



EUROPEAN UNION

FS-IAP Project in Oromia and SNNP Regions

Baseline Survey Report (Final Report)

Submitted to: CARE Ethiopia

By: TENTAM Development Training and Consulting Services PLC



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Acronyms and Explanatory notes

CSI	Coping Strategy Index
ER	Expected Result
Eth. Cal	Ethiopian Calendar
FA	FARM-Africa
FS-IAP	Food Security through Increased Income, Assets and Protection
GB	Grain Banks
HFIAS	Household Food Insecurity Access Scale
HH	Household
KFSTF	Kebele Food Security Task Forces
LQAS	Lot Quality Assurance Sampling
MFI	Micro Finance Institution
MoARD	Ministry Of Agriculture and Rural Development
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
PSNP	Productive Safety net Programme
RedCSI	Reduced or Comparable Coping Strategy Index
RUSACCO	Rural Saving and Credit Cooperatives
SAC Co.	Saving and Credit Cooperatives
SAC	Saving and Credit
SACA	Saving and Credit Associations
SNNPR	Southern Nation Nationalities People Region
TLU	Tropical Livestock Unit
VSLA	Village Saving and Lending Associations

Explanatory Note

Household: constitutes a person or group of persons, irrespective of whether related or not, who normally live together in the same housing unit or group of housing (or usually sleep under the same roof) and take meals together

Household member: every person who lives with the sample respondent in a household ('household' as defined above) regardless of the type of relationship.

Vulnerability: is used to describe exposure of people to hazards and shocks, i.e. the likelihood of people (individual or community) to be affected by events outside their control.

Idir: is traditional community-based insurance scheme in which a household head contributes a predetermined amount of money to the membership mainly in order to be insulated from case shortfalls in the event of death of a specified member of his/her family or him/herself.

Iqub: is type of saving or revolving fund arranged by members of a community.

Kebele: is the lowest administrative unit of the government with its own jurisdiction. It is an association of the dwellers (commonly known as *Kebele*) formed by the inhabitants, and constitutes a part of surveyed Woredas

Birr: is the Currency Unit of Ethiopia with 100 cents denominations (currently, the exchange rate for 1 US\$ is about Birr 16.50 to one US\$).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This section attempts to capture a summary of the baseline survey report of the project entitled “Food Security through Increased Income, Assets and Protection from Grain Price Rises (FS-IAP)”. Towards the end of 2008, the European Parliament and the Council has adopted a Regulation for the Food Facility financing instrument to support supplementary measures that address rapidly the negative effects of the volatile food prices situation in developing countries. In March of the following year, an overall plan for the implementation of the Food Facility has been adopted by the European Commission. In 2010, CARE Ethiopia and FARM-Africa (FA) started implementation of the project which is funded under the Food Facility program of the EC. The project is implemented in 13 Woredas of Oromia and SNNP regions. The project aims to address a number of key problems faced by PSNP and other vulnerable households (HHs) in the target areas which will ultimately result in increased levels of HH food security. The overall objective of the project is to contribute to sustained decrease in levels of food insecurity in Productive Safety Net Programs (PSNP) and other vulnerable households in 9 target Woredas in Oromia and 4 in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples Region (SNNPR).

The CARE and FA along with TENTAM Development Training and consulting PLC have selected three Woredas (Grawa-East Hararghe Zone; Oda Bultum-West Hararghe Zone; and W. Badawacho- Hadiya Zone) for the baseline survey from among the 13 Project Woredas. The three Woredas share the common feature of being food insecure and are amongst the PSNP target Woredas; however, they are also distinct in terms of livelihoods pattern, agro-ecology and socio-economic conditions. Moreover, because of the peculiar nature of Meiso Woreda, data and information that describe the basic feature of the same Woreda were collected. The conduct of this baseline survey has followed standard survey and research approaches and combined the use of quantitative and qualitative data collection methods that used random and purposive sampling techniques at different stages which in turn would enable capture, organize and analyze both primary and secondary data and information through the application of different tools: household survey, Focus group discussion, household Coping Strategy Index (CSI), and a Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS). A sample of 602 households which are randomly identified from 15 selected Kebeles of the three Woredas have been the major participants of the survey and this was complemented by focus group discussions in same. Thus a bulk of data and indicators pertaining to demographic characteristics, educational stats, asset possession, income and employment, migration patterns, access to basic infrastructures and financial services, etc of the households and other research participants living in the three Woredas have been captured and analyzed.

The total population of surveyed households in the three Woredas is 3115 people (1545 male and 1570 Female), and the average family size is 5.17 persons and the dependency ratio is 1.07 to 1. About 45 percent of household members have primary first cycle level of education. The respective figures for primary second cycle and high school is 20 percent and 5 percent respectively. About 30 % of the surveyed population have no education at all with women accounting for about 61 percent of this. Economic reasons and lack of access to school infrastructure are the major causes explaining the above results.

In terms of a household asset possession and food security situations, the levels and trends are typically low with variations across Woredas. For instance, the survey revealed that housing conditions are poor: about 80 % of the roofs are thatched grass and all have

earthen floor. Land holding showed no marked difference from this and the majority (95%) of the HHs have only 0.51 hectares while 17 percent of HHs possess 0.5 hectares of farmland each. Though land holding varies across Woredas, about 8 % of the surveyed HHs do not possess land and according to the consensus reached during the FGD, HHs that are landless and have less than half a hectare are considered either poor or very poor and food insecure.

The common types of livestock possessed by surveyed households include oxen, cow, heifer, steer, donkey shoats (sheep and goat), and chicken. The survey indicated that about 63 percent of all households positively indicated that they have at least one of these animals. However, in terms of the most important productive assets identified by the participants, oxen and cow, only 44 % owned oxen, cow or both and nearly half of these are found in Grawa Woreda. This means more than half of them (56%) do not have any of these important productive assets that either generate income or are easily convertible to cash. Only 21.4 percent of all surveyed households replied that they have sheep, goat or both while less than 1 % indicated that they have more than one shoat.

It was reported that formal and informal financial intermediation services (in the form of saving and credit) already exist in the survey Woredas. Some of the formal institutions include Village Saving and Lending Associations, Saving and Credit Cooperatives, Saving and Credit groups while informal forms of financial services providers include iqubs, relatives, friends and individuals (local lenders). On average, about 48 percent of all surveyed households replied that at least one person in the household has cash savings: the proportion of households with savings in Grawa, Oda Bultum and W. Badawacho is 88.6 percent, 38 percent and 19.4 percent respectively. From the available loan in the Woredas, most borrowers in Grawa Woreda used the financing for purchasing productive assets while the majority of respondents in Oda Bultum and W. Badawacho spent their loan on purchasing of basic needs like food and, on health and education; and hence their inability to pay back their loan!

The survey has also enabled capture detailed information and indicators about the situation of food security in the three Woredas and about associated features like strategies they adopt to overcome the production, income and consumption shortfalls. In terms of food production, on average about 7 percent of the respondents did not produce food at all during the year preceding this survey. They relied on the PSNP to smoothen their consumption shortfalls while very few have complemented their food need through purchasing.

If one considers shortage of food in the household for more than three months as a cut-off , 31% of the sample HHs would be classified severely food insecure, 57 percent moderately food insecure, 2 percent mildly food insecure, while only 10 percent food secured (able to meet their food needs from own production). In the face of these levels of food insecurity, households have been reverting to varied coping strategies like sell of asset, consuming less preferred food types, sell of labour, loans, and external support, and engage in less preferred employment and migration. Thus, in order to measure the level and intensity of behavioural changes used as coping strategies, the “reduced” Coping Strategy Index which uses five most common behavioural changes in response to food shortages (eating less-preferred foods; borrowing food/money from friends and relatives; limiting portions at mealtime; limiting adult intake and reducing the number of meals per day) has been used. The survey result shows that the coping strategy index value varies from the lowest (zero) value to the highest value of 47. Comparing the mean CSI values for each Woreda, it is observed that Grawa Woreda has the smallest mean Values (7.4 for male and 5.93 for

female headed households). The mean CSI values in Oda Bultum are 14.5 for male and 14.72 for Female headed households. The survey thus revealed that the food insecurity situation in W. Badawacho Woreda is relatively worse than the other two surveyed Woredas.

An attempt has been also made to investigate the systematic relationship and correlation between the different food insecurity indicators/variables: coping strategy index, livestock ownership, months of food shortage, etc. The relationship among the food security indicators is significant at $p= 0.01$ (1%). Thus the survey revealed that the correlation among each of Household food security access score, HH Reduced coping strategy index, and the number of months of food shortage is positive. Put differently, this means that when the value for one indicator increases, the value of other indicators also increases. For instance, when the number of months of a household food deficit increases, so does HH's CSI and/or the HFIA score (or prevalence of food insecurity). On the contrary, each of these three indicators is negatively correlated with the number of livestock a household owns. That means, if the number of livestock owned decreases, either of the CSI, HFIA score or number of months of HH food deficit increases or vice versa. This result shows that the consistency of the information collected from surveyed households.

In order to augment household income, individuals engage in income generating activities. The survey indicated that more than half (55%) of the HHs engage in one or another form of IGAs. The commonest IGAs being identified are; Modern Bee keeping, Dairy cow production, Poultry production, Fodder production (only in Grawa), micro and small businesses/petty trading, Fruit production (only in Grawa), selling of forest products and wage labour.

From the above discussions, it is vividly understood that food insecurity is caused and exacerbated by many factors that dynamically interact and change over time. Some of these are: access to key productive assets (ox, cow, and land), access to financial institutions and services, access to agricultural inputs and extension services, etc.

As has been shown above, a number of baseline data and information on varied indicators have been collected and the general conclusion is that all the Woredas have shown key characteristics that define them as chronically food insecure, although there are variations between the Woredas in terms of the level and intensity of food insecurity.

The consulting team thus have concluded that the FS-IAP and its components are instrumental in addressing the key deprivations and capabilities of communities in the intervention Woredas and thus define the intervention and the activities as extremely relevant to the objective. Moreover, it aligns with the government of Ethiopia's Food Security programme (2010-2014) and household Asset Building programmes which aim to address chronically food insecure and vulnerable households with a significant focus on women empowerment.

This survey report has four major sections and is organised as follows. The first section provides the introduction which is a brief about the background to the project; objective of the baseline survey; survey methodology and approach; sampling and data collection methods and tools.

The following section is dedicated to a description of the survey Woredas. The third section elaborates the findings of the baseline assessment. The fourth and final section concludes

and recommends the way forward. Some important documents useful for referencing like the ToR, tools used by the consulting team, etc are attached as annexes.

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Foremost, thanks go to the local community members- in the survey Woredas including Grawa, Oda Bultum, W. Badawacho and Meiso Woredas- who shared their time and knowledge with us through household survey, focus group discussions and interviews, and whose accounts form the basis of this report.

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Further thanks go to all government staff, local administrators in the survey Woredas who supported the data collection process in the field. Finally, our thanks will go to data collectors and supervisors who assisted in administering the household questionnaire survey.

1. Introduction

1.1. Back Ground to the Project

On 30 March 2009, the European Commission made a decision 'for implementing the facility for rapid response to soaring food prices in developing countries to be financed under Article 21 02 03 of the general budget of the European Communities in 2008-2010'. Ethiopia is one of 30 African countries benefiting from the EC's Food Facility initiative. For implementing the food facility in Ethiopia alone, the Commission allocated a total indicative budget of Euro 45.4 million, which would be channelled through the World Bank (€20 Million), Call for proposal (€13 Million) and direct budgetary support € 12.4 Million (EC, 2009).

