

CARE International in Ethiopia

**The Food Sufficiency for Farmers (FSF) *Mebkat*
Project
&
The *Berchi* - Be Strong! Project**



**Baseline Exercise
Annexes - Methodology, Tools and Data
Summaries**

**2 January 2014
(FINAL)**

Acknowledgement

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The Program Director: Esther Watts who organized the opportunity for me to work with her competent staff in Ethiopia.

Hopefully we've produced a document that will serve its purpose well and be used effectively by the two projects.

Sincerely,

Mike DeVries
Program Design, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist

**The Food Sufficiency for Farmers (FSF)-Mebkat Project & the Berchi-Be Strong!
Project
BASELINE EXERCISE - VOLUME II: METHODOLOGY, TOOLS AND DATA
SUMMARIES**

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACSI	Amhara Credit and Savings Institution
AIDS	Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome
ARDO	Agriculture and Rural Development Office
CAD	Canadian Dollar
CCI	Community Complementary Investment
DA	Development Agent
EFSSR	Enhancing Food Security, Stability and Resilience
ER	Expected Result
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FHH	Female-Headed Household
FSF	Food Sufficiency for Farmers
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GFDRE	Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GSD	Gender and Social development
HABP	Household Assets Building Program
HEW	Health Extension Worker
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
IGA	Income-Generating Activity
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
KFSTF	Kebele Food Security Task Force
LOP	Life of Project
MFI	Micro-Finance Institution
MHH	Male-Headed Household
NGO	Non-Government Organization
OCSSCO	Oromiya Credit and Savings Share Company
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PIP	Project Implementation Plan
PMA	Producer Marketing Association
PQL	program quality and Learning
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
RUSACCO	Rural Savings and Credit Cooperative
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Services
ToC	Theory of Change
ToT	Training of Trainers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VSLA	Villages Savings and Loan Association
WEAI	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index

The Food Sufficiency for Farmers (FSF) - *Mebkat* Project & the *Berchi* - Be Strong! Project
BASELINE EXERCISE - VOLUME II: METHODOLOGY, TOOLS AND DATA SUMMARIES

I. INTRODUCTION

CARE International in Ethiopia implemented a combined baseline exercise for two projects being implemented in the same geographic area with similar strategies targeting graduation of chronically food insecure households from the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia's (GFDRE) Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP). The Food Sufficiency for Farmers (FSF) - *Mebkat* Project to be implemented in eleven Woredas in the three zones of South Gondar, East Hararghe and West Hararghe has a strategy to build household and institutional capabilities to enable target households to undertake activities to increase incomes and be able to cope with livelihood threats. The *Berchi* - Be Strong! Project to be implemented in two Woredas in South Gondar Zone has a strategy to empower chronically food insecure women to have better access to and control over resources while also participating more effectively in household and community-level decision-making. The two Woredas targeted by *Berchi* are two of the Woredas also targeted by the FSF Project.

The purpose of baseline exercise was to gather information (1) to establish a baseline on performance indicators for assessing project impact, (2) to obtain information to further refine performance indicators and to fine-tune project interventions and (3) to obtain quantitative data sets that can be further analyzed after the baseline exercise has been completed to generate additional knowledge. The projects have a very wide range of interventions covering institutional development, asset building, income generation, women's empowerment and attitudinal change at multiple levels, from the individual impact group level through household, Kebele, Woreda and Zone levels. Given the broad ranging strategies, the baseline exercise used a number of different methodologies over the period 22 September 2013 through 30 October 2013, to gather information, including:

- A quantitative household survey drawing samples from three different populations including the chronically food-insecure households likely to be targeted by the FSF Project (700 households), female-headed households likely to be targeted by the FSF project (400 households) and chronically food-insecure households likely to be targeted by the *Berchi* Project.
- Qualitative interviews with a number of institutions likely to be targeted by the projects at the Kebele, Woreda and Zone-levels.
- Combined qualitative interviews and a quantitative survey with 74 community leaders likely to be targeted for project interventions.
- Qualitative interviews with key CARE staff around the Learning and Impact Measurement outcome in the *Berchi* Strategy.

The purpose of this volume of the report is to provide a reference document for the final evaluation, which will likely involve a replication of the methods used for the baseline.

II. TERMS OF REFERENCE

A. Terms of Reference for the Baseline Exercise

The terms of reference for the baseline exercise is provided below.



Terms of Reference – Lead the implementation and completion of the baseline survey for the **Food Sufficiency for Farmers project in Ethiopia**

Background

In May, 2012, CARE Canada signed a contribution agreement with the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD) for the implementation of the “**Food Sufficiency for Farmers**” project in 2 regions of Ethiopia.

Consistent to the overall and specific objectives of the FSF project and the establishment of comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework to track project progress towards expected results, CARE Canada intends to commission consultancy service to conduct the project baseline survey.

CARE Canada is seeking the support of a qualified consultant, with experience in conducting project baseline survey related to food security (using international standard methodology), with familiarity with Care international programming in Ethiopia.

Objective of the consultancy

The objectives of this consultancy are:

- to led the development of the project baseline survey methodology based on FSF project expected results (ultimate, intermediate and immediate outcomes and outputs)¹,
- ensure collection of baseline qualitative and quantitative data and information across the targeted areas,
- document and analysis all information gathered through the baseline methodology and providing a clear picture of the food security/insecurity situation of target households,
- produce final materials and report compiling and consisting of project baseline information that will be used for measuring the progress towards the achievements of expected results and the impact at the end of the project period.

The design and implementation of the baseline must take into account and abide by CARE Ethiopia Theory of Change. Furthermore, the assessment is required to be conducted in-line with ethical standards in Monitoring, Evaluation and Research, including the WHO standards on ethical research related to violence against women.

¹ Expected results from the complementary Berchi project (Care Austria) will also be integrated/targeted by the baseline survey methodology.

Plan of Action, Tasks, or Activities

The consultant is expected to:

- Conduct a **desk review** consisting of secondary data collection and analysis including the review of project documents to understand the program nature, objective, focus, strategies and requirements. The consultant shall also consult documents on the broader framework of Food Security programming in Ethiopia (notably the PSNP and HABP programs²).
- Prepare and submit the **baseline survey proposal** which includes details of the scientific methodologies, tools to be employed, concerned institutions to be contacted, work plan and financial proposal (proposed budget) within seven working days after receiving the invitation *Note: the proposed methodology should clearly demonstrate the relationship between the information that will be gathered with the proposed instrument/tools to measure the specific project outcomes and indicators (ultimate, intermediate and immediate) and outputs.*
- Integrate changes/suggestions as per review of the methodology by Care and partners.
- Develop Terms of References (TORs) to guide selection of local firm for survey enumerators contracted by Care Ethiopia,
- Incorporate or address comments from CARE Ethiopia and CARE Canada on the data collection tools;
- Discuss and agree with CARE Ethiopia FSF project team and food security/impact measurement team on the planned methodology and the designing of the questionnaire for the semi-structured interviews;
- Submit checklists, questionnaires and scientific study methodology to be employed, and ensure translation in local language with the support of Care Ethiopia,
- Elaborate with CARE Ethiopia the plan of field surveys and data collection activities,
- With the support from Care Ethiopia, manage a team of professionals, mainly in the fields of agriculture, rural development, gender development, economics and related social sciences,
- With the support from Care Ethiopia, facilitate data collection of field level facilitators,
- Conduct pilot testing with field data collectors to ensure fine tuning of the methodology (pre-testing of survey instruments),
- Ensure completion of high quality data collection from field and targeted areas,
- Analyze all sets of data and information collected and using statistical software/package,
- Prepare high quality standard report with annexed descriptive tables and submit 1st draft report for review, guidance and comments by Care Ethiopia and Canada,
- After addressing feedback and comments provided by CARE Ethiopia and CARE Canada; submit final baseline survey documents (soft and hard copies): reports, case studies, data, questionnaires, photos, videos or any other materials issues from this exercise.

Deliverables

² PSNP = Productive Safety Net Program and HABP = the Household Asset Building Program

The baseline survey is expected to be conducted and completed over a period of 3 months maximum, from September to November 2013. To this effect, the primary two parties for this particular consultancy service, namely CARE Canada and the consultant will have the following roles and responsibilities:

1. FSF project baseline survey proposal by 20th September (latest)

Within 2 weeks after signing the agreement, the appointed consultant is expected to submit to Care Ethiopia a baseline survey proposal in English. The proposal will be detailing the proposed methodology including the questionnaires, the qualitative and quantitative data collection approaches and tools, the resource requirements (human and financial), the terms of references for contracting local firm of enumerators, the local the implementation strategy and schedule (field collection schedule according to targeted areas).

2. Draft survey report by the end of October 2013

Produce and submit the first draft report as per the agreed format (9 woreda level baseline reports and one aggregate project level report)

3. Submit final baseline survey documents by 30th of November 2013 (latest)

Based on review comments and recommendations made following presentation of findings and first draft report, the consultant will submit complete baseline survey documents (including, but not exclusively, the final report, the methodology documents, tools questionnaires, data, the case studies, the photos, the videos if any and all other materials that constitute a part of the survey materials).

Ownership of the survey documents, data and report

All data and reports generated through this contract and the baseline survey shall remain the property of CARE (Canada, Ethiopia and Austria). The consultant requires a written consent from Care if the data and reports are used for a different purpose, other than the FSF project implementation.

Qualifications and Personnel Required

The consultant is requested to submit his Curriculum Vitae and references of conducted similar work experience. The consultant should clearly demonstrate technical capacity to successfully complete the stated objectives of this consultancy.

The consultant should clearly demonstrate the ability to present data in a concise, precise, and easy to understand manner at a high professional standard of English.

The consultant will travel to Ethiopia to implement the proposed contract assignment.

CARE Canada seeks a qualified consultant who is available to undertake this work within the stipulated time. Key qualifications desired comprise:

- Extensive experience in research and baseline survey, in development policy and planning preferably in Ethiopia;
- Have proven knowledge on project analysis and design;
- Familiar with agriculture and food security programs, preferably in Ethiopia;
- Familiar with the Ethiopian socio-economic situations, Program for Accelerated Sustainable Development Program, Growth and Transformation Plan;
- Have demonstrated knowledge and familiarity with analytical tools;

- Excellent skill in developing complex and multi-dimensional conceptual framework;
- Excellent analytical, reporting writing and presentation skills;
- Excellent spoken and written command of English;
- Excellent knowledge of gender issues;
- Proven reputation;
- Experience in leading a group of professionals, and excellent team work skill.

CARE will provide:

- All relevant projects' documents or links to websites & templates necessary for preparing the baseline methodology;
- The FSF project Contribution Agreement between Care Canada and CIDA³;
- The most up-dated version of the FSF Project Implementation Plan (PIP);
- Key project documents related to the complementary Berchi project initiative;
- Care Ethiopia will ensure selection and sub-contracting of local firm for survey enumerators and collectors;
- Care Ethiopia will facilitate the logistical arrangements for conducting the baseline survey including the field visits and data collection activities at woreda levels;
- Care Ethiopia will facilitate the translation in local language-s of survey tools.

Reporting Relationship

The consultant will report to the CARE Canada Program Manager or his designee in the name of Care Ethiopia professional-s.

Contract Budget

The consultant will be reimbursed at a rate of \$ 600 CDN/working day (and \$ 300 CDN/travel day) for a maximum total of \$ 54,000 CDN dollars.

Reimbursement of services will be upon the submission of the draft document and the last payment will be made after completion and delivery of the final version of the documents integrating all comments and feedback from CARE and partners. The total cost of services will be paid to the consultant as follows:

Payments	% from the total cost	Notes
First payment	30%	On signature of contract
2 nd payment	40 %	On submission of acceptable draft report to CARE Ethiopia and Canada
Final Payment	30%	After delivery and completion of the final version of the baseline survey documents and reports (endorsement by CARE technical team (30%
Reimbursement of travel expenses		According to submission of receipts and a Travel Expense Report to CARE Canada (as per Government of Canada eligible expenses)

³ Canadian International Development Agency now called DFATD (Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development).

CARE Ethiopia & CARE Canada expects this process and tasks will be implemented over a **maximum of 90 working days**.

See tentative activities and timeframe in **annex 1**.

CARE Contact Information:

CARE Canada: Odette Gauthier, Program Manager – odette.gauthier@care.ca

Annex 1 - More detailed activities and time lines.

Description of the Deliverables	Timeline*
Preparation and study design	
Collect relevant projects and food security programs documents	In 2 days after signing the agreement
Develop/designing qualitative and quantitative data collection instruments and tools	Within 3 – 5 days
Present the inception report (methodologies), including questionnaires and data collection tools to concerned CARE and partners: the proposed methodology should clearly demonstrate the relationship between the information that will be gathered with the proposed instrument/tools to measure the specific outcomes and indicators (ultimate, intermediate and immediate) and outputs. Integrate changes/suggestions as per review of the methodology by Care and partners. Incorporate or address comments from CARE Ethiopia, CARE Canada and CARE Austria on the data collection tools	In one week time after signing the agreement
Develop TORs to facilitate the recruitment by Care Ethiopia local contractor for the quantitative data collectors/enumerators, supervisors, and qualified specialists/experts for qualitative data collection	In one week time after signing the agreement
Guide the translation of appropriate data collection instruments/questionnaires to local language/s (with the support from Care Ethiopia)	
Preparing training/orientation manual for the enumerators, supervisors and testing/pre-test of the survey instrument	In one week time after signing the agreement
Data collection and analysis	
Conduct literature review of important policy and strategy documents, including FSF and Berchi projects' documents, and key PSNP and HABP programs' documents	3 – 5 days
Provide training/orientation to data collectors/enumerators and conduct field test/piloting	1 – 2 days
Oversee, manage and organize the work of data collectors/enumerators, supervisors, and qualified specialists/experts for qualitative data collection	On-going
Collect both quantitative and qualitative data in all 9 Woredas	Approx. 32 days (4 days/woreda)
Closely supervise the data collection at field level, and proceed with fine tuning of collection methods if needed	During the survey time
Code, encode and analyze collected data (both quantitative and qualitative) applying statistical software such as SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences)	7 days
Report Writing and Presentation	
Produce and submit the first draft report as per the agreed format, (9 woreda level BL reports and one aggregate project level report)	42 days (5 days/woreda level report + 2 days for aggregate)
Present findings to projects and other relevant staff, and collect feedbacks,	Within 5 days time after submitting the draft report
Incorporate feedbacks and submit second draft	Within 5 days
Submit all the cleaned data of households covered by the survey disaggregated by sex,	At the same time when submitting the first draft report

Submit final acceptable report (hard and soft copies) after incorporating any additional the comments from CARE and partners (including case studies if any, photos and videos)	Within 5 days after receiving comments
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* **Note:** The proposed time frame and allocated days per activity are indicative and approximate and could be revisit based on subsequent assessment made with the consultant and agreement by the 2 parties.

B. Terms of Reference for the Household Survey Implementation

The terms of reference used to recruit a local firm to implement the Baseline Household Survey are provided below.



Term of References for Baseline Survey Household Survey Data Collection and Processing

Project Titles: **Food Sufficiency for Farmers:
Achieving Sustained Food Security in South Gonder
Zone, Amhara Regional State and East and West
Hararghe Zones, Oromiya Regional State, Ethiopia and
“Berchi-Be Strong! ADA Women Empowerment
Initiative”**

2 September 2013 (DRAFT)

I. Background

The Food Sufficiency for Farmers (FSF) and Berchi-Be Strong! ADA Women's Empowerment Initiative Projects have been designed by CARE Ethiopia to complement the on-going Productive Safety Net (PSNP) and Household Asset Building Program (HABP) to support farmers to accelerate and ensure household food security, primarily by addressing the three main causes of food insecurity: (a) weak institutional capacity, both formal and non-formal, (b) unequal access to resources and production by women, and (c) vulnerability to climate change and disaster risks. Both projects have been designed jointly with government partners at all levels and are closely aligned to the GFDRE food security policies, strategies and guidelines.. The FSF Project is a five year project to be implemented by CARE Canada and CARE Ethiopia, targeting 34,310 chronically food insecure households (including 5000 female-headed households) in Doba, Ode Bultum, Haromaya, Dedder, Metta, and KurfaChelle Woredas in West and East Hararghe zones and Ebenat, Tach Gaint and Semada Woredas, South Gonder Zone of Oromiya and Amhara Regional State, respectively. The Berchi Project is targeting 11,000 chronically food insecure households in Ebinat and Simada woredas.

Key interventions in the two projects include:

- Improving the enabling environment for food security (e.g. increasing the capacity and coordination of government institutions to deliver food security programming, training and supporting model households to inspire others, identifying and implementing good policies and procedures);
- Diversifying economic activities for food insecure households (e.g. training and resources to increase access to finances, inputs and markets, and training and mentoring to increase business and leadership skills); and
- Improving resilience to climate risks (e.g. raising community awareness on risks and responses, strengthening community early warning systems, development of disaster risk management plans, scaling up of adaptive practices, etc.).
- Increasing women's equitable access and control over productive assets to ensure their livelihood security.
- Improving meaningful representation and participation of women at all levels.
- Transforming key institutional and socio-cultural norms, relations and attitudes for gender equality.
- Promoting key learning's and impact measurement for women's empowerment.

In order to be able to assess the impact of these two projects at their completion, CARE Ethiopia will be implementing within the next two months a baseline information gathering exercise to obtain information on outcome and impact performance indicators. As part of this exercise a household survey with a sample size of between 1500 to 2000 households will be implemented in the nine targeted Woredas to obtain data at the household level for household-based performance indicators, and CARE Ethiopia is soliciting the services of a local firm to provide enumerators, collect data and process the data.

II. Specific Services Required

CARE Ethiopia has identified a lead consultant who will oversee the overall baseline study and will be responsible for the design of the household survey tools, the sampling methodology to be used in the survey, and the formatting of the information to be obtained from the survey for the baseline report that will be produced.

The baseline data is required at the start of the project so that change due to project can be measured using the baseline for comparison. The baseline survey generates information on the households' food security/insecurity and income/livelihood status, the power relationship at household level and the overall environment required for the achievement of sustainable food security. In particular, it generates benchmark information that helps to track changes and the extent of changes and distance to reach to the set goal and objectives as stipulated in logic model of the project.

A local firm is being sought to implement the household survey under the guidance of the lead consultant and is solely responsible to produce the required quantitative survey products. The local firm will (1) provide at least **20** enumerators who will be trained by the lead consultant, to conduct the actual data collection and translation of tools in to local languages (2) provide a survey coordinator / supervisor who will oversee the field data collection using digital data gathering devices, and (3) summarize and process the data to produce information for summary tables that will be provided by the lead consultant.

The data collected by the local firm will be quantitative in nature, and will include information gathered to measures degree of achievements towards projects' expected results: the outcome levels and indicators (ultimate, intermediate and immediate outcomes) as well as output level. The FSF and Berchi projects have high demands in terms of the quantity and quality of data to be used by multiple-stakeholders, and will require a high level of rigor to meet the M&E standards expected. The data

collected will also be used to develop relevant management information system as well as practical tools and approaches for on-going project monitoring and learning.

CARE Ethiopia will therefore, according to the needs specified, give preference to firms that have the capacity to implement household survey data collection using digital data gathering devices, such as Personal Data Assistants. If PDAs or other devices will not be used, the local firm will also need to provide sufficient highly qualified experts in quantitative data collection and data entry to ensure that data from paper questionnaires is entered is high quality and timely to be able to meet target dates for data processing as indicated in section VI below. We however, prefer PDAs use.

III. Methodology of the Data collection

The local firm that will conduct the quantitative data collection would first review of project documents and other relevant policies, strategies and study reports that provide useful insights on the proposed project, socio-economic profile of the target areas and households and institutional arrangements, in place, at various levels. Furthermore, the data collection tools to be implemented will be agreed up on with CARE Ethiopia and the overseeing international consultant and lead by the manuals prepared by the lead consultant for this purpose.

IV. Sampling and sample frame: the survey will be conducted in all project Woredas, namely Doba, Haromaya, Dedder, Metta, and KurfaChelle Woredas in West and East Hararghe zones and Ebenat, Tach Gaint and Semada Woredas, South Gonder Zone of Oromiya and Amhara Regional State, respectively. Random sampling technique will be employed to select households for the data collection. The sample should include female-headed households at a level proportional to estimates indicated in the project document and the PSNP recipient population in each Woreda and potentially use over-sampling in order to ensure that statistically significant conclusions can be drawn about FHH. The sample size and the methodology will be determined by CARE Ethiopia in agreement with the lead consultant. (this should be determined before hand as this will affect the price quotation)

However, the comprehensive quantitative survey findings need to be complemented by in-depth quantitative assessment and analysis. Among many other instruments, the consultant/s will employ focus-group discussion (FGD) and observations and other participatory assessment tools. For in-depth understanding of the power relation, gender dimension and structural causes of food insecurity in the context of the operational areas, the consultant/s need to conduct FGD with female headed households

and different economic groups. The consultant/s are also encouraged to capture cases stories through photo, video and writing to give a human face to the initial baseline situation using visuals and storytelling format. The findings will serve as benchmark and basis for measuring progress and learning while helping better fine tuning program methodologies.

The consultant/s will propose and come up with comprehensive check lists, including use of PDA or digital data gathering tools, questionnaire for quantitative survey and interview questions for the different target groups and respondents.

V. Specific deliverables and time tables

The survey is expected to be run for two months, from end September 2013 until the end of November 2013. To this effect, the primary two parties for this particular consultancy service, namely CARE Ethiopia and the consultant/s team will have the following roles and responsibilities:

i. The role and responsibilities of the local firm

- Mobilize a team of highly qualified experts in quantitative data collection/enumeration and translation..
- Conduct pilot testing with the assigned data collectors to ensure the fine tuning of the methodology (pre-testing of survey instruments), and submit a final copy of the complete survey instrument to CARE where the supervisors will confirm the review of each instrument in the field together with the consent form, data control page, and notes page for interviewers and field supervisors, standard cards with response categories
- Based on the manual developed by the lead consultant propose an adapted local data collection plan and all procedures for administration of survey, including:
 - application of the agreed upon sampling methodology and procedures,
 - plans for field logistics including number of enumerators, number of work days, supervision and quality control in the field; security/safety procedures for data collectors;
 - procedure for data collection including obtaining consent and protection of rights; procedure for introducing the survey to the selected HHs, obtaining approval from local leaders, selecting households, identifying eligible women and men within households, selecting women and men for interviews, and introducing the survey to the respondent;

- plan for data entry including training for data entry clerks, procedures for maintaining data security on site and at the office; double entry of all data, quality assurance for data entry, review and cleaning of data set and development of frequencies.
- Collect high quality data from field,
- Complement the quantitative data with FGD and in-depth interviews
- Using statistical software/package, to process all sets of data
- Prepare high quality standard report describing all aspects of the field test with annexed descriptive tables as are provided by the lead consultant
- Compile photos and video documents

The report that we need from the local firm should describe the methodology they used and any problems encountered that may affect the quality of the data collected or the processing. No need for an extensive report. The main products needed are the data set and the completed summary tables

ii. The role and responsibilities of CARE Ethiopia

- Will facilitate introduction with relevant project staff, partners and community
- Review the local firm field plan, checklists and methodology and also provide feedback to local firm before he/she commence the task,
- Provide all available information on the project and key government programs such as PSNP and HABP
- Work with local firm team during field work engaging staff,
- Provide logistic support in implementing the household survey by informing local officials of the purpose and schedule for the survey and by arranging travel and lodging for enumeration teams.
- Follow up the overall quality of the work in terms of procedures, and information gathered in compliance with the agreed TOR
- Effect consultant's fee as per the deliverables listed

VI. Timetable

The household survey is expected to be undertaken as per the following schedule.

Translation of questionnaires into local language September 24-25

Enumerator Training: September 26-28

Survey Pre-test: September 29

Data Collection: September 30 - October 13

Data Processing: October 2 to 16

Target Date for Completion of Household Survey Summary Tables: October 18

VII. Suggested outline of the report

The report will have to be provided in as clear a format as possible as it will be used by a multiple stakeholder and also has to be entered in to the formats/tables that will be provided by the lead consultant

VIII. Required qualification, experience Solicitation Process

Local firms interested in being considered for this work should submit the following by September 15th

- Work plan indicating the sampling methodology ,procedures and the survey tools to be implemented
- Financial requirements
- CVs of all key personnel to be involved in the survey

IV. Technical and financial Proposal and Evaluation Criterion

Interested local firm should send their technical proposal including work plan and budget separately. The technical proposal should also include proposed team members with their resume demonstrated their qualification and experience. The financial proposal should list all costs associated with the study. The technical proposal accounts 70% while the financial proposal accounts 30%. Final payment will be based upon the submission of the survey products acceptable by the lead consultant.

For further information please contact CARE Ethiopia FSF Project Unit through the following Address/in person: Address: Telephone +251(0)116183294

Contact Details: XXXXXXXX
E-mail:
Tel.:

XXXXXXXXXX
E-mail:
Tel.:

III. BASELINE PLAN

A. Baseline Plan for the Baseline Exercise

The Baseline Plan developed to guide implementation of the baseline exercise is provided below.

CARE Ethiopia
Food Sufficiency for Farmers (FSF-Mebkat) & Berchi-Be Strong!
Baseline Information Gathering Exercise
BASELINE PLAN

CARE Ethiopia has begun implementing two projects in eleven woredas of East Hararghe (Oromiya Region), West Hararghe (Oromiya Region) and South Gondor (Amhara Region) Zones to address the food insecurity of chronically food insecure households. The five-year Food Sufficiency for Farmers (FSF) Project, funded by the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD) of the Government of Canada will implement activities targeting 42,887 households of which 34,310 households will be enabled to graduate from the Government of Ethiopia's (GFDRE) Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP). A distinct sub-group for FSF will be female-headed households (FHH) and the project targets graduation of 5,000 FHH over the project life. The strategy of the FSF Project is to achieve sustained food security for chronically food insecure households in West and East Hararghe and South Gondar through (1) improving the enabling environment for food security, (2) increasing economic opportunities for targeted households and (3) improving resilience to climate change and other disasters affecting targeted households. The FSF Project is targeting seven major outcomes under these three components as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Targeted Outcomes for the Food Sufficiency for Farmers (FSF) Project.

<i>ULTIMATE OUTCOME 1000:</i> Sustained food security for chronically food insecure households in West and East Hararghe and South Gondar.		
<i>INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 1100</i> Improved enabling environment for food security for chronically food insecure households.	<i>INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 1200</i> Diversified economic activities for chronically food insecure households	<i>INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 1300</i> Improved resilience of women, men and their communities to climate risks and other forms of disasters
<i>Immediate Outcome 1110:</i> Increased capacities and improved practices of selected institutions to create a more enabling environment for food security	<i>Immediate Outcome 1210:</i> Increased and more equal access to on-farm and off-farm economic opportunities for women and men	<i>Immediate Outcome 1310:</i> Disaster risk management and climate change adaptation mainstreamed at institutional level
<i>Immediate Outcome 1120:</i> Women, men, and community leaders are enabled to address social and gender barriers to food security	<i>Immediate Outcome 1220:</i> Increased and more equitable access to financial and productive resources for women and men	
	<i>Immediate Outcome 1230:</i> Increased equitable decision making between women and men in relation to economic activities	<i>Immediate Outcome 1320:</i> Enhanced and more equal adoption of risk management and adaptive practices amongst women, men and their

		communities
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The Berchi-Be Strong! Project, a three-year project funded by the Austrian Development Agency Women's Empowerment Initiative, specifically targets chronically food insecure women and targets working with 11,000 PSNP households in two Woredas in South Gondar of which 2,000 households will be empowered to be able to graduate from the PSNP. The strategy of the project is to empower chronically food insecure women to be able to achieve sustainable livelihood security through (1) enabling women to have equitable access and control over productive assets, (2) facilitating meaningful representation and participation of women at all levels of decision-making, and (3) transforming key institutional and socio-cultural norms, relations and attitudes for gender equality. In addition, the Berchi-Be Strong! Project will promote key learning for women's empowerment. Table 2 shows the expected results for the project.

Table 2. Targeted Results for the Berchi- Be Strong! Project.

PROJECT MAIN OBJECTIVE: Chronically food insecure women are empowered and have achieved sustainable livelihood security.			
PROJECT INTERVENTION OBJECTIVE: To contribute towards social transformation that supports gender equality and women's empowerment in Amhara and Oromia regions.			
EXPECTED RESULT 1 Women have equitable access and control over productive assets to ensure their livelihood security	EXPECTED RESULT 2: Meaningful representation and participation of women at all levels	EXPECTED RESULT 3: Transform key institutional and socio-cultural norms, relations and attitudes for gender equality	EXPECTED RESULT 4: Promote key Learning and Impact Measurement for women's empowerment
<i>ER 1.1:</i> Equitable access by women over productive assets and resources	<i>ER 2.1:</i> Women meaningfully participate in household and community level decision-making	<i>ER 3.1:</i> Formal and informal institutions are supportive to women's empowerment	<i>ER 4.1:</i> Key good practices and learning for women's empowerment captured and shared
<i>ER 1.2:</i> Increased women's control over assets and resources	<i>ER 2.2:</i> Women assume increased leadership roles (meaningful representation)	<i>ER 3.2:</i> Social and cultural norms encourage equality of women and men	<i>ER 4.2:</i> Key research questions contributing to women's empowerment answered

Both projects are just starting up and in order to be able to assess the impact of the projects at the end of their lives, CARE Ethiopia, CARE Canada and CARE Austria would like to obtain baseline information for impact and outcome indicators against which to identify changes that have occurred as a result of project interventions. This document represents the plan for gathering baseline information for this purpose.

Baseline Objectives

The baseline information gathering exercise has three objectives:

1. Obtain current information to serve as a baseline for assessing project performance against impact and outcome indicators. For the FSF Project, these indicators are those that have been defined for the different outcome levels as shown in Table 1.

For the *Berchi-Be Strong!* Project, these are the indicators defined at the objective and results levels as shown in Table 2.

2. Obtain information to inform the fine-tuning of project interventions, especially around key behavioral change that should be targeted by each of the projects.
3. Obtain quantitative data sets that can be further analyzed after the baseline has been completed to generate additional knowledge to inform CARE's programming.

Baseline Information Required and Summary of Methodologies to Be Used

The two tables beginning on the following pages describe the performance indicators for the two projects for which baseline information will be obtained. A column in each table gives a brief description of the type of information needed for each indicator. The last column in the tables indicates the type of methodology that will be used to obtain the data for generating the baseline information. The sections which follow summarize the methodologies that are indicated in the last column of the tables.

Household Survey. A quantitative survey will be implemented with a representative sample of households likely to be targeted by each of the projects. A two stage sampling process will be used with the first stage being the sampling of kebeles targeted by the program and the second stage the sampling of households within the selected kebeles. The number of households to be selected for the survey in a kebele will be determined based on probability proportion to size using potential target population in each kebele. The sample will be large enough to generate estimates on household-level performance indicators for (1) the FSF Project target beneficiary households, (2) female-headed beneficiary households for FSF, and (3) the *Berchi* Project target beneficiary households. Interviews using a questionnaire composed of closed-ended questions will be administered to a man and a woman from each of the sample households that are male-headed and to a woman in a female-headed household. For sex-based indicators, analysis and reporting will distinguish between males, females in male-headed households and females in female-headed households. It is expected that the sample size will be between 1500 and 2000 households.

A local firm, Action, Business Development Consult, has been contracted to implement the household survey including the collection and analysis of both quantitative data and qualitative data associated with interpretation of household survey results.

Community Leaders Survey. A quantitative survey will also be implemented with a representative sample of community leaders at the Kebele level whose attitudes and behavior are likely to be affected by project interventions. These leaders include both formal government

Table 3. FSF Indicators & Baseline Methodology for Information Gathering

Ultimate Outcome	Performance Indicators	ID	Information Needed in Baseline	Baseline Methodology
Sustained food security for chronically food insecure households in West and East Hararghe and South Gondar	Percentage (number) of households with sustained graduation	IMP A	Number of MHH and FHH households currently enrolled in the PSNP. Number of MHH and FHH households enrolled in the last list of PSNP beneficiaries (to be able to determine the pre-project rate of graduation) Number of current PSNP enrollees disaggregated by sex of the household head who had left the program (graduated) and have been reenrolled (to determine rate of "sustained" graduation). Qualitative information for determining how much of difference represents "graduation"	Review of PSNP Beneficiary Lists Qualitative Interviews with Woreda Food Security Task Force
	Percentage (number) of female-headed households with sustained graduation	IMP B		
	Increase in household income	IMP C	Average household income from major sources disaggregated by sex of the household head.	Household Survey
Intermediate Outcomes	Performance Indicators	ID	Information Needed in Baseline	Baseline Methodology
1100: Improved enabling environment for food security for chronically food insecure households.	Number of food security fora activities engaging multiple stakeholders at different levels	1100a	Targeted fora include the Zone Food Security Task Force, the Woreda Food Security Task Force, the Kebele Food Security Task Force and the Woreda Project Steering Committee. Information to be obtained for the baseline includes how often the forum currently meets, how meetings are documented, field monitoring activities undertaken by the forum, planning and coordination activities undertaken by the forum and how other fora are engaged.	Qualitative Interviews with each of the types of targeted fora.
	Number of partner institutions (government, MFIs, PMAs, VSLAs) targeted by capacity building plan for food security graduation.	1100b	Targeted partner institutions include: Woreda Office of Agriculture & Rural Development (incl. Development Agents) Woreda Health Office (incl. Health Extension Workers) Cooperative Promotion Office (incl. Rural Saving & credit Cooperatives) Woreda Office of Women's and Children's Affairs VSLA Groups PMA Groups Amhara Credit and Savings Institution (ACSI) Oromiya Credit and Saving Share Company (OCSSCO) The baseline will describe these institutions and their current capacity building strategies. The project will utilize an institutional capacity assessment process to obtain baseline and endline data for assessing project impact, and	Secondary Data Review to Inventory Institutions & Qualitative Interviews with selected institutions

			the baseline report will describe this process.	
	Number of community members (male and female) mobilized and engaged in concrete community-level food security activities.	1100c	<p>The "community-level food security activities" defined for this indicator are those activities that have been designed and implemented by the specific institutions targeted under this component. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zone Food Security Task Force Woreda Food Security Task Force Kebele Food Security Task Force Woreda Project Steering Committee Woreda Office of Agriculture & Rural Development (incl. Development Agents) Woreda Health Office (incl. Health Extension Workers) Cooperative Promotion Office (incl. Rural Saving & Credit Cooperatives) Zone Office of Women's and Children's Affairs Woreda Office of Women's and Children's Affairs VSLA Groups PMA Groups Amhara Credit and Savings Institution (ACSI) Oromiya Credit and Saving Share Company (OCSSCO) <p>The baseline will describe community members already engaged in community-level activities initiated by these organizations. Community members include both targeted beneficiaries and others in the community. Respondents in household survey can indicate whether they participate in the types of activities that have been defined. The community leaders survey can also obtain information on others who are participating in the activities defined. The institutional capacity assessment process as described under Indicator 1000b will be used to describe the activities from the perspective of the targeted institutions.</p>	Household Survey & Community Leaders Survey
<i>1200: Diversified economic activities for chronically food insecure households</i>	Increase in the number of IGAs and businesses established	1200a	The businesses referred to are intended to capture the impact of value chain development by the program. The baseline will describe current sources of household income and will disaggregate between IGAs and business activities that are related to value chain development, e.g., input supply, farm production, food processing, other value-added enterprise, or marketing services.	Household Survey
	Increase in the types of new economic activities	1200b	Economic activities for this indicator are defined as those generating income or producing food. Baseline information will describe which of these activities are already being undertaken by households, disaggregated by sex and access to land (given the indicator below under indicator 2100d on	Household Survey

			landless households undertaking new activities).	
	Percent increase in women participating in diverse economic activities.	1200c	Baseline information will estimate the number of women, disaggregating by women in male-headed households and women in female-headed households, participating in each of the types of economic activities described in the previous indicator.	Household Survey
<i>1300: Improved resilience of women, men and their communities to climate risks and other forms of disasters</i>	Percent increase among women and men of knowledge in relation to environment and climate change adaptation.	1300a	Environment and climate change adaptation messages to be promoted by the project are location specific. For the baseline, the two quantitative surveys will query respondents on basic knowledge and beliefs about environmental and climate change. The project will implement CARE's climate change adaptation analysis process which will provide more specific baseline information for project areas.	Household Survey & Community Leaders Survey
	Percent increase among women and men in adoption of coping mechanisms.	1300b	This indicator focuses on the adoption of long-term climate change adaptation mechanisms such as use of drought-resistant crops, conservation agriculture techniques and so on. The GFDRE has developed a strategy for climate change adaptation and respondents in the household survey will be queried on current adoption of these practices.	Household Survey
	Percent of targeted communities with an established community-based early warning committee (CBEW) at Kebele level	1300c	The baseline will document the number of Kebeles with CBEWs and will describe current activities undertaken by these.	Secondary Data Review & Qualitative Interviews
Immediate Outcomes	Performance Indicators	ID	Information Needed in Baseline	Baseline Methodology
<i>1110: Increased capacities and improved practices of selected institutions to create a more enabling environment for food security</i>	Percent change in the type and number of issues affecting women and men incorporated in organizations' food security plans	1110a	Targeted partner institutions for Intermediate Outcome 1000 include: Woreda Office of Agriculture & Rural Development (incl. Development Agents) Woreda Health Office (incl. Health Extension Workers) Cooperative Promotion Office (incl. Rural Saving & Credit Cooperatives) Woreda Office of Women's and Children's Affairs VSLA Groups PMA Groups Amhara Credit and Savings Institution (ACSI) Oromiya Credit and Saving Share Company (OCSSCO) The baseline will describe the current plans of these institutions with particular attention on those elements of the plans that affect the food security of	Qualitative Interviews with Selected institutions

			targeted populations.	
	Percentages of women and men (compared) satisfied with organizations service delivery	1110b	<p>The household survey will query respondents on their perceptions toward the services of targeted institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woreda Office of Agriculture & Rural Development (incl. Development Agents) Woreda Health Office (incl. Health Extension Workers) Cooperative Promotion Office (incl. Rural Saving & Credit Cooperatives) Woreda Office of Women's and Children's Affairs VSLA Groups PMA Groups Amhara Credit and Savings Institution (ACSI) Oromiya Credit and Saving Share Company (OCSSCO) 	Household Survey
<i>1120: Women, men, and community leaders are enabled to address social and gender barriers to food security</i>	Percentage of women reporting increased sharing of domestic tasks at the household level	1120a	<p>The targeted domestic tasks that have the potential to be affected by project interventions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child care • Fetching water • Collecting firewood • Food preparation • Doing laundry • Taking children for health care • Taking children to school • Cleaning the homestead (incl. toilet, livestock area) • Homestead gardening <p>The baseline will describe current patterns within households on these tasks.</p>	Household Survey
	Number of women engaging in community-level activities (social and economic)	1120b	<p>The "community-level food security activities" defined for this indicator are those activities that have been designed and implemented by the specific institutions targeted under this component. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zone Food Security Task Force Woreda Food Security Task Force Kebele Food Security Task Force Woreda Project Steering Committee. Woreda Office of Agriculture & Rural Development (incl. Development Agents) Woreda Health Office (incl. Health Extension Workers) 	Household Survey & Qualitative Interviews

			<p>Cooperative Promotion Office (incl. Rural Saving & credit Cooperatives) Zone Office of Women's and Children's Affairs Woreda Office of Women and Children's Affairs VSLA Groups PMA Groups Amhara Credit and Savings Institution (ACSI) Oromiya Credit and Saving Share Company (OCSSCO)</p> <p>Respondents in the household survey will be queried on participation in activities planned and organized by these institutions. In addition, qualitative interviews with these institutions will obtain information on women's participation in their activities.</p>	
	Number of community-level activities addressing social and gender barriers led by male and female community leaders	1120c	<p>The social and gender barriers that could be targeted by the project include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early marriage • Polygamous marriage • Female genital mutilation • Gender-based violence • Women's participation in community decision-making • Women's leadership opportunities • Girls' access to education • Women's mobility • Discrimination affecting female-headed households • Inheritance practices and divorce rights • Religious discrimination • Discrimination due to landlessness <p>The community leaders responding in the community leaders survey will be queried on their current levels of participation in these activities.</p>	Community Leaders Survey
	Percent of increase in reports of incidences such as gender-based violence	1120d	<p>Manifestations of gender-based violence in Ethiopia include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abduction • Rape • Beating of women by male household members • Beating of women by males from other households • Verbal abuse by male household members • Verbal abuse by males from other households • Female gender mutilation <p>The baseline will document current incident levels from formal reports from</p>	Secondary Data Review of Police Reports and Health Institutions, Qualitative Interviews with Community Leaders &

			police and health institutions and from informal sources such as community leaders. Female respondents in the household survey will also be queried on incidents that have affected them or others in the community.	Household Survey
<i>1210: Increased and more equal access to on-farm and off-farm economic opportunities for women and men</i>	Percent increase in the number of women managing profitable IGAs compared to the number of men.	1210a	Since it is difficult to estimate "profitability" at a point in time and for different locations, the baseline will not distinguish IGAs that are profitable from those that are not profitable and will document information on men's and women's participation (disaggregated by women from FHH and women in MHH) in a range of selected types of IGAs.	Household Survey
	Percent increase in the number of women engaged in value chains compared to the number of men	1210b	Engagement in a value chain can occur at a number of different levels in a value chain, from input supply through production, processing and marketing. IGAs on the list that will be used for indicator 2100A that reflect value chain engagement in different levels will be used to generate an estimate for this indicator based on responses in the household survey.	Household Survey
	Number and percent of women and men engaged in PMAs	1210c	Baseline information will describe the number of PMAs that already exist (probably only PNSP+ Woredas), the membership composition disaggregated by sex, and the leadership composition disaggregated by sex.	Qualitative Interviews with PMAs
	Number of landless women and men engaged in new economic activities	1210d	The Household Survey will disaggregate the data on the types of new economic activities undertaken (see indicator 2000b above) for households without access to land.	Household Survey
<i>1220: Increased and more equitable access to financial and productive resources for women and men</i>	Percent increase in the number of women compared to the number of men with links to agribusiness inputs, markets and income-generating products	1220a	The baseline will describe the number of women and the number of men who already report links to specific sources of inputs and markets to support their IGAs.	Household Survey
	Percent increase in the number of women compared to the number of men with access to secure collateral and financial products appropriate for business development.	1220b	The types of secure collateral accepted by financial institutions and likely to be affected by the project include livestock, a house, cash savings or a guarantee fund. Financial products include loans, grants or insurance from different sources. The household survey will query respondents on ownership of collateral and access to financial products.	Household Survey
<i>1230: Increased equitable decision making between women and men in</i>	Percent of men and women reporting meaningful participation of women in decision-making related to economic activities.	1230a	Specific types of household-level economic decision-making likely to be affected by project interventions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food crop production • Cash crop production 	Household Survey

relation to economic activities			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock investments • Marketing of cash crops • Marketing of livestock • Income-generating activity investment • Major household expenditures • Minor household expenditures • Accessing health services • Accessing education services <p>The baseline will describe household survey responses on women's participation in these decisions, disaggregated by sex.</p>	
	Percentage of women entrepreneurs engaged in business development	1230b	It is not clear what this indicator is expected to capture relative to Outcome 2300, nevertheless, the household survey will be used to estimate the number of women (regardless whether they are entrepreneurs or not) who are engaged in business.	Household Survey
<i>1310: Disaster risk management and climate change adaptation mainstreamed at institutional level</i>	Percent increase in the number of organizations mainstreaming DRM and CCA	1310a	Targeted organizations for interventions in this component include the Woreda Food Security Task Force which has sectoral representation, the community-based early warning (CBEW) committees and school clubs for DRM. "Mainstreaming" with the Woreda Food Security Task Force will be assessed at two levels in the baseline, whether (1) a DRM or CCA plan exists in itself and (b) how DRM and CCA concepts are incorporated in all activities that the organization undertakes. For CBEW Committees of which very few are likely to exist, the baseline is covered under Indicator 3000c. For school clubs, the baseline will document the existence of school clubs that already exist that may have DRM or CCA activities and time permitting, may interview some of these.	Qualitative Interviews with Woreda Food Security Task Forces & Woreda Education Offices
	Number and percent of gender sensitive DRM plans developed	1310b	For the targeted organizations (Woreda Food Security Task Force, CBEW committees and school clubs), the baseline will describe how gender concepts have been incorporated in existing plans.	Qualitative Interviews with Selected institutions
	Number and percent of Woredas implementing DRM mainstreaming plans with communities.	1310c	This indicator focuses specifically on the Woreda Food Security Task Force, and the baseline will document activities already undertaken by Woredas that could be defined as DRM mainstreaming.	Qualitative Interviews with Woreda Food Security Task Force
<i>1320: Enhanced</i>	Number of women engaging in mitigation and	1320a	The GFDRE has developed a strategy for climate change adaptation and respondents in the household survey will be queried on current adoption of	Household Survey

and more equal adoption of risk management and adaptive practices amongst women, men and their communities	adaptation strategies compared with the number of men by type of strategy		practices described in this strategy, disaggregated by sex.	
	Percent and number of women who are members of the CBEW committees	1320b	The baseline will document the membership composition by sex of existing CBEW committees.	Qualitative Interviews with Existing CBEWs
	Number of adaptive practices adopted by men and women as a result of community-level DRM planning	1320c	Qualitative interviews will be used to obtain information on which of the DRM and CCA practices from the GFDRE strategy are currently being implemented in the targeted Woredas.	Qualitative Interviews with Woreda Food Security Task Force & Woreda Office of Agriculture and Rural Development

Table 4. Berchi-Be Strong! Indicators & Baseline Methodology for Information Gathering

`Main Objective	Performance Indicators	ID	Information Needed in Baseline	Baseline Methodology
Chronically food insecure women are empowered and have	Proportional change in Women’s Empowerment (using the Women's Empowerment in Agricultural	IMP A	To calculate the WEA Index, household-level data disaggregated by sex, is needed on decision-making and autonomy relative to farm production; ownership, access to and decision-making power over productive resources; decision-making on income and expenditures; leadership skills; and time allocation.	Household Survey

achieved sustainable livelihood security.	Index)			
Intervention Objective	Performance Indicators	ID	Information Needed in Baseline	Baseline Methodology
To contribute towards social transformation that supports gender equality and women's empowerment in Amhara Region.	Women demonstrate increased ability and confidence to enact a variety of valued livelihood strategies	IO A	For the purpose of the baseline "Valued livelihood strategies" will be defined in terms of food production and income generation activities. Female respondents in the household survey will be queried on their levels of ability to undertake each of these activities and their confidence in undertaking these.	Household Survey
	Increased rate in uptake of family planning	IO B	The baseline will describe current household level practice relative to the family planning techniques that could be affected by project interventions, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of birth control pills • Use of injectables • Use of implants • Use of condoms • Use of IUDs • Tubal Ligation • Vasectomy 	Household Survey
Expected Results	Performance Indicator	ID	Information Needed in Baseline	Baseline Methodology
ER 1: Women have equitable access and control over productive assets to ensure their livelihood security ER 1.1: Equitable access by women over productive assets and resources ER 1.2: Increased women's control over assets and resources	Proportion of women and men reporting women having access and control over productive assets	ER1a	The key productive assets likely to be affected by the project include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigated agricultural land • Non-irrigated agricultural land • Other land not used for agricultural purposes • Large livestock (oxen, cattle) • Small livestock (goats, pigs, sheep) • Poultry (chickens, ducks, turkeys, pigeons) • Fish pond or fishing equipment • Farm Tools • Farm Machines • Non-farm business tools or machines • Means of transport (bicycle, motorcycle, car) • Savings accounts • Loans <p>The baseline will describe responses disaggregated by sex on both access to and</p>	Household Survey

			control over these assets.	
Proportion of women reporting access to services and public resources	ER1b		<p>The key services and public resources likely to be targeted by the project include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Services • Agricultural Extension Services • Micro-finance Services • Common Property Land <p>The baseline will describe responses of women on their access to these services and resources.</p>	Household Survey
% of women with capacity to adapt to environmental and economic shocks	ER1c		"Capacity to adapt to...shocks" is a function of the asset base that a household, or in this case, a woman has, including not just tangible assets but also soft assets related to social capital, political capital and the quality of human assets. The current status on access to and control over these assets will be described in the baseline.	Household Survey
% change in women's income compared with men's	ER1d		The household survey will capture information on income controlled primarily by women, income controlled primarily by men, and income that is considered by the household to be under joint control, i.e., neither a man nor a woman can make unilateral decisions on this income.	Household Survey
% increase in women's joint decision making on household assets	ER1e		<p>Respondents in the household survey will be asked about who makes decisions on household assets, including the following assets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigated agricultural land • Non-irrigated agricultural land • Other land not used for agricultural purposes • Large livestock (oxen, cattle) • Small livestock (goats, pigs, sheep) • Poultry (chickens, ducks, turkeys, pigeons) • Fish pond or fishing equipment • Farm Tools • Farm Machines • Non-farm business tools or machines • Means of transport (bicycle, motorcycle, car) • Savings accounts • Loans • House • Large consumer durables (refrigerator, television, furniture) • Small consumer durables (household tools, cookware, radio) • Cell phone 	Household Survey

	# (%) of targeted population engaged in IGAs disaggregated by sex	ER1f	The household survey will obtain data disaggregated by sex on engagement in different types of IGAs.	Household Survey
	% of increase in women and men reporting (equal) control over their financial/ productive assets	ER1g	"Equal" control should be reflected in joint decision-making, so this indicator duplicates Indicator ER1e.	---
<p>ER 2: Meaningful representation and participation of women at all levels</p> <p>ER 2.1: Women meaningfully participate in household and community level decision-making</p> <p>ER 2.2: Women assume increased leadership roles (meaningful representation)</p>	% of Women reporting improved responsiveness of institutions towards women	ER2a	<p>The household survey will query respondents disaggregated by sex on their perceptions toward the following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Services • Agricultural Extension Services • Micro-finance Services • Kebele Administration • Woreda Administration • Law Enforcement and Justice system 	Household Survey
	% increase in number of women and men reporting women's meaningful participation in decision making across HH, community decision making	ER2b	<p>The household survey will query respondents, disaggregated by sex, on decision-making patterns for the following types of household-level decisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food crop production • Cash crop production • Livestock investments • Marketing of cash crops • Marketing of livestock • Income-generating activity investment • Major household expenditures • Minor household expenditures • Accessing health services • Accessing education services <p>For community-level decision-making, the baseline will query household survey respondents, disaggregated by sex, on participation in community-level decisions. Respondents in the community leaders survey will be asked about their perceptions on participation of women in decision-making.</p>	Household Survey & Community Leaders Survey
	% of men and women who believe that women in leadership position can perform as much as men	ER2c	Respondents in both the household survey and community leaders survey will be queried on their perceptions on women's leadership.	Household Survey & Community Leaders Survey

	Increased evidence of partnership/solidarity for women priorities between women leaders at all level	ER2d	This indicator needs to be clarified by program designers.	---
	# of social actions initiated by women leaders	ER2e	<p>Social actions are defined as those that address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early marriage • Polygamous marriage • Female genital mutilation • Gender-based violence • Women's participation in community decision-making • Women's leadership opportunities • Girls' access to education • Women's mobility • Discrimination affecting female-headed households • Inheritance practices and divorce rights • Religious discrimination • Discrimination due to landlessness <p>Respondents in the community leaders survey will be queried on initiating these activities.</p>	Community Leaders Survey
	Analysis of the result/achievements of these social actions.	ER2f	It is not clear what information is expected to change as a result of project interventions in terms of changes in the achievements of these social actions. Are they, for example, expected to have benefitted larger numbers of people as a result of the project, i.e., be of a larger scale than before the project. If so, then this is how the indicator should be stated.	---
	Increased solidarity between women leaders at different level for women priorities	ER2g	This indicator duplicates Indicator ER2d.	---
ER3 Transform key institutional and socio-cultural norms, relations and attitudes for gender equality ER 3.1: Formal and informal institutions	% change in societal perspective of values/rights of women among leaders; among men & boys; among women & girls	ER3a	<p>The baseline will document responses from community leaders and household members present for the household survey on a set of values statements and rights entitlements for women covering the following values/rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint household decision-making • Women's leadership • Inheritance and divorce property rights • Equal Opportunity Rights • Reproductive health rights (FGM) • Early marriage/Polygamous marriage 	Household Survey and Community Leaders Survey

<p>are supportive to women's empowerment</p> <p>ER 3.2: Social and cultural norms encourage equality of women and men</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender-based violence • Women's participation in community decision-making • Girls' access to education • Women's mobility • Exclusion affecting female-headed households 	
	% of Women and men reporting changes in attitudes towards GBV	ER3b	<p>The baseline will document responses from community leaders and household survey respondents on a set of attitudinal statements associated with gender-based violence, including the following manifestations of GBV:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abduction • Rape • Beating of women by male household members • Beating of women by males from other households • Verbal abuse by male household members • Verbal abuse by males from other households • Female gender mutilation 	Household Survey and Community Leaders Survey
	% of men and women reporting changes in gender roles and norms	ER3c	<p>The baseline will document responses from men and women in the household survey on current perceptions on the following roles and norms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint household decision-making • Women's leadership • Inheritance and divorce property rights • Equal Opportunity Rights • Reproductive health rights (including FGM) • Early marriage/Polygamous marriage • Gender-based violence • Women's participation in community decision-making • Girls' access to education • Women's mobility • Exclusion affecting female-headed households 	Household Survey
	Proportion of women reporting control over decisions affecting Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (ET,NPL)	ER3d	<p>The SRHR decisions that may be affected by project interventions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limiting family size • Use of a birth control method • Sexual practice • Accessing reproductive health services • Female genital mutilation • Early marriage/polygamy 	Household Survey

			The baseline will document degrees of control over these decisions as reported by women in the household survey.	
Increased evidence of service giving institutions such as agri extension, MFI, health services and police demonstrating accountability & responsiveness to women's priorities	ER3e	<p>Targeted partner institutions for this indicator are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Services • Agricultural Extension Services • Micro-finance Services • Kebele Administration • Woreda Administration • Law Enforcement and Justice System <p>The baseline will describe the current evidence for these institutions for addressing the priorities identified under Indicator ER3a. Female respondents in the household survey will also be queried on their perceptions regarding the way targeted institutions are addressing these priorities.</p>	Qualitative Interviews with Targeted Institutions & Household Survey	
Improved couples conversations to explore and challenge partners for healthy life	ER3f	This indicator will be further defined and baseline information established through the psycho-social analysis process being planned by the project.	-----	
Women reporting enhanced self-esteem and confidence	ER3g	This indicator will be further defined and baseline information established through the psycho-social analysis process being planned by the project.	-----	
% women reporting improved social connectedness	ER3h	This indicator will be further defined and baseline information established through the psycho-social analysis process being planned by the project.	-----	
% of women who reporting free mobility	ER3g	<p>The types of mobility likely to be targeted by the project include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Going to the market • Accessing health services • Visiting neighbors and friends • Traveling unaccompanied to other locations during the day • Traveling unaccompanied to other locations that requires an overnight stay <p>The baseline will document responses of women in the household survey to these different types of mobility.</p>	Household Survey	
Increased flexibility of gender norms in household chores	ER3i	<p>The domestic tasks that have the potential to be affected by project intervention include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child care • Fetching water • Collecting firewood 	Household Survey	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food preparation • Doing laundry • Taking children for health care • Taking children to school • Cleaning the homestead (incl. toilet, livestock area) • Homestead gardening <p>The baseline will describe current patterns within households on these tasks.</p>	
Men and women’s attitudinal change in joint decision making	ER3j	<p>The baseline will document the responses from the household survey, disaggregated by sex, on current perceptions relative to responsibility, i.e., mainly the woman, mainly the man, or joint, for the following types of decisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food crop production • Cash crop production • Livestock investments • Marketing of cash crops • Marketing of livestock • Income-generating activity investment • Major household expenditures • Minor household expenditures • Accessing health services • Accessing education services 	Household Survey
Community actions passed to change social norms discouraging use of FP and GBV	ER3k	<p>"Community Actions" are those that address social norms discouraging use of FP or tolerating gender-based violence. The Family Planning Results Initiative Final Evaluation and the Gender Equitable Male (GEM) tools will be used to assemble a list of relevant norms for this indicator related to use of family planning and toleration of gender-based violence. The baseline will document responses from the community leaders survey on the current practice relative to the actions defined.</p>	Community Leaders Survey
Change in men and women’s attitude towards zero tolerance for GBV and reduced belief in myths on SRHR	ER3l	<p>Manifestations on gender-based violence include :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abduction • Rape • Beating of women by male household members • Beating of women by males from other households • Verbal abuse by male household members • Verbal abuse by males from other households • Female gender mutilation 	Household Survey & Community Leaders Survey

			The Family Planning Results Initiative Final Evaluation will be consulted to identify specific myths on sexual and reproductive health and rights in Ethiopia. The baseline will document responses from both the household survey and the community leaders survey on attitudes toward GBV and the myths.	
<p>ER 4: Promote key Learning and Impact Measurement for women’s empowerment</p> <p>ER 4.1: Key good practices and learning for women’s empowerment captured and shared</p> <p>ER 4.2: Key research questions contributing to women’s empowerment answered</p>	Challenges and opportunities learned related to women's progress towards empowerment	ER4a	The baseline will document current capacities and practices within organizations likely to be affected by project activities (CARE Ethiopia and the Zone Office of Women's and Children's Affairs) for generating knowledge on women' empowerment challenges and opportunities.	Qualitative Interviews with CARE Ethiopia and partner staff
	Government food security programs have increased investment in women’s empowerment initiatives	ER4b	Government budgets are not accessible to be able to generate an estimate of the financial investment of government in women's empowerment initiatives. The baseline will provide a summary, however, of an analysis of current government food security programs as reflected in program documents for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Women's and Children's Affairs and the Federal Agency for Cooperatives in terms of how they are addressing women's empowerment. Since such program documents are generally pretty positive with regard to gender and a bigger problem is implementation of the programs, qualitative interviews will be used to obtain information on how well Woreda level offices for these ministries are implementing women's empowerment elements of the programs. The Berchi Project may use evidence from the project to inform not only the design but also the implementation of government food security programs.	Secondary Data Content Analysis & Qualitative Interviews with Woreda Offices
	Impact measurement system established and generating evidence	ER4c	The baseline will document the current systems being used by CARE Ethiopia for assessing impact and generating evidence.	Qualitative Interviews with CARE Ethiopia and partner staff
	Theory of Change for CFIRW Program tested	ER4d	The baseline will document the current practice for using project-level evidence and experience to inform the evolution or refinement of the CFIRW Theory of Change.	Qualitative Interviews with CARE Ethiopia staff

leaders such as the Kebele Administrator and Development Agents as well as religious leaders, traditional leaders and other non-government community-based leaders. A short questionnaire composed of closed-ended questions will be administered to a random sample of between 100 and 200 of these leaders. Short qualitative key informant interviews will also be held with respondents to facilitate interpretation of the results of the quantitative survey. The survey will be administered by a team of FSF/Berchi project staff and staff from other CARE projects and technical units over the period from October 5 through 19.

