

Experiences in the Application of the Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ) Survey Technology in Africa: The Journey So Far

O. O. Ajayi ¹

Summary

The improvement of African statistical processes was a great motivation for the developments of CWIQ Survey Technology. CWIQ was also developed as a package to monitor social and economic programmes and strategies with respect to the state of availability, accessibility and satisfaction of services. CWIQ technology was applied first in Africa.

CWIQ has the advantage that it is simple, cheap and quick to implement. The core questionnaire (fairly inflexible) has been developed with the possibility of adding supplementary modules in structures/formats with responses that can be scanned with pre-developed processing and tabulation programmes. We demonstrate how CWIQ could also be used to measure progress towards the MDG's. Progress made so far in the application of CWIQ in Africa is given as at January 2006.

The CWIQ technology could be adopted for other surveys covering substantive subject-matter areas and one such example is presented. The paper concludes with recent initiatives for capacity building with respect to training, survey techniques, raising the level of expertise of consultants to give technical assistance to countries and data archiving for already concluded CWIQ surveys to enhance further data analysis.

Key Words

CWIQ, data quality, supplementary module, core questionnaire, service delivery, indicators of access, uses and satisfaction, large sample, data disaggregation, agricultural sample census.

1: O. O. Ajayi was Director-General of Nigerian Federal Statistics between 1991 and 1999 and since retirement has been an International Statistical Consultant. P. O. Box 52724, Falomo Post Office, Ikoyi, Lagos. E-mail: ooajayi611@yahoo.com
The author is very grateful to the reviewer of the paper for comments and additions that substantially improved the content and nature of the paper.

Résumé

L'amélioration des processus statistiques Africains a fortement motivé le développement de la méthodologie d'enquête QUIBB. Le système QUIBB a été développé comme un instrument de suivi des programmes et stratégies sociaux et économiques en ce qui concerne la disponibilité, l'accessibilité et l'efficacité des services. Le système QUIBB a d'abord été appliqué en Afrique.

Le système QUIBB a l'avantage d'être simple, bon marché et pouvant être mis en œuvre rapidement. Le questionnaire principal (peu flexible) a été développé avec la possibilité d'ajouter des modules supplémentaires en structures/formats avec des réponses qui peuvent être lues rapidement par des programmes préconçus de traitement et de tabulation. Nous démontrons comment le système QUIBB peut être aussi utilisé pour mesurer le progrès accomplis vers la réalisation des OMD. Le progrès réalisé dans la mise en œuvre du système QUIBB en Afrique est présenté pour une période allant jusqu'en janvier 2006.

La méthodologie QUIBB pourrait être adoptée dans d'autres enquêtes traitant de disciplines spécifiques ainsi que le montre l'un des exemples présentés ici. L'article conclut par la présentation des initiatives récentes de renforcement de capacité relatives à la formation, aux techniques d'enquêtes, à l'amélioration du niveau d'expertise des consultants appelés à donner une assistance technique aux pays et à l'archivage des données d'enquêtes QUIBB déjà réalisées aux fins d'en approfondir l'analyse.

Mots clés

QUIBB, qualité des données, module complémentaire, questionnaire principal, fourniture de services, indicateurs d'accès, utilisation et satisfaction, grands échantillons, désagrégation de données, échantillon de recensement agricole.

1. Introduction

The state of statistical production and usage had been particularly appalling in the last couple of decades in Africa and especially in the 1990's. One of the critical problems of data generation has been the untimeliness of information delivery which was as a result of processing bottlenecks in nearly all the National Statistical Offices (NSO's) in Africa. Also of great concern with the African statistics was the quality of produced data. Errors creep into statistical outputs during data collection and data processing stages. Another issue was meeting the needs of statistics users in Africa

for sub-national estimates for purposes of planning, monitoring, evaluation and critical decision-making which could not be provided as a result of limited sample sizes in surveys. At the same time, African countries have embarked on many social and economic programmes including the adoption of Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRS). All these programmes and strategies require being monitored and being evaluated. Such questions as state of availability, accessibility and satisfaction of services need be answered. The World Bank in collaboration with some other international agencies developed the CWIQ Survey Technology which in its design attempted to remove the problems of untimeliness of data, poor data quality, lack of statistics at the lowest administrative levels and as an effective tool for programme monitoring and evaluation.

