

ETHIOPIA: THE PATH TO SELF-RESILIENCY

Volume III: Annexes



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Table of Contents

Annex 1: Terms of Reference	2
Annex 2: Training Area Workshop Agenda	20
Annex 3: Woreda Maps	21
Annex 4: Wealth Ranking Format	26
Annex 5: Focus Group Discussion Topical Outline	28
Annex 6: Seasonal Calendar Matrix	32
Annex 7: Household Opportunity Analysis Topical Outline.....	38
Annex 8: National, Regional and <i>woreda</i> Institutional Topical Outline	39
Annex 9: Qualitative Matrices	41
Tigray	41
Amhara.....	67
Oromiya	83
SNNPR.....	99
Afar	128
Annex 10: Community Key Informant Questionnaire.....	132
Annex 11: Household Questionnaire	138

Annex 1: Terms of Reference

Ethiopia: The Path to Self-Resiliency

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1. BACKGROUND

Ethiopia has been plagued with food insecurity for decades, particularly in the drought-prone rural areas. The problem is worsening, despite massive resources invested each year into humanitarian aid and food security programs. In the effort to ensure food security, the GoE established the National Coalition for Food Security Program with its donor partners that incorporates lessons learned in famine prevention and provides strategies to combat poverty and food insecurity while laying foundations for sustainable development. The strategies emerged out of a shared recognition that annual emergency appeal to deal with hunger and food insecurity may not be the most effective way of dealing with predictable hunger.

NGOs, including most members of the Canadian NGO Network in Ethiopia (CANGO), have been working at a community level with the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) to implement the country's poverty reduction strategy: the New Coalition for Food Security. But with the launch of the GoE's Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) two years ago, it has become apparent that new and innovative coordinating and implementation mechanisms are needed, coordinating with the PSNP, if chronically food insecure households are to be elevated to the threshold necessary to enjoy self-resilient and sustainable livelihoods.

Currently, the GoE relies on two forms of assistance which are considered absolutely critical to saving lives. The first is the Emergency Appeal which provides a cushion to the 'acute' food insecure and varies depending on the nature and spread of the emergency. The second is the PSNP, part of the larger federal Food Security Program (FSP), which targets the 'chronic' food insecure. The goal of the PSNP is to address the basic food needs of chronically food insecure households (HHs) through multi-year predictable resources, "in a way that prevents asset depletion at the HH level and creates assets at the

community level”¹. The program transfers cash or food in exchange for labour on public works projects, as well as a direct support component for those unable to work.

Since the PSNP started in 2005, it has received a number of practical feedbacks from implementing agencies and has incorporated improvements as addendums. There are still issues that call for research, analysis and further definitions for effective implementation and monitoring and to ensure the program achieves its anticipated objectives. The PSNP has come to the end of its second year of implementation, marking a time for reflection about the effectiveness of the program. Some of the findings are quite startling. A recent study² which looked at the change in HH assets of PSNP beneficiaries revealed that the average beneficiary receiving cash only under the PSNP was more likely to have experienced a *decline* in asset holdings than an increase. However, the opposite was observed for recipients of food aid. Clearly, the factors at play which provide a conducive environment for asset-protection and asset-building are complex and possibly misunderstood. Among numerous factors that are believed to have an important, yet unqualified, impact are factors of gender, intra-household decision-making and broader elements of social capital.

GoE hopes to “graduate” PSNP beneficiaries within 5 years. But it acknowledges that success requires that HHs “receive other food security program interventions and other development interventions”³. The FSP has various other components intended to buttress the PSNP and contribute to graduation, but there are still many details of the linked implementation of these programs to be worked out. Areas needing further scrutiny include targeting, timing, predictability of transfers, cash/food wage differentials, coverage and access⁴. Most importantly, the concept of graduation has not yet been clearly defined. Consideration of the vulnerabilities of PSNP beneficiaries by defining livelihood self-resiliency levels, will be a key contribution in informing the debate on graduation.

PSNP and FSP Graduation

Graduation is not specifically defined in the PSNP but is used in its most literal sense, i.e. graduation occurs when a HH is taken off the PSNP beneficiary list. But what criteria determine the condition of graduation? One can extrapolate from “the continuous three-year rule” for eligibility: a HH is eligible if it is assessed to have faced “*continuous* food shortages (usually 3 months of food gap or more) the last 3 years”⁵. Once included in the PSNP beneficiary list, it could reasonably be inferred that a HH which is found during the semi-annual assessments to have had a food gap ranging from zero to three months in the last year, will be considered to have graduated because the “continuous three-year rule” has been violated.

Another more encompassing definition of graduation is offered in a recent assessment of the PSNP: “Graduation means that the household is no longer chronically food insecure *and also has the economic resilience to resist falling back into chronic food insecurity in*

¹ PSNP PIM July 2006, p. 1

² Devereux, et al, August 2006, Table 14, p. 17

³ PSNP PIM July 2006, p. 3

⁴ Policy, Programme and Institutional Linkages, Slater, et al, September 2006

⁵ PSNP PIM July 2006, p. 4

the future”⁶. And, perhaps the most ambitious definition of all: Graduation occurs when a chronically food-insecure HH graduates to “an independent and resilient livelihood”⁷.

The beneficiaries of household packages under the FSP are also expected to graduate in the coming years. At the present time, GoE is talking about FSP graduation in terms of family income targets. Clearly there is a pressing need for the two levels of FSP graduation to be succinctly defined by the GoE, with clear guidelines communicated to the targeting and implementing bodies. A baseline study is underway⁸ which will eventually feed into benchmark setting aimed at defining graduation. Given the focus of the PSNP, graduation could ultimately be defined in terms of a continuous period of food security, while FSP graduation seems destined to be tied to income. But once a HH has risen above the government-defined food security thresholds (“graduation”), what are the requisite conditions that need to be in place to keep it from slipping back? This question will be addressed by the current study.

2. RATIONALE

Problem Analysis: The Current Information Gap

Without exception, all recent evaluations and assessments of the PSNP⁹ identify longer-term issues of graduation of beneficiaries as the most pressing area requiring further attention before other aspects can be better understood. Specific gaps include:

- (1) effectiveness of FS interventions and linkages;
- (2) realistic targets and timelines for graduating beneficiaries;
- (3) mechanisms for defining, measuring and promoting graduation while recognizing differences among livelihoods;
- (4) issues related to sustainability. In fact, the three most frequently cited successes of the PSNP may reflect unsustainable results: *consumption smoothing, household asset protection and enhanced community assets*. At the present time, all are largely dependent upon continued delivery of PSNP benefits.

Current work on the concept of PSNP graduation is centered on food and nutrition security issues related to graduation from the PSNP¹⁰. However, the present study argues that, from a FS programming and implementation perspective, there is a need to go beyond the goal of food security to look at self-resiliency, at community and household levels, because,

- a goal of food security does not address all major aspects of vulnerability;
- the distinction between emergency response and development should be based on the vulnerability the intervention is trying to address;

⁶ Trends in PSNP Transfers, Devereux et al., p. 2

⁷ Slater, et al, September 2006, p. v

⁸ See Annex 1 for more info. on this study and others.

⁹ See Annex 1

¹⁰ IFPRI baseline survey

- addressing vulnerability requires an understanding of the balance between a household's susceptibility to and *resilience* against threats, along with that of the community; and,
- self-resiliency takes into account the role of social capital and the surrounding vulnerability context.

The present information gaps regarding PSNP graduation include:

1. Lack of clarity on the components of graduation (considering variation in the degree of chronicity of households' food insecurity and livelihoods contexts);
2. Basic data on household food security indicators to monitor progress of households' towards graduation (being addressed by IFPRI through a PSNP Baseline Survey);
3. The impacts of choosing between cash and in-kind transfers (or a mix);
4. Arrangements and requisite conditions for maintaining household resiliency to shocks after graduation;
5. Minimum complementarities among OFSPs to PSNP beneficiaries and maximize their likelihood for successful graduation;
6. Which PSNP inputs are most appropriate, where there are limited or no OFSPs,;
7. The roles of each target household in realizing the anticipated objectives of the PSNP.

The effectiveness of grassroots level implementation of livelihoods programming in chronically food insecure communities is integrally linked with the success of PSNP, OFSP and other FS interventions in delivering their benefits. Mechanisms and processes for an efficient and effective “Three C’s” modality (Cooperation Coordination Collaboration) are crucial to maximize results on the path to self-resiliency. But there is very little understanding on the part of NGOs who are implementing FS projects as to how best to layer these projects with GoE programs to contribute to graduation and self-resiliency. There is also an important role to be played by these organizations when graduation from PSNP occurs and beneficiaries experience corresponding reductions in access to alternative income – but just what that role is constitutes another area for further investigation.

Why CANGO?

CANGO is a consortium of fourteen Canada-based NGOs representing decades of collective experience contributing to development efforts in Ethiopia¹⁰. Together, CANGO's membership intervenes in most regions of Ethiopia, giving it a wide access to information and support infrastructure throughout the country. Numerous member organisations have a strong programming focus on food security (incl. CARE, Canadian Food Grains Bank (CFGB), Christian Children's Fund (CCFC), Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief (CPAR), Save the Children, CHF Partners). Their guidance and technical inputs on the present study will afford important synergies and ensure that the study maintains its focus on self-resiliency in a food security context. Other CANGO members

¹⁰ See Annex 2 for a complete list of CANGO members.

have specialised expertise in the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach (SLA) and will also provide essential inputs into the framework and methodology of this study.

Within CANGO, a committee on Safety Nets and Livelihoods (SN&L) will provide the needed guidance for the Research Team, allowing for wide knowledge of progress and greater legitimacy of the project in the development community, as well as in GoE. CHF Partners, as the lead agency for this study, will be ultimately responsible for financial management of the study and for reporting on its progress. As the lead agency in the CANGO SN&L Committee, CHF Partners will involve other CANGO members in both support for the study and review of its progress on the objectives.

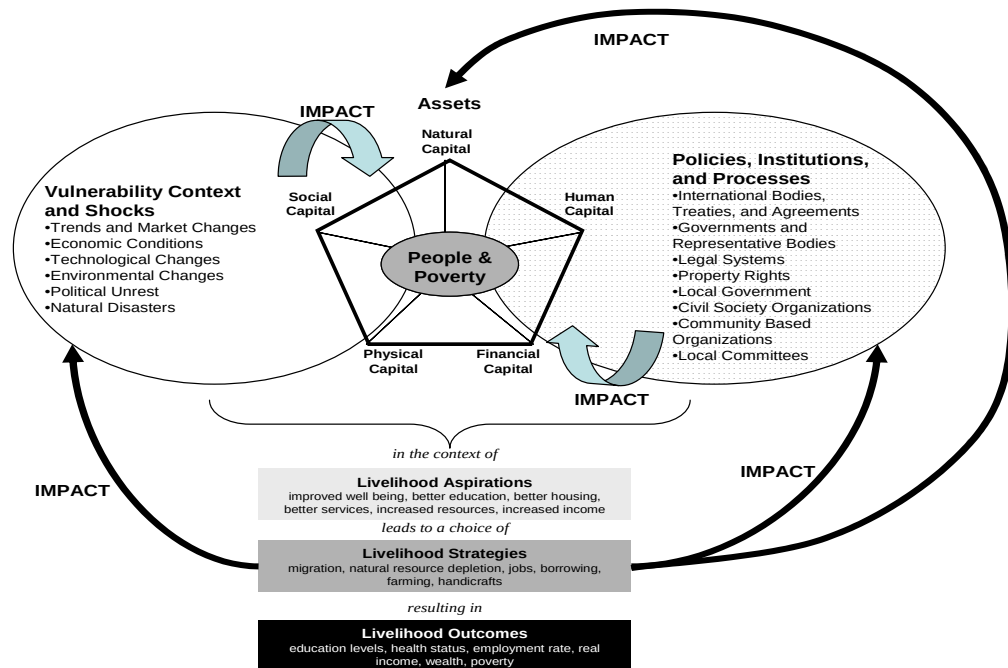
The involvement of the CANGO network is viewed as a great asset in undertaking this study, particularly in the provision of technical and other inputs, an existing framework for the coordination of the resources of a complex research study and for ensuring legitimacy in relations with other stakeholders. CANGO is committed to working in partnership with GoE and other development actors to maximize the synergies available from joint and collaborative action. The combination of CANGO's multiple and varied experiences and its broad support of a sustainable livelihoods approach to development, provides a unique perspective on the challenges and issues related to implementation of development programming at a grassroots level. These factors combined have convinced CANGO it can make a significant contribution to policy dialogue on Ethiopia's poverty reduction strategies by designing, managing and advising this research. Though CANGO is not to be the official implementing body for this study, it will have a significant role in coordinating and monitoring the study's progress. This strong backstopping and advisory role can only improve its relevance to the Ethiopian development context and its legitimacy in the eyes of both the GoE and the wider PSNP community.

Why Sustainable Livelihoods Approach?

PSNP beneficiaries have experienced livelihood failure, both in terms of their current state and the processes which have brought them to that state. As shown in Figure 1, the tools offered by the SLA provide an appropriate conceptual framework for the analysis of the productive assets available to and livelihood strategies pursued by individuals and households, as well as the contextual environment within which decisions are made. SLA will allow this study to look beyond the goal of food security at the root causes of vulnerability and the role of social capital in defining resilience. The diversity of livelihoods practiced in Ethiopia presents particular challenges for policy-makers and development actors. This study seeks to shed light on how development programming can more effectively take into account this diversity.

FIGURE 1 – Sustainable Livelihoods Framework¹¹

¹¹ Modified from Khanya 2000, "Guidelines for Undertaking a Regional/National Sustainable Rural Livelihoods Study", DfID



3. PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS

Drawing from CANGO’s collective experience in the field, the *overarching aim* of this study is to contribute to policy dialogue on how practical, grassroots-level livelihoods programming can maximize the synergies available from horizontal linkages with GoE development efforts under the FSP and PSNP.

The *purpose* of the study is to strengthen insights into how best to graduate the chronically food insecure into a state of self-resiliency, both at household and community levels.

Using a sustainable livelihoods approach, this study will define a “self-resiliency threshold” for different livelihood categories (maximum of five) of the chronically food insecure, with recommendations on the “package of inputs”, i.e different livelihood strategies and interventions that, while building upon and complementing the activities of the GoE PSNP, enable communities and households to achieve self-resiliency.

Specific results of the study will be¹²,

- (1) identification of livelihoods-specific indicators of self-resiliency;

¹² This list not meant to be exhaustive. The research team will further refine the results-based framework for the study.

- (2) guidelines on how to set appropriate livelihoods-specific targets for self-resiliency;
- (3) a better understanding of the vulnerability context (controllable and uncontrollable factors) within which various livelihood outcomes are pursued, with particular attention paid to the role of social capital, gender-related considerations, sustainability factors and aspiration constraints;
- (4) recommendations on coordinating structures, processes and other synergy creating tools or mechanisms that bring PSNP and FS programming together at the community level during planning (targeting), implementation and monitoring;
- (5) recommendations for specific livelihood-appropriate interventions which complement existing GoE development efforts.

When the study is complete, the CANGO consortium will have guidance on how to improve current implementation practices and will be better placed to construct and strategize a model program employing a sustainable livelihoods approach which, while complementing the federal FSP and PSNP, aims to lift vulnerable communities and HHs to ‘self resiliency’.

4. QUESTIONS TO BE ADDRESSED BY THE RESEARCH

We start from a basic understanding of household self-resiliency as the autonomous responsibility for self, family, and community. Resilient people are self-reliant and can recover from shocks because of their inner strength and supportive networks of families and communities. Vulnerable people are less resilient and need more from families and their community, and it may live as such due to a breakdown of any or all levels of connectedness (social capital) and weak livelihood options. Hence, self-resiliency goes beyond direct food security issues, including social capital, vulnerability factors, different hazards and household decision making processes such as gender.

From this basic concept of “self-resiliency”, this study will address the following questions:

- What is “self-resiliency” for major defined livelihood categories (4 or 5) in Ethiopia?
- What package of inputs is necessary to elevate chronically food insecure communities and households to self-resiliency? (This can be guided by the vulnerability rankings of groups within each livelihood group, including also issues of gender);
- What are the contextual enablers and inhibitors to be considered and how can they be factored in? (Analysis will be based on the livelihood asset pentagon – with focus on social capital – and questions of aspiration failures). Careful attention here will be given to gender as a determinant of self-resiliency levels;
- What inputs are currently available and how are they contributing to (or detracting from) movement forward on the path to self-resiliency (eg. PSNP, FSP, other)?
- What is the relative relationship between the path to PSNP graduation and the path to self-resiliency?

- What coordination and collaboration mechanisms and processes currently exist and how effective are they?
- What are the gaps in requisite inputs, mechanisms and processes?
- What are the best options (recommendations) for filling these gaps and maximizing synergies between GoE and NGOs at a community level?

Specifically,

Coping and Risk Management Strategies

- (1) How do coping and risk management strategies differ among livelihood categories and among poverty phases (chronic, acute, declining) within those categories?
- (2) What kinds of support are needed to buttress these strategies?
- (3) Where are the “tipping points” for these groups in relation to coping strategies, i.e., what are the conditions that cause a tipping back into the previous poverty phase?

Food Security Programming

- (4) What are the most effective and appropriate complementary FS interventions?
 - Focus on asset categories, esp. human and social, incl. socio-political. Consider knowledge, skills, attitude change (exposure to new ideas, confidence, openness to risk-taking, vision and long-term outlook, recognition and understanding of cash-based economies, market opportunities, etc.) Consider various innovative asset building vehicles such as conditional transfers, forced savings mechanisms, expanding permanent off-farm labor market, credit – what types?, credit + other: what is other?
- (5) What interventions and delivery mechanisms are currently in place (eg. development agents, other FSP supports)?
- (6) because programming aimed at self-resiliency would continue past PSNP graduation, identify differences in the “packages” that would be implemented for PSNP beneficiaries vs. PSNP graduates. Consider also how these packages link with or build upon packages already available under OFSP.

Coordinating and Collaborating

- (7) What are the most effective management structures and processes for maximizing results through collaborative effort? Eg participatory planning, complementary and coordinated activities, collaborating and information sharing, common database?
- (8) What kind of support is necessary during the transition period immediately post-PSNP graduation? How can other programming interventions be linked to providing support during this crucial period on the path to self-resiliency?

Specific Areas of Focus:

- from (1) beneficiaries’ perspective, and (2) implementers’ perspective: identify controllable and uncontrollable factors which either enable or inhibit progress towards self-resiliency and identify where needs lie. Particular attention here will be given to gender.
- social capital: role of religion, community, traditional support groups in reducing vulnerability and creating an enabling environment. Look at

samples within the same livelihood category. A comparison will be necessary of communities with a large % of PSNP beneficiaries compared to (a) community(ies) with low percentages or even food secure communities. What are the environmental/contextual differences?

- sustainability: of all interventions, eg. public works under PSNP,
- attitudinal: how to encourage greater risk-taking; long-term perceptions and strategies; types of loans which will be most useful and acceptable, eg. revolving, productive, conditional; issues and solutions. (This consideration will be undertaken in cooperation with IFPRI, in the context of ‘aspiration failures’).
- coordination and collaboration mechanisms and processes: synergies, priorities and opportunity costs, esp. human capital (livelihoods programming requires labour; PSNP absorbs labour).
- how to work with GoE suggested indicators and targets for graduation (baseline study)¹³
- look at identification and timing of, as well as coordination mechanisms for, complementary interventions.

5. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY¹⁴

The approach will involve an examination of differences among livelihood strategies from a participatory, demand-side perspective. Focus will be on horizontal linkages at a grassroots/community level, including planning, implementation, and monitoring. Data will be drawn from interviews with relevant stakeholders, including community, local government and implementing NGOs. Sample populations will be chosen with community participation based on vulnerability rankings and on common livelihood characteristics, including:

- livelihood aspirations and priorities
- strategies for building assets/wealth
- coping mechanisms
- access to assets/resources
- risks and vulnerabilities
- decision-making behaviours at HH level
- gender-specific assets, access to capital and vulnerabilities

Communities will participate in identifying indicators of self-resiliency, as well as environmental enablers and inhibitors, using quantitative and qualitative comparative analysis. Asset pentagons of community-identified HHs which, in their opinion, have reached self-resiliency will be compared against vulnerable groups as a form of triangulation of data.

¹³ Close ties are required with the progress of research by IFPRI, as they are now completing a ‘baseline survey’ and will subsequently work on a ‘benchmark study’ to define indicators for PSNP graduation.

¹⁴ To be further refined by the research team.

Self-resiliency will be defined through a combination of primary and secondary research. Wherever possible, existing quantitative studies will be used so as to avoid duplication and free up resources for more participatory, qualitative methods in the field. PRA tools will be utilized extensively, including mapping, community inventories, preference rankings, seasonal and historical diagramming and institutional mapping for social capital inventory. Participatory community assessments will take specific care to address the involvement of vulnerable and marginalised elements of the community (making sure to involve women, the poorest and, to some extent, children).

Methodology *[details to be derived from discussions with research management team]*

The management team will assemble two research teams led by regional supervisors with appropriate livelihoods expertise. Each team will travel to two study areas for in-depth research and analysis of local livelihood strategies. It is expected the teams will spend three weeks in each area. It may be decided to add another livelihood group if this is deemed essential to the validity of this study.

6. ACTIVITIES AND SCHEDULE

Phase 1: Preparatory Research and Design (40 days – Nov06 to Jan07)

- review of existing, on-going and planned studies;
- review of current policies and practices related to FS programming in Ethiopia, and elsewhere;
- identification of current issues and challenges that might impact on this study;
- interviews with relevant development actors, including GoE, PSNP donors, managing and implementing NGOs (PSNP and FS programming);
- identification of livelihood categories and target populations;
- preparation of detailed research methods and design;
- organizing research teams;
- training and testing of research tools, as needed;
- progress meeting (incl. defining the dissemination strategy).

Phase 2: Field Work, Data Input, Data Analysis (85 days – Feb07 to Apr07)

- launch fieldwork
- data entry and formatting
- data analysis
- preliminary findings
- triangulation
- progress meeting

Phase 3: Presentation of Findings, Report (30 days – Apr07 to May07)

- preparation of draft report
- organize “Forum for Discussion” to present findings
- progress meeting
- final report

7. RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS *[others will be added by the research management team]*

Risks

- Overlapping research objectives with other studies underway;
- Political disinterest/antagonism towards the findings of the research;
- Invalidity of findings brought on by failure to address key vulnerability factors or to achieve objectivity of research;
- Excessive complexity of research methods and findings, ineffective impact on policy-makers, impossibility to reproduce research elsewhere.

Assumptions

- No major changes to implementation of GoE PSNP, eg. targeting, timing, predictability, cash/food wage differential, coverage and access;
- Basic services provision by GoE (health, education) functions predictably in study areas;
- Implementers (NGOs, government) have access to adequate and appropriate capacity and support;
- GoE (FS Coordination Bureau) is interested in research results, is supportive throughout research process.

8. MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

The research management team is made up of an international team leader, a senior, Ethiopian consultant, a part-time senior advisor, and a representative of CANGO. Additional input will be provided from time to time by two research supervisors, as well as the team leader of the IFPRI baseline study group. This team will report on a regular basis to the project manager and contracting organization, *CHF – Partners in Rural Development (CHF)*, represented by Leslie Gardiner, Country Representative. CHF-Partners is accountable to the client, the Royal Netherlands Embassy, represented by Mr. Pim deKeizer, First Secretary, Rural Economic Development.

The authority of CHF-Partners under this project has been granted by the remaining fourteen members of CANGO, who have requested CHF-Partners to assume the lead role in designing, implementing and managing the project. The consortium continues to maintain an active advisory role, as well as providing physical and technical support.

A list of CANGO members is appended in Annex 2.

9. TEAM COMPETENCY AND SKILLS

(1) International Team Leader

Qualifications:

- *minimum master's degree in related discipline; doctorate preferred.*

- o *minimum 15 years' experience in development research, with major focus on sustainable livelihood techniques, rural development, and food security issues.*
- o *extensive fieldwork undertaken in the past.*
- o *experience and knowledge of programming as well as policy-level analysis aimed at chronically food insecure populations.*
- o *NGO experience preferred.*
- o *Ethiopian experience preferred.*

(2) Senior Ethiopian Management Team Member

Qualifications:

- o *minimum master's degree in related discipline; doctorate preferred.*
- o *minimum 10 years' experience in development in Ethiopia, with major focus on rural development and food security issues*
- o *thorough knowledge of sustainable livelihood techniques*
- o *experience working directly with GoE poverty reduction programs, esp. FSP and PSNP*
- o *extensive fieldwork undertaken in the past.*
- o *experience and knowledge of programming as well as policy-level analysis aimed at chronically food insecure populations.*
- o *NGO experience preferred.*

(3) Other:

Regional Research Supervisor (Amhara/Tigray)

Regional Research Supervisor (Afar/Somali) *TO BE DETERMINED*

Regional Research Supervisor (Oromiya, SNNP)

10. COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS STRATEGY

In light of the mutual influences between this study and the large safety nets infrastructure in Ethiopia, it is important to maintain strong and open communications with all stakeholders in Ethiopia. This is essential for the success of this study for two basic reasons: to ensure desirable synergies with SN stakeholders and to maintain the relevance of this study on a broader scale, for stakeholders countrywide.

The particular need to review SN and PSNP programming in Ethiopia as a component contributing to rural Ethiopian livelihoods implies a requirement for open communication with all SN and PSNP stakeholders in Ethiopia, particularly the GoE, implementing and donor organisations and relevant research institutions. Both to maximise the results and benefits of widespread engagement in this study the following steps will be taken to involve related stakeholders.

Prior to beginning the study, a roundtable discussion of the ToR has been organised with key actors in the PSNP community to fine tune the focus of the Self-Resiliency Study, avoid duplication of existing work, identify relevant resources, and to identify the best approach for coordinating and collaborating in a productive way with the ongoing efforts of the Federal Food Security Coordination Bureau (FSCB).

Upon presentation of the ToR to stakeholders, communication activities will coincide with the various stages of the study's progress. Two progress meetings are expected, a first to review the methodology of the research and content of the questionnaire, a second once data has been collected to review the results and identify intentions of the final report. In both of these progress meetings, key members of the stakeholder community will be present to provide their inputs and relate the progress of the study to their organisations. FSCB representatives may be asked to join either of these meetings.

At all major stages of the study's progress, key stakeholders will be informed by e-mail. It has been decided that two or three persons from each stakeholder organisation, particularly government offices, will be identified as a part of the dissemination strategy. This will minimise the influence of possible staff turnovers or unforeseeable absences from key meetings.

Upon the drafting of the report, planned for May 2007, a date will be set for its presentation to the wider SN and PSNP stakeholders in Ethiopia. This event will necessarily involve GoE representatives and will be targeted in a manner as to maximize the level of acceptance by the development community. All efforts will be made to present this study in an inclusive manner, demonstrating its wider implications for food security programming in Ethiopia.

ANNEX 1– BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS AND STUDIES

A. Of direct relevance:

1. WB/Dfid Linkages Study (Sept06)

Overall study of PSNP & OSNP woreda outlining generally positive impacts. Regarding graduation, study concludes that wide scale ‘graduation’ is impossible without other programme linkages. It makes reference to some types of possible linkages, but mostly reviews existing linkages between GoE programmes influencing PSNP households.

2. WB/Dfid Targeting Study

Report reviews the targeting design, implementation and outcomes of the PSNP in its first 18 months of operation. This report is mostly positive regarding the growing ability of the PSNP to reach the poor, noting significant progress in the quality of implementation. It also outlines 9 particular recommendations for improving the quality/efficiency of PSNP delivery.

3. WB/Dfid Trends Study

Overall look at the major developing characteristics of the PSNP. This study offers a comparative view of PSNP beneficiaries and neighbouring non-beneficiaries. Gives a generally positive review of targeting criteria, though highlights a high “exclusion error” among non-beneficiary HHs. Also compares trends between FFW, CFW and Direct Support, looking at issues such as use of new income, impact on asset retention, appropriateness to environmental conditions, etc.

4. PSNP PIM (July06)

Principally a manual defining roles of various gov’t offices and methodologu to be applied, while reviewing the intended purposes of the PSNP. This document outlines intended linkages between government SN programmes and makes a particular point of looking at graduation from SN support. It acknowledges gaps in programming and refers to a need for greater attention to support modalities for graduation.

5. PSNP Targeting Guidelines

6. New Coalition on Food Security, Food Security Program (also: PIM, if there is one...)

Main FSP document, outlines strategies for resolving food insecurity in Ethiopia.

7. WB - PSN APL II, Oct06

WB Project Appraisal Document, reviews the accomplishments of PSNP in first implementation phase and outlines the GoE proposal for funding of the next phase (II). This document provides a broad overview of accomplishments to date and includes up-to-date information. Regarding graduation, it identifies a need for greater understanding of “Ethiopia-specific factors and sequences” contributing to graduation (para 22). Component 3 of the project (Institutional support) is partly intended to support studies and supports for the evaluation of APL III, including studies that will held define inputs needed to support graduation from the PSN (para 59).

8. SC-US: TOR for Pastoralist Study (contact: Tesfaye Tilahun at SC-USA for more info.)

As a member of the PSNP Pastoralist Task Force SC-US has undertaken to support the implementation of a pilot PSN effort in pastoralist woredas. They still do not have the official nod from the Food Security Coordination Bureau, but are acting with its knowledge. The proposal document outlines the modalities of this pilot project.

Though no specific studies are linked to this project, the mid-term and final evaluations will provide important insights into the application of the PSNP in pastoralist communities.

9. GoE FSCB Food Security Programme M&E Plan, Nov 2004

Reviews construction of GoE Food Security Programme and sets the framework for M&E from 2004 to 2009. Important documents with respect to reviewing progress of PSNP and impact on wider goals of FSP.

10. IFPRI Baseline Study (contacts: John Hoddinott, Alemayehu Seyoum)

Baseline survey is being conducted late, though using retrospective questions to address this shortfall (“score-matching”). Not entirely comprehensive, only covers 3700 HHs (2200 PSNP beneficiaries & 1500 non-bene.), and will be repeated in the future. Some of the big issues of this survey are to look at appropriate PSNP indicators, to see if people are indeed getting employment and clarifying “benchmarks” of graduation (finding ways of making it more precise). Preliminary information will be submitted in Nov/Dec to DfID (sponsoring study with GoE), report to be made available in January. Study does not look at pastoralists. Gives insight into GoE’s ideas on graduation / intentions.

11. Vulnerable Livelihoods in Somali Region (Stephen Devereux, IDS, April 2006)

12. Workshop Report on PSNP Appraisals, Amdissa Teshome, July 2006

13. WB/DfID Linkages Study – Methods Pack

Methodology for assessing programme linkages at all levels of PSNP implementation.

14. Trocaire/CAFOD study report

Preliminary considerations of Ethiopian NGO linkages with FSP-PSNP. Considers advantages of greater dialogue and identifies ways of harnessing these synergies in the future. CAFOD/Trocaire is particularly interested in PSNP supports contributing to graduation and has offered to share its final study as well as its experience in the Self-Resiliency Study. They would like to be kept informed/involved of/in the study’s progress.

15. Towards a Future Without Hunger?, ACF, May 2006

Critical overview of livelihoods and food security in Ethiopia, with focused examples in three livelihood zones. ACF looked at policy responses to food insecurity and particularly at the influence of the PSNP within these three livelihood zones. They revealed particularly large challenges in terms of PSNP targeting, suggesting more localised targeting measures. This study is of particular interest to the Self-Resiliency Study for its use of the livelihoods approach in evaluating impacts of the PSNP.

16. Ethiopia PSNP, Regional Consultation Workshop Findings, Amidissa Teshome, July 2006

17. Social Protection and Pro-Poor Ag Growth: What Scope for Synergies? ODI, Jan04

18. “Support for PSNP” (SPSNP) documents, USAID

Documents pending.

With its food-aid focus, USAID has a unique position in the Ethiopian FSN context, as a major partner but not a contributor to the financial support of the PSNP.

USAID's support has been focused through seven NGOs, in turn helping government line offices implement the PSNP. Their focus on food-aid also has led to interventions in woredas that use primarily FFW interventions.

They have financed another NGO to do livelihoods diversification work in SNNPR - of which there is now a mid-term evaluation (will share when available).

USAID has done livelihoods mapping of three regions (with the assistance of Save UK): SNNPR, North Wollo, and Somali. These are complex models detailing livelihood characteristics/components and geographical areas. They are completed by a workable spreadsheet, where inputs can be manipulated to observe the potential impacts on numerous other stakeholders. They are now in the process of mapping the rest of Ethiopia.

USAID has many departments, of which a number are involved in PSNP-type activities. Of particular interest to us may be a section called "FINTRAK", a programme looking at markets and agri-produce development. They use various approaches to integrate rural areas into a common or larger market. CGAP articles/studies, esp. "Graduating the Poorest into Microfinance: Linking Safety Nets and Financial Services", Feb06

Examination of two financial support input models to safety nets, directly through SN programming and through independent parallel microfinance schemes. This comparative study offers two international examples for each case.

19. "Development Domains for Ethiopia: Capturing the Geographical Context of Smallholder Development Options", Ethiopia Strategy Support Program (ESSP) a project in collaboration of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and the Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI), June 2006. (At present, available in hard copy only)

Paper outlines comparative advantages of livelihood groups by geographical location, called "development domains". Defines precise factors of discretely mappable domains, such that their explanatory value is maximised for a set of observed livelihood strategy indicators.

20. "Identification of methods and tools for emergency assessments to distinguish between chronic and transitory food insecurity, and to evaluate the effects of various types and combinations of shocks on these different livelihood groups." Stephen Devereux, Institute of Development Studies (IDS), January, 2006.

As explained in the title, this very specific document looks at the "severity" and "temporal" dimensions of food insecurity, while considering the implications for Food Security Assessments.

B. Of indirect but high relevance:

1. Breaking the Poverty Cycle: A Case Study of Cash Interventions in Ethiopia, HPG (ODI), July05
2. Destitution Study (Kay Sharp,
3. Agricultural Growth and Social Protection Policies (ODI)
4. Securing Consumption While Promoting Growth: The Role of a Productive Social Safety Net in Ethiopia, World Bank, September 2003
5. Food Security Project, Project Appraisal Document, World Bank, May 2002
6. Food Security Project Implementation Manual, GoE, October 2002
7. Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP), GoE, October 2005

8. Risk and Vulnerability in Ethiopia, Sue Lautze, June 2003
9. Social Transfers and Chronic Poverty: Emerging Evidence and the Challenge Ahead, DfID, Oct05
10. Food Insecurity in Ethiopia, Devereux, Oct. 2000
11. IDS In Focus papers, incl.
12. Looking at Social Protection Through a Livelihoods Lens
13. Unconditional Cash Transfers in Africa
14. Transformative Social Protection
15. Reconciling Different Concepts of Risk and Vulnerability
16. Targeting of Food Aid in Rural Ethiopia: Chronic Need or Inertia? Jayne, et al., MSU, 2000
17. From Food Crisis to Fair Trade: Livelihoods Analysis, protection and support in emergencies, Susanne Jaspars, March 2006
18. Food Security Assessments in Emergencies: A livelihoods approach, HPN, Young, Jaspars, et al., June 2001
19. Cash-Transfer Programming in Emergencies: A Practical Guide, Creti & Jaspars, Feb2006
20. Assessments and Appeals: Strengthening Non-Food Emergency Responses in Ethiopia, Lautze Sept 2005 (esp. work on vulnerabilities and dependency)
21. Dependency and Humanitarian Relief: A Critical Analysis, Harvey & Lind, July 2005
22. Other programs, eg. WFP (MERET) and EU.

C. Other Secondary Sources (for researchers):

1. Ethiopia Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPA), MoFED, 2005
2. Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS), GoE, Central Statistical Authority
3. Household Income and Consumption Expenditure Survey (HICES), GoE, Central Stat. Authority
4. SNNP Food Economy Survey (FEWS)

D. Upcoming Studies:

1. Targeting: WB study into prevailing rural wages, available employment at these wages, and time use data for target HHs with various demographic profiles. Aimed at avoiding having public works participation displacing HH participation in other productive activities.
2. PSNP evaluation: WB funded full impact evaluation to address questions of effectiveness.
3. WB APL-II: Pilots aimed at building capacity, eg. mobile accounting teams, cell-phone technology, PSNP beneficiary cards for multi-year eligibility, utilizing established MFIs in the delivery of transfers.
4. WB APL-II, Annex 3: Phase III will include,
 - Situation analysis of PFP interventions
 - Pilot a micro-finance model drawn from CGAP expertise that focuses on correct sequencing of interventions for graduation.