Other Qualitative Interviews. Other qualitative interviews will be undertaken with institutions likely to be affected by project interventions and for which specific performance indicators have been defined as shown in Tables 3 and 4, including:

At the Zone Level:

- Zone Food Security Task Force
- Zone Office of women's and Children's Affairs
- Amhara Credit and Savings Institution (ACSI)
- Oromiya Credit and Saving Share Company (OCSSCO)

At the Woreda Level

- Woreda Administration
- Woreda Food Security Task Force
- Woreda Project Steering Committee (or similar existing structure)
- Woreda Office of Agriculture & Rural Development (incl. Development Agents)
- Woreda Health Office (incl. Health Extension Workers)
- Cooperative Promotion Office (incl. Rural Saving & credit Cooperatives)
- Woreda Office of Women's and Children's Affairs
- Woreda Education Office (for data on School Clubs)
- Police Posts
- Health Services Institutions

At the Kebele Level

- Kebele Administration
- Kebele Food Security Task Force
- VSLA Groups (from PSNP+)
- PMA Groups (from PSNP+)
- Community-Based Early Warning Committees (or similar existing structures)
- School Clubs (with DRM or CCA interests)

With CARE staff

- Staff Responsibility for Knowledge Management
- Staff Responsible for Monitoring and Evaluation
- Staff Responsible for CFIRW Theory of Change Management

Key informant interviews or focus group discussions will be held with at least one representative each of the institutions at the Zone level, two representatives from each of the institutions at the Woreda and Kebele levels and with appropriate CARE staff. A topical outline (checklist) will be developed to guide these interviews. This qualitative data collection will be undertaken over the period October 6 through 19, after the household survey field data collection work has begun.

Secondary Data Reviews. The following types of secondary data will be analyzed, if available, to generate baseline information as shown in the tables for some indicators. The specific indicator for which information is needed in each case is shown in parentheses.

- PSNP Beneficiary Lists (IMP A and IMP B for the FSF Project)
- Background documents for Woreda-level government offices, the PSNP+ project, the Amhara Credit and Savings Institution (ACSI), and the Oromiya Credit and Saving Share Company (OCSSCO) (1000b)
- Project documents for any projects that worked with community-based early warning committees in targeted kebeles (3000c)
- Police records and health service institutions records on GBV incidents (1200d)
- Government food security program documents (ER4b)

Implementation Schedule

The baseline exercise will be implemented over the period September 14 through November 30, which is the target date for completing the final version of the Baseline Report incorporating feedback on the draft report. The consultant leading the exercise will be in Ethiopia over the period September 23 through October 30. Some of the key events in the process are described below. Annex A contains a draft implementation schedule for the baseline.

Orientation to the FSF and Berchi Projects, September 23. In this meeting, CARE Ethiopia staff will present an orientation to the two projects for the external consultant. The purpose of this orientation is for the external consultant to be able to fully understand the project strategies, the types of impact expected to be achieved, and the two projects will interface geographically and programmatically. In the meeting, the project logframes will be reviewed to obtain more clarity on the outcome level performance indicators. Discussions will also be held around the sample frames available for the various instruments that will be used in the baseline exercise. Attendees to this meeting should include the project management teams, M&E staff and anyone from CARE Ethiopia likely to be involved in implementing or supporting the baseline information gathering exercise. The meeting will likely require a full day. Following this planning meeting, this draft baseline plan will be updated.

Preparation Phase, September 24-30. Over this seven day period, the various tools required for baseline information gathering will be finalized, sampling methodologies finalized and teams formed for the various information gathering tasks. A local firm, Action Business Development Consult, has been recruited to implement the household survey. The community leaders survey and the qualitative interviews will be implemented by a team of CARE staff composed of Berchi staff who have been recruited in South Gondor and technical staff for

Household Survey Enumerator Training, October 1-3. Enumerators who will be implementing the household survey will be trained over a period of two and a half days on the survey questionnaire, the use of Personal Data Assistants for data collection, the survey data collection and analysis process, and survey ethics.

Household Survey Pre-Test, October 4. Enumerators will apply their training and test the survey questionnaire in a pre-test. Based on the findings of the pre-test, the survey questionnaire will be revised.

Household Survey Data Collection, October 5-20. Data will be collected by enumerators in the household survey over a period of sixteen days.

Household Survey Data Entry & Processing, October 21-25. The fully compiled data set for the household survey should be available on October 21 when the two ABD team leaders meet in Addis after returning from the field. Data analysis and processing to obtain information to complete the survey summary tables that will be included in the Baseline Report will commence on that day and will be completed over this five day period. The completed summary tables will be forwarded to the external consultant who will be preparing the Baseline Report.

Household Survey Report Preparation, October 26-29. ABD will compile a Household Survey Report on the household survey that summarizes the methodology used and the key findings from the household survey qualitative interviews. Information from this report will be included in the Baseline Report prepared by the external consultant, and the Household Survey Report will be included as an annex to the main report.

Data Collection for Community Leaders Survey and Qualitative Interviews, October 5-19. Data will be collected by the external consultant and project staff for the survey with community leaders and qualitative interviews beginning after the household survey has gotten underway.

Data Analysis and Draft Report Preparation, October 20-26. Data collected in the two quantitative surveys and the qualitative interviews will be collated and analyzed as part of the process of preparing a draft Baseline Report.

Stakeholder Workshop, October 27. Following the analysis of information for the baseline, the preliminary findings will be presented by the external consultant along with ABD and the project staff who participated in information gathering to key CARE Ethiopia and partner stakeholders for discussion. Participants in the workshop should include project staff and leadership of CARE Ethiopia and implementing partners. Representatives of the donor should also be invited to attend.

Turnover Meeting with CARE, October 30 In this meeting shortly before the external consultant leaves Ethiopia, the draft Baseline Report will be turned over to CARE, and discussion will held on plans and support required for completing the baseline report.

Report Finalization. The final version of the report responding to comments from CARE will be submitted by November 30. Annex B provides an illustrative report format; and the report, not to exceed 50 pages apart from annexes, will be focused and concise, utilizing charts, graphs, photographs and diagrams where appropriate.

ANNEX A: Provisional Schedule
Baseline Exercise for the FSF and Berchi Projects

Date	Activity	Number of Days	Questions/Comments
September 22	External Consultant arrives in-country		
September 23	Project Orientation	1	Staff from CARE Ethiopia will provide an overview of the two projects for the external consultant. Logframe indicators will be reviewed and discussed. Sample frames for the different surveys will also be identified.
September 24-30	Preparation Phase	6	Tools will be finalized, sampling methodologies finalized and teams formed for the various information gathering tasks.
October 1-3	Household Survey Enumerator Training	2	Training will be provided by the external consultant on the questionnaire and interviewing techniques.
October 4	Household Survey Pre-Test	1	The household survey tools will be tested in a half-day pre-test and changes made in the questionnaire.
October 5-20	Data Collection for the Household Survey	16	Data will be collected by the enumerators contracted by ABD for the household survey
October 21-25	Data Processing by ADB for the Household Survey	15	Summary table formats provided to the ADB data processing staff by the external consultant will be completed and returned to the consultant to be incorporated in the Baseline Report.
October 25-29	Preparation of the Household Survey Report by ABD	5	A report documenting the methodology used for the survey and the main findings from the qualitative interviews for the household survey will be prepared and submitted by ABD.
October 5-19	Data Collection for the Community Leaders Survey and Qualitative Information Gathering	15	Data will be collected by the teams assigned for data collection in the community leaders survey and the qualitative interviews.
October 20-26	Data Analysis and Draft Report Preparation	7	Data gathered through the different methodologies will be analyzed to identify major findings, prepare presentations for the Stakeholder Workshop and develop the draft Baseline Report
October 27	Stakeholder Workshop	1	Main findings from the baseline exercise will be presented by the external consultant along with ABD and the project staff who participated in information gathering.
October 29	Exit Debriefing with CARE	---	The draft report will be turned over to CARE, and discussion will held on plans and support required for completing the baseline report.
November 30	Final Report Submission	---	The final report with all annexes will be submitted to CARE.

ANNEX B: Baseline Report Format

Following is an illustrative outline for the baseline report. The outline may be revised through further discussions with project stakeholders. A single report will be compiled describing the baseline exercise and results

Food Sufficiency for Farmers (FSF) Berchi-Be Strong! Baseline Exercise SUMMARY REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION

II. BACKGROUND

- A. Overview of FSF and Berchi
- B. Operating Environment & Project Interface
- C. Purpose of the Baseline Exercise
- D. Intended Uses of Baseline Information
- E. Limitations Affecting Baseline Information

III. BASELINE METHODOLOGY

- A. Overview
- B. Household Survey
- C. Community Leaders Survey
- D. Other Qualitative Data Collection
- E. Secondary Data Reviews

IV. SUMMARY OF BASELINE FINDINGS - FSF Project

- A. Ultimate Outcome Indicators
- B. Intermediate & Immediate Outcomes - Enabling Environment
- C. Intermediate & Immediate Outcomes - Diversified Economic Activities
- D. Intermediate & Immediate Outcomes - Improved Resilience

IV. SUMMARY OF BASELINE FINDINGS - Female-Headed Households in the FSF Project

- A. Ultimate Outcome Indicators
- B. Intermediate & Immediate Outcomes - Enabling Environment
- C. Intermediate & Immediate Outcomes - Diversified Economic Activities
- D. Intermediate & Immediate Outcomes - Improved Resilience

IV. SUMMARY OF BASELINE FINDINGS - Berchi-Be Strong! Project

- A. Project Main Objective Indicators
- B. Project Intervention Objective Indicators
- C. Expected Result 1 - Access and Control of Assets
- D. Expected Result 2 - Representation and Participation
- E. Expected Result 3 - Norms, Relations and Attitudes
- F. Expected Result 4: Learning and Impact Measurement

VII. CONCLUDING REMARKS

ANNEXES

Annex A. Terms of Reference

Annex B. Baseline Plan

Annex C. Baseline Tools

Household Survey Questionnaire

Household Survey Interview Guide

Qualitative Data Collection Checklist - Household Survey

Community Leaders Survey Questionnaire

Community Leaders Survey Topical Outline

Qualitative Interviews Topical Outlines

Annex D. Sampling Strategies

Annex E. Data Summaries

Household Survey

Community Leaders Survey

Qualitative Interviews

IV. BASELINE TOOLS

A. Household Questionnaire

Food Sufficiency for Farmers (FSF) *Mebkat* & *Berchi-Be Strong!* Projects HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

ASK FOR THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD. IF NOT AVAILABLE, ASK FOR A SPOUSE OR ANOTHER ADULT MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD. IF THE RESPONDENT IS A MALE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, PLEASE INFORM HIM THAT YOU WOULD LIKE TO INTERVIEW A SPOUSE AFTER COMPLETING THE INTERVIEW WITH HIM.

Hello, my name is _____ and I am from Action, Business Development Consult.

CARE Ethiopia will begin implementing two new projects called Food Sufficiency for Farmers (FSF)-*Mebkat* and *Berchi-Be Strong!*, one of which will be implemented in this Kebele. We are conducting a survey before the projects start to obtain information that can be used as a baseline to be able to determine the impact of the project later near the time when the program is planned to end in five years for FSF-*Mebkat* or three years for *Berchi-Be Strong!*. You have been selected **by chance** for this interview. Your participation in the survey is **voluntary** and your participation **does not guarantee** that you will be selected as a participant once the project begins implementation. You can choose not to answer any questions, and you can stop the interview at any time. All of your responses will be **confidential**. This interview should take approximately **one hour**. Would you like to ask me anything else about the survey?

Do you agree to participate in the survey?

Respondent agrees to interview **YES** (Continue to next section) **NO** (End of Interview with this household)

MODULE A. IDENTIFICATION

No.	Question	Codes				Response
A-1	Woreda	1 = Kurfa Chelle 2 = Haromaya 3 = Meta 4 = Deder	5 = Doba 6 = Messela 7 = Tullo 8 = Oda Bultum	9 = Tach Gaynt 10 = Semada 11 = Ebinat		
A-2	Kebele					
	<i>E. HARARGHE</i>	<i>W. HARARGHE</i>	<i>SOUTH GONDOR</i>			
	1=Hula Jeneta 2=Qersa Geteta 3=Waltaha 4=Bur/Nagaya	5=Waltane 6=Ba/ Burkis	FSF Only 7 = Tach Gaynt #2 8=Tach Gaynt #8 9=Tach Gaynt #16 10=Simada #22 11=Tara Seniba	FSF/BERCHI 12=Simada #7 13=Simada #36 14 = Siha 15=AderSeg Abina	BERCHI Only 16=Simada#5 17=Simada #12 18=Jiman Dergeha 19=Serawedi 20=Aqua Akashimoch	
A-3	Date of Interview (Day/Month)					
A-4	Enumerator Code					
A-5	Daily Household Number					
A-6	Household Code (Day of the Month/Enumerator Code/Daily Household Number)					
A-7	Sex of Respondent	1 = Female 2 = Male				
A-8	Age of Respondent					
A-9	Respondent's relationship to head	1 = Head of Household 2 = Spouse				

	of household	3 = Son 5 = Other Relative	4 = Daughter 6 = Not Related	
A10	Is this household currently enrolled in the PSNP?	1 = Yes 2 = No		

DEFINITION OF HOUSEHOLD

A household is a group of people who live together and take food from the “same pot,” even if not blood relatives. In our survey, a household member is someone who has lived in the household at least 6 months, and at least half of the week in each week in those months.

Even those persons who are not blood relations (such as servants, lodgers, or agricultural laborers) are members of the household if they have stayed in the household at least 6 months and take food from the “same pot.” If someone stays in the same household but does not bear any costs for food or does not take food from the same pot, they are not considered household members. For example, if two brothers stay in the same house with their families but they do not share food costs and they cook separately, then they are considered two separate households.

Generally, if one person stays more than 3 months out of the last 6 months outside the household, they are not considered household members. We do not include them even if other household members consider them as household members.

The following exceptions to this definition should also be considered.

Consider as HOUSEHOLD member:

- A NEWBORN child less than 3 months old.
- Someone who has joined the household through marriage less than 3 months ago.
 - Servants, lodgers, and agricultural laborers currently in the household and who will be staying in the household for a longer period but arrived less than 3 months ago.

Do not consider as HOUSEHOLD member:

- A person who died very recently though stayed more than 3 months in last 6 months.
- Someone who has left the household through marriage less than 3 months ago.
 - Servants, lodgers, and agricultural laborers who stayed more than 3 months in the last 6 months but left permanently.

This definition of the household is very important. The criteria could be different from other studies you may be familiar with, but you should keep in mind that you should not include those people who do not meet these criteria. Please discuss any questions with your supervisor.

The HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD is the the primary decision-maker for the household

MODULE B. BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

No.	Question	Codes	Response
B-1	Sex of the Household Head	1 = Female 2 = Male	
B-2	Enumerator: Please indicate, for female-headed households, in which sample this household has been selected.	1 = Initial Sample 2 = Additional Sample	
B-3	Age of the household head	1 = 18 years or less 2 = 19 to 35 3 = 36 to 55 4 = Over 55 years	
B-4	Total Number of Persons who are Household Members as Per the Definition Above		
B-5	Children Age 5 Years or Less		
B-6	Children or Adolescents Age 6 to 18		
B-7	Adults Age 19 to 35		
B-8	Adults Age 36 to 55		
B-9	Persons Older Than 55 Years		

	The enumerator should verify that the sum of the number of different types of persons in the household (B-5 through 9) is equal to the total number of household members (B-4)	
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MODULE C-1. INCOME LEVEL (Indicators: FSF IMP-C)

	Income Source	C-1. Who earned income from this [activity] over the last 12 months? Men=1 Women=2 Both =3 No one = 4 If 4, skip to next Source	C-2. How many months last year did this [activity] generate income?	C-3. How much money on average was made from [activity] each month?	C-4. How much input did you have in decisions on the use of this income? No input=1 Input on few decisions=2 Input into some decisions=3 Input into most decisions=4 Input into all decisions=5
1	Agriculture wage labour				
2	Non-agriculture wage labour				
3	Skilled labor services				
4	Business or trade activities				
5	Salary received from Gov't, an NGO, or a private business				
6	Transfer payments from Gov't or an NGO				
7	Sales of Handicrafts				
8	Remittances from family members				
9	Sales of wood/charcoal				
10	Sales of non-timber forest products				
11	Crop Sales				
12	Sales of Livestock or Poultry				
12a	Sales of Milk, Eggs or Honey				
13	Sales of Nursery Products (vegetable seedlings, tree seedlings)				
14	Seed selling (cereals, vegetables, herbs)				
15	Renting out tools or equipment				
16	Leasing out land				
17	Aquaculture				
18	Capture Fishing				
19	Other				

MODULE C-2. INCOME SOURCE (Indicators: 2000a, 2000b, 2100a, 2100b, 2100d, 2200a, 2300b)

No.	Did you receive income from any of the following sources of income within the last year? Codes: 1 = Yes 2 = No	Response
<i>Agriculture</i>		
C-5	Sales of Cereal Crops	
C-6	Sales of Vegetables	
C-7	Sales of Perennial Crops (Fruit, coffee, kat)	
C-8	Sales of Oilseeds	
C-9	Other Crop Sales (specify: _____)	
C-10	Leasing out crop land	
C-11	Leasing out farm tools or machinery	
<i>Livestock and Livestock Products</i>		
C-12	Selling fattened shoats (meat)	
C-13	Selling fattened cattle (meat)	
C-14	Selling unfattened livestock (cattle, shoats, camels, donkeys)	
C-15	Selling raw dairy products (milk)	
C-16	Selling processed dairy products (cheese, yogurt)	
C-17	Selling raw animal skins, hides or dung	
C-18	Selling poultry (meat)	
C-19	Selling poultry products (eggs)	
C-20	Selling bee colonies or beehives	
C-21	Selling honey or bees' wax	
C-22	Renting oxen for farming	
C-23	Renting animals for transport	
C-24	Other livestock related activities or products	
<i>Employment</i>		
C-25	Salaried job with government	
C-26	salaried job with an NGO	
C-27	Salaried job with a private sector business	
C-28	Salaried job with another household (e.g. domestic work)	
C-29	Agricultural wage labour	
C-30	Non-Agricultural wage labour	
C-31	Cash transfers or public works from government (PSNP or other source)	
C-32	Cash transfers or public works from an NGO	
C-33	Military Service	
<i>Trading and Business</i>		
C-34	Trading in crops from an established shop (grains, pulses, vegetables, chat, coffee)	
C-35	Market brokering in crops (grains, pulses, vegetables, chat, coffee)	
C-36	Trading livestock or livestock products from an established shop	
C-37	Market brokering in livestock or livestock products	
C-38	Trading in other products from an established shop	
C-39	Petty trading from an established location	
C-40	Mobile trading or street vending	
C-41	Selling tea or coffee	
C-42	Selling processed food products	
C-43	Other business or trade, (specify _____)	

<i>Sales of Natural Products</i>		
C-44	Selling Firewood or charcoal	
C-45	Selling water	
C-46	Selling grass or fodder for animals	
C-47	Selling construction materials	
C-48	Selling wild fruit, vegetables, herbs or bush meat	
C-49	Selling other natural products (specify: _____)	
<i>Crafts and Small Industry</i>		
C-50	Making and selling baskets or mats	
C-51	Spinning or weaving and selling cloth (cotton or wool)	
C-52	Making and selling traditional utensils	
C-53	Making and selling farm tools	
C-54	Making and selling pottery	
C-55	Producing and selling metalwork	
C-56	Producing and selling furniture or other wood products	
C-57	Other crafts or small industry (specify: _____)	
<i>Services</i>		
C-58	Making or repairing clothes (embroidery, tailoring)	
C-59	Providing blacksmithing or metal working services	
C-60	Providing skilled trade services (carpentry, bricklaying, electricity, plumbing)	
C-61	Water carrier, porter	
C-62	Barber or hairdresser	
C-63	Musician (drummer, singer, dancer)	
C-64	Traditional healer	
C-65	Midwife or birth attendant	
C-66	Counsellor or mediator	
C-67	Begging	
C-68	Other Services: (Specify: _____)	

MODULE D. PRODUCTIVE CAPITAL (Indicator 2300A, also needed to filter landless households)

Productive Capital		Does anyone in your household currently have any [ITEM]?	How many of [ITEM] does your household currently have?	Who would you say owns most of the [ITEM]?	Who would you say can decide whether to sell [ITEM] most of the time?	Who contributes most to decisions regarding a new purchase of [ITEM]?
		Yes....1 No2 If no, skip to next item		CODE 1↓	CODE 1↓	CODE 1↓
		D1	D2	D3	D4	D5
1	Agricultural land (pieces/plots)					
2	Large livestock (oxen, cattle)					
3	Small livestock (goats, pigs, sheep)					
4	Chickens, Ducks, Turkeys, Pigeons					

5	Fish pond or fishing equipment					
6	Farm equipment (non-mechanized)					
7	Farm equipment (mechanized)					
8	Nonfarm business equipment					
9	House (and other structures)					
10	Stored seed					
11	Small consumer durables (radio, cookware)					
12	Cell phone					
13	Other land not used for agricultural purposes (pieces, residential or commercial land)					
14	Means of transportation (bicycle, motorcycle, donkey)					
15	Savings accounts					

CODE 1 (for T3 – T5): Decision-making and control over capital		
Self.....1	Self and other household member(s).....5	
Partner/Spouse.....2	Partner/Spouse and other household member(s)...6	
Self and partner/spouse jointly..3	No	
Other household member.....4	Response.....9	

MODULE E: LOAN COLLATERAL AND FINANCIAL SERVICES (Indicator 2200b)

Lending sources	Has anyone in your household taken any loans or borrowed cash/in-kind from [SOURCE] in the past 12 months? Yes, cash.....1 Yes, in-kind.....2 Yes, cash and in-kind...3 No.....4 --> E6 Don't know..... 5 --> E6	Who made the decision to borrow from [SOURCE]? CODE 1	Who makes the decision about what to do with the money/ item borrow from [SOURCE]? >> Next source CODE 1			Did you want to borrow or get a loan from [SOURCE] in the last 12 months but did not? Yes1 No.....2 -->source	Why were you not able to borrow from [SOURCE]? CODE 2
	E-1	E-2	E-3			E-4	E-5
Non-governmental organization (NGO)							
Informal lender							
Formal lender (bank/financial institution)							
Friends or relatives							

Village Savings and Lending Associations							
SACCOS							
Merry-Go-Round							

CODE 1 (for E-2 – E5): Decision-making and control over capital	CODE 2 (E-5 Borrowing)
Self.....1	Have enough money.....1
Partner/Spouse.....2	Afraid of losing collateral.....2
Self and partner/spouse jointly.....3	Do not have enough collateral/did not qualify for the loan.....3
Other household member.....4	Afraid cannot pay back the money.....4
Self and other household member(s).....5	Interest rate/other costs too high.....5
Partner/Spouse and other household member(s).....6	Not allowed to borrow/family dispute in borrowing decision.....6
No response.....9	Place of lender is too far.....7
	Other, specify.....8

MODULE F. HOUSE HOLD DECISION-MAKING (Indicator 2300a)

No.	<i>ENUMERATOR:</i> If household does not engage in that particular activity, enter code for “Decision not made” and proceed to next activity.	F-1. When decisions are made regarding the following aspects of household life, who normally makes the [decision]?	F-2. How much input do you have in making decisions about [ACTIVITY]?
		CODE 1↓	CODE 2↓
1	Food crop farming: crops that are grown primarily for household food consumption		
2	Cash crop farming: crops that are grown primarily for sale in the market		
3	Livestock raising		
4	When to take crops or livestock to sell in the market		
5	Non-farm business activity		
6	Major household expenditures (large appliances, etc.)		
7	Household consumption of stored crops		
8	Buying clothes or other personal items for yourself		
9	Spending money that you have earned yourself		
10	Spending money that your spouse has earned him or herself?		
11	Deciding which children should go to school		
12	Seeking medical treatment for your children or yourself in case of illness		
13	Whether or not to use family planning (including contraception)		

CODE 1: Decision making	CODE 2: Input into decision making
Main male or husband.....1	No input1
Main female or wife.....2	Input into some decisions.....2
Either the husband or wife3	Input into most decisions.....3
Both husband and wife together4	Input into all decisions.....4
Someone else in the household.....5	No Response9
Decision not made.....6	

MODULE G. PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY-LEVEL FOOD SECURITY ACTIVITIES (Indicators 1000c, 1200b)

No.	Question	Codes	Response
G-1	In the last year, did you participate in any community development activities in your village that were organized mainly by the Kebele Food Security Task Force?	1 = Yes 2 = No	
G-2	In the last year, did you participate in any community development activities in your village that were organized mainly by a Government Development Agent?	1 = Yes 2 = No	
G-3	In the last year, did you participate in any community development activities in your village that were organized mainly by a Government Health Extension Worker?	1 = Yes 2 = No	
G-4	In the last year, did you participate in any community development activities in your village that were organized mainly by the Cooperation Promotion Office?	1 = Yes 2 = No	
G-5	In the last year, did you participate in any community development activities in your village that were organized mainly by the Office of Women's and Children's Affairs?	1 = Yes 2 = No	

MODULE H-1. KNOWLEDGE ON CLIMATE CHANGE (3000a)

No.	Question	Codes	Response
H-1	How important is the issue of long-term environmental change (temperatures, rainfall quantity, rainfall patterns, biodiversity) or climate change to you personally?	1 = Not at all important 2 = Not very important 3 = Important 4 = Critically important 4 = I have never heard anything about this	
H-2	As far as you know, do you personally think the world's climate is changing?	1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = No Opinion	
H-3	To what extent is climate change caused by human activity?	1 = Completely 2 = Mostly 3 = Partly 4 = Not at all 5 = No Opinion	
H-4	To what extent is climate change a natural occurring process that is out of our control?	1 = Completely 2 = Mostly 3 = Partly 4 = Not at all 5 = No Opinion	

H-5	Do you think there is anything that you can do to be able to adapt to the effects of climate change?	1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Don't know 4 = I don't think it's necessary to adapt	
H-6	Do you think there is anything that can be done in your village that will help people like you be able to adapt to the effects of climate change?	1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Don't know 4 = I don't think it's necessary to adapt	

MODULE H-2. ADOPTION OF LONG-TERM CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION MECHANISMS
(Indicators 3000b, 3200b)

No.	Question	Codes	Response
H-7	Relative to the number of different types of crops and livestock being produced on your farm, how would you describe the diversity now relative to five years ago?	1. We have less diversity now 2. About the same 3. We have a little more diversity now 4 = We have a lot more diversity now 5 = Not applicable	
H-8	Relative to the number of different sources of income that you have for your household, how would you describe the diversity now relative to five years ago?	1. We have less diversity now 2. About the same 3. We have a little more diversity now 4 = We have a lot more diversity now 5 = Not applicable	
H-9	Within the last five years, have you begun to produce any new types of crops or new varieties of crops mainly because of changes that have occurred in the natural environment?	1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Not applicable	
H-10	Within the last five years, have you changed your cropping patterns mainly because of changes that have occurred in the natural environment?	1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Not applicable	
H-11	Within the last five years, have you planted crops at a different time mainly because of changes that have occurred in the natural environment?	1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Not applicable	
H-12	Within the last five years, have you planted any trees or other vegetation mainly because of changes that have occurred in the natural environment?	1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Not applicable	
H-13	Within the last five years, have you changed your animal husbandry practices with livestock or poultry mainly because of changes that have occurred in the natural environment?	1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Not applicable	
H-14	Within the last five years, have you undertaken any new new income-generation activities mainly because opportunities have arisen because of changes that have occurred in the natural environment?	1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Not applicable	
H-15	Within the last five years, have you undertaken any new new income-generation activities mainly because environmental factors made previous income-generating activities no longer viable?	1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Not applicable	

MODULE I. MEMBERSHIP (Indicator 2100c)

No.	Question	Codes	Response
I-1	Are you a member of a village-based group that mobilizes savings and gives loans to members (like a VSLA)?	1 = Yes 2 = No	
I-2	Are you a member of a group that works together at the community level to market production or products (like a PMA)?	1 = Yes 2 = No	

J. PERCEPTIONS OF SERVICE PROVISION (Indicator 1100b)

No.	Question	Codes	Response
J-1	How would you rate the quality of the support you have received from the government Development Agents (DAs)?	1 = DAs are usually available and give good advice 2 = DAs are available sometimes and sometimes give useful advice 3 = DAs are available sometimes but do not provide much useful advice for me 4 = I rarely interact with any DAs 5 = no opinion	
J-2	How would you rate the quality of the support you have received from the government Health Extension Workers (HEWs)?	1 = HEWs are usually available and give good advice 2 = HEWss are available sometimes and sometimes give useful advice 3 = HEWss are available sometimes but do not provide much useful advice for me 4 = I rarely interact with any HEWs 5 = no opinion	
J-3	How would you rate the quality of the support you have received from the government Cooperatives Promotion Office?	1 = Cooperative Agents are usually available and give good advice 2 = Cooperative Agents are available sometimes and sometimes give useful advice 3 = Cooperative Agents are available sometimes but do not provide much useful advice for me 4 = I rarely interact with any Cooperative Agents 5 = no opinion	
J-4	How would you rate the quality of the support you have received from the government Office of Women and Children's Affairs?	1 = Representatives are usually available and give good advice 2 = Representatives are available sometimes and sometimes give useful advice 3 = Representatives are available sometimes but do not provide much useful advice for me 4 = I rarely interact with any representatives 5 = no opinion	
J-5	How would you rate the quality of the support that people in the community receive from the police for addressing issues of physical violence against women?	1 = the police are readily available and effective 2 = the police are supportive but not very effective 3 = the police usually do not want to get involved in cases of physical violence against women 4 = the police will get involved in cases of physical violence against women if they are "motivated" 5 = no opinion	
J-6	How would you rate the quality of the support that	1 = the courts are effective and fair 2 = the courts are not very effective at mediating	

	people in the community receive from the justice system for mediating cases of physical violence against women?	cases 3 = the courts are mediating cases, but not in a fair way 4 = no opinion	
J-7	How would you rate the quality of the support that people in the community receive from traditional leaders for mediating cases of physical violence against women?	1 = traditional leaders are effective and fair 2 = traditional leaders are not very effective at mediating cases 3 = traditional leaders are mediating cases, but not in a fair way 4 = no opinion	
J-8	How would you rate the quality of the support you have received from banks or micro-finance organizations?	2 = Representatives are available sometimes and sometimes give useful support 3 = Representatives are available sometimes but do not provide much useful support for me 4 = I rarely interact with any representatives 5 = no opinion	
J-9	How would you rate the quality of the support you have received from the government Kebele Administration?	1 = Administrators are accessible and give good support 2 = Administrators are accessible sometimes and sometimes give useful support 3 = Administrators are accessible sometimes but do not provide much useful support for me 4 = Administrators are not very accessible 5 = no opinion	
J-10	How would you rate the quality of the support you have received from the government Woreda Administration?	1 = Administrators are accessible and give good support 2 = Administrators are accessible sometimes and sometimes give useful support 3 = Administrators are accessible sometimes but do not provide much useful support for me 4 = Administrators are not very accessible 5 = no opinion	

MODULE K. DOMESTIC TASKS (Indicator 1200a)

Question: Please tell me how often men and boys in the household do the following tasks?			
K-1	Watching out for the safety of small children (i.e., babysitting)	1 = Never 2 = Rarely 3 = Sometimes 4 = Often 5 = Not applicable	
K-2	Bathing smaller children who cannot bathe themselves		
K-3	Fetching water for the household		
K-4	Collecting firewood for the household		
K-5	Taking children for health care when they become ill		
K-6	Taking children to school		
K-7	Cleaning the house and homestead where people live		
K-8	Cleaning the places where animals are kept		
K-9	Keeping the toilet clean		
K-10	Taking care of the crops being grown on the homestead (i.e., kitchen garden)		
K-11	Cooking food for the household.		

MODULE L. GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (Indicator 1200d, ER3b)

No.	Question	Codes	Response
	Enumerator: For questions L-1 to L-7, a response of "I don't know" should be coded -88		
L-1	In the last three months, how many incidences of a wife being beaten by her husband have you seen or heard about?		
L-2	In the last year, how many incidences of a women being beaten by someone other than her husband have you seen or heard about?		
L-3	In the last year, how many incidences of rape have you seen or heard about?		
L-4	In the last year, how many cases of a woman being abducted have you seen or heard about?		
L-5	In the last month, how many cases of a woman being verbally abused by someone in her family have you seen or heard about?		
L-6	In the last month, how many cases of a woman being verbally abused by someone outside her family have you seen or heard about?		
L-7	In the last year, how many cases of a girl being forced to undergo genital mutilation have you seen or heard about?		
L-8	In your opinion, is it acceptable for a husband to beat his wife if she fails to complete her household chores ?	1 = Always 2 = Sometimes 3 = Never 4 = No Opinion	
L-9	In your opinion, is it acceptable for a husband to beat his wife if she fails to show respect for her in-laws?	1 = Always 2 = Sometimes 3 = Never 4 = No Opinion	
L-10	In your opinion, is it acceptable for a husband to beat his wife if she fails to grant sexual access to her husband?	1 = Always 2 = Sometimes 3 = Never 4 = No Opinion	
L-11	In your opinion, is it acceptable for a husband to beat his wife if she goes somewhere without his approval?	1 = Always 2 = Sometimes 3 = Never 4 = No Opinion	
L-12	In your opinion, is it acceptable for a husband to beat his wife if she questions how household money is used?	1 = Always 2 = Sometimes 3 = Never 4 = No Opinion	
L-13	In your opinion, if a girl is age 18 and her parents find a husband for her and make a commitment for her to marry him without her knowledge, would this be considered a forced marriage?	1 = Yes, of course 2 = Maybe 3 = No 4 = No Opinion	
L-14	In your opinion, it is necessary for a girl to undergo female genital mutilation	1 = Always 2 = Sometimes 3 = Never 4 = No Opinion	

FOR MALE OR FEMALE FIRST RESPONDENTS IN ANY KEBELE THAT IS IN THE FSF PROJECT SAMPLE (ALL KEBELE,S IN EAST OR WEST HARARGHE AND TACH GAYNT IN SOUTH GONDOR, SIMADA #2 KEBELE, AND TARA SENIBA KEBELE), THIS IS THE END OF THE INTERVIEW WITH THAT RESPONDENT.. FOR ,MALE FIRST RESPONDENTS, THE ENUMERATOR SHOULD IDENTIFY A FEMALE SECOND

RESPONDENT FROM THE SAME HOUSEHOLD, MOST PREFERABLY THE SPOUSE, AND PROCEED WITH MODULE Z.

FOR ANY MALE OR FEMALE FIRST RESPONDENTS IN ANY KEBELE THAT IS IN THE BERCHI SAMPLE (#5, #7, #12 AND #36 IN SIMADA WOREDA OR , ZIHA, ADER SEG ABINA, JIMAN DERGEHA, SERAWEDI OR AQUA AKASHIMOC HIN EBINAT WOREGA) , THE INTERVIEW SHOULD CONTINUE WITH MODULE M.

Additional Modules for Male and Female First Respondents in Berchi Kebeles

Module M. INDIVIDUAL LEADERSHIP (Indicator IMP-A)

No.	Question	Codes	Response
M-1	Do you feel comfortable speaking up in public to help decide on infrastructure (like small wells, roads, water supplies) to be built in your community?	No, not at all comfortable1 Yes, but with a great deal of difficulty..2	
M-2	Do you feel comfortable speaking up in public regarding gender issues (e.g., women’s rights, access to common resources, etc.)?	Yes, but with a little difficulty.....3 Yes, fairly comfortable4 Yes, very comfortable.....5	
M-3	Do you feel comfortable speaking up in public to protest the misbehavior of authorities or elected officials?		
M-4	Are you a member of a Woman's Association?	1 = Yes 2 = No If no, go to M-7.	
M-5	How often do you attend meetings of the association?	1 = Always 2 = Sometimes 3 = Not very often	
M-6	How would you describe your participation in the meetings?	1 = I always say what I think 2 = Sometimes I say what I think 3 = I'm not given much chance to speak in the meetings 4 = I'm there mainly to listen	
M-7	Are you a member of a Producers or Marketing Association?	1 = Yes 2 = No If no, go to M-10.	
M-8	How often do you attend PMA meetings?	1 = Always 2 = Sometimes 3 = Not very often	
M-9	How would you describe your participation in the meetings?	1 = I always say what I think 2 = Sometimes I say what I think 3 = I'm not given much chance to speak in the meetings 4 = I'm there just to listen	
M-10	Are you a member of Savings or Credit Association?	1 = Yes 2 = No If no, go to N-1.	
M-11	How often do you attend Savings and Credit Association meetings?	1 = Always 2 = Sometimes 3 = Not very often	
M-12	How would you describe your	1 = I always say what I think 2 = Sometimes I say what I think	

	participation in the meetings?	3 = I'm not given much chance to speak in the meetings 4 = I'm there just to listen	
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MODULE N. TIME ALLOCATION (Indicator IMP-A)

No.	Question	Codes	Response
N-1	Was yesterday a holiday or non-working day?	1 = Yes 2 = No	
N-2	Regarding the amount of sleep you got last night, was that [READ RESPONSES]?	1 = Less than average 2 = Average 3 = More than average	
N-3	How satisfied are with your available time for leisure activities like visiting neighbours, listening to the radio, or spending time with friends? Please give your opinion on a scale of 1 to 5.	1= I never have enough time 2 = Sometimes I have enough time, but not usually 3 = No opinion 4 = I usually have enough time 5= I always have enough time	
N-4	In the last four weeks, how many days of your primary daily activities did you miss because of poor health?		
N-5	Do you suffer from a chronic disability?	1 = Yes 2 = No	
N-6	FOR FEMALE RESPONDENTS: Are you currently pregnant or breastfeeding?	1 = Yes, I am pregnant 2 = yes, I am breastfeeding 3 = yes, I am pregnant and breastfeeding 4 = No	

MODULE O. FAMILY PLANNING (Indicator IO-B)

No.	Question	Codes	Response
O-1	Are you currently practicing any form of modern family planning (e.g., pills, injectables, implants, condoms, IUDs, tubal ligation, or vasectomy)?	1= Yes 2 = No 3 = Not applicable	

MODULE Q. PERCEPTIONS ON WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP (Indicator ER2c)

No.	Question - Please tell me how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements.	Codes	Response
Q-1	Women are generally not very good at supervising, so they should not be responsible for organizing community work.	1= I strongly disagree 2 = I disagree 3 = No opinion 4 = I agree 5= I strongly agree	
Q-2	Women have difficulty making hard decisions.		
Q-3	Women do not know enough about community issues to be able to make good decisions.		
Q-4	Women have too much other work that they have to do to be able to participate regularly in community decision-making meetings.		
Q-5	Women are reluctant to express their ideas in community decision-making meetings.		

Q-6	Women are good leaders and should be given more opportunities to lead community decision-making processes.		
Q-7	Women do not have good skills at managing decision-making meetings.		
Q-8	Women who cannot read or write cannot be effective leaders.		

MODULE R. PERCEPTIONS ON RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS (Indicator ER3a)

No.	Question - Please tell me how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements.	Codes	Response
R-1	A spouse should be involved in all household decision-making.	1= I strongly disagree 2 = I disagree 3 = No opinion 4 = I agree 5= I strongly agree	
R-2	When a wife brings home money from her own personal income generating activities, she must hand the money to her husband whether she wants to or not for him to decide how to use it.		
R-3	When a wife brings home money from her own personal income generating activities, she can add the money to the common household money for both her and her husband to decide how to use it.		
R-4	When a wife brings home money from her own personal income generating activities, she can keep the money to use as she wants.		
R-5	A wife should have the same opportunity as a husband to attend a training event sponsored by government or an NGO.		
R-6	A wife should have the same opportunity as a husband to undertake an income-generating activity that requires her to leave the house at least sometimes.		
R-7	Girls should have the same opportunity as boys to be sent to school by their parents.		
R-8	A wife should seek permission from her husband or other family member to go the market.		
R-9	A wife should seek permission from her husband or other family member to go to a friend's or family members' house near-by.		
R-10	A wife should seek permission from her husband or other family members to go to a community meeting.		
R-11	A wife should seek permission from her husband or other family member to go to seek service from a health care facility/hospital.		
R-12	A woman should have the right to choose the man she marries.		
R-13	A girl should have the right to choose when she marries.		

MODULE S. ATTITUDES ON JOINT DECISION-MAKING (Indicator ER3j)

No.	Question - Who do you believe should make the following household decisions?	Codes	Response
S-1	Which cash crops to produce?	1= The husband 2 =The wife 3 = Either can decide together 4 = Both decide together 5= No opinion	
S-2	Which food crops to produce?		
S-3	Whether or not to take a loan?		
S-4	When to sell cash crop production?		
S-5	When to consume stored food crops?		
S-6	Whether or not to invest in an new income-generating		

	activity managed by the husband?		
S-7	Whether or not to invest in anew income-generating activity managed by the wife?		
S-8	Whether to buy or sell agricultural land?		
S-9	Whether to buy or sell a house?		
S-10	Whether to buy or sell large livestock?		
S-11	Whether to buy or sell small livestock or poultry?		
S-12	When to take a sick child for medical treatment?		
S-13	Whether to send children to school?		
S-14	Which children to send to school?		
S-15	Whether to use family planning?		
S-16	Which type of family planning to use?		

MODULE T. SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH MYTHS (Indicator ER3I)

No.	Question - - Please tell me how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements.	Codes	Response
T-1	Women who use contraceptives need special food.	1= I strongly agree 2 = I agree 3 = No opinion 4 = I disagree 5= I strongly disagree	
T-2	Men who have a vasectomy will become weak.		
T-3	An IUD can move around inside a woman and hurt her.		
T-4	Women using family planning are more likely to become unfaithful.		
T-5	A man who lets his wife use family planning will lose control of her.		
T-6	A couple who do not want children are not normal.		
T-7	It is wrong for a woman without a husband to use any sort of family planning techniques.		

THIS IS THE END OF THE INTERVIEW WITH A MALE FIRST RESPONDENT FROM A HOUSEHOLD IN A KEBELE SELECTED TO REPRESENT BERCHI. IF THE FIRST RESPONDENT IS A FEMALE, THE ENUMERATOR SHOULD CONTINUE WITH MODULE U. FOR MALE FIRST RESPONDENTS, THE ENUMERATOR SHOULD IDENTIFY A FEMALE SECOND RESPONDENT FROM THE HOUSEHOLD, MOST PREFERABLY THE SPOUSE, AND PROCEED WITH MODULE Z.

Additional Modules for Female First Respondents in Berchi Kebeles

MODULE U. CONFIDENCE LEVELS (Indicator IO-A)

No.	Question - Please respond to the following statements	Codes	Response
U-1	I can take action to improve my life when I determine that it is necessary.	1= I strongly disagree 2 = I disagree 3 = No opinion 4 = I agree 5= I strongly agree	
U-2	I believe that others should hear my ideas because I am a valuable and equal member of the community.		
U-3	I am not deterred from pursuing a course of action when problems arise because I know that I will find some way to deal with it.		

U-4	I am able to solve problems in my life with the support and advice of people outside of my household.		
U-5	I do not let my economic status stop me from participating in community events.		
U-6	I can influence important decisions in my community.		
U-7	I have at least one good friend with whom I can discuss my problems		
U-8	Question- How often are your discussions with your husband on household topics productive?	1 = Never 2 = Rarely 3= Sometimes 4 = Always 6 = Not married 7 = No Opinion	
U-9	Question: How often do you and your husband have arguments?	1 = Never 2 = Rarely 3 = Sometimes 4 = Often 5 = Not married 6 = No response	

MODULE V. ACCESS TO SERVICES AND PUBLIC RESOURCES (Indicator ER1b)

No.	Question	Codes	Response
V-1	How would you describe the access that you have to the following services and public resources?		
V-2	Agricultural extension services	1=The service/resource is readily available and I have no problem accessing it 2 = The service/resource is available but I have difficulty accessing it 3=The service/resource is not available in my area 4 = No opinion	
V-3	Health extension services		
V-4	Micro-finance services		
V-5	Common property land		

MODULE W. CAPACITY TO ADAPT TO SHOCKS - SOCIAL CAPITAL (Indicator ER1c)

No.	Question	Codes	Response
	Are you a member of any of the following organizations?		
W-1	Farmers Association (Producers Groups or Marketing Association)	1=Yes 2=No	
W-2	Water Users' Group		
W-3	Forest Users' Group		
W-4	SACCOs/ EQUB credit or microfinance group		
W-5	Villages Savings and Credit Groups		
W-6	Traditional mutual help or insurance group (including burial societies, Idir Hafosha)		
W-7	Trade, business or cooperative association		
W-8	Organized civic or charitable group (including CBOs)		
W-9	Health group (family planning, HIV groups)		
W-10	Religious group		
W-11	Other (specify:)		
W-12	In the last six months, did the household <u>provide</u> food either as a loan or a gift to another household?	1 = Yes, both 2 = Yes, as a loan	

		3 = Yes, as a gift 4 = No	
W-13	In the last six months, did the household <u>receive</u> food either as a loan or a gift from another household?	1 = Yes, both 2 = Yes, as a loan 3 = Yes, as a gift 4 = No	
W-14	In the last six months, did the household <u>provide</u> money either as a loan or a gift to another household to meet an emergency?	1 = Yes, both 2 = Yes, as a loan 3 = Yes, as a gift 4 = No	
W-15	In the last six months, did the household <u>receive</u> money either as a loan or a gift from another household to meet an emergency?	1 = Yes, both 2 = Yes, as a loan 3 = Yes, as a gift 4 = No	

MODULE X. CONTROL OVER DECISIONS AFFECTING SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH RIGHTS
(Indicator ER3d)

No.	Question - Please tell me how much input you feel you make toward the following types of decisions.	Codes	Response
X-1	Decision to limit family size	1= No input 2 = Input into some decisions 3 = Input into most opinions 4 = Input into all decisions 5= No opinion or not applicable	
X-2	Use of a birth control method		
X-3	Sexual practice		
X-4	Accessing reproductive health services		
X-5	Female genital mutilation		
X-6	Early marriage		
X-7	Polygamous marriage		

MODULE Y. WOMEN'S MOBILITY (Indicator ER3g)

No.	Question - Do you have to seek permission of your husband to go by yourself:	Codes	Response
Y-1	To the market?	1= yes, always 2 = Yes, sometimes 3 = No, never 4= No opinion	
Y-2	To a female friend's house?		
Y-3	To the house of one of your relatives?		
Y-4	To the temple, mosque or church?		
Y-5	To a public village meeting?		
Y-6	To a meeting of any association of which you are a member?		
Y-7	Outside your village?		
Y-8	To a local social event (fair, theatre, cinema, etc.)		
Y-9	To a health care provider?		

THIS IS THE END OF THE INTERVIEW WITH A FEMALE FIRST RESPONDENT FROM A HOUSEHOLD IN A KEBELE SELECTED TO REPRESENT BERCHI.

**MODULES FOR A FEMALE SECOND RESPONDENT
IN A MALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLD (Both FSF and Berchi Kebeles)**

If the initial respondent was a man who is the head of the household, the following questions should be answered by a woman from the household. Permission should be requested from the initial respondent to talk with the woman separately. Since some of the questions are of a personal nature on GBV, the enumerator needs to use good judgment in ensuring that the female respondent does not face recrimination after the interview for divulging household secrets. IF ANY SORT OF RISK SEEMS LIKELY, THE QUESTIONS ON GBV WITHIN THE HOUSEHOLD (N-18, N-19, AND N-20) SHOULD NOT BE ASKED.