According to the information obtained from The European Delegation to Ethiopia, currently 25 implementing partners, including International and local Nongovernmental Organisations, Farmers Association, Unions, Micro-Finance Institutions, have received funding to implement food facility initiatives in 65 Woredas located in four Regional States ([Berhanu.TAYE@ec.europa.eu], 2010).

CARE Ethiopia and FARM-Africa (FA) are among the implementing partners that are currently implementing "Food Security through Increased Income, Assets and Protection from Grain Price Rises (FS-IAP)" Project in 13 Woredas of Oromia and SNNPR Regions.

The project targets are 29,000 food insecure and vulnerable households (70 percent being female headed) who are residing in 9 Woredas of Oromia Region and 4 Woredas of SNNPR, the Woredas include: Chiro, Gemechis, Meiso, Habro, Oda Bultum, Tullo, and Doba (West Hararghe Zone); Grawa and Kurfachelle (East Hararghe); West Badawacho (Hadiya Zone), Hadero Tunto (Kambata Tambaro Zone), Sankura woreda (Silte Zone) and Halaba Special Woreda. Importantly, it is noted that the final Beneficiaries of the project would be at least 174,000 household members including men, women, and children.

The overall objective of the FS-IAP project is to contribute to sustained decrease in levels of food insecurity in Productive Safety Net Programs (PSNP) and other vulnerable households in the target Woredas stated above.

Specific objective of the project is to resiliency improved and livelihood assets enhanced for Productive Safety net Programme (PSNP) HHs and other vulnerable HHs in 9 Woredas of Oromia and 4 Woredas in SNNPR. To this effect, the project anticipates achieving the following indicators:

- 75% of targeted households (over 15,000 women) have increased income and/or assets during the project timeframe.
- 80% of women targeted by the project report increased social support through membership of project groups/ networks.
- Improvements in Coping Strategies Index (CSI) of targeted households.

Expected Results (ERs) and indicators

As stated in the Terms of Reference (TOR), the project identified three result areas, which are elaborated as follows:

Expected Result 1 (ER-1): 24,400 PSNP and other vulnerable HHs will have increased their household income in 9 Woredas in Oromia and 4 Woredas in SNNPR.

- 1254 VSLAs formed, completed training and functioning independently.
- 75% of VSLA members (70% women) received a loan for income generating activities which has resulted in increased HH income and/or assets.

Expected Result 2 (ER-2): 8430 PSNP and other vulnerable HHs in Oromia and SNNPR will have increased their productive assets.

- At least 70% of women engaged in goat/sheep scheme have increased their financial and other related HH livelihood assets.
- 70% of 2050 HHs engaged in honey production has increased their financial and other related HH livelihood assets.

Expected Result 3 (ER-3): Around 3300 HHs in Oromia and SNNPR will have benefited from community-managed mechanisms to mitigate against soaring grain prices.

- 22 Grain Banks (GBs) established and engaged in trading activities.
- 70% of HHs targeted by Grain Banks (GBs) have purchased grain at lower than market prices and/or received grain loans from the GB during times of high prices.

CARE Ethiopia and FARM-Africa, following a thorough evaluation of the technical proposal, commissioned TENTAM Development Training and Consulting Services PLC to conduct a baseline survey for the FS-IAP Project.

1.2. Objective of the Baseline Survey

As stated in the TOR, the overall objective of this assignment is to carry out a baseline survey for FS-IAP project in 3 (out of 13) Woredas in Oromia (9 Woredas) and SNNPR regions (4 Woredas) to establish the status of target communities before, and to measure changes in the lives of project target groups after project interventions.

In addition to establishing socio-economic situation of target households, and baseline values of each indicator mentioned above, the consultancy work also assessed the following areas:

- a) Current level of cooperation of CARE and Partners with the PSNP and relevant stakeholders at Kebele, Woreda and Regional level and provide recommendations to ensure smooth and effective implementation complementary to ongoing PSNP initiatives and bridging the gap between emergency assistance and development cooperation;
- b) Gender and Power relationships: Refer to existing Gender analysis (by CARE, FA and other institutions) relevant to the project context and geography to ensure mainstreaming of gender equality and women empowerment into design and implementation of the project.

1.3. Survey Methodology and approach

1.3.1. A general approach

The FS-IAP baseline survey employed methods and techniques that generated both primary and secondary information, as well as qualitative and quantitative data. Prior to application of data collection instruments, consultation meetings were held with relevant project staffs at CARE and FA.

Thus, the entire process of the baseline survey was handled in collaboration with relevant project staffs and representatives of key stakeholders.

1.3.2. Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS): Overview

The LQAS method was derived and initially used in the manufacturing industry. However, over the last two decades, it has been adapted and applied to the health sector as fast and cost-effective alternative method to conduct assessment of prevalence in acute diseases, malnutrition or emergency setting. LQAS designs provide statistically appropriate alternatives to the more time-consuming cluster survey.

The aim of sampling is that it allows using the “few” to describe the “whole.” Thus, the selection of sampling methods should be based on the principle of making the best use of limited resources by setting priorities, for indicators and for supervision areas without compromising the quality and level of precision.

There are a number of advantages of LQAS over cluster sampling, which is another sampling method that has been widely used by many NGOs to EPI Coverage, Nutrition status, as well as disease prevalence (Valadez, Weiss, Leburg, & Davis, 2002). Some of these advantages are:

First, the LQAS technique provides efficient ways to collect the coverage information needed to establish baseline information and to set priorities. For most applications of LQAS, a sample of 19 individuals is required for each supervision area (SA) in order to judge whether it has reached a performance benchmark. As many organizations (e.g. Save the Children Uganda) have already experienced, Samples larger than 19 have practically resulted in the same statistical precision as 19¹. They do not result in better information, rather they could cost more.

Second, LQAS is simple to apply. The questionnaire designed in such a way that the responses for each lot is binary (yes/no; acceptable/ not acceptable, pass/fail, complies/not complies, etc).

Third, LQAS offers some advantages especially in comparing the performance of different supervision areas as well as the performance of different partner organizations that are implementing similar interventions in different geographic areas.

¹For example, what LQAS can: just by sampling 19 women in a targeted population, at least 92% of the time LQAS will determine correctly whether **yes or no** these women have adopted the family planning method.

However, the LQAS method is not without limitations. For example, LQAS **cannot** be used for coverage estimates in lot / district; therefore, it generates very specific conclusions.

1.3.3. Sampling frame

The sampling frame represents the area and population that the assessment is intended to cover. As stated in the TOR, the project focuses on PSNP and other vulnerable households in target Woredas and Kebeles. Hence, for this baseline survey, it was safe to take the master list of PSNP target households, prepared by local government for each selected Kebeles of target Woredas.

1.3.4. Defining Sample Size

The Baseline survey was conducted in Oda Bultum (W. Hararghe) and Grawa (E. Hararghe) Woredas in Oromia and W. Badawacho Woreda (Hadiya Zone) in SNNPR. These Woredas were selected purposively by implementing organizations, CARE Ethiopia and FARM-Africa, and based on discussion between the consulting team and the client organization.

In addition, based on the request by the commissioning organization (CARE Ethiopia) the assessment team tried to consider collecting information from Meiso Woreda as it represents different socio-economic characteristics. Therefore, certain data was collected from communities in two Kebeles (through FGD) and key informants at Woreda level.

Generally, a combination of Purposive (that is non-probability) and Random (i.e. probability.) sampling methods were applied. Due to time shortage, factors of accessibility of different locations (Kebeles as well as Woredas), purposive sampling was also used to determine survey Kebeles. Thus, five Kebeles from each primarily selected Woredas and two Kebeles from Meiso Woreda were selected for the baseline survey.

Household Sampling

A total of 602 households (almost 200 from each of the three Woredas) were randomly selected from the PSNP master list prepared in each Woreda. Thus, a total of 296 Female and 306 male headed households were randomly selected and participated in the Household interview.

1.3.5. Data Collection methods/ tools

Different data collection tools/ methods were developed based on the Objective and Result level indicators of the project. The project log frame and the project document were effectively used to data collection instruments, which include secondary data collection, document review, Household Questionnaire, and Focus Group Discussions.

Household Questionnaire

A total of 602 households, who were randomly selected from the PSNP master list of selected Kebeles, participated in the questionnaire survey. For this purpose, a tailor-made questionnaire was developed based on the project's result framework and objective level indicators. Importantly, the questionnaire was initially developed in English, and then translated in Amharic (from W. Badawacho) and Afan Oromo languages in order to ensure that the questions are asked correctly.

The data collection was administered by 12 data collectors and 3 supervisors who were recruited locally, and a senior expert who was deployed by TENTAM. Before, undertaking actual data collection, all enumerators and supervisors were oriented about the purpose of the survey and on each question. During the data collection, the supervisor and the senior expert checked completed questionnaires every day.

Generally, the core modules in the household questionnaire include: a) Household composition/demography and education status of household members; b) Housing materials (like roofing and floors); c) Asset possession d) Access to Financial Services; d) Food Security situations and coping strategies; e) livestock possession and agriculture production; and f) Household participation in social and other organizations and etc.

Focus Group Discussions

Before the fieldwork was conducted, a Check-list was developed for use in Focus Group Discussions. Hence focus group discussions were conducted in a total of 16 Kebeles (including 2 Kebeles from Meiso Woreda), which were selected for data collection.

Composition of participants of FGDs include representatives from the Kebele administration, Kebele manager, community representatives (elders, religious leaders, women, youth), Kebele health extension workers, Development Agents, members of the Kebele Food Security Task Forces (FSTFs). These people were selected based on the belief that they have attributes in common, and are able to provide information about local food insecurity situation that is the focus of discussion. In each focus group discussion, which were facilitated and managed by the core assessment team members, a manageable size of participants (6 – 15) people participated in most cases.

Other data collection and analysis tools

Certain tools like household Coping Strategy Index (CSI), and a Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) were used to assess the food security situation of households in the target Woredas. Both CSI and HFIAS are proxy indicators of food insecurity.

The coping strategies that people and households adopt may damage health, nutrition status, productive capacity etc., such as through drastic changes in food consumption, depletion of assets or unusual migration. Both CSI and HFIAS are designed to gather certain questions which are developed to capture HH coping strategies and HH access to food during the last seven days and 30 days recall period respectively.

The elements of coping strategy index (CSI) were also used to analyze the structure of coping strategies. The index is based on the many possible answers to the question: “In the past seven days, if there have been times when you did not have enough food or enough money to buy food, how many days has your household had to...” On the other hand, the HFIAS measures the difference between households’ food requirements and the food to which they have access.

For the HH questionnaire, a reduced coping strategy index (reduced CSI) was used to compare food insecurity situation across the three Woredas (contexts).

1.3.6. Limitation

The FS-IAP project is being implemented in 13 Woredas. However, the baseline survey was conducted only in three selected Woredas. The conclusions and recommendations drawn in this report are, therefore, based on the data collected from the three Woredas and partly from Meiso Woreda.

As stated in our technical proposal and the inception report, all the thirteen Woredas represent a different livelihood zone, which implies that the three selected Woredas may not truly represent all intervention Woredas.

Therefore, the projection of results of this baseline survey to other Woredas needs precaution. In this the consulting team would like to suggest that project staff in each Woreda should undertake a simplified assessment and recording of key result indicators.

