

Metadata Record Descriptions

Household surveys:

Subnational information from different available household surveys of farmers and smallholders in developing and emerging countries.

Household data provides an overview on farmer households livelihoods, decisions, constraints, among other dimensions. One of the main purposes of this suite of data is to provide farmer information disaggregated at different subnational levels, as well as georeferenced information, when available.

The surveys available provide information divided in nine main dimensions: Access to markets, Consumption, General socio demographics, Income, Infrastructure, Labor, Production, Social, and Technology adoption.

Rural Livelihoods Information System - RuLIS:

The goal of RuLIS is to shed light on where and how people make a living in rural areas and to help improving their living conditions. FAO, the World Bank and IFAD have decided to collaborate in developing this system to scale-up the production and compilation of data on incomes, livelihoods and rural development from a large pool of countries and link them to policy making. RuLIS aims to provide a wide set of harmonized indicators and variables on rural livelihoods, improving the harmonization of rural livelihoods indicators built from microdata, among others.

RuLIS is built after three main projects: The Rural Income Generating Activities – RIGA- the Smallholders Data Portrait and the Rural Livelihoods Monitor – RLM-. Following these projects, RuLIS is a major database to access cross-country comparable data and information on rural incomes, livelihoods and their evolution.

RuLIS includes approximately 57 surveys from 38 countries from where it computes a set of 116 comparable indicators, and up to 277 cleaned variables per survey, organized in ten different clusters. From these, 67 indicators are included in the platform divided in nine categories.

URL: <http://www.fao.org/in-action/rural-livelihoods-dataset-rulis/en/>

Geo-referenced indicators

Data from RuLIS where surveys are georeferenced. Data was aggregated in each country's primary sample unit.

This section contains information on

Country	Year
Ethiopia	2014
	2016
Malawi	2011
	2013
	2017

Nigeria	2013
	2016
Tanzania	2011
	2013
	2015
Uganda	2011
	2012
	2014

Consumption:

Consumption indicators at household level.

This section contains average regional indicators on:

- Household and per capita expenditures
- Food expenditure
- Crop used for self-consumption

General:

This section shows the total number of producers in each region, and the proportion of producers that are smallholders.

Smallholders are defined as households that manage a certain amount of land at most as large as the weighted median threshold of operated land identified at national level.

It also shows the general demographic characterization of the households and its head. Indicators available in this section are:

- Age, education years, and sex of head of household
- Average household size

Income:

Indicators related to all receipts whether monetary or in kind received or produced by the household at annual level.

This section contains the average annual gross household farm income, self-employment income, transfers, farm and non-farm wages, and total income.

Infrastructure:

Indicators of physical conditions of household and its members.

This section contains average regional indicators on:

- The distance in kilometers from the household to the nearest road and market

- The number and proportion of households who own a cellphone over the total households.

Labor:

Indicators on on-farm hired, free, and family labor days in one year.

This section contains regional average indicators on:

- Total days of hired and free labor for crop activities over one year.
- Days of family labor on crop activities over one year (males and females)

Markets:

Indicators on small family farmers' participation in formal markets.

A market is defined formal when it is officially and legally recognized. Examples are structured markets, such as district markets, institutional agents or who can provide a receipt, like private traders in local markets.

This section contains average regional indicators on:

- Products sold to the market
- Proportion and number of households in the region that received a credit or a loan in the last 12 months
- Average monetary value of the loan borrowed by households.

Production:

Indicators on food, livestock and livestock by-products harvested or produced.

This section contains regional averages indicators on:

- Value of production from crops and crops sold in the last year
- Value of by-products produced
- Value of production from livestock activities
- Value of production per labor-day
- Production value per hectare

Social:

Indicators on social assistance and public and private transfers.

This section contains regional averages indicators on number and proportion of households being beneficiary of social programmes and receiving remittances.

Technology adoption:

Indicators on households that adopt and have access to technological practices and services for agricultural production. Also, capital owned by households.

This section contains regional averages indicators on:

- Land and Tropical Livestock Units (TLU) owned by households. TLU is disaggregated in five categories of livestock: small ruminants, large ruminants, poultry, equines, and pigs.
- Proportion of households in the region using and expenditure on irrigation, mechanized equipment, improved seeds, inorganic fertilizer, and chemicals.
- Number and proportion of households with access to training or extension programmes.