ANNEX 2 – CANGO MEMBERS

African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF)
CARE - Ethiopia
Christian Children's Fund of Canada (CCFC)
Canadian Foodgrains Bank (CFGB)
CHF – Partners in Rural Development
Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief (CPAR)
HOPE International Development Agency
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
Oxfam Canada
Partnership Africa-Canada (PAC)
Plan International - Ethiopia
Right to Play - Ethiopia
Save the Children - Canada
World Vision Ethiopia

Annex 2: Training Area Workshop Agenda

ETHIOPIA: THE PATH TO SELF-RESILIENCY

REGIONAL TRAINING WORKSHOP AGENDA

Day 1: Introduction to Objectives, Resiliency, Livelihoods Framework, & Methods

AM: Introduce Team
Introduce Purpose & Objectives of the Study
Discussion of Resiliency, Livelihoods Framework, & Vulnerability

PM: Discuss Procedures for Carrying out the Fieldwork
Introduce Methods

Most of Day 1 will involve all qualitative and quantitative teams together

Day 2: Thorough Introduction to the Tools

Qualitative & Quantitative Teams Split Up

Quantitative Team reviews and practices household questionnaire
Community questionnaire

Qualitative Team reviews and practices qualitative tools & instruments:

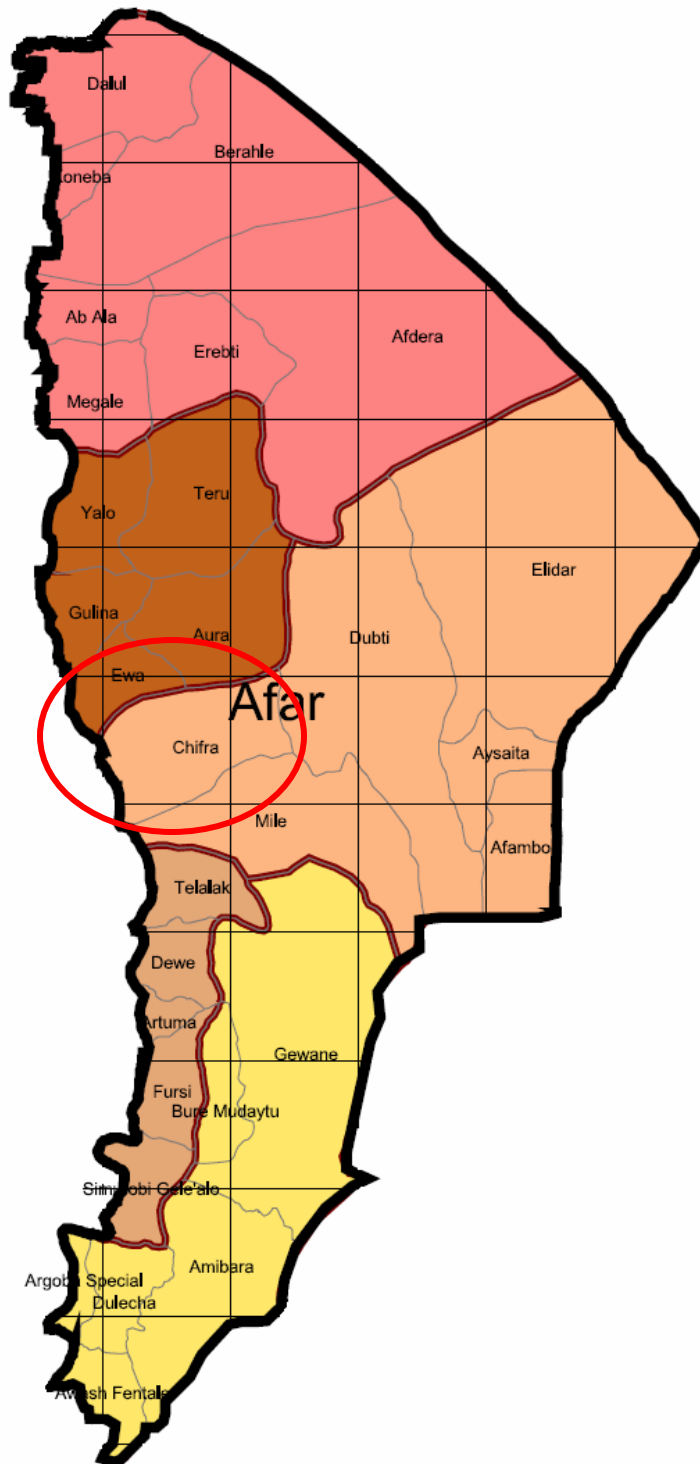
- ◆ Introduction to communities & large group exercise
- ◆ Focus Group topical guideline
- ◆ Wealth Ranking process + matrix
- ◆ Seasonal Calendar matrix
- ◆ Venn Diagrams on flip charts
- ◆ Transect Walks
- ◆ Opportunity Analysis – Case Studies

Day 3: Field Test & Reflection

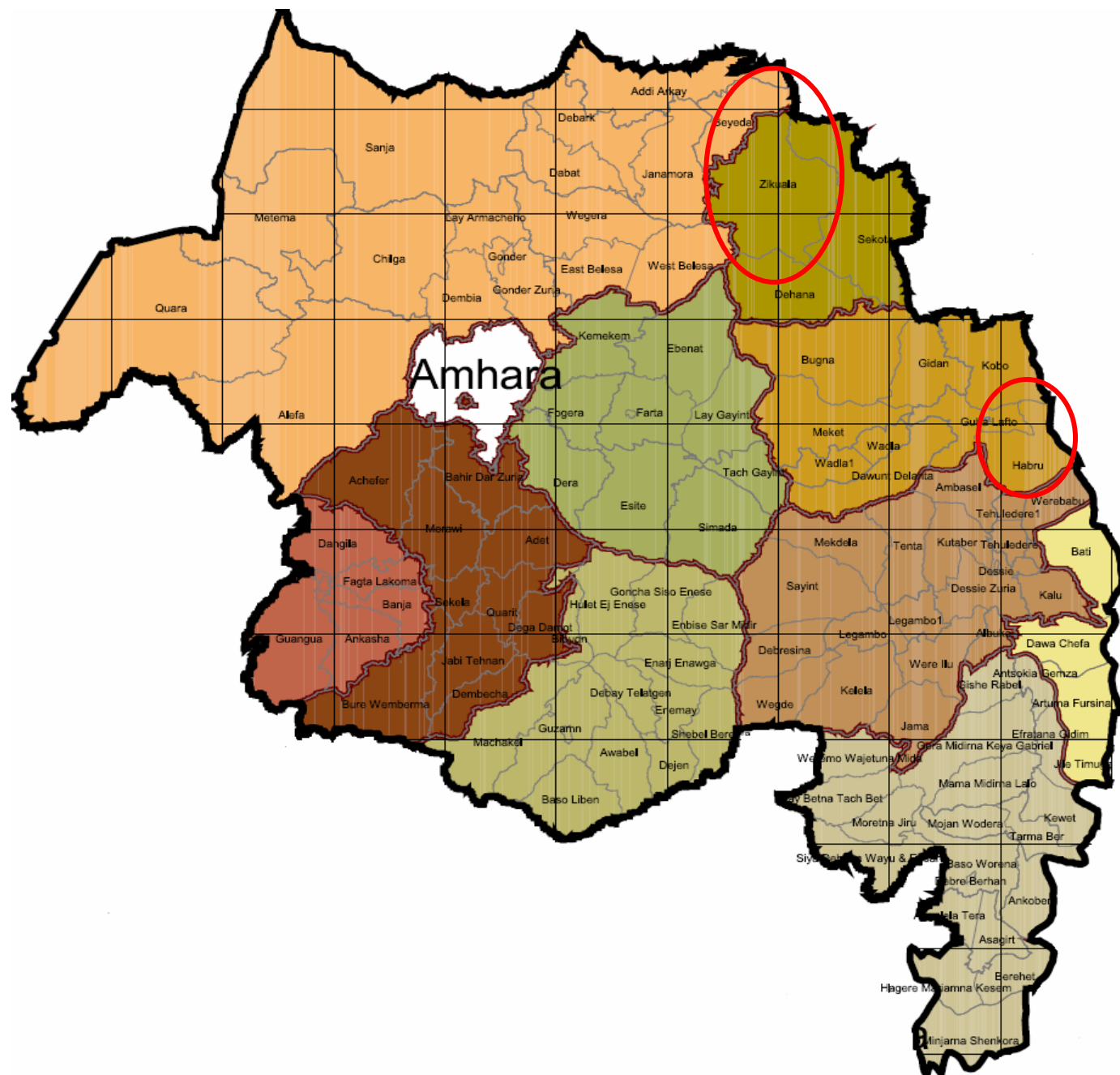
AM & PM: Field Test & Practice the tools & instruments in rural village nearby the training venue

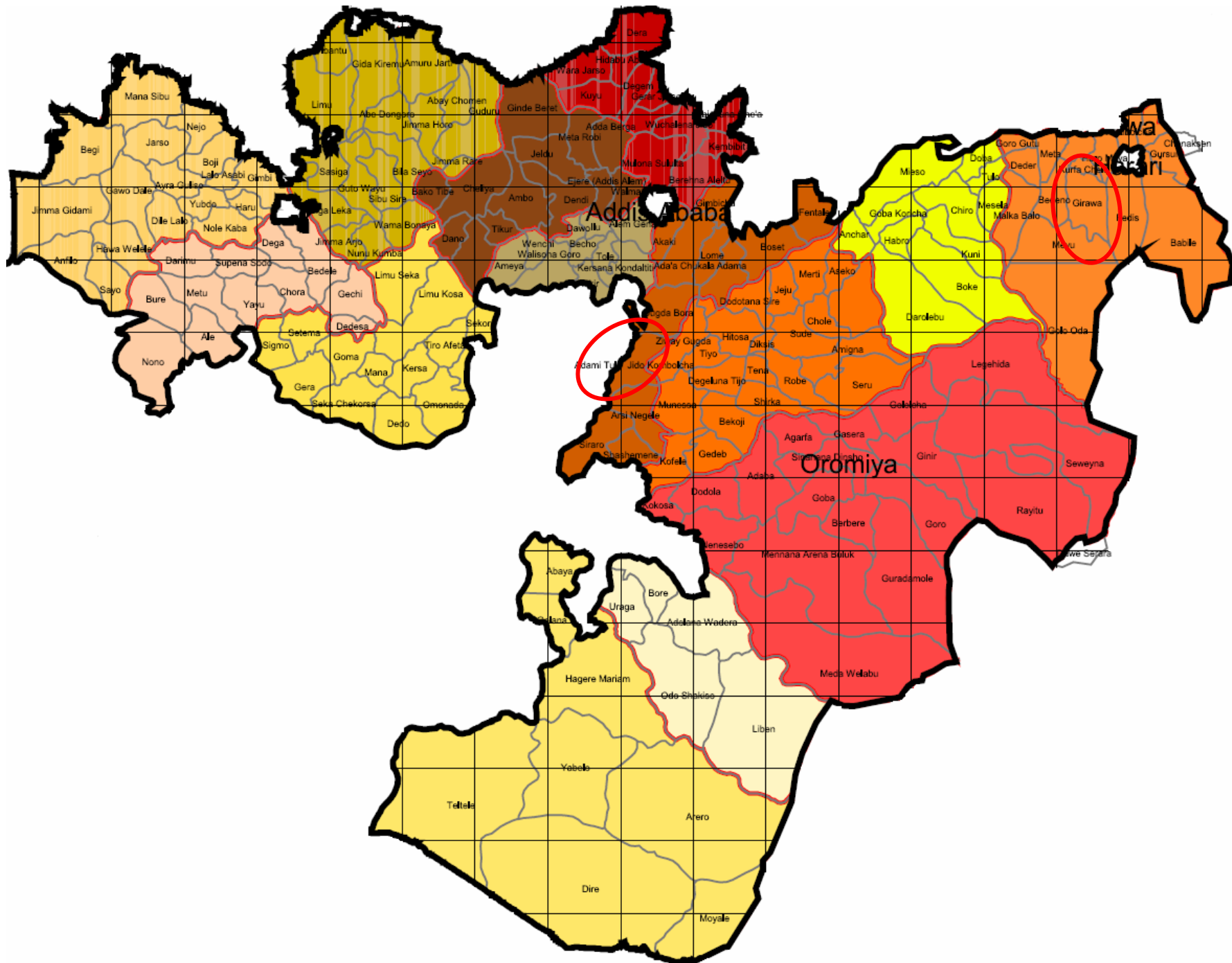
Late PM: Reflect on the field test and practice

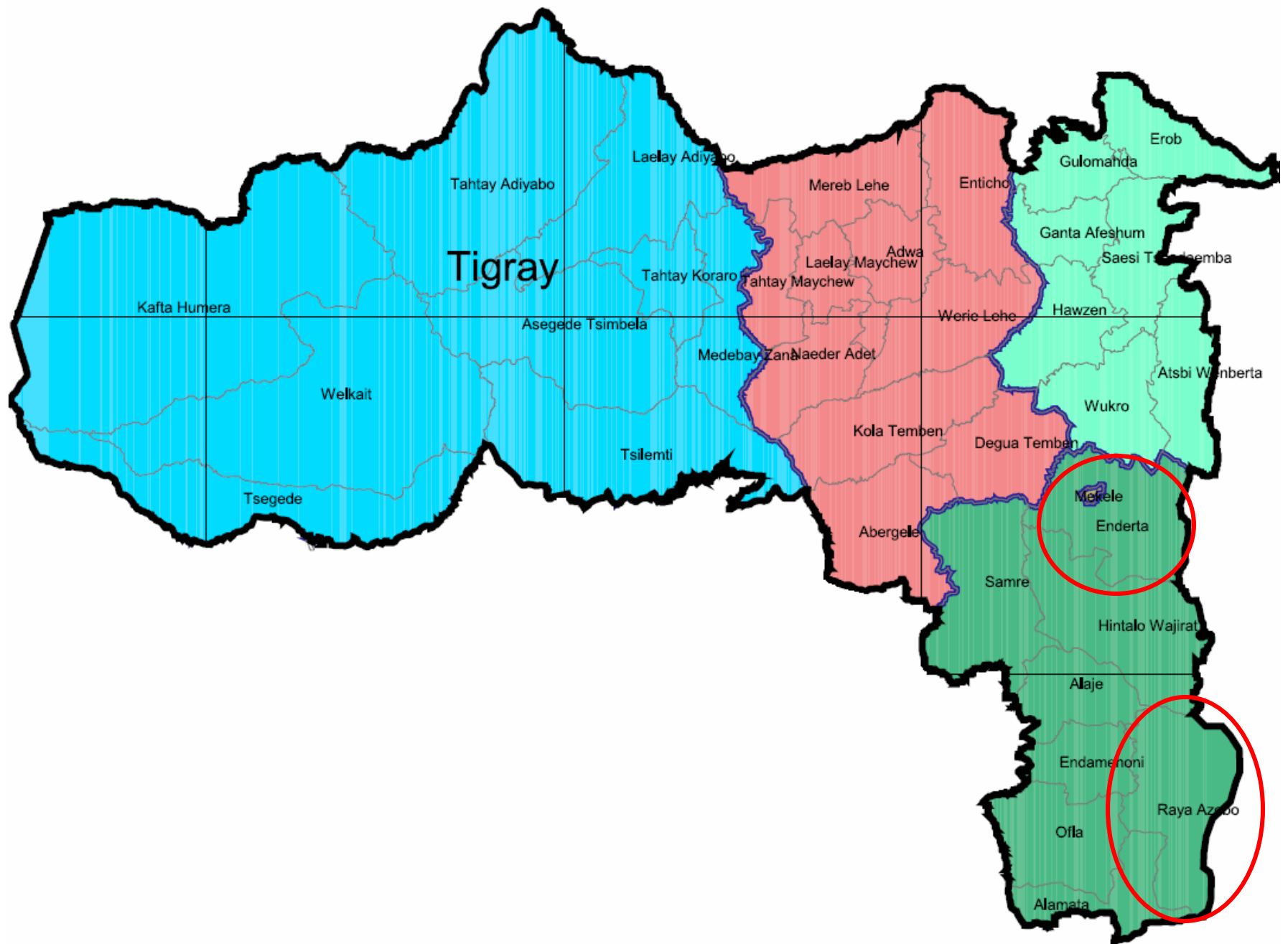
Annex 3: Woreda Maps¹⁵



¹⁵ All maps adapted from: The Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency (DPPA) (2006) Administrative Maps. Obtained May 28, 2007 from: <http://www.dppc.gov.et/pages/Maps.htm>









Annex 4: Wealth Ranking Format

Village_____

PA_____ Woreda_____

Region_____ Date_____

Facilitator_____

Recorder_____

Indicators	Wealth Categories			
	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4
Food/ Diet (quality & quantity)				
Livestock				
House				
Size of Land-holding				
Assets (productive & non-productive)				

Indicators	Wealth Categories			
	Category 1 _____	Category 2 _____	Category 3 _____	Category 4 _____
Remittances				
Types of Employment (e.g., wage labor, Gvt., business, etc.)				
Agricultural Production				
Other				
Proportion of HH				

Observations:

Annex 5: Focus Group Discussion Topical Outline

Self-Resiliency Study

January 2007

I. LARGE GROUP DISCUSSION

- ◆ Introduction to community
- ◆ HH population & population of the village
- ◆ Infrastructure: roads, schools, transport, communication, irrigation

II. WEALTH RANKING EXERCISE

III VENN DIAGRAMS: SOCIAL INFORMATION (during 2 FGDs/village)

- Organizations/CBOs working in the community? (NGOs, Religious Groups, Savings Groups, Credit Groups, Government-based groups, Cooperatives etc.)
 - Activities?
 - Sharing of resources?
 - Who benefits?
 - Process of participation in these groups?
 - Impact of these activities?
 - Include Idir & Equb
- Any changes in participation of these groups?
- Level of participation of women and of poorer households in social gatherings, community meetings and in development activities
- Are traditional sharing mechanisms stronger or weaker in the past ten years? Why?

IV FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (2 male, 2 female)

A Contextual Information

1. Introduction to the Community

- ◆ Discuss the best aspects of the community: What are you proud of?

2. Social Information

- Most **vulnerable groups** & households in the community? Who? Why?
- **Ethnic groups**? Are some ethnic groups more vulnerable? How & why?
- Where do vulnerable people live?
- Any changes in **women's status** or decision-making power over the last 5 years? What changes?
- Who to approach in times of need? Terms of loans?

3. Economic Information

- Major occupations / **livelihood strategies** today? Changes from 10 years ago?
- **Livestock** types owned by different groups?
 - Any significant loss of livestock over the last 10 years? What happened?
 - Have stocks recovered?
 - Any changes in the mix of animals to adapt to changes in rainfall patterns?
 - Current threats to livestock?
 - How to protect livestock against threats?
 - Access to livestock extension service: Quality of service
 - Constraints to livestock production (probe)
- Major **agricultural crops** produced locally?
 - Access to agricultural extension service: Quality of service
 - Any changes in the crop mix to adapt to changes in rainfall patterns?
 - Constraints to crop production (probe)
 - Any changes in crop production over the past ten years?
- Local **market** facilities? Where & when do people sell/buy their products?
- Types of **financial institutions** to support the economic activities of people? Who uses these financial services?
- Any economic changes affecting employment opportunities in ten years?
 - What changes and what affect?
 - How have you adapted to these changes?

B Access to Resources

1. Natural Resource Information

- Source of drinking **water**? Quality? Seasonality? How far; how long to collect?
- **Land** type, land quality, soil fertility, hazards (flooding, drought, etc.)
- **Land distribution** changes in the last 10 years? How?
 - Grievances over land distribution?
- Common property or government land available to the community? Type of land? Use of land? Who has access to it?
- Any changes in household access to agriculture land and agriculture wages opportunities during the last ten years?
 - Gender differences in access to land & wages? What differences?
- How many people are **landless**? How do they get access to land?
- Constraints and opportunities for getting access to natural resources (forests, pasture land, water)

C Participation in PSNP, FSP or other NGO or Government Programs

- Participate in Government programs? Describe these.
- Participate in NGO programs? Describe these.
- Describe community infrastructure built as a result of PSNP or other programmes?
- Who benefits from these programs?
- Recommended changes to these programs? What is missing?
- Effects of external support on community sharing?

D Livelihood Strategies

- Main sources of **income**?
- Differences in access to work, wages and income generating activities by gender
- **Migration** (seasonal & permanent) today and trends over the last 10 years
 - ◆ Migration for what kind of work?
 - ◆ Where?
 - ◆ Which household members migrate? Why?
 - ◆ How long are they gone?
 - ◆ Do migrants remit? How important are remittances to household income?
- Changes in **livelihood strategies** in the past several years?
 - Which households are more successful at making these changes?
 - What do these households do?
 - Identify households for PD case study.

E **Livelihood Outcome Information**

1. **Food Security**

- Number of months meeting consumption from your own production or income
- How do you access food in times of scarcity?
- Do some family members receive preference in food access? Who and why?
- Trends of food access in the last 10 years? Better or Worse? How? Why?
- Community **priority measures** to improve food security (Prioritize)
 - Does community meet to discuss priorities? Who participates? Who leads?
 - How to implement these measures or opportunities?

2. **Human Capital - Education**

- Types of **schools** in community (public and private). Quality of schools.
- Any non-formal education? Is it useful? How?
- **Literacy & dropout trends** – note gender differences.
 - Times of the year when dropout rates are higher? When? Who? Why?
- Does education make a difference in people's lives? How & why? Examples?

3. **Human Capital - Health**

- Types of **diseases** in the community. Any changes during 5 years? What?
- Any unusual health problems in last 5 years? What disease? What has been the affect of the disease?
- Which diseases affect labor access? When & who?
- Where do you go when you are sick? (Formal and non-formal). Why?
- Community access to a **health clinic**? Types of **health facilities** available locally?
 - Who has access to services? Costs (including time)?
 - Quality of health care facilities
- **Sanitation** facilities: What do people use? Differences in type of household?
 - Any changes in past five years? What? Who was affected?
- **Recommendations** to improve the health situation in community (Prioritize)

4. **Social Capital**

- Describe **social support** between households during bad & good times.
 - From whom? What kind of support? (formal and non-formal)
- Do some groups have more social support than others? Who? Why?
- Changes in social support over the last 10 years? How and Why?

F **Shocks, Risks, & Coping Strategies**

- **Shocks** (environmental, economic, social, political) affecting the community during last ten years?
- Types of **coping strategies** when income or agricultural production is not enough?
- Reliance on other households during income and food shortages?
 - What kind of support?
 - Any changes in this practice? How? Why?
- Household and community adaptations to reduce long-term shocks
- Role of the community in reducing the impact of shocks. Any changes in the last 5 years? What changes?
- Role of organizations (NGO and/or Government) in managing shocks. Any changes in the past 5 years? What changes?

G **Attitudes and Aspirations**

- Has **life** got better or worse in the last 5 years? Please explain.
 - Specify: What is better? What is worse? Why & How?
 - Any differences for different kinds of groups?
- If you were to have access to additional resources, what would you do differently than what you are doing today? What would you spend these additional resources on? (Prioritize)
 - What can community do? (Prioritize)
 - What kind of outside assistance would you prioritize?

Annex 6: Seasonal Calendar Matrix

2 seasonal calendars per kebele : One male and one female FGD

Village_____ Kabele_____
Woreda_____ Region_____

A. Food Access

	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	August
	Meskerem	Tikimt	Hidar	Tahsas	Tir	Yekatit	Megabit	Miazya	Ginbot	Sene	Hamle	Nehase
Source of food												
Food shortages												
Income spent on food?												
Diet changes in the year												

Village_____PA_____

Woreda_____Region_____

B. Health

	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	August
	Meskerem	Tikimt	Hidar	Tahsas	Tir	Yekatit	Megabit	Miazya	Ginbot	Sene	Hamle	Nehase
Major diseases/ illnesses (1)												
Major diseases/ illnesses (2)												

C. Agriculture

	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	August
	Meskerem	Tikimt	Hidar	Tahsas	Tir	Yekatit	Megabit	Miazya	Ginbot	Sene	Hamle	Nehase
Rainfall												
Cropping cycle for major crop (1): Land preparation Planting Harvesting												
Cropping cycle for major crop (2): Land preparation Planting Weeding Harvesting												

C. Agriculture, cont.

	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	August
	Meskerem	Tikimt	Hidar	Tahsas	Tir	Yekatit	Megabit	Miazya	Ginbot	Sene	Hamle	Nehase
Major pests/ crop diseases.												
Price fluctuation of crops.												
Agricultural labour requirements												

D. Livestock

	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	August
	Meskerem	Tikimt	Hidar	Tahsas	Tir	Yekatit	Megabit	Miazya	Ginbot	Sene	Hamle	Nehase
Availability of feed, pasture, crop residue, or fodder												
Periods of livestock migration.												

E. Other Seasonal Events & Patterns

	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	August
	Meskerem	Tikimt	Hidar	Tahsas	Tir	Yekatit	Megabit	Miazya	Ginbot	Sene	Hamle	Nehase
Human Migration												
Drinking Water availability for humans & livestock												
Other (specify)												

Annex 7: Household Opportunity Analysis Topical Outline

ETHIOPIA SELF RESILIENCY STUDY

HOUSEHOLD OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS USING POSITIVE DEVIANCE

TOPICAL OUTLINE

Theme: What are the enabling factors that contribute to household self resiliency?

1. Characteristics of this household
 - ◆ Landholdings
 - ◆ Asset base
 - ◆ Income sources
 - ◆ Education
2. Household decision making by different members of household
3. What shocks have affected this community in the last 5 years?
How did you cope with and recover from these shocks?
4. Capacity to adapt to vulnerability
 - ◆ What opportunities exist and have been used by the household? Probe
 - ◆ Is there some behaviour that makes your household unique? Please explain.
 - ◆ What are some of the enabling factors for your household to become self-resilient? Probe
 - ◆ What does it mean to be self-resilient in the community?

Annex 8: National, Regional and *woreda* Institutional Topical Outline

National Institutional GOE & NGO KI/FGD Topical Outline

Discussion Points:

1. Go through purpose of the study and current progress or position.
2. How does your organization define resiliency?
3. Discuss most appropriate indicators of household sustained livelihoods. Does your organization use certain indicators to measure resiliency?
4. Do you have programmes that promote resiliency? Please discuss these programmes or projects.
5. What is your attitude about collaboration between PSNP and NGO programming? Discuss how such collaboration should be pursued in programming approaches.
6. What would you like to see from this study?
7. How do you plan to use this study?

ETHIOPIA: THE PATH TO SELF-RESILIENCY

Matrix for Regional & Woreda GOE & NGO KI/FGD

Region:

Woreda:

Kebele:

Date of Interview:

Topic	FGD or KI:
1. Region/Woreda/Kebele information	
2. Other FSPs	
3. Food Security Situation	
4. Graduation Issues	
5. Household progress in programme	
6. Risk Management issues	
7. FSTP Challenges	
8. Cooperation & Coordination	
9. Recommendations	

Annex 9: Qualitative Matrices

Tigray

Community resiliency by livelihood systems -Tigray

Community	Institutional analysis determining community resiliency
Wa'akel (Raya)	The people ▪ The community is in the foothills which is conducive for spate irrigation ▪ The community has good access to public services such as roads and market ▪ The community has been producing high value and cereal crops and a number of livestock ▪ The communities have had good experience in utilizing spate irrigation ▪ The hillsides are being conserved and the community benefits through cutting the grass to feed livestock Institutions ▪ There is spate irrigation association organized by the community ▪ The women's association has been providing skills trainings and creating awareness, the Kiri(ider) are traditional institutions usually giving services in various community focused ceremonies and festivities Collaboration ▪ The community mobilization programs (organized by the Kebele and the community) are the entry point for REST to continue working on flood diversion structures ▪ REST and the Kebele Administration uses the traditional institutions as a platform to get the community (one way communication) Decision making ▪ The elders who have expertise in spate irrigation and hillside management make decisions in community-focused activities. Women have had less contribution in the decision making of community activities

Erba (Raya)	The people - The Kushet is situated at a mid-highland and has colder climate compared to the rest of the valley area. The topography is flat to undulating. - Most of the crop fields are in the flat valley bottom and the residential area and some farmlands are on the sides of the small hills. - The area is dry and devoid of vegetation except some areas with trees in closure areas. - The average family size is 5-6. - The number of landless youth is said to be high as there has not been land distribution since 1982. - The community has similar culture and language – Tigringa, and some Amharic. The Orthodox Christians and Muslims have been living in harmony. - The area was considered rich in livestock and livestock products especially milk and dairy products in the old days. - The people commanded great respect of which they are still proud. - Poor households usually own a few goats and chicken whereas the better off own oxen, cows, donkey, shoats, chicken and few camels. - The major crops grown are sorghum, teff and barley. - The nearby market is the Woyrawuha market and sometimes the community goes to Bala, Kukufto and Mekoni markets. - Most of the people are food insecure because of frequent droughts. The institution - The women’s association, church/mosque, PSNP, school, traditional healer, farmers and youth association, security committee, Idir, and the BoA are important institutions (For the poor women) - The most important institutions in order of priority are the health facilities, the spate irrigation association, administration, the school, the Kire (Idir), KBoA, the farmers’ cooperatives, the Church/Mosque, the community based organizations (women’s, youth and farmer’s) and the Equb (For the better off men) - The community based organizations (women, youth and farmers association) give credit to their members after screening at committee level. Besides, Farmers Cooperative gives credit to its members and Dedebit Credit and Saving Institution with a 9% interest rate. Collaboration - Elders contribute on matters like mobilizing resources for the construction of flood diversions and other societal issues. - Individuals with foresight also have the power to coordinate activities with local administration. Decision making - The participation of the community in political, social and economic issues is increasing without any discrimination against poor men or women. Moreover, women’s status has improved in all aspects and there is no gender difference in accessing land. - The kebele/Kushet administration has the lead role in making decisions on the overall development and security of the areas
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Baso (Raya)	The people - The average family size of of this community is six. - The people are evenly split between Christian Orthodox and Islamic religions. - Tigrigna, Amharic and Oromoffa (few in number) are spoken in the area. - The people were previously known by its huge size of livestock and abundant livestock byproducts. - The major crops grown in the area are sorghum and teff. - During the 1983 land distribution the eligible community of that time got land. - But currently 80-120 young households and returnees from Derg resettlement are landless, which has become a serious problem in the Kushet. - Among the landless households, some access land through renting or sharecropping from poor women and/or by sharing their families land. - The major source of income is crop production and sale of livestock. Daily labor and temporary migration are also important sources. - The poor can fulfill their food consumption for up to six months and depend on cash/food for work/PSNP/ by the government and through sale of goats, daily labor and borrowing The institutions - Trustworthy and important institutions for the poor women are the school, idir, public phone, PSNP, women association, mosque and BoA. - Better off men identified important institutions as the administration, water supply, BoA, telecommunication, school, health, equb, kire (Idir), CBOs. - The only government financial institution operating in this community is Dedebit Saving and Credit Institution and has two forms of credit - regular and package. - The poor HHs has been complaining about the system and the repayment rate. The Muslim community of the Kushet has not used this credit scheme due to religious restrictions. - There are community-based institutions like Iqub, in which the poor don't usually participate - Muslims do not usually take credit with interest; a few have but they are being discriminated by the Muslim community because Islamic tradition that abhors it. Collaboration - The community's social support/networks have been practiced in times of crop harvesting, marriage and funerals ceremonies and sharing/lending of resources during food stress. - In general, the social support is decreasing from time to time because of the recurrent drought Decision making - The level of community participation in political, economic and social affairs has improved in the last 10 years. - Women and poor households participate in all affairs without discrimination. - Muslim women who have been badly oppressed are now active participants in all ways of life.
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Dirba (Enderta)	The people ▪ This is a low potential, high risk community due to poor natural and economic base and recurrent drought (rigid degraded highland) ▪ Since there is no irrigation schemes in this community, the communities livelihood mainly depend on short seasons of rainfall ▪ The community has no access to good public services, specifically roads and markets ▪ The community requires huge investment for big water harvesting structures The institutions ▪ The credit package implemented by Dedebit and the PSNP didn't significantly contribute to HH/community resiliency. The chronic problem is shortage of rainfall ▪ Previous NGO interventions were only for short periods, financing FFW/EGS. The interventions were not designed to bring about sustainable community development, they were the "hit and run" type. For instance, construction of a water harvesting structure has been stopped at the initial stages due to time limitations. ▪ The most important traditional institutions in these communities are Equib and Idir. Most of the participants of Equib are the better off. The broad majority, the poor, don't participate. However, all the community members participate in Idir which serves the community during various ceremonies and festivities. ▪ The communities have been obtaining extension (crop and livestock) and veterinary services. However, they don't appreciate the vaccinations since they believe it aggravates the problems with the animals, as there is no feed to help them recover. ▪ In PSNP all households in the village participate and benefit from it with cash payment of 6 birr/day for an individual Collaboration ▪ There is no strong collaboration between the communities and Dedebit. The social support networks are more ineffective during severe drought because of an enhanced individualistic attitude. Decision making ▪ In traditional institutions elders have the strongest decision making power ▪ In women's associations literate women have strong decision making power
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Mekeyah (Raya)	The people • Since these communities live near a big urban center, they have the advantage of market accessibility and job opportunities-the effect of urban rural linkages is high • The communities have also been benefiting from irrigation agriculture to produce and sell high value products. Moreover, the communities engaged in different skills such as masonry and carpentry works and clay makings. Some are also engaged in small scale trading such as transportation and selling of salt • These communities have adequate public services (Electricity is being installed, public phone line, health post and an elementary and junior high school) and a river diversion structure and drinking water is available. Natural (land, rainfall, soil) • The communities are situated in mid-altitude flat to undulating landscape and every household received similar size of land. The communities have common grazing • Women and men jointly owning the land depending on family size rather than land quality • The fertility of the soil is said to be divided into three categories: fertile, medium and poor; all households generally have land from all these categories The institutions • The most important institutions in the community include: church, school, health, center, PSNP, kebele, iquub, women association, idr • The kebele is visited regularly for their services and the legal support they provide; if something happens the women immediately inform the kebele for help; the level of trust for the kebele is higher than its level of importance • Equub has a relatively low rating in this group because poor women participate less; they have limited ability to contribute and therefore some have dropped out of equub • idr is considered least important, for similar reasons as equub participation is limited for poor women; but it provides some help with wedding ceremonies and funerals Collaboration • There is support by relatives and neighbors in kind and cash in case of emergency (ritban); cash collected in equub through punishments is given to the most needy • People support each other by providing material, cash and labor during festivities, such as weddings, as well as during bad times like mourning • Those who have an extended family receive better support from their strong family members • There are social networks in years of good harvests to arrange weddings, funerals and other celebrations • Social networks are stronger between neighbors, so the willingness to help each other decreases with distance • In times of bad harvests, however, households only rely on themselves • Neighbors and relatives provide labor support (Wofera) for agricultural activities (for instance during weeding and harvesting) Decision making • Some people mentioned that the participation in institutions increased due to the increased freedom of movement; especially women feel that they can participate more actively in decision making • The kebele administration has a great role in deciding community based projects in close collaboration of the community representatives and some case with the general public
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Meremitie (Enderta)	The people - The village is at mid-highland and the topography is flat to undulating and has a climate of ‘Dega-Weyna Dega’ without vegetation cover and degraded upstream area. - The Kushet is located directly on the tarmac road connecting Mekelle with Addis Ababa, making accessibility easy. - The road provides a good connection to Mekelle and other urban areas in terms of markets and access to services - The average family size is 5, and the majority of the population is Christian Orthodox. - All households during the last land distribution in 1992/3 have access to land based on their family size. - Households established after 1992/3 doesn’t have access to land except few who got from deceased households. - Livestock owned by poor households are chicken, an ox and shoats (few) and those owned by the better off are cattle (oxen and cows), donkeys, chicken, and goats in few households. - Major crops grown by both poor and better off are wheat (the most important) followed by barley, Teff, vetch and others (rain fed) and potato (the most important) followed by cabbage. - Tomato, onion and other vegetables are grown using irrigation. Most of the households have some cactus trees around their homestead. Fruit of cactus is eaten in June and July. The institutions - The most important institutions are health, school, electricity, farmer’s cooperatives, church, market place, telephone, flourmill, agriculture, Idir, women’s association, water supply, equb, civic associations (youth and farmers associations) and kebele administration. - The micro finance scheme (Dedebit), irrigation and farmers cooperatives have been providing credit to all interested individuals. - BSF/FAO also gives credit to individuals through office of agriculture. - There are also a few individuals that give non-formal credit. The term of repayment depends on the type of credit and varies from 1 to 3 years. The interest is 12.5% for cooperatives, 9% for the micro finance scheme and more than 10% for the credit obtained from individual moneylenders with relatively shorter repayment period. - Poorer households are more reluctant of taking credits. Poor women do not borrow money from microfinance institutions or from the better off. Rather in times of need they take what they want in kind to pay when they get money (women group). Collaboration - There is improvement in community participation in every walk of life (development, social, economic and political interventions). - The social network among the poor and with the better off has been getting better. The women enjoy good peace and security situation unlike cases of rape during the previous regime. Poor women say they are in better status regarding justice. - People are now busy with their own activities, dependency on neighbors and relatives for food is decreasing. However, there is mutual support to raise their income. When some one loses his/her assets by some accident, people contribute money for support (Irtiban). Decision-making - The level of women decision-making has also improved at household level. - The kebele/kushet administration has big decision making role with regards to development and security and acts a central organ in the community - Role model farmers have also their own contribution towards mobilizing and coordinating efforts to make commendable role in the community.
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Tigray

Diversified peri-urban livelihood system (Mekeyah)

Crop (rain fed and irrigation) and livestock production, petty trading and labor selling (skilled and unskilled)

Capital	Human (education, health, knowledge and talents and practices) • Education is accessible to all and enrollment rate increased (no gender difference) • Drinking water is available • Most valuable human asset is labor and good health Social (networks, iders, sembete, etc.) • There is support by relatives and neighbors in kind and cash in case of emergency (ritban); cash collected in equb through punishments is given to the most needy • Neighbors and relatives provide labor support (Wofera) for agricultural activities (for instance during weeding and harvesting) • People support each other by providing material, cash and labor during festivities, such as weddings, as well as during bad times like mourning • Those who have an extended family receive better support from their strong family members • There are social networks in years of good harvests to arrange weddings, funerals and other celebrations • Social networks are stronger between neighbors, so the willingness to help each other decreases with distance • In times of bad harvests, however, households rely only on themselves Physical (human made infrastructure) • Electricity is being installed • Public phone line is available • Health post is available • A river diversion structure which can irrigate 40 hectares and serve for 320 households • Farmers training centers has been constructed by PSNP • Two-grain mills are functioning. • A nursery is available. • An elementary and junior high school (1-8) and a health post are in place
	Natural (land, rainfall, soil) • In 1983 (EC) every household received similar size of land, women and men jointly owning the land depending on family size rather than land quality • Mid-altitude flat to undulating landscape • Common grazing land exists in the kola (lowland), which is utilized during the dry season • The fertility of the soil is said to be divided into three categories fertile, medium and poor; all households generally have land from all these categories Financial (credit) • Credit facilities are available to everybody; community members can borrow from Dede-bit credit and saving scheme (microfinance) for household food security packages; can also get credit from individual money lenders, the government (through extension packages), through relatives and neighbors, or through equb (in times of stress) Political (affiliation, participation, decision making, gender) • Around 50% of the households are female headed households, the average household size is 8 members/HH • Women agree that times are much better now due to the freedom of movement

Risk/ constraints	• Predators for chicken • Shortage of feed and improved breed • Shortage of rainfall, • Shortage of appropriate technologies, • Shortage of land, • Rust on wheat and barley, • Absence of fallowing because of scarcity of land, • Fertilizer and seed are expensive • Erosion, water logging and drought • Largely devoid of natural vegetation cover and characterized by high rainfall variability negatively affecting the crop production • The number of youth landless HHs is increasing • Diseases and pest problems • Very bad road which is not accessible during the rainy season • High price of seedlings from the nursery • Malaria and swell around their neck (hibet) • Whether people have access to water for irrigation depends solely on the location of their plot with respect to the water sources • Soil is characterized by high levels of clay, which leads to crop production constraints during very wet periods • Both men and women have access to daily labor activities but there are wage differences • Poorer households are generally reluctant to take credit as they fear they cannot repay, interest rates vary, as well as conditions of repayment • Saving is not common in the community
Coping Strategies	• Today few HHs receive land from the government under these circumstance landholdings are inherited from the deceased or through renting • Borrowing money, reducing quantity and quality of meals, and PSNP • Sale of oxen or other livestock; reduce expenditures for other goods (e.g. clothes and jewelry) • The major coping strategy is daily labour mainly in Mekelle. Many able-bodied members can manage to get work as a means of income. The young are developing skills such as carpentry, masonry, and plastering • Food access in times of scarcity - family support, petty trade, and labour to generate cash to by food. • Reducing number of meals a day and quality and quantity of food per mill • Eat wild vegetables that are not eaten in normal times, • Loan of cash and grain from the better off. The interest is paying back teff or wheat for barley or 150 kg for 100 kg. • The major coping strategy is daily labour mainly in Mekelle. Many able-bodied members can manage to get work as a means of income. The young are developing skills such as carpentry, masonry, and plastering • Food access in times of scarcity - family support, petty trade, and labour to generate cash to by food. • Reducing number of meals a day and quality and quantity of food per mill • Eat edible wild vegetables that are not eaten in normal times, • Loan of cash and grain from the better off and the interest is paying back teff or wheat for barley or 150 kg for 100 kg. • Feeding cattle with cactus, which is now common mixed with crop residue • Saving culture is now introduced, which is getting better from time to time (festivities food is served as individual dish rather than the 'group Mesob' based), making it economical
Ongoing programs	• Extension/household package (provision of credit by Dedibit micro finance and technical backstopping by BoA- The repayment time for dedebit credit and saving scheme depends on the amount of cash they borrow and varies from 1-3 years and the interest rate is 9% and 15% per year for integrated/package and regular form of credit respectively. • PSNP (Activities accomplished by PSNP are aadditional class rooms in school, Farmers training center, Community access roads, additional classes for farmers cooperatives, river diversion for irrigation, Kebele administration office & store) • One hand dug well fitted with hand pump and infrastructure activities by local government • BSF/FAO has a plan to provide credits

Gaps/ opportunities	• Local administration provides services to the community, as well as legal support • Access to land is not considered a problem as such, since every household got an equal share of land during the land distribution • Good urban rural linkage • No market; use the nearest big city market • No non-formal education except some religious teachings in church (the older generation is generally illiterate) • Health post working hours are limited and the service provided is poor, it has only limited facilities • Young women drop out of school to get married, this is more so the case for the poorer households • Social networks are stronger between neighbors, so the willingness to help each other decreases with distance • There are social networks in years of good harvests, weddings, funerals and other celebrations, but in times of bad harvests, women say that households only rely on themselves • Diversified petty trading (own camels and engage in salt trading, selling stones) and labor selling activities (construction at sites in Mekelle) • Families have to pull their children out of school so they can support their families; girls commonly drop out when they are getting married • All believe that better education will increase the chances of their children in the future to get employment and provide support to their families • The level of awareness about personal hygiene and sanitation is improved and the provision of health services has reduced diseases and other health issues in the community • Personal hygiene has improved, introduction of pit latrines is there and awareness about family planning is increased • Women's level of decision making has significantly improved and engage in employment outside their home • There has been change in terms of marginalization of certain groups within the community • PSNP had positive impacts in terms of hillside SWC • Crop production in good years serve for 3-6 months and in bad years 0-3 months • Skills in the community include masonry, carpentry, clay making and pottery • Repayment time for dedebit credit and saving scheme depends on the amount of cash they borrow and varies from 1-3 years. A term for individual moneylenders depends on the agreement of the two and the interest rate is 8% per month.
Recommendations	• Reduce the price of fertilizer and seeds • Arrange production insurance to pay the cost of inputs during drought years • Access to loan with reduced interest rate to their capacity • The amount of loan and the number of packages should be as to our capacity & interest. • Properly use new technologies and improve water harvesting & utilization efficiency • Identify high value and productive agricultural production system (vegetable & fruit production, dairy development, fattening) • More programs on water harvesting structures • Construct the road accessing to Mekelle • Assign public transport service to the kebele • Expansion of skill training such as on masonry and carpentry work and clay making • Strengthening farmer's cooperatives to protect producers

	Highland Cereal crop producing livelihood system (Dirba) Crop (rain fed) production and labor selling (unskilled) (Main crops produced are barley, wheat, vetch, teff, flax)
Capital	Human (education, health, knowledge and talents and practices) • There is a primary school for 3rd to further schooling go to towns and city • There are health extension agents and traditional birth attendants • Introduction of pit latrines is underway and house sanitation and personal sanitation is improving • Human resource with very low economic base (very high need of external support) • Generally there are no major differences between the livelihood strategies of the better off and the poor households Social (networks, iders, sembete, etc.) • While there is a relatively strong ties within the community, there is little mutual support – in a community where all households are poor and have to cope with similar constraints, there is little potential to help each other in times of need • There is mutual support for agricultural activities and social events (wedding, mourning, etc) among friends & relatives in the community • Though it is not significant, the poor households rely on relatively better off relatives for short time. Physical (human made infrastructure) • There are 7 hand dug wells fitted with hand of which 5 are operational constructed by Don Bosco (CRS) Catholic mission and the others by REST • There is only a very rudimentary road, which is inaccessible in the rainy season • There is no irrigation, no public telecommunication and no electricity. • Several years back the government started a river diversion scheme but that was never completed • There is no market Natural (land, rainfall, soil) • Higher altitude with short and erratic rainfall pattern dissected by gorges and degraded having a plateau of residential area and farmlands. • Men and women have equal access to land - youth generally have no land • Highly drought prone with low average annual rainfall • Vegetation cover is generally low, with very few trees or other vegetation Financial • Credit facilities are available to everybody from Dede-bit saving and credit as a formal institution. The repayment time for dede-bit credit and saving scheme depends on the amount of cash they borrow and varies from 1-3 years. The interest rate is 9%. • Iqub is a community based informal financial institution that is managed by the community (members who volunteer to contribute) and helps them solve some of their financial problems • Farmers cooperatives also serve as a financial institution in providing the farmers in kind credit of fertilizers and seeds • Crop production and daily labor are main economic activities for the poor, while few of the better off involve additionally in salt trade from Arho • Men are paid higher than women (a 50% difference during harvest) and they are preferred for some works (harvesting) Political (affiliation, participation, decision making, gender) • 42% of the households are female headed and the average household size is 6 members/HH • The kebele administration provides services to the community, as well as legal support and ensures peace and stability
Risk/ constraints	• Malaria, TB and goiter as major diseases • Drought has resulted in a pronounced situation of food insecurity and the dependence on PSNP for survival • Water is the most limiting natural resource and is in short of supply • There is shortage of clean drinking water for human beings and the livestock • Free grazing during the drought • Households borrowed money from the government extension package, but they had to use most of the credit to meet consumption shortfalls and only used some for investment (if any) • Households face serious problems in repaying the credit; many have gone to jail because they could not repay the credit on time (where they even have to pay per diems); the main reason for the very poor repayment rate is that most livestock died during the severe successive drought over the last years, and livestock productivity is generally low • Repayment is nearly impossible for most households, they are forced to take more credit to meet repayments as well as consumption shortfalls (due to recurrent drought)