Z. IDENTIFICATION (Female Respondent Not Head of Household)

No.	Question	Codes	Response
Z-1	Age of Respondent		
Z-2	Respondent's relationship to head of household	1 = Spouse 2 = Daughter 3 = Other Relative 4 = Not Related	

MODULE AA. INCOME SOURCES (Indicators: 2000c, 2100a, 2100b, 2100d, 2200a, 2300b)

No.	Did you receive income from any of the following sources of income within the last year?	Codes: 0 = No 1 = Yes	Response
<i>Agriculture</i>			
AA-1	Sales of Cereal Crops		
AA-2	Sales of Vegetables		
AA-3	Sales of Perennial Crops (Fruit, coffee, kat)		
AA-4	Sales of Oilseeds		
AA-5	Other Crop Sales (specify:)		
AA-6	Leasing out crop land		
AA-7	Leasing out farm tools or machinery		
<i>Livestock and Livestock Products</i>			
AA-8	Selling fattened shoats (meat)		
AA-9	Selling fattened cattle (meat)		
AA-10	Selling unfattened livestock (cattle, shoats, camels, donkeys)		
AA-11	Selling raw dairy products (milk)		
AA-12	Selling processed dairy products (cheese, yogurt)		
AA-13	Selling raw animal skins, hides or dung		
AA-14	Selling poultry (meat)		
AA-15	Selling poultry products (eggs)		
AA-16	Selling bee colonies or beehives		
AA-17	Selling honey or bees' wax		
AA-18	Renting oxen for farming		
AA-19	Renting animals for transport		
AA-20	Other livestock related activities or products		
<i>Employment</i>			
AA-21	Salaried job with government		
AA-22	salaried job with an NGO		
AA-23	Salaried job with a private sector business		

AA-24	Salaried job with another household (e.g. domestic work)	
AA-25	Agricultural wage labour	
AA-26	Non-Agricultural wage labour	
AA-27	Cash transfers or public works from government (PSNP or other source)	
AA-28	Cash transfers or public works from an NGO	
AA-29	Military Service	
<i>Trading and Business</i>		
AA-30	Trading in crops from an established shop (grains, pulses, vegetables, chat, coffee)	
AA-31	Market brokering in crops (grains, pulses, vegetables, chat, coffee)	
AA-32	Trading livestock or livestock products from an established shop	
AA-33	Market brokering in livestock or livestock products	
AA-34	Trading in other products from an established shop	
AA-35	Petty trading from an established location	
AA-36	Mobile trading or street vending	
AA-37	Selling tea or coffee	
AA-38	Selling processed food products	
AA-39	Other business or trade, (specify _____)	
<i>Sales of Natural Products</i>		
AA-40	Selling Firewood or charcoal	
AA-41	Selling water	
AA-42	Selling grass or fodder for animals	
AA-43	Selling construction materials	
AA-44	Selling wild fruit, vegetables, herbs or bush meat	
AA-45	Selling other natural products (specify: _____)	
<i>Crafts and Small Industry</i>		
AA-46	Making and selling baskets or mats	
AA-47	Spinning or weaving and selling cloth (cotton or wool)	
AA-48	Making and selling traditional utensils	
AA-49	Making and selling farm tools	
AA-50	Making and selling pottery	
AA-51	Producing and selling metalwork	
AA-52	Producing and selling furniture or other wood products	
AA-53	Other crafts or small industry (specify: _____)	
<i>Services</i>		
AA-54	Making or repairing clothes (embroidery, tailoring)	
AA-55	Providing blacksmithing or metal working services	
AA-56	Providing skilled trade services (carpentry, bricklaying, electricity, plumbing)	
AA-57	Water carrier, porter	
AA-58	Barber or hairdresser	
AA-59	Musician (drummer, singer, dancer)	
AA-60	Traditional healer	
AA-61	Midwife or birth attendant	
AA-62	Counsellor or mediator	
AA-63	Begging	
AA-64	Other Services: (Specify: _____)	

MODULE AB. PRODUCTIVE CAPITAL (Indicator 2300a)

Productive Capital		Who would you say owns most of the [ITEM]?	Who would you say can decide whether to sell [ITEM] most of the time?	Who contributes most to decisions regarding a new purchase of [ITEM]?
		CODE 1↓	CODE 1↓	CODE 1↓
		AB-1	AB-2	AB-3
1	Agricultural land (pieces/plots)			
2	Large livestock (oxen, cattle)			
3	Small livestock (goats, pigs, sheep)			
4	Chickens, Ducks, Turkeys, Pigeons			
5	Fish pond or fishing equipment			
6	Farm equipment (non-mechanized)			
7	Farm equipment (mechanized)			
8	Nonfarm business equipment			
9	House (and other structures)			
10	Large consumer durables (fridge, TV, sofa)			
11	Small consumer durables (radio, cookware)			
12	Cell phone			
13	Other land not used for agricultural purposes (pieces, residential or commercial land)			
14	Means of transportation (bicycle, motorcycle, car)			
15	Savings accounts			

CODE 1: Decision-making and control over capital		
Self.....1	Self and other household member(s).....5	No Response9
Partner/Spouse.....2	Partner/Spouse and other household member(s)...6	
Self and partner/spouse jointly..3	We don't have this type of productive capital -----7	
Other household member.....4		

MODULE AC. HOUSE HOLD DECISION-MAKING (Indicator 2300a)

No.	ENUMERATOR: If household does not engage in that particular activity, enter code for "Decision not made" and proceed to next activity.	AC-1. When decisions are made regarding the following aspects of household life, who normally makes the [decision]?	AC-2. How much input do you have in making decisions about [ACTIVITY]?
		CODE 1↓	CODE 2↓
1	Food crop farming: crops that are grown primarily for household food consumption		
2	Cash crop farming: crops that are grown primarily for sale in the market		

3	Livestock raising		
4	When to take crops or livestock to see in the market		
5	Non-farm business activity		
6	Major household expenditures (large appliances, etc.)		
7	Household consumption of stored crops		
8	Buying clothes or other personal items for yourself		
9	Spending money that you have earned yourself		
10	Spending money that your spouse has earned him or herself?		
11	Deciding which children should go to school		
12	Seeking medical treatment for your children or yourself in case of illness		
13	Whether or not to use family planning (including contraception)		

CODE 1: AC-1 Decision making	CODE 2: AC-2 Input into decision making
Main male or husband.....1	No input1
Main female or wife.....2	Input into some decisions.....2
Either the husband or wife3	Input into most decisions.....3
Both Husband and wife together.....4	Input into all decisions.....4
Someone else in the household.....5	
Decision not made.....6	

MODULE AD. PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY-LEVEL FOOD SECURITY ACTIVITIES (Indicators 1000c, 1200b)

No.	Question	Codes	Response
AD-1	In the last year, did you participate in any community development activities in your village that were organized mainly by the Kebele Food Security Task Force?	1 = Yes 2 = No	
AD-2	In the last year, did you participate in any community development activities in your village that were organized mainly by a Government Development Agent?	1 = Yes 2 = No	
AD-3	In the last year, did you participate in any community development activities in your village that were organized mainly by a Government Health Extension Worker?	1 = Yes 2 = No	
AD-4	In the last year, did you participate in any community development activities in your village that were organized mainly by the Cooperation Promotion Office?	1 = Yes 2 = No	
AD-5	In the last year, did you participate in any community development activities in your village that were organized mainly by the Office of Women's and Children's Affairs?	1 = Yes 2 = No	

MODULE AE-1. KNOWLEDGE ON CLIMATE CHANGE (3000a)

No.	Question	Codes	Response
AE-1	How important is the issue of long-term environmental change (temperatures, rainfall quantity, rainfall patterns, biodiversity) or climate change to you personally?	1 = Not at all important 2 = Not very important 3 = Important 4 = Critically important 4 = I have never heard anything about this	
AE-2	As far as you know, do you personally think the world's climate is changing?	1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = No Opinion	
AE-3	To what extent is climate change caused by human activity?	1 = Completely 2 = Mostly 3 = Partly 4 = Not at all 5 = No Opinion	
AE-4	To what extent is climate change a natural occurring process that is out of our control?	1 = Completely 2 = Mostly 3 = Partly 4 = Not at all 5 = No Opinion	
AE-5	Do you think there is anything that you can do to be able to adapt to the effects of climate change?	1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Don't know 4 = I don't think it's necessary to adapt	
AE-6	Do you think there is anything that can be done in your village that will help people like you be able to adapt to the effects of climate change?	1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Don't know 4 = I don't think it's necessary to adapt	

MODULE AE-2. ADOPTION OF LONG-TERM CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION MECHANISMS
(Indicators 3000b, 3200b)

No.	Question	Codes	Response
AE-7	Relative to the number of different types of crops and livestock being produced on your farm, how would you describe the diversity now relative to five years ago?	1. We have less diversity now 2. About the same 3. We have a little more diversity now 4 = We have a lot more diversity now 5 = Not applicable	
AE-8	Relative to the number of different sources of income that you have for your household, how would you describe the diversity now relative to five years ago?	1. We have less diversity now 2. About the same 3. We have a little more diversity now 4 = We have a lot more diversity now 5 = Not applicable	
AE-9	Within the last five years, have you begun to produce any new types of crops or new varieties of crops mainly because of changes that have occurred in the natural environment?	1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Not applicable	
AE-10	Within the last five years, have you changed your	1 = Yes	

	cropping patterns mainly because of changes that have occurred in the natural environment?	2 = No 3 = Not applicable	
AE-11	Within the last five years, have you planted crops at a different time mainly because of changes that have occurred in the natural environment?	1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Not applicable	
AE-12	Within the last five years, have you planted any trees or other vegetation mainly because of changes that have occurred in the natural environment?	1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Not applicable	
AE-13	Within the last five years, have you changed you animal husbandry practices with livestock or poultry mainly because of changes that have occurred in the natural environment?	1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Not applicable	
AE-14	Within the last five years, have you undertaken any new new income-generation activities mainly because opportunities have arisen because of changes that have occurred in the natural environment	1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Not applicable	
AE-15	Within the last five years, have you undertaken any new new income-generation activities mainly because environmental factors made previous income-generating activities no longer viable?	1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Not applicable	

MODULE AF. MEMBERSHIP (Indicator 2100c)

No.	Question	Codes	Response
AF-1	Are you a member of a village-based group that mobilizes savings and gives loans to members (like a VSLA)?	1 = Yes 2 = No	
AF-2	Are you a member of a group that works together to market production or products (like a PMA)?	1 = Yes 2 = No	

MODULE AG. PERCEPTIONS ON SERVICE PROVISION (Indicator 1100b)

No.	Question	Codes	Response
AG-1	How would you rate the quality of the support you have received from the government Development Agents (DAs)?	1 = DAs are usually available and give good advice 2 = DAs are available sometimes and sometimes give useful advice 3 = DAs are available sometimes but do not provide much useful advice for me 4 = I rarely interact with any DAs 5 = no opinion	
AG-2	How would you rate the quality of the support you have received from the government Health Extension Workers (HEWs)?	1 = HEWs are usually available and give good advice 2 = HEWss are available sometimes and sometimes give useful advice 3 = HEWss are available sometimes but do not provide much useful advice for me 4 = I rarely interact with any HEWs 5 = no opinion	
AG-3	How would you rate the quality of the support you have received from the government Cooperatives Promotion Office?	1 = Cooperative Agents are usually available and give good advice 2 = Cooperative Agents are available sometimes and sometimes give useful advice 3 = Cooperative Agents are available sometimes	

		but do not provide much useful advice for me 4 = I rarely interact with any Cooperative Agents 5 = no opinion	
AG-4	How would you rate the quality of the support you have received from the government Office of Women and Children's Affairs?	1 = Representatives are usually available and give good advice 2 = Representatives are available sometimes and sometimes give useful advice 3 = Representatives are available sometimes but do not provide much useful advice for me 4 = I rarely interact with any representatives 5 = no opinion	
AG-5	How would you rate the quality of the support that people in the community receive from the police for addressing issues of physical violence against women?	1 = the police are readily available and effective 2 = the police are supportive but not very effective 3 = the police usually do not want to get involved in cases of physical violence against women 4 = the police will get involved in cases of physical violence against women if they "motivated" 5 = no opinion	
AG-6	How would you rate the quality of the support that people in the community receive from the justice system for mediating cases of physical violence against women?	1 = the courts are effective and fair 2 = the courts are not very effective at mediating cases 3 = the courts are mediating cases, but not in a fair way 4 = no opinion	
J-7	How would you rate the quality of the support that people in the community receive from traditional leaders for mediating cases of physical violence against women?	1 = traditional leaders are effective and fair 2 = traditional leaders are not very effective at mediating cases 3 = traditional leaders are mediating cases, but not in a fair way 4 = no opinion	
J-8	How would you rate the quality of the support you have received from banks or micro-finance organizations?	2 = Representatives are available sometimes and sometimes give useful support 3 = Representatives are available sometimes but do not provide much useful support for me 4 = I rarely interact with any representatives 5 = no opinion	
J-9	How would you rate the quality of the support you have received from the government Kebele Administration?	1 = Administrators are accessible and give good support 2 = Administrators are accessible sometimes and sometimes give useful support 3 = Administrators are accessible sometimes but do not provide much useful support for me 4 = Administrators are not very accessible 5 = no opinion	
J-10	How would you rate the quality of the support you have received from the government Woreda	1 = Administrators are accessible and give good support 2 = Administrators are accessible sometimes and sometimes give useful support	

Administration?	3 = Administrators are accessible sometimes but do not provide much useful support for me 4 = Administrators are not very accessible 5 = no opinion
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MODULE AH. DOMESTIC TASKS (Indicator 1200a)

Question: Please tell me how often men and boys in the household do the following tasks?	
AH-1	Watching out for the safety of small children (i.e., babysitting)
AH-2	Bathing smaller children who cannot bathe themselves
AH-3	Fetching water for the household
AH-4	Collecting firewood for the household
AH-5	Taking children for health care when they become ill
AH-6	Taking children to school
AH-7	Cleaning the house and homestead where people live
AH-8	Cleaning the places where animals are kept
AH-9	Keeping the toilet clean
AH-10	Taking care of the crops being grown on the homestead (i.e., kitchen garden)
K-11	Cooking food for the household.

1 = Never
2 = Rarely
3 = Sometimes
4 = Often
5 = Not applicable

MODULE AI. GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (Indicator 1200d)

No.	Question	Codes	Response
AI-1	In the last three months, how many incidences of a wife being beaten by her husband have you seen or heard about?		
AI-2	In the last year, how many incidences of a women being beaten by someone other than her husband have you seen or heard about?		
AI-3	In the last year, how many incidences of rape have you seen or heard about?		
AI-4	In the last year, how many cases of a woman being abducted have you seen or heard about?		
AI-5	In the last month, how many cases of a woman being verbally abused by someone in her family have you seen or heard about?		
AI-6	In the last month, how many cases of a woman being verbally abused by someone outside her family have you seen or heard about?		
AI-7	In the last year, how many cases of a girl being forced to undergo genital mutilation have you seen or heard about?		
AI-8	In your opinion, is it acceptable for a husband to beat his wife if she fails to complete her household chores?	1 = Always 2 = Sometimes 3 = Never	
AI-9	In your opinion, is it acceptable for a husband to beat his wife if she fails to show respect for her in-laws?	1 = Always 2 = Sometimes 3 = Never	
AI-10	In your opinion, is it acceptable for a husband to beat his wife if she fails to grant sexual access to her husband?	1 = Always 2 = Sometimes 3 = Never	

AI-11	In your opinion, is it acceptable for a husband to beat his wife if she goes somewhere without his approval?	1 = Always 2 = Sometimes 3 = Never	
AI-12	In your opinion, is it acceptable for a husband to beat his wife if she questions how household money is used?	1 = Always 2 = Sometimes 3 = Never	
AI-13	In your opinion, if a girl is age 18 and her parents find a husband for her and make a commitment for her to marry him without her knowledge, would this be considered a forced marriage?	1 = Yes, of course 2 = Maybe 3 = No	
AI-14	In your opinion, it is necessary for a girl to undergo female genital mutilation	1 = Always 2 = Sometimes 3 = Never	

FOR FEMALE SECOND RESPONDENTS IN FSFS KEBELES, THIS IS THE END OF THE INTERVIEW.
FOR A FEMALE SECOND RESPONDENT IN A BERCHI KEBELE, THE INTERVIEW SHOULD CONTINUE WITH MODULE AJ.

Additional Modules for a Female Respondent in a Male-Headed Household in a Berchi Kebele

Module AJ . INDIVIDUAL LEADERSHIP (Indicator IMP-A)

No.	Question	Codes	Response
AJ-1	Do you feel comfortable speaking up in public to help decide on infrastructure (like small wells, roads, water supplies) to be built in your community?	No, not at all comfortable1 Yes, but with a great deal of difficulty..2 Yes, but with a little difficulty.....3 Yes, fairly comfortable4 Yes, very comfortable.....5	
AJ-2	Do you feel comfortable speaking up in public regarding gender issues (e.g., women's rights, access to common resources, etc.)?		
AJ-3	Do you feel comfortable speaking up in public to protest the misbehavior of authorities or elected officials?		
AJ-4	Are you a member of a Women's Association?	1 = Yes 2 = No If no, go to M-4.	
AJ-5	How often do you attend meetings?	1 = Always 2 = Sometimes 3 = Not very often	
AJ-6	How would you describe your participation in the meetings?	1 = I always say what I think 2 = Sometimes I say what I think 3 = I'm not given much chance to speak in the meetings 4 = I'm there mainly to listen	
AJ-7	Are you a member of a Producers or Marketing Association?	1 = Yes 2 = No If no, go to M-7.	
AJ-8	How often do you attend meetings?	1 = Always 2 = Sometimes 3 = Not very often	
AJ-9	How would you describe your participation in the meetings?	1 = I always say what I think 2 = Sometimes I say what I think	

		3 = I'm not given much chance to speak in the meetings 4 = I'm there just to listen	
AJ-10	Are you a member of Savings or Credit Association?	1 = Yes 2 = No If no, go to N-1.	
AJ-11	How often do you attend meetings?	1 = Always 2 = Sometimes 3 = Not very often	
AJ-12	How would you describe your participation in the meetings?	1 = I always say what I think 2 = Sometimes I say what I think 3 = I'm not given much chance to speak in the meetings 4 = I'm there just to listen	

MODULE AK. TIME ALLOCATION (Indicator IMP-A)

No.	Question	Codes	Response
AK-1	Was yesterday a holiday or non-working day?	1 = Yes 2 = No	
AK-2	Regarding the amount of sleep you got over the last three nights, was that [READ RESPONSES]?	1 = Less than average 2 = Average 3 = More than average	
AK-3	How satisfied are with your available time for leisure activities like visiting neighbours, listening to the radio, or spending time with friends? Please give your opinion on a scale of 1 to 5.	1= I never have enough time 2 = Sometimes I have enough time, but not usually 3 = No opinion 4 = I usually have enough time 5= I always have enough time	
AK-4	In the last four weeks, how many days of your primary daily activities did you miss because of poor health?		
AK-5	Do you suffer from a chronic disability?	1 = Yes 2 = No	
AK-6	FOR FEMALE RESPONDENTS: Are you currently pregnant or breastfeeding?	1 = Yes, I am pregnant 2 = yes, I am breastfeeding 3 = yes, I am pregnant and breastfeeding 4 = No	

MODULE AL. CONFIDENCE LEVELS (Indicator IO-A)

No.	Question - Please respond to the following statements	Codes	Response
AL-1	I can take action to improve my life when I determine that it is necessary.	1= I strongly disagree 2 = I disagree 3 = No opinion 4 = I agree 5= I strongly agree	
AL-2	I believe that others should hear my ideas because I am a valuable and equal member of the community.		
AL-3	I am not deterred from pursuing a course of action when problems arise because I know that I will find some way to deal with it.		
AL-4	I am able to solve problems in my life with the support and advice of people outside of my household.		

AL-5	I do not let my economic status stop me from participating in community events.		
AL-6	I can influence important decisions in my community.		
AL-7	I have at least one good friend with whom I can discuss my problems		
AL-8	Question- How often are your discussions with your husband on household topics productive?	1 = Never 2 = Rarely 3 = Sometimes 4 = Always 6 = Not married 7 = No Opinion	
AL-9	Question: How often do you and your husband have arguments?	1 = Never 2 = Rarely 3 = Sometimes 4 = Often 5 = Not married 6 = No response	

MODULE AM. FAMILY PLANNING (Indicator IO-B)

No.	Question	Codes	Response
AM-1	Are you currently practicing any form of family planning?	1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Not applicable	
	Which of the following family planning techniques are you currently using?		

MODULE AN. ACCESS TO SERVICES AND PUBLIC RESOURCES (Indicator ER1b)

No.	Question	Codes	Response
AN-1	How would you describe the access that you have to the following services and public resources ?		
AN-2	Agricultural extension services	1=The service/resource is readily available and I have no problem accessing it 2 = The service/resource is available but I have difficulty accessing it 3=The service/resource is not available in my area 4 = No opinion	
AN-3	Health extension services		
AN-4	Micro-finance services		
AN-5	Common property land		

MODULE AO. CAPACITY TO ADAPT TO SHOCKS - SOCIAL CAPITAL (Indicator ER1c)

No.	Question	Codes	Response
	Are you a member of any of the following organizations?		
AO-1	Farmers Association (Producers Groups or Marketing Association)	1=Yes 2=No	
AO-2	Water Users' Group		
AO-3	Forest Users' Group		
AO-4	SACCOs/ EQUB credit or microfinance group		
AO-5	Villages Savings and Credit Groups		
AO-6	Mutual help or insurance group (including burial societies, Idir Hafosha)		
AO-7	Trade, business or cooperative association		
AO-8	Civic or charitable group (including CBOs)		

AO-9	Health group (family planning, HIV groups)		
AO-10	Religious group		
AO-11	Other (specify:)		
AO-12	In the last six months, did the household <u>provide</u> food either as a loan or a gift to another household?	1 = Yes, both 2 = Yes, as a loan 3 = Yes, as a gift 4 = No	
AO-13	In the last six months, did the household <u>receive</u> food either as a loan or a gift from another household?	1 = Yes, both 2 = Yes, as a loan 3 = Yes, as a gift 4 = No	
AO-14	In the last six months, did the household <u>provide</u> money either as a loan or a gift to another household to meet an emergency?	1 = Yes, both 2 = Yes, as a loan 3 = Yes, as a gift 4 = No	
AO-15	In the last six months, did the household <u>receive</u> money either as a loan or a gift from another household to meet an emergency?	1 = Yes, both 2 = Yes, as a loan 3 = Yes, as a gift 4 = No	

MODULE AQ. PERCEPTIONS ON WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP (Indicator ER2c)

No.	Question - Please tell me how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements.	Codes	Response
AQ-1	Women are generally not very good at supervising, so they should not be responsible for organizing community work.	1= I strongly disagree 2 = I disagree 3 = No opinion 4 = I agree 5= I strongly agree	
AQ-2	Women have difficulty making hard decisions.		
AQ-3	Women do not know enough about community issues to be able to make good decisions.		
AQ-4	Women have too much other work that they have to do to be able to participate regularly in community decision-making meetings.		
AQ-5	Women are reluctant to express their ideas in community decision-making meetings.		
AQ-6	Women are good leaders and should be given more opportunities to lead community decision-making processes.		
AQ-7	Women do not have good skills at managing decision-making meetings.		
AQ-8	Women who cannot read or write cannot be effective leaders.		

MODULE AR. PERCEPTIONS ON RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS (Indicator ER3a)

No.	Question - Please tell me how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements.	Codes	Response
AR-1	A spouse should be involved in all household decision-making.	1= I strongly disagree 2 = I disagree 3 = No opinion 4 = I agree 5= I strongly agree	
AR-2	When a wife brings home money from her own personal income generating activities, she must hand the money to her husband whether she wants to or not for him to decide how to use it.		
AR-3	When a wife brings home money from her own personal income generating activities, she can add the money to the common		

	household money for both her and her husband to decide how to use it.		
AR-4	When a wife brings home money from her own personal income generating activities, she can keep the money to use as she wants.		
AR-5	A wife should have the same opportunity as a husband to attend a training event sponsored by government or an NGO.		
AR-6	A wife should have the same opportunity as a husband to undertake an income-generating activity that requires her to leave the house at least sometimes.		
AR-7	Girls should have the same opportunity as boys to be sent to school by their parents.		
AR-8	A wife should seek permission from her husband or other family member to go the market.		
AR-9	A wife should seek permission from her husband or other family member to go to a friend's or family members' house near-by.		
AR-10	A wife should seek permission from her husband or other family members to go to a community meeting.		
AR-11	A wife should seek permission from her husband or other family member to go to seek service from a health care facility/hospital.		
AR-12	A woman should have the right to choose the man she marries.		
AR-13	A girl should have the right to choose when she marries.		

MODULE AS. CONTROL OVER DECISIONS AFFECTING SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH RIGHTS (Indicator ER3d)

No.	Question - Please tell me how much input you feel you make toward the following types of decisions.	Codes	Response
AS-1	Decision to limit family size	1= No input 2 = Input into some decisions 3 = Input into most opinions 4 = Input into all decisions 5= No opinion or not applicable	
AS-2	Use of a birth control method		
AS-3	Sexual practice		
AS-4	Accessing reproductive health services		
AS-10	Female genital mutilation		
AS-11	Early marriage		
AS-12	Polygamous marriage		

MODULE AT. WOMEN'S MOBILITY (Indicator ER3g)

No.	Question - Do you have to seek permission of your husband to go by yourself:	Codes	Response
AT-1	To the market?	1= yes, always 2 = Yes, sometimes 3 = No, never 4 = No opinion	
AT-2	To a female friend's house?		
AT-3	To the house of one of your relatives?		
AT-4	To the temple, mosque or church?		
AT-5	To a public village meeting?		
AT-6	To a meeting of any association of which you are a member?		
AT-7	Outside your village?		
AT-8	To a local social event (fair, theatre, cinema, etc.)		
AT-9	To a health care provider?		

MODULE AU. ATTITUDES ON JOINT DECISION-MAKING (Indicator ER3j)

No.	Question - Who do you believe should make the following household decisions?	Codes	Response
AU-1	Which cash crops to produce?	1= The husband 2 =The wife 3 = Either can decide 4 = Both decide together 5= No opinion	
AU-2	Which food crops to produce?		
AU-3	Whether or not to take a loan?		
AU-4	When to sell cash crop production?		
AU-5	When to consume stored food crops?		
AU-6	Whether or not to invest in an new income-generating activity managed by the husband?		
AU-7	Whether or not to invest in anew income-generating activity managed by the wife?		
AU-8	Whether to buy or sell agricultural land?		
AU-9	Whether to buy or sell a house?		
AU-10	Whether to buy or sell large livestock?		
AU-11	Whether to buy or sell small livestock or poultry?		
AU-12	When to take a sick child for medical treatment?		
AU-13	Whether to send children to school?		
AU-14	Which children to send to school?		
AU-15	Whether to use family planning?		
AU-16	Which type of family planning to use?		

MODULE AV. SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH MYTHS (Indicator ER3I)

No.	Question - - Please tell me how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements.	Codes	Response
AV-1	Women who use contraceptives need special food.	1= I strongly agree 2 = I agree 3 = No opinion 4 = I disagree 5= I strongly disagree	
AV-2	Men who have a vasectomy will become weak.		
AV-3	An IUD can move around inside a woman and hurt her.		
AV-4	Women using family planning are more likely to become unfaithful.		
AV-5	A man who lets his wife use family planning will lose control of her.		
AV-6	A couple who do not want children are not normal.		
AV-7	It is wrong for a woman without a husband to use any sort of family planning techniques.		

THIS IS THE END OF THE INTERVIEW. PLEASE THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HER PARTICIPATION.

B. Household Survey Interview Guide

The Household Survey Interview Guide developed to assist household survey enumerators is provided below.

CARE Ethiopia
Food Sufficiency for Farmers (FSF) Mebkat & Berchi-Be Strong! Projects
HOUSEHOLD SURVEY INTERVIEW GUIDELINES

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY SAMPLE

The Baseline Household Survey will obtain data to produce estimates for three populations:

- FSF Project Beneficiaries
- FSF Female-Headed Households (FHH)
- Berchi Project Beneficiaries

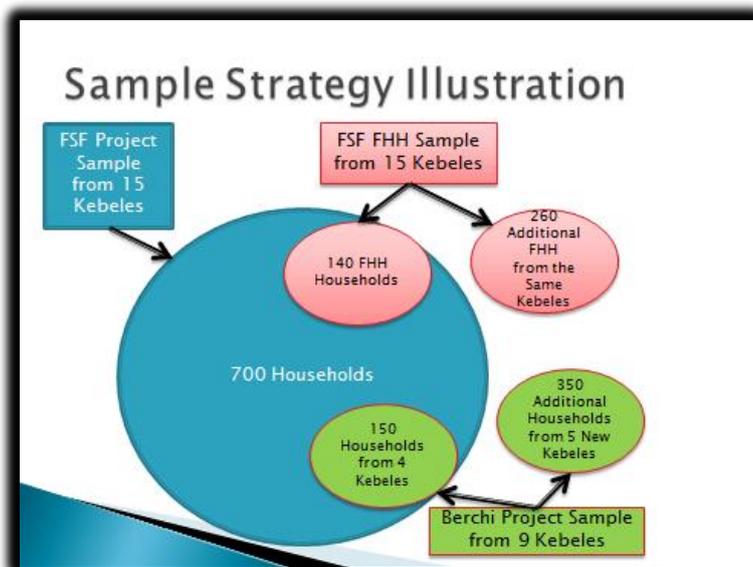
In order to have a sample size large enough to produce reasonable estimates, the survey will target the following number of households for each population:

- FSF Project Beneficiaries – 700 HH
- FSF Female-headed Households – 400 FHH
- Berchi Project Beneficiaries – 500 HH

In order to preserve the integrity of each sample, the baseline has used the following process:

1. Select the FSF Sample of 700 HH first from 15 Kebeles
 This sample will have approximately 140 FHH and 150 Berchi HH from 4 Berchi Kebeles
2. Select an additional 260 FHH in the 15 FSF Kebeles
3. Select an additional 350 HH in 5 other Berchi Kebeles

The illustration shows the sampling strategy.



The Baseline Household has selected the Kebeles indicated in Table 1 for the survey with the target numbers of household to be interviewed for each of the three populations as shown.

Table 1. Selected Sample for FSF & Berchi Baseline Household Survey

Woreda	Kebele	Target PSNP HH	FSF Project Sample	FFS FHH Sample		Berchi Project Sample	Total HH Surveyed
				In Project Sample	Additional		
<i>South Gondor</i>							
Simada	#5 (B)	441	---	---	---	74	74
	#7 (B)	255	23	5	9	23	32
	#12 (B)	236	---	---	---	39	39
	#22	518	47	9	17	---	64
	#36 (B)	538	49	10	18	49	67
Ebinat	Ziha (B)	458	41	8	15	41	56
	Ader Seg Abina (B)	443	40	8	15	40	55
	Tara Seniba	385	35	7	13	---	48
	Jiman Dergeha (B)	694	---	---	---	116	116
	Serawedi (B)	201	---	---	---	34	34
	Aqua Akashimoch (B)	528	---	---	---	88	88
Tach Gaynt	#2	685	62	12	23	---	85
	#8	581	53	11	20	---	73
	#16	749	68	14	25	---	93
TOTALS	14 Kebeles	6,712	418	84	155	504	924
<i>East Hararghe</i>							
Kurfa Chelle	Hula Jeneta	298	55	11	20	---	75
Haramaya	Qersa Geteta	252	46	9	17	---	63
Meta	Waltaha	230	42	8	16	---	58
Deder	Bur/Nagaya	193	35	7	13	---	48
TOTAL	4 Kebeles	973	178	35	66	---	244
<i>West Hararghe</i>							
Oda Bultum	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Doba	Waltane	104	35	7	13	---	48
Messela	Ba/Bukis	210	70	14	26	---	96
Tullo	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	2 Kebeles	314	105	21	39	---	144
GRAND TOTAL	20 Kebeles	7,999	701	140	260	504	1312

SELECTION OF VILLAGES IN A KEBELE

The Baseline Household Survey needs a mix of respondents from large villages (where better off households are likely to reside) and small, remote villages (where poorer households are likely to reside). The villages in a kebele should be clustered into three clusters (1) small villages, (2) medium size villages, and (3) large villages. The enumerator team leader should choose at least one

village from each cluster, chosen randomly. If the sample number is not achieved within these three villages, the next village should be chosen randomly from the remaining villages.

SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

There are two types of processes for choosing households for interviews depending on the available of a list of PSNP households for a village.

Using a List of PSNP Households. If a list of PSNP households is available for a village, the enumerator team leader should randomly select households using the following process:

- ▶ Determine the sampling interval = Number of HH on PSNP List/Sample Required
- ▶ Determine a random start = Randomly chose a number on the sampling interval (i.e., if the sampling interval is 8, choose a number between 1 and 8; if it is 24, choose a number between 1 and 24)
- ▶ Interview the household at the random start number
- ▶ Proceed to the next household using the sampling interval.

When a PSNP Household List Is Unavailable. A standard method for randomly selecting households in a location without a sample frame should be used. The process is as follows:

- ▶ Choose a location near the center of the village
- ▶ Randomly select a direction from this center by spinning a pen or a bottle
- ▶ Go to the first household in that direction, if it is a PSNP household, conduct the interview
- ▶ Interview consecutive households on the vector until the sample target number of households is reached
- ▶ If the boundary of the community is reached before the sample target number of households is reached, go back to the center of the community and repeat the process.

Selection of Additional Female-Headed Households. Remember that in each village in Kebeles selected for the FSF Project Sample (15 of the 20 Kebeles), there will be an FSF Project sample and an FSF FHH sample. Since the number of FHH likely to be found in the FSF Project Sample is not sufficient to meet sampling needs, additional FHH need to be found and interviewed. After the number of households in the FSF Project Sample target has been reached, the sampling should be continued, but only FHH interviewed until the additional FHH sample target for the Kebele has been reached.

SELECTING RESPONDENTS

If at all possible, try to interview the head of the household. If that person is not available, then find someone, either an adult man or adult woman, who is knowledgeable about the household. If only children or young adults are available, then select another household (following the sampling guidelines).

The survey questionnaire is designed for six kinds of respondents as shown in the Table 2 which indicates the modules in the questionnaire that should be used with each type of respondent. The interview can start with either a male (preferably head of household) or a female (preferably head of household). If the interview starts with a male, the questionnaire has a set of questions intended for female respondents, and after the section for the male has been completed, the enumerator should ask to speak to a female adult from the household. Permission to speak to this female should

be requested from the household head; and if at all possible, the enumerator should find a way to speak to this female in private. We must ensure that female respondents do not face any risk as a result of divulging "household secrets".

Because the two projects have somewhat different strategies and consequently somewhat different performance indicators, there are modules that are intended for indicators common to both projects (Modules A-L for First Respondents and Modules Z-AI for Second Respondents) and modules that cover indicators that are specific to the Berchi Project (Modules M-T for All First Respondents, Modules U-Y for Female First Respondents, and Modules AJ-AV for Second Respondents).

Table 2. Survey Respondents and Assigned Questionnaire Modules

Type of Respondent	FSF Project	Berchi Project
Male First Respondent	Modules A – L	Modules A – L Modules M – T
Female First Respondent	Modules A - L	Modules A – L Modules M – T Modules U -Y
Female Second Respondent	Modules Z - AI	Modules Z – AI Modules AJ - AV

SURVEY ETHICS

There are a number of concepts that you should keep in mind as you conduct interviews to ensure that the highest quality data is collected.

Find private space for interviews. When an interview is conducted with a respondent with other people sitting around watching, these others can influence the respondent's answers and also make the respondent feel uncomfortable particularly when asked questions that are personal or sensitive in nature. You should find a quiet isolated place in which to conduct the interview.

Try to make the respondent feel at ease. The survey will obtain better, more accurate information if the respondent feels comfortable with you and, most of the time, the interview will proceed more smoothly. You should try to make the respondent feel at ease by being friendly and showing interest in them.

Clearly explain the purpose of the survey. In order to obtain the most accurate information, respondents need to understand the importance of this survey for being able to measure the impact of the project and for guiding what the project will actually do. The measurement of impact is extremely important for organizations like CARE, who use this information to guide the development of good projects. It also has implications for whether or not CARE will be able to access additional funding, since donors prefer to give resources to organizations that produce lasting impact. Near the end of the project, this survey will be repeated in what's called an endline survey, perhaps with different respondents since samples are selected randomly. The responses from the endline survey and this baseline survey will be compared to see what differences have occurred. Experts will then analyze the difference to determine how much of the difference can be attributed to the project.

Explain that participation in the survey does not guarantee that the respondent will be selected to participate in the project. If a respondent is told or suspects that the survey is being used to select participants for a project, they will try to give answers in the survey that will make them look like a good potential beneficiary of the project, rather than giving truthful and accurate answers. You

need to explain at the beginning that the project is just starting up and only the target Kebeles have been selected. Project participants will be selected later.

Participation in the survey is voluntary. If a respondent is reluctant to participate, you cannot force them to participate. Sometimes we need to push respondents to give an answer, but if an issue is sensitive, don't press for a response. A respondent can choose to stop the interview at any time.

Confidentiality should be stressed and maintained. A few of the questions on the survey are of a personal or sensitive nature. The respondents need to trust us that the answers they give will not be divulged to others, otherwise they will either not give us a response or not give us truthful answers. You should ensure that the answers are confidential. Point out that we are not going to record any names in the survey. You should also maintain confidentiality during the interview. If people are passing by listening in to the interview, for example, you should let them pass or encourage them to move on before asking questions that might be personal or sensitive.

We want to know what respondents really think. Some respondents will give answers that they think you want to hear, rather than truthful or accurate response. If you sense this, stop the interview and explain that this is a baseline, and it is in the interests of everyone to know what people really think.

Respect the respondent and her/his responses. Respondents have opportunity costs for participating in the survey. You should respect that and try to be as efficient as possible with time. You should also not appear to be judgmental on responses, and be sure to thank the respondent at the end of the interview.

Let respondents answer...don't give answers for them. If the respondent doesn't provide an answer, ask if the question is clear. If it is not clear, provide some clarification. If there is still no answer, code as "no opinion" or "no response" and move on to the next question.

At the conclusion of the interview, explain what happens next. The answers from everyone surveyed will be summarized and analyzed. This information will be used to guide what the program does and measure program impact.

INTRODUCING YOURSELF TO RESPONDENTS

The introduction section of the questionnaire provides an example of how to introduce yourself to respondents. Respondents may have many questions, of which the first few are likely to be "what will this project do" or "how will participants be selected". Since the projects are just starting up, we do not have details to answer these questions. We can say that most Kebeles have been selected for the projects. Specific locations within the Kebeles and when the project will start in each have not yet been determined; however, so we cannot indicate that by participating in the survey, a respondent will be selected to participate in the project.

C. Household Survey Qualitative Interviews Checklist

The checklist used to guide qualitative interviews associated with the household survey is provided below.

Checklist for Qualitative Data Collection

Baseline Household Survey

The purpose of the qualitative data collection for the household baseline survey is to gather information from respondents in the household survey to be able to better interpret the data collected in the survey. Focus group discussions (FGDs) or key informant interviews will be organized by household survey team leaders for East/West Hararghe and South Gondor with respondents in the household survey after they have been interviewed by enumerators. These FGDs and interviews should be organized separately for men and women. The following topics, organized by type of respondent and location, should be covered.

FOR MALE RESPONDENTS IN EAST/WEST HARAGHE & TACH GAYNT

INCOME-LEVELS (C-1), INCOME SOURCE (C-2), PRODUCTIVE CAPITAL (D) & LOAN COLLATERAL/FINANCIAL SERVICES (E)

1. Were there any income questions from the survey that you had difficulty answering? If so, why?
2. Did the survey list all of the different sources of income that you have? If not, which ones were missing?
3. Which types of productive capital in the survey were most difficult for you to respond to? Why?
4. In answering questions in the survey about who owns or decides about productive capital or loans, did you ever answer "other household member"? If so, who is this other household member? Why do they make the decisions?
5. In the questions about loans in the survey, which were the most difficult questions to answer? Why?
6. In the questions about loans, did you respond "other" when asked why you were not able to borrow from a source? If so, what is the "other" reason?

HOUSEHOLD DECISION-MAKING (F) & DOMESTIC TASKS (K)

1. When you were asked in the survey about household decision-making, which questions were most difficult for you to answer? Why?
2. If you answered "someone else in the household" makes the decision on a household activity, who is this person? Why do they make the decision?
3. When you were asked questions about how often men and boys do domestic tasks, for which types of domestic tasks did you find it difficult to give an answer? Why?

PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY-LEVEL DECISION-MAKING (G), MEMBERSHIP (I) & PERCEPTIONS OF SERVICE PROVISION (J)

1. What types of community development activities have been organized in your village by the Kebele Food Security Task Force, the Development Agent, the Health Extension Worker, the Cooperative Promotion Office or the Office of Women's and Children's Affairs?
2. What types of community-based associations exist in your village, like VSLAs or PMAs?
3. When you were asked questions about perceptions of service provision (DAs, HEWs, Coops Office, Women's Affairs, police, and justice system), which questions were most difficult to answer? Why?
4. On these questions, how did you find the possible responses to these questions? Were you able to fit your own idea into these possible responses?

KNOWLEDGE ON CLIMATE CHANGE (H-1) AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (H-2)

1. When you were asked questions about climate change in the survey, which were most difficult to answer? Why?
2. What types of weather forecasting information is available in your area? How do you use it?

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (L)

1. When you were asked questions about gender-based violence in the survey, which questions were most difficult for you to answer? Why?
2. Is there any other kind of gender-based violence that was not covered by the survey?

FOR FEMALE RESPONDENTS IN EAST/WEST HARAGHE & TACH GAYNT IN SOUTH GONDOR

INCOME-LEVELS (C-1, 1st Respondent), INCOME SOURCE (C-2), PRODUCTIVE CAPITAL (D) & LOAN COLLATERAL/FINANCIAL SERVICES (E, 1st Respondent)

1. Were there any income questions from the survey that you had difficulty answering? If so, why?
2. Did the survey list all of the different sources of income that you have? If not, which ones were missing?
3. Which types of productive capital in the survey were most difficult for you to respond to? Why?
4. In answering questions in the survey about who owns or decides about productive capital or loans, did you ever answer "other household member"? If so, who is this other household member? Why do they make the decisions?
5. In the questions about loans in the survey, which were the most difficult questions to answer? Why?
6. In the questions about loans, did you respond "other" when asked why you were not able to borrow from a source? If so, what is the "other" reason?

HOUSEHOLD DECISION-MAKING (F) & DOMESTIC TASKS (K)

1. When you were asked in the survey about household decision-making, which questions were most difficult for you to answer? Why?
2. If you answered "someone else in the household" makes the decision on a household activity, who is this person? Why do they make the decision?
3. When you were asked questions about how often men and boys do domestic tasks, for which types of domestic tasks did you find it difficult to give an answer? Why?

4. When you were asked questions about your time (amount of sleep, time for leisure activities, and lost days due to illness), which questions were most difficult to answer? Why?

PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY-LEVEL DECISION-MAKING (G), MEMBERSHIP (I) & PERCEPTIONS OF SERVICE PROVISION (J)

1. What types of community development activities have been organized in your village by the Kebele Food Security Task Force, the Development Agent, the Health Extension Worker, the Cooperative Promotion Office or the Office of Women's and Children's Affairs?
2. What types of community-based associations exist in your village, like VSLAs or PMAs?
3. When you were asked questions about perceptions of service provision (DAs, HEWs, Coops Office, Women's Affairs, police, and justice system), which questions were most difficult to answer? Why?
4. On these questions, how did you find the possible responses to these questions? Were you able to fit your own idea into these possible responses?

KNOWLEDGE ON CLIMATE CHANGE (H-1) AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (H-2)

1. When you were asked questions about climate change in the survey, which were most difficult to answer? Why?
2. What types of weather forecasting information is available in your area? How do you use it?

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (L)

1. When you were asked questions about gender-based violence in the survey, which questions were most difficult for you to answer? Why?
2. Is there any other kind of gender-based violence that was not covered by the survey?
3. When you were asked questions about women's rights, which questions were most difficult to answer? Why?
4. Are there any other rights of women and girls that were not covered by the survey? Why are these important?

FOR MALE RESPONDENTS IN EBINAT AND SIMADA IN SOUTH GONDOR

INCOME-LEVELS (C-1), INCOME SOURCE (C-2), PRODUCTIVE CAPITAL (D) & LOAN COLLATERAL/FINANCIAL SERVICES (E)

1. Were there any income questions from the survey that you had difficulty answering? If so, why?
2. Did the survey list all of the different sources of income that you have? If not, which ones were missing?
3. Which types of productive capital in the survey were most difficult for you to respond to? Why?
4. In answering questions in the survey about who owns or decides about productive capital or loans, did you ever answer "other household member"? If so, who is this other household member? Why do they make the decisions?
5. In the questions about loans in the survey, which were the most difficult questions to answer? Why?
6. In the questions about loans, did you respond "other" when asked why you were not able to borrow from a source? If so, what is the "other" reason?

HOUSEHOLD DECISION-MAKING (F & S), DOMESTIC TASKS (K) & TIME ALLOCATION (N)

1. When you were asked in the survey about household decision-making, which questions were most difficult for you to answer? Why?
2. If you answered "someone else in the household" makes the decision on a household activity, who is this person? Why do they make the decision?
3. When you were asked questions about how often men and boys do domestic tasks, for which types of domestic tasks did you find it difficult to give an answer? Why?
4. When you were asked questions about your time (amount of sleep, time for leisure activities, and lost days due to illness), which questions were most difficult to answer? why?

PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY-LEVEL DECISION-MAKING (G), MEMBERSHIP (I) & PERCEPTIONS OF SERVICE PROVISION (J)

1. What types of community development activities have been organized in your village by the Kebele Food Security Task Force, the Development Agent, the Health Extension Worker, the Cooperative Promotion Office or the Office of Women's and Children's Affairs?
2. What types of community-based associations exist in your village, like VSLAs or PMAs?
3. When you were asked questions about perceptions of service provision (DAs, HEWs, Coops Office, Women's Affairs, police, and justice system), which questions were most difficult to answer? Why?
4. On these questions, how did you find the possible responses to these questions? Were you able to fit your own idea into these possible responses?

KNOWLEDGE ON CLIMATE CHANGE (H-1) AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (H-2)

1. When you were asked questions about climate change in the survey, which were most difficult to answer? Why?
2. What types of weather forecasting information is available in your area? How do you use it?

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (L) & PERCEPTIONS ON RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND MEN (R)

1. When you were asked questions about gender-based violence in the survey, which questions were most difficult for you to answer? Why?
2. Is there any other kind of gender-based violence that was not covered by the survey?
3. When you were asked questions about women's rights, which questions were most difficult to answer? why?
4. Are there any other rights of women and girls that were not covered by the survey? Why are these important?

INDIVIDUAL LEADERSHIP (M) & PERCEPTIONS ON WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP (Q)

1. When you were asked questions about individual leadership in the survey ("speaking up", "participation in meetings"), which questions were most difficult to answer? Why?
2. When you were asked questions about women's leadership (not good at organizing community work, can't make hard decisions, etc.), which questions were most difficult? Why?

3. Were there any other questions in your mind that you think should have been asked about women's leadership? What were these?

SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH MYTHS (T)

1. When you were asked questions about sexual and reproductive health beliefs, which of these were most difficult for you to respond to? Why?
2. Are there other similar beliefs in your village that were not covered by the survey? What are these?

FOR FEMALE RESPONDENTS IN EBINAT AND SIMADA IN SOUTH GONDOR

INCOME-LEVELS (C-1, 1st Respondent), INCOME SOURCE (C-2), PRODUCTIVE CAPITAL (D) & LOAN COLLATERAL/FINANCIAL SERVICES (E, 1st Respondent)

1. Were there any income questions from the survey that you had difficulty answering? If so, why?
2. Did the survey list all of the different sources of income that you have? If not, which ones were missing?
3. Which types of productive capital in the survey were most difficult for you to respond to? Why?
4. In answering questions in the survey about who owns or decides about productive capital or loans, did you ever answer "other household member"? If so, who is this other household member? Why do they make the decisions?
5. In the questions about loans in the survey, which were the most difficult questions to answer? Why?
6. In the questions about loans, did you respond "other" when asked why you were not able to borrow from a source? If so, what is the "other" reason?

HOUSEHOLD DECISION-MAKING (F & S), DOMESTIC TASKS (K) & TIME ALLOCATION (N)

1. When you were asked in the survey about household decision-making, which questions were most difficult for you to answer? Why?
2. If you answered "someone else in the household" makes the decision on a household activity, who is this person? Why do they make the decision?
3. When you were asked questions about how often men and boys do domestic tasks, for which types of domestic tasks did you find it difficult to give an answer? Why?
4. When you were asked questions about your time (amount of sleep, time for leisure activities, and lost days due to illness), which questions were most difficult to answer? why?

PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY-LEVEL DECISION-MAKING (G), MEMBERSHIP (I) & PERCEPTIONS OF SERVICE PROVISION (J)

1. What types of community development activities have been organized in your village by the Kebele Food Security Task Force, the Development Agent, the Health Extension Worker, the Cooperative Promotion Office or the Office of Women's and Children's Affairs?
2. What types of community-based associations exist in your village, like VSLAs or PMAs?

3. When you were asked questions about perceptions of service provision (DAs, HEWs, Coops Office, Women's Affairs, police, and justice system), which questions were most difficult to answer? Why?
4. On these questions, how did you find the possible responses to these questions? Were you able to fit your own idea into these possible responses?

KNOWLEDGE ON CLIMATE CHANGE (H-1) AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (H-2)

1. When you were asked questions about climate change in the survey, which were most difficult to answer? Why?
2. What types of weather forecasting information is available in your area? How do you use it?

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (L) & PERCEPTIONS ON RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND MEN (R)

1. When you were asked questions about gender-based violence in the survey, which questions were most difficult for you to answer? Why?
2. Is there any other kind of gender-based violence that was not covered by the survey?
3. When you were asked questions about women's rights, which questions were most difficult to answer? why?
4. Are there any other rights of women and girls that were not covered by the survey? Why are these important?

INDIVIDUAL LEADERSHIP (M) & PERCEPTIONS ON WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP (Q)

1. When you were asked questions about individual leadership in the survey ("speaking up", "participation in meetings"), which questions were most difficult to answer? Why?
2. When you were asked questions about women's leadership (not good at organizing community work, can't make hard decisions, etc.), which questions were most difficult? Why?
3. Were there any other questions in your mind that you think should have been asked about women's leadership? What were these?

SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH MYTHS (T)

1. When you were asked questions about sexual and reproductive health beliefs, which of these were most difficult for you to respond to? Why?
2. Are there other similar beliefs in your village that were not covered by the survey? What are these?

CONFIDENCE LEVELS (U)

1. When you were asked questions about confidence levels (I can take action...I have at least one good friend..., arguments with husband), which questions were most difficult to answer? Why?

SOCIAL CAPITAL (W)

1. Are there any other groups in which you are a member that you were not asked about? If so, what does this group do?
2. Besides food or money, what other kinds of help did you provide in the last six months to a household that had a problem?
3. Besides food or money, what other kinds of help did you receive in the last six months when you had a problem? What was the problem?

CONTROL OVER DECISIONS AFFECTING REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH (X)

1. When you were asked questions about how much input you had into decisions on reproductive health (use of birth control, accessing reproductive health services, etc.), which questions were most difficult to answer? Why?
2. Are there other decisions like these that were not covered in the survey? What are they?

WOMEN'S MOBILITY (Y)

1. When you were asked questions about women's mobility, which questions were most difficult to answer? Why?
2. Did you find you were able to fairly easily decide which of the possible responses described your own response? If not, please describe.
2. Is there any other kind of mobility for which you feel held back by needing to get your husband's permission? Please describe.

D. Community Leaders Survey Topical Outline/Questionnaire

The tool used for the Community Leaders Survey is provided below. Since part of the interview with each leader was open-ended and another part was used closed questions, the tool is a combination topical outline and questionnaire.

FSF/Berchi Baseline Exercise
Community Leaders Survey
TOPICAL OUTLINE & QUESTIONNAIRE

PURPOSE

The purpose of the survey is to obtain information to describe the current situation relative to the following FSF and Berchi performance indicators:

FSF

- Number of community-level activities addressing social and gender barriers led by male and female community leaders. (1200c)
- Percent of increase in reports of incidences such as gender-based violence. (1200d)

Berchi

- # of social actions initiated by women leaders (ER2e)
- % change in societal perspective of values/rights of women among leaders; among men & boys; among women & girls (ER3a)

TARGET RESPONDENTS

Kebele Administrators
 Development Agents
 Religious Leaders
 Traditional Leaders

PROCESS

As an introduction, explain that CARE Ethiopia will begin implementing two (or one, depending on the Kebele) new projects called the Food Sufficiency for Farmers (FSF) Project and the Berchi-Be Strong! in this Kebele, and we are conducting a survey before the projects start to obtain information that can be used as a baseline to be able to determine the impact of the project later near the time when the projects will end. Explain that the leader's participation in the survey is **voluntary** and he or she can choose not to answer any questions. Stress that all of his or her responses will be **confidential**.

If the respondent agrees to be interviewed, complete the following.

MODULE A. IDENTIFICATION

No.	Question	Codes			Response
A-1	Woreda	1 = Kurfa Chelle 2 = Haromaya 3 = Meta 4 = Deder	5 = Doba 6 = Messela	7 = Tach Gaynt 8 = Semada 9 = Ebinat	
A-2	Kebele	SOUTH GONDOR			
	<i>E. HARARGHE</i>	<i>W. HARARGHE</i>	FSF Only	FSF/BERCHI	
	1=Hula Jeneta 2=Qersa Geteta 3=Waltaha 4=Bur/Nagaya	5=Waltane 6=Ba/ Burkis	7 = Tach Gaynt #2 8=Tach Gaynt #8 9=Tach Gaynt #16 10=Simada #22 11=Tara Seniba	12=Simada #7 13=Simada #36 14 = Siha 15=AderSeg Abina	16=Simada#5 17=Simada #12 18=Jiman Dergeha 19=Serawedi 20=Aqua Akashimoch
A-3	Date of Interview (Day/Month)				
A-7	Sex of Respondent	1 =- Female 2 =- Male			
A-8	Age of Respondent				
A-9	Respondent's Position	1 = Kebele Administrator 3 = Religious Leader		2 = Development Agent 4 = Traditional Leader	

TOPICAL OUTLINE/QUESTIONNAIRE - ALL KEBELES

The interview process involves discussing the various topics represented in the indicators in an open discussion and then asking the respondent to respond specifically to a number of closed-ended questions. Be sure to record the responses to the open-ended questions since these will be summarized for the Baseline Report.

