3.1 Demographic terms

*Household*
A household consists of a group of persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption, including other persons, such as house-help or farm laborers, if any, who normally live together in one house or closely related premises and take their meals from the same kitchen. This group of persons looks at one person who they regard as the head. It may also consist of one member. What qualifies a polygamous family as a single household is whether there is common provision for food and other necessities. The responsibility of cooking for everyone is shared between the wives although the cooking may take place in different kitchens. If each wife cooks and eats with her children separately, then each wife and children constitute an individual household.

*Household Member*
A household member/s is/are:
- any individual who in the last 12 months has lived with the household for at least six months regardless of whether they have intentions to stay or not;
- an individual attending school away from home;
- newly born babies;
- individuals who are newly wedded-in;
- individuals who have stayed for less than six months but have come to stay with the household.

A non-household member/s is/are:
- an individual who may have left the household with no intention of rejoining the household;
- individuals who are married away.
- all other individuals who do not meet the criteria for household membership

*Head of Household*
The head of the household is a person who is considered to be the head by the members of the household. The husband, in a matrimonial household is usually taken as the head of the household. In his absence it is the wife or the eldest member of the household who assumes responsibility of head of household.

*Adult member of a household*
An individual member of a household is considered an adult if he or she is 12 years and above (born in or before 1995). Members below 12 years of age are considered children.

*Adult equivalent*
This is an aggregate measure of household size that is considered from many purposed to be more accurate because it takes into account the age and sex of each household member. It is a common substitute for a straight forward measure of household size, or simply the number of individuals in a given household.

3.2 Household food consumption

Data to answer the questions of what was consumed, how much, and where items were
obtained comes from a period of respondent recall according to what happened to the household in the 30 days prior to the time of the survey. The focus was on:

- values and not physical quantities, due to the large number of nonstandard units used in food preparation and purchases. Prices of common commodity units were also collected as parallel activity to enable conversion of values to physical quantities in later analyses;
- food consumed in the home and food and non-food items purchased for use in the home;
- recording physical units only to aid in the calculation of value;
- determining the type and location of the retail outlet where most purchases of each item were realized;
- Identifying the type of retail outlet from which most purchases were done through its physical and operational characteristics, e.g. a street vendor with no infrastructure compared to a Ka table with just a simple platform or table for selling or to a Kanthemba that has some rudimentary structure enclosing the retail space; or either a small or large independent supermarkets (one store only) compared to large supermarket chains with multiple stores;
- Identifying the specific geographical location of the retail outlet is obtained through a combination of two related questions: 1) where is this outlet located according to a classification of general locations of the urban areas; and 2) how far in distance is this outlet located from the respondent’s home.

3.3 Definitions of different types of food and other item sellers (retailers and/or retailer/wholesalers)

*Market Stand or Market Stall Vender*
Retailers working from a fixed place –a stall or stand- in a market and the person who uses the stand pays levy to the council or some other responsible organization. This can also include retailers selling in areas right outside markets (on the street or sidewalks) assuming these venders must also pay a fee or levy for use of their selling space/stand/stall.

*Mobile vender*
A retailer who sells his/her merchandise while walking or from/in the truck or van that moves to different places, or comes each day to a standard location.

*Street vender*
A small scale retailer who has no basic market infrastructure to facilitate selling his/her merchandise, but sells by or on the street, and away form a public market. They normally do not pay a levy or fee for using this selling space.

*Ka Table*
A small scale retail vender selling from a table on a street or in the yard of a house. These venders pay no levy or fee for use of their selling space.

*Kanthemba*
A small scale retailer with a make-shift selling structure, where the owner brings his/her merchandise in the morning and removes them when closing in the evening. Can be along a street or in a yard or other location away from a public market.
**Ka shop (Kiosk)**
A retailer with a small shop or building where a customer buys merchandise through the window of the building. These are more permanent structures which permit the owner to leave the inventory of goods in the shop overnight without fear of theft.

**Ka sector**
Ka Sector is a collective term for the street vendor, mobile vendor, Ka Table, Kanthemba and Ka Shop

**Grocery/General Dealer/Shop -Retail Only**
This is a retail shop where a customer buys merchandise over the counter and he/she is served by the owner of the shop (personal service).

**Wholesale/retail Grocery/General Dealer/Shop**
This is a wholesale and retail shop where a customer (both small retailers and consumers) buy merchandise over the counter and he/she is served by the owner of the shop (personal service). These are important sources of procurement for small retailers of various types, in addition to serving consumers.

**Mini mart**
A retail store or shop which has both personal services and self service, and tends to have longer hours of operation.