2. Description of Survey Woredas

Among 13 Project Woredas, three (Grawa, Oda Bultum, and W. Badawacho) were selected for the baseline survey. While the three Woredas are among the list of food insecure Woredas in Ethiopia, they are different in many aspects: socio-economic condition, livelihoods strategies and opportunities, topography, etc.

Grawa Woreda

Grawa is located in E. Hararghe zone of Oromia Region. The projected² population in 2010, based on the 2007 census, is 287,558 people (51 % male and 49% female). According to the secondary information obtained from the WARD office, administratively, it is divided in to 45 rural and 2 urban Kebeles.

The Woreda has a total area of 1,109.4 Sq km, which is divided into different land uses: arable land (23%), forest land (5.3 percent), other vegetation (11 percent), unused/waste land (48.9%) and other land uses like settlement (11.4%).

Major crops grown in the Woreda include Cereals (sorghum, maize, wheat, Barley, teff), Pulses (beans, peas, lentils) and tuber/vegetable (Sweet potato and Irish potato). According to the Office of Agriculture, in 2002/2003 crop season, about 32,650 hectares (99 %) of the total arable land in the Woreda was covered with different crops: about 82 percent the area was covered by Sorghum (45 %) and maize (37%), 12 percent by wheat (6%) and Barley (6%). The remaining 6 percent of the area was planted with other crops mentioned above.

According to the secondary data obtained from Woreda office of Agriculture and Rural Development, Grawa Woreda has an estimated livestock population of 138,017 TLU, where 91 percent of animals being cattle. The other animals include shoats (4%), donkey (3.8%), and chicken, donkey, camel each accounting less than one percent of the total.

Grawa woreda is recognized as one of the chronically food insecure Woredas in Ethiopia. According to informants from the WoARD, the population of Grawa Woreda has experienced food insecurity situation for more than 2 decades. Currently, 22 of its Kebeles, which are located in the lowland (Kola ecological zone) have been affected by drought recurring every 5 to 7 years.

Participants of FGDs in different Kebeles reported that the current production year (2002/03 Eth. Cal) which experienced 'excessive' rains during both short (Belg) and long (Kiremt) rainy seasons has greatly affected maize and sorghum plants particularly in the high and mid land Kebeles (that is, about 50% of all Kebeles). The discussants complained that the 'excessive' rain increased water logging and humidity in a microclimate that favored crop pest and diseases which damaged the two major crops (maize and sorghum).

Oda Bultum Woreda

Oda Bultum is located in W. Hararghe zone of Oromia Region. The projected³ population in 2010, based on the 2007 census, is 189,768.65 People (51.2% male and 48.8 %). Administratively, the Woreda is divided in to 37 Kebeles.

² Regional average population growth rate is 2.9 percent for both Oromia and SNNPR (CSA, 2007)

³ Regional average population growth rate is 2.9 percent for both Oromia and SNNPR (CSA, 2007)

The Woreda has a total area of 1,374.2 Sq.Kms, which is divided into different land uses: arable land (47%), forest/bush and plantations (33%), grazing (10%) and other land uses (11%).

In terms of agro-climatic zones, it is categorized in to highland (Dega), midlands (Woina Dega), and lowland (Kolla) which constitute 4 percent, 31 percent and 65 percent of the total area respectively.

Major crops grown in the Woreda includes sorghum, maize, wheat, barley, and beans. Farmers in the Woreda also grow cash crops like Chatt (mild narcotic leaf) and Coffee.

According to the secondary data obtained from Woreda office of Agriculture and Rural Development, Oda Bultum Woreda has an estimated livestock population of 120,878TLU, where 79.6%, camel (6.4%), and chicken (0.4%) percent of animals being cattle. The other animals include Shoats (4.5%), equines (9.1%), chicken, donkey, and camel each accounting less than one percent of the total.

Oda Bultum Woreda is also identified by the Government of Ethiopia as one of the chronically food insecure Woredas in the country.

West Badawacho

West Badawacho Woreda is located in Hadiya zone of SNNPR. The projected population in 2010, based on the 2007 census, is 96,658 people (49% male and 51% female).

The Woreda has a total area of 150.5 Sq kms. It has a very high population density of 642.42 persons per Sq. Km.

Major crops grown in the Woreda includes sorghum, teff, maize, haricot bean, “Goderre”, sweet potato and Enset. Coffee also grows in the Woreda but small in quantity, which is usually for household consumption.

Being a newly established Woreda, it was difficult to find total number of livestock in the Woreda. However, key informants from Woreda offices tell that the types of livestock that are available in the Woreda include ox, cow, shoat, donkey and chicken.

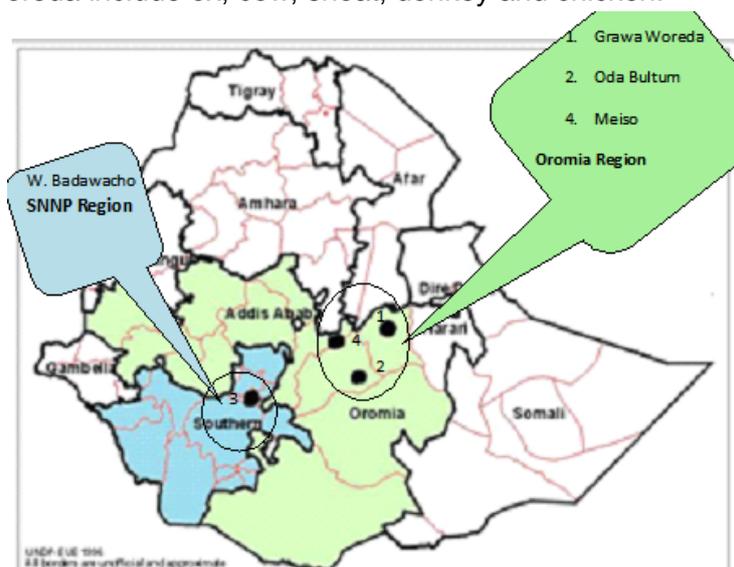


Figure 1: Location of Survey Woredas

3. Findings of the Baseline Assessment

3.1. Social and demographic characteristics of surveyed HHs

3.1.1. Gender, age and marital status

A total of 602 households, selected from 15 Kebeles in three surveyed Woredas, participated in the household questionnaire survey. About 49.2 percent of surveyed households were female headed households, while the rest were male headed households.

Table 1: Sample Households by Woreda and gender of head of HH

Gender of Head of the household			
Woreda	Male	Female	Total
1. Grawa	104	97	201
2. Oda Bultum	102	98	200
3. West Badawacho	100	101	201
Total	306	296	602

The mean age of heads of HHs is 39.3 years while the median age is 38 and out of the total respondents, the youngest and oldest person is 16 and 101 years of age respectively. With regard to Marital status, 66 percent, 55 percent and 56 percent of surveyed households in Grawa, Oda Bultum and W. Badawacho Woredas respectively are married. On average, the proportion of single or unmarried HH heads is 12 percent in Grawa, 1 percent in Oda Bultum and 4 percent in W. Badawacho. As the figure below shows, the proportion of divorcees is very low in all surveyed Woredas while the average proportion of widows/widowers is significantly high: 15 percent in Grawa, 38 percent in Oda Bultum and 37 percent in W. Badawacho. Importantly, the figure below reveals that the proportion of widows (female) is higher than the proportion of widowers (male) across all surveyed Woredas.

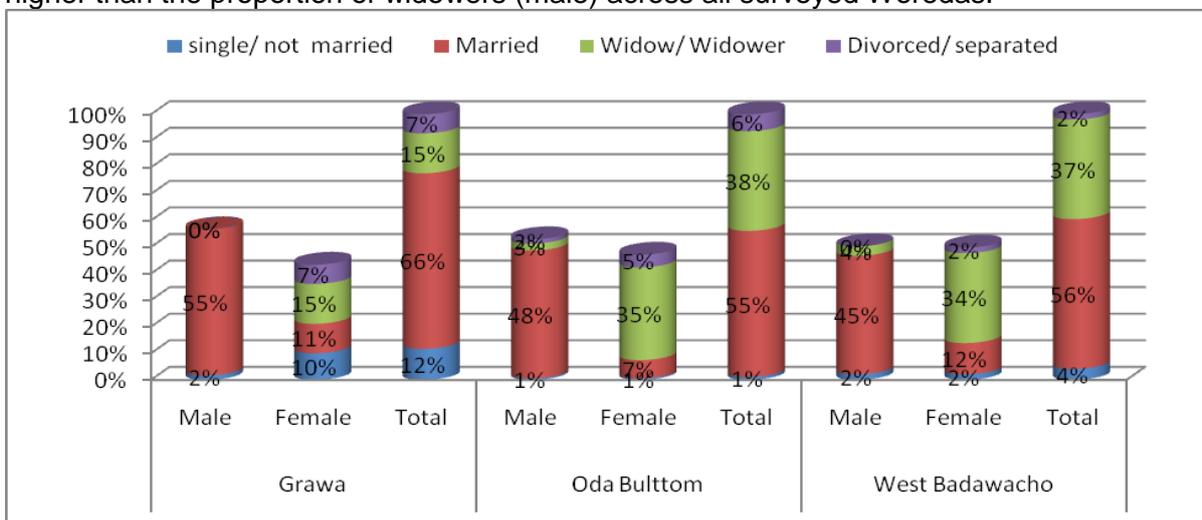


Figure 2: Marital status of Head of Household across Woreda

3.1.2. Population and average family size of surveyed households

During the household survey, respondents were asked to list all household members including gender, age, and level of education attended, and current schooling status of children. Based on the information provided by respondents, characteristics of surveyed households is summarised as below:

The total population of surveyed households in the three Woredas is 3115 People (1545 male and 1570 Female), and the average family size is 5.17 persons (5.21 in Grawa, 4.83 in Oda Bultum, and 5.48 in W. Badawacho).

