2014 so that field staff become familiar with them. They will thus be better equipped to do their jobs properly and confidently answer questions from farmers as well as secure the cooperation from the latter.
- (c) Consolidating/ serving as a reference for the instructions received at the training sessions.

It is thus vital that you attend all training sessions, where you will be supplied with additional details and instructions, and where special topics and problems may be raised and discussed. The instructions should be read and understood properly before fieldwork starts. You should feel free to seek explanations on any point that is not clear to you from your supervisory officers, and bear in mind that hesitations on your part, especially in the presence of respondents, can be detrimental to the response you may subsequently obtain.

2. Legal Authority

The CA2014 is being conducted under the provisions of the Statistics Act 2000, as subsequently amended in the 2011 Economic and Financial Measures (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act.

The **Statistics Act** provides for an obligation on:

- (i) the selected farmers to furnish the required information according to the approved questionnaires; and
- (ii) Statistics Mauritius and its employees (including temporary ones) to treat in strict confidence all individual particulars obtained during the census.

This latter provision should be stressed upon whenever possible, as it is known that people tend to be wary about giving information relating to themselves and their activities, especially to outsiders and strangers, thus tending to create a barrier between interviewer and interviewee. The aim of all involved field staff should be to dissolve this barrier, replacing it with confidence and "rapport" that can engender a more reliable information exchange.

Terms of Appointment

Your appointment as field staff for CA2014 has been made by the Director of Statistics under the powers delegated to her by the Public Service Commission. The terms and conditions of your appointment are as set down in your letter of appointment.

You will be expected to perform your duties strictly in accordance with the instructions in this booklet as well as any others you may receive during the training sessions and from the Director of Statistics, through your supervisory officers.

If for some unforeseen circumstances, you are unable to undertake the task assigned to you for CA2014, please IMMEDIATELY notify your immediate superior, so that timely arrangements are made for your replacement, without the fieldwork being unduly affected.

3. Confidentiality of collected information

In addition to the provisions mentioned in Section 2, the Statistics Act provides for penalties against any breach of confidentiality given to respondents. Any information supplied which enables identification of individuals will not be accessible to any other person or organisation. Only totals, averages and ratios will be published.

Upon your appointment as field staff, you are therefore required to take an oath of office that you will treat in strict confidence all information coming to your knowledge during the course of your work in the **CA2014**. You will have to ensure that no unauthorised person can have access, directly or indirectly, to any of the information you obtain from the census.

Hence,

- (i) DO NOT carry out interviews in the presence of unauthorised persons. The only authorised persons are the members of the household of the farmer and your supervisory officers.
- (ii) DO NOT record information on rough pieces of paper, or make copies of your completed or partly completed schedules to guard against mistakes: make your entries on the questionnaire itself.
- (iii) DO NOT ever permit access to filled-in questionnaires to any third parties. Avoid having to unnecessarily carry around partly filled-in questionnaires or having to contact farmers for information additional to, or missing from, previous interviews. Aim to complete your work well the first time, so as not to have to come back more often than necessary.

***YOU SHOULD NOT BE ACCOMPANIED BY ANY PERSON EXCEPT
SUPERVISORY OFFICERS***

4. Identity Card

On your appointment, you will be provided with an identity card, certifying your appointment by the Director of Statistics as authorised officer to collect data for the CA2014 on her behalf. Some farmers may express the wish to see your ID card before accepting to give you an interview. You should, therefore, always have this card in your possession to be shown on request to any farmer you visit. However, you should refrain from showing it with deliberate purpose of trying to “frighten” interviewees into cooperation; they may then tend to give answers which they think will please you or will quickly rid them of your presence.

5. Why a Census of Agriculture?

The primary objectives of CA2014 are to provide structural data on the agricultural sector, to establish benchmark for the system of current agricultural statistics and to provide a frame for agricultural sample surveys. The last Census of Agriculture was conducted in Mauritius in 1940, more than 70 years ago.

The topics which are covered in the **Farm Questionnaire (CA3)** of CA2014 are:

- (i) Number of farmers operating this farm
- (ii) Identification of farmers
- (iii) Characteristics of household
- (iv) Agricultural activities of farm
- (v) Main purpose of production
- (vi) Number of paid employees who usually worked on the farm
- (vii) Land Use and Tenure for agricultural production
- (viii) Land area rented to others by the farmer
- (ix) Temporary and Permanent crop production
- (x) Livestock
- (xi) Agricultural practices
- (xii) Marketing practices
- (xiii) Outstanding agricultural loan
- (xiv) Main constraints as a farmer
- (xv) Registration with authorities

6. Why a Sample?

Ideally, it would have been necessary to contact and interview all farmers in the country and collect the relevant information from them. However, due to budget constraints and complex nature of agricultural data, a sample survey was found appropriate for Mauritius.

With the help of statistical methods, there is no need for a complete enumeration for obtaining useful statistical data. We can obtain results which apply to all farms in Mauritius, by using statistical tools for scientifically selecting part of the farms and obtaining the relevant information from them with more concentrated attention and higher accuracy.

We can thus, with your dedicated cooperation, better ensure a high degree of completeness, consistency, and veracity in the information we obtain from these selected households.

Presently, by ensuring that farmers are duly represented by various categories of agricultural activity, a sample of 10,300 farms will be selected in this way to be representative of all farms (around 27,000) in Mauritius and Rodrigues.

Hence, the 10,300 farms will be administered a farm questionnaire (CA3). The whole operation for collecting data from the 10,300 farms will necessitate a team of 216 field workers under the supervision of 45 Supervisors/Senior Supervisors.

7. Technical assistance from FAO

Following the successful implementation of a Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) Facility for the planning of an Agricultural Census, the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) is now providing technical support to the Government of Mauritius for the implementation of the CA2014 under a TCP Project. The project extends over two years from September 2013 to August 2015. Statistics Mauritius is implementing this project in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security.

The liaison between FAO and Government for this project is being done by a National Project Coordinator.

A Senior Consultant in Agricultural Census hired by FAO will conduct training for trainers sessions to Chief Supervisor and Senior Supervisors during a 3-week mission in June 2014.

8. Office Organisation

The CA2014 unit is responsible for the planning, organisation and conduct of the census and comprises the following permanent staff: 1 Senior Statistician, 1 Statistician, 2 Senior Statistical Officers, 3 Statistical Officers and 9 Census and Survey Assistants. The team is also responsible for the editing and coding of the collected data, and reporting of results. Data capture will be outsourced.

9. Field Organisation

Data collection for the **household farms** will be carried out from July to September 2014. The field staff will be recruited for the whole duration of the census and will comprise of 1 Chief Supervisor, 6 Senior Supervisors (including one for Island of Rodrigues), 39 supervisors (including 8 for the Island of Rodrigues) and 216 Interviewers (including 49 for the Island of Rodrigues).

Each interviewer together with his/her supervisor will have to locate around 50 selected farmers. These farmers will be contacted at their place of residence and interviewed. The required information from these farmers will have to be recorded in the questionnaire **CA3**. On completion of this exercise, the interviewer will submit the completed and duly edited questionnaires to his/her supervisor within the prescribed delay.

Fieldwork will be done outside office hours, as it is mostly at these times that farmers and members of their respective household become conveniently available for interviews.