Community-Level Food Security Activities

1. What kind of community-level **food security activities** have been undertaken in the last year or are currently underway in your Kebele? The activities can be listed in the table below and the appropriate box (FS=Food Security) ticked under "Type of Activity".
2. What kind of community-level activities have been undertaken in the last year or are currently underway in your Kebele to address **social issues**? The activities can be listed in the table below and the appropriate box (Soc=Social Issues) ticked under "Type of Activity".
3. What kind of community-level activities have been undertaken in the last year or are currently underway in your Kebele to address **gender issues**? The activities can be listed in the table below and the appropriate box (Gen=Gender Issues) ticked under "Type of Activity".
4. Who organized and led each of the activities? The response for each activity can be indicated in the table below.

5. How many men and women from the community have been engaged in these activities? The response can be indicated in the table below.

MODULE B. COMMUNITY-LEVEL FOOD SECURITY ACTIVITIES

No.	Activity	Type of Activity			Who Organized		Participants		
		FS	Soc	Gen	Respon- dent	Others	Women	Men	Don't Know
B-1									
B-2									
B-3									
B-4									
B-5									
B-6									
B-7									
B-8									
B-9									
B-10									
B-11									
B-12									
B-13									

Gender -Based Violence

1. How does gender-based violence manifest itself (i.e., how does it appear, what does it look like) in your kebele?

2. Who is responsible for addressing incidents of gender-based violence?

3. Complete the following closed-ended questions.

MODULE C. GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (Indicator 1200d)

No.	Question	Codes	Response
	ENUMERATOR: For questions D-1 through D-7, a response of "I don't know" should be coded DK.		
C-1	In the last three months, how many incidences of a wife being beaten by her husband have you seen or heard about?		

C-2	In the last year, how many incidences of a women being beaten by someone other than her husband have you seen or heard about?	
C-3	In the last year, how many incidences of rape have you seen or heard about?	
C-4	In the last year, how many cases of a woman being abducted have you seen or heard about?	
C-5	In the last month, how many cases of a woman being verbally abused by someone in her family have you seen or heard about?	
C-6	In the last month, how many cases of a woman being verbally abused by someone outside her family have you seen or heard about?	
C-7	In the last year, how many cases of a girl being forced to undergo genital mutilation have you seen or heard about?	
C-8	In your opinion, is it acceptable for a husband to beat his wife if she fails to complete her household chores?	1 = Always 2 = Sometimes 3 = Never 4 = No Opinion
C-9	In your opinion, is it acceptable for a husband to beat his wife if she fails to show respect for her in-laws?	1 = Always 2 = Sometimes 3 = Never 4 = No Opinion
C-10	In your opinion, is it acceptable for a husband to beat his wife if she fails to grant sexual access to her husband?	1 = Always 2 = Sometimes 3 = Never 4 = No Opinion
C-11	In your opinion, is it acceptable for a husband to beat his wife if she goes somewhere without his approval?	1 = Always 2 = Sometimes 3 = Never 4 = No Opinion
C-12	In your opinion, is it acceptable for a husband to beat his wife if she questions how household money is used?	1 = Always 2 = Sometimes 3 = Never 4 = No Opinion
C-13	In your opinion, if a girl is age 18 and her parents find a husband for her and make a commitment for her to marry him without her knowledge, would this be considered a forced marriage?	1 = Yes, of course 2 = Maybe 3 = No 4 = No Opinion
C-14	In your opinion, it is necessary for a girl to undergo female genital mutilation	1 = Always 2 = Sometimes 3 = Never 4 = No Opinion

FOR FSF KEBELES, THE INTERVIEW IS COMPLETE AT THIS POINT. BE SURE TO THANK THE RESPONDENT.

FOR BERCHI KEBELES IN SIMADA AND EBINAT WOREDAS OF SOUTH GONDOR, THE INTERVIEW SHOULD CONTINUE WITH THE FOLLOWING MODULE.

Perceptions on the Values and Rights of Women

1. Complete the following closed-ended questions.

MODULE D. PERCEPTIONS ON RIGHTS OF WOMEN (Indicator ER3a)

No.	Question - Please tell me how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements.	Codes	Response
D-1	A spouse should be involved in all household decision-making.	1= I strongly disagree 2 = I disagree 3 = No opinion 4 = I agree 5= I strongly agree	
D-2	When a wife brings home money from her own personal income generating activities, she must hand the money to her husband whether she wants to or not for him to decide how to use it.		
D-3	When a wife brings home money from her own personal income generating activities, she can add the money to the common household money for both her and her husband to decide how to use it.		
D-4	When a wife brings home money from her own personal income generating activities, she can keep the money to use as she wants.		
D-5	A wife should have the same opportunity as a husband to attend a training event sponsored by government or an NGO.		
D-6	A wife should have the same opportunity as a husband to undertake an income-generating activity that requires her to leave the house at least sometimes.		
D-7	Girls should have the same opportunity as boys to be sent to school by their parents.		
D-8	A wife should seek permission from her husband or other family member to go the market.		
D-9	A wife should seek permission from her husband or other family member to go to a friend's or family members' house near-by.		
D-10	A wife should seek permission from her husband or other family members to go to a community meeting.		
D-11	A wife should seek permission from her husband or other family member to go to seek service from a health care facility/hospital.		
D-12	A woman should have the right to choose the man she marries.		

THIS CONCLUDES THE INTERVIEW. BE SURE TO THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HIS OR HER COOPERATION.

E. Institutional Interviews Topical Outline

The topical outline used to guide the institutional interviews in the FSF/Berchi Baseline is provided below.

**FSF/Berchi Baseline Exercise
INSTITUTIONAL INTERVIEWS
TOPICAL OUTLINE**

PURPOSE

The purpose of the qualitative interviews using this topical outline is to obtain information to describe the current situation relative to the following FSF and Berchi performance indicators:

FSF

- Percentage (number) of households with sustained graduation (IMP-A)
- Percentage (number) of female-headed households with sustained graduation (IMP-B)
- Number of food security fora activities engaging multiple stakeholders at different levels (1000a)
- Number of partner institutions (government, MFIs, PMAs, VSLAs) targeted by capacity building plan for food security graduation. (1000b)
- Number of community members (male and female) mobilized and engaged in concrete community-level food security activities. (1000c)
- Percent of targeted communities with an established community-based early warning committee (CBEW) at Kebele level (3000c)
- Percent change in the type and number of issues affecting women and men incorporated in organizations' food security plans (1100a)
- Number of women engaging in community-level activities (social and economic) (1200b)
- Percent of increase in reports of incidences such as gender-based violence (1200d)
- Number and percent of women and men engaged in PMAs (2100c)
- Percent increase in the number of organizations mainstreaming DRM and CCA (3100a)
- Number and percent of gender sensitive DRM plans developed (3100b)
- Number and percent of Woredas implementing DRM mainstreaming plans with communities. (3100c)
- Percent and number of women who are members of the CBEW committees (3200c)
- Number of adaptive practices adopted by men and women as a result of community-level DRM planning (3200c)

Berchi

- % of men and women who believe that women in leadership position can perform as much as men (ER2c)
- Increased evidence of service giving institutions such as agricultural extension, MFI, health services and police demonstrating accountability & responsiveness to women's priorities (ER3e)
- Community actions passed to change social norms discouraging use of FP and GBV (ER3k)
- Government food security programs have increased investment in women's empowerment initiatives (ER4b)

Our objective in the baseline is to obtain information to be able to describe the current situation with regard to these indicators. The process described below is designed to do that. However, if the teams collecting information in this exercise see other opportunities to get information from different sources for any of the indicators, then the teams should take the opportunity to do so.

TARGET RESPONDENTS

Targeted respondents for qualitative interviews either in the form of focus group discussions or key informant interviews with representatives of the organization are listed below. The total proposed number of interviews for both South Gondor and East/west Hararghe to be held is shown in parentheses. We should plan to interview as many as possible, however, in the time we have available.

ZONE-LEVEL

Zone Food Security Task Force (3)

Amhara Credit and Savings Institution (ACSI) (1)
 Oromiya Credit and Saving Share Company (OCSSCO) (1)

WOREDA-LEVEL

Woreda Food Security Task Force (10)
 Cooperative Promotion Office (incl. Rural Savings & Credit Cooperatives) (10)
 Woreda Office of Women's and Children's Affairs (10)
 Police Stations (10)
 Courts (10)

KEBELE-LEVEL

Kebele Food Security Task Force (10)
 VSLA Groups (2)
 Product Marketing Association Groups (2)
 Health Institutions (10)

PROCESS

As an introduction to each interview or discussion, explain that CARE Ethiopia will begin implementing two (or one, depending on the Kebele) new projects called the Food Sufficiency for Farmers (FSF) Project and the Berchi-Be Strong!, and we are conducting a survey before the projects start to obtain information that can be used as a baseline to be able to determine the impact of the project later near the time when the projects will end. The sections which follow describe the key topics that need to be covered with each organization. KEY INFORMATION FROM THE INTERVIEWS SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED IN ENGLISH AND SENT/GIVEN TO MIKE, THE LEAD CONSULTANT FOR THE BASELINE (devries02@yahoo.com).

ZONE-LEVEL

Zone Food Security Task Force (Chairperson and one or two other members, not the whole Task Force))

How often does the forum currently meet?

How are meetings documented?

What sort of field monitoring activities are being undertaken by the forum?

Who is involved in planning and coordinating activities undertaken by the forum?

How are other fora (Woreda FSTF, Woreda PSC, and Kebele FSTF) engaged?

What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?

What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

Amhara Credit and Savings Institution (ACSI)

What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?

What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

Oromiya Credit and Saving Share Company (OCSSCO)

What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?

What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?

How are women participating?

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

*WOREDA-LEVEL*Woreda Food Security Task Force (At least the Chairperson, Agriculture and Rural Development, Health and Education representatives)

How often does the forum currently meet?

How are meetings documented?

What sort of field monitoring activities are being undertaken by the forum?

What has been the pattern of PSNP graduation over the last few years?

Who is involved in planning and coordinating activities undertaken by the forum?

How are other fora (Zone FSTF, Woreda PSC, and Kebele FSTF) engaged?

What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?

What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

Is there a Disaster Risk Management Plan?

How does the organization incorporate concepts of disaster risk reduction in its activities?

How have gender concepts been incorporated in disaster risk reduction?

How are the DRM plans being implemented?

Is there a Climate Change Adaptation Plan?

How does the organization incorporate concepts of climate change adaptation in its activities?

Is there a Woreda Project Steering Committee in the Woreda (if so, explore the topics listed below)

How often does the PSC currently meet?

How are meetings documented?

What sort of field monitoring activities are being undertaken by the PSC?

Who is involved in planning and coordinating activities undertaken by the forum?

How are other fora (Zone FSTF, Woreda FSTF, and Kebele FSTF) engaged?

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

Questions for the Woreda Office of Agriculture & Rural Development:

What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?

What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

Questions for the Woreda Health Office:

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?
 How are women engaged in these community-level activities?
 What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?
 Where can we find statistics on the number of cases of GBV treated?

Questions for the Woreda Education Office

What kind of school clubs exist in the Woreda?
 How many of these are organized around environmental or climate change interests?
 Note: If a school club exists that has an environmental mandate, a visit to the club should be made.

Cooperative Promotion Office (incl. Rural Savings & Credit Cooperatives) (1 or 2 representatives)

What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?
 What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?
 What sort of community-level activities have you organized?
 How are women engaged in these community-level activities?
 What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

Woreda Office of Women's and Children's Affairs (1 or 2 representatives)

What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?
 What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?
 What sort of community-level activities have you organized?
 How are women engaged in these community-level activities?
 What specific issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

Police Stations

We are looking mainly for available statistics on incidents of gender-based violence from the police in whatever format they may have. The following topics can be discussed, but we really want numbers.

How many incidents of the following have occurred in the last year, last three months or last month?

- Abduction
- Rape
- Beating of women by male household members
- Beating of women by males from other households
- Verbal abuse by male household members
- Verbal abuse by males from other households
- Female gender mutilation

What percentage of these incidents are not reported, would you guess?

Courts

Same with the courts, we are looking mainly for available statistics on cases of gender-based violence in whatever format is available. The following topics can be discussed, but we really want numbers.

How many cases of the following have occurred in the last year, last three months or last month?

- Abduction
- Rape

- Beating of women by male household members
- Beating of women by males from other households
- Verbal abuse by male household members
- Verbal abuse by males from other households
- Female gender mutilation

What percentage of these cases are not reported, would you guess?

KEBELE-LEVEL

Kebele Food Security Task Force (Chairperson and as many other members as possible)

How often does the forum currently meet?

How are meetings documented?

What sort of field monitoring activities are being undertaken by the forum?

What has been the pattern of PSNP graduation over the last few years?

Who is involved in planning and coordinating activities undertaken by the forum?

How are other fora (Zone FSTF, Woreda FSTF, and Woreda PSC) engaged?

What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?

How many community-based early warning committees, or structures with similar functions, exist in the Kebele?

What current activities do these CBEW committees have?

What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

Are there any organizations like Community-Based Early Warning Committees in the Kebele (if so, explore the following topics)

How is the committee organized?

How many female members does the committee have?

What does the committee do?

How and how often does the committee communicate with emergency response authorities?

How does the organization incorporate concepts of climate change adaptation in its activities?

VSLA Groups (Focus Group Discussion with as many members as possible)

What sort of capacity building plans does the association currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?

What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

Product Marketing Association Groups (Focus Group

How many members does the association have disaggregated by sex?

How is the association led, what officers does it have, disaggregated by sex?

What current activities does the organizations have?

What sort of capacity building plans does the association currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?

What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

Health Institutions

Like with the police and courts, we are looking mainly for available statistics on cases of gender-based violence that have been treated in the health institution in whatever format is available. The following topics can be discussed, but we really want numbers.

How many cases of the following have been treated in the last year, last three months or last month?

- Abduction
- Rape
- Beating of women by male household members
- Beating of women by males from other households
- Verbal abuse by male household members
- Verbal abuse by males from other households
- Female gender mutilation

What percentage of these cases are not treated, would you guess?

SUMMARIES OF THE KEY POINTS FROM ALL DISCUSSIONS AND INTERVIEWS SHOULD BE COMPILED IN ENGLISH AND SENT TO MIKE (devries02@yahoo.com).

E. *Berchi* Expected Result 4: Learning and Impact Measurement Topical Outline

The topical outline used to guide the interviews in the FSF/*Berchi* Baseline related to indicators for Expected Result 4 in the *Berchi* Project is provided below.

FSF/*Berchi* Baseline Exercise BERCHI ER 4 (LEARNING & IMPACT MEASUREMENT) INTERVIEWS TOPICAL OUTLINE

PURPOSE

The purpose of the qualitative interviews using this topical outline is to obtain information to describe the current situation relative to the following *Berchi* performance indicators:

- Challenges and opportunities learned related to women's progress towards empowerment (ER4a)
- Government food security programs have increased investment in women's empowerment initiatives (ER4b)
- Impact measurement system established and generating evidence (ER4c)
- Theory of Change for Chronically Food Insecure Rural Women (CFIRW) Program tested.

TARGET RESPONDENTS

For the the first (ER4a) and third (ER4c) indicators , the baseline will document current capacities and practices within CARE Ethiopia for assessing impact and generating knowledge on women's empowerment challenges and opportunities. The persons to be interviewed include those staff members at the country office-level and at the FSFS/*Berchi* project-level who are responsible for assembling and documenting information on women's empowerment lessons learned and best practices.

For the second indicator (ER4b), government budgets are not accessible to be able to generate an estimate of the financial investment of government in women's empowerment initiatives. The baseline will provide a summary, however, of an analysis of current government food security programs as reflected in program documents for the PSNP/HABP, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Women's and Children's Affairs and the Federal Agency for Cooperatives in terms of how they are addressing women's empowerment. The persons to be interviewed are those who have the strategy documents and are familiar with them.

For the fourth indicator (ER4d), the baseline will document the current practice in CARE Ethiopia for using project-level evidence and experience to inform the evolution or refinement of the CFIRW Theory of Change. The persons to be interviewed are those staff members who are responsible for management of the CFIRW Program.

The following sections list the key topics to be covered in each set of interviews.

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT TOPICAL OUTLINE

Key Questions - Knowledge In

- ∞ Who is responsible for bringing new ideas and approaches related to women's empowerment into the *Berchi* Project from outside sources? How is this responsibility formalized and monitored?
- ∞ How will these new ideas and approaches be found?
- ∞ How will these new ideas and approaches be tested in the project?
- ∞ What capacity does CARE Ethiopia have for facilitating this process?

Key Questions - M&E Systems

- ∞ Who is responsible for overseeing the M&E functions in the *Berchi* Project?
- ∞ Please describe the annual planning process or other processes that will be used to develop project implementation plans. How do these processes compare to the typical processes that CARE Ethiopia uses?
- ∞ How will the project monitor progress against the implementation plans? What tools and processes will be used? How do these processes compare to the typical processes that CARE Ethiopia uses?
- ∞ How will information generated from project monitoring be used?
- ∞ What processes are envisioned for assessing impact in the *Berchi* Project, especially impact on women's empowerment? How do these processes compare to the typical processes that CARE Ethiopia uses?

- ∞ What processes will be used to review and modify the overall project strategy for promoting women's empowerment? How do these processes compare to the typical processes that CARE Ethiopia uses?
- ∞ What capacity does CARE Ethiopia have for supporting the *Berchi* Project M&E systems?

Key Questions - Knowledge Out

- ∞ Who is responsible for identifying, documenting and disseminating knowledge out of the *Berchi* Project?
- ∞ How does CARE Ethiopia currently identify best practices and lessons learned? Please provide some examples.
- ∞ How do these get documented and disseminated? Please provide some specific examples of documentation that has been assembled and disseminated, especially on women's empowerment.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN GOVERNMENT FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMS TOPICAL OUTLINE

For each government strategy document reviewed, the following questions should be considered.

- ∞ How is women's empowerment featured in the document?
- ∞ What specific activities or strategic elements are targeting women's empowerment?
- ∞ Which of these activities or elements are likely to benefit women from PSNP households in South Gondar in ways to facilitate their graduation from the PSNP?
- ∞ How is knowledge management, including M&E, featured in the document, particularly on using knowledge to inform the refinement of the strategy.

CFIRW THEORY OF CHANGE TOPICAL OUTLINE

- ∞ How often has the CFIRW Theory of Change strategy been reviewed and revised?
- ∞ What process was used in this revision?
- ∞ Who was involved in the process, including coordination of the process as well as participation in the process?
- ∞ What information was used to inform the process in each case?
- ∞ What changes occurred in the CFIRW Theory of Change with each revision?
- ∞ When is the next revision of the CFIRW Theory of Change planned?
- ∞ How will this revision differ from previous revisions?

V. SAMPLING

A. Household Survey

1. Overview of Sampling Process

The selection of the sample for the household survey began with using a probability-proportional-to-size methodology to randomly select kebeles within which to select households for the survey. A list of all kebeles in which the FSF/Berchi Projects were to be implemented was obtained from project field staff as shown in the table below.

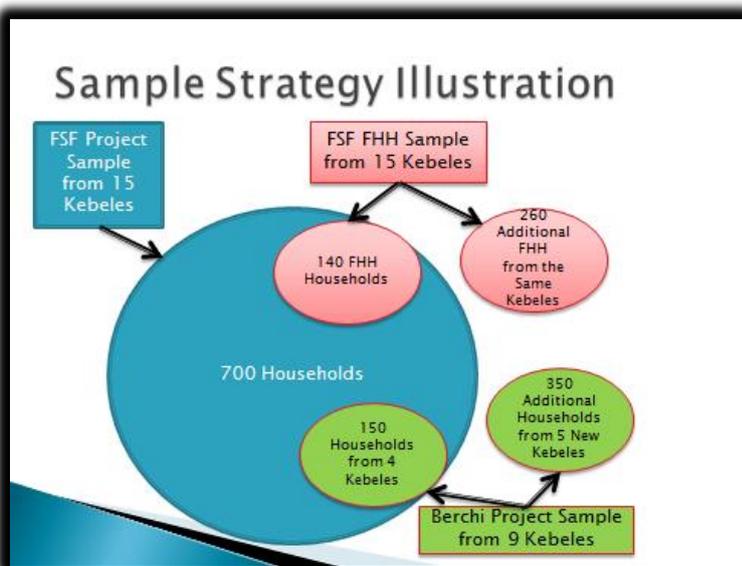
Table V-1. Kebeles Selected for the FSF/Berchi Project

Woreda	Kebeles		
	Total	FSF Project Only	FSF & Berchi Projects
<i>South Gondar</i>			
Simada	22	#14, #16, #19, #21, #22, #24, #26, #32, #39,	#2, #3, #4, #5, #6, #7, #9, #10, #11, #12, #35, #36, #37,
Ebinat	22	Amistya, Niquara Chebergie, Wenberoch, Tera Seniba, Worgaja, Embachiko, Eyada, Aja, Giday,	Jiman Dergeha, Selemayo Lanko, Shumga Serinko, Siha, Mechemma, Serawedi, Debir Abajale, Ayeha Akuha, Gela Matebiya, Bale Arib, Ader Seg Abina, Aqua Akishimoch, Burkoch,
Tach Gaynt	10	#2, #3, #4, #5, #7, #8, #13, #14, #15, #16	
<i>West Hararghe</i>			
Oda Bultum	18	Ba/Guda, Obi, Ido Bariso, Lega Lafto, Bate, Koye, Kelad Amba, Oda Bonyo, Oda Tuta, Oda Muda, Dida Dalo, Gallessa, Gebiba, Bekenisa, Burka, Mudhiresa, Suri, Guba Gutu	
Doba	15	Bilisuma, Urjii, Tarkanfata, Ifa Aman, L/Lencha, Dekaba, Bedhasa, W/Wajjin, Waltane, Tokuma Mmeta Lencha, Lencha Wadesa, Oda Negaya, Lubu Dhakeb, Bakalicha Biftu, Ifa Haka	
Messela	13	D/Ibsa, Raha, Janat, Sham, Abadir, Ha/Kama, Baraka, Lu/Dhakab, Gabis, Ha/Jirata, Kufa Kasa Gamachisa, Kufan Zik, Ba/Bukis	
Tullo	14	Tokumma Bira, Ido Jeneta, Tokuma Haka, Kufa Zik, Haka Mulis, Regasis, Ire Tokuma, Ifa Bas, Oda Negeya, Gemechis, Terkanfeta, Awjamjim, Hundelafto, Ifa Hiyesa	
<i>East Hararghe</i>			
Kurfa Chelle	8	Arele Guda, Adu Bate, Jiru Gemechu, Chefe Anani, Bili Balina, Alem Drom, Hula Jeneta, Rasa Jeneta	
Haramaya	10	Karoterkanfi, Adubate, Ugaz, Melka Gemechu, Gobebe Qirite, Sherif Kalid, Awmera, Qersa Geteta, Qersa Qajima, Haqafila	

Meta	16	B/Oda, Bikeye#2, Dhoqe#1, Dhoqe#2, F/Saba, G/Duse, Haqa Bas, H/Utuba, H/Bilisuma, H/Saba, I/Biftu, W/Gamachu, Waltaha, Bikiye#1, Waybar, Harawo#2
Deder	16	Burqa Jalela, B/Baraka, Golu, M/Jalala, Oda Qabana, Yatu, Harfa Quni, Ifa Bas, Gabagudina, Lele Qufa, Burqa Gaba, Haqa Bas, Bur/Nagaya, Cheka Meyra Jalela, Cheka Gamachu, W/Gaba

Information was obtained from each of these Kebeles on the total number of people and households currently enrolled in the PSNP. Project staff also specified the target number of households for the projects for each Kebele. Because population patterns are very different between South Gondar, which has higher population densities, then East and West Hararghe, a probability-proportional-to-size methodology was used based on the target households for each Kebele. A straight random sample of Kebeles would have biased the sample toward East and West Hararghe which has more Kebeles (110 versus 54) but fewer target households (17,153 versus 25,309).

Based on the total number of enumerators expected to be available for the household survey (20), the time available for data collection (15 days), and the number of questionnaires targeted for completion in one day by one enumerator (5), it was estimated that the household survey would be able to do a sample size of 1500 maximum. However, three populations must fit within this sample size, including an FSF project sample, an FSF FHH sample and a Berchi project sample. In order to maximize the use of resources, the sampling strategy drew the largest sample, FSF Project households, first, targeting a sufficient sample size, 700 households. Within this sample of 700 households, it was estimated that there would be 140 female-headed households (FHH). This is not a sufficient sample size, so the sampling strategy specified that additional FHH should be randomly selected in the Kebeles chosen to reach a sufficient sample size of 400 FHH. Similarly, the original FSF Project sample of 700 households was expected to have some households from Kebeles in which FSF and Berchi were both going to be implemented that could be included in a Berchi Project sample. It was estimated that there would be 150



such households from four Kebeles. In order to reach a sufficient sample size of 500 HH for the Berchi project sample, it was decided that five additional Kebeles would be selected in Simada and Ebinat Woredas from which 350 HH would be randomly selected to complete the Berchi project sample. The figure illustrates the sampling strategy and the next section describes the sample that was selected. Details on the process used to select villages and households is

provided in the Interview Guide which is included in the tools section of this volume.

2. Sampling Plan

The details on the final proposed sample for the three populations is provided below.

FSF Project Estimates

Total Project Kebeles = 164

Target Households = 42,474 households

Sample Size for FSF Project Estimates = 700

Number of Kebeles = 15

FSF Female-headed Household (FHH) Estimates

Total Project Kebeles = 164

Estimated number of FHH = 8,495

Sample Size for FSF FHH Estimates = 400

Number of these included in the FSF Project Sample = 140

Number of additional FHH selected in the same Kebeles = 260

Number of Kebeles = 15

Berchi Project Estimates

Total Project Kebeles = 26

Target Households = 11,465

Sample Size for Berchi Project Estimates = 503

Number of these included in the FSF Project Sample = 153

Number of Berchi Kebeles in the FSFS sample = 4

Number of additional HH selected in additional Kebeles = 350

Number of additional Kebeles = 5

Total number of Kebeles = 9

Enumeration Parameters

Total Number of Enumerators = 20

Number of Questionnaires per Day per Enumerator = 5

Number of Questionnaires per day = 100

Total Number of Households to be sampled = 1310

(700 FSF + 260 Additional FHH + 350 Additional Berchi)

Number of Data Collection Days = 13

Total Number of Kebeles = 20 (16 in FSF Sample and 5 in Additional Berchi Sample)

Sample Selection Notes

- Kebeles for the FSF Sample were chosen randomly using a probability proportional to size (size = number of target HH) methodology
- The total sample of 700 for FSF was allocated proportionally across the three Zones based on proportions of targeted household in each zone, and then the sample size for each Zone was allocated proportionally across the Kebeles selected in each Zone.
- The selection of five different Kebeles for the additional sample for Berchi was made to ensure that this data did not get included in the FSF Project summary.
- These Kebeles for the additional Berchi sample were chosen randomly using a PPS methodology and the number of households allocated proportionally to the five Kebeles.

The tables below show the Kebeles selected and the number of households, including female-headed households, that need to be interviewed in each.

Table V-2. Selected Sample for FSF & Berchi Baseline Household Survey

Sample for Generating Estimates for FSF Project and FSF FHH							
Woreda	Kebele	Target HH	Total Initial Sample HH	Estimated FHH in Initial Sample	Additional FHH Sample	Total HH in Sample	Enumerator Team Days
<i>South Gondor</i>							
Simada	#7 (Berchi)	255	23	5	9	32	1
	#22	518	47	9	17	64	3
	#36 (Berchi)	538	49	10	18	67	3
Ebinat	Ziha (Berchi)	458	41	8	15	56	2
	Ader Seg Abina (Berchi)	443	40	8	15	55	2
	Tara Seniba	385	35	7	13	48	2
Tach Gaynt	#2	685	62	12	23	85	4
	#8	581	53	11	20	73	3
	#16	749	68	14	25	93	4
TOTALS	9 Kebeles	4612	418	84	155	573	24
<i>East Hararghe</i>							
Kurfa Chelle	HulaJeneta	298	55	11	20	75	3
Haramaya	QersaGeteta	252	46	9	17	63	2
Meta	Waltaha	230	42	8	16	58	2
Deder	Bur/Nagaya	193	35	7	13	48	2
TOTAL	4 Kebeles	973	178	35	66	244	9
<i>West Hararghe</i>							
Oda Bultum	---						
Doba	Waltane	104	35	7	13	48	2
Messela	Ba/Bukis	210	70	14	26	96	3
Tullo	---						
TOTAL	2 Kebeles	314	105	21	39	144	5
GRAND TOTAL	21 Kebeles	8281	700	140	260	960	38 (9.5 Days for 20 enumerators)
Berchi Kebeles	4 Kebeles	1694	153	---	---	153	

Additional Sample for Generating Estimates for Berchi							
Woreda	Kebele	Target HH	Total Berchi Sample HH			Total HH in Sample	Enumerator Team Days
Berchi Households in FSF Sample (See Table Above)							
Simada & Ebinat	4 Kebeles	1694	153			153	Covered Above
<i>South Gondor</i>							
Simada	#5 (Berchi)	441	74			74	3
	#12 (Berchi)	236	39			39	2
Ebinat	Jiman Dergeha (Berchi)	694	116			116	5
	Serawedi (Berchi)	201	34			34	1
	Aqua Akashimoch (Berchi)	528	88			88	4
TOTALS	5 Kebeles	2100	351			351	15
TOTAL Berchi Sample	10 Kebeles	3794	503			503	15 (3.75 Additional Days for 20 enumerators)

3. Actual Selected Sample

The actual selected sample is shown in the table below.

Table V-3. Actual Selected Sample for FSF & Berchi Baseline Household Survey

Woreda	Kebele	Target Sample HH	Actual Number of Sample Households				Berchi Project Sample	Total HH Surveyed
			FSF Project Sample	FFS FHH Sample				
				In Project Sample	Additional			
<i>South Gondor</i>								
Simada	#5 (B)	74				73	73	
	#7 (B)	32	23	9	9	23	32	
	#12 (B)	39				38	38	
	#22	64	49	24	15		64	
	#36 (B)	67	49	14	18	49	67	
Ebinat	Siha (B)	56	39	17	17	39	56	
	Ader Seg Abina (B)	55	40	13	15	40	55	
	Tara Seniba	48	37	20	11		48	
	Jiman Dergeha (B)	116				122	122	
	Serawedi (B)	34				---	---	

	Aqua Akashimoch (B)	88				---	---
	Selemaya Lano	---				109	109
Tach Gaynt	#2	85	45	0	18		63
	#7	---	91	31	26		117
	#8	73	50	16	24		74
	#16	93	---	---	---		---
TOTALS	14 Kebeles	924	423	144	153	493	918
<i>East Hararghe</i>							
Kurfa Chelle	Hula Jeneta	75	56	14	19		75
Haramaya	Qersa Geteta	63	45	10	17		62
Meta	Waltaha	58	44	9	13		57
Deder	Bur/Nagaya	48	35	9	8		43
TOTAL	4 Kebeles	244	180	42	57		237
<i>West Hararghe</i>							
Oda Bultum	---	---					0
Doba	Waltane	48	37	9	13		50
Messela	Ba/Bukis	96	75	15	27		102
Tullo	---	---					0
TOTAL	2 Kebeles	144	112	24	40		152
GRAND TOTAL	20 Kebeles	1,312	715	210	250	493	1,307

During implementation of the household survey, it was discovered that some of the selected Kebeles were too remote to be able to collect the data within the time available. Enumerators would have had to walk by foot for between 2 and 8 hours just to reach the Kebele. These Kebeles (Serawedi and Aqua Akishmoch in Ebinat Woreda and kebele #16 in Tach Gaynt Woreda) were replaced by two other Kebeles with comparable numbers of PSNP participants (Selemayo Lano in Ebinat Woreda and Kebele #7 in Tach Gaynt Woreda). Additional detailed on the practicalities of implementing the household survey are included in the qualitative report in Section VII of this volume.

B. Institutional Interviews

Given the time (12 work days) and resources available (around four staff in each zone) for conducting qualitative institutional interviews, the decision was made to reduce the number of Woredas visited from eleven total to seven and within each Woreda to conduct interviews in two Kebeles. The seven Woredas included all three target Woredas in South Gondar, Simada, Ebinat and Tach Gaynt, as well as Messela and Doba Woredas in West Hararghe and Haramaya and Meta Woredas in East Hararghe. Table V-4 shows the actual number of interviews conducted in these locations.

Table V-4. Institutional Interviews

Institution	Number of Interviews		
	S. Gondar	E. Hararghe	W. Hararghe
<i>ZONE-LEVEL</i>			
Zone Food Security Task Force	1	1	1
Amhara Credit and Savings Institution (ACSI)	1	---	---
Oromiya Credit and Saving Share Company	---	1	1

(OCSSCO)			
<i>WOREDA-LEVEL</i>			
Woreda Administration	2	1	---
Woreda Food Security Task Force	3	3	3
Committees Coordinating Woreda Project Activities	1	1	1
Woreda Office of Agriculture & Rural Development	3	3	3
Woreda Health Office	3	1	2
Cooperative Promotion Office	3	2	2
Woreda Office of Women's and Children's Affairs	3	2	2
Woreda Education Office	3	1	2
Office of Small & Micro-Enterprise Promotion	---	1	2
Police Posts	2	1	2
Justice Office	3	1	2
OCSSCO Woreda Offices	---	2	2
<i>KEBELE-LEVEL</i>			
Kebele Food Security Task Force	4	2	2
Health Institutions for GBV Statistics	---	1	2
Existing VSLA-related Groups	---	1	2
Producers Groups (not full PMAs)	---	1	1

C. Community Leaders Survey

The community leaders interviews and quantitative survey were conducted as part of the qualitative institutional interviews at the Kebele level. Table V-5 shows the number of leaders interviewed in each Kebele.

Table V-5. Leaders Interviewed in the Community Leaders Survey

Wored-Kebele	Projects	Leaders Surveyed		
		Total	Government	Religious & Traditional
Simada - #5	FSF/Berchi	6	4	2
Simada - #12	FSF/Berchi	10	4	6
Ebinat – Tara Seniba	FSF	7	4	3
Ebinat – Jiman Dergeha	FSF/Berchi	10	6	4
Tach Gaynt - #2	FSF	9	5	4
Tach Gaynt - #8	FSF	8	4	4
Haramaya – Qersa Geteta		5	3	2
Meta - Waltaha		5	1	4
Doba - Waltane		7	3	4
Messela – Ba/Burkis		7	2	5
TOTAL - 10	FSF-10 Berchi-3	74	36	28

VI. DATA SUMMARIES

A. Household Survey

. The following tables summarize the data from the household survey.

**FSF/Berchi Baseline Exercise
Household Survey
DATA SUMMARY TABLES**

The tables below summarize relevant information from the Baseline Household Survey for the FSF and Berchi Projects. They have been included in this annex to the baseline report, so that when the endline survey is done during the final evaluation, the baseline statistics will be readily available. While the data could be summarized in many different ways, the focus of these tables is on the performance indicators for the project and, since both projects are focused on women's empowerment, statistics relative to the status of women have also been extracted.

Modules A & B. IDENTIFICATION & BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS

	FSF Project	FSF FHH	Berchi Project
Total Number of Households Interviewed	715	460	493
Percent of These Households Currently Enrolled in the PSNP	100%	100%	100%
For FSF Female-Headed Households - Number of these in Initial FSF Sample		210	189
For FSF Female-Headed Households - Number of these in Additional Sample		250	59
For Berchi Project, Number of Households in the FSF Project Sample			151
For Berchi Project, Number of Households in the Additional Berchi Kebeles (Simada #5, Simada #12, Jiman Dergeha, Serawedi, & Aqua Akashimoch)			342
Number of Male First Respondents	381	3	202
Number of Female First Respondents	334	457	291
Number of Female Second Respondents	218		33
Average Age of Respondent	44.81	47.00	43.98
Percent of Households Who Are Male-Headed	70.6(%)		61.7
Percent of Households Who Are Female-Headed	29.4%	100%	38.3
Average Household Size	5.47	3.93	4.75

Module C-1. INCOME LEVEL

Income Level & Income from Value Chain-Type Sources	FSF Project	FSF FHH	Berchi Project
Number of Households Reporting Income Level	715	460	493
Number of Female-headed Households Reporting Income Level	210	460	189
Number of Male-Headed Households Reporting Income Level	505	-	304
Number of Landless Households Reporting Income Levels	82	78	96
Average Total Income from Listed Sources	6484.28	5088.83	4761.08
Average Total Income for Female-headed Households	4784.02	5088.83	2574.45
Average Total Income for Male-headed Households	7243.86	-	6002.62
Average Total Income for Landless Households from Listed Sources	4984.41	4263.91	2485.43
Percent of Households Reporting Earning Income from Business or Trade Activities	13.3	17.6	16.2
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Income from Business or Trade Activities	14.76	17.6	22.2
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Income from Business or Trade Activities	12.72	-	12.2
Number of Households Reporting Women Earning Income from Business or Trade Activities	30	76	10
Number of Households Reporting Men Earning Income from Business or Trade Activities	42	2	4
Average Income from Business or Trade	475.69	186.09	172.28
Average Income from Business or Trade for Female-Headed Households	169.19	186.09	137.02
Average Income from Business or Trade for Male-Headed Households	624.16	-	212.3
Average Income from Business or Trade for Households Reporting Women Earning Income from This Source	278.84	175.83	
Average Income from Business or Trade for Households Reporting Men Earning Income from This Source	1450	475	
Percent of Households Reporting Earning Income from Sales of Handicrafts	9.8	12.2	11.8
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Income from Sales of Handicrafts	14.3	12.2	18.5
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Income from Sales of Handicrafts	7.97	-	7.6
Number of Households Reporting Women Earning Income from Sales of Handicrafts	30	56	52
Number of Households Reporting Men Earning Income from Sales of Handicrafts	28	0	6

Average Income from Sales of Handicrafts	181.77	102.54	104.67
Average Income from Sales of Handicrafts for Female-Headed Households	111.45	102.54	76.31
Average Income from Sales of Handicrafts for Male-Headed Households	236.28	-	147.83
Average Income from Sales of Handicrafts for HHs Reporting Women Earning Income from This Source	173.79	101.41	
Average Income from Sales of Handicrafts for Households Reporting Men Earning Income from This Source	219.09	-	
Percent of Households Reporting Earning Income from Crop Sales	30.1	22.6	22.9
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Income from Crop Sales	23.3	22.6	20.6
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Income from Crop Sales	32.9	-	24.3
Number of Households Reporting Women Earning Income from Crop Sales	44	95	54
Number of Households Reporting Men Earning Income from Crop Sales	36	3	10
Average Income from Crop Sales	501.25	389.72	189.95
Average Income from Crop Sales for Female-Headed Households	425.22	389.72	88.1
Average Income from Crop Sales for Male-Headed Households	523.82	-	236.13
Average Income from Crop Sales for Households Reporting Women Earning Income from This Source	342.69	353.93	
Average Income from Crop Sales for Households Reporting Men Earning Income from This Source	907.80	427.67	
Percent of Households Reporting Earning Income from Sales of Livestock or Poultry	32.7	23.3	22.9
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Income from Sales of Livestock or Poultry	23.3	23.3	12.2
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Income from Sales of Livestock or Poultry	36.7	-	26
Number of Households Reporting Women Earning Income from Sales of Livestock or Poultry	45	98	28
Number of Households Reporting Men Earning Income from Sales of Livestock or Poultry	27	2	32
Average Income from Sales of Livestock and Poultry	1296.94	1216.75	780.98
Average Income from Sales of Livestock or Poultry for Female-Headed Households	1330.63	1216.75	688.65
Average Income from Sales of Livestock or Poultry for Male-Headed Households	1287.97	-	807.53
Average Income from Sales of Livestock/Poultry for HHs Reporting Women Earning Income from This Source	1006.71	1216.75	
Average Income from Sales of Livestock/Poultry for HHs Reporting Men Earning Income from This Source	1675.18	1266	
Percent of Households Reporting Earning Income from Sales of Milk, Eggs or Honey	36.4	32.4	27.6
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Income from Sales of Milk, Eggs or Honey	32.9	32.4	22.2

Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Income from Sales of Milk, Eggs or Honey	37.8	-	30.9
Number of Households Reporting Women Earning Income from Sales of Milk, Eggs or Honey	67	145	103
Number of Households Reporting Men Earning Income from Sales of Milk, Eggs or Honey	144		5
Average Income from Sales of Milk, Eggs or Honey	65.61	61.99	32.78
Average Income from Sales of Milk/Eggs/Honey for Female-Headed Households	67.13	61.99	32.6
Average Income from Sales of Milk/Eggs/Honey for Male-Headed Households	65.06	-	32.78
Average Income from Sales of Milk/Eggs/Honey for HHs Reporting Women Earning Income from This Source	60.38	97.05	
Average Income from Sales of Milk/Eggs/Honey for HHs Reporting Men Earning Income from This Source	57.50	-	
Percent of Households Reporting Earning Income from Sales of Nursery Products	6.6	4.6	1.6
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Income from Sales of Nursery Products	2.9	4.6	0
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Income from Sales of Nursery Products	8.2	-	2.6
Number of Households Reporting Women Earning Income from Sales of Nursery Products	6	20	0
Number of Households Reporting Men Earning Income from Sales of Nursery Products	13	-	5
Average Income from Sales of Nursery Products	222.81	159.52	233.62
Average Income from Sales of Nursery Products for Female-Headed Households	145.00	159.52	0
Average Income from Sales of Nursery Products for Male-Headed Households	234.20	-	233.62
Average Income from Sales of Nursery Products for HHs Reporting Women Earning Income from This Source	166.37	153.56	
Average Income from Sales of Nursery Products for HHs Reporting Men Earning Income from This Source	196.79	-	
Percent of Households Reporting Earning Income from Seed Selling	4.6	3	2
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Income from Seed Selling	2.4	3	0.5
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Income from Seed Selling	5.6		3
Number of Households Reporting Women Earning Income from Seed Selling	4	12	4
Number of Households Reporting Men Earning Income from Seed Selling	13	-	1
Average Income from Seed Selling	230.46	239.86	308.7
Average Income from Seed Selling for Female-Headed Households	214.60	239.86	45
Average Income from Seed Selling for Male-Headed Households	233.32	-	338
Average Income from Seed Selling for HHs Reporting Women Earning Income from This Source	266.35	167.50	

Average Income from Seed Selling for HHs Reporting Men Earning Income from This Source	241.67	-	
Percent of Households Reporting Earning Income from Renting Out Tools or Equipment	0.1	0.2	0.2
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Income from Renting Out Tools/Equipment	0	0.2	0
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Income from Renting Out Tools/Equipment	0.2	-	0.3
Number of Households Reporting Women Earning Income from Renting Out Tools/Equipment	0	1	0
Number of Households Reporting Men Earning Income from Renting Out Tools/Equipment	-		1
Average Income from Renting Out Tools or Equipment	insignificant	insignificant	30
Average Income from Renting Out Tools/Equipment for Female-Headed Households	insignificant	insignificant	0
Average Income from Renting Out Tools/Equipment for Male-Headed Households	insignificant	-	30
Average Income from Renting Out Tools/Equipment for HHs Reporting Women Earning Income from This Source	insignificant	insignificant	
Average Income from Renting Out Tools/Equipment for HHs Reporting Men Earning Income from This Source	insignificant		

Input Into Income Decision-Making	FSF Project	FSF FHH	Berchi Project
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on Income from Business or Trade Activities	49	80	57
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting Input on Most or All Decisions on Income from Business or Trade Activities	59.2	70	59.6
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on Income from Crop Sales	98	104	?
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting Input on Most or All Decisions on Income from Crop Sales	37.7	69.2	40.6
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on Income from Sales of Livestock or Poultry	89	107	51
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting Input on Most or All Decisions on Income from Sales of Livestock or Poultry	50.5	65.7	35.1
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on Income from Sales of Milk, Eggs or Honey	111	147	73
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting Input on Most or All Decisions on Income from Sales of Milk, Eggs or Honey	58.5	73.5	58.9
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on Income from Sales of Nursery Products	9	20	0
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting Input on Most or All Decisions on Income from Sales of Nursery Products	50	95	0

Number of Female Respondents Reporting on Income from Seed Selling	10	14	4
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting Input on Most or All Decisions on Income from Seed Selling	40	85.7	25
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on Income from Renting Out Tools or Equipment	0	1	0
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting Input on Most or All Decisions on Renting Out Tools or Equipment	0	100?	0

Graduation Threshold	FSF Project	FSF FHH	Berchi Project
Average Reported Annual Income per Adult Equivalent Household Member	0	0	0
Percentage of These Reporting More Than 400 Birr per Year per Adult Equivalent HH Member	%(N)	%(N)	%(N)

Module C-2 & Module AA. INCOME SOURCES

Income Sources	FSF Project	FSF FHH	Berchi project
Number of Households Reporting Income Sources	712	460	493
Number of Female-Headed Households Reporting Income Sources	210	460	189
Number of Male-Headed Households Reporting Income Sources	502		304
Number of Female Respondents Reporting Income Sources	333	457	291
Number of Male Respondents Reporting Income Sources	379	3	202
Number of Landless Households Reporting Income Sources	82	78	96
Average Number of Different Sources of Income for All Households	4.95	4.6	4.01
Average Number of Different Sources of Income for Female-Headed Households	4.59	4.66	4.22
Average Number of Different Income Sources for Male-Headed Households	5.10	-	3.89
Average Number of Different Sources of Income for Female Respondents	4.39	4.6	4.017
Average Number of Different Sources of Income for Male Respondents	5.44	-	4.019
Average Number of Different Sources of Income Reported by Landless Households	1.4??	4.43	3.58
<i>Value-Chain Income Sources</i>			
Percent of Households Reporting Sales of Cereal Crops	29.1	23	19.1
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Sales of Cereal Crops	22.9	23	16.9
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Sales of Cereal Crops	31.7	-	20.4
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting Sales of Cereal Crops	27.6		16.2
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting Sales of Cereal Crops	30.3	-	23.3
Percent of Households Reporting Sales of Vegetables	16.6		6.9
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Sales of Vegetables	11	11.5	2.6
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Sales of Vegetables	18.9	-	9.5
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting Sales of Vegetables	12		4.8
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting Sales of Vegetables	20.6	-	9.9
Percent of Households Reporting Sales of Perennial Crops	31	23	4.5
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Sales of Perennial Crops	19.5	23	1.6
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Sales of Perennial Crops	35.9	-	6.3
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting Sales of Perennial Crops	15.3	22.8	2.7

Percent of Male Respondents Reporting Sales of Perennial Crops	44.9	-	6.9
Percent of Households Reporting Sales of Oilseeds	10.6	6.5	9.9
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Sales of Oilseeds	8.1	6.5	7.4
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Sales of Oilseeds	11.6	-	11.5
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting Sales of Oilseeds	10.2	6.3	9.3
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting Sales of Oilseeds	10.8	-	10.9
Percent of Households Reporting Other Crop Sales	1.5	0.7	1.6
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Other Crop Sales	0.5	0.7	4.1
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Other Crop Sales	2	-	1.3
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting Other Crop Sales	0.9	0.7	1.4
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting Other Crop Sales	2.1	-	2
Percent of Households Reporting Leasing Out Farm Tools or Equipment	0.3	0.7	1
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Leasing Out Farm Tools or Equipment	0.5	0.7	2.1
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Leasing Out Farm Tools or Equipment	0.2	-	0.3
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting Leasing Out Farm Tools or Equipment	0.3	0.7	1
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting Leasing Out Farm Tools or Equipment	0.3	-	1
Percent of Households Reporting Selling Fattened Shoats	8.7	6.5	1.8
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Selling Fattened Shoats	6.2	6.5	2.6
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Selling Fattened Shoats	9.8	-	1.3
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting Selling Fattened Shoats	4.8	6.3	1.7
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting Selling Fattened Shoats	12.1	-	2
Percent of Households Reporting Selling Fattened Cattle	9.7	5.7	1.6
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Selling Fattened Cattle	4.8	5.7	1.6
Percent of Male-headed Households Reporting Selling Fattened Cattle	11.8	-	1.6
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting Selling Fattened Cattle	3.6	5.5	1
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting Selling Fattened Cattle	15	-	2.5
Percent of Households Reporting Selling Unfattened Livestock	26.3	18	16.6
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Selling Unfattened Livestock	17.6	18	8.5
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Selling Unfattened Livestock	29.9	-	21.5
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting Selling Unfattened Livestock	18.9	17.9	11.7
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting Selling Unfattened Livestock	32.7	-	23.8

Percent of Households Reporting Selling Raw Dairy Products	8	4.6	1
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Selling Raw Dairy Products	3.8	4.6	1.1
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Selling Raw Dairy Products	9.8	-	1
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting Selling Raw Dairy Products	3.3	4.6	1.4
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting Selling Raw Dairy Products	12.1	-	0.5
Percent of Households Reporting Selling Processed Dairy Products	3.9	3.3	0.8
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Selling Processed Dairy Products	2.9	3.3	0.5
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Selling Processed Dairy Products	4.4	-	1
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting Processed Dairy Products	2.1	3.3	0.7
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting Processed Dairy Products	5.5	-	1
Percent of Households Reporting Selling Raw Animal Skins, Hides or Dung	3.1	2.4	3.7
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Selling Raw Animal Skins, Hides or Dung	1.9	2.4	2.1
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Selling Raw Animal Skins, Hides or Dung	3.6	-	4.6
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting Selling Raw Animal Skins, Hides or Dung	2.1	2.4	2.4
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting Selling Raw Animal Skins, Hides or Dung	4	-	5.4
Percent of Households Reporting Selling Poultry	15.7	13.9	5.9
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Selling Poultry	14.8	14.9	8.9
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Selling Poultry	16.1	-	7.6
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting Selling Poultry	13.5	13.8	8.2
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting Selling Poultry	17.7	-	7.4
Percent of Households Reporting Selling Poultry Products	33.4	32	6.4
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Selling Poultry Products	30.5	32	20.1
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Selling Poultry Products	34.5	-	30.3
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting Selling Poultry Products	29.4	31.7	23.7
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting Selling Poultry Products	36.9	-	30.2
Percent of Households Reporting Bee Colonies or Beehives	2.7	2.2	1.6
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Bee Colonies or Beehives	1.9	2.2	1.6
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Bee Colonies or Beehives	3	-	1.6
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting Bee Colonies or Beehives	1.8	2.2	1.4
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting Bee Colonies or Beehives	3.4	-	2

Percent of Households Reporting Renting Oxen for Farming	0.7	1.5	0.2
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Renting Oxen for Farming	1	1.5	0.5
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Renting Oxen for Farming	0.6	-	0
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting Renting Oxen for Farming	0.6	1.5	0.3
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting Renting Oxen for Farming	0.8	-	0
Percent of Households Reporting Renting Animals for Transport	2.1	1.5	0.2
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Renting Animals for Transport	1	1.5	0.5
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Renting Animals for Transport	2.6	-	0
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting Renting Animals for Transport	0.6	1.5	0.3
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting Renting Animals for Transport	3.4	-	0
Percent of Households Reporting Market Brokering in Crops	10	9.8	3.0
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Market Brokering in Crops	8.1	9.8	2.6
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Market Brokering in Crops	10.8	-	3.3
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting Market Brokering in Crops	4.8	9.6	2.1
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting Market Brokering in Crops	14.5	-	4.5
Percent of Households Reporting Market Brokering in Livestock or Livestock Products	2.1	2.8	1.4
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Market Brokering in Livestock or Livestock Products	0.5	2.8	1.6
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Market Brokering in Livestock or Livestock Products	2.8	-	1.3
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting Market Brokering in Livestock or Livestock Products	0.6	2.8	1
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting Market Brokering in Livestock or Livestock Products	3.4	-	2
Percent of Households Reporting Selling Processed Food Products	2.1	2.4	4.1
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Selling Processed Food Products	2.4	2.4	6.9
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Selling Processed Food Products	2	-	2.3
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting Processed Food Products	1.8	2.4	6.2
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting Processed Food Products	2.4	-	1
Percent of Households Reporting Selling Grass or Fodder for Animals	11.0	11.3	8.1
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Selling Grass or Fodder for Animals	11	11.3	6.3
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Selling Grass or Fodder for Animals	11	-	9.2
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting Selling Grass or Fodder for Animals	9.3	11.2	5.8
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting Selling Grass or Fodder for Animals	12.4	-	11.4

Percent of Households Reporting Making and Selling Baskets	1.1	1.3	0.8
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Making and Selling Baskets	1.9	1.3	1.6
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Making and Selling Baskets	0.8	-	0.3
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting Making and Selling Baskets	1.2	1.3	1
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting Making and Selling Baskets	1.1	-	0.5
Percent of Households Reporting Spinning or Weaving and Selling Cloth	6.5	8	10.3
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Spinning or Weaving and Selling Cloth	10	8	18.5
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Spinning or Weaving and Selling Cloth	5	-	5.3
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting Spinning or Weaving and Selling Cloth			15.1
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting Spinning or Weaving and Selling Cloth			3.5
Percent of Households Reporting Making and Selling Farm Tools	0.8	0.7	0.4
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Making and Selling Farm Tools	1.4	0.7	0.5
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Making and Selling Farm Tools	0.6	-	0.3
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting Making and Selling Farm Tools	1.2	0.7	0.5
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting Making and Selling Farm Tools	0.5	-	0.3
Percent of Households Reporting Making and Selling Pottery	1.7	2.8	0.6
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Making and Selling Pottery	2.4	2.8	0.5
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Making and Selling Pottery	1.4	-	0.7
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting Making and Selling Pottery	1.8	2.6	0.5
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting Making and Selling Pottery	1.6	-	0.7
Percent of Households Reporting Producing and Selling Metalwork	0.6	0.4	0.4
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Producing and Selling Metalwork	1	0.4	0
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Producing and Selling Metalwork	0.4	-	0.7
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting Producing and Selling Metalwork	0.6	0	0
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting Producing and Selling Metalwork	0.5	-	0.7
Percent of Households Reporting Producing and Selling Furniture or Other Wood Products	1.4	1.1	0.6
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Producing and Selling Furniture or Other Wood Products	1.4	1.1	0
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Producing and Selling Furniture or Other Wood Products	1.4	-	1
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting Producing and Selling Furniture or Other Wood Products	0.9	1.1	0
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting Producing and Selling Furniture or Other Wood Products	1.8	-	1
<i>Additional Business-Related Activities</i>			

Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Selling Honey or Bees' Wax	1.4	1.3	0.5
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Selling Honey or Bees' Wax	1.2	-	0.2
Percent of Women Reporting Selling Honey or Bees' Wax as an Income Source	3.7	-	0
Percent of Men Reporting Selling Honey or Bees' Wax as an Income Source		-	
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Trading in Crops from an Established Shop as an Income Source	1.9	2.8	1.6
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Trading in Crops from an Established Shop as an Income Source	3.2	-	2.8
Percent of Women Reporting Trading in Crops from an Established Shop as an Income Source	5.1	-	0
Percent of Men Reporting Trading in Crops from an Established Shop as an Income Source		-	
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Trading Livestock or Livestock Products from an Established Shop as an Income Source	1.9	2.8	1.6
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Trading Livestock or Livestock Products from an Established Shop as an Income Source	3.2	-	2.6
Percent of Women Reporting Trading Livestock or Livestock Products from an Established Shop as an Income Source	4.2	-	3
Percent of Men Reporting Trading Livestock or Livestock Products from an Established Shop as an Income Source		-	
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Trading in Other Products from an Established Shop as an Income Source	0.5	1.5	1.1
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Trading in Other Products from an Established Shop as an Income Source	1.4	-	1
Percent of Women Reporting Trading in Other Products from an Established Shop as an Income Source	2.8	-	0
Percent of Men Reporting Trading in Other Products from an Established Shop as an Income Source		-	
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Petty Trading from an Established Location as an Income Source	3.8	2.8	11.1
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Petty Trading from an Established Location as an Income Source	6.4	-	5.9
Percent of Women Reporting Petty Trading from an Established Location as an Income Source	5.6	-	6
Percent of Men Reporting Petty Trading from an Established Location as an Income Source		-	
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Mobile Trading or Street Vending as an Income Source	0.5	2.00	2.1
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Mobile Trading or Street Vending as an Income Source	1.5	-	3.3

Percent of Women Reporting Mobile Trading or Street Vending as an Income Source	2.8	-	0
Percent of Men Reporting Mobile Trading or Street Vending as an Income Source		-	
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Other Business or Trade as an Income Source	6.2	5.4	12.7
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Other Business or Trade as an Income Source	2.6	-	5.3
Percent of Women Reporting Other Business or Trade as an Income Source	2.8	-	0.6
Percent of Men Reporting Other Business or Trade as an Income Source		-	
Percent of Women Reporting Making and Selling Traditional Utensils as an Income Source	1.9	-	3
Percent of Men Reporting Making and Selling Traditional Utensils as an Income Source	?	-	
Percent of Men Reporting Making and Selling Traditional Utensils as an Income Source	?	-	
Percent of Men Reporting Making and Selling Traditional Utensils as an Income Source	?	-	
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Other Crafts or Small Industry as an Income Source	3.8	2.2	3.7
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Other Crafts or Small Industry as an Income Source	0.4	-	2
Percent of Women Reporting Other crafts or Small Industry as an Income Source	0.5	-	0
Percent of Men Reporting Other Crafts or Small Industry as an Income Source		-	
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Making or Repairing Clothes as an Income Source	0	0.2	0
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Making or Repairing Clothes as an Income Source	0.2	-	1
Percent of Women Reporting Making or Repairing Clothes as an Income Source		-	0
Percent of Men Reporting Making or Repairing Clothes as an Income Source	0	-	
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting or Hairdresser as an Income Source	1	1.1	1.6
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting or Hairdresser as an Income Source	1.4	-	0
Percent of Women Reporting Barber or Hairdresser as an Income Source	1.4	-	0
Percent of Men Reporting Barber or Hairdresser as an Income Source		-	
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Counselor or Mediator as an Income Source	0.5	0.9	1.1
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Counselor or Mediator as an Income Source	0.8	-	0.3
Percent of Women Reporting Counselor or Mediator as an Income Source	1.4	-	3
Percent of Men Reporting Counselor or Mediator as an Income Source		-	

Module D & Module AB. Productive Capital

Productive Capital	FSF Project	FSF FHH	Berchi Project
Number of Households Reporting on Productive Capital	712	460	493
Number of Female-Headed Households Reporting on Productive Capital	209	460	135
Number of Male-headed Households Reporting on Productive Capital	215	-	262
Number of Male Respondents Reporting on Productive Capital	215	3	171
Number of Female Respondents in Male-Headed Households (MHH) Reporting on Productive Capital	218		33
Percent of Households Reporting Having No Land (Landless)	11.5	17	19.5
Percent of Households Reporting Having a House (Loan Collateral)	31.5	32	67.3
Percent of Households Reporting Having Large Animals (Loan Collateral)	54.7	62.6	52.9
Percent of Households Reporting Having Savings Accounts	-	-	-
Average Number of Types of Productive Capital Reported for All Households	3.68	2.91	3.38
Average Value of Productive Capital per Adult Equivalent Household Member for All Households			
Average Value of Productive Capital per Adult Equivalent Household Member for Female-Headed Households			
Average Value of Productive Capital per Adult Equivalent Household Member for Male-Headed Households			
Percent of All Households with More than a Value of 4,000 Birr in Productive Capital per Adult Equivalent Household Member			
<i>Joint Ownership of Productive Capital</i>			
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Joint" Ownership of Agricultural Land	52.2	-	49.7
Percent of Female Respondents in MHH Reporting "Joint" Ownership of Agricultural Land	59.5	-	69.7
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Joint" Ownership of Large Livestock	42.4		60.4
Percent of Female Respondents in MHH Reporting "Joint" Ownership of Large Livestock	50.7		66.7
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Joint" Ownership of Small Livestock	29.9		65.2
Percent of Female Respondents in MHH Reporting "Joint" Ownership of Small Livestock	38.8		36.4
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Joint" Ownership of Poultry	31.4		60.8
Percent of Female Respondents in MHH Reporting "Joint" Ownership of Poultry	32.7		48.5
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Joint" Ownership of a House	37.3		73

Percent of Female Respondents in MHH Reporting "Joint" Ownership of a House	51.4		63.6
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Joint" Ownership of Means of Transportation	-	-	-
Percent of Female Respondents in MHH Reporting "Joint" Ownership of Means of Transportation	-	-	-
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Joint" Ownership of Savings Accounts	-	-	-
Percent of Female Respondents in MHH Reporting "Joint" Ownership of Savings Accounts	-	-	-
<i>Joint Decision-Making on Selling an Asset</i>			
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Joint" Decision-Making on Leasing Out Agricultural Land	59.0		86.5
Percent of Female Respondents in MHH Reporting "Joint" Decision-Making on Leasing Out Agricultural Land	62.4		77.4
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Joint" Decision-Making on Selling Large Livestock	62.3		86.1
Percent of Female Respondents in MHH Reporting "Joint" Decision-Making on Selling Large Livestock	65.9		79.3
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Joint" Decision-Making on Selling Small Livestock	57.5		66.7
Percent of Female Respondents in MHH Reporting "Joint" Decision-Making on Selling Small Livestock	67.2		85.7
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Joint" Decision-Making on Selling Poultry	56.1		63.9
Percent of Female Respondents in MHH Reporting "Joint" Decision-Making on Selling Poultry	55.1		84.2
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Joint" Decision-Making on Selling Means of Transportation	-	-	-
Percent of Female Respondents in MHH Reporting "Joint" Decision-Making on Selling Means of Transportation	-	-	-
<i>Joint Decision-Making on Buying an Asset</i>			
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Joint" Decision-Making on Leasing In Agricultural Land	57.5		55.6
Percent of Female Respondents in MHH Reporting "Joint" Decision-Making on Leasing In Agricultural Land	61		77.4
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Joint" Decision-Making on Buying Large Livestock	62.3		64.6
Percent of Female Respondents in MHH Reporting "Joint" Decision-Making on Buying Large Livestock	67.7		79.3
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Joint" Decision-Making on Buying Small Livestock	55.1		66.7
Percent of Female Respondents in MHH Reporting "Joint" Decision-Making on Buying Small Livestock	61.6		78.6
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Joint" Decision-Making on Buying Poultry	55.5		63.9
Percent of Female Respondents in MHH Reporting "Joint" Decision-Making on Buying Poultry	53.5		84.2
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Joint" Decision-Making on Buying Means of Transportation	-	-	-
Percent of Female Respondents in MHH Reporting "Joint" Decision-Making on Buying Means of Transportation	-	-	-

Asset Values for Estimating Value of Productive Capital:

Agricultural Land (Not included)

Large Livestock =

Small Livestock =

Poultry =
 Mechanized Farm Equipment =
 Stored Seed =
 Non-Agricultural Land (Not included)

Fish Pond/Fishing Equipment =
 Non-Farm Business Equipment =
 Small Consumers Durables =
 Transportation Equipment =

Non-Mechanized Farm Equipment =
 House (Not included)
 Cell Phone =
 Savings Account =

Module E. Loan Collateral and Financial Services

Productive Capital	FSF Project	FSF FHH	Berchi Project
Number of All Households Reporting on Loan Collateral and Financial Services	712	460	493
Number of Female-Headed Households Reporting on Loan Collateral and Financial Services	210	460	189
Number of Male-Headed Households Reporting on Loan Collateral and Financial Services	502	-	304
Percent of All Households Reporting Having Taken a Loan from an NGO	11.8	9.3	0.8
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Having Taken a Loan from an NGO	8.6	9.3	0.3
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Having Taken a Loan from an NGO	13.1	-	1
Percent of All Households Reporting Having Taken a Loan from an Informal Lender	17.3	11.1	9.5
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Having Taken a Loan from an Informal Lender	10.5	11.1	7.4
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Having Taken a Loan from an Informal Lender	20.1	-	10.9
Percent of All Households Reporting Having Taken a Loan from a Bank or Financial Institution	20.1	9.8	26.6
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Having Taken a Loan from a Bank or Financial Institution	8.6	9.8	16.9
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Having Taken a Loan from a Bank or Financial Institution	24.5	-	31.9
Percent of All Households Reporting Having Taken a Loan from Friends or Relatives	30.6	25	25.2
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Having Taken a Loan from Friends or Relatives	28.6	25	18
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Having Taken a Loan from Friends or Relatives	31.5	-	18.8
Percent of All Households Reporting Having Taken a Loan from a Village Savings and Lending Association	15.6	13.5	9.9
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Having Taken a Loan from a Village Savings and Lending Association	12.9	13.5	10.6

Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Having Taken a Loan from a Village Savings and Lending Association	16.7	-	9.2
Percent of All Households Reporting Having Taken a Loan from a SACCOS	17.4	10.9	17
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Having Taken a Loan from a SACCOS	10	10.9	13.8
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Having Taken a Loan from a SACCOS	20.5	-	19.1
Percent of All Households Reporting Having Taken a Loan from a Merry-Go-Round	18.5	14.1	25.8
Percent of Female-Headed Households Reporting Having Taken a Loan from a Merry-Go-Round	13.3	14.1	19
Percent of Male-Headed Households Reporting Having Taken a Loan from a Merry-Go-Round	20.7	-	29.9
<i>Joint Decision-Making on Taking the Loan</i>			
Percent of Households Reporting "Joint" Decision-Making on Taking a Loan from an NGO	20.2		25
Percent of Households Reporting "Joint" Decision-Making on Taking a Loan from an Informal Lender	33.3		42.6
Percent of Households Reporting "Joint" Decision-Making on Taking a Loan from a Bank	69.2		62.6
Percent of Households Reporting "Joint" Decision-Making on Taking a Loan from Friends or Relatives	42.2		38.7
Percent of Households Reporting "Joint" Decision-Making on Taking a Loan from a VSLA	36		38.8
Percent of Households Reporting "Joint" Decision-Making on Taking a Loan from a SACCOS	38.7		36.9
Percent of Households Reporting "Joint" Decision-Making on Taking a Loan from a Merry Go Round	37.1		46.6
<i>Joint Decision-Making on Use of the Loan</i>			
Percent of Households Reporting "Joint" Decision-Making on Using a Loan from an NGO	28.6		25
Percent of Households Reporting "Joint" Decision-Making on Using a Loan from an Informal Lender	35.8		42.6
Percent of Households Reporting "Joint" Decision-Making on Using a Loan from a Bank	72.0		64.9
Percent of Households Reporting "Joint" Decision-Making on Using a Loan from Friends or Relatives	45		39.5
Percent of Households Reporting "Joint" Decision-Making on Using a Loan from a VSLA	40.5		40.8
Percent of Households Reporting "Joint" Decision-Making on Using a Loan from a SACCOS	41.1		38.1
Percent of Households Reporting "Joint" Decision-Making on Using a Loan from a Merry Go Round	36.4		48.8

Module F & Module AC. Household Decision-Making

Household Decision-Making	FSF Project	FSF FHH	Berchi Project
Number of Households Reporting on Decision-Making on Food Crop Farming	674	395	410
Percent of of These Households Reporting that Either Husband or Wife Makes the Decision	3.9	1.3	0.2
Percent of of These Households Reporting that Husband and Wife Make the Decision Together	48.8	8.4	55.1
Number of Households Reporting on Decision-Making on Cash Crop Farming	524	296	302
Percent of of These Households Reporting that Either Husband or Wife Makes the Decision	4.8	2.4	1
Percent of of These Households Reporting that Husband and Wife Make the Decision Together	50	11.5	58.9
Number of Households Reporting on Decision-Making on Livestock Raising	559	295	304
Percent of of These Households Reporting that Either Husband or Wife Makes the Decision	4.8	0.3	1.2
Percent of of These Households Reporting that Husband and Wife Make the Decision Together	50	12.5	62.3
Number of Households Reporting on Decision-Making on When to Sell Crops or Livestock	554	311	350
Percent of of These Households Reporting that Either Husband or Wife Makes the Decision	3.2	1.3	1.1
Percent of of These Households Reporting that Husband and Wife Make the Decision Together	57.4	10.6	62.6
Number of Households Reporting on Decision-Making on Non-Farm Business Activity	381	277	291
Percent of of These Households Reporting that Either Husband or Wife Makes the Decision	5.5	0.9	1.4
Percent of of These Households Reporting that Husband and Wife Make the Decision Together	51.2	13.7	52.6
Number of Households Reporting on Decision-Making on Major Household Expenses	645	403	407
Percent of of These Households Reporting that Either Husband or Wife Makes the Decision	3.7	0.7	1
Percent of of These Households Reporting that Husband and Wife Make the Decision Together	56.9	8.2	54.5
Number of Women Reporting on Decision-Making on Buying Personal Items	216	445	33
Percent of of These Women Reporting that Main Male or Husband Makes the Decision	12	2.9	9.1
Percent of of These Women Reporting that Main Female or Wife Makes the Decision	9.3	83.8	0
Percent of of These Women Reporting that Either Husband or Wife Makes the Decision	8.3	0.4	3
Percent of of These Women Reporting that Husband and Wife Make the Decision Together	89.9	8.8	87.9
Number of Women Reporting on Decision-Making on Spending Money Earned	216	421	33
Percent of of These Women Reporting that Main Male or Husband Makes the Decision	10.6	2.1	0
Percent of of These Women Reporting that Main Female or Wife Makes the Decision	11.6	84.8	3
Percent of of These Women Reporting that Either Husband or Wife Makes the Decision	8.8	1.2	0

Percent of of These Women Reporting that Husband and Wife Make the Decision Together	64.8	9	90.9
Number of Households Reporting on Decision-Making on Deciding Which Children to Send to School	216	386	33
Percent of of These Households Reporting that Either Husband or Wife Makes the Decision	10.3	0.5	0
Percent of of These Households Reporting that Husband and Wife Make the Decision Together	68.5	10.9	0
Number of Women Reporting on Decision-Making on Seeking Medical Treatment for Child or Self	216	443	33
Percent of of These Women Reporting that Main Male or Husband Makes the Decision	9.7	2.3	0
Percent of of These Women Reporting that Main Female or Wife Makes the Decision	10.6	83.3	0
Percent of of These Women Reporting that Either Husband or Wife Makes the Decision	10.2	0.9	0
Percent of of These Women Reporting that Husband and Wife Make the Decision Together	68.5	9.5	100
Number of Households Reporting on Decision-Making on Whether or Not to Use Family Planning	216	204	33
Percent of of These Households Reporting that Either Husband or Wife Makes the Decision	6	1	0
Percent of of These Households Reporting that Husband and Wife Make the Decision Together	56.9	15.2	66.7
<i>Input on Decision-Making</i>			
Number of Female Respondents in MHH Reporting on Decision-Making on Food Crop Farming	212		33
Percent of These Respondents Who Report "Input into Most Decisions" or "Input Into All Decisions"	68.9		75.8
Number of Female Respondents in MHH Reporting on Decision-Making on Cash Crop Farming	194		33
Percent of These Respondents Who Report "Input into Most Decisions" or "Input Into All Decisions"	68		66.7
Number of Female Respondents in MHH Reporting on Decision-Making on Livestock Raising	198		33
Percent of These Respondents Who Report "Input into Most Decisions" or "Input Into All Decisions"	69.7		78.8
Number of Female Respondents in MHH Reporting on Decision-Making on Selling Crops	203		33
Percent of These Respondents Who Report "Input into Most Decisions"	67		78.8
Number of Female Respondents in MHH Reporting on Decision-Making on Non-Farm Business Activities	160		33
Percent of These Respondents Who Report "Input into Most Decisions" or "Input Into All Decisions"	50		39.4
Number of Female Respondents in MHH Reporting on Decision-Making on Major Household Expenses	204		33
Percent of These Respondents Who Report "Input into Most Decisions" or "Input Into All Decisions"	65.7		63.7
Number of Female Respondents in MHH Reporting on Decision-Making on Consumption of Stored Crops	213		33
Percent of These Respondents Who Report "Input into Most Decisions" or "Input Into All Decisions"	61.9		54.6
Number of Female Respondents in MHH Reporting on Decision-Making on Buying Personal Items	47		33
Percent of These Respondents Who Report "Input into Most Decisions" or "Input Into All Decisions"	69.6		72.7
Number of Female Respondents in MHH Reporting on Decision-Making on Spending Money Earned	214		33
Percent of These Respondents Who Report "Input into Most Decisions" or "Input Into All Decisions"	70.6		78.9

Number of Female Respondents in MHH Reporting on Decision-Making on Which Children Go To School	213		33
Percent of These Respondents Who Report "Input into Most Decisions" or "Input Into All Decisions"	70.4		78.8
Number of Female Respondents in MHH Reporting on Decision-Making on Seeking Medical Treatment	216		33
Percent of These Respondents Who Report "Input into Most Decisions" or "Input Into All Decisions"	70.8		75.8
Number of Female Respondents in MHH Reporting on Decision-Making on Using Family Planning	194		33
Percent of These Respondents Who Report "Input into Most Decisions" or "Input Into All Decisions"	57.2		48.5

Module G & Module AD. Participation in Community-Level Activities

Participation in Community-Level Activities	FSF Project	FSF FHH	Berchi Project
Number of Male Respondents Reporting on Participation in Activities Organized by the Kebele Food Security Task Force	380	-	202
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Yes" on Participation	77.6	-	79.2
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on Participation in Activities Organized by the Kebele Food Security Task Force	333	456	291
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Yes" on Participation	68.2	60.5	62.9
Number of Male Respondents Reporting on Participation in Activities Organized by a Development Agent	380	-	202
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Yes" on Participation	87.4	-	84.2
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on Participation in Activities Organized by a Development Agent	333	456	291
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Yes" on Participation	76.9	66.2	64.9
Number of Male Respondents Reporting on Participation in Activities Organized by a Health Extension Worker	380	-	202
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Yes" on Participation	81.6	-	73.8
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on Participation in Activities Organized by a Health Extension Worker	333	456	291
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Yes" on Participation	80.2	71.1	72.5
Number of Male Respondents Reporting on Participation in Activities Organized by the Cooperatives Office	380	-	202
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Yes" on Participation	58.9	-	44.6
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on Participation in Activities Organized by the Cooperatives Office	333	456	291
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Yes" on Participation	44.7	36.5	34.7

Number of Male Respondents Reporting on Participation in Activities Organized by the Office of Women and Children's Affairs	380	-	202
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Yes" on Participation	57.9	-	46.5
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on Participation in Activities Organized by the Office of Women and Children's Affairs	333	456	291
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Yes" on Participation	52.6	46.5	42.3

Module H-1 & Module AE-1. Knowledge on Climate Change

Knowledge on Climate Change	FSF Project	FSF FHH	Berchi Project
Number of Male Respondents Reporting on Importance of Environmental Change	380	-	202
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Not at all" or "Not very" Important	31.8	-	21.3
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Important" or "Critical"	64.7	-	74.7
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "I have not heard anything about this"	3.4	-	4
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on Importance of Environmental Change	333	456	291
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Not at all" or "Not very" Important	27.0	27.0	29.9
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Important" or "Critical"	64.0	60.1	52.6
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "I have not heard anything about this"	9	2.9	17.3
Number of Male Respondents Reporting on Belief that Climate is Changing	362	-	187
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Yes" on Belief	83.4	-	81.8
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on Belief that Climate is Changing	292	389	245
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Yes" on Belief	68.5	68.9	69
Number of Male Respondents Reporting an Opinion on Climate Change Caused by Humans	351	-	181
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Completely", "Mostly" or "Partly" by Human	87.5	-	80.1
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Not at all" by Humans	12.5	-	19.9
Number of Female Respondents Reporting an Opinion on Climate Change Caused by Humans	283	378	222
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Completely", "Mostly" or "Partly" by Humans	75.3	76.5	77
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Not at all" by Humans	24.7	23.5	23
Number of Male Respondents Reporting an Opinion on Climate Change a Natural Occurring Process	358	-	180

Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Completely", "Mostly" or "Partly" a Natural Process	88.3	-	86.7
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Not at all" a Natural Process	11.7	-	13.3
Number of Female Respondents Reporting an Opinion on Climate Change a Natural Occurring Process	284	380	224
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Completely" ,"Mostly" or "Partly" a Natural Process	78.5	79.7	77.7
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Not at all" a Natural Process	21.5	20.3	22.3
Number of Male Respondents Reporting Individual Adaptation to Climate Change	380	-	202
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Yes"	47.6	-	29.7
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "No"	41.3	-	47
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Not necessary to adapt"	5.3	-	12.4
Number of Female Respondents Reporting Individual Adaptation to Climate Change	333	456	291
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Yes"	30.3	29.6	23
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "No"	44.7	41.9	39.2
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Not necessary to adapt"	7.5	7.9	11.3
Number of Male Respondents Reporting Village Adaptation to Climate Change	380	-	202
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Yes"	52.4	-	37.1
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "No"	36.3	-	37.1
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Not necessary to adapt"	3.9	-	9.9
Number of Female Respondents Reporting Village Adaptation to Climate Change	333	456	291
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Yes"	33	31.6	26.5
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "No"	27.8	38.2	28.2
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Not necessary to adapt"	6.9	7.9	10.3

Module H-2 & Module AE-1. Adoption of Long-Term Climate Change Adaptation Mechanisms

Adoption of Long-Term Climate Change Adaptation Mechanisms	FSF Project	FSF FHH	Berchi Project
Number of Households Reporting on Farm Diversity	696	422	449
Percent of These Reporting "Less" or "About the same"	69.8	75.8	79.3
Percent of These Reporting "A little more"	20.7	16.8	14.7
Percent of These Reporting "a lot more diversity"	9.5	7.3	6
Number of Households Reporting on Income Diversity	698	429	460
Percent of These Reporting "Less" or "About the same"	68.9	74.1	78.7
Percent of These Reporting "A little more"	21.2	17.9	14.1
Percent of These Reporting "a lot more diversity"	9.9	7.9	7.2
Number of Male Respondents Reporting on Producing New Crops Due to Environmental Change	378	-	258
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on Producing New Crops Due to Environmental Change	321	429	197
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Yes"	47.4	-	37.6
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Yes"	27.4	24.9	24.9
Number of Male Respondents Reporting on Changing Cropping Patterns Due to Environmental Change	377	-	198
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on Changing Cropping Patterns Due to Environmental Change	320	429	254
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Yes"	51.7	-	43.4
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Yes"	28.8	26.4	24.9
Number of Male Respondents Reporting on Planting Crops at a different Time Due to Environmental Change	377	-	199
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on Planting Crops at a different Time Due to Environmental Change	320	424	255
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Yes"	51.2	-	45.2
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Yes"	30.3	26.9	27.5
Number of Male Respondents Reporting on Planting Trees or Other Vegetation Due to Environmental Change	379	-	199
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on Planting Trees or Other Vegetation Due to Environmental Change	323	424	271
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Yes"	63.3	-	51.3
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Yes"	42.4	39.1	36.9
Number of Male Respondents Reporting on Changing Animal Husbandry Practices Due to Environmental Change	359	-	184
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on Changing Animal Husbandry Practices Due to Environmental	294	401	241

Change			
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Yes"	35.7	-	9.8
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Yes"	11.9	18.5	3.3
Number of Male Respondents Reporting on New Income-Generating Activities Due to Environmental Change	379	-	198
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on New Income-Generating Activities Due to Environmental Change	329	439	273
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Yes"	36.1	-	16.7
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Yes"	14.9	19.1	8.4
Number of Male Respondents Reporting Lost Income-Generating Activities Due to Environmental Change	379	-	199
Number of Female Respondents Reporting Lost Income-Generating Activities Due to Environmental Change	326	438	272
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Yes"	33	-	15.6
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Yes"	14.4	17.8	8.5

Module I & Module AF. Membership

Membership	FSF Project	FSF FHH	Berchi Project
Number of Men Reporting on Membership in a VSLA	380	-	202
Percent of These Reporting "Yes"	25	-	17.9
Number of Women Reporting on Membership in a VSLA	217	458	33
Percent of These Reporting "Yes"	31.3	19.7	30.3
Number of Men Reporting on Membership in a PMA	380	-	202
Percent of These Reporting "Yes"	10.5	-	3.5
Number of Women Reporting on membership in a PMA	217	458	33
Percent of These Reporting "Yes"	10.6	5	3

Module J & Module AG. Perceptions on Service Provision

Perceptions on Service Provision	FSF Project	FSF FHH	Berchi Project
Number of Male Respondents Reporting Perceptions on Government Development Agents (exclude "No Opinion")	374	-	242
Number of Female Respondents Reporting Perceptions on Government Development Agents (exclude "No Opinion")	299	379	197
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "DAs available with good advice"	61.2	-	65
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "DAs available with good advice"	62.2	53	51.2
Average Perceptions Score for Male Respondents (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 4)	1.62	-	1.52
Average Perceptions Score for Female Respondents (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 4)	1.53	1.76	1.82
Number of Male Respondents Reporting Perceptions on Government Health Extension Workers	363	-	185
Number of Female Respondents Reporting Perceptions on Government Health Extension Workers	311	411	268
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "HEWs available with good advice"	65.6	-	56.2
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "HEWs available with good advice"	63.3	61.1	60.1
Average Perceptions Score for Male Respondents (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 4)	1.51	-	1.62
Average Perceptions Score for Female Respondents (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 4)	1.48	1.60	1.57
Number of Male Respondents Reporting Perceptions on Government Cooperatives Office	294	-	148
Number of Female Respondents Reporting Perceptions on Government Cooperatives Office	232	292	194
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Cooperative Agents available with good advice"	43.2	-	20.9
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Cooperative Agents available with good advice"	25.9	29.1	17
Average Perceptions Score for Male Respondents (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 4)	2.03	-	2.52
Average Perceptions Score for Female Respondents (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 4)	2.36	2.43	2.68
Number of Male Respondents Reporting Perceptions on Government Office of Women and Children's Affairs	283	-	136
Number of Female Respondents Reporting Perceptions on Government Office of Women and Children's Affairs	236	317	202
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Representatives available with good advice"	4.73	-	31.6
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Representatives available with good advice"	38.1	39.4	33.7
Average Perceptions Score for Male Respondents (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 4)	1.85	-	2.18
Average Perceptions Score for Female Respondents (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 4)	2.02	2.15	2.24
Number of Male Respondents Reporting Perceptions on Police Addressing GBV	303	-	191

Number of Female Respondents Reporting Perceptions on Police Addressing GBV	296	390	246
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Police available and effective"	60.3	-	170.1
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Police available and effective"	61.8	56.7	54.5
Average Perceptions Score for Male Respondents (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 4)	1.6	-	1.54
Average Perceptions Score for Female Respondents (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 4)	1.55	1.65	1.72
Number of Male Respondents Reporting Perceptions on the Justice System in Addressing GBV	349	-	181
Number of Female Respondents Reporting Perceptions on the Justice System in Addressing GBV	281	381	291
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "the courts are effective and fair"	61.9	-	56.4
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "the courts are effective and fair"	69.4	63.3	65.8
Average Perceptions Score for Male Respondents (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 3)	1.49	-	1.52
Average Perceptions Score for Female Respondents (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 3)	1.39	1.49	1.44
Number of Male Respondents Reporting Perceptions on Traditional Leaders for Mediating GBV	367	-	196
Number of Female Respondents Reporting Perceptions on Traditional Leaders for Mediating GBV	313	421	254
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Traditional leaders are effective and fair"	75.2	-	67.3
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Traditional leaders are effective and fair"	66.5	68.4	60.2
Average Perceptions Score for Male Respondents (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 3)	1.31	-	1.36
Average Perceptions Score for Female Respondents (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 3)	1.40	1.38	1.48
Number of Male Respondents Reporting Perceptions on Services from Banks or Microfinance Organizations	258	-	137
Number of Female Respondents Reporting Perceptions on Services from Banks or Microfinance Organizations	217	274	181
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Representatives available with good support"	43.4	-	32.8
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Representatives available with good support"	30.0	36.5	24.3
Average Perceptions Score for Male Respondents (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 4)	1.83	-	1.92
Average Perceptions Score for Female Respondents (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 4)	2.04	1.99	3.15
Number of Male Respondents Reporting Perceptions on Government Kebele Administration	375	-	200
Number of Female Respondents Reporting Perceptions on Government Kebele Administration	320	435	273
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Administrators are accessible and give good support"	50.4	-	57
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Administrators are accessible and give good support"	51.2	54.3	54.9
Average Perceptions Score for Female Respondents (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 4)	1.58	-	1.62
Average Perceptions Score for Male Respondents (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 4)	1.64	1.66	1.72
Number of Male Respondents Reporting Perceptions on Government Woreda Administration	353	-	200
Number of Female Respondents Reporting Perceptions on Government Woreda Administration	295	384	217

Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Administrators are accessible and give good support"	50.4	-	45
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Administrators are accessible and give good support"	51.2	50	44.7
Average Perceptions Score for Male Respondents (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 4)	1.78	-	1.74
Average Perceptions Score for Female Respondents (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 4)	1.68	1.74	1.84

Module K & Module AH. Domestic Tasks

Male Engagement in Domestic Tasks	FSF Project	FSF FHH	Berchi Project
Number of Male Respondents Reporting on Domestic Tasks	380		300
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Sometimes" on Watching Small Children	27.8		36.1
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Often" on Watching Small Children	607		6.8
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Sometimes" on Bathing Small Children	28.1		33
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Often" on Bathing Small Children	3.8		4.8
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Sometimes" on Fetching Water	33.2		38.9
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Often" on Fetching Water	6.9		4.7
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Sometimes" on Collecting Firewood for the Household	40.3		52.3
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Often" on Collecting Firewood for the Household	11.1		15.9
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Sometimes" on Taking Children for Health Care	44.9		46.8
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Often" on Taking Children for Health Care	24.5		38
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Sometimes" on Taking Children to School	41.5		48.6
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Often" on Taking Children to School	24.5		30.7
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Sometimes" on Cleaning the House and Homestead	28.0		27.6
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Often" on Cleaning the House and Homestead	6.9		5.6
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Sometimes" on Cleaning the Places Where Animals are Kept	30.4		38.8
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Often" on Cleaning the Places Where Animals are Kept	6.5		8
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Sometimes" on Keeping the Toilet Clean	34		45.2
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Often" on Keeping the Toilet Clean	12.9		22.7
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Sometimes" on Taking Care of Crops on the Homestead	34.5		51.9
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Often" on Taking Care of Crops on the Homestead	23.7		30.4
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Sometimes" on Cooking for the Household	10.3		12

Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Often" on Cooking for the Household	2.4		3
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on Male Engagement in Domestic Tasks	371	409	167
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Sometimes" on Watching Small Children	20.9	19.7	17.1
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Often" on Watching Small Children	2.4	5.2	3.3
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Sometimes" on Bathing Small Children	16.6	23.7	17.1
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Often" on Bathing Small Children	3.4	7.1	2.6
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Sometimes" on Fetching Water	24.1	34.5	31.3
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Often" on Fetching Water	5.5	10.5	5.4
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Sometimes" on Collecting Firewood for the Household	36.1	34.5	44.2
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Often" on Collecting Firewood for the Household	11	10.5	8.5
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Sometimes" on Taking Children for Health Care	38.3	29.3	32.9
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Often" on Taking Children for Health Care	22.8	22.3	23.4
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Sometimes" on Taking Children to School	36.1	27	33.1
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Often" on Taking Children to School	21.8	22.1	24.5
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Sometimes" on Cleaning the House and Homestead	22.4	21.7	26.7
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Often" on Cleaning the House and Homestead	4.5	5.8	7.3
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Sometimes" on Cleaning the Places Where Animals are Kept	25.8	25.6	30.2
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Often" on Cleaning the Places Where Animals are Kept	3.4	5.9	4.4
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Sometimes" on Keeping the Toilet Clean	32.9	37.5	34.8
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Often" on Keeping the Toilet Clean	12.8	12.5	10.6
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Sometimes" on Taking Care of Crops on the Homestead	38.6	35.5	39.6
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Often" on Taking Care of Crops on the Homestead	21.7	19.2	22.6
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Sometimes" on Cooking for the Household	11.6	11.5	11.4
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Often" on Cooking for the Household	1.6	4.4	2.4

Module L & Module AI. Gender-Based Violence

Gender-Based Violence	FSF Project	FSF FHH	Berchi Project
Average Number of Incidences of Wife Beating by Husband Reported by Male Respondents	1.89	-	3.46
Average Number of Incidences of Wife Beating by Husband Reported by Female Respondents	0.9	0.24	1.19
Average Number of Incidences of a Woman Being Beaten by Someone Other than Her Husband Reported by Male Respondents	1.73	-	2.57
Average Number of Incidences of a Woman Being Beaten by Someone Other than Her Husband Reported by Female Respondents	0.06	0.13	1.22
Average Number of Incidences of Rape Reported by Male Respondents	1.55	-	2.46
Average Number of Incidences of Rape Reported by Female Respondents	0.06	0.09	1.06
Average Number of Incidences of Abduction Reported by Male Respondents	1.12	-	3.53
Average Number of Incidences of Abduction Reported by Female Respondents	0.08	0.11	1.20
Average Number of Incidences of Verbal Abuse by Family Members Reported by Male Respondents	1.73	-	2.75
Average Number of Incidences of Verbal Abuse by Family Members Reported by Female Respondents	0.11	0.15	1.28
Average Number of Incidences of Verbal Abuse by Someone Outside Family Reported by Male Respondents	1.71	-	2.59
Average Number of Incidences of Verbal Abuse by Someone Outside Family Reported by Female Respondents	0.05	0.11	1.30
Average Number of Incidences of Forced female Genital Mutilation Reported by Male Respondents	1.19	-	1.87
Average Number of Incidences of Forced female Genital Mutilation Reported by Female Respondents	0.18	0.15	1.34
Number of Male Respondents Reporting on Attitudes Toward Gender-Based Violence (L-8 thru L-14)			304
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on Attitudes Toward Gender-Based Violence (L-8 thru L-14)		455	185
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Never" on Beating Wife for Failing to Complete Household Chores	78.7	-	69.7
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Never" on Beating Wife for Failing to Complete Household Chores	71.3	-	61.7
Average Perceptions Score for Male Respondents (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 3)	2.73		2.62
Average Perceptions Score for Female Respondents (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 3)	2.63	2.65	2.56
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Never" on Beating Wife for Failing to Respect In-Laws	78.4	-	73.6
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Never" on Beating Wife for Failing to Respect In-Laws	72.4	-	69.7
Average Perceptions Score for Male Respondents (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 3)	2.74	-	2.69
Average Perceptions Score for Female Respondents (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 3)	2.65	2.71	2.64
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Never" on Beating Wife for Failing to Grant Sexual Access	84.1	-	83.8

Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Never" on Beating Wife for Failing to Grant Sexual Access	80.7	-	80.9
Average Perceptions Score for Male Respondents (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 3)	2.77	-	2.78
Average Perceptions Score for Female Respondents (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 3)	2.72	2.71	2.73
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Never" on Beating Wife for Going Somewhere Without Approval	75.8	-	67.1
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Never" on Beating Wife for Going Somewhere Without Approval	62.4	-	57.6
Average Perceptions Score for Male Respondents (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 3)	2.66	-	2.59
Average Perceptions Score for Female Respondents (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 3)	2.49	2.50	2.45
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Never" on Beating Wife for Questioning How Money Is Used	85.3	-	86.2
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Never" on Beating Wife for Questioning How Money Is Used	86.1	-	85.5
Average Perceptions Score for Male Respondents (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 3)	2.83	-	2.84
Average Perceptions Score for Female Respondents (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 3)	2.82	2.85	2.83
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Yes, of course" on Forced Marriage	53	-	64.9
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Yes, of course" on Forced Marriage	61.5	-	63.9
Average Perceptions Score for Male Respondents (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 3)	1.86	-	1.62
Average Perceptions Score for Female Respondents (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 3)	1.87	1.85	2.61
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Never" on Female Genital Mutilation	91.8	-	80.4
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "Never" on Female Genital Mutilation	80.9	-	70.5
Average Perceptions Score for Male Respondents (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 3)	2.8	-	2.66
Average Perceptions Score for Female Respondents (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 3)	2.67	2.73	2.48

Module M & Module AJ. Individual Leadership

Individual Leadership	FSF Project	FSF FHH	Berchi Project
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on Individual Leadership			291
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "fairly" "or "very" comfortable speaking in public on infrastructure			66.3
Average Score on Comfort Scale (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 5, 5 = "very comfortable")			3.49
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "fairly" "or "very" comfortable speaking in public on gender issues			65.6
Average Score on Comfort Scale (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 5, 5 = "very comfortable")			3.46
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "fairly" "or "very" Comfortable speaking in public on misbehavior of			65.3

officials	
Average Score on Comfort Scale (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 5, 5 = "very comfortable")	3.44
Percent of Female Respondents who are members of a Women's Association	25.4
Percent of Respondents Reporting "Always" Attending Meetings	59.5
Percent of Respondents Reporting "Sometimes" Attending Meetings	37.8
Meeting Attendance Score (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 3, 1 = "Always")	1.43
Percent of Respondents Describing Participation as "Always Say What I Think"	28.3
Percent of Respondents Describing Participation as "Sometimes Say What I Think"	29.2
Percent of Respondents Describing Participation as "Not Given Chance to Speak"	1.4
Percent of Respondents Describing Participation as "There to Listen"	31.4
Participation Score (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 4, 1 = "Always...")	2.35
Percent of Female Respondents who are members of a Producers or Marketing Association	2.7
Percent of Respondents Reporting "Always" Attending Meetings	12.5
Percent of Respondents Reporting "Sometimes" Attending Meetings	62.5
Meeting Attendance Score (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 3, 1 = "Always")	2.13
Percent of Respondents Describing Participation as "Always Say What I Think"	0
Percent of Respondents Describing Participation as "Sometimes Say What I Think"	100
Percent of Respondents Describing Participation as "Not Given Chance to Speak"	0
Percent of Respondents Describing Participation as "There to Listen"	0
Participation Score (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 4, 1 = "Always...")	2
Percent of Female Respondents who are members of a Savings and Credit Association	16.8
Percent of Respondents Reporting "Always" Attending Meetings	26.5
Percent of Respondents Reporting "Sometimes" Attending Meetings	67.3
Meeting Attendance Score (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 3, 1 = "Always")	1.8
Percent of Respondents Describing Participation as "Always Say What I Think"	10.2
Percent of Respondents Describing Participation as "Sometimes Say What I Think"	46.9
Percent of Respondents Describing Participation as "Not Given Chance to Speak"	2
Percent of Respondents Describing Participation as "There to Listen"	40.8
Participation Score (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 4, 1 = "Always...")	2.73

Module N & Module AK. Time Allocation

Time Allocation	FSF Project	FSF FHH	Berchi Project
Number of Male Respondents Reporting on Time Allocation			291
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on Time Allocation			202
Percent of All Male Respondents Reporting "Less than Average" Sleep			16.8
Percent of Filtered (excluding those reporting holidays or non-working days) Male Respondents Reporting "Less than Average" Sleep			17.3
Percent of All Female Respondents Reporting "Less than Average" Sleep			26.8
Percent of Filtered (excluding those reporting holidays or non-working days and those currently pregnant or breastfeeding) Female Respondents Reporting "Less than Average" Sleep			31.7
Percent of All Male Respondents Reporting "Never enough" or "Not usually enough" leisure time			34.7
Percent of Filtered (excluding those reporting holidays or non-working days) Male Respondents Reporting "Never enough" or "Not usually enough" leisure time			33.7
Percent of All Female Respondents Reporting "Never enough" or "Not usually enough" leisure time			33.3
Percent of Filtered (excluding those reporting holidays or non-working days) Female Respondents Reporting "Never enough" or "Not usually enough" leisure time			35.9
Average number of sick days reported by all Male Respondents			7.87
Average number of sick days reported by Filtered (excluding those with chronic disabilities) Male Respondents			6.44
Average number of sick days reported by all Female Respondents			6.95
Average number of sick days reported by Filtered (excluding those with chronic disabilities) Female Respondents			6.44

Module O & Module AM. Family Planning

Family Planning	FSF Project	FSF FHH	Berchi Project
Number of Male Respondents Reporting Family Planning			134
Number of Female Respondents Reporting Family Planning			250
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "Yes" on Using Modern Family Planning			25.4
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "yes" on Using Modern Family Planning			33.2

Module Q & Module AQ. Perceptions on Women's Leadership

Perceptions on Women's Leadership	FSF Project	FSF FHH	Berchi Project
Number of Male Respondents Reporting on Women's Leadership Perceptions			202
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on Women's Leadership Perceptions			291
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that women should not organize community work			33.8
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that women should not organize community work			21.6
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that women have difficulty making hard decisions			41.6
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that women have difficulty making hard decisions			40.2
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that women do not know enough about community issues to make good decisions			29.2
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that women do not know enough about community issues to make good decisions			34.1
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that women have too much other work to participate regularly in community decision-making			56.5
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that women have too much other work to participate regularly in community decision-making			51.6
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that women are reluctant to express their ideas in community decision-making meetings			48
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that women are reluctant to express their ideas in community decision-making meetings			44.7
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that women are good leaders and should be given more opportunities to lead			84.6
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that women are good leaders and should be given more opportunities to lead			77.6
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that women do not have good skills at managing decision-making meetings			29.5

Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that women do not have good skills at managing decision-making meetings		28.5
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that women who cannot read or write cannot be effective leaders		58
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that women who cannot read or write cannot be effective leaders		56.7

Module R & Module AR. Perceptions on Rights of Women and Girls

Perceptions on Rights of Women and Girls	FSF Project	FSF FHH	Berchi Project
Number of Male Respondents Reporting on Perceptions on Rights of Women and Girls			202
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on Perceptions on Rights of Women and Girls			291
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that a spouse should be involved in all household decision-making			86.1
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that a spouse should be involved in all household decision-making			76.9
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that a wife should give husband her IGA money			51.0
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that a wife should give husband her IGA money			49.5
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that a wife should add her IGA money to household money for she and her husband to decide how to use			86
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that a wife should add her IGA money to household money for she and her husband to decide how to use			82.8
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that a wife can decide herself how to use her IGA money			29.7
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that a wife can decide herself how to use her IGA money			35.8
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that a wife should have the same opportunity as her husband to attend a training event			92.6
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that a wife should have the same			92.5

opportunity as her husband to attend a training event		
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that a wife should have the same opportunity to do an IGA that requires leaving the house		78.7
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that a wife should have the same opportunity to do an IGA that requires leaving the house		88
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that girls should have the same opportunities as boys to go to school		95.5
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that girls should have the same opportunities as boys to go to school		84.5
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that a wife should seek permission to go to the market		80.2
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that a wife should seek permission to go to the market		80.1
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that a wife should seek permission to go to a friend or family member's house		71.2
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that a wife should seek permission to go to a friend or family member's house		63.5
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that a wife should seek permission to go to a community meeting		80.2
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that a wife should seek permission to go to a community meeting		81.8
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that a wife should seek permission to go seek medical care		80.2
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that a wife should seek permission to go seek medical care		82.1
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that a woman has the right to choose her spouse		89.1
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that a woman has the right to choose her spouse		84.9
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that a girl has the right to choose when she marries		87.7

Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that a girl has the right to choose when she marries		83.5
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Module S & Module AU. Attitudes on Joint Decision-Making (Note Module F describes actual decision-making and input from women...this modules captures attitudes toward joint decisin-making)

Attitudes on Joint Decision-Making	FSF Project	FSF FHH	Berchi Project
Number of Male Respondents Reporting on Attitudes on Joint Decision-Making			202
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on Attitudes on Joint Decision-Making			291
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "either" should decide on which cash crops to produce			0.5
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "both together" should decide on which cash crops to produce			71.9
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "either" should decide on which cash crops to produce			0.8
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "both together" should decide on which cash crops to produce			59
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "either" should decide on which food crops to produce			0.5
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "both together" should decide on which food crops to produce			72.9
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "either" should decide on which food crops to produce			0.8
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "both together" should decide on which food crops to produce			60.2
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "either" should decide on whether to take a loan			0.5
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "both together" should decide on whether to take a loan			92
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "either" should decide on whether to take a loan			1.5
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "both together" should decide on whether to take a loan			65.1
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "either" should decide on when to sell cash crops			0
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "both together" should decide on when to sell cash crops			89.3
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "either" should decide on when to sell cash crops			2.1
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "both together" should decide on when to sell cash crops			69.7
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "either" should decide on when to consume stored crops			0
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "both together" should decide on when to consume stored crops			85.3
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "either" should decide on when to consume stored crops			1.5
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "both together" should decide on when to consume stored crops			59.9
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "either" should decide on investing in a new IGA for husband			0.5

Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "both together" should decide on investing in a new IGA for husband	83.4
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "either" should decide on investing in a new IGA for husband	0.4
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "both together" should decide on investing in a new IGA for husband	69.9
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "either" should decide on investing in a new IGA for wife	0.5
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "both together" should decide on investing in a new IGA for wife	83.2
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "either" should decide on investing in a new IGA for wife	1.1
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "both together" should decide on investing in a new IGA for wife	61.1
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "either" should decide on buying or selling land	0
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "both together" should decide on buying or selling land	86.7
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "either" should decide on buying or selling land	0.8
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "both together" should decide on buying or selling land	66.5
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "either" should decide on buying or selling a house	0
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "both together" should decide on buying or selling a house	89.6
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "either" should decide on buying or selling a house	1.1
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "both together" should decide on buying or a house	67.3
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "either" should decide on buying or selling large livestock	0
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "both together" should decide on buying or selling large livestock	88.7
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "either" should decide on buying or selling large livestock	1.2
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "both together" should decide on buying or selling large livestock	68.7
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "either" should decide on buying or selling small livestock or poultry	1
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "both together" should decide on buying or selling small livestock or poultry	87
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "either" should decide on buying or selling small livestock or poultry	1.6
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "both together" should decide on buying or selling small livestock or poultry	67.4
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "either" should decide on when to take a sick child for medical treatment	0
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "both together" should decide on when to take a sick child for medical treatment	94
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "either" should decide on when to take a sick child for medical treatment	1.1
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "both together" should decide on when to take a sick child for medical	67.6

treatment		
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "either" should decide on whether to send children to school		0
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "both together" should decide on whether to send children to school		65.4
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "either" should decide on whether to send children to school		0.7
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "both together" should decide on whether to send children to school		70.5
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "either" should decide on which children to send to school		0
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "both together" should decide on which children to send to school		94.9
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "either" should decide on which children to send to school		1.1
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "both together" should decide on which children to send to school		68.7
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "either" should decide on whether to use family planning		0
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "both together" should decide on whether to use family planning		96.2
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "either" should decide on whether to use family planning		0.9
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "both together" should decide on whether to use family planning		77.1
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "either" should decide on which type of family planning to use		0
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "both together" should decide on which type of family planning to use		88.6
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "either" should decide on which type of family planning to use		0.5
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "both together" should decide on which type of family planning to use		74.8

Module T & Module AV. Sexual and Reproductive Health Myths

Sexual and Reproductive Health Myths	FSF Project	FSF FHH	Berchi Project
Number of Male Respondents Reporting on Sexual and Reproductive Health Myths			202
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on Sexual and Reproductive Health Myths			291
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that women who use contraceptives need special food			85.1
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that women who use contraceptives need special food			85.3
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that men who have vasectomy will become weak			58.9
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that men who have vasectomy will become			35.7

weak		
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that an IUD can move around inside and hurt a woman		49.5
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that an IUD can move around inside and hurt a woman		39.6
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that women using family planning are more likely to become unfaithful		35.8
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that women using family planning are more likely to become unfaithful		27.8
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that a man who lets his wife use family planning will lose control of her		20.3
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that a man who lets his wife use family planning will lose control of her		17.5
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that a couple who do not want children are not normal		39.1
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that a couple who do not want children are not normal		37.8
Percent of Male Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that it is wrong for a woman without a husband to use any family planning		44.5
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that it is wrong for a woman without a husband to use any family planning		42.6

Module U & Module AL. Confidence Levels

Confidence Levels	FSF Project	FSF FHH	Berchi Project
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on Confidence Levels			291
Number of Female Respondents in MHH Reporting on discussions or arguments with husband			33
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that "I can take action..."			93.9
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that "I believe that others should hear my ideas..."			97

Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that "I am not deterred..."		87.8
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that "I am able to solve problems in my life..."		81.8
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that "I do not let my economic status stop me..."		90.9
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that "I can influence important decisions..."		55.6
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "agree" or "strongly agree" that "I have at least one good friend..."		69.7
Percent of Female Respondents in MHH Reporting "never" or "rarely" on productive discussions with husband		21.2
Percent of Married Female Respondents Reporting "sometimes" on productive discussions with husband		22.7
Percent of Married Female Respondents Reporting "always" on productive discussions with husband		24.6
Percent of Married Female Respondents Reporting "never" or "rarely" on arguments with husband		33.76
Percent of Married Female Respondents Reporting "sometimes" on arguments with husband		43.31
Percent of Married Female Respondents Reporting "always" on arguments with husband		22.93

Module V & Module AN. Access to Services and Public Resources

Access to Services and Public Resources	FSF Project	FSF FHH	Berchi Project
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on Access to Services and Public Resources			324
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "service available and accessible (code 1)" for agricultural extension services			59.17
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "service available but not accessible (code 2)" for agricultural extension services			35.29
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "service not available (code 3)" for agricultural extension services			5.54
Average Service Perceptions Score (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 3, 1 = "Available and accessible") for agricultural extension services			1.48
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "service available and accessible (code 1)" for health extension services			64.80
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "service available but not accessible (code 2)" for health extension services			30.59
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "service not available (code 3)" for health extension services			4.61
Average Service Perceptions Score (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 3, 1 = "Available and accessible") for			1.41

health extension services		
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "service available and accessible (code 1)" for micro-finance services		23.18
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "service available but not accessible (code 2)" for micro-finance services		37.34
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "service not available (code 3)" for micro-finance services		39.48
Average Service Perceptions Score (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 3, 1 = "Available and accessible") for micro-finance services		2.19
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "resource available and accessible (code 1)" for common property land		19.35
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "service available but not accessible (code 2)" for common property land		32.80
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "service not available (code 3)" for common property land		47.85
Average Service Perceptions Score (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 3, 1 = "Available and accessible") for common property land		2.28

Module W & Module AO. Capacity to Adapt to Shocks - Social Capital

Capacity to Adapt to Shocks - Social Capital	FSF Project	FSF FHH	Berchi Project
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on Capacity to Adapt to Shocks - Social Capital			324
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting being a Member of a Farmers Association			20.06
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting being a Member of a Water Users Group			32.72
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting being a Member of a Forest Users Group			15.12
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting being a Member of a SACCOS/EQUB Credit Group			16.05
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting being a Member of a Villages Savings and Credit Group			12.96
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting being a Member of a traditional mutual help or insurance group			70.06
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting being a Member of a trade, business or cooperative association			3.4
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting being an organized civic or charitable group			8.3
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting being a health group			15
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting being a religious group			71.8
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting being a Member of another type of group			0

Average Number of Groups in which respondent is a member		2.8
Percent of Respondents Reporting that the Household Provided Food to Another Household in the Last Six Months		5.2
Percent of Respondents Reporting that the Household Received Food from Another Household in the Last Six Months		23.7
Percent of Respondents Reporting that the HH Provided Money to Another HH in the Last Six Months for an Emergency		3.4
Percent of Respondents Reporting that the HH Received Money from Another HH in the Last Six Months for an Emergency		24.1

Module X & Module AS. Control Over Decisions Affecting Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights

Control Over Decisions Affecting Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights	FSF Project	FSF FHH	Berchi Project
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on decision to limit family size			257
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "no input" on decisions to limit family size			21.01
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "input on some decisions" related to limiting family size			22.18
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "input on most decisions" related to limiting family size			30.35
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "input on all decisions" related to limiting family size			26.48
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on decisions around use of a birth control method			239
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "no input" on decisions around use of birth control method			26.36
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "input on some decisions" around use of birth control method			23.48
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "input on most decisions" around use of birth control method			24.69
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "input on all decisions" around use of birth control method			5.52
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on decisions on sexual practice			246
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "no input" on decisions on sexual practice			27.24
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "input on some decisions" on sexual practice			28.26

Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "input on most decisions" on sexual practice		24.39
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "input on all decisions" on sexual practice		19.92
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on decisions around accessing reproductive health services		254
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "no input" on decisions around accessing reproductive health services		22.83
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "input on some decisions" related to accessing reproductive health services		26.77
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "input on most decisions" related to accessing reproductive health services		26.77
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "input on all decisions" related to accessing reproductive health services		23.62
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on decisions on female genital mutilation		298
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "no input" on decisions on female genital mutilation		23.83
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "input on some decisions" on female genital mutilation		24.56
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "input on most decisions" on female genital mutilation		19.80
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "input on all decisions" on female genital mutilation		21.81
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on decisions on early marriage		298
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "no input" on decisions on early marriage		22.82
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "input on some decisions" related to early marriage		34.23
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "input on most decisions" related to early marriage		16.78
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "input on all decisions" related to early marriage		26.17
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on decisions related to polygamous marriage		274
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "no input" on decisions related to polygamous marriage		31.75
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "input on some decisions" related to polygamous marriage		25.55
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "input on most decisions" related to polygamous marriage		13.87
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "input on all decisions" related to polygamous marriage		28.83

Module Y & Module AT. Women's Mobility

Women's Mobility	FSF Project	FSF FHH	Berchi Project
Number of Female Respondents Reporting on Women's Mobility			324
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "yes, always" on permission to go to the market			20.21
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "yes, sometimes" on permission to go to the market			43.21
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "no, never" on permission to go to the market			36.58
Average Mobility Score (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 3) on permission to go to the market			2.2
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "yes, always" on permission to go to a female friend's house			19.36
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "yes, sometimes" on permission to go to a female friend's house			42.91
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "no, never" on permission to go to a female friend's house			37.72
Average Mobility Score (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 3) on permission to go to a female friend's house			2.23
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "yes, always" on permission to go to the house of a relative			19.52
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "yes, sometimes" on permission to go to the house of a relative			43.84
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "no, never" on permission to go to the house of a relative			36.64
Average Mobility Score (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 3) on permission to go to the house of a relative			2.22
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "yes, always" on permission to go to the temple, mosque or church			5.44
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "yes, sometimes" on permission to go to the temple, mosque or church			15.65
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "no, never" on permission to go to the temple, mosque or church			78.91
Average Mobility Score (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 3) on permission to go to the temple, mosque or church			2.76
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "yes, always" on permission to go to a public village meeting			22.26
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "yes, sometimes" on permission to go to a public village meeting			42.81
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "no, never" on permission to go to a public village meeting			34.93
Average Mobility Score (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 3) on permission to go to a public village meeting			2.18
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "yes, always" on permission to go to an association meeting			21.45
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "yes, sometimes" on permission to go to an association meeting			42.56
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "no, never" on permission to go to an association meeting			35.99
Average Mobility Score (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 3) on permission to go to an association meeting			2.20
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "yes, always" on permission to go outside the village			41.22

Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "yes, sometimes" on permission to go outside the village		27.03
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "no, never" on permission to go outside the village		31.76
Average Mobility Score (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 3) on permission to go outside the village		1.90
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "yes, always" on permission to go to a local social event		25.82
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "yes, sometimes" on permission to go to a local social event		32.0
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "no, never" on permission to go to a local social event		40.98
Average Mobility Score (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 3) on permission to go to a local social event		2.17
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "yes, always" on permission to go to a health care provider		25.42
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "yes, sometimes" on permission to go to a health care provider		37.63
Percent of Female Respondents Reporting "no, never" on permission to go to a health care provider		36.95
Average Mobility Score (Average of Codes Reported, 1 to 3) on permission to go to a health care provider		2.16

B. Community Leaders Survey

Two tables are shown on the following pages summarizing data from the community leaders survey. The first of these shows a summary of qualitative information on the types of food security and social activities being implemented at the Kebele-level. The second summary is the quantitative data from the questionnaire section of the interviews.