However, even though a pessimistic view of African statistics has been expressed implying probably that Africa trails behind the rest of the world, CWIQ is a product of Africa, but one that is now starting to be exported to other countries. It evolved in the late 90s as a response to the growing interest in, and commitment to, results-based development. If one is to focus on results, then one must have the means to measure them and to report on them quickly. Given also that the demand was increasingly focusing on outcomes rather than outputs, household surveys appeared to be the most appropriate tool for providing the data. But traditional surveys were slow, expensive, and difficult to implement. What was needed was something quite different. A survey that was quick, cheap and easy.

The CWIQ was the outcome of a series of brainstorming meetings to come up with a simple solution. The approach that was adopted was to think in terms of a "service delivery" framework. The role of government in development is essentially to provide an appropriate enabling environment for households and individuals to maximize their potential. It does this by providing a range of goods and services that should respond to households most urgent needs. The way to measure whether it is being successful and effective in achieving this goal is to monitor whether the goods and services are indeed reaching the target communities, and whether they are meeting their needs. How is this to be done? By asking the intended beneficiaries directly. For each key service, three indicators are proposed. They are access, use, and satisfaction. Does the respondent have access to public services? Does he/she make use of them? If no, why not? If yes, is he/she satisfied with the quality of service? By including a few additional questions on the socio-economic status of respondent it is possible to measure the extent to which the poorest and most vulnerable households are or are not benefiting from public service programmes. The CWIQ survey thus also has the potential to serve as a very effective instrument for monitoring the implementation of Poverty Reduction Strategies.

At heart, however, it remains primarily a service delivery survey. Because it is relatively simple and cheap, it can be administered to relatively large samples. It can, therefore, also serve as a tool for providing indicators that can be disaggregated to relatively low levels – very useful for supporting the process of decentralization and decentralized decision-making.

Currently, CWIQ addresses monitoring of welfare programmes but could indeed be adopted for regular economic, social and agricultural surveys; it could also handle censuses.

2. General Overview of The CWIQ Survey Technology

2.1 About CWIQ

CWIQ has been developed as an annual national survey which is quick and easy to implement. It is also programmed to be one of the components of an integrated overall national programme of household surveys. This approach requires that a country has a strong statistical system which is a necessary infrastructure needed to support planning, monitoring and evaluation of programmes particularly Poverty Reduction Strategies. CWIQ in this context provides rapid monitoring of key indicators, measurement and evaluation of development outcomes nationally and for different population sub-groups. CWIQ also enables timely assessment of country performance of national programmes including the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's). Monitoring PRSP, assessing the progress of MDG's, assessing and monitoring such issues such as "good governance", "transparency", "accountability" and "results-driven development" need data that are easily accessible, timely and of high quality which CWIQ is able to provide. Indeed all these development frameworks should include statistical capacity building as a key component to strengthen these monitoring tools. See below what CWIQ could do with respect to the measurement of progress of the MDG's:

Table 1: Use of CWIQ to measure progress in MDG's

Goals	Indicators	Available Now	Potentially Available	Not Possible
Extreme Poverty and Hunger	Under weight or U-5	✓		
	Other Indicators			✓
Primary Education	All indicators	✓		

Experiences in the Application of the Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ) Survey Technology in Africa: The Journey So Far

Gender Equality	All indicators except women in Parliament	✓		
Child Mortality	All indicators		✓	
Maternal Mortality	All indicators		✓	
HIV/AIDS/Diseases	All indicators		[✓]	
Environment	All indicators			✓
Global Partnership	All indicators			✓

To ensure rapid implementation, a short questionnaire, applied in a single-shot survey, has been developed with the following sections: Interviewer Information, Household Members, Education, Health, Employment, Household Assets, Household Amenities, Poverty Predictors, and children under 5. However, later expansion has allowed the addition of supplemental modules usually to address some specific issues in countries such as the Gender module (Nigeria), Flood Damage module (Mozambique), MICS module (Mozambique), Consumption module (Rwanda), HIV/AIDS module (Lesotho), Mental Health module (Burundi) and Community CWIQ (Tanzania). The structure of the questionnaire is such it allows for the arrangement and sequencing of multiple choice questions (usually pre-coded) for easy and rapid data collection. The processing strategy uses scanning technology and data entry is done through scanning of questionnaires so as to eliminate data entry bottlenecks. Also prepared ready for use are complete validation specifications and programmes. The standard tabulation plan and programmes have similarly been pre-prepared. One critical benefit and objective of CWIQ realized through this processing procedure was closeness and interaction of survey statisticians and data processing experts. Other important features of CWIQ are the use of large sample (allowing for sub-national estimates) but within the considerations of feasibility and resources availability and yet getting out the results quickly, rigorous control of data quality, quick data entry, validation and processing, simple reporting and of course use of fixed core and flexible modules. With these features, there is no limitation that this technology could be applied to other surveys covering specific subject matters.