10. Responsibilities and Duties of field staff

The responsibilities of the different grades of supervisory staff and interviewers are briefly described from 11.1 to 11.4

11.1 Chief Supervisor

- (i) Overall responsibility for the fieldwork and ensuring the quality in data collected
- (ii) Conducting briefing and training sessions for Supervisors and Senior Supervisors
- (iii) Organising meetings with Senior Supervisors and Supervisors
- (iv) Conducting sample field checks
- (v) Control of quality of work of Senior Supervisors and Supervisors and deal with problems not specifically covered in instruction manuals
- (vi) Sample editing of completed questionnaires
- (vii) Settling of difficult cases, queries and dealing with any unforeseen problems
- (viii) Ensuring a constant flow of questionnaires from office to field and back
- (ix) Filling in of control documents

11.2 The Senior Supervisor

The Senior Supervisor is responsible for a group of 6 to 7 Supervisors. His main duties are:

- (i) Ensuring the quality of information collected
- (ii) Conducting briefing and training sessions for Interviewers and Supervisors
- (iii) Organising meetings with Supervisors and Interviewers
- (iv) Sample field checks and re-interviews
- (v) Control the quality of work of Supervisors
- (vi) Sample editing of completed questionnaires
- (vii) Settling of difficult cases and problems
- (viii) Keeping records in diaries provided for field activities including problems encountered and progress of work

11.3 The Supervisor

The Supervisor has the responsibility for the work of a group of 6 to 7 interviewers, including:

- (i) Attending briefing/training sessions with his/her team of Interviewers and ensuring that they understand all relevant concepts and instructions
- (ii) Conducting practical sessions of questionnaire completion with the team of interviewers
- (iii) Consolidating interviewers' training and understanding by accompanying/ assisting them as and when needed, but especially during the first interviews while monitoring closely the work of poor performers
- (iv) Providing prompt assistance to interviewers in identifying / locating the selected farmers/ persuading reticent farmers into cooperation, etc
- (v) Controlling the quality of work of interviewers on field. This is done by carrying out field checks and re-interviews; re-interview of at least two farmers should be done for each interviewer falling under their responsibility
- (vi) Ensuring that work is not disrupted, and that there is a constant flow of questionnaires from field to the Senior Supervisors
- (vii) Regulating the flow of all documents between the Senior Supervisor and the Interviewers, while ensuring that the confidentiality issues are strictly observed throughout the fieldwork
- (viii) Collecting and editing **all** the questionnaires **before returning them to the CA2014 unit**
- (ix) Keeping records in diaries provided for field activities including problems encountered and progress of work.

11.4 The Interviewer

The role of the Interviewer is of **utmost importance** in the census. He/She is the person, who collects the required information directly from the farmer at the interview, and records them in the questionnaire. Interviewers are therefore in a better position to evaluate and ensure the plausibility of the answers obtained before these are recorded.

It must be remembered that the interviewee was not trained, and may not be conversant or interested in the census concepts, definitions and procedures that are so important to us.

In all such interviews therefore, we should constantly be concerned about the following points:

- (i) Interviewing is conversation with a purpose, and our purpose here is to take back a questionnaire, duly filled in with responses reflecting faithfully the characteristics of the farm to which it pertains
- (ii) Whether we have inspired enough confidence in the interviewee for his/her responses to our questions to be reliable; the first impression you create is decisive in determining the degree of cooperation of the farmer
- (iii) Whether the interviewee is not too uncomfortable for the interview, in a way which can distort his/her answers
- (iv) Whether the proper meaning of our question has been understood by the farmer
- (v) Whether we have completely/clearly understood his/her answer before recording it

The duties of the interviewer consist broadly of the following:

- (i) Attend training/briefing sessions with aims at mastering the concepts, definitions and procedures necessary for the good conduct of interviews and obtention of reliable and relevant data from farmers.
- (ii) Locate around 50 selected farmers
- (iii) Contact and interview the selected farmers for the census and complete the questionnaires
- (iv) Do an eye estimate of land use for agricultural production and also physically see the current crops grown and/or livestock kept for farmers having their farms either located at their residential address or close to their residence
- (v) Scrutinise all completed questionnaires, preferably at the conclusion of each interview, to ascertain their completeness and correctness, making further enquiries if necessary
- (vi) Complete editing of **all** questionnaires
- (vii) Submit completed schedules and other relevant documents to the Supervisor within the prescribed delays

11. The Interview

12.1 General rules to be followed

A survey interview is a conversation between the interviewer and the respondent with the purpose of obtaining information from the latter. The selected sample of farmers you are to interview covers all walks of life, varying in education, social class, income class etc, for which you should be prepared. To pave the way for a successful interview, you should follow the general rules:

- (i) Be neatly and properly dressed.
- (ii) Unauthorised persons should not accompany you.
- (iii) Be patient. Do not impose yourself on the respondent if you have called at the wrong moment. Ask for another appointment.
- (iv) Be polite and tactful. Do not threaten uncooperative respondents.
- (v) Do not discuss politics or any other controversial matter during the interview.
- (vi) Do not discuss personal problems during the interview.

12.2 Introducing the interview

- (i) Identify yourself as an employee of Statistics Mauritius appointed by the Director of Statistics to collect statistical data for the CA2014 under the authority of the Statistics Act
- (ii) Mention confidentiality matters, i.e no third party will have access to the information being collected and Statistics Mauritius publishes only aggregated data that safeguard individual information at all costs.
- (iii) You may give some idea if how the CA2014 is being conducted, why the information is needed and what will be its uses, etc (**Refer to Section 6**)
- (iv) State what will be required of the farmer and members of his/her household, mentioning that the interview will take some of their time.

12.3 Conducting the interview

- (i) Establish and maintain a feeling of cooperation with the interviewee.
- (ii) Speak slowly and distinctly – emphasizing where necessary so as to make yourself understood.
- (iii) Do not assume/prejudge the respondent's understanding of definitions, concepts and procedures. You may be familiar with them. The interviewee is **not**. But he/she has to be clear about what you want so that you may obtain valid answers.
- (iv) Do not show your reactions or voice out your feelings to unusual facts/bad temper/criticism on the part of the respondents.

12.4 Asking questions

- (i) Ask the questions as set down. Do not paraphrase in any way that may change the meaning. Repeat the question if necessary to make sure that it has been correctly understood. Do not suggest answers: let the respondent give his/her own response.
- (ii) If the response is unusual/expected, do not show surprise, disapproval or even approval: rather probe for confirmation or otherwise before recording the answer.

12.5 Recording the answer

- (i) Use only blue ballpoint pens provided. No pencil! No other colours!
- (ii) Do not try to erase or obliterate wrong entries. Just cross them once and write clearly the correct entry besides or above.
- (iii) Do not write in the boxes, inside the questionnaire, which are for office use only.
- (iv) Where number codes are provided, circle the appropriate one according to the respondent's answer.
- (v) Use right indent when inserting numbers in boxes.

For example:

1	 	 	
---	--------------	--------------	--

 but

			1
--	--	--	---

- (vi) No leading zeros in boxes.

For example:

0	0	0	1
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 but

			1
--	--	--	---

- (vii) In case of genuinely unusual answers, add a note of explanation in the margin so that further queries by Supervisors will not be necessary.
- (viii) Write legibly so that your handwriting can be read and understood correctly.

12.6 Closing the interview

Before closing the interview, it will be worthwhile to take some time with the respondent:

- (i) To review the completed questionnaire
- (ii) To ascertain that all necessary responses have been obtained
- (iii) To thank the respondent for his/her time and help
- (iv) To reiterate the promise of confidentiality of all information obtained

12. Concepts and Definitions

13.1 Farm (Agricultural Holding)

An **agricultural holding** is an economic unit of agricultural production under single management comprising all livestock kept and all land used for agricultural production purposes without regard to title, legal form or size.

A **farm** is an agricultural holding consisting of agricultural production activities of an enterprise, where an enterprise is a corporation, a government institution, or (most commonly) a household. It may be operated by a single individual, jointly by several individuals with or without contractual agreement belonging to the same or to different households.

Farms in the **household sector** are holdings that are operated by household members. Usually there is only one farm in a household (**single-holding** household), but there can be two or more farms in a household (**multiple-holding** household). A farm may also consist of a partnership of two or more households. In many developing countries, including Mauritius, most farms are in the household sector.