Coping Strategies	• Children drop out from school, • Increased reliance on daily labor activities, • Need more support from PSNP • Support from others reduced • Reducing number and quality and quantity of meals • Eat fruit (like cactus) and vegetables (like 'Gomen') that are not eaten in normal times • Feeding cattle with chopped cactus leaves, which is now common mixed with crop residue • Selling of oxen or other livestock
Ongoing programs	• Extension/household package (provision of credit by Dedibit micro finance and technical backstopping by BoA- The repayment time for dedebit credit and saving scheme depends on the amount of cash borrowed and varies from 1-3 years and the interest rate is 9% and 15% per year for integrated/package and regular form of credit respectively. • PSNP (Activities accomplished by PSNP are additional class rooms in school, Community access roads, additional classes for farmers cooperatives, hand dug well fitted and the usual WSC • CRS and WFP were operating in the area and currently there are not there
Gaps/opportunities	• There is no health post (walk 2 hrs for it), access to health facilities is difficult due to the distance and the lack of means of transport • The literacy rate is not high like other places in the region • Limited financial resources – most people have taken credits in the form of extension packages, but this has created immense problems with repayment and people are worse off than without the credit • Whether children go to school largely depends on the wealth of the family • Most children go to school however women will try and keep their children in school also during hard times • Previously community support system does not now exist. It has been eroded due to the adverse effect of recurrent drought • Skills in the community include masonry and carpentry • Dropout rate increases (no gender difference) since some of the families can't afford to cover school materials
Recommendations	Food security • Provision of more assets like cows, goats on a grant basis • More access to daily labor activities (and better salary) • Better road access to diversify their income base • Previously community support system does not now exist. It has been eroded due to the adverse effect of recurrent drought • Skills in the community include masonry and carpentry • Dropout rate increases (no gender difference) since some of the families can't afford to cover school materials • Projects should be identified by the communities (the community were denied constructing of check dams for crossing river and gully treatments

Diversified peri-urban livelihood system (Merimiiti) <i>Crop (rain fed and irrigation) and livestock production, petty trading and labor selling (skilled and unskilled)</i> Livestock: oxen & cows, donkeys, chicken, and goats in few households. Crops, fruit and vegetables: Wheat, barley and Teff, vetch and others, potato cabbage, Tomato, onion and cactus trees	
Capital	Human (education, health, knowledge and talents and practices) • Most of the youth HHs are literate • The communities have gained access to electricity, better access to markets, and development activities (e.g. irrigation), as well as clinic, schools (within and nearby towns for higher grades). The community has access to better health services (a pit latrine with hand washing facility is being constructed in almost all households of the kushet) Social (networks, etc.) • There is a fairly high degree of social networks and linkages as people will help each other in times of need Physical (human made infrastructure) • Located directly at the tarmac road (connecting Mekelle with Addis Ababa); which makes accessibility easy, as well as provides a good connection to Mekelle and other urban areas in terms of markets and access to services • There is electricity supply and public telecommunication service and drinking water supply though not adequate • There is a micro dam, a traditional river diversion system (Merimiiti)) and the flood diversion structure (Wa'akel) supply water for agricultural fields • There is market both at the site and nearby towns • A veterinary health post is constructed but it is not functioning Natural (land, rainfall, soil) • Through the land distribution of 1982 EC all households gained access to land, which was distributed based on family size; today young couples can request land from the kebele, which will be distributed based on availability; due to the increasing scarcity of land there are many landless youth HHs • The rainfall regime is bimodal, characterized by high rainfall variability • Vegetation cover is scarce, although there are some small areas that are covered with trees or have higher levels of vegetation under area closure. Financial (credit) • Dedibit and farmers cooperative are the major ones who provide credits • Irrigation cooperative and saving and credit cooperative lend their members • There are few individuals that give non-formal credit Political (affiliation, participation, decision making, gender) The average family size is 5-6 - The poor and better off men consider their village as rich because they have large irrigation area where most of the residents have a parcel
Risk/ constraints	• A major problem is the high rates of sedimentation, reduced capacity and affected discharge; therefore people started using a large tube instead; • All the poor women send their children to school; however, the resources to keep children in school for longer are limited, especially to send them to another city for grades above eight would be the main reason for dropping out • Most children that drop out have failed their 8th grade exams; only the better off can afford to send their children to another (private) school • The most common diseases include malaria, skin rash (desalegn), tikos (skin disease in children) and goiter, cough, diarrhea, hibe. The men also mentioned waterborne diseases especially amoeba. • FHHs are more vulnerable because they have less power to plow their land and result in very low return • There is gender differences in wage payments (except in PSNP) • Pests, diseases and frost- rust, insect pests, locust and grass hoppers, parasitic weed, blight on potato and tomato • Shortage of feed is the main constraint. Ticks and Blood sucking worms found in water 'alekt' are also a problem • Shortage of rainfall. Gully erosion and drought • Silt deposition due to upstream erosion and malfunction of the out let • Shortage of arable land, grazing land and clean water are the major
Coping Strategies	• Although there are no major shocks encountered in recent years that affected the community, when individuals face problem the main coping strategy is daily labor in irrigation. • Surveillance and timely reporting of indicators of shocks is the major role of community in managing shocks. Role of the government is awareness creation on shock management and improving saving culture
Ongoing programs	• Extension/household package (provision of credit by Dedibit micro finance and technical backstopping by BoA- The repayment time for dedebit credit and saving scheme depends on the amount of cash borrowed and varies from 1-3 years and the interest rate is 9% and 15% per year for integrated/package and regular form of credit respectively. • PSNP (Activities accomplished by PSNP are additional class rooms in school, Community access roads, additional classes for farmers cooperatives, hand dug well fitted and the usual WSC • BSF/FAO gives credit to individuals through office of agriculture

Gaps opportunities	• The availability of water resources for irrigation reduces the dependence of the locations on rainfall for agriculture production and therefore makes the sites less food insecure • There is a change in attitude to work in the holidays • Social support within the community is strong (When some one loses his assets by some accident, people contribute money for support -Ritban) • Dependency on neighbors and relatives for food is decreasing. However, there is mutual support to raise their income. • Access to good quality land and irrigation potential depends on plot location • Some better off households are no longer engaged in agriculture and therefore have a different set of assets, including shops and bars • Better off- rent additional land from others to irrigate and benefit largely from extension packages and many of them own their own water pumps; most hire additional labor to work on their fields; with irrigation two crops per year can be produced • The term of credit payment depends on the type of credit and varies from 1-3 years. The interest is 12.5% for cooperatives, 9% for the micro finance scheme • Access to credit is there for all; particularly better off households commonly take credits either in form of cash or in the form of extension packages for agricultural intensification; poorer households are more reluctant of taking credits and save money in order to make investments in the future • Poor women households do not borrow money from microfinance institutions or from better off rather in times of need they take what ever they want in kind e.g. Grain, coffee etc. and pay back in kind when they get money to avoid interest rate • The poor households usually rent out their land if it is too far away from water or the households has no capacity to cultivate (labor, ox) themselves – depending on the quality and location of their land they can benefit significantly from sharecropping arrangements (for good land: 50/50; for bad land 25/75) • Social support is good among the poor and better off (in case of food scarcity the poor get grains and other HH stuffs from the better off or known shops and they return it without interest) • Lack of employment generation programs besides PSNP; women can only work 5 days per month (6 Birr per day) in PSNP; not all of the poor are participating in PSNP because of the limited quota, if the quota would be higher • Before there was high participation due to higher availability of programs by government and local NGOs, like REST and payment was paid by grain - the poor women recommended that the previous Food For Work was better because the quantity of food they got was higher than the cash they get now through PSNP; also the quality was very good
Recommendations	• Provision of an initial capital for doing small business • Preference PSNP wages to be in kind • PSNP work on gully to be treated • Vegetable store in the market place • There should be plan for the village and the roads within the village properly constructed • Improve water supply, telephone service, access to clean water and additional micro dam for irrigation • Community should participate in project planning • Hospitals Referral system should be improved. They said that staff do not treat them properly
Lowland Mixed cereal and livestock producing livelihood system (Koreme) <i>Crop (rain fed) and livestock production</i> Crops: sorghum, teff and barley. Livestock: oxen, cows, donkey, shoats, chicken and few camels.	

Capital	Human (education, health, knowledge and talents and practices) • The community has access to education (higher levels are not far) and drinking water (but poor condition). No health facility, public telephone or electricity service. • The closest and most used market is the Chercher and sometimes Bala, Kukufto and Mekoni • People go to the clinic in the near by town of Chercher. For serious cases they are referred to Maichew hospital, which is about 60 km from the village. • All have access to the health center. However the cost is very high for them to bear, especially for the hospital. Cost of medicine is also high. They also complained about the poor service they receive. • Personal and environmental hygiene is improving. People try to clean their houses. About 25-30% of households have latrines and there are common pits for dry waste. • The literacy level is estimated at about 25-30% among the adults. • Drop outs are very minimal. There are rare cases where girls drop out because of marriage and a few boys because of work at home. There are also dropouts after grade 10 as it is more expensive and beyond their capacity as most of them fail to join colleges and universities. • The community has strong belief that education can change the life of their children and all are sending their children to school, sacrificing all their resources. However they strongly expressed that the failure of most of their children to either join colleges and universities or get jobs is slowly eroding their confidence. They are asking why are they losing their limited resources for nothing. Social (networks, iders, sembet, etc.) • Social support during weddings and festivities and times of sorrow is in place. Although people want to support each other, lack of resources is a major obstacle. • There is social support in plowing and planting of fields for households without ox, construction & maintenance of women headed households houses and sharing food items like meat with poor households during holidays are still existing Physical (human made infrastructure) • There is no irrigation infrastructure. Traditional spate irrigation has become beyond the capacity of the community however, there are four streams that the community wants to divert. Natural (land, rainfall, soil) • The topography is flat to undulating mid highland and has colder climate compared to the rest Raya valley. • The area is dry and devoid of vegetation except some pockets in some closure areas. • The number of landless youth is said to be high as there is no land distribution after 1982 Financial (credit) Political (affiliation, participation, decision making, gender) • In previous times the area used to be rich in livestock and livestock products. However, nowadays most of the people are food insecure because of frequent droughts • Participation of the community in political, social and economic issues is increasing from time to time. • Both poor men and women participate without any discrimination • No gender difference in accessing land • Only the poor house holds participate in PSNP then followed by the middle level households • Women's status has improved in all aspects
Risk constraint	• Shortage of feed is the major constraint because of frequent drought and shrinkage of grazing area for crop production. • Hyena and monkeys are becoming serious predators because they are not allowed to be killed. Their livestock are being eaten even during the day • Drought is the major constraint. • Insect pests for which they could not get any control measure are serious problem. The stocks eaten by the pests stink and cannot be fed to animals • Malaria is the most prevalent disease and TB & HIV/AIDS are also prevalent. Meningitis was seen in 1997 and killed children and adults. • Malaria is most prevalent in the months August to November; the peak teff weeding and harvesting months and May and June. The problem is all year round for households living nearby to ponds. • The major disease that is affecting most of the community members is malaria (both vivax and falsider) and is said to be increasing from time to time. The reason they mentioned is that there is no spraying which they say was very effective for controlling other pests as well is replaced by mosquito nets. The mosquito nets are said to be inadequate for all family members • The high yielding long cycle sorghum and teff varieties are no more under production because of shortage of rainfall and are replaced by low yielding short season varieties. As a result the productivity has greatly decreased even in the good years.

Coping Strategies	• The able bodied young migrate to Humera during sesame harvesting and Afdera – afar region to work for salt collectors. • Young male and female also migrate to Arab countries especially Jeddah in search of work. • Some also migrate to the nearby towns in search of work as daily laborers • Number of migrants is increasing from time to time • Food for work through PSNP is the major access for poor households. Support on other house holds is very limited as people are becoming self centered from time to time. The better off cope by Sale of livestock • Sale of livestock • Reducing number and quantity and quality of meals • There exist mutual support between the poor and the better off during agricultural activities exchanging labor from the poor with oxen day from the better off • According to the poor focus group food access from own production is decreasing from time to time because of the prevalent drought but other sources such as food for work and daily labor are increasing that there are no deaths because of hunger these days •
Ongoing programs	• The major source of income is crop production. Sale of livestock and their products, remittances (few) and daily labor are other sources • Number of months consumption needs can be met from own production are indicated to be five months (October-February) these days. Few better off can meet annual consumption needs from own production while most of them can full fill 9-12 months • Civic organizations (womens, youth & farmers association) give credit to the neediest members after screening at committee level. Besides the farmers cooperative also gives credit for its members. However, the financial capacity of both is very limited to give to all members. People also take materials like exercise books and cloths on credit to pay after harvest from farmers' cooperatives retail shops. The interest rate is said to be 5%, different from other places • The poor also approaches the better off in time of need. Still the better off support the poor in providing them credit, which will be repaid on a date fixed jointly. This is however decreasing because there are only few better off at present since the better off also borrow from dedebit • Dedebit saving & credit provide credit with 9% interest • Infrastructures built by PSNP are: Community access roads (completed & ongoing), Additional rooms in school (2 blocks with 8 class rooms), 4 grass roofed classes for teachers residence , (indicated by poor FGD) • Community ponds for livestock drinking water • 4 flood diversion structures for spate irrigation but damaged by heavy flood • Soil and water conservation on hill sides • The major work is access road construction to connect their kebele with other kebeles but they said it is not a priority. The other infrastructures are important and benefit all community members
Gaps opportunities	• No informal education • The most serious droughts were the 1977 and 1990. The frequency of drought is almost every year although not as serious as the two years. Yield reduction is always there. • Natural resource is very limited. The communal properties are the hillsides and wasteland that is dry used for letting livestock to stand accessible to all and the 'Sera' (closed grazing land) allowed only for oxen, accessible to households with oxen. • Equib is also important community based financial institution • Some house holds access land through renting or sharecropping from the poor women headed house holds and through family support which is becoming impossible because there are many family members that need land. • Drought is frequent and productivity is decreasing and as a result they are getting poorer. The children that they educated hoping that they can have better life and support them could not join universities and get jobs. • Landlessness is a serious problem and there are bout 280-300 young households who do not own land • Only the poorest households participate in PSNP. • All can participate in other food security activities

Recommendations	• The priority work should be construction of flood diversion structures using gabion for spate irrigation. There was one gabion structure constructed in 1995 which enabled them to harvest very high yield in that year. Then after it was broken by flood and they could not get it maintained because the Kebele could not support them because of the reason they do not know even if the woreda advised them to discuss with the kebele. Flood diversion in the area is crucial if they are going to be food secure. There are 5 intermittent rivers (streams) that they want to be diverted. • The community should participate in planning the PSNP activities to be implemented in the kebele • PSNP payment is very much delayed, hence it should come on time otherwise it is arriving after the farmers sold their assets to sustain their life • The PSNP quota to the kebele & village is small compared to the magnitude of poor households and also the norm required to be accomplished per person is high. Hence both need to be improved. • Upgrade the clinic to health center level so that it have all facilities including laboratory and pharmacy, Improve the present service delivery system at all levels (Clinic and hospital), and Assign capable professionals, Increase medicine supply, Give attention to malaria and resume chemical spray • Construct clean water supply to the village
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Lowland Mixed cereal and livestock producing livelihood system (Baso) <i>Crop (rain fed) and livestock production</i>	
Capital	Human (education, health, knowledge and talents and practices) - There is no health facility in the Kushet and the society has been suffering from malaria for so long. - The village has no irrigation structures but few HHs cultivate their home yards using individual ponds and produce vegetables and fruits - Has one satellite elementary school (grade1 and 2), the rooms are constructed from sorghum stocks - For grades 3-4 the children go to the primary school of Maru Kushet (1 hr walk) and for grade 5-8 to Daraita (2 hr walk) and for grade 9-10 they travel to Koreme (3 ha walk). - For higher education they go to Maichew and Alamata. - There are religious teachings in the Kushet (church and Koran schools) and all eligible youth participate irrespective of wealth status. Social (networks, iders, sembete, etc.) - Trustworthy institutions the poor women identified as most important are the school, idir, public phone, PSNP, women association, mosque and BoA. - The better off men identified the administration, water supply, BoA, telecommunication, school, health, equb, kire (Idir), CBOs (women's, youth and farmer's) and floor mills as important in order of priority. - There are community-based institutions like Iqub, in which the poor don't usually participate and Ider for so long. The peopled have been using the Gargale (nearby Kushet) market every Monday and it is a 2hr walk from the center. They also use Alamata market 12 Kms from the Kushet and relatively big market center every Saturday. Physical (human made infrastructure) - The village has one poor dry weather road constructed by PSNP. - The Kushet center has one wireless telephone and two deep wells fitted with motor pumps that have been providing adequate service for the people and the livestock Natural (land, rainfall, soil) - During the1983 land distribution the eligible community of that time got land. - Young households and returnees from Derg resettlement are landless and landlessness has become a serious problem in the Kushet. - There are some who got land after the 1983 land distribution through 'shigishig' (reallocation of land of deceased who do not have family members to inherit). - With regards to the allocation of land to investors, the better off group oppose the measure by saying, "We have many landless HHs and why does the government instead primarily provide land for our children". Financial (credit) - The only government financial institution operating in this community is Dedebit Saving and Credit Institution. This micro finance institute has been providing credit since 1995 to enhance the food security situation of the community all over Tigray and has two forms of credit - regular and package. The poor HHs has been complaining about the system and the repayment rate. The Muslim community of the Kushet has not used this credit scheme due to religious restrictions. Political (affiliation, participation, decision making, gender) - The community's social support/networks have been practiced in times of crop harvesting, marriage and funerals ceremonies and sharing/lending of resources during food stress.
Risk constraint	- Shortage of livestock feed because of drought and shortage of grazing land due to the expansion cultivation seeking for arable land and deforestation. - The prevalence of animal diseases due to the absence of vet services and the attack by carnivorous animals like hyenas has been the major problems in the area. - Shortage of rainfall has adversely affected the crop production in last few years and has affected the long cycle productive varieties to be replaced by short cycle less productive ones. - The prevalence of pests and insects has also affected the yield of sorghum and teff significantly. - Recurrent drought, flood, animal disease, pest and malaria.
Coping Strategies	- The able bodied young migrate to Humera during sesame harvesting and Afdera (Afar region) to work on salt collection. - Young male and female also migrate to Arab countries especially Saudi-Jeddah in search of works some whom were deported back upon arrival or after some time. - Some also migrate to nearby towns in search of work as daily laborers. - Sale of livestock, - Sale of fire wood although this is becoming almost impossible since cutting trees is forbidden, - Reduce number and quantity/quality of meals, and - Migrate with their livestock in search of feed.

Ongoing programs	- Participants of PSNP are the poor households particularly chronically food insecure households. - All community members can participate in other household food security programs. - There are no NGO programs operating in the village. - The Natural resource is very limited though accessible to all structures built by PSNP are access road, soil and water conservation on hillsides, community pond, flood diversion structures for spate irrigation, and reforestation. - Government support is the major one through cash/food for work or aid
Gaps/opportunities	- The major change is replacement of long cycle varieties of crop by short cycle varieties and the declining productivity because of drought - There is no adoption to the declining economic changes; - There is wage difference in weeding in which men are paid about 20 birr/day and women about 15 birr/day. - In land preparation it is only men while in harvesting most are men but when women participate, payment is less on average by 5 birr from that of men. - Natural resource is very limited though accessible to all - The people have strong belief that education can change the life of their children and all are sending their children to school to which all have access. Drop out is very minimal
Recommendations	PSNP: - The activities should be done according to the priorities of the community. - The activities should concentrate on flood diversion structures, as flood diversion/spate irrigation is crucial for crop production. - Timely wage payment is a very high need. - It is important to reduce the norms because there is no spare time for other agricultural activities. And wage rate should be improved. Health: Build clinic in the village Aspirations: - Diversification of livelihood strategies and strengthen runoff diversion structures.

Diversified peri-urban livelihood system (Waakel)

Crop (rain fed and irrigation) and livestock production, petty trading and labor selling (skilled and unskilled)

Capital	Human (education, health, knowledge and talents and practices) • The major disease that is affecting most of the community members is malaria, which is said to be increasing from time to time. • The reason they mentioned for the widespread is that there has not been spraying as replaced by supply of mosquito nets (The mosquito nets are said to be inadequate to cover all family members). • Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS are also prevalent affecting many households. • Now there are improvements as the awareness of the people is increasing and blood test before marriage has started. • There is a clinic in the center of the Tabia but they go to Mekoni health center because it is nearer however, they said the service is very poor. • Personal and environmental hygiene is improving from time to time (Most of the people have toilets and there are common pits for dry waste). • All children go to school at least up to grade eight (but sending children above grade eight is becoming more expensive and beyond the capacity of the poor). • Failure of most of the students to go to colleges and universities or getting jobs is aggravating the problem. • There is informal education during weekends for those who are interested the drop out rate of which is said to be almost none. • Most of the young generation below 40 are said to be literate. • The poor and better off men and women said they have strong belief in education to change the lives of their children (all are sending their children to school by sacrificing their entire resources). • Social (networks, iders, sembeta, etc.) • Dependency on other households is periodically decreasing. People are running after their own business (The better off said that they do not support even their close relatives leaving them to government to help). • Former students who failed to complete high school and/or couldn't join universities or couldn't get jobs have become tramps/vagabonds. • People's participation in development, social and political issues is increasing under which decision making within the households has improved over the years and is good in most households. • Husband and wife cooperate and help each other and make decisions together as the result. • Women decision-making within the household has improved. Physical (human made infrastructure) • There is deep well water lifted by generator for distribution to the villagers. • The community manages cost of the generator and the fuel; the payment for consumption being 0.15 cents for 25 liters and 2 birr per cow per month. • There is a privately owned mill; one public telecommunication; a nursery site, but there is no electricity supply. • There is a primary school (1-4) constructed around 3 years ago by the government. • There is another school of 5-8th at the center of the Tabia with a walking distance of an hour. • The children go to Mehoni, the woreda capital, for 9th grade and above. • Most of the better off can send their children for further education to Maichew. • There are some religious teachings for young boys in Orthodox Church and some Islamic teaching in Maichew • There is no clinic in the Kushet except one at Mehoni but there is an individual who traditionally gives medical service to the community.
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	Natural (land, rainfall, soil) - The village is located at the foot hill of Enda Mekoni woreda, which has helped the community to harvest flood to their fields and get better yields. - The topography is flat to moderately flat. Spate irrigation has been used as common culture around Raya. - They have two rains – short season belg (February to April) and the Meher rain (July and august). The belg rain is however non-existent for many years though it was good in 1998. - Major land distribution was done in 1982 like many other places in Tigray at the time when there was no gender difference in accessing land. - The youth have been accessing land by sharing a plot from their parents and renting from others who lack the required labor and productive asset mainly an ox. Financial (credit) - People borrow money from the micro finance institution for development packages. - For other needs only members can borrow from farmers cooperative of their Tabia. - There are few individuals that lend money under similar the terms payment with other villages as stated earlier. - Dedibit Saving and Credit is the only financial institution besides Farmers’ Cooperative that gives credit to its members. Political (affiliation, participation, decision making, gender) - Social support during weddings, festivities and times of sorrow is in place. - The support from relatives is more meaningful if one has them. - Neighbors are also important as they help in times of need. - Government support is provided only during shocks through cash/food for work or aid.
Risk/ constraints	- There was heavy loss of shoats before two years because of disease and people have not recovered yet. - The major local hazard is drought. - The two major livestock constraints are scarcity of feed and infection by diseases. - People are reducing number of livestock because of shortage of feed. - Land degradation. - On the other hand, number of shoats has significantly decreased these days because of diseases. - As the result of poor veterinary service people prefer to go to private veterinary pharmacies in the town to get service at higher cost. - The major crop production constraint is recurrent drought that occurs almost every year in recent years with varying intensity. - The other constraints are insect pests on sorghum and teff.
Coping/responses/adaptation	• The high yielding long cycle sorghum and teff varieties are no more produced because of shortage of rainfall. They are replaced by low yielding short season varieties. As a result, the productivity has greatly decreased even in the good years. • Sale of livestock and jewelry is among the strategies. • Migration in search of work • Reducing number, quantity and quality of meals • Very few better off are trying to develop irrigation and focus more on cash crops like chat. • Food/cash for work is the major means of access to food in times of shortage. • Support on other households is very limited as people are becoming self-centered from time to time.
Ongoing programs	• There are infrastructure works done mainly by PSNP. (Community access road; additional classrooms; community ponds mainly for the livestock; flood diversions wear done by gabion; soil and water conservation on hillsides; gully rehabilitation; and afforestation.) • There is difference in wage pay between women and men. In fact, there are better opportunities for daily labor in the urban areas, especially construction and road works. But there are few options within the Kuset

Gaps/opportunities	• Land degradation is increasing from time to time although there are some improvements in some closure areas. • The poor said drought is frequent; productivity is decreasing; and as a result they are getting poorer. • On the other hand, the better off said that although drought is more frequent and productivity is decreasing the attitude of the people towards development is changing along improvement in living condition. • The community had good water but now there is shortage because of the increase in population. The critical months are from April to June. • There is one water point, which is deep well in the middle of crop field that was being used by Sur Construction (private company) The Company intends to use the water for irrigation/drip irrigation/ and drinking water • The area has good ground water potential and the landscape is very much suitable for irrigation. • Traditionally the community classifies their soil as fertile and poor but it is generally productive. • The communal property is the hillsides that are either closed or open for every body.
Recommendations	PSNP: - Focus of PSNP should be more on constructing and maintaining flood diversion structures. - The payment should be effected timely. - Wage rate (15 kg per person per month) is small and should be increased. - Working hours for women should be reduced because they have other work to do back home besides the regular agricultural activities. - Jobs should be created outside agriculture particularly for the landless youth. Health: - There is improvement of health service at the Mekoni health center. - Attention has been given to reduce the infection of malaria and resume chemical spray. Water: - Their area has good ground water potential and the landscape is very suitable for irrigation. - There should be interventions to develop that sector including construction of micro dams. Public services: - There is a need for electricity and telephone service as they are very near to the woreda town and the lines pass through the village. - The roads that pass through the Kushets have interrupted flood diversion because there are no pipes for crossing.

Seasonal Analysis for Tigray (Kushet)

Seasonal Analysis for Tigray (Rusnet)					
Livelihood system/ Community	Type Risks	Timing	Timing of program Intervention	Bottlenecks/ Livelihood Insecurity	Mitigation measures
Enderta - Dirba - Meremitie - Mekeyah Ray Azebo - Waakel - Erba - Baso	Severe food shortage	- Feb-Sep.	PSNP (Feb.- May)	The payment of PSNP transfers is late. It will exacerbate the food shortage because of high food prices	PSNP projects should be identified by the community so as to meet the immediate need not to compete with peak agricultural season
		- March-Sep.			
		- June –Oct.		Agricultural peak seasons (.) competes with PSNP	
		- May-Sep.			
		- April-Sep			
	Malaria	- Sep., Oct., Jan., May		Affects productivity since it prevails during agricultural seasons	Resume Chemical spray and provide adequate number of mosquito net
	Pest	- July-October - May –June.	Extension package	Inadequate supply pest control and untimely delivery	
	Price fluctuations of crops	- June-September	No intervention	High price during food shortage time and with the community timing to sell their labor to fill their food gap	PSNP transfer should be on food shortage time
		- March-Oct			
	Rainfall shortage	- Jan. – June	Extension package	Adverse impact on production and productivity and health	Work on water resource with proper engineering
Livestock disease and death	- Particularly when feed is very short	Extension package (vet services)	The vaccine exacerbate the sickness of livestock if no proper feeding	Work on animal feed	
Work on animal feed	- Jan.-April	Extension package	Animal death and over grazing		
Silt deposition	- June-Aug.	Extension Package	- Reduce capacity and affect discharge	Due to upstream catchments treatment and good function of out let	

	Inflexibility of the extension package programs		Extension package mainly provision of credit by Dedebit	- Untimely delivery of credit and the packaging has also a problem (mismatch with the interest) - Amount of credit and components are fixed; most of the beneficiaries have low capacity to repay; guidance is inadequate/ little; the insurance system was not properly utilized/handled; crop failures and animal deaths hampered repayment capacity - Households borrowed money from the government extension package, but they had to use most of the credit to meet consumption shortfalls and faces serious problems in repaying the credit. The main reason is that most livestock died during the successive drought over the last years, and livestock productivity is generally low. - Since repayment is nearly becoming impossible, the communities are forced to take more credit to meet repayments as well as consumption shortfalls. -	Interventions should be more of responsive and flexible and based on the needs of the community
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Household resilient characteristics in the three livelihood systems		
Diversified Peri-urban Livelihood System	Highland Cereal Crop Producing Livelihood System	Lowland Mixed Cereal Crop and Livestock Producing Livelihood System
- Strategic thinkers who plan for the future. - Entrepreneurial model households for startup initiatives. - Strong HHs improve their livelihood through renting in land (mainly irrigable) and inheritance or sharing land with family; - Invest the credit money on appropriate undertakings and make a difference in life. - Young HHs start from scratch and become role models by breaking with tradition - HHs that intensify their livelihoods by resorting to production of high value crops - Strong women are becoming exemplary through small scale rural trading in diversifying their livelihood. - Obtain credit and investing it wisely (e.g scale up the production both in quality and quantity and make profit by accelerating the turn over). - Obtain substantial amount of remittance from their children or relatives and create small businesses. - Believe in education for their children to be better citizens. - More specialized sources of income and better IGAs, investing the resources obtained from skill labor. - Inform others of their path of development. - Shared vision within the family, especially the spouse.	- No resilient household was identified in this livelihood system	- Strategic thinking. - Innovative generation of project ideas and project implementation using local resources and skill. - Do not misuse resources acquired at times of surplus harvest (rather save it and plan to use it for better investment). - Allocating contingency fund to manage risk if it occurred.

Graduation Criteria Matrix (for Tigray)

Criteria	Gov/NGO/Donors defined			Community defined		
	PSNP	FSP	Resiliency	PSNP	FSP	Resiliency
Income base	- 8/10 birr/day or 6,000 birr, 12,000 birr and 18,000 birr on the first, second and third year respectively.			Range of income source that a PSNP graduate HH might have - 6 birr/day from PSNP + 10-15 birr/day from daily unskilled labor + 7-10/piece of clay making	Range of income source that FS HH might have - 2000-5000 birr/month income generation from multiple sources (vegetable and fruit, dairy products, honey, seedlings) +200 birr/day sales from small business + 25 birr/day skill labor selling	Range of income source that a resilient HH might have - 5,000-10,000birr/month income generation from multiple sources (vegetable and fruit, dairy products, honey, seedlings) + 400-500 birr/day sales from small business such as shops and renting house (diversified source of income)
Asset base				Range of asset that a PSNP Graduate HH might have - An ox + a cow + 5 goats or 5 sheep + 5-9 chicken + >6 quintals harvest - Use their ox together with others to plow their land	Range of asset that a FS HH might have - 2-3 cows + 2-4 oxen + 5-6 goats + 3 sheep + a donkey + a mule or horse + a camel + horse cart	Range of asset that a resilient HH might have - >6 oxen + >4 cows + 10 beehives (some improved breeds for all) + 2-4 camels + 3 water pumps +a flourmill + bought/construct a house at small/big towns (Diversified asset owned)
Time base	- Food needs are met for three years			- Fulfillment of 6-9 month food requirement from own production	- Fulfillment of 12 months food requirement from own production	- Fulfill 12 or more months of food requirement from own production - (without government support)
Consumption base				- Eat 2-3 meal per day and vegetables if available	- Eat 3 meals per day including vegetables and meat and chicken. - Sometimes consume milk, eggs and dairy products	- Families eat 3 meals per day on a regular basis, including vegetables, meat and chicken.
Subjective					- Investing money obtained from credit, equb not to fill the food gap (rather on IGAs and profit making business-buying and selling)	- Adaptive capacity to shocks - Good support from the family especially from the wife (women run small business-butter, vegetables and fruit selling; shops, restaurants) - Collective decision making in the family - Good savings culture - Good capacity to send children to higher levels/send to private schools - Hard working (even during holidays) - Hire labor during peak season - Voluntarily dropping out from PSNP

				due to better earnings from other jobs - Do things timely and efficiently - Lend grains to the needy and not collecting with interest - Implementers of new practices, technologies and ideas (positive attitude towards change) - Entrepreneurial outlook
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Amhara

Institutional Analysis Diversified peri-urban livelihood system The People

- Muslims and Christians are living together respecting their culture
- The Muslim community practices traditional beliefs such as regular slaughtering of animal under a big tree in the form of traditional worship and women perform rituals with coffee pots.
 - o The “Sedeka” (Memorial feasts) is performed for the dead for about six times after death (7 days, 12 days, 2 month, 4 month, 6 month, and 1 year.
- The Christian community has a very strong belief on spiritual power of the almighty God.
 - o It is assumed that shortage of rain and the ensuing low production is due to a bad deed of the community.
- In both religions there have been many well respected people who were said to have had the capacity to forecast the future. They perform rituals by killing animals and spraying the blood on the soil to receive his forgiveness. The government, Muslim and Christian religions condemn such practices.
- The communities have shown dedication to send their children to schools in distant places covering all educational expenses including housing and food.

Institutions

- The most important institutions are health, education, kebele administration, BOA., Organization For Rehabilitation Development Of Amhara (Orda), Amhara Credit Service Institution (ACSI), Irrigation Associations: Kire, Maheber and Senbete, Equb and Cooperatives.
- The perception of women and men towards the importance and trust of the different organizations working with the community are different. For instance, according to the women, the most important organizations are health, education, kebele administration, kebele office of agriculture, ORDA, and ACSI. The men, however, ranked the kebele agricultural office, education, kebele administration, telecommunications, cooperatives and ACSI.
- Among the community based groups or organizations irrigation water association, women association, Kire, religious organizations, Mahiber, Senbetie and Equb are the most important ones in their order of importance in the case of women. On the other hand, men ranked religious organizations, Kire, and cooperatives as important institution in this order.

Collaboration

- The Nika system in terms of income share during divorce has been changed in that women used to receive only ten birr upon divorce and was sent out from her home. These days they have started to get a more equal share. Moreover when couples divorce the property share used to favor the husband, now both parties have equal share.
- The better off men usually undertake farm activities in a timely fashion and have a culture of doing things collectively in the form of Jigie (collective labor).
- “Kirie/Idir” is an informal community based organization that supports people in good and bad times and provides a means of communication within the community.
- The kebele administration has a very close relationship with the kebele office of agriculture. They collaborate with each other on selection of households for PSNP and distribution of hillsides to individuals. ORDA also collaborates with the kebele administration and the agriculture office in the selection of households that are involved in development activities. The Kebele administration works in partnership with ACSI by organizing farmers that need credit and arrange the contractual agreement. Kebele office of agriculture collaborates with ACSI by facilitating return of the credit. The kebele administration assists the health post to mobilize farmers for training and vaccination.
- In the past years the people were helping each other (lending of money and sharing labor) but these days these traditions are rare.

Decision-making

- Women are well recognized by the community, encouraged to participate in all development activities and exercise their rights through making decisions on agricultural operations, house management and other economic issues.
- The management and utilization of grass and trees is under the kebele administration. Any one who doesn’t abide by the kebele gives up land that will subsequently be redistributed to another person. This has positive environmental implications.
- Women council members are involved in different political activities in the kebele administration.

Lowland Mixed farming livelihood system

The People

- ♦ The society is entirely Muslims and each Gott has at least one mosque.
- ♦ Size of the family per household ranges from 3-10.
- ♦ The area can be classified as high potential, high risk and low level.

- ♦ The major economic bases of the community are livestock and crop production (according to the better off men and women group) and crop production in case of poor women and men groups.
- ♦ In addition to this, some of the households support their economy through seasonal migration for labor work and remittance obtained from their children and other relatives.
- ♦ Some of the major crops produced by the better off households for consumption and market purpose in the area are sorghum, tef, sesame, niger seed, and chickpea. Better off households also own oxen, 1-5 cows, 5 goats, 2 camels and a donkey.
- ♦ Poor women households produce “Jigurty”/sorghum for consumption and tef, “Degalet”/sorghum, chickpea, sesame, line seed and other seed for market. Poor households don’t own cattle but some households have 2-3 goats. All types of crops that were grown in the past are still grown but production and productivity has declined in the course of time
- ♦ In marriage contracts there are religious and cultural forms of agreement. The women get a Nika gift from her husband upon marriage, which was 30 birr in the past but recently rose to 100 birr. Birr 30 was the only amount of money that a woman could get from her husband upon divorce in the past. Currently women can get her share of about half of the common assets. There is an additional wedding gift used for the purchase of clothing and jewelry. The amount has increased from 100 to 500 birr at present.
- ♦ A married woman is supposed to have sexual relationship with her husband’s brothers and relatives in the husbands’ absence but a woman walking along the road is not allowed to talk to anybody who is not her husband’s relatives. Otherwise, it is believed that she has disobeyed the social norm. In the past, the wedding ceremony would last three days but now it is reduced to one day for economic reasons.

Institutions

- ♦ Important institutions are Mosque, Schools, Health, Kebele administration, BoA, Youth Family planning club, and Kirie (Idar) and Jigie

Collaboration

- ♦ Previously, sharing of grains between households was a coping strategy within the community. Poor households had a chance to get grains from rich people with surplus as gifts or loans.
- ♦ The social networks that play major roles for community support are Kire and jigie. Kirie is a community-based support system.
- ♦ Jigie is a social network organization that performs various activities such as plowing, harvesting, threshing and construction of houses. Under this organization, a person prepares food and local drinks and invites people to help. Those who don’t attend won’t get help when they need it.
- ♦ In previous times, poor people had the chance to get grains as a gift and by borrowing from rich people who produced a surplus. But currently there is nobody with extra produce to borrow.

Decision-making

- ♦ Women are aware of their right to attend public and social gatherings. They also exercise their rights through their involvement in any development activities and decision-making processes.
- ♦ A woman was elected to be a representative to the woreda administration council.
- ♦ Women are actively participating in the households’ management decision-making, they have also equal share of the household common resources and properties.

Coordination and Collaboration Matrix (Habru Woreda)

Program	Type of intervention	Actor	Collaborator	Level of collaboration	Lessons learnt
RDIR (Reducing Dependency and Increasing Resilience)	- Livelihood (Micro enterprise development and agricultural development) - Implementation strategy (among the four strategies) - Better focus on institutional integration, coordination and participation	ORDA	Government	Region	1. Local government participated in project appraisal
				Woreda	2. The project is incorporated in the woreda development plan. 3. Provided training and technical support to W/K/TFs and Development Agents. 4. Monthly and quarterly review meeting undertaken at woreda level with representatives of W/TF, K/TF, beneficiaries, and experts.
				Kebele	5. The community participated in beneficiaries targeting 6. K/TFs are the major stakeholders to implement the project in collaboration with ORDA technical staff and extension program (BoA) 7. ORDA extension agents work in close collaboration with DAs (monitoring) 8. K/TFs manage the project money as per the agreed plan 9. K/TF conduct monitoring and backstopping at grass root level on proper of implementation modalities and utilization project money on regular bases

Zukala Woreda Coordination and Collaboration

A. Sector offices coordination:

- There is encouraging annual improvement in sector office participation
- Planning and monitoring mainly done by the taskforce

B. General coordination of all FSPs:

- The WFSTF is coordinating and leading major FSPs in the woreda. Some NGOs are transparent and willing to work closely
- Food security programs are well known, coordinated and lead by the WFSTF

C. Good practice:

- The Integrated Pest Management program by SC - UK could be sited as good practice. The activity was well taken-over by the local government experts and community when the project phased out. Contributors to success include:
 - Smooth relation of SC – UK with government sectors
 - The project worked closely with natural resource and agriculture office
 - Communities were facilitated and capacitated to exercise the technology package. Those who initially showed interest were targeted and then others followed
 - The technology is low cost, replicable and the handing over/ phase out was smooth

Livelihoods System: Both Mixed System and Livestock Dominant:

Context description: Although there is no significant difference, Zukala woreda is categorized into two livelihoods. Most areas are classified as mixed livelihood systems while some are livestock dominant. However, almost all areas are drought prone lowlands, with poor access to markets, relatively low population density and host some agriculture-based livelihoods. Livelihood activities are extremely poor performing crop production, livestock production (mainly goats), bee keeping, and daily wage labor while food assistance projects have been main contributors in recent years.