2.2. Strengths and weaknesses of the CWIQ approach

As for the strengths of CWIQ, it is an off-the-shelf survey with built-in collection of best practices, producing high quality data and through rapid implementation. CWIQ represents a good tool for training and capacity building. It is also cost-effective with a national survey of 10,000 households costing about \$330,000. However, the following weaknesses should be noted, namely, inflexibility of the core questionnaire, use of poverty predictors with no consumption measure, complex training logistics and the need

for technical assistance through the regional training centres. In spite of these and the name "Quick", CWIQ is an effective survey not to be considered as quick and rough!

2.3. Progress of CWIQ programme so far (as at January 2006)

Since 1997, several CWIQ surveys have been carried out in many African countries (Anglophone, Francophone and Lusophone) either as national surveys, sub-national surveys or just pilot surveys. Some countries have, indeed, conducted two or more national CWIQ Surveys and these include:

- Ghana in 1997 and 2003
- Malawi in 2002 and 2005
- Mozambique (2002, 2003 and 2005) with the 2003 combined with Household Budget Survey and 12-month field work
- Rwanda (2001 and 2003)

Those countries with one national CWIQ survey completed are: Benin (2003), Burkina Faso (2003 combined with expenditure/consumption module with single visit), Burundi (2002), Democratic Republic of Congo (2005 with expenditure/ consumption module with a single visit), Gabon (2005 with expenditure/consumption module and a single visit), Guinea (2002 also with expenditure/consumption module and one single visit), Guinea-Bissau (2002), Lesotho (2002), Mali (2001 with Household Budget Survey over 12-month field work), Niger (2005 with expenditure/ consumption module and one field visit) and Senegal (2001 along with Household Budget Survey over a 12-month field work).

The first national surveys is underway in Nigeria while the second national surveys are ongoing in Mali and Burkina Faso in which CWIQ is being combined with a module on expenditure/consumption with only one field visit. Planning is currently going on for first national CWIQ in Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sao Tome, Sierra Leone, Togo with consumption module and Zambia while the third national CWIQ is being planned for Malawi.

Sub-national CWIQ has also been implemented in some of these countries where, for instance, in Nigeria various states (6 states were covered in 2000) and in Tanzania where various districts have been covered between 2002 and 2004.

As indicated above, additional CWIQ modules covered included for Ghana (on social capital) and for Malawi (on HIV/AIDS). Greater details of the surveys, modules, du-

ration and sample sizes, are given below for some Francophone countries so as to present the complete picture:

Table 2: Details of application of CWIQ survey in some Francophone countries

Country	Date of Survey	Survey Type	Survey Module	Duration	Sample Size
Burundi	Feb. 2002	CWIQ	Mental Health + Alcohol use	3 Months	6,000 HH's
Guinea	Sept. 2002	HBS + CWIQ	Budget + Consumption Community Prices	1 year 3 rounds	7,000 HH's
Mali	Jan. 2001	HBS + CWIQ	Budget + Consumption	1 year 4 rounds	7,000 HH's
Senegal	Jan. 2001	HHS + CWIQ	Budget + Consumption & Perception of poverty	1 year 3 rounds	6,500 HH's
Rwanda	Jan. 2001	CWIQ	Consumption Module	58 days	5,400 HH's
Rwanda	Mar. 2003	CWIQ	Agriculture + Livelihood + AIDS	76 days	5,700 HH's

HBS - Household Budget Survey

3. Application and Methods of Implementation of CWIQ in Africa

Although is survey technology has been applied in Africa, certainly it is useful for data production situations in all developing countries. Use of CWIQ technology has taken place in more than half of Africa (about 26 countries) and in fact has been integrated into the Household Survey Programmes of many of them. As the usefulness of CWIQ technology becomes obvious particularly its quickness in measuring development outcomes, the remaining African countries will join the train. Meanwhile, the countries that have adopted the survey technology covered the entire spectrum of Anglo-, Franco- and Lusophone language groups demonstrating its adaptability.