13.2 Farmer (Agricultural Holder)

A farmer (or agricultural holder) is the person or persons making the major decisions about the agricultural operation. The agricultural holder has technical and economic responsibility for the agricultural production and may undertake all responsibilities directly or through a hired manager.

13.3 Land Parcel

A land parcel is a piece of land entirely surrounded by other land, water, road, forest or other features not forming part of the holding.

13.4 Household

A household, for the purpose of the agricultural census, is defined as:

either *A person living on his/her own.*

or *A group of two or more persons, who may or may not be related, but who live together and make common provision for food and other essentials for living.*

Two or more families, living in one house constitute one household if they have common housekeeping arrangements, but should be considered as distinct and separate households if they have separate housekeeping arrangements, and should be enumerated as separate households. In case of varying degrees of housekeeping arrangements, a group of persons who make common provision for at least one meal per day is regarded as one household.

13.5 Head of Household

The head of household is any adult member, male or female, who is acknowledged as such by the other members of any household.

Part II

COMPLETION OF FARM QUESTIONNAIRE (CA3)

General information to be filled in by interviewer

1. NUMBER OF FARMERS OPERATING THIS FARM

Combien fermiers pé opère ça ferme là?

The number of farmers operating this farm should be recorded in the box provided.

The Farmers should meet the definition of Farmer as at Para 13.2

2. IDENTIFICATION OF FARMERS

Surname and other names of farmer and also some ID numbers are provided on the list of farmers given to you for interviews. Write down the surname and other names of the farmer using BLOCK letters. Insert the ID number which is composed of 14 characters with one character per box.

If only 1 farmer operating THIS farm, SKIP to Section 3

2.2 Farmer (2) & 2.3 Farmer (3)

Write down the surname(s) and other names of the other farmer(s) using BLOCK letters. Insert the ID number which is composed of 14 characters with one character per box.

3. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD

3.1 – 3.3 Write down the surname, other names and address of the head of household using BLOCK letters.

3.4 Write down in the box provided the number of separate farms operated by members of this household.

Combien différent fermes eski banne membres ça famille la opérer?

If only 1 farm, SKIP to 3.7

3.5 – 3.6 If there is more than one farm, write down the surname(s) and other names of the farmer(s) operating the other farm using BLOCK letters. Insert the ID number which is composed of 14 characters with one character per box. Circle the **main** activity of the other farm using code 1 for “Crop”, 2 for “Livestock”, 3 for “Both Crop & Livestock” and 4 for “Other, specify”.

REMEMBER: The rest of this form relates ONLY to the farm on your list i.e. Farm 1

3.7 All **persons aged 12 years and above** and who **usually** live in the household should be listed. Please include usual members of the household who are temporarily absent such as students abroad, persons away on vacation or business trips, persons in hospitals or in penal institutions etc. However, temporary visitors to the household should not be included.

Column 1: Serial Number (S.N)

If there are more than 10 persons aged 12 years and above in a household, use an additional questionnaire and change the serial numbers on the second questionnaire from 01 - 10 to 11 - 20.

Column 2: Name of household member

Record the name (**first name only**) of every person aged 12 years and above who usually lives here, in the following order to ensure that all members of the household are listed.

- (1) Head of household
- (2) Spouse of head of household
- (3) Unmarried children (eldest first)
- (4) Married children and their families. All members of the same family must be grouped together
- (5) Other relatives of head (father, mother, etc.) again grouped by families
- (6) Persons not related to the head

Column 3: Age

Enter each person's age in completed years (i.e. as at last birthday).

Column 4: Sex

Circle appropriate code 1 for Male and 2 for Female.

Column 5: Work on which farm number

Circle appropriate code 1 for „Farm 1“, 2 for „Farm 2“, 3 for „Farm 3“ and “NA” for member not working on any farm. Household members can work on more than one farm.

Column 6: Whether farmer?

Circle appropriate code 1 for „Yes“ and 2 for „No“. **Only persons meeting the definition of a farmer should be coded as ‘1’. You should not record contributing family workers as farmers if they are not involved in the decision making process of the farm’s operation. Contributing family workers are NOT farmers, under our definition and you should circle ‘2’ (No).**

A **farmer** is the person or persons making the major decisions about the agricultural operation. The agricultural holder has technical and economic responsibility for the agricultural production and may undertake all responsibilities directly or through a hired manager.

Column 7: Type of employment**Type of Employment relates to work on the farm**

Circle appropriate code 1 for „Full Time“ and 2 for „Part Time“

*A **Part Time worker** is defined as a person working less than half of usual working hours on the farm. If the person has indicated s/he is not working on the farm, leave blank.*

If no member below 12 years enter N/A and strike off the boxes with a single line and go to 3.9

3.8 Enter the number of household members aged below 12 years in the box provided by sex category and the total.

3.9 Circle the appropriate code 1 for „Up to 50%“ and 2 for „Above 50%“, for the proportion of total household income from agriculture. Income is „gross income“ and should include all „own account“ farming activities of the household.

4. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES OF FARM OVER THE PERIOD 1 JULY 2013 – 30 JUNE 2014

Ask the farmer which agricultural activities are carried out on his/her farm during the reference period and circle the appropriate code 1 for „Yes“ and 2 for „No“.

4.1 Crops

- Sugar cane
- Tea
- Vegetable
- Fruits
- Flowers for sale
- Fodder
- Other, specify

4.2 Livestock

- Cattle
- Goat
- Sheep
- Pig
- Poultry-Layer
- Poultry-Broiler
- Poultry-Local
- Bee keeping
- Deer
- Other, specify

4.3 Other

- Nursery for sale
- Forestry (timber for sale)
- Aquaculture for sale
- Subsistence fishing
- Agro-processing of agricultural products for sale

A **Nursery** is a place where plants are propagated and grown to usable size.

Examples of **timber for sale** are “rondins”, Christmas trees, etc

Aquaculture refers to the cultivation of both marine and freshwater species such as fish, shellfish.

Subsistence fishing means that fish are caught, shared and consumed directly by the household members.

Examples of **agro-processing of agricultural products** are production of jam, marmalade, pickles, dried fish, etc.

5. MAIN PURPOSE OF PRODUCTION

The purpose of production may be either „mainly for sale“ or „mainly for own consumption“. Circle the appropriate code.

6. NUMBER OF PAID EMPLOYEES WHO USUALLY WORKED ON THE FARM OVER THE PERIOD 1 JULY 2013 – 30 JUNE 2014

This section refers only to NON-HOUSEHOLD members working on the farm

If no employee enter N/A and strike off the section with a single line and go to Section 7

Employee is a person who works for pay for someone else, even in a temporary capacity. If a person is working in his/her own company as manager with a salary, he/she should be counted as an employee. An apprentice is considered to be an employee.

Expatriate is a foreign worker.

Record the number of full time and part time employees.

Record the number of Mauritian and Expatriate employees by sex.

Record the total number of employees by sex.

Enter dashes for
“Nil” categories

7. LAND USE AND TENURE FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

7.1 Land area operated by farmer under the different types of land use over the period 1 July 2013 – 30 June 2014

For each category of land operated by the farmer, record its area (in perches) in the box provided. Use the following **conversion factors** to convert into perche, if necessary:

1 arpent = 100 perches
1 perche = 11 toises
1 toise = 0.09 perche approx.
1 perche = 40 m² approx.

Land used:

1. Land under temporary crops: Land used for crops with a less than one year growing cycle. This includes all vegetables and food crops with a growing cycle of less than one year such as, melons, some types of flowers and also fodder crops.

2. Land under temporary meadows and pastures: Land temporarily **cultivated** with herbaceous forage crops for mowing or pasture. A period of less than five years is used to differentiate between temporary and permanent meadows.