Capital	Human: • There is an increase in school enrolment (particularly girls); relatively experienced and settled teachers and extension workers; • Exposure to urban type employment opportunities, but people lack competence • Improving health conditions but the youth are at risk of HIV/AIDS and the effort to create awareness was rated as poor • Personal hygiene and sanitation among children and mothers not good due to lack of knowledge and water Social: • Religious institutions and elders are important in marriage and conflict resolution. • Church mainly active in social cohesion, in some areas assuming economic importance • Senbete – a monthly meeting after church service on Sunday: socially important for conflict resolution • Webera – collective action on agricultural activity • Debes, Awraj and Miruqan do have strong importance in the community. However, there is no formal support by external institutions and has never been incorporated in development activities. Most recently, health agents have started using <i>Senbete</i> as forum to communicate HIV/AIDS / family planning messages Physical: • Lower grades (grades 1 – 4) are available in most areas • Health facilities are found in woreda main town • Access to water is good in few villages, while most walk more than 2 – 3 hours • Roads are seasonal and rough joining only 30% of kebele • Poor Sanitation facility Financial/ economic: • ACSI providing credit to farmers: very high interest rate; group collateral affecting individuals opportunistic strength; • No other credit institution except Federal Food Security Fund • Economically important activities include daily wage labor, bee keeping, few irrigable areas Natural: • Mountainous areas, extremely rocky farmlands, bare and cleared areas, poor fertility • Land holding is fragmented and conservation practices are poor and non-existent in most areas • One main rainy season in most areas, some areas get showers during <i>belg</i> season • No forest areas, and trees on farmlands are becoming extinct • No wild animals Political: • The kebele administration is the highest decision making body • Household decision making is men dominated, but in successful households women participation is stronger
Risks/ constraints	Risks: 1. Production risks: - Poor soil fertility and severe erosion - Moisture stress during critical crop growth stage

	- Weeds and diseases - Labor shortage among vulnerable groups (in particular old aged, FHH or other) 2. Harvest and storage risks: - Untimely rains harming harvested crop - Poor storage system exposing to loss (quantity and quality) - Spillage loss and pest damage 3. Market risks: - Low employment opportunities - Poor access to markets 5. Labor Migration Risks - Disease incidence such as malaria at work place; - Poor farm management; - Theft <u>Constraints:</u> - Poor extension and development service - Low potential for livelihoods diversification - Poor roads condition - Extremely degraded natural environment
Coping Strategies	Coping strategies (for food shortages): - Daily wage labor - Reduced food consumption - Wild food consumption - Reliance on food based programs
Ongoing programs	- PSNP, FFS, ACSI
Recommendations	- Adult education program has to be strengthened (hygiene and sanitation, involving women in decision making, resource management and family planning) - Sector offices staff are high-quality assets and should be used to promote community facilitation, mobilization and community planning - Forage tree production will help fattening and also can be good biological conservation system - Facilitate the formation of self-help groups and social networks for common goals - Semi-skilled training to make the young and able bodied competent in the market - ACSI – needs to discuss key issues with its beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries on how best to extend the service to benefit the poor
Both share most of the assets explained above. Differences observed include: - Natural capital: livestock dominant areas have large landholding; higher number of beehives; - Physical capital: livestock dominant areas have proximity to markets; - Low development or technology transfers for the livestock sub-sector.	

Diversified peri-urban livelihood system 02 sub Kebele/ Mehalamba

Crop (rain fed and irrigation) and livestock production, petty trading and labor selling (skilled and unskilled)	
Capital	Human (education, health, knowledge and talents and practices) - All children above six years of age have access to school irrespective of sex and wealth difference - Informal education (Koran and adult basic education) programs are in place - Majority of women who didn't have any access to school are illiterate. - The people get treatment at a nearby center health post - Provision of awareness and training with regards to sanitation, construction of toilet, waste pit and kitchen outside the house is very limited, however, most women exercise family planning - There are markets in nearby towns. Social (networks, iders, sembete, etc.) - The community has strong social network for instance during burial ceremonies and wedding. - There are various social and financial support institutions such as <i>Kire, Maheber, Senbete, Jigie, Equb</i> and <i>Ertiban</i> in the community. Physical (human made infrastructure) - Farmers training center, - Primary regular school and irregular alternative schools - Health post - Access to water is available for irrigation and drinking. - Access to road connecting - There is private grain mill, Natural (land, rainfall, soil) - Situated at the foothills of lower altitude. The settlements are however at the higher part of the hills - Has good rural-urban linkage - There are two types of cropping seasons, belg and meher. Meher is the longest season covering June- September while belg is from March-May. However the pattern is erratic and its distribution uneven. - Hillsides are enclosed away from animals and humans, which has helped indigenous plants regenerate - There is good potential for modern irrigation and people have experience with the utilization of traditional irrigation. - The soil is relatively fertile and conducive for many types of crop production - Household was given two types of landholdings (wojed-fertile and near and bereha-less fertile and far) - Youth HHs are landless, resulting in an increasing trend of migration for work to Humera, Sudan and Saudi Arabia Financial (credit) - Amhara Credit Service Institution (ACSI): is a financial institute that provides credit service for the community with return time of one year. Credits are available for the purchase of sheep and ox for fattening and production purpose. This credit service is on condition that the beneficiary has a savings account in the institution. Political (affiliation, participation, decision making, gender)
Risks & Constraints	- Prevalence of animal diseases and crop insect pests - Uneven and erratic rainfall distribution both during belg and meher. - Soil erosion and degradation and land fragmentation. - Prevalence of malaria, typhoid, common cold, TB, and HIV/AIDS. - Animal feeds and grazing land, free grazing,. - Drought and flood - Crop pests (insets, diseases and weeds - High cost of agricultural inputs, - Inefficient traditional use of irrigation, - Cropping systems (mono cropping) and avoidance of fallowing practice
Coping strategies	- Changing of crop production pattern, change of late maturing sorghum varieties with intermediate and short maturing varieties, shift in the variety of crops such as changing finger millet, pepper, cotton, sesame by wodiakire, jigurity improved maize and teff varieties due to climatic change are introduced. - Fruit and vegetable production using irrigation - Reducing herd size and types such as camel, goats and sheep is practiced - Selling of wood and grass - Selling of livestock (sheep and chicken) - Reducing the frequency and portion of food consumed - Selling of labor - Borrowing money from financial institutions to buy food - Purchasing cheap grains, for example, maize and finger millet instead of sorghum to eat - Renting of camel and remittance - Minimizing the number of livestock and practice zero grazing - Expanding irrigation and use improved agricultural input to increase productivity per unit area of land - Shift from cereals crop production to high value crops (fruits and vegetables) - Adapting a system of practicing zero grazing and reduce number of livestock to minimize risks

Ongoing programs	- Different infrastructures have been established and these make life better - Soil conservation work is being done on the hillsides to avoid flooding and the hillsides are closed to animals and human and consequently growth has regenerated very well. - Employment opportunities opened by ORDA and Kobo Girana valley development projects have helped the farmers to earn some money. The projects mainly focus on interventions such as soil conservation (i.e. gully stabilization, area closure and reforestation programs).
Gaps & Opportunities	- Some households with gardens around their homestead produce maize to compensate food shortage they may face in September and October. - Majority of the women don't participate in formal and non-formal education since they have no access - Awareness is created among the women about sanitation, family planning, and other treatments. - There is conservation work being done on both sides of Derek wonz (river) to avoid expansion of wasteland and flood. - The hillsides are closed from animal encroachment and human advance resulting in significant regrowth. - There is positive attitude towards conservation activities (closure, terracing and tree planting). - There is good potential for irrigation - There is potential for fruit and vegetable production. - There is a shift towards growing market-oriented crops. Side by side there is modification of cropping system and expansion of irrigated agriculture and increase frequency of cropping season.
Recommendations	- Expansion of petty trading and other business areas - Expansion of irrigation agriculture using water harvesting - Construction of stream diversion - Distribution of land owned by the government to landless HHs - Upgrading the health post to health center; and provision of adequate family planning services and awareness creation on sanitation programs and strengthening of the non-formal education for women. - There is an urgent need for price reduction of fertilizer and reduction of credit interest rates. - Promotion of personal and environmental sanitation; awareness creation on common health problems and precautions; chemical spray for malaria and use of mosquito nets and delivery of drugs - Measures of reducing number of livestock - Continued implementation of conservation measures - Planting of short season crop varieties to increase production and productivity should also be duly considered. - The PSNP payment and the workload are not proportional and the payment is not on time. - It is necessary to increase available labor to involve as many people as possible to avoid social tension. - Integrate PSNP with other extension packages like farm input delivery, training and advisory services. - Establish non-formal education. - Increase the quality of education and upgrade the schools - Provide job opportunities for those who have completed schools. - More attention needs to be given to gully stabilization and other soil conservation activities; - Needs to be more focus on boosting agricultural production and productivity through improved supply of agricultural inputs.

Lowland mixed farming livelihood system	
Capital	Human (education, health, knowledge and talents and practices) - The livelihood strategy for better-off households are crop and livestock production, selling of livestock, butter and remit from families living in Arab countries (Jidah, Yemen, Dubai) - Whereas in the case of poor households, crop production, selling of labor (carrying of goods in the town), selling of fuel wood, and trading of consumable goods and to some extent migration to Humera are the main strategies. Social (networks, iders, sembete, etc.) - The community has strong social network for instance during burial ceremonies and wedding. - There are various social and financial support institutions such as <i>Kire, Maheber, Senbete, Jigie, Equb</i> and <i>Ertiban</i> in the community. Physical (human made infrastructure) - Office of agriculture - Farmers training center - Formal and informal education schools, and an alternate school - An access to main and feeder road - Telecommunications services - Three private mills - Some small shops - Tea rooms - A health post - Access to markets within and outside the locality Natural (land, rainfall, soil) - Characterized as dry low land environment that is dominated by clay and sandy soils. - Scattered acacia and other lowland tree species dominate the vegetation cover. - All households except the youth have two types of landholdings, namely <i>Wojed</i> and <i>Bereha</i> - The hillsides were distributed/shared by the community for efficient and safe resource utilization. It is assumed that those hillsides are ideal place for future forage development the land. On the other hand, the hillsides are not closed and protected from the reach of animals. All the households, weather they own livestock or not, have equal size of land with out sex and wealth variation. Households without animals cut the grass and sell it for additional income. - There is large communal grazing land, which is accessible to all the community. Financial (credit) - Credit service is provided by ACSI. However, individuals are not in a position to exploit the credit service for one main reason. This is because in the principle of the Muslim religion, borrowing money from banks and/or any organization with interest is forbidden and considered as a sin. Muslim religious leaders condemn the situation of loan with interest. Political (affiliation, participation, decision making, gender)
Risk/constraints	- Lack of pure water, - Land degradation, - Deforestation - Frequent occurrence of drought - Human Diseases like malaria and Mognbagegn - Severe prevalence of animal diseases; - Seasonal shortage of animal feed and drinking water and - Crop pests like insect pests, weeds and birds.
Coping strategies	- Changing of crop types and varieties - Selling of livestock when they expect drought to minimize the risks - Seasonal migration of livestock and human (like Humera and Asyta) to appropriate place - Adjusting food/diet quantity, quality and frequency of daily consumption - Eating both fresh and preserved (dried) meat of cattle and small ruminant died due to drought impact - Searching for job in other towns - Small ruminant production - Engaging in small trade
Ongoing programs	- Different infrastructures have been established and these make life better - There is soil conservation work being done on the hillsides to avoid flooding and the hillsides are closed to animals and human and have consequently regenerated very well. - Employment opportunities created by ORDA and PSNP has helped the farmers to earn some money. The projects mainly focus on soil conservation interventions such as gully stabilization, area closure and reforestation programs.
Gaps/opportunities	- Most of the arable land became less productive and infested with striga and parthenium. - The vegetation cover of the area has been devastated in the course of time due to reckless use of forest products as a fuel wood, construction material and charcoal making. - About half of the community is young and landless. They are engaged in trading and daily labor. - There is a border conflict between Afar and Amhara over grazing land.

	- People have been trained to construct latrine and waste pits around their home; burn dry wastes; construct kitchen and barn separately from residence, but only a small portion of the community is actually undertaking these activities. Some of them prefer to use an open toilet and others lack the required construction materials.
Recommendations	- Construction of water pumps; - PSNP quota should be increased to address all the poor households; the work should be scheduled specific to the locality in point; the payment should be on time and the amount should be improved; - Upgrade the health center with laboratory and X-ray facilities, improve knowledge and supervision in personal hygiene and environmental sanitation; and awareness creation on bad traditions and HIV/AIDS; - Promotion and introduction of interest free credit service systems, that is, material (sheep or goat) supply which will be returned in kind (for instance in Gubalafto woreda, ORDA supplies small ruminants to poor households and they give the off-spring to another household); - Improvement of veterinary service and integrated pest management activities to boost agricultural production and productivity; - Establish and promote non-formal education for women in order to increase their knowledge and skill; and - The poor desire improvement in productivity of both crops through oxen purchase and renting land, petty trade expansion where as the better off aspire business like petty trade, livestock fattening and rearing (cattle and goats), improving crop productivity and construction of modern house with corrugated iron.

Household Resiliency characteristics (Habru)

Diversified Peri-urban Livelihood System	Lowland Mixed Farming Livelihood System
- Open to change and re-sort or switch their means of livelihood on time. - Engaged in multiple jobs within and outside of agriculture - Generate income from diversified sources and strengthen saving capacity. - Exert effort to diversify their livelihood	- The initial capital obtained from their family. - Ability to purchase relief grain at a low price and sell it elsewhere for profit. - Obtaining significant remittances from relatives living abroad.
Inhibiting Factors	
- Housewives sometimes may not have shared vision with their husband and consequently may hamper transformation within the household	- Lack of shared vision between couples due to the existing backward tradition.

Community Resiliency Measures:

Description: Although there is no significant difference, Zukala woreda is categorized into two livelihoods. Most areas are classified as mixed livelihood system while some could be seen as livestock dominant. However, almost all areas are drought prone lowlands, with poor access to markets, relatively low population density and hosting agriculture-based livelihoods. Livelihood activities are extremely poor performing crop production, livestock production (mainly shoats), bee keeping, and daily wage labor while food assisted projects have been main contributors since several years back.			
People	Organizations	Decision making	Resources
Strength: - Encouraging participation in school and kebele admin construction (labor/cash) - Committed for wedding, death and illness - To discourage early marriage, kebeles have decided to monitor and punish perpetrators - Very strong connectedness among communities though sub-administrative units Limitations: - Views and coordination on communal development issues is low - No opportunity given to the better-offs and successful individuals in community development	Strength: - There used to be several small groups social assets in most of the communities but they are losing their relevance as external aid fills a major role. However some groups are still strong - Church, Senbete, Webera, Iquib, Debes, Awraj and Miruqan are some of the community organizations Limitations: - Community structures never got recognition or support in the development programs - Degraded resources have discouraged small community groups from meeting as decisions are not as sound as they used to be.	- KA is the ultimate decision making body - Small groups exercise collective decision making (conflict – <i>Senbete</i>) Limitations: - Decision on communal resources is vague - Limited developmental decisions by community - Women do not have forum to exercise decision-making process	Internal - Some farmers have started using irrigation - SWC in some areas and plantation, however the survival rate was extremely discouraging (<15%) - Communal resource: roads are poor; External: PSNP, FFS, Path Finder, SC-UK: - Good team spirit among government and SC- UK staff and community Limitations: - Sector offices are too far for most villages - Due to harsh and highly vulnerable environment to drought and other shocks, people frequently suffer shortages - Reliance on external aid is high - Limited access to markets, human and animal health services - The denuded environment and the challenges it poses were obvious (absence of trees, extremely rocky soils with low fertility and poor resource management, make it an inhospitable livelihood zone)
In general, the woreda is high risk and low potential due to irregularities in rainfall and barren land. Consequently, community resiliency is relatively weak. This implies the need for huge investment in economic, physical, social, human and natural assets. Improving access roads, market establishment, investment in irrigation, and more quotas for resettlement are among the many recommendations. Both livelihoods share these characteristics, but livestock dominant areas seem relatively stronger in their asset position as livestock (including bee keeping) can take advantage of the wider environment.			

Risks and Mitigation Measures in Seasonal Dimension

Woreda: Zukala

Kebele: Tsiska; Riese Genet; Addis Alem

Risk	Timing	Interventions	Resulting bottlenecks of livelihoods insecurity	Mitigation/coping measures
Food insecurity (inability to feed the family)	May – August	1. PSNP: - PW = March – August; - Payment = July – October (improving year after year) 2. OFSP: - Delayed credit programs : - Capacity –building (SC-UK): (May/June)	• Diminishing ability to protect assets • Labor competition against land preparation/ plantation - PW sites require up to 3 hours walk prohibiting to use even the afternoon hours - Poor farmland management (striga) • Late payment: - Delay in the start up of PW activities - Inspection of PW activities and other processes - Three months transfers in one lump-sum (leading to poor management of resources – women complained of men) - Delay in provision forces purchases at high livestock price during severe feed shortages - Despite capacity and interest, farmers were forced to receive the package (some preferred 3 rather than 6 but finally lost almost all)	- FHH labor short families are forced to rent-out or share-crop their farmland (minimizing their income and opportunity to graduate or sustain their livelihood) - Reduction in frequency and amount of food - Forced loans and debt, lowering their purchasing power - To payback credit, debtors of goat credit packages were forced for labor migration
Malaria	July – September	- Mosquito net distributed (one per family)	- Eroding HH resources for medication - Exacerbating labor shortages - Poor farm management - For serious illness, difficult transport to hospitals	- Priority given to lactating women - If husband/ labor force infected impact is higher
Land preparation/ planting March - June/July	March – June/July	- Extension package (at times arriving late – May/June)	- Poor land preparation (low yield, striga becoming a major bottleneck) - Rented-in lands suffer lateness - Low yield from rented-in and share-cropped fields (in particular with rainfall irregularity, those who rented-in give priority to their own land)	- Rent-out land

Graduation Criteria Matrix (for Habru)

Criteria	Gov/NGO/Donors defined			Community defined		
	PSNP	FSP	Resiliency	PSNP	FSP	Resiliency
Income base	8-10 birr/day or 6,000 birr, 12,000 birr and 18,000 birr on the first, second and third year respectively.			Range of income source that a PSNP graduate HH might have - 6 birr/day from PSNP + 10-15 birr/day from daily unskilled labor + 7-10 birr from small-scale petty trade	Range of income source that FS HH might have - 2000-5000 birr/year income from multiple sources (vegetable and fruit, dairy products, seedlings) + 50-100 birr/day gross sales from small business + 25 birr/day skill labor selling	Range of income source that a resilient HH might have - 5,000-10,000birr/year income generation from multiple sources (vegetable and fruit, dairy products, honey, seedlings) + 400-500 birr/day sales from small business such as shops and renting house (diversified source of income)
Asset base				Range of asset that a PSNP Graduate HH might have - An ox (Use their ox together with others to plow their land), a cow, 5 goats or 5 sheep, 5-9 chickens, and a harvest of more than 6 quintals per year.	Range of asset that a FS HH might have - 2-3 cows, 2-4 oxen, 5-6 goats, 3 sheep, a donkey, a mule or horse, a camel, and a horse cart.	Range of asset that a resilient HH might have - At least 6 oxen, 4 cows, 10 beehives (some improved breeds for all), 2-4 camels, 3 water pumps, a flourmill, and a house in a small or big town. (Diversified asset owned).
Time base	Food needs are met for three years			Fulfillment of 6-9 month food requirement from own production.	Fulfillment of 12 months food requirement from own production	Fulfillment of 12 or more months of food requirement from own production, without government support.
Consumption base				Eat 2-3 meals per day and vegetables if available	Eat 3 meals per day including vegetables and meat or chicken. Also, consume milk, eggs and dairy products.	The whole family eats 3 meals per day on a regular bases including vegetables, meat and chicken.

Subjective	-				- invest money obtained from credit, equb not to fill the food gap (rather invest on IGAs and profit making business-buying and selling).	Enabling - Open to change; - Resort/switch to other livelihood means on time; - Multiple jobs within and outside of agriculture; - Hard working culture; - Shared vision with couple; - Resort to rural trading; and - Initial capital obtained from family relation. Inhibiting - Backward tradition such as prohibition of taking credit and existence of spouses that lack common vision. -
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Graduation Criteria Matrix

Region: Amhara

Woreda: Zukala and Habru

Rank	Asset	Total	Remark
The Poor <i>Meter</i>	1 quintal yield (Birr 200) + 3 poultry birds (Birr 30) + labor sell (60 days* Birr 10) + 1 bee hive (Birr 80)	Birr 910.00	Doesn't include the bottom poor (10%) <i>Ejowum/ Bado/ Sinquel</i>
Middle <i>Kenja</i>	Mixed: 1 ox (Birr 1,800) + 5 goats (Birr 1,000) + 1 donkey (Birr 400) + 7 poultry (Birr 140) + 3 bee hive (Birr 240) + labor sell (30 days* Birr 10) + 4 quintals grains (Birr 800) Livestock dominant: 2 oxen (Birr 3,600) + 1 cow (Birr 1,200) + 10 goats (Birr 2,000) + 1 donkey (Birr 400) + 5 bee hives (Birr 450) + labor sell (50 days* Birr 10) + 4 quintals grains (Birr 800)	Birr 4,680.00 Birr 8,950.00 (9,000)	
Better-offs (chizewugne)	Mixed 2 ox (Birr 3,600) + 2 cows (Birr 2,200) + 10 goats (Birr 2,000) + 1 donkey (Birr 400) + 7 poultry (Birr 140) + 10 bee hives (Birr 800) + 8 quintals grains (Birr 1,600) Livestock dominant: 10 quintals food grains (Birr 2,000) + 2 oxen (Birr 3,600) or 1 ox (Birr 1,800) + 2 cows (Birr 2,200); + 15 bee hives (Birr 1,560) + 30 goats (Birr 6,600) + 1 donkey (Birr 400)	Birr 10,740.00 Birr 18,160.00	Doesn't include the top few rich (5%)

Estimated safety net graduates threshold for productive assets **(For an average of a family of five):**

Asset	Amount/ contributions	Value (Birr)
Crop yield	Average yield of 5 quintals	1,000.00
Ox	One ox (rent, good own farm tillage, manure, sell)	1,800.00
Cow + goats	One cow and four goats (reproductive, milk, fattening, manure)	1,600.00
Bee hives	7 bee hives	560.00
Poultry birds	10 (eggs, reproduction, manure and sell)	200.00
Others (labor sell, income generating activities)		500.00
Total		5,660.00

Qualitative indicators (that have to be promoted, monitored)

Time based	Struggle to produce food enough for one year/ capable of accessing food for one year under normal condition
Subjective (intangibles)	- Limit unnecessary expenses - Demonstrate responsible resource management - Saving practice - Investment in agriculture and IGAs - Household decision making - Good health status of the family

Estimated Food Security program graduation threshold:
(For an average of a family of five):

Asset	Amount/ contributions	Value (Birr)
Crop yield	Average yield of 8 quintals	1,600.00
Ox	Two oxen (fatten and sell, renting, good own farm tillage, manure)	3,000.00
Cow + goats	Two cows (Birr 2,400) + 15 goats (Birr 3,000), for reproductive, milk, fattening, manure	5,400.00
Donkey	Two (reproduction, renting, manure and sell)	800.00
Bee hives	20 (200 kgs)	2,000.00
Poultry birds	10 (eggs, reproduction, manure and sell)	200.00
Cash at hand to manage unforeseen shocks		2,500
Total		15,550

- The capacity is more on goats, bee hives, and poultry birds
- Some assets are optional and depend on opportunities available to the HH
- Asset packages have wide range of combinations

Livelihoods System I:

FOOD CROP DOMINANT:

Context description: While food crop cereals dominate main sources of livelihoods (> 60%), minor contributors include daily wage labor, petty trading, and certain level of chat production. Very few animals (< 3) may be found among the better-offs. The system represents highland and midland areas where population density is higher. Ejersa Tobotaa of Grawa is representative for this livelihoods system and was covered in the research.	
Capitals	Human: (life skills, education, health, knowledge, talents and practices) • There is increasing trend in school enrolment (in particular girls); relatively experienced and settled teachers and extension workers; • Exposure to urban type employment opportunity, but people lack competence • Improving health condition but the youth are at risk of HIV/AIDS and the effort to create awareness was rated as poor • Personal hygiene and sanitation among children and mothers not encouraging due to lack of knowledge and water • Adult education and skill building programs are none existent (FTCs none functional) Social: (networks, social groups, connectedness, kinship relations, mosques role) • <i>Afoosha</i> is involved in traditional funeral service and never involved in development initiatives • Religious institutions and elders are important in mainly in marriage, and at times conflict resolution, which is a declining role. Physical: • Two schools: grades 1st - 8th and 1st – 3rd at reasonable distance • Health facilities are found in Grawa town (health center). More than 40% of the kebele residents walk 2 – 3 hours to reach the service • Access to water is good in few villages, while most walk more than 2 hours • Roads are seasonal and rough joining 40% of the villages. • Poor Sanitation facility • Small town (<i>qollegna</i>) is growing and becoming economically important Financial/ economic: • No credit institution except weak informal private lenders (people heavily depend on Grawa town money lenders) • No community informal credit system • Economically important activities include daily wage labor, chat and fattening (1-2 per household) • Nobody dares to use the nearby bank Natural: (land, rainfall, soil fertility) • Farmlands are heavily sloppy and jagged with poor and eroding soil fertility • Land holing is fragmented and conservation practices are poor and non-existent in most areas • Rainfall is bimodal (<i>meher</i> and <i>belg</i>) but there are irregularities in rainfall and floods and hailstorms are common • No forest area; trees on farmlands are becoming rare • No wild animals Political: • The kebele administration is the highest decision making body • Each community have their own admin leader <i>abba Gandaa</i> • Household decision making is men dominated, but in successful households women participation is stronger • Women are very active leaders in small scale income earning activities • Participation of women in communal meetings is encouraging and no cultural barrier
Risks/ constraints	Risks: 1. Production risks: - Poor soil fertility and severe erosion - Late plantation due to manual tillage (lack of oxen and jagged terrain)

	- Moisture stress during critical crop growth stage - No grazing land - Consumption of pre-mature crops while on field, such as green maize exposing for misuse and theft) 2. Harvest and storage risks: - Late and unorganized harvest of mature crops - Untimely rains harming harvested crop - Poor storage system exposing to loss (quality) - Spillage loss and pest damage 3. Labor risks: - Labor shortage among vulnerable groups (in particular old aged, FHH or other) - Illness due to various diseases during critical peak period 4. Market risks: - Low employment opportunity - Low demand and high supply of chat - Low supply and lateness of agricultural inputs 5. Labor Migration Risks - Disease incidence such as malaria at work place; - Death due to different reasons; - Jail if no legal pass letter; - Poor farm management; - Significant reduction on payment after job completion; - Harassment and mistreatment; Theft <u>Constraints:</u> • Poor extension and development service • Low potential for diversification of livelihoods • Poor roads condition and low maintenance • Degrading natural environment
Coping responses	Coping strategies (for food shortages): • Daily wage labor • Reduced food consumption • Wild food consumption
Ongoing programs	None
Gaps and opportunities	- Petty trading with business management training - Semi-skilled training (masonry, wood work, broidery) to make the young able-bodied competent in the market - Credit provision to invest on IGAs
Recommendations	- Adult education program has to be strengthened (hygiene and sanitation, involving women in decision making, resource management and family planning) - Sector offices staff are high-quality assets and should be used to promote community facilitation, mobilization and community planning - Forage trees production will help fattening and also can be good biological conservation system - Facilitate the formation of self-help groups and social networks for common goals

Description: Livestock and livestock products play the major role in making the livelihoods of significant portion of the population in this category. Minor contributors include food grains such as sorghum production and irrigated vegetables wherever the potential exists. These areas are mainly lowlands with relatively large landholding with access to pasture lands. Examples include Demebe Adansho of ATJK and Chulul valley of Grawa woreda.

Risks/ constraints	<u>Risks:</u> 1. Production risks: - Severe erosion – reducing fertility - Moisture stress during critical crop growth stages - Declining grazing lands - Diseases incidences on livestock - Theft of cash crops while on farms 2. Harvest and storage risks: - Untimely rains harming mature crops - Poor storage system exposing to loss (quality such as coffee) - Spillage loss and pest damage 3. Market risks: - Low demand due to insecurity and other reasons - Poor access to markets - Late arrival of agricultural inputs 4. Labor Migration Risks - Disease incidence such as malaria at work place; - Jail if no legal pass letter; - Poor and late own farm management; - Harassment and mistreatment; - Theft <u>Constraints</u> • Poor veterinary services: for example one technician for more than 10 kebeles in <i>Lafto</i> • Poor roads condition lacking maintenance • Degrading natural environment • Poor market outlets
Ongoing programs	1. PSNP: PW (roads, schools, SWC) and transfers CARE and Government 2. EDRP (Emergency Drought Recovery Program of the World Bank): terraces, micro-basins for seedling plantation, roads and pond works; 3. Household Asset Building (EU): goats to female farmers; Poultry birds distribution; Technical and Material Capacity building (FTCs, SWC, Materials); 4. FFS: credit for SN participants for income generating activities 5. CARE: Health program; Capacity building;
Opportunities	- Greater potential for irrigation - Water collection for various purpose - Agro-forestry - Markets in every kebele - Electricity will assist creation of strong employment opportunities
Recommendations	- Semi-skilled training - Adult education on health education, farming practices, nutrition and marketing - Veterinary services at reasonable prices and distance to assist households create and accumulate assets - Communal assets creation need to be discussed by each community and contextual decision need to be made - Introduction of forage trees at different levels

Description: Cash crops such as chat, coffee and irrigated vegetables constitute the major contributor (> 50%) for this livelihood system. Other minor contributors include cereals, daily wage labor, petty trading and livestock production. The system represents mainly midland and lowland areas where population density is lower. **Mojo Sadee of Grawa** is representative for this livelihoods system.

Capitals	Human: (life skills, education, health, knowledge, talents and practices) - Community view and investment on education is encouraging, by sending their children to school and investing on school class room extension and fence construction. An estimated 60 – 70% of school age children attend school - Girls enrolment is good but declines as grades go higher - Most development experts and teachers are fresh graduates. Community complained that experienced experts are transferred to the highland areas and around towns - Personal hygiene and sanitation among children and mothers was good - Adult education and skill building programs are none existent (FTCs none functional) Physical: - One school: grades 1st - 8th; too many students in each class room. - Improving health condition due to improving access to water and decreasing malaria incidence. However, health facilities are too far and people are walking more than 3 hours walk to lafto - Access to water is good in few villages, while most walk more than 2 hours - Roads are seasonal and very rough to the small town - Only one veterinary service in Lafto. It serves about ten kebele and people are required to walk more than 3 hours with sick animals - Good livestock and grains market in the small town - Transportation is poor but one or two Isuzu trucks comes every 1 -2 days Financial/ economic: - No formal microfinance institution but food security programs, such as the Federal Fund provide credit for PSNP users - Self help saving groups are becoming important socio-economic institutions accessible even by the poor - Economically important activities include chat, coffee, daily wage labor, and fattening Natural: (land, rainfall, soil fertility) - Farmlands are heavily sloppy, rocky and jagged with poor and eroding soil fertility - Land holding is fragmented and conservation practices in some areas - Rainfall is bimodal main and small rains but drought due to irregularities are common with flood and hailstorms - Trees and shrubs found on farmlands, boundaries and communal plots Political: - The kebele administration is the highest decision making body - Each community have their own admin leader <i>abba Gandaa</i> and tradiational leaders (<i>abootii gandaa</i>) - Household decision making is male dominated, but in successful households female participation is stronger - Women are very active leaders in small scale income earning activities and saving groups - Participation of women in communal meetings is encouraging with no cultural barrier
Risks/ constraints	Risks: 1. Production risks: - Severe erosion – reducing fertility - Moisture stress during critical crop growth stages - Declining grazing lands - Diseases incidences on livestock - Theft of cash crops while on farms

	2. Harvest and storage risks: - Untimely rains harming mature crops - Poor storage system exposing to loss (quality such as coffee) - Spillage loss and pest damage 3. Market risks: - Low demand due to insecurity and other reasons - Poor access to markets - Late arrival of agricultural inputs 4. Labor Migration Risks - Disease incidence such as malaria at work place; - Jail if no legal pass letter; - Poor and late own farm management; - Harassment and mistreatment; - Theft <u>Constraints</u> • Poor veterinary services: for example one technician for more than 10 kebeles in <i>Lafto</i> • Poor road condition lacking maintenance • Degraded natural environment • Poor market outlets
Ongoing programs	6. PSNP: PW (roads, schools, SWC) and transfers CARE and Government 7. EDRP (Emergency Drought Recovery Program of the World Bank): terraces, micro-basins for seedling plantation, roads and pond works. 8. Household Asset Building (EU): goats to female farmers; Poultry birds distribution; Technical and Material Capacity building (FTCs, SWC, Materials); 9. FFS: credit for SN participants for income generating activities 10. CARE: Health program; Capacity building;
Opportunities	- Greater potential for irrigation - Water collection for various purpose - Improved and modern coffee farming
Recommendations	- Semi-skilled training - Adult education on health education, farming practices, nutrition and marketing - Support to the traditional birth attendants - Sector offices coordination and integration has to support community development efforts - Veterinary services have to be made available at reasonable price and distance to assist households create and accumulate assets - Communal assets creation need to be discussed by each community and contextual decision need to be made - Introduction of forage trees at different levels

Livelihoods System IV: MIXED SYTEM:

Description: This livelihood group represents midland and wet lowland areas where food crop, livestock and cash crop production plays proportional role to the livelihood strategies people pursue. Such areas include **Mada Jaalala** of Grawa woreda and **Galoo Hiraphe and Hurufaa Lolee** of Adami Tulu Jido Kmabolcha woredas.

Capitals	Human: (education, health, knowledge, talents and practices) • People give greater value to education than ever before. A farmer said: not only for me but I would be happy if my animals attend school. <i>“If cows were literate, it wouldn’t remain tied to a stick in one place the whole day”</i> • A lot of people only complete 8th grade as further education is usually far away and costly: <i>“I will quit after completing 8th as I can’t afford to go to the town, but it is enough to do my things in a better way”</i> • High school students complained for being ignored on community development initiatives. <i>“we know nothing about any of the programs in our community, no one, including DAs, is interested to explain our inquiries in relation to such development programs.”</i> • Health condition seems improving not because of better health institutions in the kebele but better access to main town health clinic and awareness. • The poor group, while grateful for affordable new schools nearby, complained about expenses required for students’ uniform. Some poor are forced to withdraw their children. Especially in Mada Jalalaa and Hurufa Lolee, families complained a lot. They suggested for families who have more than two students should be allowed more months to purchase uniforms. And the uniform must not be trousers only but shorts and short sleeve shirts should also be allowed, which may be relatively cheaper. • Labor availability is significantly higher in Adami Tulu JK than Grawa. Polygamous marriage is estimated at > 250 households out of 800 households in one of the kebeles. Social: • In both woredas most of the population is Muslim. In ATJK woreda, some kebeles have more Christians. • Afoshaas are strong and are becoming vibrant in Grawa, whereas they are either new or not active in ATJK • Saving and investment groups are becoming stronger and women are demonstrating their capacity to lead and guide their own development in Grawa. Social cohesiveness, decision making on key common issues and consultative household decision making is becoming common practice. In ATJK, saving groups are established, but more work need to be done. • Men’s work groups, <i>marroo</i>, are becoming a stronger social capital. Interested male farmers join hands and work on their farmlands very early in the morning 7:00am – 12:00pm. This is an unusual practice which needs to be supported and encouraged. These groups can be become more active to improve their livelihoods and their community. • Young students have mentioned the good practices in their neighboring kebele Goroo Jalalaa, where students are active in their community development and are also organized to be strong and competent students. • Girls harassment, rape and abortion rate is on the rise in both areas, in particular as they go to higher grades Physical: • Roads are seasonal and rough in Grawa but good in ATJK. All villages are connected in ATJK while few are accessible in Grawa. • School is available 1 – 8th in Mojo Sadee of Grawa, while students go to the nearest urban town after 5th grade in Hurufa Lolee of ATJK. • Electricity in small towns such as Bulbula help supply good water, from which neighboring kebeles are able to access clean water • Sanitation facilities are generally poor except for households that received training on such practices • Teachers and health professionals are community assets but no common ground to organize and utilize these resources for community development Natural: • Better fertility, large landholding, better household asset position is founds in ATJK than Grawa. However, Grawa areas have cash crops chat and coffee, which is not available in ATJK. • More grazing areas are available in ATJK compared to Grawa, where grazing lands are shrinking • The rainfall pattern is bimodal in both woredas. Financial/ Economic Capital (credit systems, access, interest) • Income earning activities are mainly petty trading and fattening in Grawa through saving groups and Federal Food Security fund, and in ATJK livestock trading (better offs and medium), petty trading such as local beer making and selling food grains (mainly the poor). • Small towns such as <i>Bulbuula and Jido</i> are becoming economically important inspiring the rural community to invest on off-farm activities (constructing houses in towns, small shops and involvement in semi-skilled labor, letting their children stay at their own houses in towns). • Training in business management and semi-skilled labor will make the rural community competent for
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	opportunities in the town
Risks/ constraints	<u>Risks:</u> 1. Production risks: - Reduction in yield due to soil erosion - Rainfall irregularity affecting crops performance - Strong competition between crop and livestock production for land 2. Harvest and storage risks: - Untimely rains affecting mature crops - Significant loss due to poor storage (poor quality) - Pest and weeds affecting crop yield performance 3. Market risks: - Low employment opportunity - Late arrival of agricultural inputs - Unfair market functions discouraging producers 5. Labor Migration Risks - o Disease incidence and death - o Late and poor own farm management; - o Harassment and mistreatment; - o Theft <u>Constraints:</u> • Poor extension services • Poor roads condition • Degrading natural environment • High population pressure/ low family planning (ATJK woreda)
Ongoing programs	PSNP by the government and CARE; FFS fund; EDRP (Emergency Drought Recovery Program of the World Bank); Household Asset Building (EU) and CARE health programs, and Saving Groups in Mda Jalalaa; PSNP and FFS fund in Hurufa Lolee by the government
Opportunity	• More water collection and irrigation • Few but quality livestock rearing/ fattening • Chicken production • Market establishment and strengthening • Roads improvement • Training community technicians/ practitioners (in sanitation, water, vet, HIV/AIDS, family planning, birth attendants, nutrition and agriculture) supporting their sustainable functioning will help communities to be self-resilient.
Recommendations	Every opportunity explained above has to be promoted

Grawa Woreda Coordination and Collaboration

C. Sector offices coordination:

- Encouraging sector offices participation in particular agriculture, food security health and water
- All sectors are informed in a timely fashion of their annual budget
- Planning, implementation and monitoring done by the taskforce

D. General coordination of all FSPs:

- The woreda Admin is coordinating and leading major actions with Woreda Rural Development through WFSTF
- Food security programs are well known, coordinated and led by the WFSTF
- Coordination of programs is better at woreda level than at community level

Good practice:

- There is a quarterly '*panel monitoring*' where all actors come together for three days.
 - Day I: Revise reports, evaluate participation and accomplishment
 - Day II: Conduct field trip and meet community participants
 - Day III: Reflect on key issues and present three months plan

Benefits of the panel monitoring:

- Improved transparency among implementers and coordinating bodies
 - Resource sharing and coordination is strengthening integration. For example, a 15-day workshop was carried out on watershed management at woreda level. All the cost was shared and resource persons were from the government and CARE Ethiopia.
- East Hararghe monthly zonal level meeting: this is a forum that enable to monitor and receive updates on general situation in the woredas and food security program implementation
1. To facilitate the monitoring of FFS credit utilization of cash transferred, a mechanism was set up among community groups. A group of ten community users are organized to share their views and experiences as first round credit users in addition to a group of second round users. This has helped a lot in monitoring progress of individuals and controlling misuses, and doesn't require external involvement.

ATJK Coordination and Collaboration:

A. General coordination:

- Woreda admin is very strong in supporting the FSPs in the woreda, through the WFSTF
- All sectors are informed in a timely fashion of their allocated annual budget
- Surprise visits done to payment sites and public work activities by the taskforce

Good practice:

Risks and Mitigation Measures in Seasonal Dimension:

Woreda: Woreda: Adami Tulu Jido Kombolcha and Grawa

Risk	Timing	Interventions	Resulting bottlenecks of livelihoods insecurity	Mitigation/coping measures
Food insecurity (inability to feed the family)	May – September	1. PSNP: - PW = March – August (actual); - Payment = June – October (improving year after year) 2. OFSP: FFS, - Delayed credit programs and non-participatory packages: 3. Grawa has more programs: EDRP by World Bank; Health and water programs by CARE	• Late public work implementation competing with agricultural activities for labor impacting on farm management • Late payment forcing households into debt - Delay in the start up of PW activities - Impact of the delay in credit provision forces to purchase at high livestock price during severe feed shortages - Despite their capacity and interest, farmers were forced to receive the package decided somewhere (ATJK woreda)	- FHH labor short families are forced to rent-out or share-crop their farmland (minimizing their income and opportunity to graduate or sustain their livelihood) - Reduction in frequency and amount of food consumed - Forced loans and debt, lowering their purchasing power - Indebtedness by credit package users (mainly goat package)
Malaria	July – September	- Mosquito net distributed	- Eroding HH resources for medication - Exacerbating labor shortages - Poor farm management	- Priority given to lactating women - If husband/ labor force infected impact is higher
Land preparation/ planting	March/ April and June/July	- Extension package arrives late (May/June)	- Poor land preparation - Rented-in farmlands suffer lateness - Moisture stress impacting on yield performance	- Rent-out land

Region: Oromiya Woreda: Grawa

Community Resiliency Measures:

Ejersa Toboota: Mainly highland, with some midland and lowland villages			
People	Decision making/social capital	Organization	Resources
- o Wedding, death and assisting the disabled are socially respected norms - o Attitude to education is good: community contributed > 80% of budget for school construction - o > 20% of the able bodied are connected to Grawa town in daily wage works Limitations: - Large family size - High population density - Less connectedness - Skills mainly related to rain-fed agriculture - Poor soil conservation	Strength: - o KA is the ultimate decision making body - o KA is active in most decisions: Admin, Agriculture, Education, Water - o Schools are becoming active in promoting common actions but lack support - o Communal decisions are rare Limitations: • Women, the youth, children, and older people do not have opportunities to practice decision making • Afooshas are weak in treating community issues	- o Group of seven to eight women associate themselves and allocate time to transport manure and compost to farm fields turn by turn - o Administrative community groups Limitation: - o Existing institutions lack coordination - o No effort to organize people around common issues (They have learned good lessons from neighboring kebeles: for youth groups, mother-mother group, saving groups, and men-work group)	- Community mobilization on schools extension, DAs and teachers houses construction, - Nearness to market giving more opportunity to diversify livelihood sources - Hazards such as flood, hailstorm Limitations: - As it is a highland, there are experienced teachers, DAs, and health workers, but these resource is never used to the development of that community - The tomorrow human resource is challenged by STDs, HIV/AIDS and poor school attendance - No NGOs and FS programs - Sector offices extension message not strong, more emphasis to SN kebele
Conclusion: High population density, fragmented landholding, limited livelihood sources and limited interventions by support institutions puts Grawa at the lowest end of community resiliency. Investment in existing opportunities and using proximity to main town as an opportunity could strengthen the capacity of the community. Sector offices personnel should have great role in building human and social capital.			