Usually the procedure in a country is to carry out a Pilot Survey to test the feasibility of the adoption of the method and see how it integrates into the country's survey programme. The pilot could be on a purposive or probability sample. In situations where a probability sample has been used and a definite administrative unit has been surveyed, the survey results could be used for making decisions. This was the case in Nigeria, Lesotho and several other countries. After successful pilot surveys, a sub-national or national survey usually follows. Both the pilot, sub-national and national surveys have always been supported technically and financially by external donors. A second national survey is also expected to follow and to be supported by donors; thereafter, countries are expected to have internalized the procedure and from then on conduct annual CWIQ with domestic support and build up time series data.

In all the surveys so far (whether pilot or main surveys), use of roving teams has been common and found more effective. Even where resident interviewers are in use, roving teams were still put together who could be assisted by the resident interviewers. The use of roving teams has implications for costs of the surveys, quality of data and rapidity of the results.

The processing facility has always included desk-top computers, laptop computers, printers (dot and laserjet) and scanning machines. The costs of these sets of equipment for the pilot and first national and sub-national surveys have always been substantial proportions of the total costs of the surveys but these tend to go down as surveys are repeated annually.

The processing arrangement leads to a time lag of not more than a week and this allows for immediate feedbacks to the field and, in turn, this enhances the quality of collected data. Other quality assurance strategies used include detailed and intensive training of field staff, supervision arrangement of the field staff at many levels, good and well-written manuals for all categories of field staff, very rigorous validation procedures and detailed and meticulous processing steps. The quality level of data produced so far has usually been very high.

In each country, the activities begin with questionnaire improvement and modifications but these are usually very minor for the short core questionnaire. The limitation in the modification that could be allowed on the core questionnaire has opened an opportunity for countries to develop supplemental modules that address specific issues peculiar to the needs of the countries. For instance, there were the "Flood damage" module attached to the main questionnaire in Mozambique and "Gender" module attached to the pilot survey in one state of Nigeria (Benue State). On the core questionnaire modification, Mozambique improved the child module of the main questionnaire. There are plans in the future to even develop some supplemental modules that will be generally added to the core questionnaire. In this context, supplemental modules that are required and useful to all countries will be those on HIV/AIDS and Malaria, agricultural holding questionnaire which could be canvassed for agricultural census and the general household survey (GHS) as core for Integrated Household Surveys.

For most of the pilot surveys, the turn-around time for releasing the results has been between six (6) and eight (8) weeks which has demonstrated convincingly that the problem of untimeliness in survey data can be eliminated.

Despite CWIQ's limited scope, the analytical content of this monitoring package has been broadened to welfare analysis by enhancing it with a methodology for estimating a welfare function for ranking households across expenditure quintiles for poverty analysis. This methodology was used during the implementation of the Ghana CWIQ in 1997. The different phases of its implementation included, establishing working files through which predictor variables were identified and selection of poverty predictors which are proxy indicators, easy to measure and is reasonably accurate. These are consumption correlates usually derived through rigorous regression analysis using Household Budget Survey and similar other survey data. Predictors vary from country to country and even within a country.

Report writing is expected to be simple and quickly done so as to put out the results on time to users. This has been possible because of the processing strategy which ensures quick validation, use of prepared software packages (Teleform, Access, Excel) to validate and tabulate the data. The planned tables are completed only a couple of days after the conclusion of data collection. Of course, capacity for report writing has to be further built.

User/Producer workshops are expected to conclude the implementation of CWIQ and these have been held in many countries but not in all of them. However, it has to be seen that the interaction between users and producers of data through workshops should be an essential activity in the CWIQ system in order to enhance the usability of the data.

4. Holding Questionnaire for Agricultural Samples Census - Can it Not Adopt The CWIQ Format?

The state of agricultural statistics is generally poor in Africa because of the complexity in the survey implementation requiring objective measurement of areas planted to crops and yield. Apart from this complexity is the slowness of processing the collected data from very large samples particularly for the sample census of agriculture. Isn't there a window of opportunity of using the CWIQ technology to improve upon this situation for agricultural statistics?