3. Land fallow: Arable land at rest for a period of time before it is cultivated again (maximum 5 years). This may be part of the holding's crop rotation system or because the normal crop cannot be planted because of flood damage, lack of water, unavailability of inputs, or other reasons.

4. Land under permanent crops: Land which is cultivated with crops which occupy it for a year or longer and which do not have to be planted after harvest. For example land under trees and shrubs producing crops, fruits and flowers, such as roses and jasmine.

5. Land under permanent meadows and pastures: Land used permanently (for five years or more) to grow herbaceous forage crops, through cultivation or naturally (wild prairie or grazing land) including land used solely for livestock.

6. Forest or other wooded land: Land which includes wood lots or tracts of timber, natural or planted, which have or will have value as wood, timber or other forest products. Nurseries of forest trees should be classified under this category.

Land not used:

7. Suitable for agriculture: Land suitable for agriculture but not used in the last 5 years for agricultural production.

8. Built up areas: Included under this category is: land occupied by buildings, parks, roads, lanes, open spaces needed for storing equipment and products, etc

9. Other: Included under this category is: wasteland, land under water, etc

7.2 Number of land parcels operated by farm for agricultural production over the period 1 July 2013 – 30 June 2014

Record the number of land parcels operated by farm (**including that part of the dwelling parcel if used for crop production of at least 1 perche or livestock production**) in the box provided.

For each land parcel record (a) its area in perches (b) the main crop grown or main land use (vegetables, flowers, fruits, livestock, poultry, deer, temporary pasture, fallow, etc.), and (c) write down the address of each parcel.

7.3 Details of land area owned, leased or rented by the farmer over the period 1 July 2013 – 30 June 2014

For each category of land owned, leased or rented by the farmer, record its area (in perches) in the box provided.

1. Land owned**2. Land leased from Government**

3. Land rented/leased from others: Land that is rented or leased by the farm (holding) from other persons, usually for a limited time period. Rental arrangements can take different forms. Land may be rented for an agreed sum of money and/or produce, for a share of the produce, or in exchange for services.

4. Other types of land tenure (specify)**8. LAND AREA RENTED TO OTHERS BY THE FARMER OVER THE PERIOD 1 JULY 2013 - 30 JUNE 2014**

Record its area (in perches) in the box provided.

9. TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT CROP PRODUCTION OVER THE PERIOD 1 JULY 2013 – 30 JUNE 2014

If Section 9.1 is not applicable enter N/A and strike off the section with a single line and go to Section 9.2

9.1 Vegetables (including melons, cereals (e.g. **maize**), oilseed crops (e.g. **groundnuts**), root/tuber crops (e.g. **potatoes**) and leguminous crops (e.g. **beans and peas**))

Column 1: Crop Name

Record the name of the crop. (See list of crops in Instruction Manual)

Column 2: Harvest over the period 1 July 2013 – 30 June 2014

Insert either code 1 for „Mono“, 2 for „Mixed“ or 3 for „Scattered“.

Column 3: Number of plantings

Enter the total number of plantings.

Column 4: Harvest over the period 1 July 2013 – 30 June 2014 in Open field

Specify unit for area.

In case of scattered plants the area will be '0' and only the number of plants should be recorded - Unit for area should be recorded as 'plants'.

Column 5: Total area harvested

Enter the total area harvested in open field. In the case of „scattered“ the number of plants/heaps should be recorded and the area left blank.

Column 6: IF AREA NOT KNOWN

If area is not known, enter total number of plants/heaps.

Column 7: Harvest over the period 1 July 2013 – 30 June 2014 Under protective cover

Insert either code 1 for „Hydroponic“ or 2 for „Non-hydroponic“.

Hydroponic farming is a high-tech growing method, where vegetables are grown without soil. The roots of the plants are grown in a nutrient *solution or in a medium such as perlite or gravel.*

Column 8: Total area harvested

Enter the total area harvested under protective cover.

Column 9: Production over the period 1 July 2013 – 30 June 2014

Specify kg or unit. In the case of unit this could be sack, bag, crate, etc. Where these units are specified, record in the margin the average weight in kilo (kg) of one unit **OR** the number of items in the bag e.g. crate of 20kgs; bag of 20 cabbages, etc.

Column 10: Quantity produced

Enter the total number of units or weight in kg produced.

If Section 9.2 is not applicable enter N/A and strike off the section with a single line and go to Section 9.3

9.2 FRUITS AND BEVERAGES CROPS

Column 1: Crop Name

Record the name of the crop.

Remember to include: (i) pineapples and (ii) all scattered fruit trees, grown around the dwelling, on boundaries and in parcels

Column 2: Method of planting

Insert either code 1 for „Mono“, 2 for „Mixed“ or 3 for „Scattered“.

Remember to consider “scattered” for less than 10 fruit trees of one type unless planted as an orchard

Column 3: Unit for area

Specify unit for area. If scattered put „trees“.

Column 4: Total area harvested

Enter the total area harvested.

In case of scattered trees the area will be ‘0’ and only the number of trees should be recorded.

Column 5: Permanent plants/ trees

Enter the total number of permanent plants/ trees.

Column 6: Permanent plants/ trees of which bearing

Enter the total number of permanent plants/ trees of which bearing.

<i>Bearing plants</i> are plants which bear fruits/ seeds

Column 7: Sold

Circle either code 1 for „Yes (wholly)“ or 2 for „Yes (partly)“ or 3 for „No“.

Column 8: Production over the period 1 July 2013 – 30 June 2014

Specify kg or unit. Unit can be sack, bag, crate, tree, etc. Where these units (except tree) are specified, record in the margin the average weight in kilo (kg) of one unit **OR** the number of items in the sack/bag/crate etc. In the case where a whole tree is sold, enter the number of trees.

Column 9: Quantity produced

Enter the total number of units or weight in kg produced.

If Section 9.3 is not applicable enter N/A and strike off the section with a single line and go to Section 10

9.3 FLOWERS

Column 1: Crop Name

Record the name of the crop.

Column 2: Unit for area

Specify unit for area.

Column 3: Harvest over the period 1 July 2013 – 30 June 2014 in Open field

Enter the total area harvested in open field.

Column 4: Harvest over the period 1 July 2013 – 30 June 2014 Under protective cover

Enter the total area harvested under protective cover.

Column 5: Production over the period 1 July 2013 – 30 June 2014

Enter the total number of stems (cut flowers) produced.

10. LIVESTOCK

If Section 10.1 is not applicable enter N/A and strike off the section with a single line and go to Section 10.3

10.1 CATTLE

Column 1: Cattle type

Bulls (breeding)

Bulls (non-breeding)

Cows (milking)

Cows (non-milking)

Heifers (young)

Heifers (adult)

Male Calves

Female Calves

Bulls (breeding): Breeding bulls are used for reproduction.

Bulls (non breeding): Non breeding bulls are all male cattle, 1 year or over, reared for meat production.

Milking cow: A milking cow is one which is being milked.

Non-milking cow: During the dry period a cow is not milked. The dry period is a period where a cow is not milked around 40 to 50 days prior to giving birth.

Heifer (young): A young female cattle between 1 and 2 years that has never calved.

Heifer (adult): A female cattle aged more than 2 years that has never calved.

Calves: Young males or females of less than 1 year.

Column 2: Current number for Meat purposes as at 30 June 2014

Enter the current number used for meat purposes.

Column 3: Current number for Dairy purposes as at 30 June 2014

Enter the current number used for dairy purposes.

Column 4: Total

Enter the total number used for both meat and dairy purposes.

Column 5: Sales over the period 1 July 2013 – 30 June 2014

Enter the total number sold live to other farmers for breeding, fattening or for purposes other than for direct slaughter.