Community Resiliency Measures:

<i>Mojo Sadee: lowland dominated and some midland agro-ecology, high value crops:</i>			
<i>People</i>	<i>Organizations</i>	<i>Decision making</i>	<i>Resources</i>
Strength: - Committed for wedding, death and illness (carry sick persons 3 – 4 hrs to clinics) - Participation is limited to programs they are targeted by - Encouraging participation in school construction/ maintenance (labor/cash) - In the effort to discourage early marriage, the school with the community has been penalizing Birr 300 for the last year and currently raised to Birr 500 per a student Limitations: - Elderly are active only in marriage and conflict resolution, not in development issues - View on communal issues is low - No opportunity given to the better offs and successful individuals in community development (never consulted)	Strength: - Strong savings and asset creation groups becoming important socio-economic asset in development <i>Guza</i> - labor during agricultural activities (<i>Merros becoming important</i>) - Community mobilization on schools extension, DAs and teachers houses construction, <i>Afooshas</i> are serving funeral ceremonies Limitations: - Community structures are not getting support or taking part in decision making (<i>afoshaas</i>) - Experienced technical staff tend to transfer to midland and then highlands - Women's groups complained for never having women agents	- KA is the ultimate decision making body - Small groups are exercising collective decision making and communication - SGs are demonstrating the leadership capacity of women, - Women are sharing in the decision making in some HHs - To demonstrate group solidarity one group pooled its savings and invested in IGAs to continue their group - Targeting activity demonstrated participatory decision making Limitations: - KA may intervene in Self-help groups - Decision on communal resources is vague - Limited exercise in developmental decisions by community - The poor are not consulted for major decisions/ low participation in community development issues	Internal - Good practice in irrigation water utilization, chat marketing - SWC on hilly areas (but only by PW members) - Communal resource: roads, water management - Good information in marketing high value crops External: PSNP, FFS, CARE: - Government and CARE staff live within the community - Kebele Admin, CARE, Agriculture, and teachers frequently meet with KFSTF - Good complementarities among programs Limitations: - Low sense of communal resource ownership - Low consumption of vegetables and fruits - Limited access to markets, human and animal health services
<i>In general Mojo Sadee livelihood situation is moving towards self-resiliency. The strengths of the community include: economic capacity (irrigation and high value crops), and emerging social capital (improving cohesiveness among HHs). Hence, strategic investment on communal resource management, women leadership and participation, creation and analysis of job opportunities will enable harvest payback to food security and SR. Hence, Sadee can be categorized as midway on the roadmap to community self-resiliency</i>			

Community Self-resiliency Measures:

Region: Oromiya

Woreda: Grawa

Kebele: Mada Jaalalaa

Mada Jaalalaa: lowland dominated but with some midland agro-ecology:			
People	Organizations	Decision making	Resources
Strength: • People are committed for wedding, death and illness (carry sick person 3 – 4 hrs to clinics with a cart) • Participation limited to programs people are targeted by • Encouraging participation on school construction, and maintenance • To discourage early marriage, the school and the community has been penalizing Birr 300 for the last year and currently raised to Birr 500 per student • Fruit and vegetable consumption encouraged by CARE • Limitations: - Elderly groups are active only in marriage and conflict resolution, not development - Every member of a group is after their own interest, not the of the general community	Strength: • Strong self-help saving and asset creation groups becoming important socio-economic asset in development • <i>Guza</i> - labor during ag. activities • They have heard about CARE's effort to capacitate <i>Afoosha</i> in development in neighboring kebele • They have also heard (and began forming) men's-groups (<i>Marroos</i>) of 10 - 15 farmers forming in neighboring community, Jiru Gemechu. They begin work on their private farmland at 7:00am (no chat, tardiness is penalized). Limitations: - The community structures are not getting support or take part decision makings (<i>afoshaas</i>) - Experienced technical staff tend to transfer to midland and then highlands - No women agents	- KA is the ultimate body in major decision making - Decision on communal resources is vague and they assume KA is leader - Small groups are exercising collective decision making - It was reported that SGs are demonstrating the leadership capacity of women, many men have begun joining these groups or forming new ones - Women are playing more of a role in decision making in some HHs - To demonstrate group solidarity, one group shared its saving and invested in IGAs to continue their network - Targeting exercise have helped the participation of the poor Limitations: - Fear that the KA may intervene in Self-help groups activities	Internal - Irrigation being exercised, in particular through water harvesting - Relatively larger landholding - SWC on hilly areas (but only by PW members) - Community mobilization on schools extension, DAs and teachers houses construction, - High value crops such as chat and coffee External: - PSNP, FFS, CARE's SG promoters, Family Planning - Most decisions on who should participate and intervention areas are made by KFSTF - Good complementarities Limitations: Low sense of communal resource ownership Limited access to markets, human and animal health services
Conclusion: The strengths in Mada Jaalalaa include irrigation and cash crops potentials, improving cohesiveness among HHs; stronger programs to influence human capital. (Investment on: Human capital, and Social capital will further build on existing economic and natural capitals through good governance (strengthening political and physical capitals). High population pressure and rainfall irregularities are challenges. The improving collective power and social cohesion moves the community resiliency forward.			

Productive Assets Possession across Wealth Categories (Economic value):

Region: Oromiya

Woreda: Adami TJK

Livestock dominant (Dembe Adansho):

Rank	Asset	Total value	Remark
The poorest of the poor (5%)	1 hectare; green maize (Birr 200); 1 quintal (Birr 200) rent-out land (Birr 120); 2 goats (Birr 350); daily wage labor (Birr 300);	Birr 1,170.00	Doesn't include the bottom poor (5%)
The poor (40%)	2 hectares; 3 quintals (600); an ox (Birr 1,200), a cow (850), a calf (Birr 350), four shoats (Birr 800); 5 poultry birds (Birr 100);	Birr 3,900.00 (4,000)	
The middle 30%	2 hectares; 8 quintals grains (Birr 1,800); 30 livestock (including > 4 oxen (Birr 4,800), 6 cows (Birr 2,400), 3 donkeys + a cart (Birr 1,300), 3 calves (Birr 750), 14 shoats (Birr 2,240);	Birr 13,290.00 (13,500)	
Better-offs (10%)	3 hectares; 17 quintals grains (Birr 3,060); 8 oxen (Birr 8,800), 10 cows (Birr 8000), 4 donkeys + two carts (Birr 1,750), 3 calves (Birr 900), 15 shoats (Birr 2,400);	Birr 24,910.00	Doesn't include the top 5% rich

1.2 Mixed (crop and livestock) Hurufa Lolee and Gallo Hiraphe:

Rank	Asset	Total value	Remark
The poor (45%)	1 hectare; 5 quintals grains (Birr 850) ; a cow or an ox (Birr 1,100); 10 poultry birds (Birr 150); one donkey (Birr 370);	Birr 2,470.00	- Doesn't include the bottom poor (10%)
Middle 30%	2 hectares and rent-in land; 20 quintals grains (Birr 3,400); > 2 oxen (Birr 2,200); 4 cows (Birr 2,400) 25 shoats (Birr 3,750); 2 donkeys + a cart (Birr 900);10 poultry birds (Birr 200);	Birr 12,850.00	
Better-offs (10%)	2.5 hectares + rent-in; 25 quintals grains (Birr 4,250); 5 oxen (Birr 5,500) 3 cows (Birr 2,400), 4 donkeys + two carts (Birr 1,600), 25 shoats (Birr 3,750);	Birr 18,400.00	- Doesn't include the top few 5% rich

2. Estimated safety net graduates threshold

(Average family size of five):

Assets	Amount/ contributions	Value (Birr)
Crop yield	Average yield of 10 quintals	1,700.00
Ox	One ox (fatten, rent, good own farm tillage, manure)	1,200.00
Cow + goats	Two cows and five goats (reproductive, milk, manure, sell)	2,350.00
Donkey	Two donkeys with a cart (reproductive, renting, manure and sell)	900.00
Poultry birds	10 (eggs, reproduction, manure and sell)	200.00
Total		6,350.00

Qualitative indicators (that have to be promoted, monitored)

Time based	Being able to produce food enough for one year/ Capable of accessing food for one year under normal condition
Subjective (intangibles)	- Hard working - Limit unnecessary expenses - Demonstrate responsible resource management - Good saving practice - Investment on productive assets - Participatory decision making

2. Estimated Food Security Programs graduation threshold

(Average family size of five):

Assets	Amount/ contributions	Value (Birr)
Crop yield	Average yield of 20 quintals	1,700.00
Ox	Three oxen (fatten, rent, good own farm tillage, manure)	3,300.00
Cow + goats	Three cows and eight goats (reproductive, milk, manure, sell)	3,600.00
Donkey	Three donkeys with a cart (reproductive, renting, manure and sell)	1350.00
Poultry birds	10 (eggs, reproduction, manure and sell)	200.00
Off farm activities	Petty trading, semi-skilled labor,	3,000
Cash at hand to mange unforeseen shocks		2,500.00
Total		17,350.00

Productive Assets Possession across Wealth Categories (Economic value):

Region: Oromiya

Woreda: Grawa

Rank	Asset	Total value	Remark
The poorest of the poor	a goat (Birr 150) + 2 poultry birds (Birr 30) + labor sell (20 days* Birr 10 = Birr 200) + 1 quintal yield (Birr 200)	Birr 580 (Birr 600)	- Doesn't include the bottom poor (5%)
Poor	2 goats (Birr 300) or share a cow (Birr 300) + 3 poultry & products (Birr 60) + labor sell (60 days* Birr 10) + 3 quintals yield (Birr 600)	Birr 1,860.00 (2,000)	
Middle	Food crop dominant (Highland areas): 1 ox (Birr 1,500) + 1 cow (Birr 1,000) + 5 goats (Birr 750)+ 5 quintals crops yield (Birr 1,000) + labor sell (50 days * Birr 10) Mixed: 1 ox (Birr 1,400) + 1 cow (Birr 800) + 10 goats (Birr 1,500) + 1 donkey (Birr 400) + 7 poultry & products (Birr 140) + 1 bee hive (Birr 100) + labor sell (30 days* Birr 10) + 9 quintals grains (Birr 1,800)+ Chat + coffee + others (Birr 800) Cash crop dominant: 1 ox (Birr 1,500) + 2 cow (Birr 1,600) + 10 goats (Birr 1,500) + 1 donkey (Birr 400) + 7 poultry & products (Birr 140) + 1 bee hive (Birr 100) + labor sell (20 days* Birr 10) + 7 quintals grains (Birr 1,400) + Chat + coffee + vegetables (>Birr 2,000)	Birr 4,750.00 (5,000) Birr 7,340.00 (7,000) Birr 8,840.00 (9,000)	
Better-offs	Food crop dominant (highlands): 2 ox (Birr 3,400) + 2 cow (Birr 2,000) + 5 shoats (Birr 750)+ 9 quintals crops yield (Birr 2,250); 1 donkey (Birr 380); petty trade/ semi-skilled labor (Birr 1,500) Mixed: 3 oxen (Birr 4,200) + 4 cows (Birr 3,200) + 10 goats (Birr 1,500) + 2 donkey (Birr 800) + 7 poultry & products (Birr 140) + 12 quintals grains (Birr 2,400) + Chat + coffee + eucalyptus (Birr 2,500) Cash crop dominant: 3 oxen (Birr 4,500) + 4 cows (Birr 3,200) + 5 goats (Birr 750) + 2 donkey (Birr 800) + 10 poultry & products (Birr 240) + 10 quintals grains (Birr 2,000) + Chat + coffee + vegetables (Birr 8,000)	Birr 10,280 Birr 14,700.00 Birr 19,490.00	- Doesn't include the top few rich (5%)

2. Estimated safety net graduates threshold for productive assets

(For an average family size of five):

Asset	Amount/ contributions	Value (Birr)
Crop yield	Average yield of 7 quintals	1,400.00
Ox	One ox (fatten and sell, renting, good own farm tillage, manure)	1,500.00
Cow + goats	One cow and four goats (reproductive, milk, fattening, manure)	1,600.00
Donkey	One (reproduction, renting, manure and sell)	400.00
Cash crops	Chat, eucalyptus, tobacco	500.00
Poultry birds	5 (eggs, reproduction, manure and sell)	100.00
Others (labor sell, income generating activities)		500
Total		6,000

Qualitative indicators (that have to be promoted, monitored)

Time based	Produce food enough for one year/ capable of accessing food for one year under normal condition
Subjective (intangibles)	- Limit unnecessary expenses - Demonstrate responsible resource management - Saving practice - Investment in agriculture and IGAs - Participatory household decision making - Good health of the family

** Some said it has to reach middle wealth ranks/ others lesser than the middle/ little possession of assets

Estimated Food Security program graduation threshold:

(For an average family size of five):

	Amount/ contributions	Value (Birr)
Crop yield	Average yield of 8 quintals	1,600.00
Ox	Two oxen (fatten and sell, renting, good own farm tillage, manure)	3,000.00
Cow + goats	Three cows and seven goats (reproductive, milk, fattening, manure)	3,450.00
Donkey	Two (reproduction, renting, manure and sell)	800.00
Cash crops	Chat, eucalyptus, tobacco, coffee, haricot beans	3,000.00
Poultry birds	10 (eggs, reproduction, manure and sell)	200.00
Cash at hand to manage unforeseen shocks		2,000
Total		14,050

- Some assets are optional and depend on opportunities available to the hh
- Asset packages have wide range of combinations

SNNPR

Livelihood System	Lowland - Cereal producing LS This includes part of Mid -highlands and lowland areas of Derashe Woreda (Annota, Holte, Shilale and Gato kebeles). Major Crops are maize and sorghum, and the main cash crop is teff, subsidiary crops are (haricot beans and chick peas). Poor urban-rural linkage and proximity to urban center.
Characteristics (Capital)	Human Capital: - Improvement in school enrolment rate, - About 50% of the male adults are literate (i.e. read and write) while the female adults not exceed 20%. - improved health coverage, personal hygiene and sanitation - In poor HHs 40 % of the school age children are not sent to school they rather sent to farming activities. Social Capital: (networks, Iddir, Coordination) - Traditional support and interconnectedness is strong among community members(adults, women, and the youths) - Elders group and Iddir have relatively strong influence in community and HH matters Physical (infrastructure) Capital: - Existence of (all weather road) Main roads cross the zone - Good Market access and Transportation to urban center 1st and 2nd cycle primary school (1-8) is available near the village - Introduction of Wireless telephone - A lot of kebeles have improved Water service - Good urban linkage is strong due to number of urban center Financial Capital: (credit, saving, Interest rate) - No micro-finance institution to provide credit services - Good tradition of Ikub (saving group based on periodic lottery drawing) - Other sources are sale of firewood, local drink (Chaka), - petty trade, wage from labor and fattening of oxen/goats - No interest has been requested by lenders in Derashe Natural Capital: (Land, Rainfall, Fertility) - Land holding is better & good soils fertility - Rain fall is Bimodal type and High rainfall received during (Belg) main season - Main cultivation is dependent on the Belg rains Political Capital: (HH and kebele decision making, gender issues) - Elderly groups are influential on a decision making process of community matters including PSNP beneficiaries targeting, graduation or taken off the list - Women have no right of land inheritance, not involved in elderly groups - Early marriage, genital mutilation and abduction are strictly forbidden in Derashe community - Girls marital age which is (20-25 years) is higher or equal to that of boys (18-25 years)
Risks/Constraints	- Flood problem and severe erosion on those farm across the flood plain - The area is high risk-high potential - Tribal conflict and border dispute with the neighboring woreda - Livestock disease (Trypanosomiasis) - Drying up of streams at dry season and Problem of water availability for both human & animal - Storage risk of food crop due to seepage of water in to ground storage - Uncontrolled cutting of firewood due habit of reserving for decades(sever deforestation) - Lack of oxen & human labor - Seasonal Pest infestations (Army worm, stock borer, and aphids) - No rural financial institute to provide credit - No NGOs & Development program - Drop-out rate is high in poor HHs due the need for labor, drought, lack of money to cover educational expenses ad marriage,

Coping/Response/Adaptation	• Seasonal migration to other areas • Sale of livestock • Involved in petty trade and prepare local drink for weakly market in the village • Adapt growing early maturing crops • Borrowed money from others/better off • Used their stored grain and saved money • Changes in food consumption • Eat less preferred foods like kocho, Moringa, wild food,
Current Programs	• PSNP • HH income improvement package (HH Package) • Hope international program on sanitation and Personal Hygiene was phase out
Gaps/Opportunities	• Good agricultural potential and crop productivity with frequent drought and erratic rain • Potential access to irrigation system • High potential to livestock production if diseases controlled (Trypanosomiasis) • Main roads cross the zone providing market access s and Transportation • Good tradition of SWC-Laying sorghum and maize stalks in the farm • zero tillage cultivation • Good traditional saving institute (Iqub) but there is no good saving culture of both cash and grain. • Good traditional support system (Iddir) Tradition of labor sharing (Debo) • Good potential to adapt and increase the production of Enset and some root crops, which are drought-resistant • High potential to high value crops such as Sesame, haricot been and chick peas and vegetable • Improve the use of Moringa (Shiferaw) in the diet
Recommendation	Education and skill building • Improve the enrolment rate • Supply necessary school facility and educational material • Adult education and various skill training Make health institution more functional • Supply necessary drugs, equipment and man power • Improve health service through community health education Increase livestock production and change the mix • Improve Veterinary service and Controlling livestock disease, (Trypanosomiasis) • Improve animal feed Improve Agricultural production • Adoption of drought resistant crops (Enset or early maturing Cereal crops) • Timely and regular crop protection measures including the use of IPM • Introducing improved storage and post-harvest practice • Introduce and adapt Enset and some root crops, which are drought-resistant Introduce entrepreneurial and business training and culture • Improve saving culture and minimize non-food expenditure • Increase access to job opportunity to minimize migration in search of wage • Encourage various petty trade through credit supply and advisory service

SNNPR-Derashe Special Woreda

Livelihood System	Enset and Cereal Livelihood System This is Highland and Mid -highlands parts of Derashe (Walayte, Busabaso, Billa kebeles), Main crops (maize and Enset), Secondary crops (wheat, barley, and vegetables). Poor urban-rural linkage and proximity to urban center (isolated) area
Characteristics (Capital)	Human Capital: - Improvement in enrolment rate but there is dropout of students during food shortage season 50% of the adults men and 20% women are literate (i.e. read and write) - improved health coverage, personal hygiene and sanitation Social Capital: (networks, Iddir, Coordination) - Traditional support and interconnectedness among community members is strong - Relatively strong and influential elders groups and Iddir who can involve in all community matters Physical (infrastructure) Capital: - Only dry weather road and under developed infrastructure and market access - Introduction of Wireless telephone in some kebeles - No improved water supply structures Financial Capital: (credit, saving, Interest rate) - No micro-finance institution to provide credit services - Good tradition of Ikub (saving group based on periodic lottery drawing) - Major source of HH economy is crop, Enset, chat and livestock sales - petty trade, agricultural labor and fattening of oxen/goats Natural Capital: (Land, Rainfall, Fertility) - Small Land holding and steep slop terrain and mountain - High rainfall recipient during (Belg and Meher) season - Reserved public forest area Political Capital: (HH and kebele decision making, gender issues) - Elderly groups are influential on decision making of any community matters (selection of PSNP beneficiaries, planning and election of public works, conflict resolution and mediation, negotiation etc.) - Women have no right of land inheritance, not involved in elderly groups - Early marriage, genital mutilation and abduction are strictly forbidden in Derashe community - Girls marital age which is (20-25 years) is higher or equal to that of boys (18-25 years)
Risks/Constraints	- Severe soil erosion and fertility problem of farm lands - Low health coverage, poor personal hygiene and sanitation - The area is low risk-low-potential - Problem of drinking water availability for both human & animal - Uncontrolled cutting of firewood (sever deforestation) - Lack of oxen/draft power - Seasonal Pest infestations (Army worm, stock borer, and aphids) - No rural financial institute to provide credit - No NGOs or Development program - Road infrastructure is the greatest constraint to market access and no Transportation - Enset Diseases became critical problem - Shortage of grazing area and feed - Drought and erratic rainfall distribution (Late onset and/or early cessation) - Uncontrolled cutting of firewood (severely deforested areas) - crop damage caused by wild beasts like monkey,

Coping/Response/Adaptation	• Labor work for better off within and outside the kebele • Seasonal migration to urban center for labor • Sale of livestock • Sale of fuel wood • Sale of local drink
Current Programs	• Only PSNP is currently implemented in all kebeles • No GNOs program
Gaps/Opportunities	• Good agricultural potential and crop productivity with frequent drought and erratic rain • Potential access to irrigation system using streams and rivers in area • High potential to livestock production • Poor roads access in this areas providing poor market access s and Transportation • Good traditional saving institute (Iqub) but there is no good saving culture of both cash and grain. • Good traditional support system (Iddir) Tradition of labor sharing (Debo) • High potential to increase the production of Enset and some root crops, which are drought-resistant • Potential for agro-forestry and highland fruits like apples and Chat
Recommendation	Education and skills building • Improve the enrolment rate • Supply necessary school facility and educational material • Adult education and various skills training Make health institution more functional • Supply necessary drugs, equipment and man power • Improve health service through community health education Increase livestock production and change the mix • Improve Veterinary service and Controlling livestock disease, (Trypanosomiasis) • Improve animal feed Improve Agricultural production • Increase the use of improved seeds and other inputs (fertilizer) to improve productivity • Adoption of cash crops (such as coffee) and high value crops (haricot been, chick pees, lentils etc.) • Timely and regular crop protection measures including the use of IPM • Introducing improved storage and post-harvest practice • Improve productivity of Enset and some root crops, which are drought-resistant Introduce entrepreneurial and business training and culture • Improve saving culture and minimize non-food expenditure • Increase access to job opportunity to minimize migration in search of wage • Encourage various petty trade through credit supply and advisory service • Increase market access through improving road access

SNNPR-Siltie Woreda Livelihood System

Livelihood System	Mid Highland Enset- Cereal LS This area is located on the eastern escarpments of the Gurage/Siltie Mountains along the main asphalt road from Siltie woreda capital Kebe to Worabe (Walaya Sidist, Bozie, Asano kebeles). (Major Crops maize, millet, teff and Enset and the main cash crop (Chat and Teff). Petty trade and wage labor are important income sources of HHs. High urban-rural linkage, good transport and proximity to urban center
Characteristics (Capital)	Human Capital: • High enrollment rate at all levels (primary, junior and secondary level) • Lower drop out rate due to assistance by CCF (Parenting and Guardians Services of students) • improved health coverage, personal hygiene and sanitation • Literacy rate (read and write) is about 20% for adults with no difference between men and women. • Community send large number of girls to school • There are a lot of skills (Tannery, Pottery and carpentry) • Social Capital: (networks, iddir, Coordination) • Community is networked through religious institutions and elders groups • Traditional support mechanisms is through Iddir and religious institutions among community members • Relatively strong influence of religious leaders and elders group in community Physical (infrastructure) Capital: • Good road net work (Asphalt road) and good transportation to urban center • Good pre-urban infrastructure and market access • Introduction of Wireless telephone in all kebeles • Construction of pit latrine at HH level and Environmental hygiene • Pipe line for water supply in some kebeles • Opening schools (1-8) for each kebele community • Improved water supply structures in some kebeles • Location advantage and proximity to major urban centers/markets (Butajira, Worabe and Kebe towns) Financial Capital: (credit, saving, Interest rate) • Good tradition saving through Ikub (saving group based on periodic lottery drawing) • Major source of HH economy chat, livestock sales, Labour and transfer • Petty trade, agricultural labor and fattening of oxen/goats • No micro-finance institution to provide credit services Natural Capital: (Land, Rainfall, Fertility) • An average rain fall is 900-1400mm, with altitude difference of 1800-2300asl • Fragmented and small size of Land holding/HH & poor soils fertility • Large number of landless HHs and young people eg. in Walay Sidist Kebele about 310 HHs • High rainfall during (Meher) main season • Main cultivation is dependent on the Keremt rains Political Capital: (HH and kebele decision making, gender issues) • Iddirs and elders groups including religious leaders have strong connective ness to the Kebele Administration and political system (Affiliation) • Elderly groups and religious leaders are influential on decision making of any community matters • Gender issues are treated through religious principles (Islamic laws) and traditional ways
Risks/Constraints	• Landlessness and shrinking landholdings • Drought and erratic rainfall distribution • Lack of grazing or feed for animals • Migration of youths to urban areas in search of non farm employment • Problem of water availability for both • Difficulty for seasonal migrant laborers to find gainful employment and remittance • No rural financial institute to provide credit for the poor • Lack of inputs and Poor extension service

	• Depletion of natural forest and soil infertility • Flooding problem which damages farm lands and crop production • Seasonal malaria outbreak affecting 18 kebeles each years • Diseases affecting Enset plant which became critical problem in aggravating food insecurity • Problem of crop pests/wild animals (warthog, monkeys, apes as they attack crops and livestock).
Coping/Response/ Adaptation	• Wage labor within and outside the kebele • Seasonal and permanent migration to urban center for daily Labour • Sales of livestock, fuel wood, grass, • Petty trading activities • Change of diet (eating less preferred foods such as Kocho and green vegetables) and reduce the frequency and adequacy (2 meals adults and 3 meal children)
Current Programs	• No PSNP in sample kebeles • HH income improvement package (credit provision) • EOS (enhanced outreach Strategy) on child malnutrition • CCF (CRISTIAN CHILDREN FUND)- AYNAGE AREA PROJECT: Capacity Building in Education Sector, Parenting and Guardians Services of students, Health Sector Support and Other FS Activities (preparation of tree and fruit seedlings, Provide training, supply 420 improved sheep for 130 female headed HHs, 43 Borana heifers and day old chickens in the woreda.) • CHF International: ELR (Emergency Livelihood Recovery) and GEBI (Generating Employment and Building Independence) projects. • Addis Development Vision (NGO) provides credit for women. The object is to enhance Women Empowerment and the credit services is solely for women (Asano and Walaya Sidist Kebeles).
Gaps/Opportunities	• This zone offers a unique climatic opportunity for the cultivation of a variety of crops (cereals, Enset, Chat, coffee and various fruits as well as vegetables • High employment potential (local and migratory) and remittance is an important sources of income • High potential to livestock production (fattening) with high constraints of feed and grazing area • Good potential to pre-urban activities along the main roads and good access to market and transportation but needs training, rural-urban linkage • High proximity to major urban centers and location advantage to transform labor in to non-farm activities • Good potential to adapt and increase the production of Enset and some root crops, which are drought-resistant • Practice of petty trade mainly by women is more viable activities to earn more income • High potential for human capital intervention and skill training since it is densely populated area • Good experience and exposure of majority of women in to petty trade activities if supported by credit provision and trainings
Recommendation	Education and skill building • Improve the enrollment rate • Supply necessary school facility and educational material • Adult education and various skill training and human capital intervention Make health institution more functional • Supply necessary drugs, equipment and man power • Improve health service through community health education Improve Agricultural production • Adapt and Improve drought resistant crops Enset, vegetables and some root crops, • Increase the use of improved seeds and other inputs (fertilizer) • Adoption of cash crops (such as coffee) and high value crops (haricot been, chick pees, lentils etc.) • Introducing improved storage and post-harvest practice • Timely and regular crop protection measures through IPM • Control Enset disease to increase its productivities Introduce various trainings on small business and skills upgrading • Strengthen the traditional saving institutions (Ikub) to improve saving culture • Improve saving of food grain and cash as well minimize non-food expenditure • Increase access to job opportunity to minimize seasonal migration • Encourage various petty trade through credit supply, advisory services and trainings • Increase livestock fattening (oxen, goats and sheep) • Increase skill training to create better access to job opportunity • Establish rural-urban linkage to create and improve market access!

Livelihood System	Cereal and Cash Crop / Red Pepper LZ This Includes most of the dry midland (<i>woina dega</i>) and lowland (<i>kolla</i>) areas of siltie woreda (Dobona Bati, Dobo Sabola and Dobona Inseno). Major Crops grown maize, millet and red pepper. Subsidiary food sources vegetables such as onion and <i>gomen</i> (cabbage). High urban-rural linkage, good transport and proximity to urban center
Characteristics (Capital)	Human Capital: • High enrollment rate at all level (primary, junior and secondary level, • High drop out rate due to seasonal shortage of food at HHs • Improved health coverage, personal hygiene and sanitation • Literacy rate 50% population can read and write but the men population large than women • Large No of girls send to school • There are a lot of skills (Tannery, Pottery and carpentry) Social Capital: (networks, iddir, Coordination) • Community is networked through religious institutions, Iddir and elders groups • Traditional support mechanisms is through Iddir and religious institutions among community members • Religious leaders and Elders group have relatively strong influence of in community Issues Physical (infrastructure) Capital: • Good road net work (All Weather Gravel) and good transportation to urban center • Location advantage and proximity to major urban centers/markets (Butajira, Zuway and Inseno towns) • Community have constructed pit latrine at HH level and there is good environmental hygiene • Opening schools (1-4) for each kebele community • Introduction of Wireless telephone in all kebeles • Poor water supply structures all kebeles Financial Capital: (credit, saving, Interest rate) • Ikub (saving group based on periodic lottery drawing) strong tradition saving institute • Major source of HH economy Red pepper, maize, livestock sales, Labour and transfer • Petty trade and fattening of oxen/goats • No micro-finance institution to provide credit services Natural Capital: (Land, Rainfall, Fertility) • Landscape is generally flat (90%) and the elevation ranges from (1500-2000) asl • Land holding relatively good & better soils fertility • Erratic but high rainfall during (meher) main season • An average rain fall is 800-1200mm, • Less fragmented and average land size per HH > 1.0 ha with good soils fertility • Large No of landless HHs in all Kebeles • Main cultivation is dependent on the kiremt rains (June-August) Political Capital: (HH and kebele decision making, gender issues) • Elderly groups and religious leaders are influential on decision making of any community matters • Iddirs and elders groups including religious leaders have strong connective ness to the Kebele and Administration system (Affiliation) • Gender issues are treated through religious principles (Islamic laws) and traditional ways
Risks/Constraints	• Rapid population growth and shrinking landholdings • Drought and erratic rainfall distribution • Hail storm and heavy rain caused big damage on crop and other HH assets • Flood problem • Landlessness (three out of ten of the total population in the kebele is landless) • shortage of drinking water for humans and livestock throughout the year • Difficulty for migrant laborers to find gainful employment and remittance • No rural financial institute to provide credit for the poor • Depletion of natural forest and fuel wood scarcity • Seasonal malaria outbreak affecting all kebeles • Lack of inputs and Poor extension service • Lack of grazing land and feed for animals • No rural financial institute to provide credit for the poor • Diseases affecting Enset plant and became critical problem to aggravate Food insecurity

	• Due to cultural norm women don't inherit land. • There is wage difference between male and female • Problem of crop pests and diseases • Shortage of agricultural labor during peak season • Increased price of all grains caused serious food shortage to the poor
Coping/Response/ Adaptation	• Migration of youths to urban areas in search of non farm employment • Wage labor within and outside the kebele • Seasonal and permanent migration to urban center for daily Labour • Sale of livestock, fuel wood, grass, • Petty trading activities • Sales of fuel wood and wooden poll of eucalyptus from own plot (better off) • Change of diet to less preferred such as Kocho and cabbage with Zengada, reduce both No and quantity of meal (adults 2, children to 3) • Men usually eat chat day time during food shortage • Construct temporary flood diversion canals • Planting vegetables (early maturing cabbage)with the first shower of rain fall
Current Programs	• PSNP in some kebeles • OFSP • EOS (enhanced outreach Strategy) on child malnutrition • No NGO programs in these kebeles
Gaps/Opportunities	• This is high potential and high risk zone offers a unique climatic opportunity for specialization in production of Red-pepper and maize • High potential for irrigation using perennial streams, water harvesting, and use of ground water for production of various fruits and vegetables • High employment potential (local and migratory) and remittances are the major sources of income • High potential to livestock production (fattening) • Pre-urban activities along the main roads and good cross to access market and transportation • Proximity and location advantage major urban centers • Good potential to adapt and increase the production of Enset and some root crops, which are drought-resistant • High potential and practice on petty trade by both women and men • High potential for human capital intervention and skill training since it is densely populated area • Main roads cross the zone providing market access s and Transportation • Proximity and location advantage for vegetable production and petty trade • Good potential to adapt and increase the production of Enset which are drought-resistant
Recommendation	Education and skill building • Improve the enrolment rate and decrease the drop out rates • Supply necessary school facility and educational material • Adult education and various skill training and human capital intervention Make health institution more functional • Supply necessary drugs, equipment and man power • Improve health service through community health education • Improve sanitation and personal hygiene • Improve the existing awareness creation activities on family planning and HIV/AIDS Improve Agricultural production • Adoption of drought resistant crops (Enset or early maturing Cereal crops) • Timely and regular crop protection measures through IPM • Introduce and adapt Enset and some root crops, which are drought-resistant in other areas • Increase the use of improved seeds and other inputs (fertilizer) • Adoption of cash crops (such as coffee) and high value crops (haricot been, chick pees, lentils etc.) • Introducing improved storage and post-harvest practice • Increase livestock production particularly fattening of oxen • Control the Enset disease to increase its productivities Introduce entrepreneurial and business training and culture • Improve saving culture through strengthening traditional Ikub and minimize non-food expenditure • Increase access to job opportunity to minimize migration in search of wage • Encourage various petty trade through credit supply and advisory service • Increase skill training to create better access to job opportunity • Increase the cash crop and high value crop production

	• Increase access to job opportunity training and upgrading skills • Increase cash crop (red-pepper) production through adoption of improved variety
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Community Resiliency (Enabling or Inhibiting Environment)

Derashe Special Woreda

Social Structures	Descriptions of Existing Situation in Kebeles		
	Annota (Mid-highland and Lowland Cereal LS) Less access to market, main road crosses but urban center is far away	Holte (mid highland and Lowland Cereal LS), Less access to market, main road crosses but urban center is far away	Walayte (Highland and Mid-highland Cereal –Enset LS) But Chat became the dominant Income sources), Good access to market, proximity to woreda Capital, main road crosses
People (Their belief, attitude, cooperation, Openness to Change and Participation)	Beliefs and Attitude: - Traditionally Derashe community have social norm that do not allow women to involve in Elders group - Elders have strong influence in the community creating stable and enabling environment for community resiliency (mobilization, advice, mediation etc.) - In Derashe community early marriage, polygamy and Abduction are infrequent phenomenon & usually girls marital age is older than the boys - Girls/women have a tradition of collecting fuel wood for many years before marriage and reserved for old age use. - Community have positive attitude and practice to wards SWC (laying sorghum and maize stalks in the farm and build stone bund and terrace), sanitation & personal hygiene, - They have strong traditional labor sharing group Debo, to carryout agricultural activities - Large number of People (men) have passion and are addicted to “Cheka” local drink - Poor tradition of natural resources conservation and utilization (forest, grazing land and water) - Poor saving culture on both cash and grains	Beliefs and Attitude: - Elders group usually established from better-off or middle group and women do not allowed to involve in the elders group - In Derashe community early marriage, polygamy and Abduction are infrequent phenomenon & usually girls marital age is older than the boys - Girls/women have a tradition of collecting fuel wood for many years before marriage and reserved for old age use - Community have positive attitude and practice to wards SWC (laying sorghum and maize stalks in the farm and build stone bund and terrace), sanitation & personal hygiene, - Large number of People (men) have passion and are addicted to “Cheka” local drink - High dependency attitude on government (all wealth group but poor & Women) - They have strong traditional labor sharing group Debo, to carryout agricultural activities - Poor saving culture on both cash and grains - Increasing trend of dependency on government support PSNP/relief	Beliefs Attitude: - This community belief that if every HHs engaged in cash crop production they could be resilient - They involve in saving money through Ikub from daily and weakly sale of chat to build Individual/ HH asset base - In Derashe community early marriage, polygamy and Abduction are infrequent phenomenon & usually girls marital age is older than the boys - Girls/women have a tradition of collecting fuel wood for many years before marriage and reserved for old age use - This community have positive attitude to wards adapting and introducing new farming system or crops. - They have positive attitude to the use and benefit of SWC, education, health & sanitation, - Large number of People (men) have passion and are addicted to “Cheka” local drink - They have strong traditional labor sharing group Debo, to carryout agricultural activities - Poor culture and tradition towards saving grains or cash. They use it for making local drink though-out the year if they can and spend

	• Increasing trend of dependency on government support PSNP/relief Cooperation and Participation: • People cooperate to any community activities if Elders group and Iddir collaborate with kebele to mobilize people • High level of cooperation with all the public institutions with kebele, DAs, school and health institution as well as HHs • Debo is a group of labor sharing and they are very organized and some have a uniform clothing as identity, they save money by selling the Debo to somebody who is out of the group • Actively participate in a lot of community and HHs affairs(Labor sharing, Iddir, carry sick person to near by health institute etc) • Community organization(elders group, Iddir, Ikub and Debo) have loss connection to politically affiliated group and kebele administration • High Connective ness and trust among the social groups and between social organization and community • Derashe community is relatively democratic society even though the influence of better off group is high and women have limited activities in Elders group. • HH heads, young boys and women have the right to participate in all organization except in Elders group/jury Openness/Readiness to Change • People are open and actively responded to all communal issues. Traditionally, they have some body (announcer) who regularly announce something to community and call on for assembly. • People have common assembly platform (Mora) in every village to discuss communal/HHs issues in public and find solutions • There is openness and directness among the	Cooperation and Participation: • People cooperate to any external and internal bodies/partners if Elders group collaborate with kebele to mobilize people. • High level of community cooperation with (kebele, DAs, school and health institution as well as HH) if it is through elders and Iddir. • Less Connective ness of social organization (elders group, Iddir, Ikub and Debo)to political affiliated group and kebele leaders • High Connective ness and trust among the community and b/n social organization and community and its function (creating harmony) • Wealth status of the HH determines the level of participation (poor participate in public activities and better off group with more elderly and public affairs and they relatively closer to kebele leaders • There is no restriction on (HH heads, young boys and women) to participate in all social organization except in Elders group/jury Openness/ Readiness to Change • People are relatively organized and open to any public issues including activities • When something new happens or comes about the community is called to traditional assembly Platform by (announcer) and the issues are disclosed to community for discussion and decision through elders • People have organized system of jury/assembly and assembly platform (Mora) in every village to discuss communal/HHs issues in public • There is openness among men and women to discuss various community issues	money on drink. • Negative attitude to wards chat chewing even though, Chat growing, packing and preparation has become important source of income Cooperation and Participation: • People cooperate to any community activities if Elders group collaborate with kebele to mobilize people and to maintain peace and stability • Community cooperate and trust with all the social institutions(elders group, Iddir, Ikub and Debo) and they also cooperate with kebele, DAs, school and health institution usually through their social institution (elders or iddirs) • In general there seems people have less connective ness to political affiliated group and kebele leaders, compare to their social organization. • Wealth status of the HH determines the level of participation (poor participate in public activities and better off group with more elderly and public affairs and they relatively closer to kebele leaders • There is no restriction on (HH heads, young boys and women) to participate in all social organization except in Elders group/jury Openness/ Readiness to Change • When something new happens or comes about the community is called to traditional assembly Platform by (announcer) and the issues are disclosed to community for discussion and decision through elders • This people have shown practically how ready they are to accept changes, i.e. in five years time many HHs adapt new farming system or create viable income source chat production, establishing cooperative and selling chat on the farm and earn more income to become resilient.
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	community men and women to discuss community issue and it seems people are ready to accept new things		There is openness among men and women to discuss various community issues
Organization Social Institutions: (Iddir, Elders Group, Ikub, Debo)	Roles and Functions: - Elders Group contributes towards maintaining peace and stability, conflict prevention and dispute resolution as well as motivate people to words productive activities - In general Iddir has various functions such as accompanying and carry patients to health facilities, attend funeral ceremonies, provide cash for mourners, provide material resources like tent, spade and household utensils to facilitate funeral ceremonies and digging trough and burying corpse - Ikub help money saving/deposit and creation of assets, promote investment (more for middle & Better off) - Elders Group, settle family, individual and community disputes; provide advices to protect problems/risks, marriage/fiancée request, mobilizing the community. - Debo contribute labor availability during peak time and helps agricultural activities carried out at the right time - The functional integration of these institute create synergy in production and social activities and contribute to wards the self-resiliency Collaboration - Elders group collaborate with kebele to mobilize people and to maintain peace and stability - Iddir and elders group collaborate with kebele, school, health post, DA to mobilize people to public activities, to identify and recruit eligible people for PSNP and other public works - Debo is a group of labor sharing and they are very organized and collaborated to kebele and other public institution to contribute labor for public activities during slack time. - The community have good mutual help and support mechanisms during bad and good times (money contribution, grain and labor) for those in need	Roles and Functions: - Elders Group contributes towards maintaining peace and stability, conflict prevention and dispute resolution as well as motivate people to words productive activities, also provides advice for HHs not to be slide in to problem/risk, marriage/fiancée request, mobilizing the community. - In general Iddir has various functions such as accompanying and carry patients to health facilities, attend funeral ceremonies, provide cash for mourners, provide material resources like tent, spade and household utensils to facilitate funeral ceremonies and digging trough and burying corpse - Ikub help money saving/deposit and creation of assets, promote investment (more for middle & Better off) - Debo have big role to organize individual labor in to group and contribute to labor availability during peak agricultural time and in tern increase productivity Collaboration - Elders group collaborate with kebele to mobilize people and to maintain peace and stability - Iddir and elders group collaborate with kebele to identify and recruit eligible people for PSNP/Relief - Debo collaborated to kebele and other public institution to contribute labor for public activities during slack time - The community have good mutual help and support mechanisms during bad and good times (money contribution, grain and labor) for those in need	Roles and Functions: - Elders Group contributes towards maintaining peace and stability, conflict prevention and dispute resolution as well as motivate people to words productive activities - In general Iddir has various functions such as accompanying and carry patients to health facilities, attend funeral ceremonies, provide cash for mourners, provide material resources like tent, spade and household utensils to facilitate funeral ceremonies and digging trough and burying corpse - Ikub help money saving/deposit and creation promote investment (more for middle & Better off) - Debo have big role to organize individual labor in to group and contribute to labor availability during peak agricultural time and in tern increase productivity Collaboration - Community usually collaborate with kebele through Elders group and Iddir - Iddir and elders group collaborate with kebele, school, health post, DA to mobilize people to public activities, to identify and recruit eligible people for PSNP and other public works - The community have good mutual help and support mechanisms during bad and good times (money contribution, grain and labor) for those in need