The agricultural holding questionnaire used by Nigeria's National Bureau of Statistics [formerly the Federal Office of Statistics (FOS)] for its agricultural sample census of 1993/94 was a supplemental module for the National Integrated Survey of Households (NISH). It was pre-coded and structured nearly like the CWIQ with Questions

column, Response column, Coding column and skip instructions column. With a slight improvement in the design to provide “bubbles” for the multi-choice questions, it could use the CWIQ technology for data collection and data processing. Both qualitative and quantitative questions could be accommodated on this questionnaire. What needs to be done with agricultural surveys in Africa will be to develop interview methods with rigorous trainings to ensure proper questionnaire administration as alternative way of obtaining information previously obtained through objective measurements. Crop area and production could be obtained in local unit measures and be later converted into standard measures. The Holding Questionnaire used by FOS in 1993/94 could be the base to work upon in a CWIQ format. (see the questionnaire in the appendix).

This could work very well, particularly if the service delivery focus is maintained, and the questionnaire focuses on collecting the three access, use and satisfaction indicators for the range of public programs designed to stimulate agricultural production – extension, credit, inputs, land registration, etc. It would obviously be desirable to monitor changes in actual production levels as well. Using traditional methods, as remarked already this would involve the complicated process of taking sample crop cuts and weighing them. This would probably not be advisable for a light survey such as the CWIQ. But the CWIQ way around this would be to simply “ask the farmer” how much he/she produced; much simpler and, surprisingly, just as accurate as the so-called objective measurements under same conditions. However, even without measuring production, the monitoring of adoption and use of the different services by different population groups, would provide enormously useful early indicators of the effectiveness and value of the programs.

5. Recent Initiatives for Capacity Building

The World Bank has gone a step further to build capacity for the implementation of CWIQ in Africa. These various initiatives could speed up development and improvement of the CWIQ survey technology.

Specifically:

- (i) Through a grant, the East Africa Statistical Training Centre (EASTC), Dar es Salaam was identified as a centre to train consultants and hire them to guide CWIQ Survey in Africa. A similar training centre exists in Cote d'Ivoire for the franco-phone countries to do the same.

- (ii) The centres were to expand their curricula to include CWIQ basic principles, procedures and technical components and the students of these centres taken through training in these techniques.
- (iii) A network of experts is being established that should be working on various survey modules that could be adapted using CWIQ strategy.
- (iv) Encouraging data archiving for already concluded CWIQ surveys so that the data are readily available for further analysis.
- (v) Sharing of information through CWIQ newsletter which has been established.

6. Conclusions

CWIQ survey technology presents a strategy for improving data production capability in Africa. But it requires survey experts in Africa to devote time to developing the various survey modules that could adopt the CWIQ format. There should be sustainability of the approach and to achieve this, African governments should be committed to producing and using data for their various development programmes including making adequate funds available to the National Statistical Offices (NSO's). The technical/financial support being given by donors should progressively taper off. The challenge to adjust to changing technology particularly in the equipment being used should be taken seriously.

References

- Bureau of Statistics (2002). CWIQ Survey Report, Maseru, Lesotho
- Delaine, G., Personal Communication
- Federal Office of Statistics (1999). CWIQ Survey Main Report, Lagos State, Abuja, Nigeria
- Federal Office of Statistics (2001). Draft Report of CWIQ Survey in Benue State, Abuja, Nigeria
- Menye, Essimi (2003). Presentation, Advanced Training Workshop, EASTC, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
- Marchant Tim (2003). Presentation, Advanced Training Workshop, EASTC, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
- The World Bank - CWIQ Handbook and CD-Rom, Dec. 1999

Appendix

NASC 93/94-Q3

MARCH 1993

FEDERAL OFFICE OF STATISTICS**NATIONAL AGRICULTURE SAMPLE CENSUS
1993/94****PHASE I****HOLDING QUESTIONNAIRE****HOLDING IDENTIFICATION**

	NAME	CODE
STATE		
L.G.A		
SECTOR		
E.A.		