Column 6: Slaughtered

Enter the total number of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter (not the weight).

10.2 MILK PRODUCTION**10.2.1: Number of cows milked during the past week**

Enter the total number of cows milked. If none enter „0“

10.2.2: Quantity of milk produced (litres) during the past week

Enter the quantity of milk produced in litres during the past week. If none enter „0“

If Section 10.3 is not applicable enter N/A and strike off the section with a single line and go to Section 10.4

10.3 GOAT**Column 1: Goat type**

Buck

Doe

Male Kid (up to 1 yr)

She Kid (up to 1 yr)

Buck: An adult male goat

Doe: An adult female goat

Kid: A young male or female goat up to 1 year

Column 2: Current number for Meat purposes as at 30 June 2014

Enter the current number used for meat purposes.

Column 3: Current number for Breeding purposes as at 30 June 2014

Enter the current number used for breeding purposes.

Column 4: Total

Enter the total number used for both meat and breeding purposes.

Column 5: Sales over the period 1 July 2013 – 30 June 2014

Enter the total number sold live to other farmers for breeding, fattening or for purposes other than for direct slaughter.

Column 6: Slaughtered over the period 1 July 2013 – 30 June 2014

Enter the total number of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter (not the weight).

If Section 10.4 is not applicable enter N/A and strike off the section with a single line and go to Section 10.5

10.4 SHEEP

Column 1: Sheep type

Ram

She Sheep (Ewe)

Male Lamb (up to 1 yr)

She Lamb (up to 1 yr)

Ram: An adult male sheep

Ewe: An adult female sheep

Lamb: A young male or female goat up to 1 year

Column 2: Current number for Meat purposes as at 30 June 2014

Enter the current number used for meat purposes.

Column 3: Current number for Breeding purposes as at 30 June 2014

Enter the current number used for breeding purposes.

Column 4: Total

Enter the total number used for both meat and breeding purposes.

Column 5: Sales over the period 1 July 2013 – 30 June 2014

Enter the total number sold live to other farmers for breeding, fattening or for purposes other than for direct slaughter.

Column 6: Slaughtered over the period 1 July 2013 – 30 June 2014

Enter the total number of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter (not the weight).

If Section 10.5 is not applicable enter N/A and strike off the section with a single line and go to Section 10.6

10.5 PIGS

Column 1: Pig type

Boar

Boar: A male adult pig kept for breeding

Sow

Sow: A female pig which has already farrowed (giving birth to piglets)

Gilt

Gilt: A female pig kept for breeding purposes which has never farrowed

Male Piglet

Piglet: A young pig up to 1 year including fatteners and runt of any

She Piglet

age.

Column 2: Current number for Meat purposes as at 30 June 2014

Enter the current number used for meat purposes.

Column 3: Current number for Breeding purposes as at 30 June 2014

Enter the current number used for breeding purposes.

Column 4: Total

Enter the total number used for both meat and breeding purposes.

Column 5: Sales over the period 1 July 2013 – 30 June 2014

Enter the total number sold live to other farmers for breeding, fattening or for purposes other than for direct slaughter.

Column 6: Slaughtered over the period 1 July 2013 – 30 June 2014

Enter the total number slaughtered or sold for slaughter (not the weight)

If Section 10.6 is not applicable enter N/A and strike off the section with a single line and go to Section 10.7

10.6 POULTRY-MEAT PRODUCTION

Column 1: Animal type

Poultry-Broiler

Broilers are reared for meat production

Poultry-Local

Duck

Turkeys

Other (specify)

Column 2: Current number as at 30 June 2014

Enter the current number.

Column 3: Sales over the period 1 July 2013 – 30 June 2014

Enter the total number sold (not the weight).

If Section 10.7 is not applicable enter N/A and strike off the section with a single line and go to Section 10.8

10.7 EGG PRODUCTION

10.7.1: Number of layers as at 30 June 2014

Enter the number.

A *layer* is a chicken used to produce eggs

10.7.2: Number of eggs sold during the past week

Enter the total number of eggs sold.

If Section 10.8 is not applicable enter N/A and strike off the section with a single line and go to Section 10.9

10.8 OTHER LIVESTOCK

Column 1: Animal type

Deer ("chassée")

Other (specify)

Deer ("chassée"): A deer which is kept extensively in forests (used as hunting grounds)

Column 2: Current number as at 30 June 2014

Enter the current number.

Column 3: Sales over the period 1 July 2013 – 30 June 2014

Enter the total number sold (not the weight).

If Section 10.9 is not applicable enter N/A and strike off the section with a single line and go to Section 10.10

10.9 AREA OF EXERCISE YARD FOR LIVESTOCK

Enter the total area of exercise yard (m²).

An exercise yard is an open enclosed (unroofed) where animals eg. cattle, goats, sheep, deer etc **excluding** birds, poultry, pigs and animals living in pasture

If Section 10.10 is not applicable enter N/A and strike off the section with a single line and go to Section 11

10.10 APICULTURE

10.10.1: Number of productive beehives as at 30 June 2014

Enter the number of productive beehives.

10.10.2: Number of non-productive beehives as at 30 June 2014

Enter the number of non-productive beehives.

10.10.3: Production of honey over the period 1 July 2013 – 30 June 2014

Enter the total quantity produced during the reference period in litres.

11. AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

Circle appropriate code 1 for „Yes“ and 2 for „No“.

- (a) Irrigation system
- (b) Mechanisation
- (c) Fertilisers (chemical)
- (d) Fertilisers (organic)
- (e) Pesticides
- (f) Herbicides
- (g) Improved/selected seeds

An **irrigation** system consists of an intake structure, a conveyance system, a distribution system and a field application system.

Mechanisation in agriculture is the process of using agricultural machinery to increase farm worker productivity. (i.e motorised machines and equipments e.g milking machine, potato planter/harvester)

Organic fertilisers are derived from animal or vegetable matter. (e.g. compost, manure, bio fertilisers).

12. MARKETING PRACTICES

12.1 How do you dispose of your agricultural produce?

Enter the percentage (to nearest unit) for any of the specified agricultural produce (vegetables, fruits, flowers, cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, poultry meat, eggs and honey) being disposed of by the following ways:

- (a) Sold directly to consumers – e.g. farm gate, market etc.
- (b) Retailers
- (c) Wholesalers (include intermediaries purchasing for hotels and restaurants)
- (d) Auction
- (e) Exported
- (f) Use as feed (by this farm)
- (g) Use in agro-processing (by this farm)

13. DO YOU HAVE ANY OUTSTANDING AGRICULTURAL LOAN as at 30 June 2014?

Circle appropriate code 1 for „Yes“ and 2 for „No“.