<u>Resources</u> (Use of the existing resources, Draws an external resources strategically)	Use of the existing resources: • Forest resources and grazing area is depleted due to uncontrolled cutting of fuel wood (women's tradition of fuel wood accumulation) and expansion of farm land • Good practice and tradition of SWC activities (laying sorghum and maize stalks in the farm) which enable them maintain soil fertility • Poor saving culture on food grain and cash money • There is poor linkage and communication of the community and kebele administration to draw external resources or to invite NGOs both during the shocks and good time • No NGOs operating or mobilizing resources in this kebele	Use of the existing resources: • Depletion of forest resources and grazing area due to uncontrolled cutting of fuel wood (women's tradition of fuel wood accumulation) and expansion of farm land • Even though there is huge Fish resource in Chamo Lake no body from Derashe community use fish as a source of food even during food crisis • Good practice and tradition of SWC activities (laying sorghum and maize stalks in the farm) which enable them maintain soil fertility • Poor saving culture on both food grain and cash money • Community in Holte Kebele use drinking water resource from motorized bore hole for the last ten years by establishing water committee and paying them money that can be used for maintenance and fuel • No NGOs operating or mobilizing resources in this kebele	Use of the existing resources: • Depletion of forest resources and grazing area due to uncontrolled cutting of fuel wood and expansion of farm land • Even though there is huge Fish resource in Chamo Lake no body from Derashe community use fish as a source of food even during food crisis • Good practice and tradition of SWC activities (laying sorghum and maize stalks in the farm) which enable them maintain soil fertility • Poor saving culture on food grain and cash money • People establish cooperative, attract traders and supply chat their village on daily market at their village • No NGOs operating in the village and mobilizing resources in to kebele
<u>Community Process</u> (Planning, Participation and decision making)	Planning and Participation: • Lot of public works (PSNP) and community activities are planed by the community at different level (Gote, Village and kebele) and elders group in collaboration with Kebele administration and DA. • Keble leaders always required the elders and Iddirs collaboration to mobilize community to public activities • Community have actively participated if elders group and kebele leaders planed public work together • Better off & Middle group are participating actively in most public affairs, development (package) and other innovative works. While the poor and women are lethargic in self motivated activities due to fear of risks and resources constraints Decision making • Majority of community issues are decided through elders group participation and kebele involvement • Iddir and Elders group influence the decision making process in development endeavors (PSNP) and resource utilization • The Iddir and Elders group are influenced by better off & middle group and intern a decision making process in public activities (PSNP) as well as beneficiary	Planning and Participation: Community at different level (Gote, village and kebele) has been involved in the process of PSNP. Kebele administration and DA in collaboration with elders and community at all level participate in public works identification, planning, beneficiary identification and retargeting. However, Elders group has strong influence particularly on beneficiary identification and graduation. The community is commented on the selected beneficiaries and retargeted if necessary. Decision making Social institutions such as elder group, Iddir and some time Debo have big influence in the community's decision making process (i.e. public work activities by PSNP or other programs, selection of target beneficiaries) in that case they lobby the community and build mutual trust between the community and this institutions. In all case a decision making process in public activities (PSNP) and OFSP is influenced by Iddir and Elders group	Planning and Participation: A lot of public works including PSNP are planned by community and elders group in collaboration with of the kebele, DA and woreda level offices. Similarly, community at different level (Gote, village and kebele) has participated in selection of PSNP beneficiary. However, elders group has strong influence on the targeting and graduation of the beneficiaries. Decision making Social institutions such as elder group, Iddir and some time Debo have big influence in the community's decision making process (i.e. public work activities by PSNP or other programs, selection of target beneficiaries) in that case they lobby the community and build mutual trust between the community and this institutions. In all case a decision making process in public activities (PSNP) and OFSP is influenced by Iddir and Elders group

	selection and graduation is determined by elders group in collaboration with kebele • Social institutions like elder group have big influence in the community decision making process in such a way that the people trust this institutions		
Chance of Community Resiliency	• This community is possibly Resilient if necessary support is given to strengthen their inner bondage (social institutions) and they are provided appropriate agricultural extension including adaptation of new farming system and disease control (crop and livestock) • Income diversification through capacity building on human capital(skill up-grading/ training) on business and petty trading, provision of credit and creation of new job opportunity are help them to be resilient. • Strengthening the existing traditional saving through Ikub and mutual support through Iddir as well as Debo a labor sharing group and the elders group who can mobilize community to development, peace and stability. • The existing drinking habit and some times intoxication must be minimized to increase chance of Resiliency • The existing poor saving culture on both cash and grain as well as resources utilization should be improved.	• This community is possibly Resilient if necessary support is given to strengthen their inner bondage (social institutions) and they are provided appropriate agricultural extension including adaptation of new farming system and disease control (crop and livestock) • Income diversification through capacity building on human capital(skill upgrading/ training) on business and petty trading, provision of credit and creation of new job opportunity are help them to be resilient. • Strengthening the existing traditional saving through Ikub and mutual support through Iddir as well as Debo a labor sharing group and the elders group who can mobilize community to development, peace and stability. • The existing drinking habit and some times intoxication must be minimized to increase chance of Resiliency • The existing poor saving culture on both cash and grain as well as resources utilization should be improved.	• If the existing income diversification activity using chat production, establishment of marketing cooperative and creation of new jobs will continue and supported by improved crop and livestock production self-resiliency likely to happen in few years. • Strengthening the function of the existing social institutions (elder group, Iddir, Ikub and Debo) have brought big change in the community attitude and can mobilize them to self-resiliency. • Improvement of the planning, implementation process of public activities (PSNP) and OFSP is also has big influence on community resiliency. • The existing drinking habit and some times intoxication must be minimized to increase chance of Resiliency • The existing poor saving culture on both cash and grain as well as resources utilization should be improved.

Community Resiliency (Enabling or Inhibiting Environment)

Siltie Woreda (Mid Highland Enset- Cereal and Chat & Low land Cereal and Cash Crop / Red Pepper Livelihood syatem)

Social Structures	Descriptions of Existing Situation (Siltie Woreda)
<u>People</u> (Their belief, attitude, cooperation, Openness to Change and Participation)	Beliefs and Attitude: • Due to landlessness people believes that the existing farming economy does not support all HH members, hence, the young generation (14-20 years of age) should migrate to urban areas for earning more income (remittance and transfer) so as to support back their family. • People have positive attitude towards petty trades and other business. They believe these income sources are more viable if supported by other farming activities.

	• Large number of HH heads and all positive deviant cases have been migrate to urban center to change their lives at a young age, implying that the people have positive attitude towards other business and remittances. • There is a tradition that elders group must solely belonged to men with adequate wisdom, courage and trust usually better off group are nominated Cooperation and Participation: • People have good participation in community development such as feeder roads, maintenance of schools and health institutions etc. including cash, labor and local material contribution for development. • There is a proposal to introduce heath insurance scheme using Iddir cash deposit in which the Iddir member can have access in to Iddir resources when he/she are sick. . • Social cooperation and support among the community has become strengthened from time to time due to some major problems like food shortage, landlessness drought and wild beasts in which community organization like Iddir, elders groups has played big role in appealing to Kebele/woreda administration and political leaders for timely assistance. • People cooperate for community activities if Elders and Iddir groups collaborate with kebele to mobilize people • Community through Iddir or kebele gets involved in maintenance and/or construction of houses for old age/disabled/ support less households • Women are not accepted to serve in the elders group or religious groups • Wealth category influences the participation and nomination of the elder groups. Hence the poor usually do not participated in the elder group but the they can have social service from elders group Openness to Change • Communal issues such as public works, community health and education services, SWC activities and water supply schemes are discussed openly by the community (with better off and middle groups' dominant). • Every village have community assembly site where various communal issues (public activities, risk management, traditional and religious issues) are openly discussed among Iddir's member or elders group or community as a whole. • Due to religious principle (Islamic) the level of women's participation and openness to new changes is not significant compared to men, however, currently women have a discussion forum in the kebeles women association.
<u>Organization</u> (Iddir, Elders Group, Ikub, Debo)	Roles and Functions: • Iddir provides credit services for members in times of illness/sickness and emergency cases. In some case, when adults and children sick, the Iddir gives cash loan up to 500 and 1000 birr respectively. However, priority is given for malaria patients and delivery cases (i.e. pregnant women) as they do not lend time and critical risk for life. The loan repayment is made at harvesting period with out interest rate. • Elders group settle disputes among the HHs, Family members, and Iddir members: They pacify the disputes among any social groups. • Elders group and Iddir are involved in identification of criminals within the community or Iddir members who do theft, burning houses, and other criminal acts. More over, elders group are settle family, individual and community disputes; provide advice for HHs not to be slide in to problem/risk, marriage/fiancée request, mobilizing the community in to development • In general Iddir has various functions such as accompanying and carry patients to health facilities, attend funeral ceremonies, provide cash for mourners, provide material resources like tent, spade and household utensils to facilitate funeral ceremonies and digging trough and burying corpse

	• Debo (Dunde) is serving mainly as mutual support/assistance in labor sharing during peak times of the year (farming activities). Another function of Debo is sharing labor on house construction, labor contribution for disabled, sick, old age, widowed and HHs with no oxen. • Iddir play role in poverty reduction as it provides health security (giving credit for emergency sickness/ labor). This helps the HHs recover from sickness, revive morally and not sale off HH assets for treatment. • Iddir also encourage and motivate the members to work hard and thus make the HH to engage in productive activity which reduces the HH impoverishment. • Debo has also play role of in reducing poverty as it contribute to labor availability and efficiency during peak time of farming activities and thus, Debo members have better activity accomplishment and agricultural productivity. • The role of Ikub is developing saving habit and investment. Collaboration • Iddir, Debo and Elders group can mobilize the community for the required public activities and identify or recruit eligible people for PSNP/Relief in collaborate with kebele administration • High level of collaboration of all the social institutions with kebele, DAs, school and health institution • Community have high level of collaborate with kebele, DAs, school and health institution and NGOs in various development programs
<u>Resources</u> (Use of the existing resources, Draws an external resources strategically)	Use of the existing resources: • Depletion of forest resources and grazing area due to uncontrolled cutting of firewood and expansion of farming • More attention and awareness creation was given in environmental hygiene and sanitation as result, many households have their own pit latrine and dry waste disposal methods. • Women can inherit land if there is no son in the household. The women can use land through their husbands. • Women exclusive work is includes household chores, fuel wood sales, petty trade in the near by daily/weekly market and Enset making • Good savings culture on both grain and cash which helps the use of HH resources properly • Petty trade is one of HHs (women) income generating activities which enables them to trade in and trade out different products including the HH's produces. • Community have a tradition of conserving or storing the Enset products underground for more than 6 months up to 2 years in order to use during time of shortage. • Large number of young girls sent to abroad (Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Dubai) and locally to major cities for remittances so that people have experience of using external resources through remittances. • With the use of remittances, some households constructed houses roofing with corrugated iron sheet and generate additional assets. • Community have good linkage and communication with kebele, woreda administration and NGOs call up on or to invite them to local development efforts during the shocks and good time • Some NGOs CCF and CHF have been operating or mobilizing resources in some of the kebeles.
<u>Community Process</u> (Planning, Participation and decision making)	Planning and Participation: Community at different level (<i>Gote, village and kebele</i>) has been involved in the process of PSNP. In planning process community at Gote level 1st discussed on the plan and then discussion held at village level in where elders group have a big role in selection of beneficiaries. In all this process the Kebele administration and DA have facilitate the meeting and discussion. Hence, community at all level participate in public works identification, planning, beneficiary identification and retargeting. However, Elders group and kebele leaders as well as DAs have strong influence particularly on beneficiary identification and graduation. The community is commented on the selected beneficiaries and retargeted if necessary • The better off and Middle groups are active participant in political, development (package) and other innovative endeavors. While poor and women are involved in public work activities and a little bit lethargic in self motivate activities. Decision making

	• Majority of community issues (risk management, development endeavors, resource utilization) are decided through Iddir and elders group in collaboration with kebele involvement • Iddir, Elders group influence the decision making process in various • The community decision making process at all level is influenced by Iddir and Elders group. • Elder group established by better off and middle group but the nomination process involves all wealth groups and there is consensus among all the community to trust them
Chance of Community Resiliency	Mid Highland Enset- Cereal & Cereal and Cash Crop / Red Pepper Livelihood System • If various human capital interventions are made in small business training, skills upgrading and provision of credit service for various petty trading activity for both women and men separately. Since majority of women in each HH have experience and practiced petty trading as well as men have involved in trade activity such as chat, live animal, food grain and other commodities, any support in terms of credit supply, training and advisory services could contribute to the community resiliency. • If health institutions are made more functional by supplying necessary drugs, equipment and man power as well as increasing the enrolment rate and adult education by supplying necessary school facility and educational materials, this would help the sustainability of community resiliency. • Improving agricultural productivity and adoption of improved variety including drought resistant crops such as Enset, vegetables and some root crops using inputs (fertilizer) and controlling pests and diseases such as Enset disease the major enabling environment for community resiliency. • Strengthen the traditional saving institutions (Ikub) and minimizing non-food expenditures at HH level could also contribute much to resiliency. • Increase access to seasonal job opportunity through various public works programs (GO and NGOs) could minimize migration and improve income level of HHs. • Increase livestock production small scale dairy, fattening (oxen, goats and sheep) is also necessary condition for community resiliency • Increasing income from the existing cash crop production (red pepper, chat and vegetables) could another possible option contributing towards community and HH resiliency

Seasonal Dimensions of Vulnerable Resilience

Derashe Special Woreda

Type Risks	Timing	Timing of program Intervention	Bottlenecks/ Livelihood Insecurity	Response/Coping & Mitigation Strategy	Livelihood Zone (Kebeles)
Food shortages /Crisis	March-June	- PSNP (Public work activities and direct support) implementation delayed. It is during (March- May, 2007) and extend to peak agricultural time - Payment of PSNP are delayed and lump sum, once in more than 3 months (1st payment after May and 2nd payment Sept) 2006. - OFSP (HH Package) is provide credit service for fattening and other activities	- PSNP had Compete for HH labor in peak agricultural time, cause labor shortage that would have been available for farming. - PSNP targeting and coverage have problem and inadequate - Credit service by HH Package is provide for fattening and other activities is delayed - Exacerbate the food crisis, HH take loan or sell assets or sell labor, student drop out rate increase - The delayed payment lowered the actual value of wage payment - Decrease ability of the HHs to protect assets	- HH changes diet in to less preferable and cheap. The quantity of food and the No of meals reduced. - HHs mitigate the seasonal labor shortage through traditional labor sharing Debo/Wenfel - Sale of livestock and assets - Poor group take loan and involved in labor work on better off farms to pay it back. - Students are dropped out of school due to food shortage and they involved in collection of fuel wood and grass - Women involved in sell of fuel wood, petty trade and local drinks	- Lowland Cereal LZ (Annota Holte and Gato) - Cereal-Enset LZ (Walayte and Busabaso)
Malaria	June - August	- No Specific intervention or campaign for malaria. A lot of people carry the sick person to Hospital for long distance - No DDT spraying campaign, Insufficient mosquitoes Net distributed (1 to 2) depending to family size	- A number of people (HH members); particularly labor force is morbid/sick during this peak farming time causing production short fall - A lot of labor pulled away from productive activities to carry sick people to hospital. - Loss of meager money/resource for medication and health services	- Community has no specific mitigation system on malaria out break - People carry a sick person to health post and hospital which is located far way in Gidole town. - Women carry sick child alone to Hospital for medication	Lowland Cereal LZ (Annota and Holte)
Flooding	Sept-Oct and March-May	- No program intervention to minimize crop damage caused by seasonal flood through the use of flood diversion. - PSNP SWC activities are focused on hill side terrace and feeder road	- It cause crop loss due to physical damage and water logging, reduces soil fertility and cause farming activities difficult. - It requires a lot of extra labor and time to manage the flood risk, this in turn	- Individual flood diversion channel and bunds are constructed seasonally to protect and minimize flooding on temporary level - PSNP public works are focused	- Lowland Cereal LZ (Annota, and Holte) - Part of the Cereal-Enset LZ (Walayte)

		• maintenance, etc. • Requires more integrated intervention (diversion structure in and out side farm, other SWC activities)	compete for other HH resources.	SWC activities out side individual farms and it seems too much to PSNP (Not a public work situation) • Farmers use green manure by laying down sorghum, maize stocks and weeds across the farm to maintain soil fertility and reduce runoff	
Livestock diseases (Trypanosomiasis)	March-June	• There is an ongoing Trypanosomiasis control pilot research • No program intervention to control the disease	• High rate of livestock death which create lack of livestock resources particularly oxen which is critical for plowing • Cause critical problem on the possibility of income diversification from the sale of livestock	• People adapt zero tillage using hand tools due to lack of oxen power • People have been changed livestock mix and adapted (keeping more shoats and equines) • A lot of people have keep animals for short time (3 month) fattening or plowing	• Lowland Cereal LZ (Annota and Holte)
Other Crop Production Risk	April-May	• No program intervention to reduce crop production risks (caused by drought, pests, and storage-risks) • No intervention on water harvesting activities and watershed management to minimize moisture stress	• Aggravate Food insecurity of the HHs • HHs spends more money to purchase food. • HHs use more labor to earn more income to purchase food grain	• People carried out farming activities land preparation and sowing with early rain and use early maturing seeds. • Adapt drought resistance early maturing crops such as Enset, Moringa (shiferaw), vegetables	• Lowland Cereal LZ (Annota and Holte) and Cereal-Enset LZ (Walayte)

Seasonal Dimensions of Vulnerable Resilience

Siltie Woreda

Type Risks	Timing	Timing of program Intervention	Bottlenecks/ Livelihood Insecurity	Response/Coping & Mitigation Strategy	Livelihood Zone (Kebeles)
Food shortages /Crisis Due to(drought)	April-August	- Only in Dobona Bati kebele PSNP implemented. Implementation delayed and extend to peak agricultural time (March-June) - First payment of PSNP is delayed for at least 2 months after the physical works and HH received in May. - OFSP (HH Package) is provide credit service for fattening and other activities - CHF Inter. is working to support PSNP beneficiaries in few kebele on other FSP - CCF implement various activities including supporting 2030 students schooling - Un timely and poor extension service is provided	- The overlapping of the PSNP public work activities and the peak farming time cause competition for HH labor - The delayed PSNP payment exacerbate the food crisis, because HH take loan or sell the existing assets or sell labor for purchase of food grains. - The delayed payment also lowered the actual value of wage - Credit service by HH Package which is provide for fattening and other activities are provided for only few PSNP beneficiaries - Large No of landless HHs and those live on small plot face chronic food insecurity and temporarily migrate - The poor extension service (lack of inputs) combined with soil infertility, and shortage of land aggravate food insecurity	- HHs mitigate the seasonal labor shortage through traditional labor sharing Debo/Wenfel - HHs takes loan or sells the existing assets for purchase of food grains. - HHs sells their labor with in the village or temporarily migrate to the near by urban center to earn immediate cash for purchase food - Students are dropped out of school to involve in collection of fuel wood and grass (Dobona Bati kebele) where CCF is not operational - Women involved in sell of fuel wood and petty trade	- Mid Highland Enset-Cereal and Chat LS (Asano & Walaya Sidist) - Cereal and Cash Crop / Red Pepper LZ (Dobona Bati)
Wild beasts and Enset Diseases	- through out the year (wild beast) - June –August (Enset Disease)	No intervention to minimize the damage caused by crop pests, diseases (Enset) and wild animals (monkey, porcupine and warthogs)	- Large number of people loses Enset plantation and production due to disease. This causes food insecurity to many HHs. - Big crop damage caused by wild beasts like monkey, warthogs and porcupine cause food crisis and exacerbate food insecurity - Guarding and watching out wild beast from crop has compete for HH labor in peak time	- People have no traditional treatment for Enset Disease - People tried to guard and watch out the wild beasts to protect from damaging their crops. - In some case they tried to kill wild beasts by campaign	In high land parts of Asano, Bozie Sabola & Walaya Sidist kebeles (wild beasts are critical and major cause of crop loss)
	June-	No program intervention by	It cause crop loss due to physical	People tried to construct flood	Asano, Bozie and

Flooding	August	NGOs and PSNP to minimize flooding through the use of flood diversion, SWC activities (hill side terrace, diversion structure in and out side farm)	• damage and logging, reduce soil fertility • HHs require extra labor to manage the flood risk	• diversion channel and bunds in the farm to minimize flooding. • PSNP public works are focused SWC activities on public area out side farms	Walaya Sidist Kebeles
Malaria	July-Sept.	• No Specific intervention or campaign to control malaria outbreak. A lot of people sick and travel to Hospital for long distance • No DDT spraying campaign, Few Nets has been distributed	• Some of HH members particularly labor force is sick during this peak farming time • Loss of meager money for medication and health services	• There is no specific mitigation system on malaria out break except carrying a sick person to health post in each kebele and Butajira hospital • Sick children have taken to the near by health post by women	Dobona Bati Kebele
Crop Price Fluctuation	Sept-Oct and April-August	• No program intervention to stabilize crop price in the near by markets or there is no cooperative organized to reserve food grain	• Price increase aggravates food insecurity of the poor HHs. They sell more assets or more labor to earn more money to spend on purchase of food which otherwise had been required to purchase more food. • HHs use more labor to earn more income as a result the labor spent on their farming activities minimized causing low crop productivity	• HH purchases cheap foods (Kocho and cabbages) and changes diets in to less preferable and foods with spoiled quality. • They also reduce the quantity of food and the No of meals (adult 2 while children 3 times). • They eat some time wild foods	• Mid Highland Enset-Cereal and Chat LS (Asano & Walaya Sidist) • Cereal and Cash Crop / Red Pepper LZ (Dobona Bati)

Graduation Criteria Matrix

Derashe Special Woreda

Criteria	Options of Graduation Indicators by GOV/NGO/Donor		
	PSNP	FSP	Resiliency
Income and Asset based	If HH earns 3700 birr (560 birr/person/year or 2800 for family with 5 members in addition to 900 birr/year income from PSNP), and if the HH have 1 ox and 1 cow in addition to 1ha crop farm from where can feed his family for at least 12 months of the year as well send all children to school graduation from PSNP is possible	- If HH's income/person is more than 1060 birr/year(5300 birr/HH of 5 family), and If HH grow perennial crops such as Enset 300 plant, chat 500m² (Walyte Kebele) and fruit in addition to 1.5 ha of farm land for cereals and no case of malnutrition and children are sent to school OR - If a HH on the highland have eucalyptus wood lot with more than 1000 seedlings on about 500m² including some fruit trees like apple, mango, avocado etc. as well HH has 0.5-1.0 ha farm land it could be possible to graduate from FSP.	If HH's income > 18000 birr/year for 5 family member HH; and growing perennial crops such as Enset 400 plant, chat 500m²(Walyte Kebele) and fruit in addition to 1.5 ha of farm land for cereals as well as 2 oxen and 2 cows and no case of malnutrition and children are sent to school. Further if the HH have sufficient productive and HH assets, this HH could be considered as self-resilient.
Time based	If the HH produce sufficient food to feed their family at least for 2 consecutive years and participated in OFSP including HH package graduation from PSNP is possible	If the HH produce sufficient food to feed their family at least for 3 consecutive years and HH participated in HH income improvement package (Credit provision) as well as no case of malnutrition with in these years and children are sent to school it could be possible to graduate from FSP.	

Options of Graduation Indicators by Community

Income and Asset based	- If HH earn an annual income of >= 5000 birr/HHs OR - If the HH have 4 goats, 1 donkey, and 1cow for milk and 1 ox for fattening and if feed family for 2 years	3-5 breeding goats, 1 donkey, 1cow, and 1 ha fertile land, produce 10-15 quintal grain and if HHs have put aside 1000 birr in cash for hard time.	2 - 2.25 ha with good fertility level(2-3 parcel); produce > 15 quintals of grain/year and livestock (2 ox, 2 cows, 1 Donkey, 2 to 3 goats) and put aside > 2000 birr in cash for hard time this HH is Resilient.
Time based	If no child in HH has shown a symptom of severe malnutrition within one year.	If HH can feed his family sufficiently through out the year with no child in HH has shown a symptom of severe malnutrition within 3 year	HH stored >30 quintals of maize and sorghum in under ground storage for more than 2 years
Consumption Based	If a HH produces 15 quintal in both seasons and has 1 donkey and involved in HH package and eat relatively sufficient amount food "Kurkufa" 2-3 time most of the time in the year.	If HH can feed his family sufficiently through out the year and having more than one grain store under ground, which has estimated 20-30 quintal) each and eat sufficient amount of good quality relatively good food "Kurkufa" 3 time a day.	if the HH produces 30 quintal of grains (Belg+ Meher) and involved petty trade and fattening) as well as eating sufficient amount of good quality "Kurkufa" more than 3 time a day through out the year.
Subjective based (intangible)	If HH head is not drunken or not addicted to local alcoholic drink and If HH can reclaim his fallowed or return his rented out /shared land and produce food crop sufficient for year round consumption and If HH have Good saving culture (money & grain) and is innovative the HH could graduate from PSNP	If HH head is not drunken or not addicted to local alcoholic drink, have good saving culture both money & grain, as well if HH have hard working culture and innovative the HH could consider as food secure	If the HH sufficiently feed the family round the year and extend assistance during shocks for others, send children to school, no malnutrition and if he have sufficient saving for bad time he could consider as self-resilient. Like wise good saving culture both money & grain, If HH head is not drunken and addicted to local alcoholic drink, if there is hard working culture in the HH and good support from wife and family members in decision making process this HH could be self-resilient.

Note: 1. According to Woreda FSTF when a HH come to the level/stage of a middle class wealth group = he will be considered as PSNP graduate, while if he reach better off group = he will be Considered as FS graduate based on the wealth ranking criteria of the area

2. For PSNP graduation the HH should be participated in HHs packages (credit and input provisions)

Sources: Regional and Woreda FSTF discussion conducted during field survey, Feb. 2007.

Kebele FSTF discussion, Community FGD, PD case and Wealth ranking

Siltie Woreda

Criteria	Options of Graduation Indicators by GOV/NGO/Donor		
	PSNP	FSP	Resiliency
Income based	If income of the HH increase from 560 -/1060 head/year and if the HH participated in HH package (received 1600 birr Credit) for small business or fattening	If the HH member's income is > 1060 birr/person (national per capita income) or a total of 5300birr for HH of 5 family members per annum.	If the HH can earn income > 18000 birr/year for 5 family member in addition to >1.5 ha of farm land for cereals as well as pair of oxen and 2 cows and other HH assets the HH could be resilient
Asset Based	when a HH has shown changes (buying pair of oxen, 2 cows, 5 goats and feed his family thought out the year he can graduated and we can use these as criteria for graduation.	If the HH have 2 Ox and 1 Cow as well in addition to 1.0 ha of farm land for cereals production and if HH have Enset plantation with 300-400 plant or 0.1 ha chat or about 1.0 ha Red Pepper farm as well if send all the children to school and children is free of malnutrition this HH can graduate from FSP.	Growing perennial crops such as Enset > 400 plant, chat and fruit 0.2 ha and or 1.0 red pepper farm in addition to of farm land > 1.5 ha for cereals; and if this HH has also sufficient asset and wealth which can absorbs shocks, the HH could be resilient
Subjective based (intangible)	If HH head is not chewing chat a lot or not addicted to it and If HH have Good saving culture both money & grain, if innovative and hard worker the HH could graduate from PSNP	If the HH involved in market oriented activities or trade in addition to the farming activities, if they are hard working family and good saving culture they could graduate from FSP	

Options of Graduation Indicators by Community

Criteria	PSNP	FSP	Resiliency
Income based	If HH earn an annual income of ≥ 5000 birr/HHs		
Asset and Time Based	when a beneficiary has shown changes (buying pair of oxen, 2 cows, 5goats and feed his family thought out the year and If no child in HH has shown a symptom of severe malnutrition within one year.	Pair of oxen, One cow, Three goats, Two sheep. If the HH has 2 hectare of crop land and produce 15 to 20 quintal of food grain to feed the family thought out the year with out symptom of severe malnutrition in children	- Pair of oxen, 2 milking cows, four goats and 2-3 hectares of land as well as produce 30 to 40 quintal of food grain - One water pump for small scale irrigation
Subjective based (intangible)	- Good saving culture both money & grain - Not addicted in chewing chat and have hard working culture helps the HH to strength the above options of graduations	- Good saving culture both money & grain - Not addicted in chewing chat and have hard working culture and innovative. - if he have sufficient saving for bad time he could be consider as self-resilient	- Good saving culture both money & grain - If HH head is not addicted to chat chewing - Hard working culture and innovative HH and if HH have sufficient saving for bad time he could consider as self-resilient

Note: 1. According to Woreda FSTF when a HH come to the level/stage of a middle class wealth group = he will be considered as PSNP graduate, while if he reach better off group = he will be Considered as FS graduate based on the wealth ranking criteria of the area

2. For PSNP graduation the HH should be included in HHs packages (credit and input provisions)

Sources: Regional and Woreda FSTF discussion conducted during field survey, Feb. 2007.

Kebele FSTF discussion, Community FGD, PD case and Wealth ranking

Linkages and Layering of Various Institutions SNNPR

Derashe Special Woreda and Siltie Woreda

Description of Linkages	Programs/Interventions	
	PSNP	OFSP (HH Package, a menu of package loans for agricultural and non-agricultural activities)
Major Actors/ Implementing institution	1. Woreda Council/cabinet: 2. Woreda Agricultural and Rural Development office 3. Woreda FSCDP desk 4. Woreda FSTF: 5. Kebele DA office 6. Kebele Administration and Kebele FSTF 7. Community at different level (Gote, Village and kebele)	1. Woreda Agricultural and Rural Development office 2. Woreda FSCDP desk 3. Woreda FSTF 4. Kebele DA office 5. Kebele Administration and Kebele FSTF 6. Beneficiaries
Collaborators	1. Regional FSCO 2. Woreda Sector Office/Line department: (Natural resources, Health, Education, water Resource, Community Road, cooperative promotion) 3. Woreda Finance and economic development office 4. CHF International: (Siltie Woreda)	1. Regional Agricultural and Rural development bureau 2. Woreda Finance and economic development office 3. CCF: (Christian Children Fund)- Aynage Area Project (Siltie Woreda)
Level of collaboration	1. Regional Level: Regional FSCO mobilize technical assistance from line bureaus and consolidate annual plan and budget from each woredas 2. Woreda level: woreda Line departments, Finance and economic development office 3. CHF International collaborate with Siltie Zone and Woreda	1. Regional level 2. Woreda level 3. CCF: Zonal and Woreda level
Type of collaboration	1. Regional Level: RFSCO communicate with woreda Agricultural and rural development office and FSCO prepare and consolidate PSNP annual implementation plan and budget requirement for the woreda. Some times in the year, the bureau mobilize technical assistance to conduct monitoring and evaluation of the program, training of the woreda experts, transfer budget, ensure implementation environment in collaboration with various actors in the region, zone and woreda council/cabinet and line departments. 2. Woreda Level: the cabinet or Woreda FSTF based on the Woreda Agricultural and rural development office and FSC desk proposal determines the annual needs and size of vulnerable population in woreda, undertake planning, allocate SN resources/budget to each Kebeles, facilitate implementation in collaboration with woreda line departments and finance and economic development office. The line departments and finance and economic development offices are collaborated with former in monitoring and evaluation, technical assistance to kebele, coordinate and integrate PSNP activities to OFSPs. 3. Kebele and Community Level: community at all level (the Gote, village and kebele) in collaboration with woreda FSO, kebele leaders, DAs and elders group identify SN beneficiaries and public activities based of communities need, even though this process have its own constraints. In these process community at Gote and Village level have commented and forward their grievance on targeting and activity selection process. The Community FSTF in collaboration with woreda FSC desk monitor the implementation of the PSNP, the timeliness of the budget delivery and its utilization. 4. CHF International: is working in collaboration with woreda ARDO and FSC desk, to support PSNP beneficiaries and create enabling environment for their graduation. CHF collaborate with local government (woreda and kebele) in the implementation process of PSNP. Further more CHF has provided various capacity building supports through training, familiarization of PIM for all levels (regional-kebele FSTF). CHF is a member of FSTF at all levels. CHF participate in regional and woreda meetings of FSTF.	1. Regional Level: RFSCO in collaboration with woreda agricultural and rural development, FSC desk prepare and consolidate HH Package program annual implementation plan and allocate the required budget for the each woredas/zones. The region/zone also provides technical assistance, conduct monitoring, transfer budget, and ensure the timely implementation of the package in each woredas. 2. Woreda level: major actors of the HH packages (WFSTF, ARDO and FSC desk in collaboration with line departments and Finance and Economic development office evaluate kebeles annual HH packages plan and consolidate the woreda annual plan and the budget need. They made thorough discussions at woreda level before the annual plan is sent to the region. Allocate the budget required for HH packages (credit for packages) to kebeles according the approved number of beneficiaries. The major actors, particularly the woreda FSC desk make sure the required budget reaches the beneficiaries and follow up the implementation of the package with kebele administration and DAs office. 3. Kebele and Community Level: the HH packages program has been coordinated by the kebele cabinet and DAs in collaboration with community structures (Gote, village and Kebele) levels. The kebele administration and DAs are identified the beneficiaries through community participation. Based on the beneficiaries need they prepare the annual plan of the HH packages and estimate the required budget and follow up the fairness of the budget distribution. They identify constraints occurred in the process of the implementation and forward to woreda bodies. 4. In collaboration with main actors of HH packages, CCF involved in various FS activities in collaboration with the woreda agriculture and natural resource development office and FS desk. CCF supports the food insecure HHs through various FS activities including; preparation and distribution of tree and fruit seedlings, provide various trainings, supplied selected improve seeds, improved breeds of sheep, heifers and

		poultry.
Good Lessons and constraints useful for effective intervention	Good Lessons Derashe and Sitie Woreda: 1. Regardless of significant workloads combined with the existence of few inexperienced staffs and skill shortage the officials and the existing experts are involved in all type of works through out the year with strong commitment and tried to meet the PSNP targets set for the year. 2. The strong involvement of community at different level (Gote, Village and kebele) on PSNP planning, targeting (selection of beneficiaries), commenting or forwarding grievance on selection and retargeting is relatively the most encouraging and useful efforts that had been made between community (elders group), Kebele and woreda major actors with some constraints caused by low capacity irregularity of contact 3. Currently in both Derashe and Siltie Woredas and kebeles the PSNP implementation process is reasonably participatory where these actors followed same and clear process in public work planning and beneficiary HH selection even though it is not with out problem. 4. In both woredas, large No of HHs who have been beneficiaries of both PSNP and OFSP (HH Packages) have created assets (purchases of cattle or shoats), protect and reduce HH asset loss, send their children to school and feed their family through the year with no child showing symptom of malnutrition. Constraints/Challenges Derashe and Sitie Woreda The major challenges emerged in the course of PSNP implementation, discouraging effectiveness of collaboration: 1. Lack of capacity at woreda level major actors, line departments and kebeles to have strong and effective interventions. These include; small number of staff with low skills, high staff turnover, and additional work overload due to PSNP and poor logistics support and capacity to properly supervise the implemented PSNP activities. 2. Lack of understanding at woreda level and over all community awareness in program implementation. Despite good effort so far made through training and awareness creation at different level there remains areas required more clarity and guidance for effective collaboration and intervention. The concept of graduation and duration for graduation is not clear. In Derahe (Anota and Holte kebeles) elders groups have influenced the process of beneficiary's selection and graduation. The research teams have seen that, elders groups in these 2 kebeles are forced to graduate a certain No of HHs, whether or not they are ready to graduate. 3. Lack of effective coordination: even though, there is guidance, roles and responsibilities for each woreda level offices which are specified on PIM, the level of coordination and collaboration among major actors and line departments as well as community at different level is not effective. The woreda and kebele FSTF coordination role is not satisfactory in such a way that there is no frequent and regular meeting as it should be, decision making took long time, the FSTF chair person some time did not able to call other cabinet member for meeting, and usually the line departments focussed on their office duties giving less attention to PSNP. 4. Lack of coverage: the No of HHs in the kebeles and No of family or HH members covered by the program is small compare to No of food insecure HHs in each kebele. Similarly, the No of beneficiaries supported by OFSP is small and in some case there is no complementarities because the program did not targeted the PSNP beneficiaries. 5. Timing of the budget flow: timely payment of PSNP could have positive impact on the HH's livelihood, in such a way that the delayed wage payment has less value compare to actual wage paid on time. Discussion with beneficiaries at different Kebeles disclosed that due to dalliance they are forced to take loan and sell their assets or sell their labour for better off and even temporarily migrate for wage. In some case students are dropped out of school to assist their family. In Derashe, 2005-06 year PSNP payments	Good Lessons Derashe and Sitie Woreda 1. In some kebeles of Derashe and in almost all kebeles of Siltie woredas the OFSP (HH packages) are integrated with PSNP, in which case the HH who have been the beneficiary of PSNP has given credit through HH packages so that the package could complement the benefit out of PSNP. 2. In both woredas, large numbers of HHs who have been beneficiaries of both PSNP and OFSP (HH Packages) have created assets (purchases of cattle or shoats), protect and reduce HH asset loss and feed their family through the year. 3. CHF International program complementarities to PSNP and OFSP of Siltie Woredas in 6 kebeles have contributes to words effective implementation of the programs. Constraints/Challenges Derashe and Sitie Woreda 1. According to FGD and KI interviews that have been made with the community in both woredas, large number of HHs did not take the credit through HH packages. The reason why they are reluctant to do so is because they can't detect the benefit accrued out of the credit schemes or HH packages and they are apprehensive about various risks such as drought, animal diseases, prices fluctuation and other unforeseen risks. 2. Poor collaboration between the responsible woreda offices such as Agricultural and rural development office and Finance and Economic development offices which are coordinating other line departments on day to day implementation of FS activities. 3. Poor capacity of woreda implementing institutions, line departments and kebeles level to have coordinated and effective interventions. These include; small number of staff with low skills, high staff turnover, and additional work overload due to OFSP and PSNP and poor logistics support and capacity to properly supervise the implemented program activities. 4. Problem of clarity on the objective and implementation strategies of OFSP including HH packages both at woreda level and the over all community. Despite good effort so far made through training and awareness creation at different level there remains an area required direction and guidance for effective coordination and collaboration in the intervention process. 5. Lack of coverage: the No of HHs involved in HH packages in each kebeles is small compare to No of food insecure HHs required various HH packages.

	are paid 3 months later after the public work was accomplished in all kebeles. 6. PSNP and OFSP budget release and transfer mechanism as well as timing is one the major source of complaints at both Derashe and Siltie woredas. While on the other hand the availability and delivery of consolidated financial reports is also another problem among the line departments. These problems create difficulty in decision making process of financial matters. 7. The non-existence of OFSP components that can be complementing PSNP in some kebeles of both woredas create problem that work against the graduation and sustainability of the benefit out of PSNP. 8. In both woredas the researchers observe dependency trend, in which case some HHs are refused to take HH packages, probably because the do not want to be taken off the SNP. Some HHs also do not want the debt burden and they refused to take credit and remain less benefited from the PSNP. 9. Too many PSNP public works focused on feeder roads and SWC, their quality and sustainability being the main problem in some kebeles. The program need to find the way to promote other productive assets that could support productivity enhancement activities such as on farm flood diversion structure and bunds as well as social institutions. 10. Absence of NGOs in Derashe woreda to support the effectiveness and sustainability of the ongoing FSP and other development endeavours in the woreda.	
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Linkages and Layering key Question