Household Master sample No.:

Age of Holder:

No. of Holders in H/H.:

Highest level of Educ. Attained:

Serial No. of this Holding:

Relationship to Head of HH:

Name of Holder:

Size of Holder's HH:

Sex of Holder:

**Experiences in the Application of the Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ) Survey
Technology in Africa: The Journey So Far**

QUES S/NO.	QUESTION AND FILTER	RESPONSE	CODE	SKIP TO
SECTION I HOLDING CHARACTERISTICS				
1.	Is holding owned by holder (a) As an individual (b) Jointly with another member of the Household (c) Jointly with members of other Households	Yes No Yes No Yes No	1 2 1 2 1 2	
2.	What agricultural production activities are carried out in the holding (a) Crop farming (b) Livestock/Poultry (Including Rabbitry) (c) Fish farming (d) Forestry	Yes No Yes No Yes No Yes No	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	
3.	Is holding part of an enterprise engaged in other economic activities	Yes No	1 2	
4.	What is the other major economic activity of the enterprise?	(Specify)	1 2	
5.	Where Is holding located? (a) Inside the holder's premises (b) In the field around holder's residence or locality (c) In a different locality, (but holder has no residence there) (d) In a different locality, (but holder has residence there)	Yes No Yes No Yes No Yes No	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	

QUES S/NO.	QUESTION AND FILTER	RESPONSE	CODE	SKIP TO
6.	Does the holder own other holdings?	Yes No	1 2	
SECTION II ACCESS TO LAND				
7.	Does any part of your holding (i.e. total land for agricultural production) belong to the following categories of tenure? (a) Rented (b) Squatter (c) Family land (d) Others (specify)	Yes No Yes No Yes No Yes No	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	
8.	Which of the following land types do you use for your farm? (CIRCLE ALL APPLICABLE) (a) Upland (Rainfed) (b) Lowland (Swampy) (c) Irrigated	Yes No Yes No Yes No	1 2 1 2 1 2	
SECTION III ACCESS TO CREDIT				
9.	In running this holding has holder taken any credit (or borrowed money) this agricultural season?	Yes No	1 2	11
10.	What is the source of fund?	Friends/ Relatives Community/ Peoples Bank Agric. Credit Bank Other Commercial Bank Cooperative Society Local Money Lender Traditional contribution (Esusu, etc.)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	

**Experiences in the Application of the Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ) Survey
Technology in Africa: The Journey So Far**

QUES S/NO.	QUESTION AND FILTER	RESPONSE	CODE	SKIP TO																																																																						
SECTION IV CROP FARMING																																																																										
11.	How many crop farm(s) have you already this agricultural season?	Number:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																																																																						
12.	<p>What crop(s) (including tree crop(s) do you already have on your farm(s) this agricultural season? Please tell me the total area planted to each crop in your local unit. Do not include scattered crops that are not planted in a regular pattern.</p> <p>AGAINST EACH NAMED CROP(S) ENSURE THAT YOU RECORD THE TOTAL AREA PLANTED (IN LOCAL UNITS) AND THE NAME OF THE LOCAL UNIT * FOR EACH TYPE OF LOCAL UNIT THE SUPERVISOR SHOULD SUPPLY THE NO. OF LOCAL UNITS MAKING A HECTARE UNDER THE "FACTOR" COLUMN.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Farm No.</th> <th>Name of crop</th> <th colspan="2">Area in Local Unit</th> <th>Factor</th> <th>Crop Code</th> <th>Area in Hectare</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <th>No.</th> <th>Name of L/Unit</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Farm No.	Name of crop	Area in Local Unit		Factor	Crop Code	Area in Hectare			No.	Name of L/Unit																																																													
Farm No.	Name of crop	Area in Local Unit		Factor	Crop Code	Area in Hectare																																																																				
		No.	Name of L/Unit																																																																							
13.	<p>Apart from the farms you are already operating, do you still intend to operate more this agricultural season?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>	16																																																																						
14.	How many farms do you still intend to operate this agricultural season?	Number:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																																																																						
15.	<p>What crop(s) (including tree crop(s) do you still intend to plant this agricultural season? Please tell me the total area you intend to plant to each crop in your local unit. Do not include scattered crops that are not planted in a regular pattern.</p> <p>AGAINST EACH NAMED CROP(S) ENSURE THAT YOU RECORD THE TOTAL AREA PLANTED (IN LOCAL UNITS) AND THE NAME OF THE LOCAL UNIT * FOR EACH TYPE OF LOCAL UNIT THE SUPERVISOR SHOULD SUPPLY THE NO. OF LOCAL UNITS MAKING A HECTARE UNDER THE "FACTOR" COLUMN.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Farm No.</th> <th>Name of crop</th> <th colspan="2">Area in Local Unit</th> <th>Factor</th> <th>Crop Code</th> <th>Area in Hectare</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <th>No.</th> <th>Name of L/Unit</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Farm No.	Name of crop	Area in Local Unit		Factor	Crop Code	Area in Hectare			No.	Name of L/Unit																																																													
Farm No.	Name of crop	Area in Local Unit		Factor	Crop Code	Area in Hectare																																																																				
		No.	Name of L/Unit																																																																							