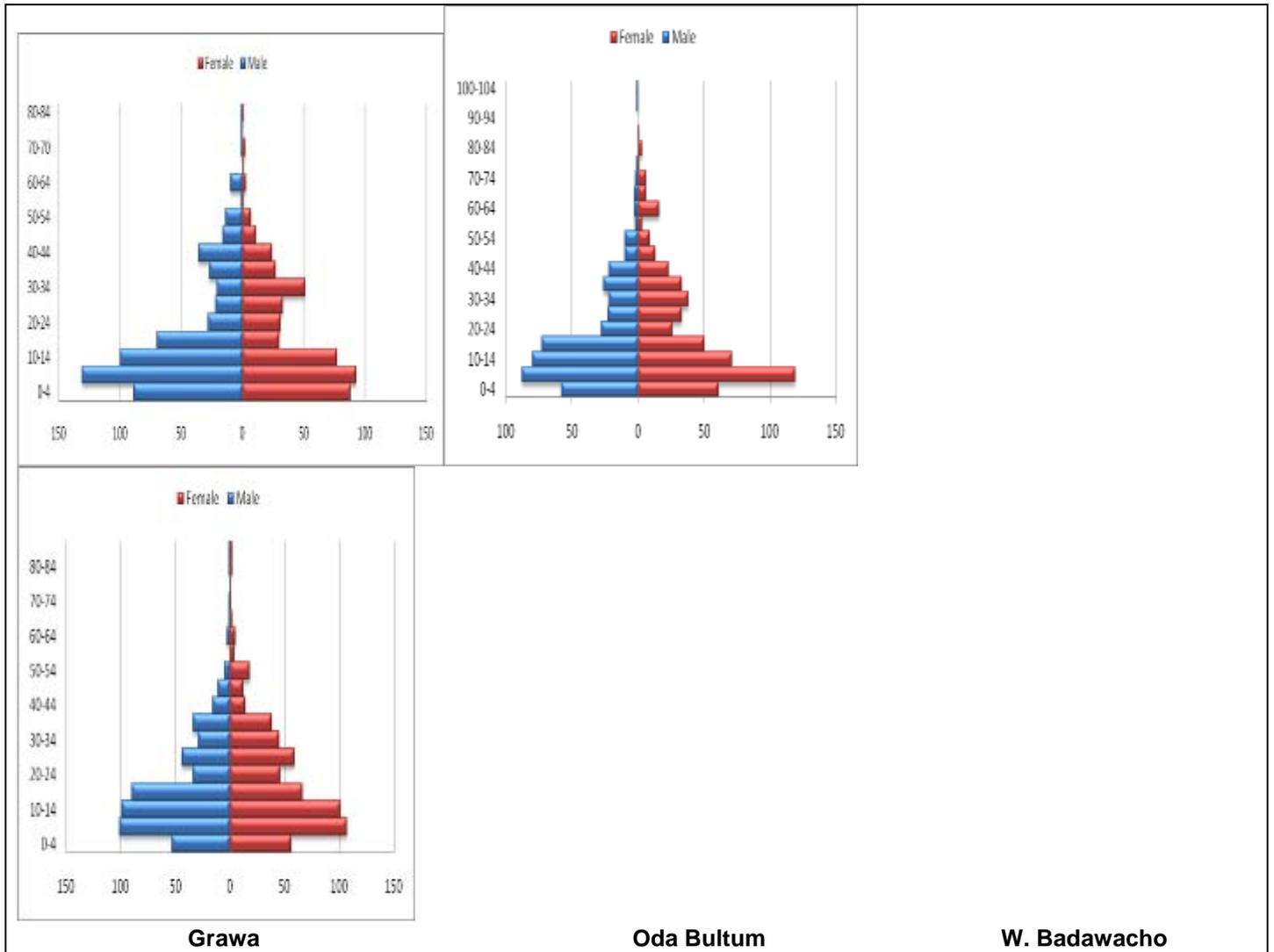


Figure 3: Population Pyramid of surveyed Households across Woredas

3.1.3. Age Dependency Ratio

On average, the proportion of dependents is about 52 percent, and the dependency ratio is 1.07 to 1. Note that there is a slight variation on age dependency ratio among surveyed Woredas.

The age dependency ratio:
 is equal to the number of individuals aged below 15 or above 65 divided by the number of individuals aged 15 to 65, expressed as a ratio or a percentage (WFP, 2009)

Dependents: no. of people < 15 and >65
Independents: no. of people age from 15 to 65

$$\frac{\text{Number dependents}}{\text{Number independents}} \times 100\%$$

Table 2: total population of surveyed households by age category across Woredas

Age Range	Grawa	Oda Bultum	W. Badawacho	All Woreda (total)
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	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
under 1 year	5	4	9	1	1	2	3	6	9	9	11	20
1 to 5	109	101	210	75	90	165	61	75	136	245	266	511
6 to 10	149	113	262	106	112	218	121	120	241	376	345	721
11 to 14	57	40	97	45	48	93	68	63	131	170	151	321
15 to 17	52	20	72	51	31	82	51	44	95	154	95	249
18 to 60	193	198	391	168	213	381	215	263	478	576	674	1250
61 to 65	0	0	0	1	4	5	1	2	3	2	6	8
66 and older	3	3	6	7	13	20	3	6	9	13	22	35
Total	568	479	1047	454	512	966	523	579	1102	1545	1570	3115
Active adult Vs Dependents												
Economically active adults	245	218	463	220	248	468	267	309	576	732	775	1507
dependents	323	261	584	234	264	498	256	270	526	813	795	1608
Total	568	479	1047	454	512	966	523	579	1102	1545	1570	3115
Dependency												
percentage of dependents	56.9%	54.5%	55.8%	51.5%	51.6%	51.6%	48.9%	46.6%	47.7%	52.6%	50.6%	51.6%
Dependency ratio	1.32	1.20	1.26	1.06	1.06	1.06	0.96	0.87	0.91	1.11	1.03	1.07

3.1.4. Education status of population in surveyed households

In terms of literacy, the majority (45 percent) of household members have primary first cycle (grade one to four) level of education. The proportion of people with primary second cycle (from grade 5 to 8) and high school (grade 9 to 12) is 20 percent and 5 percent respectively. Illiteracy rate is very high accounting about 30 percent of surveyed population.

Critically important, the survey finding revealed that illiteracy rate is high among women (61 percent) than male (39 percent) members of surveyed households. As the figure below shows, at all levels of education (from primary first cycle to high school), school enrolment is biased more towards male than female members of surveyed households.

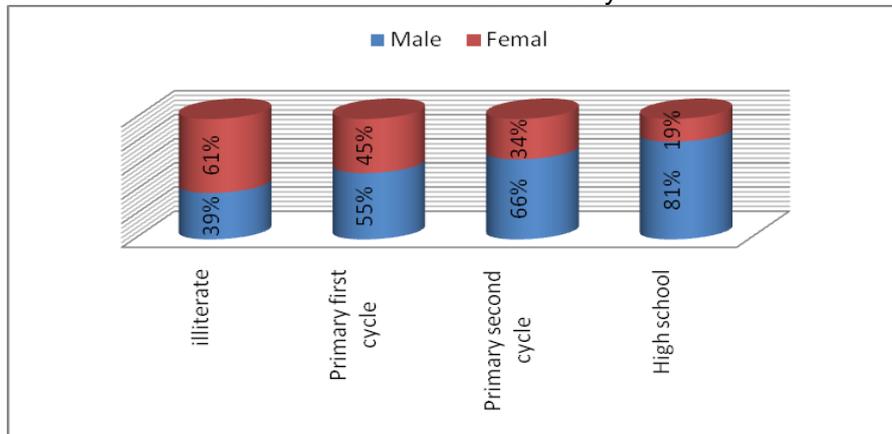


Figure 4: Proportion of HH members' education status by gender

Gross enrolment rate is 75 percent while the proportion of children not going to school is about 25 percent (15% in Grawa, 42% in Oda Bultum, and 43% in W. Badawacho). The main reasons attributed to children not going to school are many. The most important once include: a) households not able to cover school fees/expenses (36 percent), b) lack of school nearby (22 percent), c) physical disability of children (17 percent) and other reasons (see below, for details). When it comes to economic reasons, lack of ability to cover school related expenses is the single most critical issue in W. Badawacho Woreda (SNNPR).

Table 3: Reasons for not attending school

Reasons not attending/going to school	Grawa	Oda Bultum	West Badawacho	Total	Percent
---------------------------------------	-------	------------	----------------	-------	---------

a. too small to attend school	1	5	11	17	7%
b. No school nearby	19	32	1	52	22%
c. unable to cover school fees/expense	1	8	75	84	36%
d. Due to disability	11	25	5	41	17%
e. Refused to go to school	0	1		1	0%
f. (labour support to the family	0	4	13	17	7%
g. completed school	0	1	4	5	2%
h. due to sickness	0	1	3	4	2%
i. due to fear of violation	0	2		2	1%
j. Because she is female (and we do not send female to school)	1	1	2	4	2%
k. other	2	6	1	9	4%

3.1.5. Relationship of respondents with head of the Household

In terms of respondents' relationship with households, the majority (81percent) were heads of a household while the remaining were people closely related to head of a household. These include first wives (11 percent), sons or daughters (4 percent), second or third wives, mothers or fathers of household head, etc. (for details See figure, below).

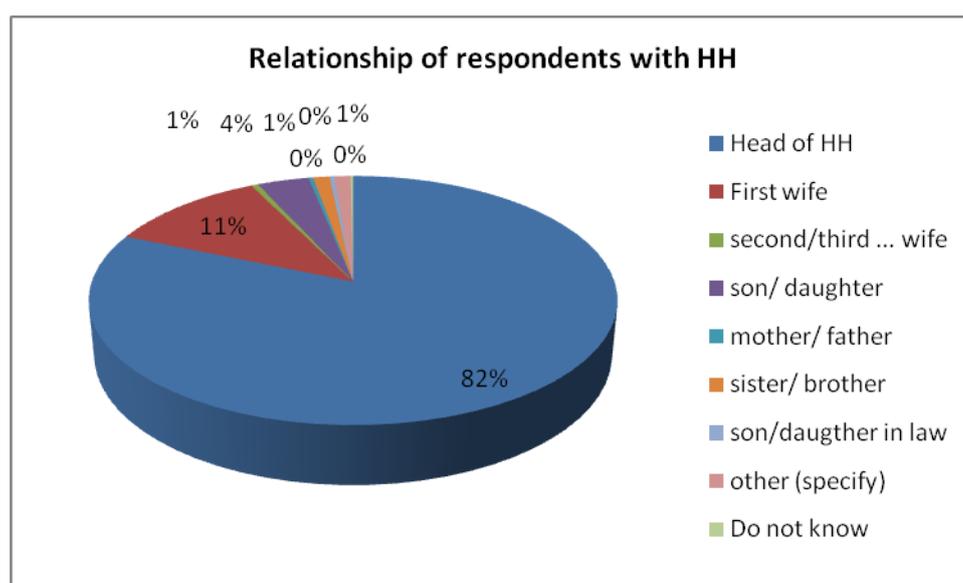


Figure 5: Respondents relationship with surveyed households

3.2. Households' social, Economic and Food security conditions

This section tries to establish baseline values of selected indicators that are relevant to the project. Most of the indicators were derived from the project log frame. Where appropriate, baseline values of other important food security indicators (though not included in the project log frame) were also analysed and included in this section.

3.2.1. Household Assets

Housing Conditions

During various FGDs, Participants use quality of housing as a wealth ranking criteria-corrugated iron sheet roofing's were associated with better-off and medium relative wealth

groups while thatched grass roofing were labelled with poor and very poor socio-economic groups.

The household survey revealed that the roofs of the majority of the households (80 percent, N=602) is covered by thatching grass. Looking at the responses at Woreda level, about 99 percent (N=201) of households in W. Badawacho, 83 percent (N=200) in Oda Bultum and 58 percent (N=201) in Grawa Woredas live in houses covered with thatching grass. In all cases, the floor of households surveyed is simply soil/ earthen floor.

In addition, surveyed households were asked if they have other household assets like radio, television, tape recorder, satellite receiver etc. From all survey Woredas, only a fewer households possess radio (12 percent) and tape recorder (4 percent). None of surveyed households have either television or satellite receiver/dish.

3.2.2. Agricultural Landholding

In Rural Ethiopia access to farm land is one the major determinant factors of household food security. In this baseline survey, size of farmland, both 'owned' and cultivated by households were analysed.

From all surveyed households [n=602], about eight percent (2% in Grawa, 5% in Oda Bultum, and 1% in W. Badawacho) are landless while the remaining 92 percent of households replied that they possess farmland though the size varies among surveyed households.