1. What are existing coordination and collaboration mechanisms & processes	Vertical	Horizontal
Planning, implementation, monitoring	- PSNP beneficiary selection and public work planning, implementation and monitoring activities are carried out by different vertically linked bodies. Accordingly woreda, kebele, community and elders group are played a vital role in activity planning and targeting (HH selection), while the woreda in collaboration with region consolidate planning, budgeting and arrange technical supports and monitoring. The clear vertical linkage is markedly observed in process of PSNP planning during which experts from woreda offices deployed in kebeles and work with kebele administration, DAs, FSTF at different level, community and elders group. - In some kebeles of Derashe woreda the researchers take notice of a very different practice of PSNP beneficiary selection and graduation which is influenced by elders group of the community.	PSNP budget planning and disbursement by woreda Finance and economic development office to woreda line departments to enable them implement activities and provide technical support to kebele/community is a horizontal linkage between woreda level institutions. In similar manner, the woreda FSCO and Finance and economic development office periodically monitor the activities done by the line departments.
Effectiveness	Generally in 2006 the PSNP has been well done in both Derashe and Siltie woredas compare to the previous year, with some constraints caused by low capacity of responsible woreda institutions and the collaborators, as well as work overload of the staffs.	Due to delayed budget release (which is the major source of complaint) the timely disbursement of budget to woreda sector offices and kebeles for public activities, purchase of materials is reported to be behind schedule delaying and reducing the effectiveness of overall implementation of the program.
gaps	- The existence of inexperienced staff, skill shortage and work overload combined with poor logistic support in woreda offices, kebele and community level PSNP planning, implementation, monitoring and targeting has been difficult task. - In some case (Derashe), the elders groups have made unnecessary influences on the process of targeting and graduation of HHs. Ineligible HHs have been recruited for the program and HHs have been forced to graduate with out fulfilling the criteria to graduate.	Late budget transfer and utilization causes difficulty for smooth implementation of the program and delayed decision making process with regard to budget and physical activities
2. what are recommended coordinating structures, process, mechanisms that should be in place	Woreda Council/Cabinet → WFSTF (Decision and Recommendations) ↓ WFEDO ← WARDO → Line departments (Supports) (Financial disbursement) ↓ WFSD ↓ (Reporting) Kebele ↔ Community (Gote → Village) → HHs (Implementation)	
planning	Generally the woreda FSTF, FSD and Line departments work in collaboration with kebele and community at different level should develop public work planning and targeting of the beneficiaries, cooperate on the implementation, reporting and monitoring of the program performance	
implementation	Technical support to PSNP should be provided to woreda by region and the kebele in turn provide necessary support to woreda for timely implementation of the program. There must be strong vertical linkage between region and woreda levels on the process of targeting,	

	budgeting and reporting.
monitoring	- There must be regular and periodic monitoring and reporting. It should not be one-way from woreda to region but should be in the form of feed back downward to the woreda. - Reports from kebele to woreda and to region should not be delayed. There must be adequate man power and logistics at woreda level to carry out necessary follow up monitoring of the implementation process.
3. What programs should be in place for PSNP graduations	- OFSP income improvement package must be implemented as a complementary program and cover more beneficiaries to ensure graduation from PSNP. With out the integration of PSNP and OFSP graduation is difficult. - Wide range of PSNP public works have to be implemented based on the kebele's water shade management aspect and the communities felt needs. - Other income generating activities (petty trade, credit and saving activities) and market linkage have to introduce to enable people use the possible option for graduation
4. What policies should be in place to insure better coordination & collaboration	The PIM has explained all the necessary policies and guidelines. However, there is a gap in conceptual understanding of some of policies. Hence, there must be strong technical backstopping and frequent training at different level is necessary for clear understanding and smooth implementation of the program

Afar Livelihood Analysis

Capital	<u>Human capital</u> ◆ Improvements in enrolment rate (from 11% - 28%) <u>Social:</u> • Traditional support system exists but not as strong as it used to be. • Clan leaders and elders very influential/highly respected. Could facilitate the implementation of development effort. However, gender and accountability are major issues. • Trust is the basis for access to loans from friends and relatives • Negotiation skills • The Afar value information and communication • Practice of traditional medicine for both animals and humans. The woreda health officer testified that for some illnesses and snake bites, the traditional medicine is more effective than what the health centre can offer. <u>Economic:</u> • Livestock is everything - cloth to wear, food to eat, money for medication <u>Financial:</u> • No micro-finance institutions. Loans available from relatives and friends • Afar community has not developed the culture of paying back loans. As a result, businesses closing down. Major bottleneck for the introduction of micro finance. <u>Political:</u> • A great deal manoeuvring and arm twisting during traditional negotiations • Tension between officials of pastoral origin and outsiders within government. • Who controls the budget(e.g. food security office vs pastoral development office) <u>Physical capital</u> • The emergence of Chifra town. Tabaya, one of the study PAs, has access to basic services (water, telephone, school) from the town. • Existence of all weather roads passing through Chifra that links Afar with Amhara and Tigray.
Constraints/risks	<u>Constraints</u> • Absence of PSNP and other major government and non-government interventions (e.g. LWF is the only NGO and it does not have good relations with woreda administration) • Considerable (unacceptable level of) burden on women. • Limited access to resources for women (“donkey is a woman’s property”). • Harmful traditional practices, such as multiple marriages, early marriage, female genital mutilation, marriage between relatives, and inheritance of wives. • Increased school dropouts during migration. School regulation denies re-admittance after a certain period of absence. • Serious shortage of pasture for livestock. Lack of awareness and skill about fodder production. • No veterinary service • Absence of pastoral extension system. The education system does not accommodate pastoralism <u>Risks</u> • Drought • Flood for those cultivating along Mille River

	• Presence of Military camp leading to: - o environmental degradation (use of natural forest for fuel and construction. The team observed a long line of what appeared to be ‘prisoners’ carrying fire wood to the camp) - o increased HIV/AIDS prevalence (the Military is among the high risk category) • Heavy goods vehicles drivers contributing to HIV/AIDS prevalence (long distance drivers are among the high risk category) • Armed conflict during movement to neighbouring woredas in Amhara region in search of grass • Business in Afar, Chifra in particular, is dominated by outsiders (from Amhara, Tigray) • Livestock and human disease. The major human diseases are malaria, upper respiratory infection, evil sprits operation). Snake bite is a serious hazard.
Coping/adaptation	• Migration is the principal way of coping
Current programmes	• The focus of food security programme is the provision of potable water and some PAs have hand pump water wells. However, the majority still rely on rivers. Mille is the most frequently mentioned river. • Food aid when the need arises • Health posts (some were not yet functional) • Alternative Basic Education • Elementary school
Gap/Opportunities	• Chifra market is one of the biggest markets in the region. This is the only market in the woreda. • The town is strategically placed on a major route between Tigray and Djibouti. All supplies for Tigray pass through Chifra. Federal Government planning to upgrade the road to an asphalt road. • Heavy goods vehicles passing through the town bringing business. • Availability of several perennial rivers but unutilised. Particularly, Mille River is strategic to all the study PAs. • Community commitment to tryout farming using irrigation • The Afar are highly skilled in making a variety of handicrafts.
Recommendations	<u>Migration/conflict</u> • Timely early warning for migration • Conflict sensitive programming. Joint development programmes with neighbouring (potentially conflicting) regions/woredas • Define and negotiate routes for migration • Devise system of compensation for crop and other loss suffered by the host community <u>Pastoral extension system</u> • Reform higher education and the training of DAs to accommodate pastoralism • Establish demonstration plots for fodder production • Develop irrigation schemes with appropriate extension system <u>Education/skill</u> • Provide health education • Make health posts operational as soon as the construction is complete • Provide school support programmes to stop children from dropping out during migration in search of pasture and water. • Professionalize traditional handicraft skills

Community Resiliency

Community	Distance from woreda capital (km)	Infrastructure, Basic services	Participation/ decision making	PSNP + OFSP + extension	People's readiness for change	Institutions/ organisations	Resiliency?	
							Household	Community
Akagira-Askoma	22	Pump water, ABE, formal school	Mainly by clan leaders; women's position changing slowly.	None	Ready to diversify to farming; improve quality of food;	KPA, clan system, mosque	3	1
Hafumena-Teberha	13	ABE; seasonal road	Both men and women participated equally in building the ABE	None	Ready to diversify to farming; trade	the clan system, government through KPA; mosque	2	2
Taboy	3	Access to social services from woreda town (their children go to school, they drink clean water)	Mainly by clan leaders; PA leaders not far behind.	None	Women's aspirations are more diverse than men. "buy more livestock, start trading, establish local markets, build health post, establish grain mill"	The clan system, Government through KPA, mosque - <i>zakat</i>	1	3

Note on ranking of resiliency

This is a subjective assessment. Households in Taboy, PA close to the town, are most likely to be resilient because they: (i) benefit from functioning basic social service (health, education, clean water) (ii) have better opportunities to diversify their livelihood both within and outside pastoralism. However, as they become increasingly integrated with the town, community resilience may be weakened. The young generation might become less dependent on traditional support system (which is being eroded anyway) and may not be willing to contribute to its sustenance. Therefore, community resiliency may have more potential further away from towns.

Collaboration matrix

Programme/project	Implements	Collaborator	Level of collaboration	Type of collaboration	Lessons
Health & Education Programme	LWF; WHO; WEO	Woreda Admin; WPRDO; Kebele Admin.	Woreda; PA	Need assessment/ Implementation	Lack of sensitivity to local situations; Unacceptable delay in implementation
PCDP Baseline study (new)	PCDP Office	Woreda Pastoral and Rural Development Office	Woreda; PA	Implementation	Participatory sample selection Use of local manpower
Livelihood analysis and zoning	Save the Children UK	Food Security and DPP Office	Regional	Planning and implementation	Limited capacity building component

LWF = Lutheran World Federation

WHO = Woreda Health Office

WEO = Woreda Education Office

PCDP = Pastoral Community Development Project. As reviewed in the Pastoral Lit.

Review, the project has not been implemented in Afar yet. A team was in Chifra same time we were there to undertake baseline data collection.

WPRDO = Woreda Pastoral and Rural Development Office

Recommendations:

- Find good entry point (avoid sensitive issues such as religion).
- Take the urgency of local administration into account when planning the project/programme.
- Ensure adequate local capacity building component. The baseline for Save the Children UK was largely done by a team from Addis.

Annex 10: Community Key Informant Questionnaire

Ethiopia: The Path to Self-Resiliency

COMMUNITY/KEBELE QUESTIONNAIRE

2007

Instructions to enumerators: The community survey is a very important component of the overall household survey. For this questionnaire, the community is defined as the kebele or peasant association (PA). Interview at least five people, perhaps together, who are knowledgeable about the community (e.g., community leaders, PA chairmen, elders, priests, teachers). You must include at least one member of the Kebele Food Security Task Force and at least one woman. In general, when there is uncertainty regarding an answer, record the details in notes to the questionnaire.

A. Site Identification

[1] Name of enumerator:	
[2] Date of interview (dd/mm/yy)	/ /
[3] Name of Survey Site:	
[4] Survey Site ID Code (as used for HH questionnaires):	
[5] Name of PA/kebele:	
[6] Name of Woreda:	
[7] Name of Region:	

SUPERVISOR	OFFICE CONTROL	ENTERED BY
NAME _____		

B. Location and Access

[1]	Name of nearest town?	
[2]	How far is the town: from the center of the PA?	_____ kilometers
[3]	Since E.C. 1996, has access to other towns improved due to better road conditions? 1 YES 2 NO	
[4]	Since E.C. 1996, has access to other towns improved due to increased transportation availability? 1 YES 2 NO	

We would like to ask some questions about all the three most important roads linking the village to towns in different directions.		Road 1	Road 2	Road 3
[5] Where does the road lead to? (Name town road leads to.)				
[6] What is the road made of? Codes below				
[7] How good is access via this road to and from the village in the rainy season?				
[8] How good is access via this road to and from the village outside the rainy season?				
[9] In 1996 E.C., how good was access via this road to and from the village in the rainy season?				
Codes for [6] 1 TARMAC/CONCRETE 3 DIRT TRACK 2 STONES 4 OTHER		Codes for [7] to [9] 1 Well accessible to any vehicle 4 Reasonable access to trucks and buses 2 Reasonable access to any vehicle 5 Access to carts/animals 3 Good access to trucks and buses 6 Only walking		

C. Water and Electricity

[1] Does the PA have access to electricity? 1 Yes 2 No → [3]			
[2] What year (E.C.) was electricity installed?			
[3] Does the PA have access to public piped water? 1 Yes 2 No → [5]			
[4] What year (E.C.) was the piped water installed?			
[5] What is the most important source of drinking water in the community during the dry season? (Insert only one answer, unless two sources are of equal importance) 1 Piped water 3 Spring 5 River 7 Other 2 Wells / Boreholes 4 Lake 6 Rain			
[6] What are the other sources of drinking water during the dry season? (More than one answer is possible.) 1 Piped water 3 Spring 5 River 7 Other 2 Wells / Boreholes 4 Lake 6 Rain			
[7] Since E.C. 1996, has access to drinking water improved? 1 YES 2 NO			

D. Services

Typically many of these services are located in the town (or Urban Dwellers Association) nearest the PA. If this town is surrounded by the PA villages then the services can be listed as being within the PA. Otherwise, their distance to the center of the PA should be recorded.

[1]	[2] Number within the PA?	[3] What is the distance to closest one outside the PA from PA center? (km)	[4] In the last 2 years, has access to these services improved, stayed the same or deteriorated? 1 IMPROVED 2 STAYED EQUAL 3 DETERIORATED
Telephone service	If "0" → [3]		
Post office	If "0" → [3]		
Bank	If "0" → [3]		
Agriculture extension office	If "0" → [3]		
Agricultural Cooperative	If "0" → [3]		
Daily market	If "0" → [3]		
Periodic (at least 1 per week) market	No. of days/week: If "0" → [3]		
Veterinary medicine	If "0" → [3]		

E. Education and Health Services

[1]	[2] Number within PA		[3] What is the distance to closest one outside the PA from PA center? (km)
	At present	E.C. 1996	
Primary school			
Junior school			
High school			
Government hospital			
Government clinics/health posts			
Private clinics/health posts			
Pharmacy			
Traditional healers			

F. Production and Marketing

Institute➔	Government	PA	NGOs/Int'l Agencies	Private Companies or traders
[1] Did (..institute..) sell / distribute improved seeds / hybrids this year?				
[2] Did (..institute..) sell / distribute improved livestock breeds this year?				
[3] Did (..institute..) provide agricultural extension services this year?				
[4] Did (..institute..) provide agricultural credit this year?				

[5] Are cooperatives currently active here? 1 YES 2 NO	
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G. Migration

[1] Do people from this community migrate for work at certain times of the year? 1 Yes 2 No	
[2] Do people from other communities migrate into this community for work at certain times of the year? 1 Yes 2 No	
[3] Since E.C. 1992, have more people moved to this community, or have more people moved away? 1 More arrivals than departures 3 About the same 2 More departures than arrivals 4 Neither	
[4] Has anyone in the PA been offered to be resettled as part of the current resettlement program? 1 Yes 2 No ➔ [8]	
[5] Has anyone in the PA been resettled as part of the current resettlement program? 1 Yes 2 No ➔ [8]	
[6] Number of households resettled	
[7] Number of households that returned	
[8] Has anyone arrived in the PA as part of the resettlement program? 1 Yes 2 No ➔ [Next Section]	
[9] Number of households resettled in the PA	

H. Wages

We would like to ask about wages paid by agricultural activity for the most recent Meher and Belg seasons. If daily wages are not used, describe the terms of the most common contracts employed including how payment is made and whether food and lodging are included. If possible, place a value on the latter items.

	Season	Main month (EC) for this activity	Daily wage rate (Birr)			Contracts and Payments
			Adult male	Adult female	Children	
Land preparation	Meher					
Planting	Meher					
Weeding and maintenance	Meher					
Harvesting	Meher					
Livestock herding/watering	Meher					
Land preparation	Belg					
Planting	Belg					
Weeding and maintenance	Belg					
Harvesting	Belg					
Livestock herding/watering	Belg					

I. FOOD PRICES IN THE LAST YEAR

We would now like to ask you about prices over the last year for the three most commonly consumed grains in this area. WE ARE LOOKING FOR RETAIL PRICES HERE, THAT IS THE PRICE OF ACQUIRING RELATIVELY SMALL AMOUNTS (0.5 – 10 KG).

Year	Month	Grain Type (Code a)			Grain Type (Code a)			Grain Type (Code a)		
		Price	Quantity	Unit	Price	Quantity	Unit	Price	Quantity	Unit
EC98	Sene									
	Ginbot									
	Miazia									
	Megabit									
EC99	Yekatit									
	Tir									
	Tahisas									
	Hidar									
	Tikimit									
EC98	Meskerem									
	Nehasse									
	Hamle									

Code (a), Grain codes		Code (b), Unit codes		
1 Teff (white)	5 Maize (Bekolo/Bahismashla)	1 KILOGRAMMES	25 KUBAYA/KELASA	52 GUCHIYE
2 Teff (black)	6 Sorghum (Mashila)	2 QUINTAL	26 BIRCHIKO	62 MESFERIA
3 Barley (Gebis)	7 Millet (Zengada)	5 KUNNA	27 SINI	95 OTHER (Specify)
4 Wheat/durrah (Sinde)		24 TASSA	43 SAHIN/LOTARY	

J. PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NETS PROGRAMME

1. Have any households "graduated" from the PSNP? If so, how many?
(Write 0 if there has been no graduation.)

Public Works

2. What are the criteria by which work on public works is allocated to members of this kebele or PA? List up to five criteria from most to less important. Be as specific as possible.

	Largest	2 nd largest	3 rd largest	4 th largest
3. What public works have been undertaken in this kebele since Hamle EC98? (List up to four.) Use Code (a)				
4. Who was primarily responsible for the design and selection of this infrastructure project? Code (b)				
5. Was this project completed? 1 YES 2 NO				

Code (a): Public Works		Code (b): Group responsible for selecting infrastructure
1 New activities on roads	9 Maintenance, roads	1 Community food security task force
2 New activities on soil conservation (e.g. terracing)	10 Maintenance, soil conservation	2 Village leaders
3 New activities in tree planting	11 Maintenance, tree planting/nursery	3 Extension personnel
4 New activities, well-digging	12 Maintenance, water sources	4 Ministry of agriculture personnel
5 New activities, clinic construction	13 Maintenance, clinics	5 Members of NGO
6 New activities, irrigation	14 Maintenance, irrigation	6 Community groups
7 New activities, school construction	15 Maintenance, schools	7 Woreda officials
8 Other new activities	16 Other maintenance	8 Don't know
		9 Other specify _____

ETHIOPIA: The Path to Self-Resiliency Household Questionnaire 2007

Introduction and Request for Participation

Hello. We are here to request your participation in a survey of households in select woredas of Ethiopia. It is being conducted by CANGO Ethiopia with the assistance of the Government of Ethiopia. The survey will help the government and NGOs address the development challenges in our country and, in particular, understand the benefits and effectiveness of livelihood strategies and interventions that would enable households to achieve self-resiliency.

We would like you to know that your participation is voluntary. Second, we would like to assure you that your identity will at all times be kept confidential and that your answers will not be used in any way other than for the purpose of conducting research on programs to improve food security and welfare. The interview will require about one hour of your time.

Do you consent to participate in this survey?

1. Yes 2. No

[_____]

MODULE 0: RESPONDENT IDENTIFICATION

Enumerator: Please do not ask questions ID1 – ID6

	a. Name or description	b. Code
ID1. Region		
ID2. Zone		
ID3. Woreda		
ID4. Kebele		
ID5. Village		
ID6. HH ID number		
ID7. Household Head Name		
ID8. Name of respondent, if other than household head		
ID9. If other than household head, relationship of respondent to household head 1. Spouse 3. Other relative 2. Son/Daughter 4. Non-family resident		

	a. Day	b. Month	c. Year	d. Person Responsible (and ID code)	ID Code
ID12. Interview					
ID13. Supervision					
ID14. Coordinator					
ID15. Data Verification					
ID16. Data Entry					

MODULE 1 BASIC HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

CODES FOR MODULE 1, SECTION 1A: HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS, CURRENT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Code (a), Relationship to head	Code (b), Marital status	Code (c), Occupation	Code (e), Highest grade obtained	Code (f), Attending School?	Code (g), Why not in school?
1 Head	1 Married, Single Spouse	1 Farmer or family farm worker	0 Did not complete any schooling	1 YES	1 Too young
2 Wife/Husband/Partner	2 Single	2 Domestic Work (incl. housewife)	1 1 st Grade	2 Was attending but discontinued in last 12 months	2 Required for farm activities
3 Son/daughter	3 Divorced	3 Manual worker	2 2 nd Grade	3 NO	3 Required for other household activities
4 Grandchild	4 Widowed	4 Tailor	3 3 rd Grade		4 Required to care for sick/elderly
5 Father/Mother	5 Not together for any reason	5 Weaver/thatcher	4 4 th Grade		5 Required to work for wages
6 Sister/Brother	6 Married, More than one spouse	6 Craftworker/Potter	5 5 th Grade		6 Too expensive to go to school
7 Niece/nephew		7 Blacksmith/mason	6 6 th Grade		7 School too distant
8 Uncle/Aunt		8 Foodseller	7 7 th Grade		8 Not appropriate for female children to go to school (culture)
9 Son/Daughter-in-law		9 Driver/Mechanic	8 8 th Grade		9 Schooling believed not to increase income
10 Father/Mother-in-law		10 Skilled factory worker	9 9 th Grade		10 Could learn everything useful at home
11 Brother/Sister-in-law		11 Teacher	10 10 th Grade		11 Too sickly to attend
12 Grandparent		12 Health worker	11 11 th Grade		12 Children Health/Age reasons
13 Other relative of head or of his/her spouse		13 Part Official / Administrator / Clerical	12 12 th Grade		13 No places available in local school
14 Servant (farm worker, herder, maid, etc.)		14 Soldier	13 Incomplete higher education (not university)		14 No school of appropriate religion available
16 Other unrelated person		15 Trader	14 Completed higher education (not university)		15 Not safe
		16 Disabled	15 Incomplete university education		16 Got married
		17 Student	16 Completed university education		17 Other reason
		18 Looking for work	17 Adult literacy program participation		
		19 Not in labour force	18 Other literacy program		
		20 Herding	19 Some Church/Mosque School		
		21 Other	30 Other		

MODULE 1, SECTION 1A: HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS, CURRENT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Take the household roster card and review all the names on the card. For individuals present in the household, copy their individual ID codes in the first column below.

ID Code	1 Name	2 What is the relationship of .[NAME]. to the head? Code (a)	3 What is his/her age?	4 What is his/her sex? 1 Male 2 Female	5 Marital status Code (b) (SKIP if AGE <7)	6 Current primary occupation Code (c) (SKIP if AGE <7)	7 Highest grade of schooling completed (so far) Code (e)	8 During the last 12 months, has .. [NAME] .. been attending school? Code (f) If discontinued or NO, skip Q7. Then go to next child.	9 Why is .. [NAME] .. not attending or has stopped attending school? Code (g) Then go to next child.
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									

CODES FOR MODULE 1, SECTION 1B: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSEHOLD HEAD

Code (a), Food shared?	Code (b), Reasons for coming to village	Code (c), Language spoken	Code (d), Religion	Code (e), Which organization
1 All together	1 Came to live with spouse	1 Amharic	0 None	1 Local Kebele
2 Separate stocks	2 To look for employment	2 Oromiffa	1 Orthodox Christian	2 Kebele Food Security Task Force
	3 To be near place of employment	3 Tigrigna	2 Catholic	3 Community Food Security Task Force
	4 To work on farm or other enterprise	4 Siltie	3 Muslim	4 Other government office
	5 To look after other relatives	5 Guragigna	4 Other Christian	5 Church/Mosque
	6 Sick, came to be looked after	6 Sidamigna	5 Protestant	6 Iddir
	7 Old, came to be looked after	7 Kembatigna	6 Traditional	7 Equb
	8 Returned from army	8 Himtigna	7 Other	8 Other credit and savings institution
	9 To live with relatives	9 Somaligna		9 NGO
	10 Resettlement	10 Afarigna		10 Other local organization
	11 Expelled from resettlement	11 Dirashe		11 Other
	12 Other	12 Other		

MODULE 1, SECTION 1B: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSEHOLD HEAD

1. Is all the food belonging to your household kept together and shared out at meal times? Or do some members of your household (beteseb) have their own separate stock of food that they use separately from others? (Code a)	
---	--

Characteristics of the Household Head

2. Was the household head born in this village? 1 YES 2 NO				
3. How (or why) did the household head come to this village (Code b)				
4. Was the spouse of the head born in this village? 1 YES 2 NO 3 NOT APPLICABLE				
5. In what Ethiopian languages can the household head speak? That is, able to conduct transactions with others in this language. Allow up to four responses (Code c)				
6. What is the religion of the household head? (Code d)				
7. Is the household head male or female? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE				
8. Is this a polygamous household? 1 YES 2 NO				
9. Does the household head hold an official position in an organization in the kebele or woreda? 1 YES 2 NO (If NO, skip to Module 2)				
10. In which organization does the household head hold this official position? (Code e, Allow for up to four responses.)				

MODULE 2: LAND, CROP AND FORESTRY PRODUCTION, AND DISPOSITION

CODES FOR MODULE 2, SECTION 1: LAND CHARACTERISTICS AND TENURE

Code (a), Area Unit Code

1 GASHA	9 ZHIR	17 SQUARE METER	25 EGETA	33 CHAMA	41 OTHER _____
2 HECTARE	10 TINTO	18 BOY/SEITI	26 SAHREN/SEZIR	34 DULLA	
3 GEMED	11 ERMIIJA	19 SEW YEMIAWLEW	27 FEGA	35 DEKIKA	
4 TIMAD	12 DERO	20 EKABERE	28 SUATA	36 DOMA	
5 KERT	13 GEZEM	21 KAMDI	29 YESEW KENE	37 DITKUL	
6 MASSA	14 KEND/LUNT	22 TILM	30 KADA	38 KEBENO	
7 KEDEMA	15 SQUARE ZHIR	23 KETERA	31 KOTI	39 MESHABEN	
8 KUFARO	16 MEDEB	24 EMAM	32 OYE	40 MESMER	

Code (b), Leased status	Code (c): Investment on land
1 Not leased or rented out	1 Irrigation well
2 rented out	2 Irrigation canal
3 sharecropped out	3 Private pond
4 loaned out	4 Leveled
5 Other	5 cleared of stones
	6 stone terrace
	7 soil bund
	8 check dam
	9 drainage ditch
	10 trenches
	11 trees planted
	12 grass strips
	13 live fence/barrier
	14 constructed fence
	15 Water harvesting
	16 No Investment

MODULE 2, SECTION 1: LAND CHARACTERISTICS AND TENURE

Parcels operated since Sene 1998 (include all owned parcels, even if not operated by respondent, and all operated parcels, even if not owned by respondent).

(Note: A parcel is a contiguous piece of land with a single operator or owner; a plot is a subunit of a parcel with a single land use)

1. Number of plots or parcels of land owned or operated	2. Total area of land owned & operated		3. Leased/ given out status	4. Long term investments on this plot (list up to 2) Code (c)
	a. Area	b. Area Unit Code (a)		
			Code (b)	

Code (a): Crop

1= TEFF	13=LENTILS (Mesir)	25=SUGARCANE	37=ORANGE	49=FENUGREEK (Abish)
2= BARLEY	14=COFFEE	26=TOBACCO	38=GODERE	50=BEET ROOT (Key Sir)
3= WHEAT	15=CHAT	27=PINEAPPLE (Ananas)	39=ADENGUARE	51=CARROT
4= MAIZE	16=ENSET	28=AVOCADO	40=SWEET POTATOES (Sekuar Dinich)	52=GINGER (Jinjibel)
5= SORGHUM	17=BANANAS	29=ONIONS (Shinkurt)	41=TOMATO	53=SELATA (Lettuce)
6= ZENGADA	18=GRASS	30=SPINACH (Quosta)	42=GUAYA (Vetch)	54=TIKL GOMMEN
7= OATS	19=GESHO	31=GARLIC (Nech Shinkurt)	43=NUEG	55=PUMPKIN (Duba)
8= HORSE BEANS (Bakela)	20=EUCALYPTUS	32=YAM	44=CABBAGE (Gomen)	56= GREEN PEPPER
9= LINSEED (Telba)	21=SHIEFERAW/HALEKO	33=FASOLIA	45=PADDY, RICE	57= FORAGE
10=GROUNDNUTS (Lew)	22=DAGUSSA	34=MANGO	46=SINAR/GERIMA	58=PAPAYA
11=SESAME (Selit)	23=SUNFLOWER	35=CHICK PEAS (Shimbra)	47=HARICOT BEANS (Boloke)	59 = FOREST PRODUCTS
12=BLACK PEPPER (Kundoberbere)	24=POTATOES	36=COW PEAS (Ater)	48=FIELD PEAS	60= OTHERS

Code (b): Area Unit

1 GASHA	9 ZHIR	17 SQUARE METER	25 EGETA	33 CHAMA	41 OTHER
2 HECTARE	10 TINTO	18 BOY/SEITI	26 SAHREN/SEZIR	34 DULLA	
3 GEMED	11 ERMIA	19 SEW YEMIAWLEW	27 FEGA	35 DEKIKI	
4 TIMAD	12 DERO	20 EKABERE	28 SUATA	36 DOMA	
5 KERT	13 GEZEM	21 KAMDI	29 YESEW KENE	37 DITKUL	
6 MASSA	14 KEND/LUNT	22 TILM	30 KADA	38 KEBENO	
7 KEDEMA	15 SQUARE ZHIR	23 KETERA	31 KOTI	39 MESHABEN	
8 KUFARO	16 MEDEB	24 EMAM	32 OYE	40 MESMER	

Code (c): Quantity Unit

1 KILOGRAMMES	11 BOBO	21 GAN	40 BIG MADABERIA	50 BUNCH (BANANAS)	60 EGIR	70 LADAN	80 MOSHE
2 QUINTAL	12 PACKETS	22 ENSIRA	41 SMALL MADABERIA	51 MELEKIA/LIK	61 WESLA	71 MESBESH	81 OTHER (Specify)
3 CHINET	13 BAGS	23 GURZIGNE	42 DIRIB	52 GUCHIYE	62 MESFERIA	72 TIRESHWA	
4 DAWLA	14 BUNDLES	24 TASSA	43 SAHIN/LOTARY	53 BEKOLE	63 KURFO	73 BICHERE	
5 KUNNA	15 PIECES	25 KUBAYA/KELASA	44 MANKORKORIA	54 ENKIB	64 KOLELA	74 KUMTA	
6 MEDEB	16 BARS	26 BIRCHIKO	45 PLATIC BAG/FESTAL	55 SHEKIM	65 KESHA	75 KEFER	
7 KURBETS	17 BOXES	27 SINI	46 ZURBA	56 NUMBER	66 CHARET	76 NEFKI/NEFEK	
8 SILICHA	18 LEAVES	28 GEMBO	47 AKARA	57 GOTERA	67 MOSHA	77 KALKALO	
9 AKMADA	19 LITRES	29 BOTTLES	48 SMALL PLASTIC BAG (MIKA)	58 LEMBA	68 TANIKI	78 DAROTA	
10 ESIR	20 KIL	30 BIRR	49 KERCHAT/KEMBA	59 SHIRIMERI	69 ABET	79 GEBETA	

Code (d): Land Use	Code (e): Type of Irrigation	Code (f): Pesticides	Code (g): Labor use
1 homestead	1. None	1. None	1. Hired labor
2 cultivated single crop	2. Micro-dam	2. Pesticides	2. Labor sharing (debbo, wonfel, etc)
3 cultivated multiple crops	3. River diversion	3. Herbicides	3. Both hired labor and labor sharing
4 pasture	4. Pond	4. Fungicides	4. Neither
5 fallow	5. Water harvesting	5. Pesticides and herbicides	
6 woodlot	6. Well	6. Pesticides and fungicides	
7 unusable	7. Stream	7. Herbicides and fungicides	
	8. Other	8. Pesticides, herbicides and fungicides	

MODULE 2, SECTION 2: CROP AND FORESTRY PRODUCTION (ANNUAL, PERENNIAL, SPICES, FORESTRY PRODUCTS) SINCE SENE 1997

* IF LAND USE IS FOR MULTIPLE CROPS, ASK FOR EACH CROP.

1. Season 1. Meher 2. Belg 3. Not seasonal	2. Production per season					3. Used improved seed? 1. Yes 2. No	4. Amount of DAP			5. Amount of urea			6. Type of irrigation?	7. How many years since irrigation started?	8. Used pesticides, herbicides or fungicides?	9. Used hired labor or labor sharing (debbo, wonfel, etc)?
	Crop Code (a)	Area planted*	Area Unit Code (b)	Qty.	Qty Unit Code (c)		Qty.	Qty Unit Code (c)	Birr value	Qty.	Qty Unit Code (c)	Birr value	Code (e)		Code (f)	Code (g)

Code (a): Crop

1= TEFF	13=LENTILS (Mesir)	25=SUGARCANE	37=ORANGE	49=FENUGREEK (Abish)
2= BARLEY	14=COFFEE	26=TOBACCO	38=GODERE	50=BEET ROOT (Key Sir)
3= WHEAT	15=CHAT	27=PINEAPPLE (Ananas)	39=ADENGUARE	51=CARROT
4= MAIZE	16=ENSET	28=AVOCADO	40=SWEET POTATOES (Sekuar Dinich)	52=GINGER (Jinjibel)
5= SORGHUM	17=BANANAS	29=ONIONS (Shinkurt)	41=TOMATO	53=SELATA (Lettuce)
6= ZENGADA	18=GRASS	30=SPINACH (Quosta)	42=GUAYA (Vetch)	54=TIKL GOMMEN
7= OATS	19=GESHO	31=GARLIC (Nech Shinkurt)	43=NUEG	55=PUMPKIN (Duba)
8= HORSE BEANS (Bakela)	20=EUCALYPTUS	32=YAM	44=CABBAGE (Gomen)	56= GREEN PEPPER
9= LINSEED (Telba)	21=SHIEFERAW/HALEKO	33=FASOLIA	45=PADDY, RICE	57= FORAGE
10=GROUNDNUTS (Lew)	22=DAGUSSA	34=MANGO	46=SINAR/GERIMA	58=PAPAYA
11=SESAME (Selit)	23=SUNFLOWER	35=CHICK PEAS (Shimbra)	47=HARICOT BEANS (Boloke)	59 = FOREST PRODUCTS
12=BLACK PEPPER (Kundoberbere)	24=POTATOES	36=COW PEAS (Ater)	48=FIELD PEAS	60= OTHERS

Code (b): Quantity Unit

1 KILOGRAMMES	11 BOBO	21 GAN	40 BIG MADABERIA	50 BUNCH (BANANAS)	60 EGIR	70 LADAN	80 MOSHE
2 QUINTAL	12 PACKETS	22 ENSIRA	41 SMALL MADABERIA	51 MELEKIA/LIK	61 WESLA	71 MESBESH	81 OTHER (Specify)
3 CHINET	13 BAGS	23 GURZIGNE	42 DIRIB	52 GUCHIYE	62 MESFERIA	72 TIRESHWA	
4 DAWLA	14 BUNDLES	24 TASSA	43 SAHIN/LOTERY	53 BEKOLE	63 KURFO	73 BICHERE	
5 KUNNA	15 PIECES	25 KUBAYA/KELASA	44 MANKORKORIA	54 ENKIB	64 KOLELA	74 KUMTA	
6 MEDEB	16 BARS	26 BIRCHIKO	45 PLATIC BAG/FESTAL	55 SHEKIM	65 KESHA	75 KEFER	
7 KURBETS	17 BOXES	27 SINI	46 ZURBA	56 NUMBER	66 CHARET	76 NEFKI/NEFEK	
8 SILICHA	18 LEAVES	28 GEMBO	47 AKARA	57 GOTERA	67 MOSHA	77 KALKALO	
9 AKMADA	19 LITRES	29 BOTTLES	48 SMALL PLASTIC BAG (MIKA)	58 LEMBA	68 TANIKA	78 DAROTA	
10 ESIR	20 KIL	30 BIRR	49 KERCHAT/KEMBA	59 SHIRIMERI	69 ABET	79 GEBETA	

Code (c): Months

1 Sene
2 Hamle
3 Nehase
4 Meskerm
5 Tikimt
6 Hidar
7 Tahsas
8 Tir
9 Yekatit
10 Megabit
11 Meazia
12 Genbot

Code (d): Location

1 This village
2 Another village
3 Local market town
4 Regional center
5 Addis Ababa
6 Other (Specify)

MODULE 2, SECTION 3: HOUSEHOLD LEVEL SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION OF CROPS (ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL), SPICES, AND FORESTRY PRODUCTS

Stocks, Production, and Consumption

1.Crop Code (a)	2. How much did you have in store at the end of Sene 1998		3. How much did you have in store at the start of the Meher harvest season in 1999 (before the harvest)?			4. Did you grow this crop two years ago? 1 YES 2 NO
	a. Qty	b. Qty Unit Code (b)	a. Month that harvest started Code (c)	b. Qty	c. Qty Unit Code (b)	

5.Crop Code (a)	6. Amount of production sold for cash?			
	a. Month	b. Qty	c. Qty unit Code (b)	d. Price per unit

7. Do you still have stocks of food from last year's Meher harvest? 1 YES 2 NO (IF YES, SKIP TO Q9).				
8. What month did you exhaust your stock of food crops? (THEN SKIP to Q9) Code (c)				
9. How many months of food stocks to you still have in storage?				
10. Between Sene 1998 and today, did you consume any seed stocks? 1 YES 2 NO				
11. Where did you most often sell your crops since Sene 1998? Code (d)				
12. Are there any crops that you were growing two years ago, that you are not currently growing? If yes, enter crop codes. Code (a)				

Conversion of local units:

a. Local unit name	b. Unit Code	c. Crop code	d. Number of kgs for one local unit	OR e. Number of local units for 1 kg

MODULE 3: HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

MODULE 3, SECTION 1: HOUSEHOLD ASSETS (NON-LAND) - PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT

Ownership of Production Equipment (THIS REFERS TO EQUIPMENT OWNED --NOT BORROWED OR RENTED-- BY THE RESPONDENT)

Production assets	CODE	1. Number owned at present	2. Number owned two years ago	3. Total current value in Birr (* in the current state the item is in, not replacement value of a new item.) That is, if someone were to buy these in the same condition, how much would he pay in TOTAL?
Plow yoke (maneco and kember – wood)	201			
Plow beam (mofer – wood)	202			
Plow lever (erf – wood)	203			
Pair of plow blade (digir – wood)	204			
Miran (leather tie for plow)	205			
Plow metal support (wegel – metal)	206			
Maresha (metal)	207			
Sickle (machid)	208			
Pick ax (doma)	209			
Axe (metrebia)	210			
Pruning/Cutting shears (megrezia)	211			
Gesso (w/metal)	212			
Mencha (w/metal)	213			
Hoe (mekotkocha)	214			
Spade or shovel(akefa)	215			
Whip (leather)	216			
Traditional beehive (kefo)	217			
Modern Beehive (kefo)	218			
Knapsack chemical sprayer	219			
Mechanical water pump (hand,foot)	220			
Motorized water pump (diesel)	221			
Stone grain mill	222			
Motorized grain mill (diesel)	223			
Broad bed maker (oxen-pulled)	224			
Small tractor	225			
Hand-held motorized tiller	226			
Other _____	227			

MODULE 3, SECTION 1: HOUSEHOLD ASSETS (NON-LAND) – CONSUMER DURABLES

Ownership of Consumer Durables (THIS REFERS TO ITEMS OWNED --NOT BORROWED OR RENTED-- BY THE RESPONDENT)

DURABLE	CODE	1. Number owned at present	2. Number owned two years ago
Improved charcoal/wood stove	301		
Kerosene stove	302		
Mechegia (sofa)	303		
Leather bed	304		
Mosvold bed (wood)	305		
Metal bed	306		
Telephone apparatus (mobile)	307		
Radio	308		
Television	309		
Jewelry: gold, silver, wristwatches	310		
Firearms	311		
Modern Chair	312		
Modern Table	313		
Wheelbarrow	314		
Bicycle	315		
Cart (animal drawn)	316		
Passenger Car (Landrovers, etc), pickup truck, minibus or Isuzu truck (5-10 tons)	317		

MODULE 3, SECTION 2: HOUSING QUALITY

1. What materials have been used to construct the roof of the main house? (Code a)	
2. What materials have been used to construct the floor of the main house? (Code b)	
3. How many rooms does your house have?	
4. In the last two years, did you spend anything on building a new house or improving your house and other buildings? 1 YES 2 NO	

Code (a), Type of Roof	Code (b), Type of Floor
1. Thatched roof	1. Earth
2. Corrugated metal roof	2. Cow dung or cow dung mixed with soil
3. Mud/sand/stone, etc	3. Concrete/stone/cement
4. Plastic sheeting	4. Tile/bricks

MODULE 3, SECTION 3: LIVESTOCK OWNERSHIP

Type of Livestock (a)	1 Number owned at present	2 Did you sell any of the [...] during the last year? YES = 1 NO = 2	3. If you sold last year, for how much in BIRR did you sell?	3 How many did you own exactly ONE year ago (present or away)?	4 How many did you own exactly FIVE years ago (present or away)?	5. If the number owned have decreased during the past five years, what are the major reasons? (List up to four reasons) (Code a)				Code a for question 5
101=Oxen										1. Conflict or Raiding
102=Bulls										2. Died from Drought
103=Young bull										3. Disease
104=Local cows										4. Poisoned
105=Crossbred Cows										5. Sold for Food
106=Local heifers										6. Sold (not for food)
107=Crossbred heifers										7. Lent out to someone
108=Local calves										8. Stolen
109=Crossbred Calves										9. Lost
110=Sheep										10. Eaten in the household
111=Goats										11. Charity (zakat)
112=Donkeys										12. Contribution
113=Horse										13. Dowry payment
114=Mule										14. Offering
115=Camel										15. Compensation payment
116=Poultry										16. Other
118=Other_____										

MODULE 3, SECTION 4: INCOME FROM LIVESTOCK

			IN THE LAST 12 (13 Ethiopian) months, did you	Two years ago, did you:
1. Sell any hides/skins	1 YES	2 NO		
2. Butter/cheese	1 YES	2 NO		
3. Milk/cream	1 YES	2 NO		
4. Eggs	1 YES	2 NO		
5. Honey or bee products	1 YES	2 NO		
6. Obtain money by renting out oxen services	1 YES	2 NO		
7. Rearing & selling animals	1 YES	2 NO		
8. Rearing & selling chickens	1 YES	2 NO		

MODULE 3, SECTION 5: LIVESTOCK ISSUES

Livestock Issues	What is the situation now? 1 = Excellent 2 = Good 3 = Adequate 4 = Poor 5 = Very Poor 6 = Don't know	How is the situation now compared to last year? 1 = Getting Better 2 = Getting Worse 3 = No change 4 = Don't know	How is the situation now compared to five years ago? 1 = Getting Better 2 = Getting Worse 3 = No change 4 = Don't know
In general,			
1. How is the access to pasture for animals?			
2. How is the quality of pasture for animals?			
3. How is the availability of water for animals?			
4. How is access to veterinary services?			
5. How is access to drugs for livestock?			

