

RIGHT TO FOOD, CASE STUDY IN ZAMBIA
MENDEL UNIVERSITY IN BRNO, CZECH REPUBLIC, SURVEY, 2015
DATE: _____ DISTRICT: _____ AGE: _____ GENDER: _____ FORM NO.: _____

13. How do you access water for cooking? For irrigation?

Source	Well	Boho	River	Stream	Other
Source for cooking					
Source for irrigation					
Distance (metres)					
Distance (minutes)					

14. What proportion of food (if any) do you grow for household consumption and for sale?

	For consumption	For sale
Percentage		

15. What crops do you grow? What are your approximate yields? What is your average income per month generated from crops?

Crops	Approximate yields	Average income/month

16. Do you own any livestock?	Y	N
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17. If yes, how many and what kind?

Livestock	Number

18. Do you recycle seeds? Are you using fertilizers, chemicals? What is your source of input? Does government support you?

	Y	N	Source of input	Government support
Seeds				
Fertilizer				
Chemicals				

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19. How would you rate your food quantity and food quality right now?

Quality	Very good	Good	Average	Not good	Bad
	1	2	3	4	5
Quantity	Not satisfied	Slightly sat.	Neutral	Somewhat sat.	Satisfied
	1	2	3	4	5

20. How would you describe last five harvest?

	Very good	Good	Average	Not good	Bad
2014	1	2	3	4	5
2013	1	2	3	4	5
2012	1	2	3	4	5
2011	1	2	3	4	5
2010	1	2	3	4	5

21. Are you practicing off season cropping?	Y	N
22. Have you experienced food shortages within your household in last 5 years?	Y	N
23. Have you experienced food shortages within your community in last 5 years?	Y	N

24. If so, are there any ways to get help if you or someone in your community does not have enough food?

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25. Are there any food reserves in your community?	Y	N
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26. If yes, how do you stock them?

1. Traditional storage structure	2. Improved storage structure
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27. Are you employed by anyone else than yourself?	Y	N
28. If yes, how much do you earn?		

29. If you own your land, what are the benefits of controlling your own land?

1. Generation of income	5. Other
2. Food security	
3. Social status	
4. Heritage for children	

30. Do you see any difficulties about it?	Y	N
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31. If yes which difficulties?

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32. Do you think that the men and women have the equal access to the land?	Y	N
33. Is there any land that is not allocated for use in your community?	Y	N

34. If you sell your crops, where and to whom do you sell?

1. Farm gate	2. Food reserve agency	3. Outside the farm
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35. Does the government support you?	Y	N
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36. If yes, what kind of support?

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37. Do you access credit?	Y	N
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38. How do you access credit?

1. Private sector	2. Government	3. NGO
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39. What are the interest rates?

1. 0-5%	2. 5-10%	3. >10%	4. Not sure
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40. Are you a member of any organization?	Y	N
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41. If yes, which one? Could you name the organization?

1. NGO	2. Cooperative	3. Not applicable	4. Other
Name			

BLOC B – PROCESSES & INTERACTIONS WITH INVESTOR

42. How would you describe the relationship between you and your purchaser?

Very good	Good	Average	Not good	Bad
1	2	3	4	5

43. Is your contract written or oral?	W	O
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44. What are the conditions?

1. Payment issues	4. Other
2. Delivery issues	
3. Insurance in case of bad harvest	

45. Do you support the inflow of foreign investment into your country?	Y	N
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46. Could you explain why?

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47. How much control do you have as farmers in setting prices?

Control	No control	Little	Neutral	Slight	Absolute
	1	2	3	4	5

BLOC C – IMPACT OF INVESTMENT

48. Have there been any specific changes to your food, land, environment, water, health and society since the investment began near your community?

Type of change	Y	N	Positive	Negative
Food				
Land				
Water				
Environment				
Health				
Society				

49. Has the proportion of food that you grow for household consumption changed since the investor arrived?	Y	N
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Have there been any changes in food prices in last 5 years?

	Cheaper	Same price	Expensive
2015			
2014			
2013			
2012			
2011			

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50. What positive impacts, if any, have resulted from agricultural investments near your community?

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51. What negative impacts, if any, have resulted from agricultural investments near your community?

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52. Within the context of changes, how have you adapted?

Very good	Good	Average	Not good	Bad
1	2	3	4	5

53. Do you know anyone within your community that have moved away?	Y	N
54. Do you know anyone that has sold and/or lost their land?	Y	N

55. If so, what do they do now?

1. On farm activities	2. Off farm activities	3. Do not know
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BLOC D – KNOWLEDGE ASSESSMENT

56. Do you know how food prices are set?	Y	N
57. Do you know by whom?	Y	N
58. If yes, could you name the person/organization?		

59. What do you think a good contract look like, if at all?

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60. What obligations do you think an investor should have?

1. Providing a market	5. Unable to leave whenever they want
2. Stable prices	6. Other
3. Paying taxes	
4. Employing community members	

61. Do you know how to get in contract farming or other schemes with investor?	Y	N
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62. Are you aware of your rights to food?

1. Availability¹	2. Accessibility²	3. Adequacy³
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63. How would you rate your chief?

Very good	Good	Average	Not good	Bad
1	2	3	4	5

64. How would you rate your chief's land policy?

I don't know	Not satisfied	Slightly sat.	Neutral	Somewhat sat.	Satisfied
x	1	2	3	4	5

BLOC E – VISIONS & NEEDS OF FARMERS

65. What are your main concerns right now related to food, land, and agriculture?

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THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR COOPERATION!

TWALUMBA KAPATI KUBELEKELA ANATOMWE!

TOMAS DVORAK MENDEL UNIVERSITY GEN.DVORAK@GMAIL.COM

¹ **Availability** refers to the possibilities either for feeding oneself directly from productive land or other natural resources, or for well functioning distribution, processing and market systems that can move food from the site of production to where it is needed in accordance with demand.

² **Accessibility** implies that economic and physical access to food is to be guaranteed. On the one hand, economic access means that food should be affordable for an adequate diet without compromising other basic needs. On the other hand, physically vulnerable, such as sick, children, disabled or elderly should also have access to food.

³ **Adequacy** implies that the food must satisfy the dietary needs of every individual, taking into account age, living conditions, health, occupation, sex, culture and religion, for example. The food must be safe and adequate protective measures by both public and private means must be taken to prevent contamination of foodstuffs through adulteration and/or through bad environmental hygiene or inappropriate handling at different stages throughout the food chain; care must also be taken to identify and avoid or destroy naturally occurring toxins.