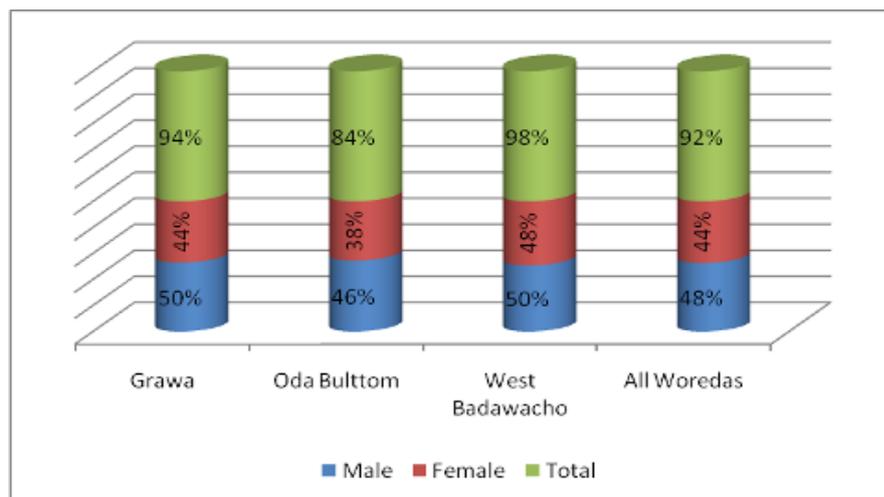


Figure 6: proportion of households who possess farmland by gender across Woredas

In all the three Woredas, it is observed that the proportion of landless female headed households is more than that of male headed landless households.

From all households that possess farmland (N=553), the majority (95 percent) have farm size 0.54 hectare or less. About 53 percent of (535 HHs) have only 0.25 hectares while 17 percent of HHs possesses 0.5 hectares of farmland each (see details in the figure below).

According to focus group discussants in all surveyed Kebeles, it seems that there is a consensus across Woreda that households categorised as poor or very poor are either landless or possess less than 0.5 hectares of farmland. In terms of farmland possession, these households cannot possibly feed themselves from their own production, and could possibly be classified as severely food insecure households.

⁴ Dessalegn Rahmato describes this as "starvation plots" (Desalegn, 1994).

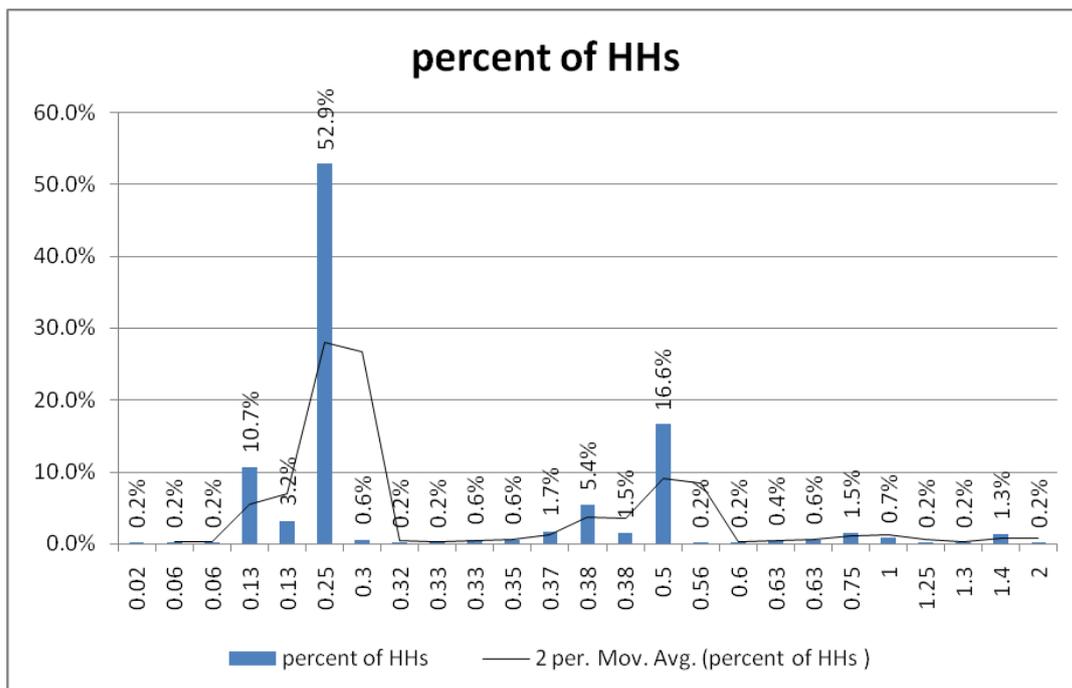


Figure 7: percent of HHs against (self-reported) farm size

Share cropping

Sharecropping is one of the mechanisms by which rural households engage themselves through a certain agreement to produce crop together. In many cases, a landowner enters into agreement with other individual who may agree to cultivate the land, plant seeds, and manage almost all farm activities and share the produce based on a pre-determined agreement. Thus, Share cropping involves renting out a land (by the landholder) and renting in land by the other party. Renting in land is a common strategy of households to access (additional) farmland.

As the figure below shows, during the year preceding this survey, about 9 percent of households (2% in Grawa, 3% in Oda Bultum and 9% in W. Badawacho) rented in land while about 16 percent (1 % in Grawa, 1% in Oda Bultum , and 14 % in West Badawacho) of households rented out their land.

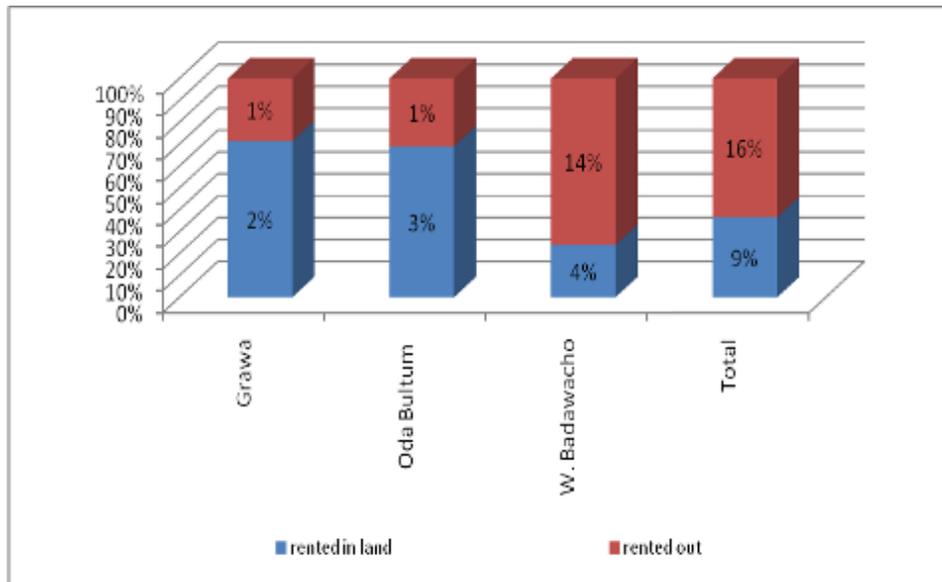


Figure 8: Proportion of households renting in /renting out land

3.2.3. Livestock

Animals are an important form of savings and insurance for rural households. In a focus group discussion conducted with women, participants repeatedly stated that with extra money animals would be one of the first things that they would purchase (Lee, 2009).

Three indicators relating to livestock were derived from the survey questionnaire: (a) total livestock owned; (b) total oxen and/or cow owned and (c) total shoat (sheep and/or goat ownership). While there are obvious overlaps between the three indicators, livestock ownership is interpreted primarily as an indicator of wealth in the form of savings in physical rather than financial assets.

a) Total Livestock possession

The common types of livestock possessed by surveyed households include oxen, cow, heifer, steer, donkey shoats (sheep and goat), and chicken. The figure below depicts the types of animals possessed; and the proportion of households with large number of animals is higher in Grawa Woreda than the other two surveyed Woredas.

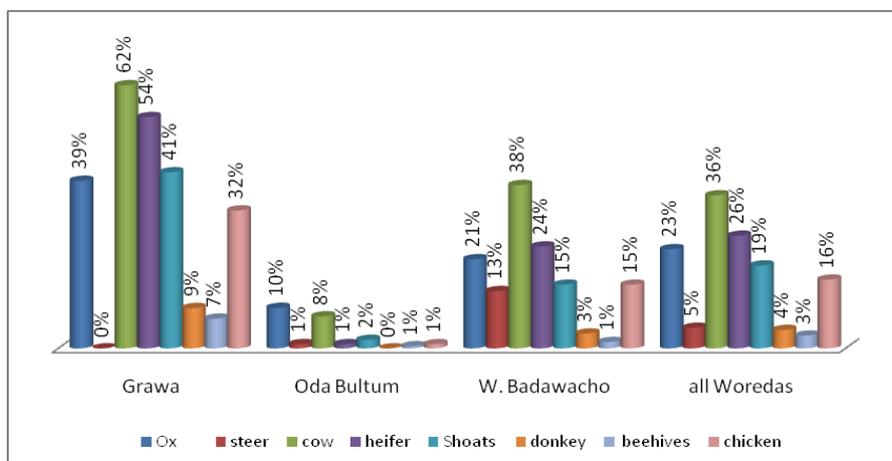


Figure 9 Types of animals possessed

The information obtained on types of livestock was further analysed via cattle, shoats, and equines possession (excluding chickens and beehives). As shown in the table below, about 63 percent (34 % male and 29% female) of all households positively indicated that they have at least one of these animals.

Table 4: livestock (cattle, shoat, and equines) possession by gender across Woreda

Woreda	Gender of HH head	livestock possession (HHs, count)			livestock possession (HHs, Percent)		
		No	Yes	Total	No	Yes	Total
Grawa (N=201)	Male	5	99	104	2%	49%	52%
	Female	14	83	97	7%	41%	48%
	Total	19	182	201	9%	91%	100%
Oda Bultum (N=200)	Male	78	24	102	39%	12%	51%
	Female	86	12	98	43%	6%	49%
	Total	164	36	200	82%	18%	100%
West Badawacho (n=201)	Male	20	80	100	10%	40%	50%
	Female	22	79	101	11%	39%	50%
	Total	42	159	201	21%	79%	100%
All Woredas	Male	103	203	306	17%	34%	51%
	Female	122	174	296	20%	29%	49%
	Total	225	377	602	37%	63%	100%

b) Total Cow and/or Oxen Possession

The most important productive animals in the survey Woredas are oxen and cow, which are used as to indicate the relative economic status of surveyed households. During focus group discussions, it was stated that oxen and/or cow are typically are important animals for a household as they are sources of farm power for ploughing, sources of food and income (e.g. milk), etc.

According to focus group discussants and information obtained from key informants, the average price of these animals ranges between Birr 1300 for steers and Birr 3500 for milking local Variety cow in W. Badawacho, and from Birr 1450 for steer and Birr 3600 for milking cow in Oda Bultum. It is also interesting to learn that the price of milking cows in surveyed Woredas is higher than prices of oxen at local market.

In this regard, households' possession of oxen or cow was analysed for each sample household. From all surveyed households, 339 [56%] of households owned no oxen or cow at all, while only 263 households [124 in Grawa, 34 in Oda Bultum, and 105 in W. Badawacho] owned either oxen, cow or both.

In Grawa Woreda, 39% and 62% of surveyed households reported that they have an ox, or a cow respectively. In W. Badawacho 10 [5%, n=201] reported that they possess 0.5 oxen or 0.5 cow⁵.

⁵ Oxen could be owned by two people. So, when asked, some households in W. Badawacho responded their share of (1/2) as the number of oxen they own.