14. WHAT ARE YOUR MAIN CONSTRAINTS AS A FARMER?

Circle appropriate code 1 for „Yes“ and 2 for „No“ for the following:

DO NOT READ OUT; Multiple answers are allowed

- (a) Availability of water
- (b) Availability of labour
- (c) Availability of land
- (d) Availability of seeds
- (e) Availability of agro-chemicals in small quantity
- (f) Availability of fodder
- (g) High price of feeds
- (h) Natural disaster
- (i) Pests/diseases
- (j) Marketing
- (k) Theft
- (l) Other constraint (specify

15. ARE YOU REGISTERED WITH:

Circle appropriate code 1 for "Yes" and 2 for „No“

- (a) Small Farmers Welfare Fund
- (b) Agricultural Cooperative Society
- (c) Tea Board
- (d) Agricultural Association
- (e) Other membership (specify)

LIST OF TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT CROPS

Crop Name	Common Name
Cereals	Cereals
Wheat	Wheat
Maize	Maize
Rice	Rice
Sorghum	Sorghum
Barley	Barley
Rye	Rye
Oats	Oats
Millet	Millet
Other cereals, n.e.c.	Other cereals, n.e.c.
Mixed cereals	Mixed cereals
Other	Other
Vegetables and melons	Vegetables and melons
Leafy or stem vegetables	Leafy or stem vegetables
Artichokes	Artichokes
Asparagus	Asperges
Cabbages	Choux
Cauliflowers & broccoli	Cauliflowers & broccoli
Cauliflowers	Choufleurs
Broccoli	Broccoli
Lettuce	Laitue
Spinach	Epinard
Chicory	Chicory
Other leafy or stem vegetables, n.e.c.	Other leafy or stem vegetables, n.e.c.
	Brede chouchou
	Brede giraumon
	Brede malbar
	Brede cresson
	Brede tom pouce
	Brede blanc
	Brede de chine
Fruit-bearing vegetables	Fruit-bearing vegetables
Cucumbers	Concombre
Cucumbers (local)	Concombre (Local)
Cucumbers (English)	Concombre (English)
Eggplants (aubergines)	Bringelle
Eggplants (aubergines) - long	Bringelle - longue
Eggplants (aubergines) - round	Bringelle - rond
Tomatoes	Pomme d'amour
Watermelons	Melon d'eau
Cantaloupes and other melons	Cantaloupes and other melons
Pumpkin, squash and gourds	Pumpkin, squash and gourds
Pumpkin	Giraumon
Squash	Patisson
Gourds	Gourgette
Other fruit-bearing vegetables, n.e.c.	Other fruit-bearing vegetables, n.e.c.
Root, bulb, or tuberous vegetables	Root, bulb, or tuberous vegetables
Carrots	Carottes
Turnips	Turnips
Garlic	Ail

Crop Name	Common Name
Onions (incl. shallots)	Onions (incl. shallots)
Onions	Oignons
Onions (shallots)	Queue oignon
Onions for seeds	Oignons pour grains
Other root, bulb, or tuberous vegetables, n.e.c.	Other root, bulb, or tuberous vegetables, n.e.c.
Mushrooms and truffles	Champignons
Vegetables, n.e.c.	Vegetables, n.e.c.
Oilseed crops	Oilseed crops
Soya beans	Soya beans
Groundnuts	Pistaches
Other temporary oilseed crops	Other temporary oilseed crops
Castor bean	Castor bean
Linseed	Linseed
Mustard	Mustard
Niger seed	Niger seed
Rapeseed	Rapeseed
Safflower	Safflower
Sesame	Sesame
Sunflower	Sunflower
Other temporary oilseed crops, n.e.c.	Other temporary oilseed crops, n.e.c.
Root/tuber crops with high starch or inulin content	Root/tuber crops with high starch or inulin content
Potatoes	Pomme de terre
Sweet potatoes	Patates
Cassava	Manioc
Yams	Arouille
Yams - curry	Arouille - curry
Yams - violet	Arouille - violet
Other roots & tubers, n.e.c.	Other roots & tubers, n.e.c.
Temporary spice crops	Temporary spice crops
Chilies & peppers (capsicum spp.)	Piments
Anise, badian, and fennel	Anise, badian, and fennel
Thyme	Thym
Coriander	Cotomili
Parsi	Persil
Mint	Menthe
	Queue d'ail
Other temporary spice crops, n.e.c.	Other temporary spice crops, n.e.c.
Leguminous crops	Leguminous crops
Beans	Haricots
Beans - fresh	Haricot vert
Beans - ripe	Haricot pale
Beans - dried	Haricot sec
Broad beans	Broad beans
Chick peas	Chick peas
Cow peas	Cow peas
Lentils	Lentils
Lupins	Lupins
Peas	Pois
Pigeon peas	Pigeon peas
Leguminous crops, n.e.c.	Leguminous crops, n.e.c.

Crop Name	Common Name
Sugar crops	Sugar crops
Sugar beet	Sugar beet
Sugar cane	Canne a sucre
Sweet sorghum	Sweet sorghum
Other sugar crops n.e.c.	Other sugar crops n.e.c.
Grasses and other fodder crops	Grasses and other fodder crops
Temporary grass crops	Fourage
Temporary fibre crops	Temporary fibre crops
Cotton	Cotton
Jute, kenaf, and other similar crops	Jute, kenaf, and other similar crops
Flax, hemp, and other similar products	Flax, hemp, and other similar products
Other temporary fibre crops	Other temporary fibre crops
Temporary medicinal, etc. crops	Temporary medicinal, etc. crops
Temporary flower crops	Temporary flower crops
Tobacco	Tabac
Fruit and nuts	Fruit and nuts
Tropical and subtropical fruits	Tropical and subtropical fruits
Avocados	Avocats
Bananas & plantains	Bananes
Dates	Dates
Figs	Figs
Mangoes	Mangues
Papayas	Papayes
Pineapples	Ananas
Other tropical and subtropical fruits, n.e.c.	Other tropical and subtropical fruits, n.e.c.
Litchis	Letchis
Longanes	Longanes
Passion fruit	Grenadines
Golden apple	Fruit de cytere
Bread fruit	Fruit a pain
Jack fruit	Jacques
	Jamblons
Citrus fruits	Citrus fruits
Grapefruit & pomelo	Grapefruit & pomelo
Grapefruit	Pamplemousses
Lemons and Limes	Lemons and Limes
Lemons	Limons
Oranges	Oranges
Tangerines, mandarins, clementines	Tangerines, mandarins, clementines
Mandarins	Mandarines
Other citrus fruit, n.e.c.	Other citrus fruit, n.e.c.
	Kumquat
Grapes	Raisin
Berries	Berries
Currants	Currants
Gooseberries	Gooseberries
Kiwi fruit	Kiwi fruit
Raspberries	Raspberries
Strawberries	Fraises
Blueberries	Blueberries

Crop Name	Common Name
Other berries	Other berries
Pome fruits and stone fruits	Pome fruits and stone fruits
Apples	Pommes
Apricots	Apricots
Cherries & sour cherries	Cherries & sour cherries
Peaches & nectarines	Peches
Pears & quinces	Poires
Plums and sloes	Plums and sloes
Other pome fruits and stone fruits, n.e.c.	Other pome fruits and stone fruits, n.e.c.
Nuts	Nuts
Almonds	Almonds
Cashew nuts	Cashew nuts
Chestnuts	Chestnuts
Hazelnuts	Hazelnuts
Pistachios	Pistachios
Walnuts	Walnuts
Other nuts n.e.c.	Other nuts n.e.c.
Other fruits, n.e.c.	Other fruits, n.e.c.
Permanent oilseed crops	Permanent oilseed crops
Coconuts	Cocos
Olives	Olives
Oil palms	Oil palms
Other oleaginous fruits, n.e.c.	Other oleaginous fruits, n.e.c.
Beverage crops	Beverage crops
Coffee	Café
Tea	The
Maté	Maté
Cocoa	Cocoa
Other beverage crops, n.e.c.	Other beverage crops, n.e.c.
Permanent spice crops	Permanent spice crops
Pepper (piper spp.)	Pepper (piper spp.)
Nutmeg, mace, cardamoms	Nutmeg, mace, cardamoms
Cinnamon (canella)	Cannelle
Cloves	Giroffe
Ginger	Gingembre
Vanilla	Vanille
Permanent grass crops	Permanent grass crops
Permanent fibre crops	Permanent fibre crops
Permanent medicinal, etc. crops	Permanent medicinal, etc. crops
Rubber	Rubber
Permanent flower crops	Permanent flower crops

Example of a filled questionnaire for CA3

CA3

CONFIDENTIAL

S.N

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Republic of Mauritius
STATISTICS MAURITIUS
 Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
2014 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE (CA2014)
FARM QUESTIONNAIRE (2)