MODULE 3, SECTION 6: DISTRESS ASSET SALES

1. In the last two years, have you been forced to sell any productive assets (tools, machinery, etc.; EXCLUDE livestock) in order to meet the food or cash needs of this household? 1 YES 2 NO	
2. In the last two years, have you been forced to sell any consumer durables in order to meet the food or cash needs of this household? 1 YES 2 NO	
3. In the last two years, have you been forced to rent out part or all of your land for a long period in order to meet the food or cash needs of this household? 1 YES 2 NO	
4. In the last two years, have you been forced to sell any livestock in order to meet the food or cash needs of this household? 1 YES 2 NO	

MODULE 4: INCOME APART FROM OWN-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND CREDIT

CODES FOR MODULE 4, SECTION 1: INCOME APART FROM OWN-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES – WAGE EMPLOYMENT

Code (a), Type of employment	Code (a), continued		Code (b), Location of work
1 FARM WORKER (FOR PAY)	7 DRIVER/MECHANIC		1 THIS VILLAGE
2 TRADITIONAL LABOUR SHARING (FARM WORK)	8 UNSKILLED non-farm worker		2 ANOTHER VILLAGE
3 PROFESSIONAL (TEACHER, GOVERNMENT WORKER, ADMINISTRATION, HEALTH WORKER, CLERICAL)	9 DOMESTIC SERVANT (YEBET SERATEGNA)		3 LOCAL MARKET TOWN
4 SKILLED LABOURER (IE BUILDER, THATCHER, MASON, ETC)	10 FOOD-FOR-WORK		4 REGIONAL CENTER
5 TRADER	11 OTHER		5 ADDIS ABABA
6 SOLDIER			6 OTHER (SPECIFY)

MODULE 4, SECTION 1: INCOME APART FROM OWN-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES - WAGE EMPLOYMENT

1. In the last 12 (13 Ethiopian) months, did you or any other members of the household work off the household's land either on someone else's land or in some other employment, against payment in cash or in kind or as part of a labour sharing agreement (debbo, wonfel, etc.)? (EXCLUDE work undertaken as part of Productive Safety Nets programme)		
1 YES -> Q2		
2 NO SKIP to next page		

2 ID CODE of household member	3 Specify the kind of work Code (a)	4 Location of employment Code (b)	5. Was this a part-time or a full time activity? 1 = Part-time; 2 = Full-time	6. If this is a part-time activity, for how many months in the year are you engaged in this activity?

CODES FOR MODULE 4, SECTION 2: INCOME APART FROM OWN-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES– OWN BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

Code (a): Activity	Code (a): Activity (cont.)	Code (a): Activity (cont.)	Code (b) : Location
1 Weaving/spinning	8 Transport (by pack animal)	14. Charcoal production	1 THIS VILLAGE
2 Milling	9 Collecting, selling firewood or dungcakes	15. Selling Water	2 ANOTHER VILLAGE
3 Handicraft, incl. pottery	10 TELLA or TEJ	16. Selling precious stones	3 LOCAL MARKET TOWN
4 Trade in grain/general trade (incl. banana, pepper, honey, etc.)	11 ARAQI	17. Trade in contraband	4 REGIONAL CENTER
5 Trade in livestock/livestock prod.	12 INJERA	18. Other services	5 ADDIS ABABA
6 Retail trade in non-agricultural goods	13 DABBO	19. Processing food	6 OTHER (SPECIFY)
7 Traditional healer/religious teacher		20 Other activities? Specify _____	

MODULE 4, SECTION 2: OFF-FARM INCOME AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES – OWN BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

We would like to ask you about other income earning activities, such as crafts, trades and other business, carried out by you or any other member of the household.

1. In the last 12 (13 Ethiopian) months, have you or other members of your household been involved in any of the activities listed below?		
1 YES	-> Q2	
2 NO	-> SKIP to next page	

1 ID CODE of household member	2 Activity Code (a)	3 Location of sales Code (b)	4. Has the hh received technical or credit support for this activity? 1 YES 2 NO	5. Was this a part-time or a full time activity? 1 = Part-time; 2 = Full-time	6. If this is a part-time activity, for how many months in the year are you engaged in this activity?	7. Which activities were being undertaken by this household two years ago? Code (a)

CODES FOR MODULE 4, SECTION 3: INCOME APART FROM OWN-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES – TRANSFERS

Code (a), Type of gift received or given	Code (b), Source of GIFT	
1 Remittance	1 NON-RESIDENT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER	
2 Gift	2 RELATIVE	
3 Inheritance	3 FRIEND/NEIGHBOUR	
4 Donation/aid	4 FROM EQUUB	
5 Other transfer	5 FROM IDDIR	
6 Dowry	6 GIFT FROM CHURCH/MOSQUE/RELIGIOUS ORGANISATION	
7 Transfer for school costs	7 GIFT FROM OTHER LOCAL ORGANISATION	
	8 FROM A BANK	
9 Compensation	9 FROM GOVERNMENT/MINISTRY/KEBELE	
	10 FROM NGO	
	11 OTHER (SPECIFY)	

MODULE 4, SECTION 3: INCOME APART FROM OWN-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES - TRANSFERS

1. Has the household RECEIVED any other income such as remittances from friends/relatives, gifts, food aid/other aid (NOT Direct Support), payment for health or education, any other transfers) IN THE LAST 12 (13 ETHIOPIAN) MONTHS? *** Exclude money or in-kind received from DIRECT SUPPORT ***
 1 YES 2 NO
 IF YES, GIVE DETAILS FOR EACH TRANSFER. IF NO FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, GO TO QUESTION 7

2 EACH TRANSFER RECEIVED IS SEPARATE ROW	3 TYPE OF RECEIPT Code (a), Type of receipt	4 Who sent you the transfer? Code (b)	5 Give the month when you were given the gift and the amount involved. Give amount in Birr; if in kind, please give amount in kind, form of payment and unit.	
			AMOUNT IN BIRR	Value of in kind amount in birr
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

CODES FOR MODULE 4, SECTION 4: CREDIT

Code (a) why no loan was taken		Code (b), Source of loan		Code (d), Reason for loan	
1 NO NEED FOR A LOAN		1 MONEYLENDER/ARATA		1 TO BUY FARM OR OTHER TOOLS/IMPLEMENTS	
2 TRIED TO GET A LOAN BUT WAS REFUSED		2 RELATIVE		2 TO BUY INPUTS E.G SEEDS/FERTILISER/PESTICIDES	
3 NO-ONE AVAILABLE TO GET A LOAN FROM		3 FRIEND/NEIGHBOUR		3 TO BUY LIVESTOCK	
4 EXPECTED TO BE REJECTED, SO DID NOT TRY TO GET ONE		4 FROM EQUUB		4 TO PAY FOR HIRED LABOUR	
5 I HAVE NO ASSETS FOR COLLATERAL		5 FROM IDDIR		5 TO PAY RENT/TAXES	
6 AFRAID OF LOSING COLLATERAL		6 FROM THE COOPERATIVE		6 TO START AN OFF-FARM BUSINESS (LIKE WEAVING)	
7 AFRAID THAT I CANNOT PAY BACK		7 LOAN FROM OTHER LOCAL ORGANISATION		7 TO BUY FOOD/GOODS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD	
8 INTEREST RATES TOO HIGH		8 FROM A BANK		8 TO PAY FOR TRAVEL EXPENSES	
9 OTHER		9 FROM GOVERNMENT/MINISTRY/KEBELE		9 TO PAY FOR BUILDING MATERIALS	
		10 FROM MICROCREDIT PROGRAM / NGO		10 TO PAY FOR HEALTH EXPENSES	
Code (e), Months		11 OTHER (SPECIFY)		11 TO PAY FOR EDUCATION EXPENSES	
1 MESKEREM	7 MEGABIT			12 FOR WEDDING	
2 TIKMIT	8 MIAZIA				
3 HIDAR	9 GUENBOT	Code (c) location		13 FOR FUNERAL	
4 TAHSAS	10 SENE	1 THIS VILLAGE		15 REPAY OTHER DEBTS	
5 TIR	11 HAMLE	2 ANOTHER VILLAGE		20 OTHER	
6 YEKATIT	12 NAHASSIE	3 LOCAL MARKET TOWN			
	13 PAGUME	4 REGIONAL CENTER			
		5 ADDIS ABABA			
		6 OTHER (SPECIFY)			
Code (f) CROP CODES (or ITEM CODES)					
1 WHITE TEFF	8 OATS	17 CHAT	40 CHICK PEAS (Shimbra)	53 FIELD PEAS	82 COOKING OIL/ EDIBLE OIL
2 BLACK/MIXED TEFF	9 HORSE BEANS (Bakela)	18 ENSET	41 COW PEAS (Ater)	60 PUMPKIN (Duba)	95 Other
3 BARLEY (Gebis)	10 LINSEED (Telba)	19 BANANAS	47 GUAYA (Vetch)	61 BEEF (Yekebit Segal)	99 Fertilizer
4 WHEAT (Durrat, Sende)	11 GROUNDNUTS (Lew)	20 GRASS	49 CABBAGE (Gomen)	62 MUTTON (Yegeb)/ GOAT MEAT (Yefiyel Siga)	
5 MAIZE (Bekolo/Bahirmashla)	14 LENTILS (Mesir)	21 GESHO	50 PADDY, RICE	63 SHIRO/KOLLO	
6 SORGHUM / Mashila	15 VEGETABLES	22 EUCALYPTUS	51 SINAR/GERIMA	64 BUTTER/CHEESE	
7 ZENGADA	16 COFFEE	27 SUGARCANE	52 HARICOT BEANS (Boloke)	81 SALT	
Code (g) QUANTITY UNITS					
1 KILOGRAMMES	6 MEDEB	12 PACKETS	18 LEAVES	24 TASSA	45 PLASTIC BAG/FESTAL
2 QUINTAL	7 KURBETS	13 BAGS	19 LITRES	29 BOTTLES	48 SMALL PLASTIC BAG (MIKA)
3 CHINET	8 SILICHA	14 BUNDLES	20 KIL	30 BIRR	50 BUNCH (BANANAS)
4 DAWLA	9 AKMADA	15 PIECES	21 GAN	40 BIG MADABERIA	52 GUCHIYE
5 KUNNA	10 ESIR	16 BARS	22 ENSIRA	41 SMALL MADABERIA	56 NUMBER
	11 BOBO	17 BOXES	23 GURZIGNE	42 DIRIB	95 OTHER (Specify)
Code (h), Reasons for difficulty in paying loans					
1 Poor harvest		4 Loss of animals			
2 Prices for crops poorer than expected		5 Other			
3 Illness or death in household					

MODULE 4, SECTION 4: CREDIT

1. IN THE 12 (13 ETHIOPIAN) MONTHS, have you taken out a loan of at least 20 Birr, in cash or IN KIND? 1 YES IF YES, GO TO QUESTION 3 TO OBTAIN DETAILS. 2 NO	
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2. Why did you not take a loan? **code (a)** -----

Go to question 10

Please give details about these loans. Include those you have paid back, as well as loans you have not paid back as yet.

Loan number EACH LOAN IS SEPARATE LINE GIVE DETAILS ON ALL LOANS	3 ID code of person receiving loan	4 SOURCE OF LOAN Code (b)	5 Location of lender? Code (c)	6 Why did you want to obtain a loan? Code (d)	7 Give the month when you took out the loan and the amount borrowed. Give amount in Birr; if in kind, please give amount in kind, form of payment and unit.					8 Is any part of the loan still outstanding? YES...1 NO....2	9 Will you have OR are you having OR did you have difficulty repaying this loan? YES 1 NO 2 (If No, skip to next loan or Q11	10 Why did you have difficulty repaying this loan? Code (h)
					MONTH Code (e)	AMOUNT IN BIRR	IN KIND AMOUNT	IN KIND CROP Code (f)	Unit Code (g)			
1												
2												
3												
4												

11. If you could have obtained more money as a loan under typical terms (interest rate, collateral requirements, etc.) in the past 12 months, would you have taken it? 1 YES 2 NO	
12. IN THE LAST YEAR, have you given any loan of at least 20 birr, in kind or in cash, to another household? 1 YES 2 NO	
13. Does any member of the household have a bank account? 1 YES 2 NO	
14. Does the household have any cash savings? 1 YES 2 NO	
15. Are you and/or members of your household a member of an Eqqub? 1 YES 2 NO	
16. Are you and/or members of your household a member of an Iddir? 1 YES 2 NO	

MODULE 5: ACCESS TO PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NETS AND OTHER FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMS
MODULE 5, SECTION 1: ACCESS TO THE PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NETS PROGRAM – PUBLIC WORKS & OFSP

1 Did members of your household participate in the PSNP during the past 12 months? 1 Yes 2 No If NO, go to Question 4	2 If yes, how many members of the household worked in the PSNP?	3 Did household members receive food, cash, or both? 1 Food 2 Cash 3 Both	4 Did this household receive any Direct Support from PSNP (transfers of cash, food or other goods without requiring individuals to work)? 1 YES 2 NO	5 Did household members receive food, cash, or both for the direct support? 1 Food 2 Cash 3 Both

Did the household receive support from any of the following programs in the last 12 (13 Ethiopian) months?	
6. Access to Improved seeds 1 Yes 2 No	
7. Access to other seeds 1 Yes 2 No	
8. Provision of implements 1 Yes 2 No	
9. Irrigation/water harvesting schemes 1 Yes 2 No	
10. SWC improvements on land 1 Yes 2 No	
11. Improvements in pasture land 1 Yes 2 No	
12. Credit 1 Yes 2 No	
13. Provision of chicks 1 Yes 2 No	
14. Provision of livestock 1 Yes 2 No	
15 Provision of beehives 1 Yes 2 No	
16. Other 1 Yes 2 No	
17. Did you receive crop production extension services during the last production year? 1 YES 2 NO	
18. Has the household had contact with the local DA in the last 12 (13 Ethiopian) months)? 1 Yes 2 No IF NO, SKIP to next section	
19. What kind/s of support did you receive from the DA?	
a. Food crop production technology 1 Yes 2 No	
b. Cash crop production technology 1 Yes 2 No	
c. Livestock production technology 1 Yes 2 No	
d. SWC technology 1 Yes 2 No	
e. other	

CODES FOR MODULE 5, SECTION 2: PERCEPTIONS OF BENEFITS OF ASSETS CREATED BY PSNP AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS

Code (a) Types of infrastructure	Code (b) Types of benefits	Code (c)	Code (e), Location of public assets	Code (f), How important
1 Access road	1 improved access to schooling	1 Agricultural production on own land	1 Only on communal assets	1 Very important
2 Water harvesting structures	2 increased agricultural productivity	2 Agricultural labour	2 Mostly on communal assets, but sometimes on private assets	2 Somewhat important
3 Soil and water conservation (SWC) on communal land	3 better access to market	3 Off-farm labour	3 On private assets is ok	3 Not important
4 Soil and water conservation (SWC) on private land	4 improved access to water	4 Migration for work	4 No opinion	
5 Other natural resource management project (specify)	5 improved access to health service	5 Handicrafts		
6 School	6 improved access to extension services	6 Other Income Generating Activity		
7 Health post				
8 Springs/shallow well				
9 Other specify _____				

MODULE 5, SECTION 2: PERCEPTIONS OF BENEFITS OF ASSETS CREATED BY PSNP AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS

1. In the last 12 months, did the productive safety nets program or other food security program create infrastructure or do other work in this community? 1 YES 2 NO If NO, SKIP to Question 9	
---	--

Record answers by order of importance.

	Most Important	Second Most	Third Most
2. What kind of infrastructure was built by the public works programs in your community in the last 12 months? (List up to three, in order of importance) (Code a)			
3. Did any member of your household participate in this public works project? 1 YES 2 NO			
4. Was this project completed? 1 YES 2 NO			
5. Was this project productive for the community? 1 YES 2 NO			
6. Was any of the infrastructure built on your land? 1 YES 2 NO			
7. Has your HH benefited from the building of this infrastructure? 1 YES 2 NO IF NO, Skip to Q10			
8. If yes, what were the benefits? (Code b)			

9. Did participation in the PSNP allow you or other household members to benefit from other income earning activities? 1 YES 2 NO	
10. If yes, what other income earning activities? (Code c)	
11. Did participation in the PSNP prevent you or other household members to benefit from other income earning activities? 1 YES 2 NO	
12. If yes, what other income earning activities? (Code c)	
13. What kind of infrastructure project do you think should be built next by public works? (Code a)	
14. Do you think public works programs should focus on building only community assets (for example SWC on communal land), or should they also build private assets (for example, SWC on private land)? (Code e)	

15. How important is it that the public works projects build useful, productive assets? (Code f)			
16. Are there other NGO programs operating in the community? 1 YES 2 NO			
17. What activities are the NGO programmes providing to the community (list up to 3) (Code c)			
18. Have the NGO programmes benefited your household in any way: 1 YES 2 NO			
19. If so, what have been the benefits? (list up to 3) (Code b)			

MODULE 6: CONSUMPTION

MODULE 6, SECTION 1: NON-FOOD EXPENDITURE ON DURABLES AND SERVICES

Record household expenditure on non-food items such as durable goods and services in the last 12 months.

Note that expenditure on household consumables is recorded in the next section.

IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS, has the household purchased any of the following non-food items?

Item	Code (a) (300-499)	Total expenditure IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS (BIRR)
Clothes/shoes/fabric for MEN	301	
Clothes/shoes/fabric for WOMEN	302	
Clothes/shoes/fabric for BOYS	303	
Clothes/shoes/fabric for GIRLS	304	
Kitchen equipment (cooking pots, etc.)	341	
Linens (sheets, towels, blankets)	342	
Furniture	343	
Lamp/torch	344	
Transport	361	
Building materials	362	
Modern medical treatment and medicines	381	
Traditional medicine and healers	382	
School fees	401	
Other educational expenses (exercise books, pens, pencils, uniforms, maintenance, club fees, etc)	402	
Ceremonial expenses	421	
Contributions to IDDIR	422	
Donations to the church	423	
Taxes and levies	441	
Compensation and penalty	442	
Voluntary contributions	443	
ANY OTHER DURABLE NON-FOOD ITEMS OR SERVICES? See Code (a)		

CODES FOR MODULE 6, SECTION 1: NON-FOOD EXPENDITURE ON DURABLES AND SERVICES

Code (a): Other durable goods or services purchased	
Savings and credit scheme	451
Repair and maintenance	452
Cosmetics (Hair oil, butter, perfume)	453
Bicycle	461
Bio-Gas tube (Oxygen gas)	462
Labour cost/salary	463
Menchu	464

MODULE 6, SECTION 2: NON-FOOD EXPENDITURE ON HOUSEHOLD CONSUMABLES

1. What do you normally spend on the following items every month?

Commodity	Code (b) (500-699)	Total expenditure IN THE LAST MONTH (BIRR)
Matches	511	
Batteries	512	
Candles (tua'af), incense	513	
Laundry soap/OMO/endod/besana leaves	521	
Hand soap	522	
Other personal care goods (incl.sendel,matent,...)	523	
Charcoal	611	
Firewood	612	
Kerosene	613	
Cigarettes, tobacco, suret, gaya	621	

CODES FOR MODULE 6, SECTION 3: FOOD CONSUMPTION

(a) CROP CODES (for FORM of in kind payment)

1 WHITE TEFF	19 BANANAS	37 MANGO	55 BEET ROOT (Key Sir)	73 ARAQI/KATHIKALA	91 CACTUS (beles/fruit/ leaves)
2 BLACK/MIXED TEFF	20 GRASS	38 HAMICHO	56 CARROT	74 SOFT DRINKS	92
3 BARLEY (Gebis)	21 GESHO	39 KOCHO	57 GINGER (Jinjibel)	75 SUGAR	93
4 WHEAT (Durrat, Sinde)	22 EUCALYPTUS	40 CHICK PEAS (Shimbra)	58 SELATA (Lettuce)	76 HONEY	94
5 MAIZE (Bekolo/Bahirmashla)	23 SHIEFERA/HALEKO	41 COW PEAS (Ater)	59 TIKL GOMMEN	77	95 Other
6 SORGHUM / Mashila	24 DAGUSSA	42 ORANGE	60 PUMPKIN (Duba)	78	
7 ZENGADA	25 SUNFLOWER	43 GODERE	61 BEEF (Yekebit Segal)	79	
8 OATS	26 POTATOES	44 ADENGUARE	62 MUTTON (Yegeb)/ GOAT MEAT (Yefiyel Siga)	80	
9 HORSE BEANS (Bakela)	27 SUGARCANE	45 SWEET POTATOES (Sekuar Dinich)	63 SHIRO/KOLLO	81 SALT	
10 LINSEED (Telba)	28 TOBACCO	46 TOMATO	64 BUTTER/CHEESE	82 COOKING OIL/ EDIBLE OIL	
11 GROUNDNUTS (Lew)	29 PINEAPPLE (Ananas)	47 GUAYA (Vetch)	65 MILK/YOGHOURT	83 SPICES	
12 SESAME (Selit)	30 AVOCADO	48 NUG	66	84 KARIA	
13 BLACK PEPPER (Kundoberbere)	31 ONIONS (Shinkurt)	49 CABBAGE (Gomen)	67 CHICKEN	85 BERBERE	
14 LENTILS (Mesir)	32 SPINACH (Quosta)	50 PADDY, RICE	68 EGGS	86 BREAD (dABO)	
15 VEGETABLES	33 GARLIC (Nech Shinkurt)	51 SINAR/GERIMA	69	87 MACARONI/SPAGHETTI	
16 COFFEE	34 YAM	52 HARICOT BEANS (Boloke)	70 TELLA	88 KARIBO/KEREDO	
17 CHAT	35 FASOLIA	53 FIELD PEAS	71 TEJ	89 TURMERIC (Ird)	
18 ENSET	36 FRUIT	54 FENUGREEK (Abish)	72 BIRRA (Bottled)	90 COFFEE LEAF / TEA / ASHARA	

MODULE 6, SECTION 3: FOOD CONSUMPTION

1. We would like to ask you about all the food that was bought for consumption or was consumed from your own (beteseb's) stock, IN THE LAST WEEK. In last week, did your household consume any of the following?

Food type	Code (a)	How much was purchased? How much was spent?			What is the source of most of your food? Is this food from your own production, your purchase, or did you receive this food as a TRANSFER, a LOAN, as WAGE IN KIND or as BARTER (including from PSNP or OFSP)?				
		Total Expenditure (Birr)			Own Production (1)	Purchase (2)	Transfer or loan from friends or relatives (3)	Transfer from Food Aid (4)	PSNP (5)
Teff	1								
Barley (Gebis)	3								
Wheat/ Durahh (Sinde)	4								
Maize (Bekolo/Bahismashla)	5								
Sorghum (Mashila; dagusa)	6								
Millet (Zengada)	7								
Lentils (Misir)	14								
Horse Beans (Bakela)	9								
Cow Peas (Ater)	41								
Chick Peas (Shimbira)	40								
Milk/yoghourt (ergo)	65								
Beef (yekebit siga)	61								
Mutton (yebeg)/goat meat(yefiyel siga)	62								
chicken	67								
eggs	68								
butter/cheese	64								

MODULE 6, SECTION 3: FOOD CONSUMPTION, CONTINUED.

2. We would like to ask you about all the food that was bought for consumption or was consumed from your own (beteseb's) stock, IN THE LAST WEEK. In last week, did your household consume any of the following?

Food type	Code (a)	How much was spent for each purchase?			What is the source of most of your food? Is this food from your own production, your purchase, or did you receive this food as a TRANSFER, a LOAN, as WAGE IN KIND or as BARTER (including from PSNP or OFSP)?				
		Total Expenditure (Birr)			Own Production (1)	Purchase (2)	Transfer or loan from friends or relatives (3)	Transfer from Food Aid (4)	PSNP (5)
tella/tej	71								
birra (bottled)	72								
chat	17								
araqi/kathikala	73								
soft drinks	74								
coffee	16								
sugar	75								
honey	76								
salt	81								
cooking oil	82								
spices/karia/berbere	83								
bread (dabo)	84								
macaroni/spaghetti	85								
potatoes	26								
enset	18								
sweet potatoes	45								
green leaf vegetables	15								

CODES FOR MODULE 6, SECTION 3: FOOD CONSUMPTION, continued

(a) CROP CODES (for FORM of in kind payment)

1 WHITE TEFF	18 ENSET	35 FASOLIA	52 HARICOT BEANS (Boloke)	69	86 BREAD (dABO)
2 BLACK/MIXED TEFF	19 BANANAS	36 FRUIT	53 FIELD PEAS	70 TELLA	87 MACARONI/SPAGHETTI
3 BARLEY (Gebis)	20 GRASS	37 MANGO	54 FENUGREEK (Abish)	71 TEJ	88 KARIBO/KEREDO
4 WHEAT (Durrak, Sinde)	21 GESHO	38 HAMICHO	55 BEET ROOT (Key Sir)	72 BIRRA (Bottled)	89 TURMERIC (Ird)
5 MAIZE (Bekolo/Bahirmashla)	22 EUCALYPTUS	39 KOCHO	56 CARROT	73 ARAQI/KATHIKALA	90 COFFEE LEAF / TEA / ASHARA
6 SORGHUM / Mashila	23 SHIEFERA/HALEKO	40 CHICK PEAS (Shimbra)	57 GINGER (Jinjibel)	74 SOFT DRINKS	91 CACTUS (beles/fruit/ leaves)
7 ZENGADA	24 DAGUSSA	41 COW PEAS (Ater)	58 SELATA (Lettuce)	75 SUGAR	92
8 OATS	25 SUNFLOWER	42 ORANGE	59 TIKL GOMMEN	76 HONEY	93
9 HORSE BEANS (Bakela)	26 POTATOES	43 GODERE	60 PUMPKIN (Duba)	77	94
10 LINSEED (Telba)	27 SUGARCANE	44 ADENGUARE	61 BEEF (Yekebit Sega)	78	95 Other
11 GROUNDNUTS (Lew)	28 TOBACCO	45 SWEET POTATOES (Sekuar Dinich)	62 MUTTON (Yegeb)/ GOAT MEAT (Yefiyel Siga)	79	
12 SESAME (Selit)	29 PINEAPPLE (Ananas)	46 TOMATO	63 SHIRO/KOLLO	80	
13 BLACK PEPPER (Kundoberbere)	30 AVOCADO	47 GUAYA (Vetch)	64 BUTTER/CHEESE	81 SALT	
14 LENTILS (Mesir)	31 ONIONS (Shinkurt)	48 NUEG	65 MILK/YOGHOURT	82 COOKING OIL/ EDIBLE OIL	
15 VEGETABLES	32 SPINACH (Quosta)	49 CABBAGE (Gomen)	66	83 SPICES	
16 COFFEE	33 GARLIC (Nech Shinkurt)	50 PADDY, RICE	67 CHICKEN	84 KARIA	
17 CHAT	34 YAM	51 SINAR/GERIMA	68 EGGS	85 BERBERE	

b) Codes for Quantity Units

1 KILOGRAMMES	11 BOBO	21 GAN	40 BIG MADABERIA	50 BUNCH (BANANAS)	60 EGIR
2 QUINTAL	12 PACKETS	22 ENSIRA	41 SMALL MADABERIA	51 MELEKIA/LIK	61 WESLA
3 CHINET	13 BAGS	23 GURZIGNE	42 DIRIB	52 GUCHIYE	62 MESFERIA
4 DAWLA	14 BUNDLES	24 TASSA	43 SAHIN/LOTARY	53 BEKOLE	63 KURFO
5 KUNNA	15 PIECES	25 KUBAYA/KELASA	44 MANKORKORIA	54 ENKIB	64 KOLELA
6 MEDEB	16 BARS	26 BIRCHIKO	45 PLATIC BAG/FESTAL	55 SHEKIM	
7 KURBETS	17 BOXES	27 SINI	46 ZURBA	56 NUMBER	95 OTHER (Specify)
8 SILICHA	18 LEAVES	28 GEMBO	47 AKARA	57 GOTERA	
9 AKMADA	19 LITRES	29 BOTTLES	48 SMALL PLASTIC BAG (MIKA)	58 LEMBA	
10 ESIR	20 KIL	30 BIRR	49 KERCHAT/KEMBA	59 SHIRIMERI	
d) Codes for source of bulk food purchase	1 AMC	4 Aid agency, non-gov't	e) Codes for who did you give it to?	1 Family, local	4 Individual from outside village
	2 At market	5 Other (Specify)		2 Family, non-local	5 Relative
	3 Neighbour/relative			3 Neighbour/village member	6 Other (Specify)
f) Codes for where you purchase foods	1 This village	3 Local market town	5 Addis Ababa		
	2 Another village	4 Regional center	6 Other (Specify)		

MODULE 6, SECTION 3: FOOD CONSUMPTION, CONTINUED.

3. Generally, where do you purchase food grains? (Code f)	
4. Has the household purchased any prepared foods, or paid to eat food outside the household in the last week? 1 YES 2 NO If NO, go to Q6.	
5. What was the total expenditure on prepared foods and food eaten outside the household in the last week? (BIRR)	
6. During the last week, have you given any food to other people, such as neighbours or family members not belonging to your household? 1 YES 2 NO If YES, give details. If no, go to Q9.	

Food Code (a)	7 How much was given in the last week?		8 Who did you give this food to? Code (e)
	Amount	Unit Code (b)	

CODES FOR MODULE 6, SECTION 4: FOOD AVAILABILITY, ACCESS AND COPING STRATEGIES

Code (a), Food source
1 Own production
2 Purchase
3 Gifts/transfers from family or relatives
4 Gifts/transfers from neighbours
5 PSNP
6 Direct Support
7 Other

MODULE 6, SECTION 4: FOOD AVAILABILITY, ACCESS AND COPING STRATEGIES

1. Please tell us what were the sources of food consumed from own production and other sources by this household over the last 12 (13 Ethiopian) months? **(Code a)**

	EC 1998						EC 1999						
	Miazia	Ginbot	Sene	Hamle	Nehasse	Pagume	Meskerem	Tikimit	Hidar	Tahisas	Tir	Yekatit	Megabit
Own Production													
Other Sources													

2. In which months did your household have adequate foods for all of your household members? Which months did your household have a food shortage?

	EC 1998						EC 1999						
	Miazia	Ginbot	Sene	Hamle	Nehasse	Pagume	Meskerem	Tikimit	Hidar	Tahisas	Tir	Yekatit	Megabit
Adequate food (1)													
Food Shortage (2)													

3. Consumption Coping Strategies Responses (CSI)

During the last two years, what was the worst month of food shortages?							
During that month, if there have been times when you didn't have enough food or money to buy food, how often did your household have to:							
SN	Coping Option	Every day	3-6 times/ week	1-2 times/ week	Never		
3a	Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods?						
3b	Borrow food, or rely on help from friends or relatives?						
3c	Purchase food on credit?						
3d	Gather wild food?						
3e	Consume seed stock held for next season?						
3f	Send household members to live elsewhere?						
3g	Limit portion sizes at mealtimes?						
3h	Restrict consumption of adults so children can eat?						
3i	Reduced the number of meals eaten in a day?						
3j	Skip entire days without eating?						
3k	Sell jewelry or household items to purchase food?						
3l	Sell livestock to purchase food?						
3m	Sell farm implements to purchase food?						

4. What is the best month of the year for food security?	
5. During that month, how many times a day did adults in your household eat?	
6. During that month, how many times a day did children in your household eat?	

MODULE 7: HEALTH, ILLNESS, SHOCKS AND POVERTY PERCEPTIONS

MODULE 7, SECTION 1: ILLNESS, Questions to be asked about all household members OVER THE AGE OF FIFTEEN.

In the last four weeks, has this person suffered:

(Write 77 if condition has persisted for more than four weeks.)

ID CODE	1a. Any illness or injury in the last four weeks? (If no, skip to 2.) 1 Yes 2 No	1b. How many days in total?	2. How many days has this person been unable to perform his/her main activity at all?	3a. Significant weight loss (If no, skip to 4.) 1 Yes 2 No	3b. How many days in total?	4a. Prolonged fever? (If no, skip to 5.) 1 Yes 2 No	4b. How many days in total?	5a. Chronic diarrhoea (If no, skip to 6.) 1 Yes 2 No	5b. How many days in total?	6a. Persistent cough (If no, skip to 7.) 1 Yes 2 No	6b. How many days in total?	7a. Generalized skin rash (If no, skip to 8.) 1 Yes 2 No	7b. How many days in total?	8a. Mouth or throat infection? 1 Yes 2 No	8b. How many days in total?

CODES FOR MODULE 7, SECTION 2: ACCESS TO WATER, SANITATION AND KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MALARIA

Code (a), Source of drinking water	Code (b), Toilets	Code (c), Boil water	Code (d), Causes of malaria	Code (e), Malaria prevention
1 Pond or dam	1 Flush toilet shared	1 For drinking and most other purposes	1 Mosquito bites	1 None
2 Stream or river	2 Flush toilet private	2 For drinking only	2 Water/dirty food/faeces/flies	2 Sleep under mosquito net
3 Spring	3 Pit latrine shared	3 For other purposes only, not drinking	3 Spirits/witchcraft/ancestors	3 Eat special foods
4 Well	4 Pit latrine private	4 No	4 God/fate	4 Drain stagnant water
5 Borehole	5 Pan/bucket		77 Do not know	5 Other
6 Rainwater	6 No toilet			

7 Piped water (not in house)								
10 Other								

MODULE 7, SECTION 2: ACCESS TO WATER & SANITATION

1. What is your main source of drinking water in the rainy season? (Code a)	
2. How long does it take to get there? (Lemehed bicha)?	(minutes)
3. What is your main source of drinking water in the dry season? (Code a)	
4. How long does it take to get there? (Lemehed bicha)?	(minutes)
5. Do you use the same water source for drinking water and for all other purposes (eg. bathing, washing clothes and so on)? 1 YES 2 NO	
6. What form of toilet do you own? (Code b)	
7. What form of toilet do adults use? (Code b)	
8. What form of toilet do children use? (Code b)	
9. Do you boil water for drinking or other purposes? (Code c)	
10. Do you wash your hands before preparing food? 1 YES 2 NO	
11. Do you wash your hands before eating? 1 YES 2 NO	

CODES FOR MODULE 7, SECTION 3: LONG-TERM SHOCKS

Code (a), What did these shocks result in		
1. Loss of productive assets		
2. Loss of household income		
3. Reduction in household consumption		
4. Asset & income loss		
5. Asset loss & reduced consumption		
6. Income loss & reduced consumption		
7. Asset, income loss & reduced consumption		
8. Other effects not listed here.		

MODULE 7, SECTION 3: LONG-TERM SHOCKS AND COPING MECHANISMS

We would like to learn about shocks IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS, SINCE (name an event which is a widely known date locally). Has this household been affected by a serious shock—an event that led to a serious reduction in your asset holdings, caused your household income to fall substantially or resulted in a significant reduction in consumption? We would like to learn more about the worst shocks in the last 5 years.

SPECIFICS OF SHOCK	CODE	1 YES 2 NO	In what years did these shocks occur? (List the three worst shock years, in descending order of severity)			Did these shocks result in: Code (a)		
Drought	101							
Too much rain or flood	102							
Erosion	103							
Frosts or hailstorm	104							
Pests or diseases that affected crops before they were harvested	105							
Pests or diseases that led to storage losses	106							
Pests or diseases that affected livestock	107							
Lack of access to inputs	201							
Large increase in input prices	202							
Large decrease in output prices	203							
Lack of demand or inability to sell agricultural products	204							
Lack of demand or inability to sell nonagricultural products	205							
Imprisonment	301							
Discrimination	302							
Contract disputes (eg default, disagreement regarding prices or quantities) regarding purchased inputs or sale of output	303							
Destruction or theft of tools or inputs for production	304							
Theft of cash or crops	305							
Theft of livestock	306							
Theft or destruction of housing or consumer goods	307							
Crime resulting in death or disablement of working adult household members	308							
Death of husband	401							
Death of wife	402							
Death of another person	403							
Illness of husband	404							
Illness of wife	405							
Illness of another person	406							
Divorce, separation or abandonment	407							

	Most important shock		Second most important shock		Third most important shock	
	Shock (use numerical codes above)	Year (E.C.)	Shock (use numerical codes above)	Year (E.C.)	Shock (use numerical codes above)	Year (E.C.)
Thinking about the last five years, what were the three most important shocks to affect this household						

MODULE 7, SECTION 4: SHOCKS TO CROPS AND LIVESTOCK IN THE PREVIOUS 12 (13 ETHIOPIAN) MONTHS

Please think back at the last main rainy season (Kiremt). We would like to know whether any of the following events happened to you which affected the growth of your crops and the harvest. These questions should be asked to all farmers who harvest during the Meher season, AND ALL FARMERS WHO GROW PERMANENT CROPS; and any other farmers for whom these rains can be relevant.

Permanent crop growers should be asked in general about the growing season preceding the last main harvest. If the crop is continuously harvested, ask for a general assessment of the last growing season. When referring to 'Kiremt', interpret this for the permanent crop growers as the main rains. Space is provided to qualify answers if needed.

	Codes		
1. Are the Kiremt rains important for your crops?	1 YES	2 NO (If NO, GO TO Q7)	3 NOT VERY IMPORTANT
2. According to your own plans, did the first Kiremt rains come on time?	1 ON TIME	2 TOO LATE	3 TOO EARLY
3. Was there enough rain on your fields AT THE BEGINNING of the rainy season?	1 ENOUGH	2 TOO MUCH	3 TOO LITTLE
4. Was there enough rain on your fields DURING the growing season?	1 ENOUGH	2 TOO MUCH	3 TOO LITTLE
5. Did the rains STOP on time on your fields?	1 ON TIME	2 STOPPED TOO LATE	3 STOPPED TOO EARLY
6. Did it rain near the harvest time?	1 YES	2 NO	

7. Did any of your crops suffer from any of the following factors? 1 YES 2 NO

Low temperatures	Wind/storm	Flooding/water logging	Plant diseases	Insects	Livestock (eating/trampling crops)	Birds/other animals	Weed damage

8. Were any of your crops affected by any of the following in this period? 1 YES 2 NO

Could not obtain oxen at the right time	Farmer or other household members were too ill to do work at the right time	Could not obtain outside labour at the right time

9. Did any of your livestock suffer from any of the following factors in the last 12 (13 Ethiopian) months? MODERATELY.....1 SEVERELY.....2 NOT AT ALL.....3

LACK OF DRINKING WATER		GENDI		LACK OF GRAZING LAND		OTHER ANIMAL DISEASES	
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CODES FOR MODULE 7, SECTION 5: PERCEPTIONS

Codes (a) , Compared to others ..	Code (d), True or not	Code (f), Why change?	Code (f), continued	Code (g), In general
1 The richest in the village	1. It was less than adequate for the family's needs	1 Harvests have been good	31 Harvests have been poor	1. Doing well = Able to meet household needs by own efforts and making some extra for stores, savings and investments
2 Amongst the richest in the village	2. It was just adequate for the family's needs	2 Adopted new ways of farming	32 Tried new crops or new ways of farming but they failed	2 Doing just okay = Able to meet household needs by own efforts but with nothing extra to save or invest
3 Richer than most households	3. I was more than adequate for the family's needs	3 Started growing new crops	33 Own business failed or didn't do well	3 Struggling = Managing to meet household needs but by depleting productive assets and /or sometimes receiving support
4 About average	4. Not applicable	4 Set up a new business or trade	34 Have less livestock	4 Unable to meet household needs, dependent on support from community or government
5 A little poorer than most households		5 Own business or trade has been profitable	35 House is not as nice as it used to be	
6 Amongst the poorest in the village		6 Accumulated livestock	36 Have fewer other assets	
7 The poorest in the village		7 Live in a nicer house	37 Managed my crops poorly	
		8 Accumulated other assets	38 Managed my business poorly	
Codes (b), Your own hh	Code (e), Compared to year ago	9 Managed my crops or livestock well	39 Was lazy	
1 Very rich	1 Much better now	10 Managed my business well	40 Did not want to take risks	
2 Rich	2 A little better now	11 Worked hard	41 Drink too much less	
3 Comfortable	3 Same	12 Was willing to take risks	42 Wife drinks too much	
4 Can manage to get by	4 A little worse now	13 Drink less	43 Wife has been sick	
5 Never have quite enough	5 Much worse now	14 Wife drinks less	44 Wife died	
6 Poor	6 Don't know	15 Have more children	45 Children sick or died	
7 Destitute		16 Wife works hard	46 Children moved away	
8 Not applicable, household did not exist		17 Times are better	47 Wife is lazy	
		18 Good luck	48 Times have been bad	
Code (c), Where obtain?				
1 Sale of animals		19 God has helped	49 Bad luck	
2 Sale of other farm/business assets		20 Better networks	50 God has not helped	
3 Sale of household assets		21 Received wages for working on productive safety nets projects	51 Poorer networks	
4 Own cash		22 Received direct transfers	52 Other	
5 Savings association (equb/iddir)				
6 Loan				
7 Sale of crops				
8 Other				

MODULE 7, SECTION 5: PERCEPTIONS OF POVERTY AND WELL-BEING

We would like to ask you some questions about how you see your circumstances both now and over the past few years.

1. Compared to other households in this village, would you describe your household as: (Code a)	
2. Just thinking about your own household circumstances, would you describe your household as: (Code b)	
3. If the household needed 100 Birr for an emergency could the household obtain it within a week? 1 YES 2 NO	
4. How would the household obtain the 100 Birr? (Code c)	
5. How many people can you borrow money from?	
6. Concerning your family's food consumption over the past one month, which of the following is true? (Code d)	
7. Concerning your family's housing, which of the following is true? (Code d)	
8. Concerning your family's clothing, which of the following is true? (Code d)	
9. Concerning your family's total income over the past one month, which of the following is true? (Code d)	
10. How do you compare the overall economic situation of the HOUSEHOLD with five years ago? (Code e)	
11. We would now like you to think about your own household circumstances, five years ago. Five years ago, would you describe your household as: (Code b)	
12. Compared to five years ago, why have your circumstances changed? (Code f, allow up to three responses)	
13. In general, would you describe your household as: (Code g)	