Shared ownership (or arrangements) is common in the rural areas where capital may be limited to the purchase of the households' animals. There are different forms of shared arrangement: 'In one case, households take care of another household's animal such as a cow or goat. In exchange for this care-taking, the household will be able to keep an offspring of the animal. In other cases, households pitch in together and purchase an animal. Then, they rotate the care-taking of the animal on a weekly or monthly basis. This allows the benefits of the animal (i.e. milk for consumption or sale) to be rotated on a regular basis as well' (Lee, 2009).

The total Livestock owned by a household is a comprehensive indicator of 'physical capital', which can be calculated in terms of Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs)⁶. In this regard, each type of livestock that a household possesses is converted in to a similar unit of measurement (TLU), which is calculated by multiplying the number of each type of animals by a standard weight designated to each animal. Then the total TLU (quantity of livestock owned) was calculated for each surveyed household in the three Woredas.

Thus, among surveyed households, the total livestock owned varies from the lowest 0.6 TLU (in all Woredas) to the highest 9.4 TLU in Grawa Woreda (see table below).

Table 5: Statistics for HH possession of livestock (in TLU)

Woreda	Minimum	Maximum	Std. Deviation	Mean	Range
Grawa	.60	9.40	1.48267	2.5438	8.80
Oda Bultum	.60	4.30	.52377	.8151	3.70
West Badawacho	.60	4.61	.83968	1.5032	4.01
Total	.60	9.40	1.25004	1.6220	8.80

c) Total Shoats (sheep and/or goats) possessed

As the intent of the project is to increase the number of target households in terms of ownership of sheep and/or goats, a gender disaggregated analysis of current ownership of shoats by surveyed households is necessary. As the table below shows, only 21.4 percent of all surveyed households replied that they have sheep, goat or both. Among these, more than 20 percent of households possess a single sheep or goat while less than one percent of surveyed households possess 2 shoats. In terms of possession of shoats, about 98.5 percent of surveyed households in Oda Bultum have no sheep or goats. The proportion of female headed households who possess shoats is only 19 percent and 12.4 percent in Grawa, and W. Badawacho Woredas respectively. In Oda Bultum Woreda, none of the female headed households surveyed have a sheep or goat.

Table 6 number of shoats owned by surveyed households

Woreda	number of shoats owned	Count			Percent		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Grawa (N=201)	1	40	37	77	19.9%	18.4%	38.3%

⁶ This is an equivalence scale based on the average biomass consumption of each animal species. TLUs for Ethiopia have been calculated by the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and were used in our analysis.

	2	2	1	3	1.0%	0.5%	1.5%
	Total	42	38	80	20.9%	18.9%	39.8%
Oda Bultum (N=200)	1	2	0	2	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%
	2	1	0	1	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%
	Total	3	0	3	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%
West Badawacho (N=201)	1	21	24	45	10.4%	11.9%	22.4%
	2	0	1	1	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%
	Total	21	25	46	10.4%	12.4%	22.9%
All Woredas (N=602)	1	63	61	124	10.5%	10.1%	20.6%
	2	3	2	5	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%
	Total	66	63	129	11.0%	10.5%	21.4%

One of the intentions of the project is to enable households to purchase their own animals particularly sheep and goat. In this regard, it is expected that there proportion of households who own their own animals will increase compared to those households who are involved in shared arrangements. Therefore, it will be important to combine this data with qualitative focus groups and workshops to understand, from households, if shared arrangements might still be desirable for other socio-cultural reasons. (Lee, 2009)

a) Grouping HHs in to different food security categories based on total livestock possession

Since TLU is a continuous variable with no obvious cut-off points, the TLU values cannot indicate the different levels of food insecurity situation of households. If we arbitrarily consider 1 TLU (equivalent to one oxen or cow) to define food insecure households, all households, with 1 TLU or less can be considered as more food insecure than others. If we further divide the range between 1.1 and 9.4 TLU values in to three equal parts, then we can obtain HHs which fall into three different food (in)security categories (moderately food insecure, mildly food insecure or food secured).

Thus, from all households surveyed, the proportion of households who are severely, moderately, mildly food insecure and Food secured households is 43%, 43%, 13% and 1% respectively. In terms of livestock holding, the majority (27%) of severely food insecure households are found in Oda Bultum Woreda followed by W. Badawacho (11 %) and Grawa (4%).

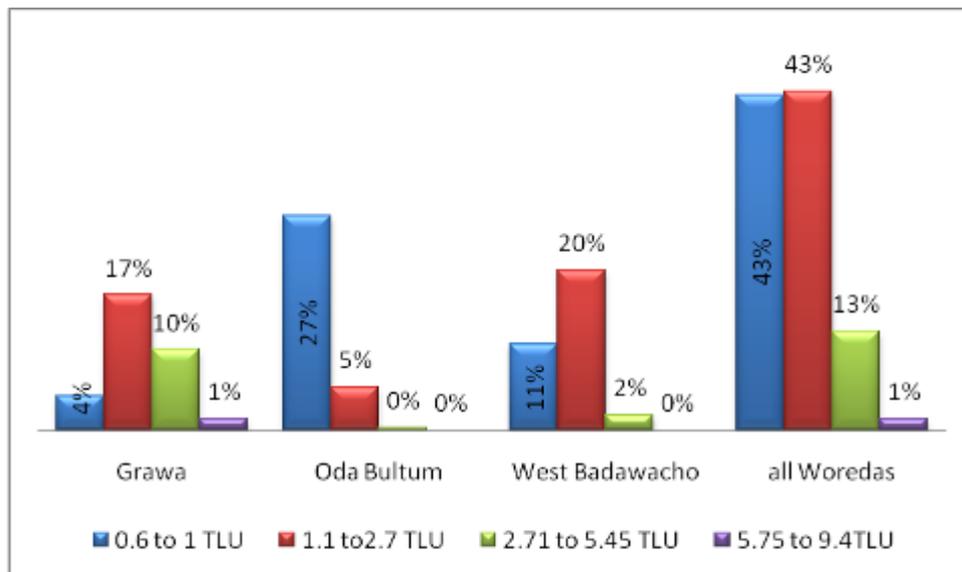


Figure 10: Proportion of households in different food security category

3.2.4. Access to Financial Services

The five-year (2010-2014) food security programme of the government acknowledges absence of formal financial services in many food security programme target Kebeles of Oromia and SNNPR (MoARD, 2009). As a result, it underscores the need for the creation of new financial service providers or branches in the target areas. These include promotion of Rural Saving and Credit Cooperatives (RUSACCOs), expanding Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) as well as creation of new grassroots level financial services providers like Village Saving and Lending Associations (VSLAs). Similarly, Non-Governmental Organisations like CARE Ethiopia and FARM-Africa and donors (e.g. EC) are also keen to enhance access to financial services by the poor and food insecure households in these Regions.

In order to understand the situation of access to financial services available in the selected survey Kebeles, data was collected through FGD, key informant interview and sample households.

Thus, it was learnt that formal and informal financial intermediation services (in the form of saving and credit) already exist in the survey Woredas. Some of the formal institutions include Village Saving and Lending Associations, Saving and Credit Cooperatives, Saving and Credit groups while informal forms of financial services providers include iqubs, relatives, friends and individuals (local lenders).

For example, FGD participants (who are also members of VSLA) in Lafto Ita Tatessa Kebele of Grawa Woreda explained that (at the time of the survey) about 1783 women are organised under 120 VSLAs, which have been established and supported by both Government and NGOs⁷. In addition, it was learnt that CARE Ethiopia, through the FS-IAP project, initiated and supported six saving and credit groups (99 female, 14 Male) during the last six months before conducting this survey.

Similarly, FGD discussants, key informants including FARM-Africa staff in the field and head office, explained that FARM-Africa has already started implementation of certain of FS-IAP project activities (like establishment of VSLAs, Provision of sheep and goat and

⁷ While the government 800 women, the remaining 983 women were supported by NGOs.

establishment of Grain Banks etc) in six (four in W. Badawacho, and 2 in Oda Bultum)8 of the surveyed Kebeles.

Through questionnaire interview, surveyed households were also asked if anyone in the household has cash savings and access to financial services. On average, about 48 percent of all surveyed households replied that at least one person in the household has cash savings. As the table below shows, the practice of cash saving is better in Grawa than the other two survey Woredas: the proportion of households with savings in Grawa, Oda Bultum and W. Badawacho is 88.6 percent, 38 percent and 19.4 percent respectively.

Table 7: Proportion of households who has cash saving

Woreda	Response		Gender of head of HH		
			Male	Female	Total
Grawa	No	Count	15	8	23
		%	14.4%	8.2%	11.4%
	Yes	Count	89	89	178
		%	85.6%	91.8%	88.6%
	Total	Count	104	97	201
		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Oda Bultum	No	Count	63	61	124
		%	61.8%	62.2%	62.0%
	Yes	Count	39	37	76
		%	38.2%	37.8%	38.0%
	Total	Count	102	98	200
		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
West Badawacho	No	Count	86	76	162
		%	86.0%	75.2%	80.6%
	Yes	Count	14	25	39
		%	14.0%	24.8%	19.4%
	Total	Count	100	101	201
		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

These households use different ways or institutions to make cash savings. They either save money at home, with traditional institutions known as iqub, Rural saving and Credit Cooperatives, Village Saving and Lending Associations or Commercial Banks.

The size of saving during the last 12 months varies from the smallest (Birr 2.5) in West Badawacho to the largest (Birr 3900) in Grawa Woreda. But, the average saving in Grawa, Oda Bultum and W. Badawacho Woredas is Birr 313.57, 162.42 and 55.55 respectively (see table 8 below).

Table 8: Min, Max, and Average size of Cash Saving (in Birr) by Woreda

Statistics	Grawa	Oda Bultum	W. Badawacho
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⁸ Kebeles where FARM-Africa already started implementation of the project include Second KOTO, Second keshera, DENMA, Gerber in W. Badawacho Woreda and , Iddo Barisoo, Oda Beriso in Oda Bultum Woreda.

Average	313.57	162.42	55.55
Min	20.00	10.00	2.50
Max	3900.00	600.00	240.00
SD	641.32	162.51	72.29
Median	125.00	105.00	19.00

With regard to access to loan, only 49.2 percent (44% in Grawa, 26% in Oda Bultum, and 79% in W. Badawacho) of surveyed households indicated that they can get financial loan if they wanted to.

Table 9: In your village/Kebele, is there anyone who can lend you money?

Responses	Woreda			
	Grawa	Oda Bultum	West Badawacho	Total
No	112 [56%]	148 [74%]	42 [21%]	302 [50.2%]
Yes	89 [44%]	52 [26%]	159 [79%]	300 [49.2%]
Total	201	200	201	602

As the figure below shows, the sources of loan for these households include one or more of the following: Relatives, Saving and Credit Associations (SACAs), Village Saving and Lending Associations (VSLAs), individuals (local lenders), NGOs and saving and Credit Cooperatives.

In W. Badawacho, local lenders are found to be the major sources of loan for 71 percent of surveyed households; in Grawa, VSLA (50 percent) and SAC cooperatives (33 percent) are the two most important sources of loan; in Oda Bultum Woreda, Cooperative Banks (37 percent), Relatives (27 percent) and Saving and Credit Cooperatives (12) are the most important sources of loan for surveyed households.