**Small Supermarket**
A relatively small (square meters) retail store which uses mostly self service but may not have a complete line of goods and it generally has some produce as well as basic staples. May also have a bakery and butchery, or at least sell meat products.

**Large supermarket – independent**
A relatively large (sq meters) retail store which has only one outlet (store) and is mostly self service and has complete line of goods, including produce section, a bakery and butchery.

**Large supermarket – chain store outlets**
It’s a shop which has many outlets and it is mostly self service and has a complete line of goods and it has its own bakery and butchery. Examples: Shoprite, Spur, Melissa etc

**Butchery**
This is a retail shop where meat products (beef, pork, ham etc), poultry and fish are sold.

**Bakery**
This is a retail and baking shop where wheat products (bread, buns, cakes, etc) are made and sold at retail and wholesale.

**Milk Bar/Container**
This is a wholesale/retail shop where fresh and processed milk and milk products (cheese, yogurt) are sold.

**Custom Grain Mill/Hammer Mill/Grinding Mill**
These are small maize and cassava grinding mills where various qualities of meal can be
produced. Consumers procure maize grain/cassava and take it to these establishments to have it milled into flour. They pay for the service of custom milling.

3.4 Definitions used in determining the location of different types of retail outlets

Main Public Market Area
These are main public market areas that are located in the areas of the Central Business Districts of each city. For example:
- in Lusaka: Soweto and City Centre markets
- in Kitwe: Chisokone
- in Mansa: Muchinka UB and Chilyapa markets
- in Kasama: Chikumanino and Chambeshi markets

Central Business District – First Class
These are areas located in the central parts of some urban areas where the quality of merchandise and the price of goods are relatively higher. The building of the shops and the rentals are relatively higher than in second class. (This category applies only to Lusaka and Kitwe.)

Central Business District – Second Class
These are areas located more towards bus stations and sometimes on the peripheral of the large urban areas. The quality of merchandise is lower and normally the price of merchandise is lower than the first class. The buildings are of relatively low quality. The rental fees for retail space are also lower than in the first class. These areas are located near the main bus stations. For example: Kamwala in Lusaka and KMB in Kitwe.

Neighborhood/Residential – Public Market Area
These are Public Markets Areas located in residential areas. Some examples are listed below.
- In Lusaka and Kitwe especially, there are a large number of neighborhood public markets.
- In Kitwe: Nakadoli, Chamboli markets
- In Kasama: New town market
- In Mansa: Kasasa, Senama, Chimpwene and Maiteneke markets
- In Lusaka: Mtendere markets.

At my residence/plot
This is the case of the household buying something at their own house or in their yard

Neighborhood
These are all the stand alone locations inside urban neighborhoods and residential areas, but excluding all the other neighborhood locations listed below.

Neighborhood – Commercial Shopping Centre/Mall
These are commercial shopping areas with relatively large shops but are located in residential areas at some distance from the Central Business Districts of the cities. Examples of these are:
- in Lusaka: Manda Hill, Arcades, and Cross roads Shopping Mall;
- in Kitwe: Lubambe shopping mall
- in Mansa: there are none of these
- in Kasama: there are none of these
Neighborhood – Stand Alone/Strip Shop/Mall Locations
These are more organized and commercial shopping areas with 3-4 or more small shops found in residential areas as well. The distinguishing feature is that there is no large or medium public market nearby. These tend to be found at houses (e.g. ka table), along important roads and bus stops where lots of potential customers pass by and these are generally found in residential areas.

Outside the city
This is the case where a consumer travels to a location outside the city limits to purchase a given item.

3.5 Definitions of some mugaiwa products

Mugaiwa #1 semi dehulled
This is one where the husks are removed just once before the grain is taken for grinding. This is normally known as roller meal.

Mugaiwa #2 double dehulled
This is one where the husks are removed twice before the grain is taken for grinding. This is known as breakfast meal.

Mugaiwa #3 straight run
This is one where the grain is taken for grinding without removing the husks.

3.6 Definitions for urban agriculture

Inside plot
This refers to the location of a field or a garden that is found or located inside the boundaries of the household’s plot.

Inside this residential area
This refers to the location of a field or a garden that is found or located outside the boundaries of the household’s plot, but still inside the residential area where the household is found.

Inside this town
This refers to the location of a field or a garden that is found or located inside this town, but in a residential area other than the one where the respondent’s household lives.

Outside towns
This refers to a field or a garden that is located outside of the boundaries of the town where the survey is being implemented.

Field
This is land on which field crops (e.g., maize, cassava etc) are planted.

Garden
This is land were vegetables and fruits (e.g., cabbage, rape, carrots, mangoes etc.) are grown.