QUES S/NO.	QUESTION AND FILTER	RESPONSE	CODE	SKIP TO
16.	Do you use the following implement for ploughing? (a) Hoe/Cutlass (b) Animal Drawn Plough (c) Motorized plough (d) Others (specify)	Yes No Yes No Yes No Yes No	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	
17.	Do you use the following implement for Harvesting? (a) Hoe/Cutlass (b) Combined Harvester (c) Others (specify)	Yes No Yes No Yes No	1 2 1 2 1 2	
18.	Which of the following is your main source of ploughing and harvesting implement?	Government Open market Cooperative Others (Specify)	1 2 3	
19.	Do you use the following transportation means for your farm produce? (a) Truck/Pickups (b) Motor cycle (c) Bicycle (d) Boats (e) Donkey (f) Head Carrier (g) Others (specify)	Yes No Yes No Yes No Yes No Yes No Yes No Yes No	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	
20.	Do you sell any part of your farm produce?	Yes No	1 2	
21.	How many people regularly work on your holding(s)? (RECORD THE NUMBER OF MALE (M) OR FEMALE (F) ACCORDINGLY)	Holder..... Unpaid HH Member Paid worker	M 	F

**Experiences in the Application of the Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ) Survey
Technology in Africa: The Journey So Far**

QUES S/NO.	QUESTION AND FILTER	RESPONSE	CODE	SKIP TO
SECTION V USE OF FERTILIZER				
22.	Have you used fertilizer on any of your farms this agricultural season?	Yes No	1 2	26
23.	What types of fertilizer have you used? Chemical Fertilizer Farm Manure	Yes No Yes No	1 2 1 2	
24.	What is your main source of supply of chemical fertilizer (PLEASE TICK ONE OPTION)	Min. (Ext. service) River Basin Authority Agro. Serv. Centre Farm Serv. Centre Cooperative Society Local Market Others (Specify).....	1 2 3 4 5 6	
25.	How far do you usually go to obtain this chemical fertilizer?	Within the locality Outside locality - but less than 10km - more than 10km but less than 100km - more than 100km	1 2 3 4	27 27 27 27
26.	What is your main reason for not using fertilizer? (PLEASE TICK ONE OPTION)	Doubt its effectiveness Too costly to obtain Too far to obtain Don't know where to obtain it Never heard of it Don't need it Others (Specify)	1 2 3 4 5 6	
SECTION VI USE OF PESTICIDES/INSECTICIDES				
27.	Have you used Pesticides on any farm(s) this agricultural season?	Yes No	1 2	30
28.	What is your main source of supply? (PLEASE TICK ONE OPTION)	Min. (Ext. Services) River Basin Authority Agro. Service Centre Farm Service Centre Cooperative Society Local Market Others (Specify).....	1 2 3 4 5 6	
29.	How far do you usually go to obtain the Pesticides?	Within the locality Outside locality - but less than 10km - more than 10km but less than 100km - more than 100km	1 2 3 4	31 31 31 31