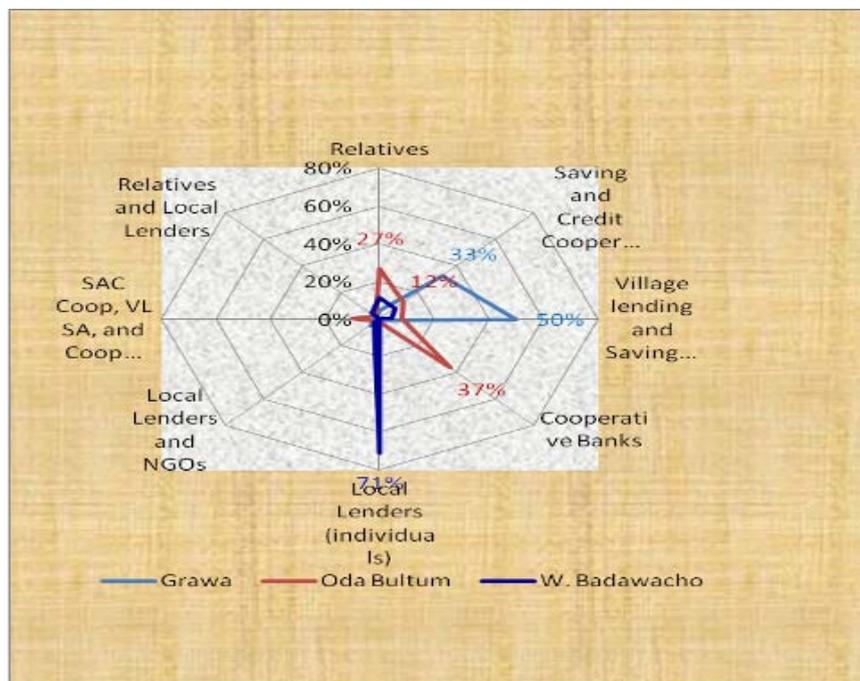


Figure 11: Source of loan for surveyed households

Furthermore, surveyed households were asked if they had received loan from any lending institution/individual during the last 12 months before this survey was conducted. The largest

number (71 percent, n=201), of people who took loan during the last 12 months was observed in W. Badawacho Woreda where most of them received loan from local individual lenders. During the same period, 28 percent (in Grawa, n=201) and 32 percent (in Oda Bultum, n=200) of surveyed households also revealed that they had taken loan.

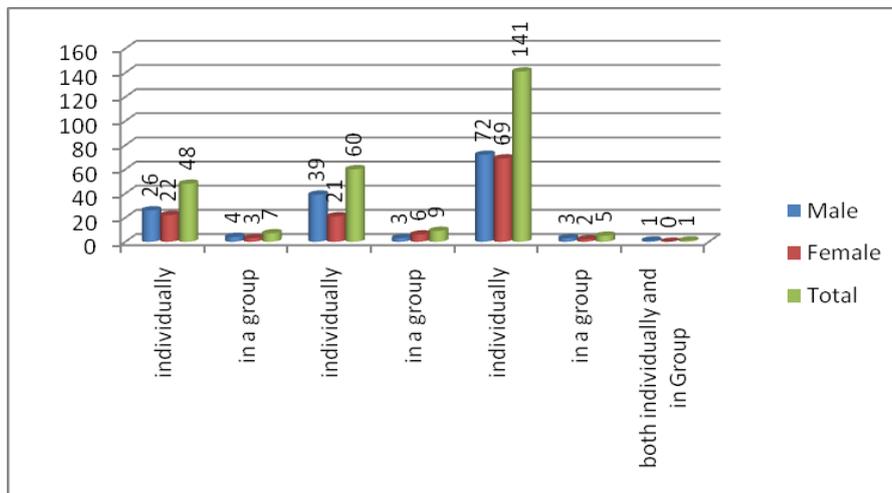


Figure 12: people who received loan during the last 12 months (before the survey was conducted)

Most Households spent (or used) the loan they received in different ways: for purchasing of animals, purchase of agricultural inputs, purchasing of Basic needs (food, clothing), to cover health and education expenses, and start petty trading or small businesses. In Grawa Woreda, most of the people who received loan used the money to purchase livestock (9M, 8F), to start petty trading (8M, 5F), and purchasing of basic needs like food (8M, 7F). The majority of respondents in Oda Bultum (30M, 12F), and W. Badawacho (14M, 15F) spent their loan on purchasing of basic needs like food and, on health and education. Not surprisingly, therefore, it was observed that quite significant number of borrowers failed to pay their loan.

Table 10: number of people who did failed to pay their loan

Woreda	gender of Head of HH		Total
	Male	Female	
Grawa	6	8	14
Oda Bultum	27	9	36
West Badawacho	25	30	55
Total	58	47	105

3.2.5. Engagement in economic Activities

On average, about 55 percent of surveyed households replied that at least one member of the household has engaged in income generating activities (IGAs). Comparing the results across surveyed Woredas, the proportion of households undertaking IGAs is higher in Grawa (73 percent) than proportion of people in Oda Bultum (46 percent) and W. Badawacho (45 percent). The survey result further revealed that, on average, 1.2 people per household (e.g. 300 people in 253 HHs) are engaged in IGA. In terms of absolute numbers (instead of comparing IGA

participation by gender of HH head), the number of female participating in IGA (i.e. 170 out of 300) is greater than that of male participants (i.e. 130 out of 300).

Table 11: Does anyone in this household involved in income Generating activities? * Gender of HH head * Woreda Crosstabulation

Woreda		Respondents					
		Male		Female		Total	
		count	Percent	Count	Percent	count	Percent
Grawa	No	29	15%	25	12%	54	27%
	Yes	75	37%	72	36%	147	73%
	Total	104	52%	97	48%	201	100%
Oda Bultum	No	54	27%	54	27%	108	54%
	Yes	48	24%	44	22%	92	46%
	Total	102	51%	98	49%	200	100%
West Badawacho	No	49	25%	57	29%	106	53%
	Yes	49	25%	44	22%	93	47%
	Total	98	49%	101	51%	199	100%
All Woredas	No	132	22%	136	23%	268	45%
	Yes	172	29%	160	26%	332	55%
	Total	304	51%	296	49%	600	100%

According to respondents, the main types of IGAs performed in the three Woredas include: Modern Bee keeping, Dairy cow production, Poultry production, Fodder production (only in Grawa), micro and small businesses/petty trading, Fruit production (only in Grawa), and selling of forest products. Wage labour is also mentioned as an important source of income for about 6 percent of respondents (12 % in Oda Bultum, and 7 % in W. Badawacho).

Furthermore, households were asked how they first started to engage in IGAs (without including Wage labour and PSNP). Most (more than 90 percent) of the respondents in Oda Bultum and W. Badawacho revealed that they have self initiated the IGAs. In Grawa Woreda However, NGOs and the office of Agriculture are found to be the main driving agencies initiating most (99 percent) of the households to start income generating activities.

With regard to access to IGA related technical support, it was learnt that households in Grawa Woreda obtain technical support and advice from NGOs and the office of Agriculture/ Food Security desk while almost all households in Oda Bultum and W. Badawacho rely on ideas and support from their household members or neighbours.

3.2.6. Household labour

Age of household members is used to calculate household labour in adult equivalent. To calculate the total labour available in a household, household members are grouped in to different age groups, which are also assigned with different weight based on active labour contribution of members in a particular age group. Then, the number of persons in each age group will be multiplied by the designated weight.

Table 12: adult equivalent conversion factor (Sharp et al, 2003)

Age Groups (in years)	conversion factors
a) b) <u>Child</u> (too young to work)	0
c) d) <u>Working child</u> domestic chores; herding; may be hired or fostered out	0.3
e) f) <u>Adult assistant'</u> (boys helping in fields, girls making wot)	0.6
g) h) <u>Adult</u> (able to do full adult workload)	1
i) j) <u>Elderly</u> (not able to do full adult workload) [=0.5]	0.5
k) l) <u>Above 65</u>	0

As the table below shows, the average household in Grawa, Oda Bultum, and W. Badawacho is 2.1, 2.1, and 2.7 in adult equivalent respectively.

Table 13: Average HH labour in adult equivalent

Age group	Number of people at different age group				adult equivalent (Weight)	Household labour in adult Equivalent			
	Grawa	Oda Bultum	W. Badawacho	Total		Grawa	Oda Bultum	W. Badawacho	Total
0-10	561	455	479	1495	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11-15	56	64	82	202	0.3	16.8	19.2	24.6	60.6
16-17	33	40	51	124	0.6	19.8	24.0	30.6	74.4
18-60	391	381	478	1250	1	391.0	381.0	478.0	1250.0
61-65	1	5	3	9	0.5	0.5	2.5	1.5	4.5
over 65	6	20	9	35	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1048	965	1102	3115	Average	2.1	2.1	2.7	2.3

3.2.7. Household food security indicators

Three distinct variables are essential to the attainment of food security: 1) Food Availability within close proximity to the people; 2) Food Access is related to Household's adequate incomes or other resources to purchase or barter to obtain levels of appropriate food needed to maintain consumption; and 3) Food Utilization implies that food is properly processed, stored and used. In this baseline survey, households were asked questions related to crop production, access and about strategies/ behaviours they adopt at times of lack of access to their food needs (coping strategies).

3.2.7.1. Household food availability (production)

A shortage of food, in terms of number of months of food deficit, in a household is recorded as one of food insecurity indicator, which is widely accepted as a proxy for poverty and food insecurity measure in most rural contexts (Devourx, 2003)

Thus, surveyed households were asked whether they had produced food in 2001/2002 (Eth. Cal) season or not. On average 7 percent of respondents (2% in Grawa, 5 % Oda Bultum, and 0% in W. Badawacho) responded that they did not produce food at all during the year preceding this survey. Almost all of these households covered their household food needs from the support they obtained from Productive Safety Net Programmes (PSNP) being implemented in their respective Woredas while very few have complemented their food need through purchasing. As the table below shows, though 93 percent of surveyed households did produce food crop during the aforementioned season, only 10 percent of these households indicated that their produce was enough to cover their food needs for the last 12 months. For the majority (83 percent), however, the production was not enough to feed household members throughout the year.

Table 14: did your household produced food crops during 2001/2002 (Eth Cal)

Response	Woreda			All Woreda
	Grawa	Oda Bultum	West Badawacho	
Never Produced	8 [2%]	33 [17%]	0 [0%]	41 [7%]
was not enough	144 [72%]	152 [77%]	199 [100%]	495 [83%]
yes, was enough	47 [24%]	12 [6%]	0 [0%]	59 [10%]
N	199	197	199	595

Seasonality of food gap varies across survey Woredas. For example, if we consider the months in which 50 percent (and above) of surveyed households had faced food gap, the following trends will be observed:

- a) In Grawa Woreda, the period from May to September was critical months, where the number of households with food gap reaches its peak during July and August.
- b) In Oda Bultum, the majority (more than 50 Percent) of households indicated that they had more than ten months of food gap (March to December), the number of households reached its peak during July and August.
- c) In W. Badawacho, the majority of surveyed households experienced a food gap of about 10 months, from November to August. Unlike other Woredas, however, the number of households facing food gap reached its peak from March to June, more than two months.