Summary of Qualitative Data from the Community Leaders Survey on Activities Implemented at the Kebele Level

Type of Activity	Organizer	Semada		Tach Gaynt		Ebnat		Haromaya	Meta	Doba	Messela	7
		#5 N=6	#12 N=10	#8 N=8	#2 N=9	Tara S. N=7	Jiman D. N=10	Qersa G. N=5	Waltaha N=5	Waltane N=7	Reha N=7	10 N=74
<i>FOOD SECURITY</i>												
Soil & Water Conservation (terracing, pitting, bunds, stone face, gabions, trenching, half moon planting, grass strip, check dams, compost production, water road improvement)	DAs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Forest Development	DAs					X	X					X
Area closure	DAs				X	X			X			X
Irrigation development	DAs		X	X	X	X						X
Watershed Management	Kebele	X	X	X					X			X
PSNP or JEOP Transfer	DAs/NGOs	X	X		X		X	X	X	X		X
Access to credit	DAs, NGOs			X		X		X		X		X
Agriculture Input Supply	Coops, NGOs					X		X	X			X
Producer Group Formation & Training								X				
Cooperatives Formation						X						X
Seedling production and planting	DAs/NGO		X	X		X		X	X	x		
Campaign Against Noxious Weeds	DAs					X	X					
School Plantation	DAs	X										
Community Land Plantation	DAs	X			X							
Road Maintenance/construction	Kebele	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Communal Water Harvesting	Kebele/DAs	X										
Water point maintenance/construction	Kebele	X		X	X		X	X		X		
Improved livestock production	DAs		X	X			X			X		
Improved crop production techniques	DAs						X		X			

Honey production with youth	DAs	X	X			X			X\	
<i>SOCIAL OR GENDER</i>										
Community policing/Kebele security	Police	X	X		X	X	X			
Village peace committee	Police	X								
School or Health Post or Court Construction	DoE	X			X	X		X	X	X
School Maintenance	DoE, Kebele	X					X		X	X
Farmer Training Center Construction or Maintenance	DA	X							x	
Houses for DAs or HEWs	Kebele							X		X
Health or Nutrition Education	HEW	X	X		X	X		X		
Women's Group Formation	DoW&CA	X	X	X		X	X		X	X
Kebele By-Laws	DA/Kebele	X	X							X
Church teachings	Kebele	X	X	X			X			
	Religious Leader	X								
House-to-House teaching or advice	Kebele	X						X		X
Promoting girls for school	Kebele	X								
Older support group	Kebele	X					X			
Fuel efficient stoves	HEW	X					X			
Women's affairs & gender education	DoW&CA		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Awareness creation for male partners	NGO		X							
Youth league formation	DoYouth		X							
School clubs on sexual and reproductive health	NGO		X							
Family Plannibg Services								X		X
Training for saving Culture	NGO		X			X				X
Promoting women for agricultural production	DAs		X	X						
	Traditional Leader		X	X	X					
Psychosocial support	Traditional Leader		X	X	X	X	X		X	
Support for funerals, weddings (Edir)	DAs		X	X		X	X			
Ekub	Kebele			X						
Zeiker association				X						

Harmful traditional practices education	HEWs	X			X		X	
Orphans and Vulnerable Children Support			X	X				
Safety net Support at Harvest for elderly, PLWHA	Kebele			X				X
Adult Education					X			
Latrine Construction					X			
Malaria prevention spraying					X			
Emergency food aid					X		X	
Construction of church or mosque							X	X
Conflict resolution							X	
Farm support for older people								X
Hiring local teachers								X

Quantitative Data Summary from the Community Leaders Survey

SN	Woreda	Kebele	Project	Date	Sex	Age	Position	C-1	Gender-Based Violence												
									C-2	C-3	C-4	C-5	C-6	C-7	C-8	C-9	C-10	C-11	C-12	C-13	C-14
28	7	7	FSF Only	10/11/2013	1	28	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	1	3
40	9	11	FSF Only		1	45	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	1	3
23	7	8	FSF Only	10/11/2013	2	51	1	15	dk	0	0	0	30	dk	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
24	7	8	FSF Only	10/11/2013	2	31	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	dk	3	3	3	3	3	1	3
29	7	7	FSF Only	10/11/2013	2	49	1	1	0	0	0	dk	dk	dk	3	3	3	3	3	1	3
32	7	7	FSF Only	10/11/2013	2	43	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	1	3	1	3
43	9	11	FSF Only	10/15/2013	2	40	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	3	1	3
48	9	11	FSF Only	10/16/2013	2	43	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	1	2	1	3
51	2	2	FSF Only	10/13/2013	2	40	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	1	3
55	2	2	FSF Only	10/13/2013	2	24	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	1	3
62	5	5	FSF Only	10/9/2013	2	38	1	6	2	0	0	5	0	13	3	3	3	3	3	1	3
72	6	6	FSF Only	10/9/2013	2	35	1	4	3	0	2	2	10	dk	3	3	2	1	3	1	3
26	7	7	FSF Only	10/11/2013	1	22	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	3

35	9	11	FSF Only	10/16/2013	1		2	15	3	0	1	11	8	0	3	3	3	3	3	1	3
17	7	8	FSF Only	10/11/2013	2	23	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	2	1	3
21	7	8	FSF Only	10/11/2013	2	40	2	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	3	3	3	3	3	1	3
30	7	7	FSF Only	10/11/2013	2	24	2	dk	dk	4	dk	dk	dk	dk	3	3	3	3	3	1	3
52	2	2	FSF Only	10/13/2013	2	25	2	3	6	0	0	3	2	0	3	3	3	3	3	1	3
59	3	3	FSF Only	10/13/2013	2	27	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	3	3	1	3
61	5	5	FSF Only		2	27	2	1	3	0	0	3	0	2	3	3	3	2	3	1	3
63	5	5	FSF Only		2	30	2	3	dk	dk	dk	dk	dk	dk	3	3	3	2	1	1	1
68	6	6	FSF Only	10/9/2013	2		2	3	1	dk	dk	2	1	dk	3	3	3	4	3	1	3
19	7	8	FSF Only	10/11/2013	2	52	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	1	3
20	7	8	FSF Only	10/11/2013	2	79	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	1
27	7	7	FSF Only	10/11/2013	2	60	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	1	3
33	7	7	FSF Only	10/11/2013	2	66	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	1	3
34	9	11	FSF Only	10/16/2013	2	55	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	1	3	1	1
53	2	2	FSF Only	10/13/2013	2	40	3	2	3	0	0	2	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	1	
56	3	3	FSF Only	10/13/2013	2	60	3	20	15	0	0	0	10	0	2	1	1	1	3	1	3
58	3	3	FSF Only	10/13/2013	2		3	4	5	dk	dk	3	8	5	3	3	3	2	3	1	3
64	5	5	FSF Only	10/10/2013	2	50	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	1	3
69	6	6	FSF Only		2	54	3	4	5	2	1	2	2	0	3	2	1	2	3	1	3
70	6	6	FSF Only		2	47	3	3	7	0	0	6	2	0	3	1	2	3	3	1	3
71	6	6	FSF Only		2	54	3	4	5	2	1	2	2	0	3	2	1	2	3	1	3
18	7	8	FSF Only	10/11/2013	1	35	4	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	3	1	3
22	7	8	FSF Only	10/11/2013	2	50	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	dk	3	3	3	3	3	1	3
25	7	7	FSF Only	10/11/2013	2	48	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	1	3
31	7	7	FSF Only	10/11/2013	2	57	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	1	3
36	9	11	FSF Only	10/15/2013	2	52	4	5	4	0	2	30	20	0	3	3	1	3	3	1	3
44	9	11	FSF Only	10/16/2013	2	32	4	0	2	1	0	3	2	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3
54	2	2	FSF Only		2		4	1	1	1	dk	dk	10	dk	3	3	1	1	3	1	3
57	3	3	FSF Only	10/13/2013	2	40	4	4	7	0	0	6	0	3	2	2	3	3	1	3	3
60	3	3	FSF Only		2	56	4	2	0	0	0	3	4	0	3	3	3	3	3	2	2

65	5	5	FSF Only	10/11/2013	2	58	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	1	3
66	5	5	FSF Only	10/9/2013	2	45	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	1	3
67	5	5	FSF Only	10/11/2013	2	65	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	1	3
73	6	6	FSF Only	10/10/2013	2		4	3	6	dk	dk	10	9	50	3	3	3	2	3	1	3
74	6	6	FSF Only		2	42	4	1	6	0	0	8	2	0	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
2	8	16	FSF/Berchi	10/9/2013	2	42	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	1	3
5	8	16	FSF/Berchi	10/9/2013	2	38	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	3	2	3	3
13	8	17	FSF/Berchi	10/10/2013	2	39	1	3	2	0	0	30	5	dk	3	3	3	1	3	1	1
16	8	17	FSF/Berchi	10/10/2013	2	46	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	dk	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
37	9	18	FSF/Berchi	10/15/2013	2	24	1	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	1	3
42	9	18	FSF/Berchi		2	39	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	2	3	1	1
45	9	18	FSF/Berchi	10/15/2013	2	22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
49	9	18	FSF/Berchi	10/15/2013	2	31	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	2	4	2	3	2	3
47	9	18	FSF/Berchi	10/16/2013	1	24	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
1	8	16	FSF/Berchi	10/9/2013	2	28	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	8	16	FSF/Berchi	10/9/2013	2	26	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	4	3	2	1	3
11	8	17	FSF/Berchi	10/10/2013	2	42	2	0	0	3	0	0	4	dk	3	3	3	3	3	1	3
14	8	17	FSF/Berchi	10/10/2013	2	52	2	0	0	0	0	15	10	dk	2	1	1	1	3	1	3
50	9	18	FSF/Berchi	10/16/2013	2	36	2	2	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	1	2	1	2	3	3
4	8	16	FSF/Berchi	10/9/2013	2		3	0	0	dk	dk	dk	dk	0	2	3	4	3	2	3	3
6	8	16	FSF/Berchi	10/9/2013	2	39	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	3	1	2	1	1
7	8	17	FSF/Berchi	10/10/2013	2	50	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	4	3	2	3	3
10	8	17	FSF/Berchi	10/10/2013	2	38	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	dk	3	3	3	3	3	1	2
38	9	18	FSF/Berchi	10/15/2013	2	65	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	1	3	1	3
46	9	18	FSF/Berchi	10/15/2013	2	85	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	2	3	3	3
8	8	17	FSF/Berchi	10/10/2013	2	55	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	3	2	1	3
9	8	17	FSF/Berchi	10/10/2013	2	38	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	3	3	1	3
12	8	17	FSF/Berchi	10/10/2013	2	72	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	dk	3	3	3	2	3	1	1
15	8	17	FSF/Berchi	10/10/2013	2		4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
39	9	18	FSF/Berchi		2	70	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	3	3	2	3

41 9 18 FSF/Berchi 2 48 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 3 3 3 3 1 3

Perceptions on Rights of Women and Girls

SN	Woreda	Kebele	Project	Date	Sex	Age	Position	D-1	D-2	D-3	D-4	D-5	D-6	D-7	D-8	D-9	D-10	D-11	D-12
28	7	7	FSF Only	10/11/2013	1	28	1												
40	9	11	FSF Only		1	45	1	4	2	5	4	4	4	5	2	2	4	4	5
23	7	8	FSF Only	10/11/2013	2	51	1												
24	7	8	FSF Only	10/11/2013	2	31	1												
29	7	7	FSF Only	10/11/2013	2	49	1												
32	7	7	FSF Only	10/11/2013	2	43	1												
43	9	11	FSF Only	10/15/2013	2	40	1	4	4	2	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4
48	9	11	FSF Only	10/16/2013	2	43	1	1	2	5	1	5	1	1	2	2	1	1	5
51	2	2	FSF Only	10/13/2013	2	40	1												
55	2	2	FSF Only	10/13/2013	2	24	1												
62	5	5	FSF Only	10/9/2013	2	38	1												
72	6	6	FSF Only	10/9/2013	2	35	1												
26	7	7	FSF Only	10/11/2013	1	22	2												
35	9	11	FSF Only	10/16/2013	1		2	5	1	4	2	4	4	5	2	2	2	4	4
17	7	8	FSF Only	10/11/2013	2	23	2												
21	7	8	FSF Only	10/11/2013	2	40	2												
30	7	7	FSF Only	10/11/2013	2	24	2												
52	2	2	FSF Only	10/13/2013	2	25	2												
59	3	3	FSF Only	10/13/2013	2	27	2												
61	5	5	FSF Only		2	27	2												
63	5	5	FSF Only		2	30	2												
68	6	6	FSF Only	10/9/2013	2		2												
19	7	8	FSF Only	10/11/2013	2	52	3												
20	7	8	FSF Only	10/11/2013	2	79	3												
27	7	7	FSF Only	10/11/2013	2	60	3												

33	7	7	FSF Only	10/11/2013	2	66	3												
34	9	11	FSF Only	10/16/2013	2	55	3	4	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	2
53	2	2	FSF Only	10/13/2013	2	40	3												
56	3	3	FSF Only	10/13/2013	2	60	3												
58	3	3	FSF Only	10/13/2013	2		3												
64	5	5	FSF Only	10/10/2013	2	50	3												
69	6	6	FSF Only		2	54	3												
70	6	6	FSF Only		2	47	3												
71	6	6	FSF Only		2	54	3												
18	7	8	FSF Only	10/11/2013	1	35	4												
22	7	8	FSF Only	10/11/2013	2	50	4												
25	7	7	FSF Only	10/11/2013	2	48	4												
31	7	7	FSF Only	10/11/2013	2	57	4												
36	9	11	FSF Only	10/15/2013	2	52	4	4	2	5	4	4	4	5	2	4	4	2	4
44	9	11	FSF Only	10/16/2013	2	32	4	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	2	2
54	2	2	FSF Only		2		4												
57	3	3	FSF Only	10/13/2013	2	40	4												
60	3	3	FSF Only		2	56	4												
65	5	5	FSF Only	10/11/2013	2	58	4												
66	5	5	FSF Only	10/9/2013	2	45	4												
67	5	5	FSF Only	10/11/2013	2	65	4												
73	6	6	FSF Only	10/10/2013	2		4												
74	6	6	FSF Only		2	42	4												
2	8	16	FSF/Berchi	10/9/2013	2	42	1	5	5	5	1	1	2	1	4	2	5	4	4
5	8	16	FSF/Berchi	10/9/2013	2	38	1	2	4	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	2
13	8	17	FSF/Berchi	10/10/2013	2	39	1	4	2	4	1	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	4
16	8	17	FSF/Berchi	10/10/2013	2	46	1	5	1	5	3	5	5	5	4	4	4	1	4
37	9	18	FSF/Berchi	10/15/2013	2	24	1	4	1	4	2	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4
42	9	18	FSF/Berchi		2	39	1	4	2	4	4	5	2	5	4	5	2	1	4
45	9	18	FSF/Berchi	10/15/2013	2	22	1	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4

49	9	18	FSF/Berchi	10/15/2013	2	31	1	5	1	5	1	4	5	5	1	1	1	1	5
47	9	18	FSF/Berchi	10/16/2013	1	24	2	5	1	5	1	4	4	5	2	2	2	2	5
1	8	16	FSF/Berchi	10/9/2013	2	28	2	4	3	4	2	2	4	4	2	2	4	5	5
3	8	16	FSF/Berchi	10/9/2013	2	26	2	2	2	4	2	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	4
11	8	17	FSF/Berchi	10/10/2013	2	42	2	4	2	5	4	2	4	4	2	2	2	4	5
14	8	17	FSF/Berchi	10/10/2013	2	52	2	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4
50	9	18	FSF/Berchi	10/16/2013	2	36	2	5	1	5	1	4	4	5	1	4	4	2	5
4	8	16	FSF/Berchi	10/9/2013	2		3	1	4	4	2	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	2
6	8	16	FSF/Berchi	10/9/2013	2	39	3	4	2	4	4	2	4	5	4	4	4	4	4
7	8	17	FSF/Berchi	10/10/2013	2	50	3	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	2
10	8	17	FSF/Berchi	10/10/2013	2	38	3	5	2	4	2	2	2	4	5	1	2	2	4
38	9	18	FSF/Berchi	10/15/2013	2	65	3	4	2	4	1	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	2
46	9	18	FSF/Berchi	10/15/2013	2	85	3	2	4	4	2	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	4
8	8	17	FSF/Berchi	10/10/2013	2	55	4	2	4	4	2	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
9	8	17	FSF/Berchi	10/10/2013	2	38	4	2	4	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4
12	8	17	FSF/Berchi	10/10/2013	2	72	4	5	4	1	2	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
15	8	17	FSF/Berchi	10/10/2013	2		4	5	2	5	2	5	5	5	2	2	1	4	4
39	9	18	FSF/Berchi		2	70	4	1	5	4	1	4	4	5	2	2	1	1	1
41	9	18	FSF/Berchi		2	48	4	1	2	4	4	5	5	4	4	2	2	2	4

C. Meeting Notes - Institutional Interviews

1. Zone-Level Interviews

Meeting Notes - South Gondar Zone

ACSI - ACSI has basically four types of products that they are marketing, including loan services, savings services, local money transfer service, and a pension fund. The range for loans is 1000 ETB to 15,000 ETB, and loans are individual with a group guarantee. Savings services include both compulsory savings associated with a loan and voluntary savings. Local money transfer services are between ACSI branches. The pension services are account management of government pension programs. In response to a question on which services do PSNP households currently use, they are certainly accessing loans and savings. ACSI has 30 branches in South Gondar, including two branches in Simada, 1 branch in Tach Gaynt and 2 branches in Ebinat, one of which just opened and is not yet providing loan services.

Statistics by branch are shown below. PSNP loan clients are not required to participate in compulsory savings associated with obtaining the loans. In principle loans can be taken for any activity that has a viable business plan. Interest rate for PSNP clients is 10% and 18% for other clients. All else equal, ACSI has a policy of given priority to female clients.

Branch	Total Active Clients	Total PSNP Loan Clients	Active Female Clients	Active Female PSNP Clients*
Simada - Wojeda	4988	1360	52%	15%
Simada - Marja	3290	758	28%	14%
Tach Gaynt	1680	1368	45%	16%
Ebinat 1	5045	2098	75%	24%
TOTAL	15,003	5584(37.2%)	64%	

*These percentages are not illustrative of true female participation, since the client card for PSNP clients is written in the name of the household head.

As far as new products planned, especially for PSNP clients, for direct support clients, ACSI is piloting in one Woreda a cash transfer mechanism for making the cash component of the PSNP direct transfer available to recipients. ACSI has an agreement with government for this pilot which will end in December at which time a decision will be made on whether to roll it out.

Zone Food Security Task Force - The team met with the Head of Agriculture and Rural Development and Head of Food Security within the ARDO. The ZFSTF meets monthly and has three technical committees, including (1) the HABP Joint Technical Committee, (2) PSNP Public Works and Community Complementary Investment (CCI) and (3) Early Warning and Transfer. There is a separate Early Warning Task Force in the Zone. At the Woreda level related to the ZFSTF are a Food Security Steering Committee headed by the Woreda Administrator which meets twice per year to formulate strategies and the Woreda Food Security Task Force which is supposed to meet weekly with the function of operational implementation of food security strategies. Relative to the question of a Project Coordination Committee, the project coordination function is with the the Office of Finance and Planning. In practice, the Zone Food Security Task Force meets when there is an issue. The last meeting was last month or around 20 days back which was like an annual planning meeting, e.g., evaluating the performance of the HABP, giving missions to the technical teams, evaluating last year's performance and making plans for the coming year. The role of the Zone in the GFRDE structure is to provide technical support to Woredas. Administrative support for

Woredas comes from the Region. The Zone has no budget to allocate to Woredas. The zone monitors the performance of Woredas and Kebeles.

In discussing graduation from the PSNP, the government provides support through loans in HABP, public works in the PSNP and through a resettlement program. There are two kinds of graduation, voluntary and threshold-based. In voluntary graduation, PSNP participants choose to graduate since they have found a better source of income than PSNP public works. In threshold-based graduation, a threshold of 4200 ETB per household member in the value of productive assets (excluding land and crops) has been set as the benchmark for South Gondar. DAs obtain data for assessing against the benchmark. The "methodology is not sharp" and because of dependencies created and reluctance by participants to graduate, assets are hidden and true values are difficult to calculate. A decision has been made by the PSNP program that participants designated as graduated will continue to receive benefits for one year after having been designated.

In all three of the targeted Woredas, Tach Gaynt, Simada, and Ebinat, there has been no graduation in recent years due to a number of factors, including errors in calculating the value of assets, but also high levels of dependency. People in these Woredas do not want to graduate, and NGOs have aggravated the dependency syndrome.

On women's participation, the Project Implementation Manual (PIM) for the PSN has a number of features designed specifically to guide women's participation, including that women in public works activities are allowed to work less time and arrive later because of household chores. The work norms for men and women have also been defined separately, and women are assigned lighter work. Pregnant and lactating women are also provided with temporary direct support for a period of ten months from the third trimester through 7 months of lactation.

In discussions around climate change adaptation, rainfall patterns have been changing with rains starting later and ending earlier on average. Response to climate change, however, is more mitigation than adaptation. A mass mobilization campaign was implemented earlier this year on natural resources management practices, including seedling nurseries with endemic varieties of timber, fruit and legume species.

West Hararghe Zone Meeting Notes

ZONE-LEVEL

Zone Food Security Task Force (Chairperson and one or two other members, not the whole Task Force)

- How often does the forum currently meet?
At zonal level, the meeting is planned as per the guideline. However, due to the busy nature of committee members are used as alternatives. The committee reports to zonal admin, head who leads the taskforce. Review is also made annually. That the taskforce did not meet regularly. But the technical committee meets once in quarter.
At woreda level, most of the taskforce members meet irregularly except Tullo woreda because they have a program SAFTY NET SUPPORT FACILITY.
- How are meetings documented?
The technical committee finding and report will be incorporated with the key decision made by
by
the task force members and documented and shared to respected offices.
- What sort of field monitoring activities are being undertaken by the forum?

The technical committee that the FSTF assigned will undergo field monitoring activities being with woreda level taskforce by developing checklist and selecting specific kebele.

- Who is involved in planning and coordinating activities undertaken by the forum?
It is the primary role of the assigned technical committee lead by food security coordinator at zonal level and usually planning the agricultural sector prioritizing and taking the upper hand in field level visiting.
- How are other fora (Woreda FSTF, Woreda PSC, and Kebele FSTF) engaged?
Kebele level food security taskforce will meet with the zonal assigned technical committee and ask the support they need and the challenges they have faced through this committee to the zonal FSTF and feedback will be reached to them through this committee.
- What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?
We have discussed on the issue of planning capacity building for the taskforce and submitted the plan to regional level but due to lack of budget it was not in effect in last year. But this year we have primarily taken capacity gap assessment to identify the area of improvement for the taskforce.
- What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?
We have constructed and started to work KG for decreasing the women burden in four woredas and encourage women to be familiar with improved technology as capacity building were provided for some.
- What sort of community-level activities have you organized?
There is no plan at community level activities organized by zonal level.
- How are women engaged in these community-level activities?
Women are highly participating but in terms of getting benefit out of it is not satisfactory. Loan is provided HH head, usually men but we have started now that women to collect the loan and utilize the money for different business and income generating activities.
We have proposed women to collect the PSNP commodity from distribution center as men will liable for more household expenditure related to cigarette and chat during the waiting for collecting the commodity.
- We have piloted in two woredas for climate smart initiative from the World Bank support but it is planning phase.

Oromiya Credit and Saving Share Company (OCSSCO)

- *What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?*
Expansion of our service delivery to deliberately to work on HABP program area and we have provided training and updating on the current implementation modality and strategy thoroughly for more than six days for 139 staff and increased our capacity in terms of logistic and others.
- What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?
- How are women participating?
In Hararghe context women are very active in business and other household income management and diversification other than men, so we are primarily targeting women to be more engaged and involved.
- What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

Kebele selection, organizing discussion with the community, mobilization, provision of awareness at community level, assessing the need of community, encouraging others especially those who repay their loan timely

- How are women engaged in these community-level activities?
The engagement of women in west haraghe is totally different and they are very active in participation than men.
- What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?
Those who have changed their lives, we highly encourage them and make some motivations for those we have completed the loan repayment in timely manner we return .25% from the interest they have paid.
- What challenges face women in accessing & utilizing loan?
There is challenge in loan repayment by beneficiary in particular those who have collected the loan as in kind from different project linkage in doba and other woredas. Also some NGO provide loan to their project beneficiaries without consulting OCSSCO that will create loan defaulters to the organization. So it will be better if these organizations work with us as we are very specialized in loan and credit management in the community.
- How your organization addresses women's challenges?
Women empowerment is our moto, and more than 60% of our clients are women especially in Mesela woreda the figure is more than 90%, we have as strategy for youth and women window and also empowering them economically and politically that is stated in our implementation manual. In rural area the proportion should be somehow 70% women and 30% men in one organized group for credit collection.
- What do you recommend to overcome such challenges?
Self-organized groups in urban only women member and in rural areas if screened men and women have equal result in the criteria we provide high priority for women.

Meeting Notes - East Hararghe Zone

Zone Food Security Task Force - The team met with the head of the Food Security Office within the ARDO. The Zone Food Security Task Force has 7 - 8 members including representatives from ARDO, Food Security, Education, Finance, Roads, Water, and Women and Children's Affairs. Livestock is not a member. There are three technical committees including (1) HABP & Zonal Extension, (2) transfers and management, and (3) Public Works PSNP. These technical committees meet quarterly. The government support now for PSNP is focussing on access o loans through government sources (HABP and other Federal sources) and OCSSCO. The ZFSTF generally meets once per quarter.

The ZFSTF "does not have a full mandate" since the Region allocates budgets for Woredas and not the Zone. The function of the Zone is to provide technical support. Administrative support for Woredas is the responsibility of the Region. In monitoring the Woreda Food Security Task Force, the Zone monitors the weekly/monthly/quarterly reports and makes field visits once every one or two months.

On graduation, a benchmark was set two years ago for East Hararghe of 19,000 Birr per household for the vale of productive capital, which includes money in hand or savings, all livestock and poultry, machinery (but not tools) and value of production. This has been revised recently. A graduation manual indicates now that every Woreda can decide how to measure graduation, since the "value of money is different" in different places. Criteria that should be used are specified in the manual,

including (1) food provisioning capacity target of twelve months, (2) ability to tolerate small shocks, and (3) income and productive assets.

On errors of exclusion/inclusion, there are appeals committees that have been formed at the Kebele and Woreda levels and these are used during targeting time, usually at the beginning of a season, when the PSNP lists are reviewed and revised. The new lists are announced publicly for community (village) review and questions are addressed through facilitation by the Woreda technical committee.

Statistics on graduation history are shown in the table below. Kurfa Chelle has not graduated anyone recently due to drought, apparently. There are some Woredas in which there are high levels of dependency and people are reluctant to graduate.

Woreda	PSNP Graduates 2010	
	2010	2013
Kurfa Chele	0	0
Deder	110 HH (440)	84 HH (330)
Metta	217 HH (1086)	398 HH (2000)
Haramaya	149 HH (733)	427 HH (2076)
TOTAL		

As far as NGOs working in the four Woredas. CARE is the only NGO in Kurfa Chelle. Metta has the Catholic Church. CARE is also in Haramaya and there are no NGOs working in Deder.

OCSSCO - The team spoke with the Zonal Director and the head of HR for OCSSCO. OCSSCO has been operating for 12 years in East Hararghe and offers four general types of products, including loans, savings, micro-insurance and capacity building/Advice. Loans are made available to clients in towns and in rural areas under different terms. Loans in rural areas are individual with group guarantees. Groups are between 4 to 6 members. Loan size is 2000 ETB to 4000 ETB for a first loan up to 10,000 ETB for a second loan. The loans can be used for anything that generates income. Loans in urban areas can be larger, 25,000 ETB to unlimited, depending on the proposal submitted. Savings services include both compulsory savings associated with loans and voluntary savings. Interest of 5% is paid on savings. Borrowers must deposit savings equivalent to 15% of a loan payment in a savings account. The compulsory savings can be withdrawn after the loan has been repaid. Voluntary savings can be withdrawn at any time. A borrower can have both compulsory and voluntary savings. The micro-insurance is tied to the loan. A 1% premium payment means that the insurance will pay the value of the loan in case the debtor dies and the debt will not be passed on to family or guarantors. A 1.5% premium payment results in a life insurance gratuity paid to the family on the death of the borrower. A 2% premium payment results in a life insurance gratuity being paid to the family on the death of the borrower or any family member. The capacity building/advice is sensitization of clients on the importance of savings, timely repayment, group guarantee. There is no other business management or technical training.

OCSSCO is currently operating in 18 of 20 Woredas and there are branch offices in each of the four Woredas targeted by FSF. The excluded Woredas are in remote lowlands. As far as staffing, each branch has a manager, cashier, auditor, assistant accountant, janitor and customer service officers. The number of customer service officers depends on the client load in the branch. The Kurfa Chelle branch, for example, has 3 customer support officers for approximately 2000 clients. Metta has 3 officers serving around 2,000 clients. Deder has 4 officers serving 3,000 clients, and Haramaya has 2 officers serving 600 clients. In these four branches, all managers and customer service officers are male.

OCSSCO does not track PSNP clients, but expects PSNP clients to benefit most from the capacity building/advice that they provide. As far as new products for PSNP clients, OCSSCO plans to address the "poorest of the poor" with the same types of products but with different terms. On women's participation, the head of the Zonal office has the impression that around half of the OCSSCO's clients are women.

The statistics below are for 2012 loan clients for the three loan products relevant for the FSF Project. The rural loan groups are entirely under the control of OCSSCO with the selection of loan clients and the use of OCSSCO loan capital. The HABP loans are under the control of the Woreda Food Security Task Force. OCSSCO transfer the loan funds to clients selected by the task force and follow up on loan repayment. Loan capital comes from HABP. The Micro-enterprise loans are a collaborative effort between OCSSCO and a number of stakeholders who do combined screening of clients. The large numbers of these types of loans in Deder are mainly because the product has been available there for a longer period of time.

Woreda	Rural Group Loan Clients		HABP Govt Loan Clients		Micro-Enterprise Rural Loans	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Kurfa Chele	476	66	2	49	0	68
Deder	1190	575	31	112	526	289
Metta	1337	63	18	122	33	139
Haramaya	139	5	42	33	10	84
TOTAL						

2. Woreda-Level Interviews

Simada Woreda, South Gondar Zone

Simada is a relatively remote, underdeveloped Woreda, two hours by dirt road from a main trunk road.

Woreda Administrator - A short courtesy call was made with the Woreda Administrator who had to leave to attend a Kebele party planning meeting. When asked about the Woreda Food Security Task Force he suggested that it is not functioning well. Meetings are generally about potable water or irrigation and other departments who do not have a stake in these activities tend not to participate in the meetings. The administrator said that he was thinking of taking over the management of the task force.

Agriculture and Rural Development Sector (Mr. Mezgebe Tegen (FSTF Chairperson, head of the agriculture office))- The last meeting of the Woreda Food Security Task Force was in the previous week. Food for the Hungry Ethiopia (FHE) has been working in Simada Woreda for 28 years and are currently working in all but three Kebeles (15,20 and 18) which graduated all PSNP households. The ARDO representative indicated that his impression is that half of PSNP participants are women from both male and female-headed households (note that this is not supported by the PSNP enrollment statistics which show a far lower figure for women's participation.) The budget that the WFSTF has is reflected in the FHE plan.

Woreda Food Security Task Force

How often does the forum currently meet? -

Monthly, and based on needs

How are meetings documented?

They are filed and captured by the chairperson of the FSTF

What sort of field monitoring activities are being undertaken by the forum?

Quarterly field visit to see the status of the community and individual activities

What has been the pattern of PSNP graduation over the last few years?

It was good and bad (good in terms of the increased efforts put on the activities and Bad because, the graduation processes were not properly managed)

Who is involved in planning and coordinating activities undertaken by the forum?

The FSTF members

How are other fora (Zone FSTF, Woreda PSC, and Kebele FSTF) engaged?

Organizing review meetings at zonal level, conducting monitoring visits to the field

What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?

Training awareness creation at different levels, progressing the community activities on watershed and road maintenance

What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?

Filling the food gap of the household is the priority area on which they are working for both men and women

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

Watershed, irrigation, water supply, education classrooms expansion, health facilities, nursery sites

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

Women are equally participating in the community level activities

What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

No particular attention was given to women. if a women is in pregnancy and also after delivery, she will be given some free gifts from the safety net programs

Is there a Disaster Risk Management Plan? No , except the early warning activities

How does the organization incorporate concepts of disaster risk reduction in its activities?

How have gender concepts been incorporated in disaster risk reduction?

How are the DRM plans being implemented?

Is there a Climate Change Adaptation Plan? Through providing training to DAs and organizing Community awareness creation sessions. The woreda doesn't have such a plan.

How does the organization incorporate concepts of climate change adaptation in its activities?

Woreda Office of Agriculture & Rural Development:

What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries? Trainings for DAs, leaders, woreda staffs and PSNP hh

What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?

The sectors focus is filling the food gap of the community, no more issues are incorporated

What sort of community-level activities have you organized? Watershed, irrigation, water supply, education classrooms expansion, health facilities, nursery sites

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

Women are equally participating in the community level activities

What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

No

Cooperatives Sector (Mr. Demiss Alemye, cooperative expansion process owner) - There are nine types of cooperatives in the Woreda and 55 total cooperatives. Most are Savings and Credit Cooperatives or Multi-Purpose Cooperatives. Other types of cooperatives include seed multiplication cooperatives, irrigation cooperatives. All cooperatives allow women to participate. The total paid membership of cooperatives at the moment include 24,684 men and 2,002 women. An estimated 40% of these participants are from households also participating in the PSNP. The cooperative sector has cooperative organizers based at the kebele level with an average of 1 cooperative officer for every three Kebeles. Of a total of 40 kebeles in the Woreda, 12 do not have any cooperatives. Women are specifically targeted with a goal of 37.5% of participants being women. As the statistics above show, the actual percentage of women is much lower. The sector is working on linking Credit and Savings Cooperatives to form sources of credit. The Lidet Union was mentioned as a specific source being targeted because their interest rates are lower, at 11-12% per annum. Although cooperatives are depositing their organization revenue in ACSI accounts, they are not taking loans from ACSI whose interest rate is around 18% per annum.

What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries? The sector has the woreda level experts and there are also field workers (one for three kebeles)

What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans? As a direction they have a strategic direction which encourage the sector to ensure that at least 37% of the cooperatives members to be women. however the actual data shows that only about 7.5% is achieved

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

55 cooperatives have been established

The promotion of saving and loan

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

Encouraging women to be included in the establishment of loan and saving groups.

Women and Children's Affairs Sector - This sector has no staff who are field-based and they work through other government staff, including the DAs and the HEWs. When asked about participation in the WFSTF, the representative said that there "is a gap". The head of the sector is new (and wasn't in the office for this interview, she also was in the field having party planning meetings at the Kebele level. The sector is working mostly through groups that have been formed by other sectors, suggesting that they are currently working with 1875 such groups. They are not using their computers, however, for MIS, so it's not clear how accurate this information. There are eight women's groups that have received support from UNICEF in the form of loans. HABP has also given loans to some groups, but these have to be used for specific activities such as animal fattening and beekeeping, but many participants do not see these as viable activities. The sector does not have information on how many PSNP households with whom they are working. A priority theme for the sector is to promote equal access for women to farm inputs. The sector has 21 approved positions but only budget enough to fill 16 of these positions. On gender-based violence, the sector plays a role in providing support to victims. In fact, there was a case today of a victim coming to the office for support. She went to the police first who brought her to this office so that they could then take her to the Justice Office to file a case.

What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries? The sector has 17 staff (support staff and experts) and the remaining 5 positions of the sector are vacant

What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?

Considering the work burden on women both in the field and at home, women were permitted to come late and back to their home a beat earlier from the community activities

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

How are women engaged in these community-level activities? They engaged relatively less laborious activities

What specific issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

Education Sector - In the discussions around school clubs, the sector office indicated that there is an environmental club in every school, but they are not sure how active the clubs are. In fact, they showed us a ledger indicating the kinds of clubs that each of the schools in the Woreda has and the number of clubs is quite extensive. The responsibility of the environmental clubs is mostly around the school environment, keeping it clean and sanitary, but they are also involved in growing seedlings, some of which get disbursed more widely in the community. They do not currently have a mandate to talk about climate change or In-term environmental change. The sector has an interest in supporting school clubs, but they have no budget whatsoever for training and materials for clubs.

Questions for the Woreda Education Office: Mss.Gultie Dagnaw (Vice head of Education office and Mr. Getachew Zemene (Planning and information process owner))

What kind of school clubs exist in the Woreda?

Environmental, Civics and Ethics, Anti-HIV/AIDS, Female students, and Mini-media clubs were exists in all schools.

How many of these are organized around environmental or climate change interests?

In the 121 schools there are Environmental clubs and their interest is keeping the school environment clean and attractive.

Note: If a school club exists that has an environmental mandate, a visit to the club should be made. A team has visited a nearby school and has found out that the school has an environmental club that has 50 members. The club is working in keeping the school environment clean and green. They also have seedling garden.

Health Sector - In discussions around available statistics on gender-based violence, the Woreda sector Office does not keep these kinds of statistics. There may be such statistics at the level of the health services institution, but these would likely be ad hoc since no system is in place for compiling statistics on GBV.

Questions for the Woreda Health Office: Mr. Engidaw Walelign (Planning and monitoring expert)

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

Community conversation and Health development army for avoiding misperceptions on the different sociocultural factors that affect health and wellbeing of the community

What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

Promoting family planning, delivery and related services, vaccination

Where can we find statistics on the number of cases of GBV treated?

Women,Children and youth affairs, Police and Justice offices

Woreda Police Station - We met with the chief inspector for the Woreda who indicated that only a small percentage of the cases of GBV get reported to the police. Most cases are death with at the village or kebele level. His impression is that cases are proportionally higher the more remote a kebele is since messages on legal rights around GBV do not reach consistently to these areas. The police do have a sensitization strategy to raise awareness on the illegality of GBV He cited a report

that had been prepared that showed that cases of wife-beating had reduced to 0.3% or about 3 cases per 1000 population.

We are looking mainly for available statistics on incidents of gender-based violence from the police in whatever format they may have. The following topics can be discussed, but we really want numbers.

How many incidents of the following have occurred in the last year, last three months or last month?

- Abduction NA
- Rape NA
- Beating of women by male household members 15
- Beating of women by males from other households NA
- Verbal abuse by male household members NA
- Verbal abuse by males from other households NA
- Female gender mutilation NA

What percentage of these incidents are not reported, would you guess?

It is difficult to put it in percentage.

Justice Office - A brief interview was held with the sector staff engaged in criminal cases who basically confirmed the number of cases from the police. No one was available from the civil cases staff.

How many cases of the following have occurred in the last year, last three months or last month?

- Abduction 1
- Rape 4
- Beating of women by male household members 64 (beating total)
- Beating of women by males from other households
- Verbal abuse by male household members 2
- Verbal abuse by males from other households
- Female gender mutilation

What percentage of these cases are not reported, would you guess?

It is difficult to guess but the situation has shown some improvements as a result of the awareness raising tasks being done by different stakeholders.

Tach Gaynt Woreda, South Gondar Zone

Woreda Food Security Task Force (At least the Chairperson, Agriculture and Rural Development, Health and Education representatives) Awuraris Chane (woreda adminstrator)

How often does the forum currently meet?

Monthly and when necessary

How are meetings documented?

Meeting minutes are documented sometimes when there are major agendas of discussions that require decisions.

What sort of field monitoring activities are being undertaken by the forum?

Field supervisions are carried out occasionally for the basic activities

What has been the pattern of PSNP graduation over the last few years?

About 52,000 PSNP households were targeted and only about 12,000 HH have graduated to date (the numbers are not exact)

Who is involved in planning and coordinating activities undertaken by the forum?

Agriculture office, water office, coops, WCY affairs, micro & small scale enterprises, NGO (FH)

How are other fora (Zone FSTF, Woreda PSC, and Kebele FSTF) engaged?
 What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?
 Providing trainings for the experts, assigning kebele level DAs coordinators,
 What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?
 The focus is to ensure food security at a household level
 What sort of community-level activities have you organized?
 Infrastructure, natural resource conservation, irrigation are the basic ones
 How are women engaged in these community-level activities?
 70 % of the women have participated
 What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?
 Free food support for pregnant and lactating women
 Is there a Disaster Risk Management Plan? It is not as such strong one.
 How does the organization incorporate concepts of disaster risk reduction in its activities?
 How have gender concepts been incorporated in disaster risk reduction?
 How are the DRM plans being implemented?
 Is there a Climate Change Adaptation Plan?
 How does the organization incorporate concepts of climate change adaptation in its activities?
 Is there a Woreda Project Steering Committee in the Woreda (if so, explore the topics listed below)

How often does the PSC currently meet? Quarterly and when necessary. The woreda administrator is the chairperson for this.

How are meetings documented? Minuets are captured on major meetings

What sorts of field monitoring activities are being undertaken by the PSC? Occasional field visits are carried out

Who is involved in planning and coordinating activities undertaken by the forum? The food security task force members

How are other fora (Zone FSTF, Woreda FSTF, and Kebele FSTF) engaged?

What sort of community-level activities have you organized? Infrastructure, natural resource conservation, irrigation are the basic ones

How are women engaged in these community-level activities? Women participated in relatively simpler community activities in the natural resource conservation and infrastructure mentenance

Questions for the Woreda Office of Agriculture & Rural Development:

What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries? The sector has the necessary staff at the woreda office (experts) and the field level (DAs)

What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans? Women are made to participate in the less laborious activities. And free support is given to pregnant and lactating women

What sort of community-level activities have you organized? Infrastructure, natural resource conservation, irrigation are the basic ones

How are women engaged in these community-level activities? Women are made to participate in the less laborious activities.

What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

Free support is given to pregnant and lactating women. lesser time for women to spent on field works

Questions for the Woreda Health Office:

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

Where can we find statistics on the number of cases of GBV treated?

Questions for the Woreda Education Office

What kind of school clubs exist in the Woreda?

How many of these are organized around environmental or climate change interests?

Note: If a school club exists that has an environmental mandate, a visit to the club should be made.

Cooperative Promotion Office (incl. Rural Savings & Credit Cooperatives) (1 or 2 representatives)

What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?

What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

Woreda Office of Women's and Children's Affairs (1 or 2 representatives)

What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries? The sector collaborates with other government sectors especially in the food security taskforce. Currently the sector has 13 of the 23 positions in place. Staff turnover is one of the challenges.

What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?

What sort of community-level activities have you organized? Model women groups are organized in each kebele to promote gender equality in the community. Economic empowerment groups are also established in 10 kebeles through the support from UN agencies.

How are women engaged in these community-level activities? road construction, natural resources conservation

What specific issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

Permitting women to spent less time on the community activities and provide free food support during pregnancy and lactating times

Police Stations

We are looking mainly for available statistics on incidents of gender-based violence from the police in whatever format they may have. The following topics can be discussed, but we really want numbers.

How many incidents of the following have occurred in the last year, last three months or last month?

- Abduction
- Rape
- Beating of women by male household members
- Beating of women by males from other households
- Verbal abuse by male household members
- Verbal abuse by males from other households
- Female gender mutilation

What percentage of these incidents are not reported, would you guess?

Courts

Same with the courts, we are looking mainly for available statistics on cases of gender-based violence in whatever format is available. The following topics can be discussed, but we really want numbers.

How many cases of the following have occurred in the last year, last three months or last month?

- Abduction no abduction is in the area
- Rape 8 cases two years before and 1 case in 2013
- Beating of women by male household members no data
- Beating of women by males from other households no data
- Verbal abuse by male household members No data
- Verbal abuse by males from other households no data
- Female gender mutilation no data

What percentage of these cases are not reported, would you guess?

1. Woreda cooperative promotion office interview

Date: - Monday, November 20, 2017

Facilitator: - Anmut

starting time: - 2; 40 PM

Note taker: - Debalke

End time: - 4:10 PM

Woreda: - Tach Gayent

Venue: Woreda cooperative promotion office

What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?

The Woreda cooperative promotion office has 18 experts (13 Male and 5 female) at Woreda office level and 4 field workers on kebele clusters.

There are 15 RUSACCO in 15 kebeles their members are 926 Male & 265 Female totals 1191 and in all PSNP kebeles there are accountants to support the kebele RUSACCOs. Most of the RUSACCO members are males because females have less awareness of saving and credits cooperative importance.

Organizational capacity building plan include;

- ❖ Create awareness of saving and credits
- ❖ Support on book keeping
- ❖ Auditing
- ❖ Support to be resolve among members conflicts
- ❖ Facilitating credit to kebele RUSACOS
- ❖ conduct training which has been planned by FHE and government

What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?

There is awareness deference between males and females that is why most of the RUSACCO members are male. Woreda cabinet and kebeles leaders also have less understanding on saving and credit cooperatives.

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

Most of experts facilitated on mass mobilization to give awareness about the important of cooperatives on saving and credit, we also promote establishment of village level saving and credits those are to be contributed for kebele RUSACCO.

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

The representation, participation and functioning of women at kebele RUSACCO is very low. No specific criteria to be incorporated females.

What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

There are no any special activities done to address women's particular interest, most of the activities planned to be treated both Sex equally.

2. Woreda health office

Started 9:20 PM

END 4: 20 PM

Venue: - Tach Gayent Woreda health office

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

Most of the our community level activities are focused on prevention of disease and concept of health , factors of disease , chain of disease, facts on hygiene and sanitation based on some actual experiences , discussion on hygiene and sanitation situation.

In Health extension program, our health extension worker focuses on 16 government Health Packages including;

- Waste disposal
- Differentiating people and livestock residence
- Water supply and safety
- Healthy home environment
- Control of insect and rodents and there are also other packages on Family basic prevention and control.

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

All 43 Health extension workers are females in the Woreda strategically in thinking of the close support of females to females. Almost 80 % of our disease prevention activities are implemented by females the rest hard work activities like construction of TPL (traditional pit latrine) constructed by male. Most of Gender activities are supported by HEW at kevele level.

What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

There are no any special activities done to address women's particular interest, most of the activities planned to be treated both men and women equally.

Where can we find statistics on the number of cases of GBV treated?

No statistical data in health office, very small numbers are registered in health center.

3. Woreda Education Office

What kind of school clubs exist in the Woreda?

There are 35 types of different school clubs. To mention some, Health Club, HIV Club, Hygiene and Sanitation Club, Environmental Protection and Management Club, Gender Club, Charity Club, Child Right Club, Red Cross Club, English Language Club, Mathematics Club, Science and Technology Club, etc

How many of these are organized around environmental or climate change interest?

Two of them are organized around environmental and climate change those are the hygiene and sanitation and the environmental protection and management clubs.

Meeting Notes - Tach Gaynt Woreda

Tach is a relatively remote, underdeveloped Woreda, 25 kilometers by dirt road from a main trunk road. The infrastructure seems fairly under-developed. Electricity went out periodically while the team was there and the government office facilities were relatively poorly equipped . The population of Tach Gaynt is around 116,000.

Woreda Administrator - The Administrator was recently promoted from head of the ARDO so he knows well the Woreda Food Security Task Force (see notes from other team members). The only other NGO working in Tach Gaynt is Food for the Hungry Ethiopia FHE) who are working on natural resource management, animal husbandry, beekeeping, irrigation and crop production.

Women and Children's Affairs Sector - The sector seems to be getting technical support from a number of UN agencies, including UNICEF, UNWA, UNFPA and UNIDO. It's not clear what form this technical support takes, e.g., materials or technical experts. The sector has formed model women's groups in each kebele with membership of between 10 and 30 members. These are described as "women and economic empowerment" groups. On gender-based violence, the sector head referenced an assessment report done within the last two years which showed that the rate of GBV is declining in the Woreda. The report indicated that the prevalence of rape is around 3.5% which means that an average of 3.5 women in 100 have been raped (very high). This rate declined from 9% three years ago. The sector had cited the report as saying that GBV prevalence was around 26%, but it was not at all clear what this statistic meant in terms of what types of GBV and percent of what. Remote kebeles have higher prevalence of GBV since they get fewer visits by experts and do not get exposed to behavioral change information. The sector has 23 approved positions, but only 13 are filled since there is insufficient budget to support all positions. On the Woreda Food Security Task Force, its purpose is to implement government food security plans, mostly decided upon in a top-down manner, plans aren't really developed strategically for the Woreda.

Justice Office - The head of the sector indicated that the major type of civil case that comes through his office and reflects a form of gender-based violence is a case in which an older widow or divorcee who owns right to a parcel of land faces a challenge to that right on the argument that she cannot work the land. The justice office is supporting social courts composed of nine volunteer elected members attached to the kebele administration.

Ebinat Woreda, South Gondar Zone

Woreda Food Security Task Force

How often does the forum currently meet?

- *Not regularly done but have meeting irregularly.*

How are meetings documented?

- *There are minutes which are properly documented*

What sorts of field monitoring activities are being undertaken by the forum?

- Retargeting
- Monitor loan accessed people whether they are implemented based on the business plan or not.
- Made an assessment of all the PSNP activities

What has been the pattern of PSNP graduation over the last few years?