QUES S/NO.	QUESTION AND FILTER	RESPONSE	CODE	SKIP TO
30.	What is your main reason for not using Pesticides? (PLEASE TICK ONE OPTION)	Doubt its effectiveness Too costly to obtain Too far to obtain Don't know where to obtain it Never heard of it Don't need it Others (Specify).....	1 2 3 4 5 6	
SECTION VII USE OF IMPROVED SEEDLING				
31.	Have you used improved seedling on any of your farm(s) this agricultural season?	Yes No	1 2	
32.	What is your main source of supply? (PLEASE TICK ONE OPTION)	Min. (Ext. Services) River Basin Authority Agro. Service Centre Farm Service Centre Cooperative Society Local Market Others (Specify).....	1 2 3 4 5 6	
33.	How far do you usually go to obtain the Improved Seedling?	Within the locality Outside locality - but less than 10km - more than 10km but less than 100km - more than 100km	1 2 3 4	35
34.	If you are using improved seedling, indicate which of these reasons is mainly responsible. (PLEASE TICK ONE OPTION)	Doubt its effectiveness Too costly to obtain Too far to obtain Don't know where to obtain it Never heard of it Don't need it Others (Specify).....	1 2 3 4 5 6	
SECTION VIII LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY				
35.	Do you keep any Livestock which are owned by holder's household?	Yes No	1 2	
36.	Do you keep any Livestock which belongs to members of other household?	Yes No	1 2	

**Experiences in the Application of the Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ) Survey
Technology in Africa: The Journey So Far**

QUES S/NO.	QUESTION AND FILTER	RESPONSE	CODE	SKIP TO
37.	Give the total number of each type of livestock kept in this household	Type of Livestock	Code	Quantity
				M F
38.	Do you vaccinate your Animals?	Yes	1	40
	No	2		
39.	Who does the Vaccination?	Government	1	
		Private Vet.	2	
		Others (Specify).....	3	
40.	Does your Household keep any poultry?	Yes	1	44
		No	2	
41	If any poultry is kept in this holding, indicate the total number of each kept.	Type of Poultry	Code	Quantity
				M F
42.	Do you vaccinate your Birds?	Yes	1	44
		No	2	
43.	Which of the following is your main source of supply of vaccine?	Government	1	
		Open Market	2	
		Cooperative	3	
		Private Vet.	4	
		Others (Specify).....		
44.	Do you use veterinary Drugs on your Animals/Birds apart from vaccination?	Yes	1	46
		No	2	
45.	Which of the following is your main source of supply of Veterinary drugs?	Government	1	
		Open Market	2	
		Cooperative	3	
		Private Vet.	4	
		Others (Specify).....		
46.	Do you feed your livestock/birds with supplementary ration?	Yes	1	48
		No	2	
47.	Which of the following is your main source of supply of Supplementary feed?	Government	1	
		Open Market	2	
		Cooperative	3	
		Private Vet.	4	
		Others (Specify).....		

QUES S/NO.	QUESTION AND FILTER	RESPONSE	CODE	SKIP TO
SECTION IX ANCILLARY ACTIVITIES				
48.	Is any fish farming carried out in this holding?	Yes No	1 2	52
49.	What type of fish farming does this holding engaged in?	Marine Fishing Fresh Water (i.e. Rivers) Lake Fishing Pond	1 2 3 4	
50.	How many of the following items does the holding possess? (READ OUT THE ALTERNATIVE TO THE INFORMANT AND FILL IN THE QUANTITY SUPPLIED)	Motorized Boat Boats not motorized Nets – Long Nets Round Hooks Others (Specify)		
51.	Does this holding normally operate its boat(s) under the sole control of the holder or in cooperation with other persons?	Sole Joint Operation	1 2	
52.	Do you have forest trees on your farm(s)?	Yes No	1 2	
53.	Indicate the use(s) to which you put the forest product? (CIRCLE ALL APPLICABLE)			
	(a) Fire wood for fuel	Yes No	1 2	
	(b) Foreage	Yes No	1 2	
	(c) Industries	Yes No	1 2	
	(d) Protection	Yes No	1 2	
	(e) Other purposes	Yes No	1 2	

**Experiences in the Application of the Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ) Survey
Technology in Africa: The Journey So Far**

QUES S/NO.	QUESTION AND FILTER	RESPONSE	CODE	SKIP TO
54.	Are you engaged in the following forestry industries? (CIRCLE ALL APPLICABLE)			
	(a) Pulp making	Yes	1	
		No	2	
	(b) Ply wood	Yes	1	
		No	2	
	(c) Lumbering	Yes	1	
		No	2	
	(d) Others (Specify)	Yes	1	
		No	2	
55.	STOP INTERVIEW			

ENUMERATOR	SUPERVISOR
Name: _____	Name: _____
Sign: _____	Sign: _____
Date: _____	Date: _____