Please write on the dotted lines or write in the boxes where applicable

1. NUMBER OF FARMERS OPERATING THIS FARM

3

2. IDENTIFICATION OF FARMERS**2.1 Farmer (1)**

(a) Surname of farmer : RAMEET

(b) Other names of farmer : JAY

(c) ID Number of farmer :

R	0	1	0	7	6	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

2.2 Farmer (2)

(a) Surname of farmer : RAMEET

(b) Other names of farmer : VARUN

(c) ID Number of farmer :

R	0	3	1	2	6	4	0	0	3	2	1	2	6
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

2.3 Farmer (3)

(a) Surname of farmer : RAMEET

(b) Other names of farmer : HANS

(c) ID Number of farmer :

R	1	2	0	4	7	0	3	2	6	0	0	1	C
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Name of Interviewer: Mr. V. Mannick

Date of interview:

1	7	0	7	1	4
---	---	---	---	---	---

Name of Supervisor: Mr. K. Lakhoo

Date submitted:

0	8	0	8	1	4
---	---	---	---	---	---

Fieldcheck by Supervisor: Mr. K. Lakhoo

1	2	0	8	1	4
---	---	---	---	---	---

Name of Senior Supervisor: Mrs D. Runghoo

Date submitted:

1	2	0	8	1	4
---	---	---	---	---	---

FOR OFFICE USE

Edited and coded by :

Input by :.....

Checked by :.....

Verified by :.....

3. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD

Please circle the correct codes or write on the dotted lines or write in the boxes where applicable

3.1 Surname of household head: RAMEET

3.2 Other names of household head: JAY

3.3 Address of household: ROYAL ROAD

:LA MARIE

:VACOAS

:..... MVCA code

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3.4 How many separate farms do members of this household operate?

2

If only 1 farm, skip to Q 3.7

3.5 Farm (2)

(a) Name of farmer : RAMEET HANS

(b) ID Number of farmer :

R	1	2	0	4	7	0	3	2	6	0	0	1	C
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

(c) Main activity: Crop 1 Livestock 2 Both Crop & Livestock ③ Other, specify..... 4

3.6 Farm (3)

(a) Name of farmer :

(b) ID Number of farmer :

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(c) Main activity: Crop 1 Livestock 2 Both Crop & Livestock 3 Other, specify..... 4

3.7 Complete the table below for all household members aged 12 years and above

Serial Number (S.N)	Name of household member (First name only)	Age (Last birthday- years)		Sex		Work on Farm number				Farmer		Type of employment	
				Male	Female					Yes	No	Full Time	Part Time ^{1/}
01	Jay	5	2	①	2	①	2	3	NA	①	2	①	2
02	Meeta	4	8	1	②	①	2	3	NA	1	②	1	②
03	Rahul	2	5	①	2	①	2	3	NA	1	②	1	②
04	Varun	4	9	①	2	①	2	3	NA	①	2	①	2
05	Pooja	4	5	1	②	1	2	③	NA	1	2	1	2
06	Ashwini	2	2	1	②	1	2	③	NA	1	2	1	2
07	Jeshna	1	9	1	②	1	2	③	NA	1	2	1	2
08	Hans	4	4	①	2	1	②	3	NA	①	2	1	②
09				1	2	1	2	3	NA	1	②	1	2
10				1	2	1	2	3	NA	1	②	1	2

^{1/} working less than half of usual working hours on the farm

Male	Female	Total
		0

3.8 Number of household members aged below 12 years

3.9 Proportion of total household income from agriculture

(a) Up to 50%

1

(b) Above 50%

②

4. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES OF FARM OVER THE PERIOD 1 JULY 2013 - 30 JUNE 2014

4.1 Crops

	Yes	No
(a) Sugar cane	1	2
(b) Tea	1	2
(c) Vegetable	1	2
(d) Fruits	1	2

	Yes	No
(e) Flowers for sale	1	2
(f) Fodder	1	2
(g) Other, specify	1	2

4.2 Livestock

	Yes	No
(a) Cattle	1	2
(b) Goat	1	2
(c) Sheep	1	2
(d) Pig	1	2
(e) Poultry-Layer	1	2

	Yes	No
(f) Poultry-Broiler	1	2
(g) Poultry-Local	1	2
(h) Bee keeping	1	2
(i) Deer	1	2
(j) Other, specify	1	2

4.3 Other

	Yes	No
(a) Nursery for sale	1	2
(b) Forestry (timber for sale)	1	2
(c) Aquaculture for sale	1	2
(d) Subsistence fishing	1	2
(e) Agro-processing of agricultural products for sale	1	2

5. MAIN PURPOSE OF PRODUCTION

- (a) Mainly for sale (b) Mainly for own consumption

6. NUMBER OF PAID EMPLOYEES WHO USUALLY WORKED ON THE FARM OVER THE PERIOD 1 JULY 2013 - 30 JUNE 2014: *If no employee, go to Section 7*

Type of employment	Mauritian		Expatriate		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Full time	1	-	-	-	1	-
Part Time ^{2/}	-	1	-	-	-	1

^{2/} working less than half of usual working hours on the farm

7. LAND USE AND TENURE FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

7.1 Land area operated by farmer by land use over the period 1 July 2013 - 30 June 2014

Type of land use	Area (perches)	
Land used:		
1. Land under temporary crops	6	2
2. Land under temporary meadows and pastures		2
3. Land fallow	1	0
4. Land under permanent crops	1	2
5. Land under permanent meadows and pastures		
6. Forest or other wooded land		
Land not used:		
7. Suitable for agriculture		
8. Built up areas (e.g land occupied by buildings, parks, roads, lanes, open spaces needed for storing equipment and products etc)		
9. Other (e.g wasteland, land under water, etc)		
Total	8	6

7.2 Number of land parcels operated by farm for agricultural production over the period 1 July 2013 - 30 June 2014 2

Parcel 1

(a) Area (perches)

			1	2
--	--	--	---	---

For office use

(b) Main crop

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(specify): ANTHURIUM

(c) Address: X LANE

LA MARIE

For office use

(d) MVCA code

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Parcel 2

(a) Area (perches)

			7	4
--	--	--	---	---

For office use

(b) Main crop

--	--	--	--	--

(specify) POTATO

(c) Address: ROYAL ROAD

LA MARIE

For office use

(d) MVCA code

--	--	--	--

Parcel 3

(a) Area (perches)

--	--	--	--	--

For office use

(b) Main crop

--	--	--	--	--

(specify)

(c) Address:

For office use

(d) MVCA code

--	--	--	--

Parcel 4

(a) Area (perches)

--	--	--	--	--

For office use

(b) Main crop

--	--	--	--	--

(specify)

(c) Address:

For office use

(d) MVCA code

--	--	--	--

7.3 Details of land area owned, leased or rented by the farmer over the period 1 July 2013 - 30 June 2014

	Area (perches)	
1. Land owned	8	6
2. Land leased from Government		
3. Land rented/leased from others		
4. Other types of land tenure (please specify.....)		
Total	8	6

8. LAND AREA RENTED TO OTHERS BY THE FARMER OVER THE PERIOD 1 JULY 2013 - 30 JUNE 2014

Area (perches)	
	0

**9. TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT CROP PRODUCTION OVER THE PERIOD
1 JULY 2013 - 30 JUNE 2014**

**9.1 Vegetables (including melons, cereals, oilseed crops, root/tuber crops and leguminous crops):
If not applicable, go to Section 9.2**

Crop Name	Harvest over the period 1 July 2013 - 30 June 2014												Production over the period 1 July 2013 - 30 June 2014									
	1=Mono; 2=Mixed; 3=Scattered	No. of plantings	Open field					Under protective cover					Specify kg or unit	Quantity produced								
			Specify unit for area	Total area harvested			IF AREA NOT KNOWN: Total no. of plants/heaps	Hydroponic=1 Non- hydroponic=2	Total area harvested (m ²)													
1. Cabbage	2	4	Perche				3					2					unit			8	0	0
2. Chouchou	1	1	Perche				5					2					kg			4	0	0
3. Lettuce(Open Field)	2	4	Perche				1					2					unit			9	0	0
4. Ladyfinger	1	4	Perche				2					2					kg		2	0	0	0
5. Potato	1	2	Perche			1	2					2					kg		1	2	0	0
6. Pumpkin	1	1	Perche			1	0					2					Unit			1	0	0
7. Watercress	2	1	Perche				2					2					kg			1	5	0
8.																						
9.																						
10.																						
11.																						
12.																						
13.																						
14.																						
15.																						
16.																						
17.																						
18.																						
19.																						
20.																						