- Two types of graduation [bench mark and self] have been undertaken in the Woreda for the last three years. The first year graduation was based on the PIM, the rest recent graduation have been implementing like a kota system [it is not follow the PIM manual guide].

Who is involved in planning and coordinating activities undertaken by the forum?

- The lead role in planning and coordinating PSNP activities are under taken by office of agriculture especially the food security process owner.

How are other fora (Zone FSTF, Woreda PSC, and Kebele FSTF) engaged?

Zone FSTF assist us in supervising the natural resource conservation activities as Subject Matter Specialists (SMS).

What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?

- Give working direction for kebeles FSTF
- Awareness creation for the beneficiaries
- Technically support and give capacity building training for DAS.

What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?

- Women are not actively involve the development activities
- Low awareness of the community

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

- Soil and water conservation activities
- Natural resource rehabilitation activities
- Introduce cassava seedlings
- Prepare business plan

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

- In principle 50% of the public work participants should be women, but they are not engaged directly in to the implementation.

What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

- No.

Is there a Disaster Risk Management Plan?

- Yes

How does the organization incorporate concepts of disaster risk reduction in its activities?

- By creating awareness, identify vulnerable groups, undertake preservative and mitigation measures.

How have gender concepts been incorporated in disaster risk reduction?

- Still we didn't incorporate gender concepts in our disaster risk reduction plan and implementation.

How are the DRM plans being implemented?

- DRM plan has been implemented by organized early warning committee.

Is there a Climate Change Adaptation Plan?

- There is no specific plan regarding the climate change adaptations, only planned and done by incorporating it in to other activities [as a cross cutting issues].

How does the organization incorporate concepts of climate change adaptation in its activities?

- It is incorporated as a cross cutting issues with other natural resource development activities
- By creating awareness to the respective bodies
- By developing ownership

Woreda Office of Agriculture & Rural Development:

What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?

- Give working direction for kebeles FSTF
- Awareness creation for the beneficiaries
- Technically support and give capacity building training for DAS.

What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?

- Women are not actively involve the development activities
- Low awareness of the community

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

- Soil and water conservation activities
- Natural resource rehabilitation activities
- Introduce cassava seedlings
- Prepare business plan

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

- In principle 50% of the public work participants should be women, but they are not engaged directly in to the implementation.

What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

- NO

Ebinat Woreda Health Office:

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

- Most of the our community level activities are focused on prevention of disease and concept of health , factors of disease , chain of disease, facts on hygiene and sanitation based on some actual experiences , discussion on hygiene and sanitation situation.
- In Health extension program, our health extension worker focuses on 16 government Health Packages including;
 - Waste disposal
 - Differentiating people and livestock residence
 - Water supply and safety
 - Healthy home environment
 - Control of insect and rodents and there are also other packages on Family basic prevention and control.

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

- *All 43 Health extension workers are females in the Woreda strategically in thinking of the close support of females to females. Almost 80 % of our disease prevention activities are implemented by females the rest hard work activities like construction of TPL (traditional pit latrine) constructed by male. Most of Gender activities are supported by HEW at kevele level.*

What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

- There are no any special activities done to address women's particular interest, most of the activities planned to be treated both men and women equally.

Where can we find statistics on the number of cases of GBV treated?

- No statistical data in health office, very small numbers are registered in health center

Ebinat Woreda Education Office

What kind of school clubs exist in the Woreda?

- *+There are 16 types of different school clubs.* To mention some, Health Club, HIV Club, Hygiene and Sanitation Club, Environmental Protection and Management Club, Gender Club, Charity Club, Child Right Club, Science and Technology Club, etc

How many of these are organized around environmental or climate change interest?

- Two of them are organized around environmental and climate change those are the hygiene and sanitation and the environmental protection and management clubs.

Ebinat Woreda Office of Women's and Children's Affairs

What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?

- No specific plan for increasing PSNP graduation

What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?

- There are no any special activities done to address women's particular interest, most of the activities planned to be treated both men and women equally.

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

-
- *Most of the PSNP plan conduct in agricultural office*
- *To establish 1 for 5 group and association at community*
- *Give training on gender*
- *Established saving association*
- *As WFSTF organize PSNP targeting, PSNP graduation, Emergency response, Labor based- public work activities, facilitate the beneficiaries' loan interest.*

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

- 50% of PSNP members are women but they are weak in dissection making

What specific issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

- No specific plan focus on women interest but there women association

Ebinat Woreda Courts office interview

Same with the courts, we are looking mainly for available statistics on cases of gender-based violence in whatever format is available. The following topics can be discussed, but we really want numbers.

How many cases of the following have occurred in the last year, last three months or last month?

- Early Marriage is critical problems in this Woreda, community practiced as local ceremony registered cases 4 in this year.
- In abduction -----1

- Rape -----2
- But no Beating of women by male household members and Female gender mutilation no

Woreda Project Steering Committee interview

Date; - Monday, November 20, 2017

Facilitator: -Melkamu

Note taker: - Debalke

starting time: - 3:19 PM

End time: - 4: 50 PM

How often does the PSC currently?

There are regular monthly meetings but most of the members were not full attend the meeting

How are meetings documented?

There are minutes which are properly documented

What sorts of field monitoring activities are being undertaken by the PSC?

There is no scheduled field monitoring system and program. Project steering committees were monitoring field activities within the NGOs and sector officer requirement.

Who is involved in planning and coordinating activities undertaken by the forum?

The lead role in planning and coordinating PSNP activities are under taken by office of agriculture especially the food security process owner.

How are other fora (Zone FSTF, Woreda FSTF, and Kebele FSTF) engaged?

Zonal level FSTF supported in implementations direction and technical s.

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

Most of community activities are organized by the agricultural office and food security section but they support on community mobilization and, main security and administration issues.

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

They plan to be participated 50% of women participated in any government plan activities but practically women were not fully utilized this opportunity.

Cooperative promotion Office

What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?

The cooperation promotion office has plans to increase the saving and credit cooperatives establishment and increased membership. In this case among the 35 kebeles, RUSACOOs are established in 25 of them. Members are encouraged to save and get loan from their respective cooperatives so that they built asset and they will graduate from the PSNP.

What types of issues affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?

In the food security plan, increasing the membership and leadership role of women is planned in the year. In this regard, the membership of women is planned to reach to 50% while the leadership is planned to increase from 12%-37%.

What sort of community level activities have you organized?

- RUSACCO establishment and strengthening,
- Help in the retailing of some goods to their members,
- Agricultural input supply,

How are women engaged in these community- level activities?

Women engaged in saving and taking loans for income generating activities.

What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

- Except in the membership and leadership of women, no particular activity planned to address women's' particular interest.

Haramaya Woreda, East Hararghe Zone

Haramaya Wereda 13/10/13**Discussion with Wereda Food Security Task Force****Participants**

1. **Kebede Alemayehu representative from Administration**
2. **Usmael Mohammed representative from agriculture**
3. **Abdella Ali Ahmed representative from agriculture (PSNP food security section)**
4. **Teshome Kebede representative agriculture()**
5. **Kedir Mogga representative from Wereda Finance and Economic Development**

How often does the forum currently meet?

- The forum meets bi-annually and based on demand in a month,

How are meetings documented?

- Meetings are minuted and documented in food security section in Agricultural office,

What sort of field monitoring activities are being undertaken by the forum?

- The team members representing the task force visit field activities based on the checklist prepared ahead of time,
- Reports on food security activities are also thoroughly seen and field visits are done to check the field situation,

What has been the pattern of PSNP graduation over the last few years?

- Though the first graduation was expected to be in 2002 Ethiopian Calendar, it could not happen because the households did not come to the level of maturity set for graduation. The year was not good as the rainfall pattern was not as expected.
- Graduation started in 2003 and 500 households were the graduates
- In 2004 (Ethiopian Calendar), 733 households graduated,
- In 2005 (Ethiopian Calendar), 2076 households graduated ,
- ❖ The pattern shows increasing trend.

Who is involved in planning and coordinating activities undertaken by the forum?

- In public activities related to natural resource management, Office of Natural Resource has the prime responsibility in planning, every planning comes to the committee level and being approved by FSTF,
- The overall coordination is being undertaken by Office of Agriculture, the chair of FSTF,

How are other fora (Zone FSTF, Woreda PSC, and Kebele FSTF) engaged?

- The woreda FSTF meets with zone FSTF and Kebele FSTF mainly during planning and monitoring. The Woreda Task Force helps kebele level task force in planning,
- There is stirring committee at Woreda level being chaired by Woreda administrator. this committee is responsible for watching all other committees in the woreda including FSTF.
- Woreda task force prepares report and communicates to zone FSTF, develops various formats to support Kebele FSTF,

What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?

- Woreda FSTF has plan in building capacity of Kebele FSTF in the area of developing community's awareness. Unless community's awareness about graduation and self reliance is developed the aim of PSNP cannot be fulfilled,

What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?

- HABP is focuses on women,
- Women participation in PSNP is the central point

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

- Pond construction, roof water harvesting to schools, soil and water conservation activities,
- Exchange visits are being done and being organized,
- Monitoring of activities is being done to see accomplishments ,
- Activities to be scaled up are selected by TF and planning is done to scale up them,

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

- In soil and water conservation activities,
- In any public work,
- Less accomplishment was observed, where women participation was relatively less,

What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

- Awards for their hard work have been provided to women,
- Various activities have been done to reduce women work load such as accessing water for livestock and human beings, construction of health center, health extension with focus to family planning,

Is there a Disaster Risk Management Plan?

- Yes, there is a plan, 5% of the total budget of PSNP at Woreda level is for disaster risk management,
- There is disaster prevention committee at woreda level that works on prevention of disaster and risk,

How does the organization incorporate concepts of disaster risk reduction in its activities?

- Woreda stirring committee decides on this 5% based on FS office study,

How have gender concepts been incorporated in disaster risk reduction?

- Gender mainstreaming is must to be incorporated in sector offices, so it is also in the center of disaster risk management plan,

How are the DRM plans being implemented?

- A windblown school was maintained after being destructed,

Is there a Climate Change Adaptation Plan?

- There is no specific plan.

How does the organization incorporate concepts of climate change adaptation in its activities?

- There are climate adaptation related activities like digging shallow well, providing vegetables and fruits, provision of short season varieties, improved seed varieties of maize, sorghum and different types of fertilizer have been tried and demonstrated to farmers,
- Construction of irrigation has been planned,

Haramaya woreda sector offices response

Education office response (Shibiru Araraso)

1. What kind of school clubs exist in the Woreda?

- HIV/AIDS clubs; advocate HIV/AIDS prevention methods
- Environmental science clubs,
- Girls education promoting club: promote girls education and discourage early marriage
- Home economics clubs: to build students artistic skills and generate income for schools
- Science and Mathematics education clubs: to increase number of students who loves Science and Mathematics education and thereby to increase students innovation skills
- Teacher development clubs: to develop teachers moral and increase number of students who loves teaching profession.
- Sport club

2. How many of these are organized around environmental or climate change interests?

- In 58 primary elementary and junior secondary schools and in 2 secondary schools environmental science club has organized and implementing their responsibility more or less in all schools of the woreda. Students organized under environmental science club are responsible to teach and promote about importance of managing natural resource and its consequences, environmental Hygiene and personal sanitation for school community frequently and sometimes for local community through drama, poem and music.

Haramaya Health office Response (Mergiya Wirtu)

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

- There are two types of activities have been undergoing by the office in the community. These are prevention and curative activities
Preventive activities

- ✓ Vaccination
- ✓ Extension education on 16 health extension packages
- ✓ Spraying malaria prevention chemicals seasonally
- ✓ Supervising and monitoring activities
- ✓ Health post construction expansion
- ✓ Inspecting private health service providers

Curative activities

- ✓ Health treatment services
- ✓ Delivery service
- ✓ Pre and Postnatal treatment services

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

- Around 38,000 women are organized in to 1 to 5 health-army network groups, all members of the network have a responsibility to implement all 16 prevention packages which its education given by health extension workers frequently. Moreover, most of the services are provided by female servants who understand women problems and responsible to assure their participation in all aspect.

What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

- Vaccination services (especially for infants)
- Problem of accessing Family planning services
- Prenatal and Postnatal health treatment services and
- Delivery services

Where can we find statistics on the number of cases of GBV treated?

- Traditionally women prefer to hidden/keep secret/ such cases instead of reporting for others to get support. To some extent women have started practicing reporting of such cases for women youth and children affair office recently but not sufficient. Thus, the statistics of such cases may found in woreda WYC affair office and police stations.

Agriculture office (Jafer Abdurehim)

What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?

- Trainings on Irrigation development, extension services, agricultural input utilizations, animal health and production management, soil and water conservation and on early warning data collection.

What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?

- Mostly rural women occupied fully by household chores and have not time to participate as required in food security activities like men. Moreover, women want to be dependent on their husbands' income. Frequent pregnancy and infant care make women busy and unable to participate in other FS activities freely. But household headed women more or less have been participating in all food security activities. Such as PSNP, HAB, saving and credit associations.

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

- Irrigation scheme development, agricultural extension education, agricultural input distribution, dairy cow/ heifer/ and poultry provision and distribution, dairy cow artificial insemination service, soil and water conservation

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

- Female headed households have been engaging in most activities mentioned above. But the numbers of participants are not as required.

What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

- Dairy cow and its insemination, poultry, and agricultural Input provision and loan provision have solving female headed households' economic problems.

Courts (Haramaya woreda)

Same with the courts, we are looking mainly for available statistics on cases of gender-based violence in whatever format is available. The following topics can be discussed, but we really want numbers.

How many cases of the following have occurred in the last year, last three months or last month?

What percentage of these cases are not reported, would you guess?

No	Type of incidents	# of incidents occurred in the last			%age of cases not reported (Guess)
		1 month	3 months	1 year	
1	Abduction				
2	Rape				
3	Beating of women by male household members				
4	Beating of women by males from other households		11		
5	Verbal abuse by male household members				
6	Verbal abuse by males from other households				
7	Female genital mutilation				
8	Different cases between husband and wife		141		May be a lot but difficult to guess
9					
10					

Note: The above information incorporate only cases reported during the last three months.

Cooperative Promotion Office (incl. Rural Savings & Credit Cooperatives) (1 or 2 representatives)

What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?

- ✓ Marketing the vegetable production for irrigation areas. They already linked cooperatives of Tinke, Hula, Haro, Finkile, Mele Bua Kebele cooperative - UNION – Haramaya University . Kebele level multipurpose cooperative collect potato, cabbage, carrot and other vegetables and supply for union and union supply to university. Almost all those cooperative members are men.
- ✓ Addressing all all kebeles by organizing multipurpose and Saving and credit saving cooperative
- ✓ Facilitate input supply for agricultural sector

What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?

- ✓ Lack of awareness
- ✓ Most of cooperatives management committee fails to accomplish their task .This may led to miss utilization of the resources and declined of trust of members and others to participate on
- ✓ The unequal ownership of members of their cooperative
- ✓ Lack of transparency from managements
- ✓ Lack of office and store to keep their resource
- ✓ It has no profit sharing or dividend allocation of for all members
- ✓ Marketing problems

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

- ✓ Saving and credit development
- ✓ Increase of vegetable production and market linkage.
- ✓ Providing training on cooperative principles and values
- ✓ Facilitate registration

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

- ✓ Women engagement is not as significant as men.

What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

- ✓ Organizing one Milk processing and sterilization cooperative with the support of Japan made the women to sell their milk to their cooperative. This reduce traveling to sell milk

Woreda Office of Women's and Children's Affairs (1 or 2 representatives)

What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?

- ✓ With cooperation with OCSSCO, Oromiya Development Association and SME facilitate loans for goat rearing, OX fattening, poultry ,petty trading and vegetable production

What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?

- ✓ Family burden and most of the time they engaged full time on HH chores
- ✓ They travel long distance on foot to save money. This made them not to involve most of the activities

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

- ✓ Awareness creation on harmful traditional activities like female gentile mutilation, early marriage and its consequences

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

- ✓ Women involvement increased from time to time. But still it needs effort to change their status

What specific issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

- ✓ Government policy that protect polygamy
- ✓ Family planning services

Woreda Small and Micro Enterprise

What are the main challenges to accessing group-based credit?

- ✓ Government policy only groups are accessed loan after 20 % saving . This made difficult to poor who have no 20 percent for saving It needs 3 month after saving to fulfill training and procedure.
- ✓ It takes long procedures and approval even after 20 % saving.
- ✓ After business plan preparation approval for loan needs from different sector offices like administration, and OCSSCO, Technical vocational school and SME. If one of those office is not available, loan delayed

What are the constraints and microenterprise development?

- ✓ Lack of skilled manpower
- ✓ Mismatch between work and human resource
- ✓ Constraint of place for business
- ✓ Lack of support from support in marketing their product service . They support private sectors due to personal benefit.

How many women are engaged in-group based micro enterprise out of participants?

- ✓ Rural – Male=1133,Women=429
- ✓ Urban –Male=339, women=117

What are the impacts of the services rendered by SME on women micro entrepreneurs?

- ✓ Skill of women in run their business enhanced
- ✓ Women become economically strong

What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your plans?

- ✓ Interest rate high and most of the time linked with religious issues
- ✓ Women are work loaded and has no time to participate
- ✓ The long procedures

What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?

- ✓ Providing trainings like record keepings
- ✓ Loan provision
- ✓ Awareness creation
- ✓ Facilitate auditing
- ✓ Facilitate business plan preparation

For FSF project baseline survey information collected from

Haramaya woreda OCSSCO's

1. What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?
 - We don't have any capacity building plans for staffs to facilitate graduation PSNP households separately. But we have been building the capacity targeted

beneficiaries through facilitating trainings on importance of saving, vegetable production and animal fattening.

2. What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?
 - Recently in some areas of the woreda communities are opposing the interest rate we collected from beneficiaries and paid to beneficiaries attaching the issue with religion. Due to this attachment, our clients are becoming reduced in some rural areas. As a result, those vulnerable women and men households are forced to neglect interest bearing loans due to neighboring community social influence.
3. How are women participating?
 - Normally OCSSCO prefer to increase women clients than men. Because from experience men clients are more defaulter than women and also women are mostly available on meetings while we provide continuous education and collect compulsory and voluntary savings at village level.
4. What sort of community-level activities have you organized?
 - Saving promotion: saving for children, pension saving, non-interest saving, and saving with interest, different loan provision services and regular supervision and advising of clients.
5. How are women engaged in these community-level activities?
 - Both in rural and urban areas of the woreda, our priority preferences are addressing women. Because most of our clients are women and also women are the most participants of income generating activities as well as OCSSCO's clients.
6. What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?
 - OCSSCO support women to stand independently: empower economically and able to fulfill what their children and family members' needs by their own independently.
7. What challenges face women in accessing & utilizing loan?
 - Recently interest bearing loan services are opposed by some communities in the woreda. We are reported to solve such communities miss perception to zonal sector office and woreda officials. Still, we are waiting for their solution.
8. How your organization addresses women's challenges
 - The OCSSCO's staffs have been providing continuous education for communities as well as for target clients in order to understand clearly importance of interest rate in general.
9. What do you recommend to overcome such challenges
 - In coordination with Woreda officials, woreda and zonal OCSSCO have to organize awareness raising workshop for community members selected from community leaders, religious leaders and opinion leaders centrally.

From Haramaya police station

Police Stations

We are looking mainly for available statistics on incidents of gender-based violence from the police in whatever format they may have. The following topics can be discussed, but we really want numbers.

How many incidents of the following have occurred in the last year, last three months or last month?

What percentage of these incidents are not reported, would you guess?

No	Type of incidents	# of incidents occurred in the last			%age of cases not reported (Guess)
		1 month	3 months	1 year	
1	Abduction				
2	Rape			1	
3	Beating of women by male household members				
4	Beating of women by males from other households				
5	Verbal abuse by male household members				
6	Verbal abuse by males from other households				
7	Female genital mutilation				We heard informally but not reported and difficult to investigate.
8	Cases b/n husband and wife due to marriage on marriage(polygamy)	12			There are number of cases which may not reported here but managed locally by traditional leaders

Note: As one of Haramaya woreda police staff informed me, mainly the problems of polygamy related with women low sexual interest. Because genital mutilated women have not interest to make sex with their husbands.

Meeting Notes - Haramaya Woreda, East Hararghe

Woreda Administrator - The team met with the Woreda Administrator and representatives from the Health Sector, ARDO, and Women and Children's Affairs. Note that interviews had already been held in this Woreda by other qualitative data collection team members. The current Administrator has been in the position for two years and before that he was in the same Woreda as a technician in one of the sectors. He indicated that this Woreda is bit better off than other Woredas. Of the 35 kebeles in the Woreda, 14 are drought-affected, and the Food Security Task Force is focusing on using underground water and developing irrigation potential in these kebeles. Only CARE is working in the Woreda. It is indeed on the main road 17 kilometers from Harar toward Dire Dawa.

On gender-based violence, the major manifestations in the Woreda are FGM and early marriage. The extent of the problem is not well documented. The only number cited was that wife-beating was estimated at 2-3% showing a declining trend. These issues are known by government and they are working on them. Sectors engaged include health, women and children's affairs, social affairs and labor, the police, the court and elected officials. Other gender issues that are important include female work burden and the need for nutritional education.

Women and Children's Affairs - This sector has 18 total approved positions for the Woreda of which 14 positions are filled. The budget is insufficient to support the other four positions. There are three line departments including women's affairs, children's affairs and gender education. The sector works through health Extension Workers, Development Agents and prosecutors. On the day of the interview, the office was dealing with a case of early marriage brought to the attention of the authorities by the community police.

PSNP Sector Office - The Woreda has a specific office for managing the PSNP and the following statistics on graduation were provided by the office. Voluntary graduation happens but is insignificant. Threshold graduation is based on a benchmark of 18,000 ETB for the value of productive capital. Once a HH has been identified for graduation, they are provided with another year of support with the same benefits. After that they are eligible for other kinds of support from the sector offices for increasing production.

Year	HH Head	Other HH Members	Total Beneficiaries	Households
2010	101	429	530	101
2011	149	584	733	149
2012	427	1649	2076	427
TOTAL				

Kurfa Chelle Woreda, East Hararghe Zone

General Information collected from Kurfa Chele woreda food security Taskforce

- How often does the FSTF forum meet, and how are meetings documented
 - Normally the woreda food security taskforce has meeting plan fortnightly. But due to different reasons we couldn't meet as planned. Instead when urgent issues which need food security taskforce's decision come to the woreda, we facilitate meetings suddenly. However, sometimes there is a time when the woreda taskforce committee frequently meets to discuss on emergency issues. Whenever discussed, we capture minute of the issue we discussed and document properly to monitor our progress.
- What sort of field monitoring activities are being undertaken by the forum?
 - Even if the woreda food security taskforce members have different assignments from their line sectors, sometimes based on the woreda's technical committee feedback, the food security taskforce has been monitoring activities under going in the woreda, at kebele level. Some of the activities monitored by woreda taskforce are: public work, different construction, animal fattening, and supervising and strengthen kebele food security taskforces. moreover, some times the task force monitor activities under going by HAB program, EU and world bank funds
- What has been the pattern of PSNP graduation over the last few years?
 - Currently 13,054 beneficiaries have been supported by productive safety net program. But due to drought problem, we couldn't graduate any households during the last two years.
- How are other fora (ZoneFSTF, Woreda PSC, and Kebele FSTF) engaged?
 - The woreda has visited 3-4 times by zonal experts annually. The woreda food security taskforce has been discussing with zonal experts on different food security issues. Moreover, the woreda has a regular activities performance monitoring plan of discussion with kebele administration and challenges of undergoing activities in each kebele. Thus, while proposing and implementing different food security activities, the woreda food security task force has

incorporating valuable ideas rose from kebele administration and advice of zonal experts' as required.

5. What sort of organizational capacity building plan does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?

- Each sector office has their own capacity building trainings to increase number of safety net graduates. Some of the trainings that have been conducted by sector offices are water harvesting, input utilization, watershed management, extension education on (family planning, harmful traditional practices, and child right) and agronomic management of different crops. Moreover, in coordination with international NGO's training has been under going to improve children and mothers malnutrition problem.

6. How are women engaged in the community- level activities?

- Except road construction activities which requires high force, in all activities women are participating as required. In some food security projects, for instance EU funded project activity that has been implemented by CARE, the involvement of women in VSLA and fattening activities are much better than other food security activities implemented by the government.

7. What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

- Currently in the woreda numbers of reported polygamy cases are significantly reduced, due to integrated work. Moreover, those women who were previously unable to participate on different income generating activities have been able to generate income independently. Now a day to some extent Women are holding leadership position at kebele and community level. Women able to share equally what they saved/built while living with their husbands at the time of divorce. They are highly participating on intake of new technologies, demonstrating and practicing accordingly.

8. How does the organization incorporate concepts of disaster risk reduction in its activities?

- Since our woreda is amongst the most drought affected woredas of the zone, the WFSTF have better experience of disaster risk management. Therefore, based on the woreda early warning data assessment, we incorporate drought mitigating activities in to the woredas activity plan and also the taskforce aware farmers about the issue before the incidence happened.

9. How are gender concepts been incorporated in disaster risk reduction?

- Since disaster risks are mainly affects women and their children, the woreda food security taskforce attentively focused to minimize the risks that will be happened as the result of disaster through implementing risk mitigating activities.

10. Is there a Climate Change Adaptation plan? How does the organization incorporate concepts of climate change adaption in its activities?

- As mentioned above the woreda food security taskforce are working to improve climatic change through implementing soil and water conservation activities continuously. Moreover, recently FSTF are introducing plantation of drought tolerant and short maturing variety cereals in low and mid land agro-climatic zones of the woreda.

PSC in the Kurfa challe woreda

1. How often does the PSC currently meet and how are meetings documented?
 - There does no continuous PSC meeting and the meeting were conditional and also they didn't had well documented agenda's
2. Who is involved in planning and coordinating activities under taken by the forum?
 - The following sector offices had been involving in planning of the forum, while woreda disasters preparedness, prevention and control office take the leading roles in coordinating the activities.
These sectors are:-
Agriculture, Health, Education, Water and energy, Women affairs and Livestock agency
3. How are women engaged in community level activities?
 - So far there were no women participation on community level activities through this commute

Meta Woreda, East Hararghe Zone**Woreda Food Security Task Force (At least the Chairperson, Agriculture and Rural Development, Health and Education representatives)**

- How often does the forum currently meet?
There is a support of SNFS program for the taskforce and that the taskforce meet regularly at monthly basis.
- How are meetings documented?
The meeting is documented as minuted and kept with its own register.
- What sort of field monitoring activities are being undertaken by the forum?
Technical committee conduct fortnight field visit and report to the taskforce and the taskforce discuss and go to field for critical cases if there might be and finally compile the report and send to zonal FSTF.
- What has been the pattern of PSNP graduation over the last few years?
It is difficult to show the pattern as It is affected by seasonal rainfall fluctuation and sometimes rain may not at all and challenging the households in PSNP program to be graduated
- Who is involved in planning and coordinating activities undertaken by the forum?
The agricultural office head takes the lead in planning and the Admin head coordinates.
- How are other fora (Zone FSTF, Woreda PSC, and Kebele FSTF) engaged?
To kebele FSTF members we go to supportive supervision during targeting, identification of graduated households and clarify the challenges they might have encountered and try to support them otherwise the WFSTF requested support from zonal FSTF.
- What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?
Currently there is no plan, but the discussion is underway.
- What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?
Providing support on interest base credit services and enable them engage in different activities by providing training, different varieties of input and collecting tracked information on the status of beneficiaries.
- What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

It organized women groups to be engaged in improved technology production for the market with the support of GTZ.

- How are women engaged in these community-level activities?
Every opportunity is prioritized for women in supporting them by providing shoats and other small ruminants that help in moving to graduation.
- What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?
Saving and credit is mainly the success area of women in the woreda that they will be given priority and tried to be addressed.
- Is there a Disaster Risk Management Plan?
Currently there is no plan, but some years ago assessment were conducted and detail information were collected.
- How does the organization incorporate concepts of disaster risk reduction in its activities?
Early warning system is strongly implemented in the woreda having some concepts about DRR.
- How have gender concepts been incorporated in disaster risk reduction?
- How are the DRM plans being implemented?
Not implemented
- Is there a Climate Change Adaptation Plan?
The discussion is underway but actually there is no plan
- How does the organization incorporate concepts of climate change adaptation in its activities?
The discussion is underway but actually there is no plan and implementation

Cooperative Promotion Office (incl. Rural Savings & Credit Cooperatives) (1 or 2 representatives)

What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?

- Organizing women's saving groups and link /transfer them to saving and loans group and or further
- Provide training ,financial inputs and molds for those groups
- Organize PSNP beneficiaries in to saving groups
- Facilitate the way those beneficiaries are organized and get credit

What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?

Participating on the way women's work load were decreased in the community

- Increase women's participation on income generating activities
- Developing women's confidence so they get credit
- Organize women's and provide them awareness raising activities

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

By integrating with other sectors we had been organizing different groups like VSLA,PMA and others

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

- Women's participate on different women's group and providing them technical skills and arrange the way they get job opportunity
- Women's had been participating on different community support and saving on groups. however, still their participation productive are low

What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

- We planned to engage 30% women among our beneficiaries
- Arrange experience sharing forum among different groups
- Provide awareness raising activities to increase women's saving habit
- To change community perception and increase women's benefits, we had been using men engagement approach

Woreda Office of Women's and Children's Affairs (1 or 2 representatives)

What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?

- Organize women's development army so as to empower them and enable the participating on development activities
- Organizing women's saving groups and link /transfer them to saving and loans group and or further
- Provide training ,financial inputs and molds for those groups
- Provide technical skill training and like them with available job opportunity

Provide technical skill training and like them with available job opportunity

What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?

- Early marriage
- Hidden female genital mutilation
- Polygamy, Child abundant
- Women's beating by husband or other family members
- Gender in equality on the division of house hold chores
- Low community perception to -wards gender equality with regards to women's participations on income generating activities

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

- Organize community based legal advise group
- Organize community conversation
- Organize women's saving group

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

By saving money and asset building through forming community support group

By using energy saving mediga and there by participating on environmental protection

What specific issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

- By organizing schools gender groups we arrange tutorial class for girl students
- Facilitating the way those women's saving group get credits from OCSSCO
- Arrange experience sharing among different women's groups

Questions for the Woreda Office of Agriculture & Rural Development:

- What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?

There is no plan currently for the organization, but for the PSNP beneficiaries it is planned to provide capacity building.

- What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?

Women to come late and leave the PSNP public work activities and also exempting lactating mothers for 10 month and delivered women for six months and preparing temporary shed for women. Also all loan activities to go through women as they are good in managing the money and engaged in saving and loan groups.

Key hole garden activity, food preparation and improved technology utilization is also organized for women.

- What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

Water shade management, improved varieties of seed and fertilizer utilization activities are organized for the community.

- How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

Women participate actively and their effort is very satisfactory

- What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

Key hole garden activity, food preparation and improved technology utilization is primary for women

Oromiya Credit and Saving Share Company (OCSSCO) at Woreda level

- What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?

The organization have provided 3.2 million birr for HABP to facilitate graduation of PSNP beneficiaries in the woreda.

- What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?
- How are women participating?

In the center more than 90 % of the clients are women that indicates they are highly participating in taking loans and utilize it then finally return to the center.

- What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

The center provides a three days training for its clients before issuing the loan, and monthly monitor by going at community level, whether there is loan diversion or not and provide technical advice if their clients faced some challenge and also remind them when should they repay the loan they have collected.

- How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

In haraghe women are very active and they are highly participating in the services the center is providing.

- What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

In the center's screening for clients it primary focus on women as they are wise and their history of loan repayment in the center is very good and the center encourages and give priority for women.

- What challenges face women in accessing & utilizing loan?

The center's capacity in terms of reaching to the very far areas in the woreda is the primary challenge for women as the center has only one motor Bick and some of the clients staff are not well trained other than the head of the center who technically do all the activities in the center

- How your organization addresses women's challenges?

The center is highly communicated to the zonal level personnel to feel the gap currently facing in terms of organizational capacity to provide efficient services such as automated database of the overall services as is now operating manually.

- What do you recommend to overcome such challenges?

Doba Woreda, West Hararghe Zone

Woreda Food Security Task Force (At least the Chairperson, Agriculture and Rural Development, Health and Education representatives)

1. How often does the forum currently meet?

Usually the WFSTF will meet on monthly bases. Some times when the implementation of activity is at high level especially during the startup of the project activity they will meet each other fortnightly bases. There is also an event when the sector offices requests for urgent meeting for the decision that requires the WFSTF.

2. How are meetings documented?

The Leader of the WFSTF is the woreda agricultural office and the team leader of the food security section is the secretary for this task force. This task force has a registration book in which they will use for documenting the meeting minutes of this task force. The discussion and decision on the agenda's will be officially documented on this book which is managed by the food security section head.

3. What sort of field monitoring activities is being undertaken by the forum?

There are many ways of conducting monitoring by the WFSTF. Field visit to the implementation site of the project activity, observation, reviewing reports and communication by the sector office and Kebele level responsible structures are among them. During the monitoring they will review the quality, quantity, budget utilization status against the time frame in addition to discussion with the KFSTF and project participants. The WFSTF will also monitors closely the early warning situation of the woreda together with the responsible sector office by approving the early warning reports and endorsed the required support for emergency situation in the woreda to the zonal and regional offices.

4. What has been the pattern of PSNP graduation over the last few years?

The graduation of PSNP started some times and it was very difficult to consistently graduate the safety net beneficiaries' from the program due to the recurrent drought. The number of project participants is not increasing and the report obtained from the woreda food security section verifies as the graduation conducted only during the 2004 EC. The task force also raised the reason why they are not graduating as the targeted households are those chronically food insecure households by the program during its launching. Besides, the targeted HHs are not accumulating assets over years and they are not harvesting enough food to feed their family due to drought to be graduated.

5. Who is involved in planning and coordinating activities undertaken by the forum?

The leader of this task force is the woreda agricultural and rural development head and agendas for the meeting collected by the task force secretary. Additional agendas also forwarded from each member to the secretary or the task force leader. Generally, all members of the task force involved in the planning and coordination of the task force forum. However, the role of the task force leader, finance office and secretary is higher. There also other committee and Kebele level structure involvement in the planning and coordination of activities depending on the specific context. Under the WFSTF there are also technique committee that supports technically the planning,

implementation and monitoring activity. This technique committee is established by the experts of those sector office represented in the task force as a member.

6. How are other fora (Zone FSTF, Woreda PSC, and Kebele FSTF) engaged?

With the supervision, discussions, meetings and reporting channel they have with other task forces like with regional teams, donor, NGOs, zonal task forces and sector offices, the zonal and woreda SMS, technique committee, KFSTFs, development agents, Health extension workers, VFSTF and others have relationships. From this all forums and teams, the WFSTFs gets feedback on the quality and status of the achievement, based on the provided feedback corrective measures taken. When requests made from the community through the KFSTFs during the planning time, the WFSTF reviews wither the request is in the tve and negative list to go to the next step of planning approval and implementation. Generally, the feedback provided is both orally or in written (i.e. formal and informal).

7. What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?

To facilitate the increase in graduation of the PSNP participants, the WFSTF have different capacity building plans from providing training in the area of linkage with other food security program, quantification of asset possession to community watershed to experts. Provision of refresher training on HABP to development agents, community members by the cooperative promotion office and office of agriculture and rural development is the other important part that the WFSTF needs support.

8. What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?

There are issues that affect men and women. However, the big issue that the WFSTF raised is women workload. This is not as such incorporated in the food security plan in the way it is easy for implementation of women workload reducing interventions. The plan that the WFSTF has is the income generating activities to increase women's benefits, promotion of vegetable production, introducing fuel efficient stoves, and construction of water points to reduce the time taking for fetching water and changing the men's attitude toward women's. Besides, supporting the girl's and women's education and reducing the dropouts is another area planned by the WFSTF.

9. What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

The major tasks organized by the WFSTF are ware house construction, small scale irrigation, additional class construction, health post construction and soil and water conservations.

10. How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

The engagement of women's in community level activities is active and diverse based on the role they assigned. Women's support the public work activity in collecting stone and fetching of water for construction activities like soil and water conservation and plastering of additional class. However, considering the women engagement on the community level activities by men counterpart as valuable and supportive by men is an area that needs an improvement.

11. What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

The following are issues interest to women that have been currently addressed by the activities of the WFSTF through different sector offices.

- Water project (to increase the utilization of clean water, workload reduction, reducing time for fetching of water,
- Health sector family planning, health, nutrition and the like to improve the health status
- Education (increasing the enrolment of girls through construction of school in nearby area,
- Organizing women groups (for asset creation, loan utilization,
- Ownership of assets/land (Land ownership)
- Construction of fuel efficient stoves (health improving, reducing women workload

These activities are not in all Kebeles, in all community members and not in holistic manner. Depending up on the availability of budget and support by NGO's.

12. Is there a Disaster Risk Management Plan?

The WFSTF responded that they have the DRM plan and the DPPC section is responsible in leading this under the supervision of the WFSTF and agricultural and rural development office.

13. How does the organization incorporate concepts of disaster risk reduction in its activities?

The woreda DPPC section will coordinate the provision of the capacity building training to the Kebele level structure and to the development and compilation of the woreda DRM plan. Some times each sector may develop the sector DRM plan and submit it to the DPPC section and finally the DPPC section summarize it to the woreda level.

14. How have gender concepts been incorporated in disaster risk reduction?

There is no as such specific gender concepts incorporated in the DRM plan.

15. How are the DRM plans being implemented?

The implementation of the DRM plan is mainly by the community level structures. However there are cases where the DRM plan is implemented by the woreda and regional offices depending on the severity of cases (e.gs. EGS at woreda level to be included by targeting).

16. Is there a Climate Change Adaptation Plan?

It is not a clearly documented climate change adaptation plan. However they are implementing some few activities and also due to budget constraints they were not able to implement activities like distribution of cassava cuttings.

17. How does the organization incorporate concepts of climate change adaptation in its activities?

They are integrating the experience, knowledge and support from many directions. The woreda is implementing natural resource management, small scale irrigation, water harvesting, improved seeds provision, using cassava and sweet potato from the adaptation point of view and demonstrating them on FTCs for wider community. There is a gap in coordinating the incorporation of climate change adaptation plan in to activities for implementation.

Questions for the Woreda Office of Agriculture & Rural Development:

What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?

- Facilitated training of farmers on agronomic practices so as to increase production and productivity,
- Facilitated training on livestock development and forage production,
- Provision of different improved varieties seeds and other agricultural inputs in collaboration with FAO, ERS(A)(local NGO)

- Promote pre and post harvest handling technologies in collaboration with FAO,ERSHA to increase production across the woreda,
- Trained farmers on proper application of fertilizers and practicing of raw cultivation system,
- Influence the community to improve their saving cultures, through building their household assets by promoting different development interventions activities,

What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?

- Currently such problem is decreasing as to compared with the past time ,as an extensive works on gender related activities have been carried out both by government as well as by non government bodies across the woreda and now, women play roles and take their parts on any development issues in the woreda,

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

- Organized training on crop and vegetables production,
- Lead and coordinated water shed management activities,
- Trained the community on efficient utilization of the available resources around their vicinity (water...)
- Participated on targeting of the beneficiaries for cereal seed distribution program, root crops, vegetable seeds and for other agricultural input supply,
- Take the inventory of household asset for graduation purpose,
- Participated on different loan return campaigns,
- Conducted pre and post harvest assessment in collaboration with other team
- Facilitated training on agronomic practices for front line staffs,

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

- The participation of women on community level activities are very high in the woreda and their engagements are:
- On vegetable crop production activities
- Participated during targeting of beneficiaries for vegetable seed distribution program, but very less,
- Participated on reimbursements of loan provided by different development programs,
- Participated on watershed management activities,

What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

- As an Agriculture office we have assigned one gender focal person for gender mainstreaming and follow up any gender related issues in collaboration with other concerned sector offices,
- Organizing women on different groups to access to loan and engaged on different activities such as vegetable production, shoat raring and fattening, petty trade activities and the like,
- The establishment of women development army ensure their active participation in all corners and enable them to be benefited ,

Questions for the Woreda Health Office

- What sort of community-level activities have you organized?
Family planning, Health education, nutrition (balanced diet) education priority for child and pregnant mothers through health extension workers, Environmental Hygiene and sanitation, usage of ITN and Healthy home education.
- How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

Using women development army, we follow and address pregnant mothers through the leader of the group, provide ambulance service for delivery of women at their village level to enhance their participation in the health development activities, there are saving groups in some kebele who are able to express their interest in different community level meeting and we facilitate and encourage them to advance in their effort.

- What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?
The issues related with self-empowerment and asset creation at household level is related to economic empowerment and teach them Family Planning in reducing their family size and promote their children education and engage in poultry and shoat rearing activities.
- Where can we find statistics on the number of cases of GBV treated?
We have assigned gender focal person to address the issue of GBV. Health centers may have the figures in the issue but at office level we don't have. Because it is there they will get the services and go to women and children affairs office to claim their right.

Questions for the **Woreda Education Office**

What kind of school clubs exist in the Woreda?

1. Health club- Work on health related activities like
 - ✓ Environmental and personal hygiene
 - ✓ Education on HIV AIDS and others Health related Issues
 2. Environmental
 - ✓ Tree seed sowing and transplantation around school area
 - ✓ Distribution seedling to the community but in rare cases
 - ✓ Aware community on cause of climatic change and its impact
 3. Sport – Sport related
 4. Culture and band -
 - ✓ Reflect culture of community through drama, band ,poem, proverb music and like
 - ✓ Recreation of the student and community
 5. Language – Focused on development of local language
 6. Civics- Teaches law, role, responsibility, right and obligation of the citizen
 7. Girls club- focus on country constitution guidelines
, right and obligation of citizens
They organize fund raising activities and invest
 - ✓ on praise for girl who performs better grades
 - ✓ support for economically poor girls
 8. Girl advisory – They play advisory role to protect girl from
 - ✓ Harmful traditional activities
 - ✓ Early marriage
 10. Red cross
 - ✓ Provide first aid
 11. Mini media
 - ✓ Transmit information
- How many of these are organized around environmental or climate change interests?
- ✓ Environmental club

Remark -At woreda Education office has one expert who organizes education quality and activities of clubs and one gender expert who coordinate and follow up gender issues.

Note: If a school club exists that has an environmental mandate, a visit to the club should be made.

- ✓ We observe tree seedbed, plantation inside the school at Weltane kebele and the club has 60 members, and they promote environment protection.

Cooperative Promotion Office (incl. Rural Savings & Credit Cooperatives) (1 or 2 representatives)

What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?

- The organization has capacity building trainings for those who organized in to multipurpose cooperatives, consumer cooperatives, saving and credit cooperatives. These members have organized from all community members including PSNP and non PSNP beneficiaries. In addition the office has organizing young landless farmers in to cooperatives on rehabilitating forest land in order to generate income through participating on beekeeping and fattening activities

What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?

- It is open for all community members to be a member of any cooperatives as far as they can full fill the requirements: paying registration fee and purchasing share.

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

- Organizing multipurpose cooperatives, consumer cooperatives, and saving and credit cooperatives and legalizing them are duties of the office. Strengthening and capacitating the already established cooperatives through facilitating continuous trainings are some of the activities under going by the office.

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

- Most of the group members organized in to saving and credit cooperatives are women. Although they have equal chance for participation but practically their involvement is low in multipurpose and consumer cooperatives

What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

- Due to their participation in saving and credit cooperatives, women have accessed loan which used for different petty trading activities and thereby solve their economic problems to some extent.

Woreda Office of Women's and Children's Affairs (1 or 2 representatives)

What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?

- Kebele level women youth and children affair, community leaders, religious leaders and DAs have attending trainings organized by the office in order to increase women involvement in different food security activities and also to reduce gender- based violence such as undermining women participation in decision making at household and at community level. In addition vegetable production, vegetable food demonstration, fuel efficient stove preparation and awareness rising on harmful traditional practices are also among the activities so far undergoing by the office to support PSNP beneficiaries as well as the community at large.

What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?

- woreda and kebele level cabinets and community leaders' misconception have significantly affecting the direct involvement of women in different food security activities. Sometimes we have observed when the most vulnerable women headed households excluded from different food security projects targeting. Especially households who has small family members /relatives/ in a community mostly excluded by community leaders from targeting.

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

- Organizing different community groups in to VSLA, frequent extension education on family planning, child right, and early marriage are some of the activities undergoing by the office in the community.

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

- Women are the most participants of the activities under going by the office. For instance in VSLA, vegetable production, vegetable food demonstration, and on different capacity building trainings.

What specific issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

- Previously they were traveling long distance to access loan from their relatives if possible or access loan by high interest from individuals. But now due to their involvement in VSLA activities, they can access loan nearby from VSLA frequently and able to generate income through involving on petty trading. As a result women economic problems have been solved. Moreover, Women PSNP households have creating asset as well.

Woreda Small and Micro Enterprise

What are the main challenges to accessing group-based credit?

- ✓ Lack of knowledge on working together
- ✓ Government and MFIs lending rules on membership - minimum requirement 3-10 for urban and more than 10 in rural area.

What are the constraints and microenterprise development?

- ✓ Lack of credit service
- ✓ Bureaucracy of OCSSCO
- ✓ Lack of impenitency for waiting for loan
- ✓ Lack of skill and knowledge

How many women are engaged in-group based micro enterprise out of participants?

Town- Male= 201, Female =141

Rural –Male= 1344, Female-207

What are the impacts of the services rendered by SME on women micro entrepreneurs?

- ✓ Improved saving habit
- ✓ Sustained their business
- ✓ Better in loan repayment trend

What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your plans?

- ✓ Accessibility and loan amount
- ✓ women preference
Start from small business like petty trading but OCSSCO not allow credit for such activities in rural areas
- ✓ What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?
- ✓ They have plan- on capacity building training for staffs and beneficiaries

-To add staffs on to maximize their service for all areas that not addressed.

Oromiya Credit and Saving Share Company (OCSSCO) at Woreda level

What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?

- Provide business skill training to the selected group members in collaboration with SME
- Organizing and forming of rural group base in HABP operational kebeles
- Closely working with HABP to access to loan for the organized groups

What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?

- According to his reply in previously in the woreda women participation in food security activity plans are very limited, but currently started to incorporate them in different food security activity plan through increasing their involvement on different committee members,

How are women participating?

- Extensive awareness creation and capacity building activities put in place across the woreda,
- Women empowered and started to engage on different income generating activities,

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

- Mobilization and promotion about the importance of saving and credit to the community
- In collaboration with other sectors like health office we promote the community to use FP services in order to increase their saving,
- Facilitated business skill training in collaboration with SME

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

- Women engaged on community level activities through increasing their awareness so as to enhance their participation on different IGAs (petty trade activities, raring and fattening of small ruminant animals)

What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

- Facilitate access to loan and promote saving to them, so that women could able to engage on different trading activities and this in turn helps them to become financial strong at HH level,

What challenges face women in accessing & utilizing loan?

- Fear of women to take loan from financial institution as they are forced to expensed to her husband in order to buy cigarette and chat,
- Due to social taboos women are not encouraged to engage on different IGs,
- Most of the time women are overburden by household chores, so that the return they got from the loan is less,

How your organization addresses women's challenges?

- During facilitation of loan to women, they should brought their husband as warranty so as to minimize the above stated challenges,
- In our side close follow up and monitoring carried out on their status of loan reimbursement,

What do you recommend to overcome such challenges?

- I recommend that increasing the awareness of the community towards on loan utilization and improving their saving culture,
- Empowering women to have access to resources and equal decision making power at household level,
- Facilitate different gender related capacity building training to woreda and local level institutions,
- FP service utilization related activities should be strengthening across the woreda kebeles as it has been its own adverse effect on loan utilization and saving,

Police Stations

We are looking mainly for available statistics on incidents of gender-based violence from the police in whatever format they may have. The following topics can be discussed, but we really want numbers.

How many incidents of the following have occurred in the last year, last three months or last month? What percentage of these incidents are not reported, would you guess?

No	Type of incidents	# of incidents occurred in the last			%age of cases not reported (Guess)
		1 month	3 months	1 year	
1	Abduction				
2	Rape		1	2	
3	Beating of women by male household members				
4	Beating of women by males from other households		11	31	
5	Verbal abuse by male household members				
6	Verbal abuse by males from other households		3	11	
7	Female genital mutilation		2	0	
8	Polygamy		2	2	
9	Destroying of women's assets (burning of home and harvest, damaging of planted crops and the like)		2	4	
10	Early marriage			1	

Note.

1. It was very difficult to segregate the beating of women and verbal abuses made by between HH members and others as the reported incidence in all cases is by others. The family issues usually handled by the elders
2. There are many incidences that are not reported (not came to the police level) and very difficult to estimate. They generally suggested the cases that are not reported are higher than the provided figure
3. There are also incidence not captured in the provided format, however they provided us some information

Court Office

Same with the courts, we are looking mainly for available statistics on cases of gender-based violence in whatever format is available. The following topics can be discussed, but we really want numbers.

How many cases of the following have occurred in the last year, last three months or last month? What percentage of these cases are not reported, would you guess?

No	Type of incidents	# of incidents occurred in the last			%age of cases not reported (Guess)
		1 month	3 months	1 year	
1	Abduction				
2	Rape		1	3	
3	Beating of women by male	3	6	12	10

	household members				
4	Beating of women by males from other households	5	7	14	8
5	Verbal abuse by male household members				
6	Verbal abuse by males from other households	2	7	24	18
7	Female genital mutilation				

Messela Woreda, West Hararghe Zone

Woreda Food Security Task Force (At least the Chairperson, Agriculture and Rural Development, Health and Education representatives)

- How often does the forum currently meet?
It is not regular in recent days as there is other priority. But when required we meet.
- How are meetings documented?
Minit will be captured and documented that will be attached in the register prepared for it.
- What sort of field monitoring activities are being undertaken by the forum?
Members of the forum are head of sector offices and may not have time to regular visit, so there is assigned technical committee who undertake monthly regular visit and report to the taskforce to make a decision on important issues.
- What has been the pattern of PSNP graduation over the last few years?
It is affected by seasonal rainfall fluctuation and sometimes not at all that hampers the households in PSNP program to be graduated, that doesn't indicate the pattern. For instance, there was no graduation in the past year.
- Who is involved in planning and coordinating activities undertaken by the forum?
The coordination is made by woreda administrator but the planning is conducted by Agricultural office.
- How are other fora (Zone FSTF, Woreda PSC, and Kebele FSTF) engaged?
We meet in supportive supervision during targeting, identification of graduated households. The support requested from kebele FSTF will be tried to respond and if not pass to zonal FSTF.
- What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?
There is effort to providing support for beneficiaries through HABP program to facilitate graduation.
- What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?
There is support for women in facilitating credit services from the HABP being prioritizing them, there is effort in supporting women in improved technology like fuel efficient stoves
- What sort of community-level activities have you organized?
As a taskforce, during emergency there is high chance to come together through sub organized technical team to assess and provide support for the taskforce.
- How are women engaged in these community-level activities?
The level of participation is not as needed but we are trying to encourage them through HABP program
- What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?
We have agreed at office level so that the participation should be more than 50% and using other efforts through OCSSCO.
- Is there a Disaster Risk Management Plan?

Partially there exists.

- How does the organization incorporate concepts of disaster risk reduction in its activities?
Not yet implemented
- How have gender concepts been incorporated in disaster risk reduction?
We have planned in the coming year but there is awareness creation efforts for women during food distribution events, but it needs more effort.
- How are the DRM plans being implemented?
There is effort focusing some sector offices to implement it
- Is there a Climate Change Adaptation Plan?
It was not started yet, but the issue is raised during our meeting
- How does the organization incorporate concepts of climate change adaptation in its activities?
We have the concept but there is no resource.

Questions for the Woreda Health Office:

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

- Family planning and related
 - Nutrition
 - Maternal and Child Health
 - Adolescent Reproductive Health
 - Family Planning
 - Vaccination Service
- Disease prevention
 - HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis Prevention and Control
 - Malaria Prevention and Control
 - First Aid
- Environmental sanitation and control
 - Building and Maintaining Healthful House
 - Construction, Usage and Maintenance of Sanitary Latrine
 - Control of Insects, Rodents and other Biting Species
 - Food Hygiene and Safety Measures
 - Personal Hygiene
 - Solid and Liquid Waste Management
 - Water Supply Safety Measures
- Health education
 - Education on health issues to motivate behavioral change using of role-play and drama

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

To promote the activities government has selected female extension workers. This maximized women engagement on the activities transparently. Currently, 75 percent of participants are women.

What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

- Free maternal and child health services.
- Each Woreda provide free ambulance service for safe mother and childbirth.

Where can we find statistics on the number of cases of GBV treated?

Women and child Affairs, courts, police stations, obstructive Gynecology, surgery wards and like

Questions for the Woreda Education Office

What kind of school clubs exist in the Woreda?

1. Health club- Work on health related activities like

- ✓ Environmental and personal hygiene
- ✓ Education on HIV AIDS and others Health related Issues

2. Environmental

- ✓ Tree seed sowing and transplantation around school area
- ✓ Distribution seedling to the community but in rare cases
- ✓ Aware community on cause of climatic change and its impact

3. Sport – Sport related

4. Culture and band -

- ✓ Reflect culture through drama, band ,poem, proverb music and like
- ✓ Recreation of the student and community

5. Language – Focused on development of local language

6. Civics- Teaches

7. Girls club- focus on country constitution guidelines

, right and obligation of citizens

They organize fund raising activities and invest

- ✓ on praise for girl who performs better grades
- ✓ support for economically poor girls

8. Girl advisory – They play advisory role to protect them from

- ✓ Harmful traditional activities
- ✓ Early marriage

10. Red cross

- ✓ Provide first aid

11. Mini media

- ✓ Transmit information

How many of these are organized around environmental or climate change interests?

Environmental club

Remark -At woreda level Education office has one expert who organize education quality and activities of clubs and one gender expert who coordinate and follow up gender issues .

