



Secondary Data

What is secondary data?

Secondary data refers to social, economic, crop and environmental information used to analyze crop production and profits for the selected area.

Why collect secondary data?

Secondary data helps in identifying needs and the most suitable type of intervention(s) for a selected area.

Types of data

- **Land use.** Primary land uses (crop, livestock, forestry, etc.)
- **Rainfall and temperature.** Graph monthly rainfall (mm) and monthly temperatures (Maximum and minimum) against the cropping pattern (e.g., showing planting, seedling, flowering, harvest)
- **Soils and topography.** Get soil or topographical maps of the area. Google maps and Google Earth offer excellent options for evaluating regions – looking at infrastructure, waterways, cities, etc..
- **Socio-economic.** Collect any socio-economic survey data or reports.



Combine secondary data with field observation to identify needs and opportunities

Examples of secondary data and use (example only)

Crops, area and production

Major crops	Area, '000 ha	% area	Average Yield (t ha ⁻¹)
Rice	20	50	2.1
Wheat	15	37.5	1.1
Other	5	12.5	
Total or Mean	40	100.0	

Farm size and numbers

Farm size	Category	Numbers	% of total
< 0.5 ha	Small	55,000	72
0.5 – 1.0 ha	Medium	20,000	26
> 1.0 ha	Large	1,000	2
Total	--		100.0

Factor assessment

Factor	Rating
Season temperatures (Any risks?)	Early and late season frost
Rainfall distribution (Good, Satisfactory or Poor)?	Poor – mid season
Water quality? (Good, Satisfactory or Poor)?	Satisfactory
Primary soil types (e.g., clay, silt, sand)	Clay loam dominant
Soil fertility: (Good, Medium, Poor)?	Medium (P deficiency common)
Access to information (Good, Medium, Poor)	Poor
Access to credit (Good?)	Poor
Access to inputs (Good?)	Medium
Access to markets (Good?)	Poor