9.2 Fruits and beverage crops: If not applicable, go to Section 9.3

Crop Name	Size of production unit										Sold			Production over the period 1 July 2013 - 30 June 2014							
	1=Mono; 2=Mixed; 3=Scattered	Specify unit for area	Total area harvested				Permanent plants/ trees				Yes (wholly)	Yes (partly)	No	Specify kg or unit	Quantity produced						
							Number		Of which bearing												
1. Avocado	3	Perche				2			4			4	1	2	3	unit			5	3	2
2. Banana	3	Perche				5		1	5		1	2	1	2	3	unit			9	8	7
3. Litchi	3	Perche				1			2		2	1	2	3	unit		1	5	6	0	
4. Mango	3	Perche				6			9		9	1	2	3	unit			3	9	1	
5. Pamplemousses	3	Perche				3			3		2	1	2	3	unit			2	3	5	
6. Papaya	3	Perche				3			8		5	1	2	3	unit			5	2	8	
7. Pineapple	1	Perche				8						1	2	3	unit		5	0	0	0	
8. Watermelon	1	Perche				5						1	2	3	unit		2	0	0	0	
9.												1	2	3							
10.												1	2	3							
11.												1	2	3							
12.												1	2	3							

9.3 Flowers: If not applicable, go to Section 10

Crop Name	Harvest over the period 1 July 2013 - 30 June 2014										Production over the period 1 July 2013 - 30 June 2014					
	Area harvested					Area harvested under protective cover (m ²)					Quantity produced (unit)					
	Specify unit for area	Open field														
1. Anthurium	Perche									6			1	5	7	5
2. Gerbera	Perche				2								5	6	3	
3. Gladiolus	Perche				2								5	8	6	
4. Marigold	Perche				1								1	0	5	6
5. Rose	Perche				1								1	3	6	9

10. LIVESTOCK

10.1 Cattle: *If not applicable, go to Section 10.3*

Cattle type	Number as at 30 June 2014						Sales over the period 1 July 2013 - 30 June 2014									
	Meat purposes			Dairy purposes			Total			Number sold live			Slaughtered (kg)			
1. Bulls (breeding)							2	0								
2. Bulls (non-breeding)	5	0				5	0	3			0					
3. Cows (milking)				7			7									
4. Cows (non-milking)	1	5				1	5	5								
5. Heifers (young)	4	0				4	0	2			5					
6. Heifers (adult)																
7. Male Calves																
8. Female Calves																
Total	1	0	5	7			1	3	2	6			0			

10.2 Milk production

10.2.1 Number of cows milked during the past week

	1	2
--	---	---

10.2.2 Quantity of milk produced during the past week

	7	0	0
--	---	---	---

 litres

10.3 Goat: *If not applicable, go to Section 10.4*

Goat type	Number as at 30 June 2014						Sales over the period 1 July 2013 - 30 June 2014								
	Meat purposes			Breeding purposes			Total			Number sold live			Slaughtered (kg)		
1. Buck	1	3	6			1	9	5			2				
2. Doe	6			2			8			2			1		
3. Male Kid (up to 1 yr)	2			2			4								
4. She Kid (up to 1 yr)	3			3			6								
Total	2	4	1	3	3			7	7			3			

10.8 Other livestock: *If not applicable, go to Section 10.9 N/A*

Animal type	Number as at 30 June 2014						Sales over the period 1 July 2013 - 30 June 2014					
							Quantity (kg)					
1. Deer ("chassée")												
2. Other (specify)												

Deer ("chassée"): A deer which is kept extensively in forests (used as hunting grounds)

10.9 Area of exercise yard for livestock: *If not applicable, go to Section 10.10*

		1	5	2	m ²
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10.10 Apiculture: *If not applicable, go to Section 11 N/A*

10.10.1 Number of productive beehives as at 30 June 2014

10.10.2 Number of non-productive beehives as at 30 June 2014

10.10.3 Production of honey over the period 1 July 2013 - 30 June 2014

						litres

11. AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

	Yes	No
(a) Irrigation system	①	2
(b) Mechanisation	1	②
(c) Fertilisers (chemical)	1	②
(d) Fertilisers (organic)	①	2
(e) Pesticides	1	②
(f) Herbicides	1	②
(g) Improved/selected seeds	①	2

An **irrigation** system consists of an intake structure, a conveyance system, a distribution system, a field application system, and ~~and~~ drainage system.

Mechanisation in agriculture is the process of using agricultural machinery to increase farm worker productivity.

Organic fertilisers are fertilisers derived from animal or vegetable matter. (e.g. compost, manure).

Improved/selected seeds are normally seeds that farmers purchase as opposed to their own-produced seeds.

12. MARKETING PRACTICES

12.1 How do you dispose your agricultural produce?

	1. VEGETABLES %	2. FRUITS %	3. FLOWERS %	4. CATTLE %	5. GOATS %
(a) Sold directly to consumers	1 0		2 0		4 0
(b) Retailers	3 0		8 0	1 0 0	6 0
(c) Wholesalers	6 0	5 0			
(d) Auction					
(e) Exported		5 0			
(f) Use as feed					
(g) Use in agro-processing					
Total	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0

	6. SHEEP %	7. PIGS %	8. POULTRY MEAT %	9. EGSS %	10. HONEY %
(a) Sold directly to consumers		2 0	1 0		
(b) Retailers		8 0	9 0	1 0 0	
(c) Wholesalers					
(d) Auction					
(e) Exported					
(f) Use as feed					
(g) Use in agro-processing					
Total	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0

13. DO YOU HAVE ANY OUTSTANDING AGRICULTURAL LOAN as at 30 June 2014?

Yes 1 No 2

14. WHAT ARE YOUR MAIN CONSTRAINTS AS A FARMER?

(DO NOT READ OUT; Multiple answers are allowed)

	Yes	No
(a) Availability of water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
(b) Availability of labour	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2
(c) Availability of land	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2
(d) Availability of seeds	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2
(e) Availability of agro-chemicals in small quantity	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2
(f) Availability of fodder	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2
(g) High price of feeds	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2
(h) Natural disaster	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
(i) Pests/diseases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
(j) Marketing	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2
(k) Theft	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2
(l) Other constraint (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2

15. ARE YOU REGISTERED WITH:

(Multiple answers are allowed)

	Yes	No
(a) Small Farmers Welfare Fund	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
(b) Agricultural Cooperative Society	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2
(c) Tea Board	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2
(d) Agricultural Association	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
(e) Other membership (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2

Telephone number of farmer:	<input type="text" value="6"/> <input type="text" value="8"/> <input type="text" value="1"/> <input type="text" value="5"/> <input type="text" value="2"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="4"/>	Fixed line
	<input type="text" value="5"/> <input type="text" value="7"/> <input type="text" value="9"/> <input type="text" value="9"/> <input type="text" value="8"/> <input type="text" value="5"/> <input type="text" value="2"/> <input type="text" value="8"/>	Mobile

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