Note: If a school club exists that has an environmental mandate, a visit to the club should be made.

Cooperative Promotion Office (incl. Rural Savings & Credit Cooperatives) (1 or 2 representatives)

1. What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?
 - ✚ Capacity building training for new and existing staffs, for the management member of farmers association, rural saving and credit cooperative, multipurpose cooperative and by making the member of Union on improved agricultural technology, grain protection and management and business skill
2. What types of issue affecting Men and Women have been incorporated in your food security plans?
 - ✚ Heavy rainfall and flood on the high land
 - ✚ Drought in the low land
 - ✚ Limited resource of farm land
 - ✚ Limited financial service provider
3. What sort of community level activities have you organized?
 - ✚ Formation of farmers association

- ✚ Formation of Rural saving and credit cooperative
 - ✚ Formation of Multipurpose cooperative
 - ✚ Making all the member of Union
4. How are Women engaged in these community level activities?
 - ✚ Women highly participated in Rural saving and credit cooperative and in Multipurpose cooperative for the need of better loan facility to participate on different income generating activities
 5. What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?
 - ✚ Participate on different income generating activities, improve HHs income and create asset was particularly interest of women.
 - ✚

Messela woreda women youth and children affair office's interview response

1. What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?
 - The organization has planned and facilitating capacity building trainings in order to increase the involvement of women in different FS programs specifically in household asset building program loan services and gender equality issues for kebele women youth and children affairs, administrators, community leaders(from both sex), religious leaders, and traditional leaders centrally. In addition we have been facilitating awareness raising orientation on saving for water selling, egg trading, vegetable producing and milk collecting and selling groups organized by the office. Moreover we have frequently raising awareness of HAB program loan recipient women in order to repay timely the loan borrowed from different institutions and assessing the loan sustainably.
2. What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?
 - Low perception of communities has significantly affecting the involvement of women in different food security programs. For instance initially women are considered as they can't manage the loan given by HAB program properly. But the reality is contrary and most HAB program loan defaulters are now men participants. Even from other government sectors the attention given for the office is low specifically on budget allocation.
3. What sort of community-level activities have you organized?
 - Awareness rising on Child right, empowering women, addressing gender violence and supporting poor families' child are some of the activities organized and have implementing by the office's so far. Moreover establishing VSLA, poultry groups, and fattening groups and also motivating and capacitating young women in order to participate in public administrations are also the office activities.
4. How are women engaged in these community-level activities?
 - Since the objective of the office is empowering women, most of the participants are women.
5. What specific issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

Large number of women have targeted and accessed HAB program loan fund, large number of women have participated on saving and credit activities. As a result they can able cover their

children school fee and other materials purchasing expenses from the benefit they earned due to their participation in HAB program and VSLA activities. This means they are solving their economic problems which lacks previously. On the other hand females have getting equal school enrolment chance which previously hindered by her family members. Moreover, Women have getting equal share of the asset built while living with her husband at the time of divorce. Now a day women are participating and reflecting her idea on public meetings in confidence.

Messela Woreda Small and Micro Enterprise

What are the main challenges to accessing group-based credit?

- Shortage financial resource among OCSSCO to support the group as they request plan
- Difficulties of re collecting previous loans due to different organizational problems

What are the constraints and microenterprise development?

- Lack of technical support
- Lack of group members business skill capacity
- Lack of group members business plan and management problems
- In ability to use loans for intended activities

How many women are engaged in-group based micro enterprise out of participants?

- 464 female,1536 male and the total of 2000 participants were participated

What are the impacts of the services rendered by SME on women micro entrepreneurs?

- Most jobless women's were got a job
- Change in the perception of women as they are hop less and dependent to hop full and self dependent
- Support women's to have their own resource
- Women's saving habit was developed

What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your plans?

- Increasing men and women entrepreneurship skills
- We planned to give affirmative action for women to engage more women
- To change community attitudes to wards women's engagement on productive activities

What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?

- We planned to work with HHAB to link those well to do group with us
- Provide the training to this group and arrange the way they enter in to business
- We planned to work with other sectors like Agriculture sectors to identify very poor PSNP beneficiaries and to organize them and arrange the way they get loans and enter in to business

Oromiya Credit and Savings Share Company (OCSSCO) at Woreda Level

What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?

- Provide business skill training to the selected group members in collaboration with SME
- Organizing and forming of rural group base in HABP operational kebeles
- Closely working with HABP to access to loan for the organized groups

What types of issue affecting men and women have been incorporated in your food security plans?

- According to his reply in previously in the woreda women participation in food security activity plans are very limited , but currently started to incorporate them in different food security activity plan through increasing their involvement on different committee members,

How are women participating?

- Extensive awareness creation and capacity building activities put in place across the woreda,
- Women empowered and started to engage on different income generating activities,

What sort of community-level activities have you organized?

- Mobilization and promotion about the importance of saving and credit to the community
- In collaboration with other sectors like health office we promote the community to use FP services in order to increase their saving,
- Facilitated business skill training in collaboration with SME

How are women engaged in these community-level activities?

- Women engaged on community level activities through increasing their awareness so as to enhance their participation on different IGAs (petty trade activities, rearing and fattening of small ruminant animals)

What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

- Facilitate access to loan and promote saving to them, so that women could be able to engage on different trading activities and this in turn helps them to become financially strong at HH level,

What challenges face women in accessing & utilizing loan?

- Fear of women to take loan from financial institution as they are forced to expensed to her husband in order to buy cigarette and chat,
- Due to social taboos women are not encouraged to engage on different IGs,
- Most of the time women are overburdened by household chores, so that the return they get from the loan is less,

How does your organization address women's challenges?

- During facilitation of loan to women, they should bring their husband as warranty so as to minimize the above stated challenges,
- In our side close follow up and monitoring carried out on their status of loan reimbursement,

What do you recommend to overcome such challenges?

- I recommend that increasing the awareness of the community towards loan utilization and improving their saving culture,
- Empowering women to have access to resources and equal decision making power at household level,
- Facilitate different gender related capacity building training to woreda and local level institutions,
- FP service utilization related activities should be strengthening across the woreda kebeles as it has been its own adverse effect on loan utilization and saving,

Messela Police Stations

We are looking mainly for available statistics on incidents of gender-based violence from the police in whatever format they may have. The following topics can be discussed, but we really want numbers.

How many incidents of the following have occurred in the last year, last three months or last month?

What percentage of these incidents are not reported, would you guess?

No	Type of incidents	# of incidents occurred in the last			%age of cases not reported (Guess)
		1 month	3 months	1 year	
1	Abduction	0	0	0	
2	Rape	0	0	1	40%
3	Beating of women by male household members	3	4	8	5%

4	Beating of women by males from other households	3	10	16	4%
5	Verbal abuse by male household members	2	2	5	30%
6	Verbal abuse by males from other households	0			
7	Female genital mutilation	0	0	0	
8	Beating by other women	2	7	23	55%
9	Seeking another sexual partners by men	0	0	2	
10	Women death due to quarrel with husband	0	0	1	
11	Women death by other men in connection with claiming of resources	0	0	3	

Messela Courts

Same with the courts, we are looking mainly for available statistics on cases of gender-based violence in whatever format is available. The following topics can be discussed, but we really want numbers.

How many cases of the following have occurred in the last year, last three months or last month? What percentage of these cases are not reported, would you guess?

No	Type of incidents	# of incidents occurred in the last			%age of cases not reported (Guess)
		1 month	3 months	1 year	
1	Abduction	--	---	--	
2	Rape	--	--	--	
3	Beating of women by male household members	---	2	7	80%
4	Beating of women by males from other households	2	5	22	30%
5	Verbal abuse by male household members	--	--	--	100%
6	Verbal abuse by males from other households	1	2	6	50%
7	Female genital mutilation	0	1	3	65%
8	Sexual abuse of women's that came or intended to come to court due to the problems with her husband/others by other personnel those who have linkage with court ,like rap porter, police.....	2	5	7	85%
9	Increasing number divorcing women due to different family problems	---	97	367	25%

Oda Bultum Woreda, West Hararghe Zone

Date of interview - Oct 09, 2013

Time: 7:00 PM to 8:30 PM at the Municipality Hall

Attendees: 11 sector offices (3 women and 8 men)

A. About *FSTF*

1. How often does the FSTF forum meet, and how are meetings documented?

Literally it was supposed to meet once in a month, but in many cases does not keep the schedule. In urgent cases (very few) the forum meets once in a week. But in most cases doesn't have consistent meeting schedules. It just depends on the availability of missions to work on and urgency of issues. This entirely is because of the work burdens and over stretched management missions.

There is a agenda book entirely used for documenting meeting minutes. it includes the name of attendees, the time and date, the agenda item and decisions made. The forum identifies agendas based on the existing assignment at the time and the monitoring of the implementation of previous meeting decisions.

2. What sort of field monitoring activities are being undertaken by the forum?

The forum also sometimes performs planned monitoring and supervision of community level activities. During this time a documentation of pictures and videos is made and documented. At the same time verbal and written feed backs are made to the kebele level FSTF for any corrections and any good performances. The monitoring team is organized based on the availability of forum members and varies periodically. The challenges for the FSTF are transportation problem, lack of well trained manpower and staff turnover.

3. What has been the pattern of PSNP graduation over the last few years?

In regard to the PSNP graduation there is no clearly defined pattern. Graduation has been undertaken only in 2004 ec. In other years (2003 and 2005 ec) there were no graduation programs, basically because of the drought incidences happened and impacted the livelihoods of the community in the woreda. The challenges in this regard are the recurrent drought and the community feelings to get graduated. Some HHs don't want to be out of the PSNP even though they do get better off. This misconception and dependency together with the drought occurrence had bad impacts on graduation.

4. How are other fora (Zone FSTF, Woreda PSC, and Kebele FSTF) engaged?

There is a relation and cross engagement between zone and kebele FSTFs and the woreda FSTF but it is not as strong as would have been. The work burdens and capacity limitations had worsened the case in table. As to the PSC, there is no formal relation but in many cases the members of the FSTF and PSC might be of similar persons and there is a cross learning on knowledge adoption specifically good practices sharing.

5. What sort of organizational capacity building plans does the organization currently have to facilitate increased graduation of PSNP beneficiaries?

The PSNP has its own schedule and budgeting on the capacity building part of the program implementation. The capacity building plans have been implemented in a successful way but doesn't bring about the intended purposes.

6. How are women engaged in the community-level activities?

Women have been involved in different aspects of community level activities including VSLA, goat rearing, petty trading due to loan schemes, etc. They are part of the planning, monitoring and implementation aspects of the program. They do involve in the FSTF. In performing outside activities even married women are getting supports from their partners/husbands and the family too. The decision making power of women on HH asset management and other issues is getting better and better, but the extent is not as such wider. Those HHs who have better mutual understanding and support between women and

men are getting better and better including sending their children to school and accumulating HH assets. A note is that the number of such cases is very minimal.

7. What issues of particular interest to women are you currently addressing in your activities?

. VSLA, petty trading, loan, HH asset bldg, organizing in groups and empowering them, etc

8. How does the organization incorporate concepts of disaster risk reduction in its activities?

There is an EW system adopted and the mandatory are working on the completion of the EW activities. Annual production estimates are made and the number of people supporting themselves from own produces are identified and reported to responsible persons. As well any disaster risks associated with the livelihoods of the community, such as crop failure, drought impacted water shortages are predicted locally and mitigation measures recommended. But the implementation of disaster averting methods are sometimes overlooked and under implemented. There is no properly defined weather forecast system established in the woreda, the HH asset restoration is constrained by budget shortage, low capacity in loan systems, etc are also challenges in regard to reducing disaster risks. These all have been threatening the lives of the community.

9. How have gender concepts been incorporated in disaster risk reduction?

The role of both women and men are being incorporated in regard to disaster risk reduction activities. Once disaster happens the most hard hit parts of the community are women, because they are in many cases susceptible and can't be away from the HH shocks.

10. Is there a Climate Change Adaptation Plan? How does the organization incorporate concepts of climate change adaptation in its activities?

There is no a stand-alone planning process in regard to climate change adaptation. But many climate change mitigation and adaptation activities such as degraded land reclamation, watershed management activities, water supply activities, emergency supports, seed and other agricultural inputs supply, etc activities have been implemented by different sectors including NGOs. The provision of short duration and drought resistance crop seeds and techniques (very minimal in scope), diversification of food items (at very low scale), etc have been implemented. The CCA planning is constrained with low capacity in adopting planning processes.

B. PSC in the Woreda

1. How often does the PSC currently meet and how are meetings documented?

There are two steering committees in the woreda. The woreda steering committee, chaired by the woreda chief administrator, oversees the entire implementation of woreda level community based activities related to food security and other sectors. The woreda steering committee meets once in a week. The second one is the project level steering committee, which is organized based on specific project needs and vary from project to project. The project steering committee meets once in a month, but will have meeting more frequently based on the demand for the implementation of project activities. In both cases the meeting times and documentation issues are similar to the FSTF experience.

2. Who is involved in planning and coordinating activities undertaken by the forum?

Similar to FSTF replies

3. How are women engaged in community-level activities?

Similar to FSTF replies

D. Interviews for Berchi Expected Result 4: Learning & Impact Measurement.

The following information was obtained relative to the Berchi ER4 Indicators.

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT and M&E

Key Questions - Knowledge In

- ∞ Who is responsible for bringing new ideas and approaches related to women's empowerment into the *Berchi* Project from outside sources? How is this responsibility formalized and monitored?

PQL and Berchi project are responsible for amassing and bringing new knowledge outside the project through frequent participatory monitoring and evaluation supports it provides. PQL and the project LDMA have formally and virtually been responsible for carrying out and provision of M&E supports. This responsibility will be formalized through the M&E system of the project besides the JD of PQL and the LDMA. The M&E system frameworks will allow the project to monitor the responsibilities. Moreover, the project implementation agreement at one hand the CARE Ethiopia with the donor and also CARE Ethiopia with the government is a binding doc for formalizing and monitoring any monitoring and learning supports responsibilities.

- ∞ How will these new ideas and approaches be found?

Through

- paying field monitoring visits,
- use of checklists,
- Exercise community of practices with the beneficiary community, government, and other partners and also
- Collection of performance reports on regular basis and analyzing the performance

- ∞ How will these new ideas and approaches be tested in the project?

Once the new ideas are identified, they will be shared to the project staff, government partners, and donors. They will next be incorporated in to the project plan for implementation with the rest of the project activities and approaches on the pilot result the new ideas and learning would become part of the project.

- ∞ What capacity does CARE Ethiopia have for facilitating this process?

CARE Ethiopia has a big PQL Coordination Unit. The unit is organized with different professionals specialized under different development subjects and approaches. For instance, Program Monitoring and Impact Measurement Advisor, Partnership Advisor, Economic strengthening advisor, and Women Empowerment and Gender Advisor are some of the professionals employed under the unit. Moreover, the project is managed under the FSFF project where Chief of party, Deputy Chief of party, Capacity Building and M&E Advisor, and other personnel are deployed to support the project. Furthermore, the project has its own staff at project site level-project manager, project officer, and community empowerment facilitators directly working at the community level.

With regard to working materials, CARE Ethiopia has well organized and compiled documents like Unified Framework, UCPV, Impact and Knowledge Management, Women Empowerment Framework, ToC, Program Standards and principles document, Partnership Document, Forward

Accountability, and different M&E working manuals to support the overall project management tasks.

Besides, CARE Ethiopia has a wide valuable experience in project management which will add value to any knowledge management and learning process. These all will support to facilitate the process.

Key Questions - M&E Systems

- ∞ Who is responsible for overseeing the M&E functions in the *Berchi* Project?

The prime responsibility to oversee the project M&E are the project management- Chief of party, Deputy Chief of Party, Capacity Building & M&E advisor, and the project staff. Moreover, the PQL Unit will provide the necessary supports.

- ∞ Please describe the annual planning process or other processes that will be used to develop project implementation plans. How do these processes compare to the typical processes that CARE Ethiopia uses?

The annual plan of the project is prepared with participatory. Government partners, beneficiaries, and the project staff involve in the planning process. It plans the annual planning activity as one activity of the year and entry for operation in every news year comes. It plans when, who to involve, the budget requirement, the venue, and others. When the time comes it invites all stakeholders to come, discuss and reflect on the annual performance of the past year after the presentation of the report. Then jump to plan for the net period. The process is a customary process in CARE Ethiopia. PQL will be there to check for the overall plan quality and tallies with the overall directions and plan of CARE Ethiopia.

- ∞ How will the project monitor progress against the implementation plans? What tools and processes will be used? How do these processes compare to the typical processes that CARE Ethiopia uses?

The project will monitor the project progress through the M&E system tools which are prepared in line with the typical CARE Ethiopia experiences. The M&E tools are prepared against the project implementation plan. The project will have its own M&E framework as per which it will draw a checklist to see the progress. It invites all its stakeholders to participate on defining the purpose of the monitoring, draw the checklist, and pay a field visit to collect data on the project progress. Then it analyzes the data and compares it with the project implementation plan.

- ∞ How will information generated from project monitoring be used?

Information generated from the project monitoring will use in the project implementation. The information first will be disseminated to the project and its partners through the use of different dissemination mechanisms- like presentation, report, discussion forum etc. Then, the info will be incorporated in to the project plan for use and implementation.

- ∞ What processes are envisioned for assessing impact in the *Berchi*Project, especially impact on women's empowerment? How do these processes compare to the typical processes that CARE Ethiopia uses?

Berchi project has its own logical framework. The framework is composed of four expected results / ER and one X country learning and research agenda. Based on the framework, reviewing the framework and the ER with their indicators against CARE Ethiopia ToC, the domain of changes, impact indicators, and conducting a baseline study, tracking the performances and the changes brought about through the project implementation, measuring the changes against the

targeted indicators & comparing/ contrasting them with the baseline information, undertaking quantitative and qualitative assessment of changes, use of MSC technique and compiling most significant changes stories of the beneficiaries, conducting an organized participatory impact assessment where impact indicators for both behavioral and physical achievement identified, impact information are collected & analyzed against the situation before project intervention, and the sustainability of the changes are measured are the most process envisioned to assess impact. Impact indicators set per CARE Ethiopia impact group will use for comparing the impact resulted from the project intervention. Along with these, the CARE Ethiopia impact and knowledge management guides will use to follow the process for measuring and assessing impacts of Berchi project. All stakeholders and partners of the project and also external consultants are also employed to assess the impact. Moreover, the CARE Ethiopia WEF and ToCs are the most reference for the assessment.

- ∞ What processes will be used to review and modify the overall project strategy for promoting women's empowerment? How do these processes compare to the typical processes that CARE Ethiopia uses?

Conducting frequent monitoring and periodical evaluation are the major process that Berchi project will follow to see the project progress and effectiveness which will be base for reviewing and modifying strategies wherever deemed necessary. These processes are most common in the CARE Ethiopia. The learning and finding from monitoring and evaluation will be compiled and reflected to the project partners. Those learning looking for strategy adjustment, review and modification will be analyzed and new strategies will be developed participatory. The CARE Ethiopia impact measurement and knowledge management, the program standard and principle manuals will use to check the process.

- ∞ What capacity does CARE Ethiopia have for supporting the *Berchi* Project M&E systems?
As indicated in the **Key Questions - Knowledge In chapter bullet four indicated above.**

Key Questions - Knowledge Out

- ∞ Who is responsible for identifying, documenting and disseminating knowledge out of the *Berchi* Project?

CARE Ethiopia PQL unit's Program Monitoring and Impact Measurement Advisor and the project Capacity Building and M&E Advisor under the support of the project Deputy and Chief of parties are responsible for identifying, documenting and disseminating knowledge out of the *Berchi* Project. However, the project partners especially the beneficiaries and partners are mainly engaged in the identification process.

- ∞ How does CARE Ethiopia currently identify best practices and lessons learned? Please provide some examples.
CARE Ethiopia identifies best practices and lessons learned through conducting a continuous monitoring and periodic evaluation. For example, CARE Ethiopia conducts M&E and compiles reports and shares to partners- RIFP (Result Initiative for Family Planning) project s evaluation. The project shared all the learning and knowledge material to the PQL team through which and concerned program the best practices and lessons were shared.
- ∞ How do these get documented and disseminated? Please provide some specific examples of documentation that has been assembled and disseminated, especially on women's empowerment.

These learning are compiled in the soft and the hard copy form. The documents are documented with the respective program units, donors, staffs, and the PQL units. Usually they are placed in the public folder of the CARE Ethiopia web system and LAN outlook system. The learning is disseminated either through the hard copy form i.e. the hard copy and also the soft copy distributed for all partners and those who will use the learning and other similar I/NGO. Dissemination workshops, leaflets, CARE Ethiopia bulletins, use of other peer NGOs/ GOs forums, and other possible mechanisms are used – again the example is RIFP project evaluation dissemination modalities.

Additional Information on Knowledge In

- ∞ Who is responsible for bringing new ideas and approaches related to women's empowerment into the *Berchi* Project from outside sources? How is this responsibility formalized and monitored?
 - Berchi Project and Program Quality and Learning Unit (PQLU)
 - CARE Austria
- Formalized and monitored through
 - Formal responsibility that CARE Ethiopia system gave to Berchi project managers, technical specialists, M&E advisors, and the PQL Unit and this responsibility is included in their job descriptions
 - Agreement entered into between CARE Austria and CARE Ethiopia includes this kind of support between them, and the support is usually planned in the project document. So CARE Ethiopia has the responsibility to implement the plan and monitor the implementation. Moreover, donor supports such knowledge in based on their observation and by their will and during which CARE Ethiopia facilitates and provide the necessary supports
 - The M&E findings may identify knowledge gap and the project may formally request for knowledge in to CARE Ethiopia. Then, CARE Ethiopia will monitor the request process.
- ∞ How will these new ideas and approaches be found?
 - Hiring and use of consultants
 - Use of technical specialists in the program of the need in the donor office
 - Provide off job and on job trainings to staffs and pay learning visits to abroad or in country, and also to similar projects implemented under other non government organizations and wherever new ideas and knowledge are supposed to exist
 - Participate on learning forums, exhibitions, seminars, workshops and other leaning gatherings organized by other similar programs
 - Recruit staffs who are outside the organizations to get new ideas and for knowledge in purpose
- ∞ How will these new ideas and approaches be tested in the project?

Once the new ideas are identified, they will be shared to the project staff, government partners, and donors. The new ideas are always subject for testing through inclusion of the ideas in the existing project implementation plan. They will further be adapted for any new coming projects whenever the test proves the ideas are innovative and value adding ones and brings knowledge in.

- ∞ What capacity does CARE Ethiopia have for facilitating this process?
 - CARE Ethiopia has Knowledge management guides to facilitate and process knowledge in and out too
 - CARE Ethiopia has a Program Director and a Program Quality and Learning Coordination which is sufficiently organized with different specialists to follow up and facilitate these process
 - CARE Ethiopia has long years of well established and developed partnership, trust, reputation, and excellent work relation with donors and other similar organizations to facilitate knowledge in and out processes
 - CARE Ethiopia has an accumulated experience with regard to facilitating knowledge in process

VII. HOUSEHOLD SURVEY QUALITATIVE REPORT

The consulting firm who implemented the household survey, Action Business Development Consult, conducted qualitative interviews with participants from the survey and compiled a report on the main findings. The report is provided beginning on the next page.



SUMMARY OF QUALITATIVE INFORMATION IN SUPPORT OF HOUSEHOLD QUANTITATIVE BASELINE SURVEY FOR FSF-“MEBKAT” AND BERCHI-“BE STRONG” PROJECTS DRAF REPORT

**BY
ACTION BUSINESS AND DEVELOPMENT CONSULT plc.**

OCTOBER, 2013

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1. Income Level and Income Sources

1.1 East and West Hararghe

Crop and livestock production are main sources of income for farmers in East and West Hararge zone of Oromia region (Table 1). Both zones have similar livelihood zones except in some areas some cash crops have higher predominance. Among crop, “*Kat*” (stimulant crop) gives continuous and high level cash income for household. The amount of annual income generated from “*Kat*” is estimated between Birr 4500 and Birr 10, 000 per a quarter of a hectare of land. The importance of “*Kat*” as livelihood source for household in Eastern and Western Hararghe could not be overemphasized. There is always a market for “*Kat*” and many women are engaged in retailing it unless drought affects its performance.

Sorghum and maize are mainly used for home consumption purpose. In good harvest year, households could also sell some amount of sorghum and maize to cover routine household expenses such as cooking oil, sugar, salt and other consumables. However, in 2012 the weather was not good and harvest was poor and there was little surplus sorghum and maize for sell for most household according to focus group discussion (FGD) participants. As a result there was food AID for more than fifty percent of the population of the area.

Coffee generates substantial amount of income in Kebeles like Raha as coffee of Mesella woreda has unique demand (locally branded as “*Bicha Buna*”). During the survey, “*Bicha Buna*” was sold at Birr 100 per kilo while other coffee type was sold Birr 85 in Messella woreda.

Among livestock production, cattle fattening is common practice and main sources of cash for the majority of the households. The amount of gross annual income generated from cattle fattening is estimated at Birr 7000 to Birr 14, 000 per head for middle and better-off households. Except in drought year where there is no enough livestock feed, a household fatten at least one ox/bull per annum in East and West Hararge zone.

Table 1: Household income sources and estimated annual income level

Income source	Estimated annual income in good year (Birr)	
	minimum	maximum
“ <i>Kat</i> ”	4500	10,000
Cattle fattening	7000	14000
Sorghum	1000	3000
Haricot bean	1800	2400
Coffee production	800	2400

Source: FGD

Other minor income sources include livestock trade, daily labor work (agricultural wage labor) and petty trading. In Waltane (Doba woreda), Raha (Mesella woreda) and Hulla Jeneta (Kurfachalle) where there are irrigation access, farmers get modest amount of income from vegetable production (onion, pepper,) and fruits (banana, sugar cane) etc.

1.2 South Gondar

In all target kebeles, the participants of FGDs indicated that poor and better off households have different source of livelihood and source of cash income. They have clearly identified

source of cash income for poor and better of households. The following table summarizes the dominant source of cash income for the poor and better off families:

Table 2: Source of Income by wealth category, South Gondar

Source of cash income for better of Families	Source of cash income for poor and very poor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sale of cereal and other farm production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Petty trade including sale of <i>tella, injera</i>, tea
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sale of livestock and livestock product 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agricultural labour (harvesting, weeding) both locally and outside their wereda and region
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High level business activities (shop, grain mill, livestock marketing etc...) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ None agricultural daily labour including construction activities by the private sector, government and NGOs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sale of Eucalyptus tree for both construction and fire wood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sale of fire wood
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transfer from Seftynet
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collection and production construction stone
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remittance

Although mainly practiced by better of families, Eucalyptus is the major income source of the community in the three target wereda and most of target kebeles especially in Simada and Tachgaint wereda. It is grown as cash crop on home stead, farm plot and marginal areas by individual household. It is also growing widely in communal or government owned land including protected mountains.

The tree is a source of construction material, fire wood and charcoal as there is no other tree in the area. Other indigenous trees have been deforested and over utilized in the past years and the only available source of construction material and firewood is eucalyptus. Some people also raise seedlings of eucalyptus and sale to others as source of income.

i. PSNP transfer

Transfer of PSNP through both direct support and public work component is the common income source for all participants of the household survey. The transfer from PSNP is made for six months for targeted household. For five months, each targeted person receives 15 kg of cereals per month and for the remaining one month cash ranging from 60 -70 birr will be paid per targeted person. In addition, oils are also given to the beneficiaries of both direct support and public work.

The participants of FGDs in all kebeles raised the issue of poor targeting of PSNP program. There are many cases where better-off families targeted while many poor and very poor households excluded. This contributed for the growing dependency syndrome among the community.

ii. Other income source

Other source of income responded by the household survey participants include the following:

- Income from pension,

- Salary in kind for priests where the community give crop to priests for their religious service

iii. Other business activities as source of income

Other business activities that were responded as a source of income include sale of traditional alcohol drinks such as *Tella*, *Areque* and sale of *Injera*.

2. Income Decision-Making

2.1 East and West Hararghe

The involvement of men and women in decision to use and allocate income varies by amount of income, income sources, purpose and location. In terms of amount, if the income is obtained from sales of fattened cattle which ranges from Birr 7000 -14,000, the decision on amount to re-invest on purchase of another cattle for fattening and use of money in excess of the investment is made by both husband and wife jointly. The decision on sales and use of income from small ruminant such as goat and sheep is mainly made by women. And also the decision on sales and use of income from poultry and livestock products such as egg milk and butter usually made by women.

On the other hand, decisions on which food and cash crops to grow are mainly made by men. The decision on selling crops (sorghum, haricot bean) if the amount to be sold is less than a quintal is usually made by women.

2.2 South Gondar

Decision on type of crops to be grown, type of livestock species kept, sale of crop and livestock are used to be made only by men before five years. However, currently women input into those decisions are improving. Such change is mainly attributed to awareness raising made by NGOs and government. On the other hand decision on sale of livestock products such as milk, butter, egg is almost exclusively made by women. Women have full decision on request and utilization of loan especially from government microfinance institution. The microfinance institution has developed a policy that demands a wife signature on the household loan request to consider the request as legitimate.

3. Productive Capital

3.1 East and West Hararghe

Table 2 shows the major productive capital households own in rural areas of East and West Hararge Zone. Due to shortage of farm and grazing land, the quantity of productive capital owned by each household is very small.

Table 3: Major Productive capital farmers own

Type of productive capital	unit	Quantity owned	
		minimum	maximum
Agricultural land	ha	0.125	1
Cattle	head	1	3
Goat	head	3	8
Sheep	head	2	5

Poultry	number	2	8
Farm equipment/tools	pieces	5	10

Source: FGD

The value of productive capital greatly varies by type of capital, year and location. For instance, mature male goat worth between Birr 600 and 700 during the survey and male sheep worth between Birr 800 and 1000 in Doba woreda. Average land holding of farmers in Hararge zone is very small. The majority own less than 0.5 ha per household. Due to shortage of agricultural land, renting out agricultural plot is practiced by especially old people. A quarter of hectare was rent out in a range of Birr 700 to 800. Share cropping is also common practice in study areas.

3.2 South Gondar

The basic productive capital owned by household survey participants are farming land, house, different types of livestock, and none mechanized farming equipment. Similar to the income sources, some respondents were not open in disclosing the types and amount owned by them.

It was reported that there are some households who own mechanized productive assets including modern behalves, generator and others.

There are some exceptional cases where rural households don't have house and cases where some respondents without land responded he/she got income from crop sale.

There are many newly emerging urban centers in rural areas of the target kebeles. All kebele centers are becoming emerging urban centers. Many people from local and other areas are increasingly settling there. These new comers don't have their own house and use rented house from the rich people who constructed house in the urban centers. There are also cases where people without their own houses reside in partner with their relatives.

Many households, especially the youngsters, don't have farm land. Land is becoming very scarce as the result of population increase and increasingly degradation of productive land. These people rent land from older people or produce cereals under share cropping arrangements.

4. Loan Collateral and Financial Services

4.1 East and West Hararghe

Access to financial service is very limited as we have learnt from FGD held with community in selected sample Kebeles. The main sources of loan for farmers are Oromia Saving and Credit SC., World Bank's HAB program and VSLA. The Oromia Saving and Credit Sc. gives priority to youth organized in group.

4.2 South Gondar

In all sample kebeles, there are various sources of credit service for the needy community with various degrees of accessibility and suitability to the user. These include the following:

i. Amahara credit and Saving Institution (ACSI)

ACSI is providing service in all rural Kebeles. The institution has opened office for a cluster of 2 - 3 neighbouring Kebeles or in some case per each kebele. In terms of proximity, the

service is accessible for all community. ACSI provide the service for all community member including PSNP beneficiary and none beneficiaries with an interest rate of 18% and valuable collateral.

ii. Household Asset Building (HAB)

HAB is the other important credit provider for PSNP beneficiary and landless youths. HAB provide loan with 10% annual interest rate. The service provided by HAB includes provision of credit, supporting in business plan preparation and provision of technical training for the beneficiaries. The basic requirement to get loan from the HAB is being a member a group of with 3 - 10 or more people and availing group based collateral. One of the short coming of such requirement is that it still excludes the poor as the people forming a group are better off and exclude the poor without land, house or other valuable assets.

iii. Private lender

In most of the target Kebeles, there are some individual who give credit (both in cash and in kind such as cereals) to the needy poor people. The participants of FGDs further explained that the private lender charges 10% of interest per months in case of cash borrowing and 100% annual interest in case of lending cereals. Private lender will not give credit to the poor without any kind of productive capital at his/her disposal.

iv. SACCO / Village Saving and Credit Group

Saving and Credit Cooperatives and Village level Saving and Lending Groups which established through support of various government and none government organizations are also sources financial credit for the communities in the target kebeles. In each of the target kebeles, there are at least one SACCO/ Village Saving and credit groups with varied level of operational capacity. The service of these CBOs is limited to the group members and most of them are suffering from capacity gap to widen their operation and maintain profitability of their business. In target kebeles of Cimada wereda, in terms of membership, these SACCOS are dominated by men and the number of women is few in all the cases.

v. Others

Other source of finance for community investment in the target kebeles are indigenous community organizations such as IQUIB. This is initiated by economically active member of the community to mobilize saving from each individual on pre agreed time interval and transfer the accumulated amount to members turn by turn.

The FGDs groups have the opinion that although there are various credit sources in their vicinity, the communities are not utilizing them fully. The dominant reasons for this are lack of acceptable collateral particularly by the poor and lack of confidence to pay back the loan and other some reasons as mentioned in the household questioner.

In addition to the various reasons for not borrowing loan mentioned in the household survey, there are some other reasons mentioned by both Men and women FGDs participants. The first reason mentioned was religious factor especially for Muslim community. Muslim religion prohibits the Muslim community to pay interest for the loan. As there is no interest free loans or any other arrangements such as service charge as noticed in other parts of the country, Muslim community are not taking loan from the available sources.

The other important reason is failure of paying back previous loan which provided by the government in the past 4 – 5 years. In this period many people have taken loan without availing adequate collateral based on the World Bank and government political decisions. In Tachgaint wereda alone there is more than 22 million birr loan which is not collected from the community. The beneficiaries have taken on average birr 1000 – 3500 per person. The beneficiaries have taken based on the pre – prepared business plan. However, most beneficiaries used partly or fully for unproductive purposes such as house construction, weeding ceremony and others. Off course, there are some people who were not profitable by their business initiatives or productive activities to which they invested their loan. All people who didn't pay the previous loan are not allowed to take any other loan although the loan service is available in all target weredas and Kebeles.

This failure is not only accounted for irrationality of the loan taker but also for poor planning, monitoring and technical support service from the loan provider and government extension workers. Lack of market for local produce is also another factor affecting the success of some borrower.

5. Household Decision-Making

5.1 East and West Hararghe

The nature or types of decision determines the involvement of husband or wife or other household member or all in the household decision making process. For instance, decision whether or not to use Family Planning mostly made by husband and wife jointly. In some instances, however, women may decide to take FP without the knowledge of her husband.

The decision which food crop to farm, cash crop, type of livestock to raise are mainly left to husband though minor consultation could be made with wife. Decisions on engagement in non-farm business, major household expenses such as food crop purchase, expense for sending student to college are usually made by husband and wife together.

5.2 South Gondar

The participants of both women and men FGDs has analysed the trends in women decision making power. Women decision making power in household activities has been improving since recent years. According to both men and women FGDs participants, women have full decision on request and utilization of loan especially from government microfinance institution. The microfinance institution has developed a policy that demands a wife signature on the household loan request to consider the request as legitimate. With regard to other variables, men and women FGDs came with quite different results. The men groups mentioned that women and men make household decision on equal bases while the women group came up with realistic result.

There are some cases where decision is made by other household member particularly for both aged or sick women and men headed households as these household head are not able to participate in any socio economic activities due to age and health factors. In these household elder boy of age 18 years and above usually give most of the decision in the households. This doesn't mean that the household head are totally excluded from influencing the decisions. They are usually consulted before or after the decisions made depending on the urgency level of the issues under decisions.

There are some cases where decisions are made by other person outside the household members. In case of aged/ sick households without any bigger sons in their household, decision is made by any other bigger married son who live independently outside the households or any other close relatives outside the household.

In addition to this, the household head will not have decision making influence on what to grow on land given under share cropping arrangement. In this case the share cropper decides what to grow and the land owner doesn't have anything to say.

6. Participation in Community-Level Activities

6.1 East and West Haraghe

Community development works undertaken through support of PSNP are similar in many places. These include re-afforestation or environmental rehabilitation, maintenance of rural road, construction and maintenance of school, health posts, water lines/points and etc. Participation of women on those activities is reported as very high. Re-afforestation or environmental rehabilitation works done by community are producing remarkable results in East and West Harge zone. Areas used to be bare lands are now being converted to forest land. For instance Walthaha Kebele in Meta woreda, farmers showed us a hill used to be bare land now covered with huge vegetation and has become home for wild animals. Women have double role in community development activity-involve in actual activity and also prepare food for their husbands who participate in the activity.

6.2 South Gondar

The FGDs participants of both men and women groups in all Kebeles mentioned that communities have been participating in most of community based development activities supported by the government, NGOs and the community themselves. The participation level ranges from decision making to direct involvement in the implementation process. The participation level varies from people to people. Some households participates well and some other participate less depending on the age/health situation of the person, and the ability of the development agent to convince the community and other factors including appropriateness of the days for community participation(whether the day is working day, holiday, peak season, market day). The following table summarizes the major interventions that the community members have participated in the past years. Able bodied member of the community participate in labour either freely or under minimum wage payment arrangements. The participation of community on water shade management and natural resource management is high due to payment incentive (PSNP) and use right on grass and other none timber forest product and strong push from government.

7. Knowledge on Climate Change

7.1 East and West Hararghe

FGD participants have all acknowledged that climate change is real phenomenon and its effect on their livelihood has been clearly visible. According to FGD participants a good recent evidence to show climate change is that last year the rainfall was very low in almost all woredas in East and West Harage zone and as result crop harvest was almost nil. This year the rainfall is good and good harves is expected. Major indicators of climate change farmers mentioned include:

- The frequency of drought occurrence has increased overtime.
- Due to recurrent drought, in some place like Waltaha in Meta woreda, production of sweet potato which was predominant crop long ago is almost on verge of abandonment.
- Incidence of crop damage due to pest attack has also increased owing to climate change
- Furthermore, areas used to be conventionally categorized as midland is now on verge of becoming lowland.

“These all climate changes are attributed to our own act i.e. deforestation” they said. As far as control over climate change is concerned, most participants have the conviction that only God can reverse the situation and there is little that human being can do.

7.2 South Gondar

The FGD s participant’s explained climate change in terms of increasing temperature, reduction in duration of rainfall both *Summer* and *Belg* rains (from what they perceived as a normal). The rainfall that has fallen has occurred in patches and is not distributed evenly throughout the area. They have noticed the variability in the amount and distribution of rainfall. They also observed variability in the starting and ceasing time of rainfall from what they perceived the normal. Sometimes rains are late to come and cease early. In the current year, there was no *Belge* rain and thus some crops such as maize and sorghum were not cultivated in areas where they have been cultivated under normal condition. The *Kiremet* rain was very long when compared with the normal years.

The understanding of the people on the cause of climate change varied from one to another. Some related it to god and very few related it with deforestation of natural forest and vegetation and degradation of land.

8. Adoption of Long-Term Climate Change Adaptation Mechanisms

8.1 East and West Hararghe

Different measures are being undertaken by government as an adaption to climate change. Since 2010 new drought resistant sorghum and maize varieties have been introduced in Waltane Kebele in Doba woreda. However, the demand for new varieties and supply are not matching. Supply for new variety falls short of demand for improved variety as farmers reported. For instance, in Waltha Kebele in Meta woreda, the demand for new maize variety is very high but only few model farmers managed to get the seed so far. In Kebele like Qersa Geteta though, demand for new sorghum variety is there, farmers still use local variety. Adaption mechanisms individual farmer use includes:

- Shifting crops
- farmers to farmers exchange of drought resistant seeds

8.2 South Gondar

The household survey target households are poor and very poor households. These people mostly relate their vulnerability to lack of/ inadequate farming land than climate change. Their adaptation is mainly to look for off farm activities and not adding innovation to crop and livestock production system unlike the better off households who alter the crop and livestock production patterns and practices as the response of climate change effects. Therefore, better off households were also included during the FGD especially when discussing climate change and its adaptation.

There is high diversity of crop variety which fit to the varied agro climatic zones of the study areas when compared to the other parts of the country. All the three weredas and most of the target kebeles in each wereda have diverse agro ecologic zones including high altitude, middle altitude and low altitude area which fit for different types of crop, fruits and vegetables production.

The FGDs group participants have tried to compare the crop and livestock diversity now and before five years times. According to them, there are some crop varieties which have been lost due to climatic factor especially in high and mid altitude areas. There are also some new varieties started to be cultivated/kept in this high to mid altitude areas. The one which lost in high altitude areas are beans and *kinchibe* wheat and the one reported abandoned in mid altitude areas are *Adenguare*, *Zengada*, *Kechele Boleque*, *Anbete (key laba wheat)* and *Maize*. The following table summarizes the findings of FGDs on trends crop diversity:

High altitude		Mid altitude	
Varieties lost/diminishing abundance in the past five years	Newly started varieties/increasing abundance of existing varieties	Varieties lost/diminishing abundance in the past five years	Newly started varieties/increasing abundance of existing varieties
1) Crops, trees			
Beans, <i>kinchibe</i> wheat	<i>Adenguare</i> , <i>Kuncho</i> teff, <i>Tritical wheat</i> Vegetable production Increasing <i>eucalyptusplantaion</i>	<i>Adenguare</i> , <i>Zengada</i> , <i>Kechele Boleque</i> , <i>Anbete (key laba wheat)</i> , <i>Maize</i> , <i>sorghum</i> ⁴	<i>Kuncho</i> teff, <i>Tritical</i> wheat, <i>Pica</i> floor,
2) Livestock			
Decreasing number of cattle, horse, donkey, mule	Washira sheep, <i>Ferenge dorro</i> , Increasing number of goats and sheep		Washira sheep, <i>Ferenge dorro</i> , Increasing number of goats and sheep

As per the information of the FGDs participants, these days, the diversity of income source for the community has been increasing when compared to the period 5 years ago. This is partly due to the internal response measure of the poor to survive and partly due to the new

⁴ Maize and Sorghum are planted early using the Belg rain. If the Belg rain is late or didn't come at all (as the case of the current year, 2013), they are not cultivated at all for that particular year.

opportunities created by the local economy and the government policies and interventions. The FGDs participants didn't mention any types of income source which abandoned or lost in the past years. The dominant source of income sources are sale of crops and livestock. Fresh milk and yoghurt are not commercialized unlike in other communities where these livestock products are a good source of income. However, butter and egg are highly commercialized and they are an important source of income particularly for women. The following are some of the newly emerging income sources of the community as mentioned by FGDs participants:

- Increased sale of vegetable product as the result of the newly initiated irrigation farming practices
- Increased Sale of local drinks (*Tella, Areque, Korefe*) and processed traditional food and petty trade (commodity, cereal and vegetable trade) as the result of growing small urban center and settlement camps in rural areas. Particularly, all Rural Kebele centers are connected with rural access road, electricity and communication services and they are rapidly growing to small urban center opening new job opportunity for both poor and better off. Better of construct house and earn income from renting to those without house.
- PSNP transfer
- Increased in sale of Eucalyptus (timber for construction, fire wood and charcoal production)
- Sale of green ripened cereals (maize, beans)
- Increased in sale of spices (*shirro, Berbere*)
- Increased sale of charcoal, fire wood and cattle dung for biomass household energy sources
- Increased sale of honey by youngsters group organized and supported by the government and NGO partners
- None agricultural labour works such as construction of various public service buildings, infrastructures including Rural road construction and maintenance and others

Availability and utilization of Weather forecasting information

There is no modern local weather information forecasting system reaching the community except the national level information which disseminated through ETV and Ethiopian Radio (which is normally very general and not contextualized to specific localities). However, the communities have their own traditional system to detect drought time. Based on traditional weather forecasting information, communities will take their own measures such as quitting sale of crop, cancelling marriage arrangement and other measures to save their farming produces for later use.

9. Membership to Associations

9.1 East and West Hararghe

In the sample Kebeles there is at least one VSLA in which women are member to it. They save and take loan from their association. The amount of deposit varies from Birr 2 to 10 per week. When crop harvest and market for agricultural products are good, they increase saving amount and vice-versa when harvest and market is poor. Loan size ranges from Birr 500 to 1000.

On the other hand men are member to multipurpose service cooperatives established in Kebeles during Derg regime. These cooperatives provide household consumables (sugar, salt, cooking oil) and agricultural inputs at fair price.

9.2 South Gondar

All households are member to community based organization such as Edir. However, membership to association such as SACCOs, producer cooperatives, VSLA and Equib are limited. The major reasons for limited membership of household to association include low return on investment resource (money contributed, time), inefficiencies of the associations in terms of managing resources of the member.

10. Perceptions on Government Office Service Provision

10.1 East and West Hararghe

Government office closely working with community at Kebele level includes agriculture and cooperative development offices, health, microfinance institution, and Kebele Administration.

Generally qualities of services government offices provide do not meet the expectation of the community. For instance in Raha Kebele while 3 DAs are required to provide technical assistance for farmers only 2 DAs are assigned. This Kebele has 21 sub-villages that are dispersedly located and 2 DAs hardly provide enough technical assistant to farmers. The same holds true for health extension workers. While many women wish to get close supervision on use family planning, they rarely get enough advise in time from two health extension workers assigned in the Kebele.

10.2 South Gondar

The communities are very happy with the expansion of rural access road to link most of the rural kebeles, provision of electricity service and mobile service, education, health and potable water scheme in most of the rural areas. However, they are complaining on the negative impact of fertilizer on their farming land and lack of good governance and transparency in decision making by some local authorities. Particularly, they emphasised the problem related with PSNP targeting. The selection processes was not transparent and inclusive. There are many cases where better off households targeted while poor and very poor are excluded.

11. Domestic Tasks(Male Participation)

11.1 East and West Hararghe

Gender based labor division is very common in some places and getting minimized in others. In Kebele like Qersa Geteta (Haramaya woreda) a lot remain to be done to change the attitude of men toward gender based labor division and equality of women and men. Men do not assist women by fetching water, collection of fire wood, looking after infant children, cleaning house etc. All these household chores are left for women and they sometimes work for about 18 hours. In contrast to this, in Waltaha Kebele in Meta woreda, some men and boys assist women by fetching water, collection of fire wood, and looking after infant children.

11.2 South Gondar

The participants of both women and men FGDs has analysed the trends in participation of men in various household domestic activities which the societies put as women tasks. Similar to the result of decision making power in household activities, men and women FGDs came with quite different results for participation of men in domestic activities. The men groups mentioned that men are involving in most of the domestic activities supporting women while the women group came up with realistic result. The result also showed that there is no difference in participation of men and boys on domestic activities five years ago and now.

12. Gender-Based Violence(GBV)

12.1 East and West Gondar

Generally GBVs (FGM, forced marriage, husband beating wife, verbal abuse, and polygamy) are declining in sample Kebeles in the study areas. However, in some place like, Qersa Geteta, husband beating his wife is still common phenomenon as reported by FGD participants. He beats her even if she is pregnant if she fails to prepare food in time. One recent case was also reported in Raha (Messella woreda) where a husband severely beat his wife and she has become lame due to injury she sustained from physical violence.

On the other hand, FGM practice is getting lower and lower in most places in the study areas though difficult to confirm as it is conducted secretly. This change is attributed mainly to awareness raising and education provided by NGOs and government health extension workers over years in the past.

12.2 South Gondar

The results of both men and women FGDs showed that there is high reduction in the prevalence of gender based violence among their respective community now than five years ago.

S.No	List of gender based violence cases	Trends in level of occurrence	
		Five years ago	Now
1	Husband beating his wife	Very high	low
2	Women beaten by other person	high	Very low
3	Rape	exist	Never
4	Girls Genital mutilation	Exist	Never
5	Abduction	Rarely	Never

13. Perception on women leadership

13.1 East and West Hararghe

There are few cases where women are on top leadership positions in associations formed by farmers such as VSLA and other cooperatives. We did not come across women in top leadership position in Kebele and village administration. Even worse is that they are not active when they are represented in leadership position for instance in cooperatives management.

13.2 South Gondar

Though in principle community believe women and men equal capacity to assume leadership position, in practice one rarely see women at top leadership position. For instance one rarely see women at top position in Kebele administration, cooperative management, group leadership and even in community based organization in the sample Kebeles selected for FSF and Berschi-Be Strong projects baseline survey in South Gondar.

14. Family Planning

14.1 East and West Hararghe

“Yeeroo amma dubartiin heedu lilmo dhala dhorku dirati” said one of male participants on FGD which means that “now days many women have/use contraceptive (Norplant) in their arms to control child birth”. This is to indicate use of family planning by women is improving overtime in the sample Kebeles though still a lot need to be done in the use of family planning. Some women believe that women should get balanced diet in order to use family planning. Otherwise she would face bad health consequences. In support of this idea, two women in Qersa Getata reported that they have faced head and back ache, increase in menstrual flow after inculcation of Norplant in their arms and hence interrupted using family planning. We have paid a lot of money to get Norplant removed from our body by health professionals. One of women who participated on FGD wanted to remove the Norplant implanted in her arm but could not afford the price private Doctors asked her to pay. So bad practice noted on the use Norplant use as FP.

In question we posed to participants on family planning use by men, so far no report on family planning use by men in all sample Kebeles. Key informant on health in Raha Kebele, reported that only few young couples occasionally use condom as birth control.

14.2 South Gondar

Most of the households (especially those from Christian religion) are highly using family planning to control birth. Both wife and husband equally decide on the methods to use and decide not to have more children.

15. Perceptions on Rights of Women and Girls

15.1 East and West Hararghe

Both men and women who participated on the FGD believe women and girls should be involved in all household decisions, choose their spouse, participate in community meetings and trainings. However, in reality women are rarely involved in organizing and leading community meetings, actively involved in training organized by development partners. One area where big improvement has been observed with respect to girls’ right in East and West Hararghe is the right to choose their partners. In the majority of the cases girls now marry the boys they chose.

15.2 South Gondar

Early marriage is still prevails in South Gondar though there are some improvement. On the other hand there key areas where big improvement has been observed with respect to women right which include wife can go market, friend or family member's house and seek medical care without getting approval from her husband.

16. Sexual and Reproductive Health Myths

16.1 East and West Hararghe

In the past woman give birth in short time interval. One woman coined the situation in the past this way: “woman carry one baby on her back and the other in her womb” before the introduction of family planning. Now family planning is well popularized and being used by many women.

Currently women who give birth in short interval started to feel shame for not using family planning as reported in Waltane and Waltaha Kebeles. Men also encourage their spouse to take birth control in order to limit family size. But men still shy away from using male family planning methods. “*Dhiirtii amma lee ni qaanefati*” said one person in FGD which means men still feel shame (shy away) to use contraceptive.

16.2 South Gondar

Women can use contraceptive and still be faithful to her husband. This affirmation is well accepted by the majority of men currently. Having small children is considered as sign of modernization currently. Whereas before a decade ago having more children was considered as sign of wealth and merit. This behavioral change among community is mainly attributed to educations and raining given by health extension workers and NGOs.

17. Confidence Levels of Women

17.1 East and West Hararghe

Though a lot of efforts have been made by GO and NGOs to increase confidence and participation of women on development discourses, many women do not dare to speak in public meetings. This is due to long term imposed culture that undermines women speaking in public places. “It takes time for women to get away with bad culture that discourage women to freely express their ideas in public gathering, but we are now in better position in knowing our rights as opposed to past” said one of woman participating on FGD in Raha Kebele in Messela woreda. In the past only men used to attend meetings and as result they were better informed than us. Now thanks to GOs and NGOs, women also attend meetings and different trainings provided by different organization as reported by one of the participants.

17.2 South Gondar

Women rarely speak openly in public meetings except few cases. They rarely criticize government officials who misbehave. These mainly attributed to lack of education, culture and religion.

18. Control over Decisions Affecting Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights

18.1 East and West Hararghe

Girls used to engage in marriage arranged by their parents in the past. Married women were not allowed to take contraceptive without the good will of their husband. Currently, however, there are some improvements with respect to sexual and reproductive health rights of women. Girls have the right to choose their partners. The role of parent now changed to approving,

the partner their daughter chosen said one of key informant in Waltane Kebele. Many married women are taking birth control with full consent from their husbands. In Kebeles like Waltane(Doba woreda) and Waltha, 40 % of married women in the age of 18-45 years are taking contraceptive. In deed Doba Woreda has been recognized as model woreda in FP by Oromia Regional Government. This result was achieved due to concerted effort made by CARE and Oromia government office.

18.2 South Gondar

The use of family planning by married women is steadily increasing as health extension workers confirmed and FGD participants reported in sample Kebeles in South Gondar. Such behavioral change attributed to media promotion, GOs and NGOs long term efforts. Girls early marriage and marriages carried out with arrengment of parents still needs improvement in Sample Kebeles in South Gondar.

VIII. PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE BASELINE EXERCISE

The following photographs were taken during the Baseline Exercise.

1. Household Survey Respondents





2. Participants in Institutional Interviews



3. Participants in the Community Leaders Survey



4. CARE Woreda-Level Project Field Offices



IX. CONCLUDING REMARKS

This Volume II of the FSF/*Berchi* Baseline Exercise contains the terms of reference, baseline plan, the tools used, sampling methodology, data summaries and the qualitative report on the household survey for the exercise. The full data set for the household survey can be requested from from CARE Ethiopia. Volume I of the report, also available from CARE Ethiopia, provides a summary of the findings from the baseline survey, including baseline estimates and descriptions for all performance indicators in the FSF-*Mebkat* and *Berchi* Projects