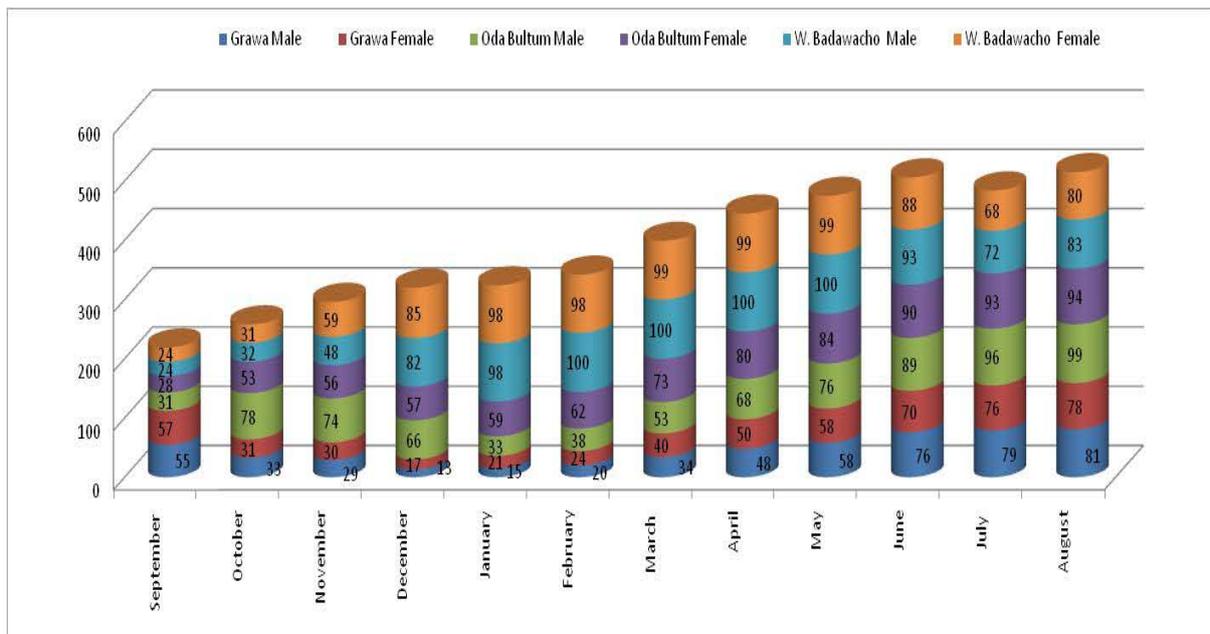


Figure 13: Number of households facing food gap during different months of the year

Applying a cut-off of more than three months of food shortage as an indicator of severe food insecurity - 3 months being the 'normal' hungry season in much of the rural areas (ibid.), and taking any food shortage during the same period as an indicator, then 31% of the sample

HHs would be classified severely food insecure, 57 percent moderately food insecure, 2 percent mildly food insecure, while only 10 percent food secured (able to meet their food needs from own production). The duration of food shortage reported covered the full range of possibilities, from 1 to 12 months, though there were few households at the upper end of the distribution.

Table 15 proportion of households facing different months of food shortage

HH food security Category	Indicator (food gaps intermesh of number of months (average)	Grawa [N=200]	Oda Bultum [N=196]	W. Badawac ho [N=200]	Avg. [N=596]
1. HH with own production only enough for four months or less (i.e. including HHs without production) 2. [Severely food insecure]	9 to 12 months food shortage	7%	37%	50%	31%
3. HH food production only enough for five to seven months [moderately food insecure]	6 months food shortage	65%	57%	51%	57%
4. HH food production only enough for eight to ten months [mildly food insecure]	3 months food shortage	6%	1%	0%	2%
5. HH food production enough for 12 months [Food secured]	0 month food shortage	23%	6%	0%	10%

As the table above shows, the production of majority (57%) of households did not last for more than six months. In W. Badawacho, no household produced enough food that was able to cover their need for more than six months. About 23 percent of households in Grawa and six percent of households in Oda Bultum Woredas covered their food needs for the whole 12 months.

Factors affecting Crop production

According to focus group discussants and respondents of household questionnaire, a number of factors contributed to low level of production: drought, lack of draught animal, shortage or lack of land, erratic rainfall, lack of access to agricultural inputs etc. As the table below shows, lack of oxen, shortage or lack of farmland and drought appears to be the three most important factors affecting household food production in all or some of surveyed Woredas.

Table 16: Factors affection household food production

factors affecting HH food production	Grawa			Oda Bultum			West Badawacho		
	Male	Female	average	Male	Female	average	Male	Female	average
1. drought	24%	24%	24%	30%	22%	27%	2%	2%	2%
2. lack of oxen	23%	19%	21%	5%	7%	6%	49%	51%	50%
3. pest & disease damage	9%	6%	7%	3%	5%	4%	1%	1%	1%
4. shortage/ lack of land	34%	37%	35%	47%	47%	47%	29%	29%	29%
5. Erratic rainfall	3%	5%	4%	10%	16%	13%	3%	4%	3%
6. Lack of Agr. inputs	8%	9%	8%	4%	4%	4%	17%	12%	15%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

3.2.7.2. Household Coping Strategy Index (CSI)

Coping Strategy Index (CSI) is a quick and simple indicator of household food insecurity behaviour that reveals how households manage or cope with shortfalls in food consumption. In this survey, information on household coping strategies was collected through both focus group discussions and household survey. Unlike the HH question which was limited to the three Woredas (Grawa, Oda Bultum, and W. Badawacho), focus group discussion was also conducted in two Kebeles of Meiso Woreda.

During the focus group discussion held in different Woredas, discussants explained that households tend to change their behaviour at times of food shortage in the household. The coping mechanisms include:

- a) Eating less preferred Food- Focus group discussants in Meiso, for example, explained that children are forced to eat 'wild fruit' known as "Kulqual"
- b) Sell of Asset - this is mentioned by almost all focus group participants in all Woredas;
- c) Take loan (in cash or in kind)- Taking loan from neighbours, local lenders or relatives is the commonest form of coping strategy the discussant in all four Woredas mentioned. In both types of loan (in cash or in Kind), borrowers are expected to repay with interest-discussants in Oda Bultum and W. Badawacho Woredas explain that the interest rate is very high, which is rated at 50 percent in three to four months. For example, if a household borrows 50 kilogramme of grain she or he is expected to repay 75 Kilogramme (25 kg being interest) in three to four months. Similarly, FGD participants in W. Badawacho explained that if they take Birr 100 on loan from a local lender, they have to pay Birr150 in three to four months. It was learnt during the discussion that the borrowers rely on the income (in cash or in kind) that is coming from the Government run Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP).

The situation of borrowers gets worse, especially in W. Badawacho, when they fail to repay their loan to local lenders. Focus group participants explained that failure to repay loan will result in the takeover of farmland at least for one season depending on the size of loan. Such practices will further exacerbate the food insecurity situation of such households.

- d) Sending children to the nearby towns- such as tea rooms and restaurants for sale of labour.

When the food insecurity situation becomes severe, households take their children out of school and send them to nearby towns to search for jobs (daily labour). In some cases, affected households tend to send their children to relatives or other relatively well off household.

- e) Rely on external Support

Discussants also mentioned that some households totally rely on external food aid like emergency relief food distribution by government or other agencies.

- f) engage in less preferred employment

Especially when households fall in severe food insecurity situation, some households get themselves employed in less preferred activities like collecting and selling firewood, daily labour (e.g. fetching water), etc.

- g) Migration to remote area in search of employment

For instance, focus group discussion participants in Meiso Woreda revealed that about 132 people went to Wolega in search of employment in 2002 Eth Cal. The discussants further explained that only 30 People (out of 132) returned back home until the time of conducting this baseline survey.

Similarly, FGD in Grawa also explained that migration to neighbouring towns like Alemaya or Awaday is practiced by household members when facing critical food insecurity situation.

Household coping strategy index was also computed for each surveyed household based on standard questions included in the household survey questionnaire. The full set of questionnaire consists of 13 generic questions which are broadly categorised in to four: a) dietary change, b) increase short term food availability c) decrease number of people in the HH, and Rationing strategies (see Box 1 for details).

As it is observed above, most of the coping strategies in this generic list was also mentioned by focus group participants in one way or the other. Since both HH questionnaires survey and FGD was conducted simultaneously, it was not possible to contextualise (for each specific Woreda) and give weight to each coping strategy in the generic list.

Nevertheless, five of (the 13) questions are recognised as universal (standard) coping behaviours regardless of geographic locations (Maxwell & Caldwell, 2008). These standard questions are, therefore, used to calculate a Reduced Coping Strategy Index (RedCSI)⁹ for each household. Because, '[RedCSI] can measure the exact same behaviours in all cases, it has greater application in comparing across different contexts, and thus can be used in the comparison of the severity of crises and in the allocation and geographic targeting of resources' (ibid).

The reduced CSI, which is a sub-set of the context-specific CSI, is calculated by using a specific set of behaviours with a universal set of severity weight assigned for each. Thus, the "reduced" CSI uses five most common behavioural changes in response to food shortages:

- i. Eating less-preferred foods (1.0)¹⁰,
- ii. Borrowing food/money from friends and relatives (2.0),
- iii. Limiting portions at mealtime (1.0),
- iv. Limiting adult intake (3.0), and
- v. Reducing the number of meals per day (1.0).

Each household surveyed was asked about whether they have used these coping strategies during the last seven days (before the survey), and a follow up question of 'how often out of the seven days'.

The survey result shows that the coping strategy index value varies from the lowest (zero) value to the highest value of 47. Comparing the mean CSI values for each Woreda, it is observed that Grawa Woreda has the smallest mean Values (7.4 for male and 5.93 for female headed households). The mean CSI values in Oda Bultum are 14.5 for male and 14.72 for Female headed households. As the table below shows, highest mean CSI values are observed in W. Badawacho -25.59 and 27.23 for male and female headed households respectively. As small mean values imply smaller individual CSI scores, and larger mean values imply larger individual CSI scores, the results

Box 1: Generic List of coping strategies

1. Dietary Change

a. Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods?

2. Increase Short-Term Household Food Availability

b. Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative?

c. Purchase food on credit?

d. Gather wild food, hunt, or harvest immature crops?

e. Consume seed stock held for next season?

3. Decrease Numbers of People

f. Send children to eat with neighbours?

g. Send household members to beg?

4. Rationing Strategies

h. Limit portion size at mealtimes?

i. Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat?

j. Feed working members of HH at the expense of non-working members?

k. Ration the money you have and buy prepared food?

l. Reduce number of meals eaten in a day?

m. Skip entire days without eating?

⁹ RedCSI is also known as comparable coping strategy index as the results can be compared across different geographic locations.

¹⁰ These are universal weights assigned to each coping strategy (WFP, 2009; Maxwell & Caldwell, 2008)

in the table below reveals that the food insecurity situations in W. Badawacho Woreda is relatively Worse than the other two surveyed Woredas. It is also important to note that the smallest CSI scores of surveyed households in W. Badawacho are 11 (for male) and 14 (for female).

The results also vary across Woreda. As the table below shows, generally, about 25 percent of respondents scored CSI values between 0 and 5. Examining the results by survey Woredas, more than 55 percent in Grawa, and 18 percent of surveyed households in Oda Bultum scored CSI values less than 5. As the table below summarises, the CSI values of Households are 11 and above while the minimum values in both Grawa and Oda Bultum is zero for both male and female headed households.

Table 17 Statistics for Reduced Coping strategy Index by Woreda and Gender

Woredas	Gender	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	StdDev
	Male	7.40	.00	36.00	9.05
Grawa	Female	5.93	.00	47.00	8.92
	Male	14.50	.00	42.00	8.91
Oda Bultum	Female	14.72	.00	43.00	10.97
	Male	25.59	11.00	45.00	7.53
W. Badawacho	Female	27.23	14.00	46.00	7.75

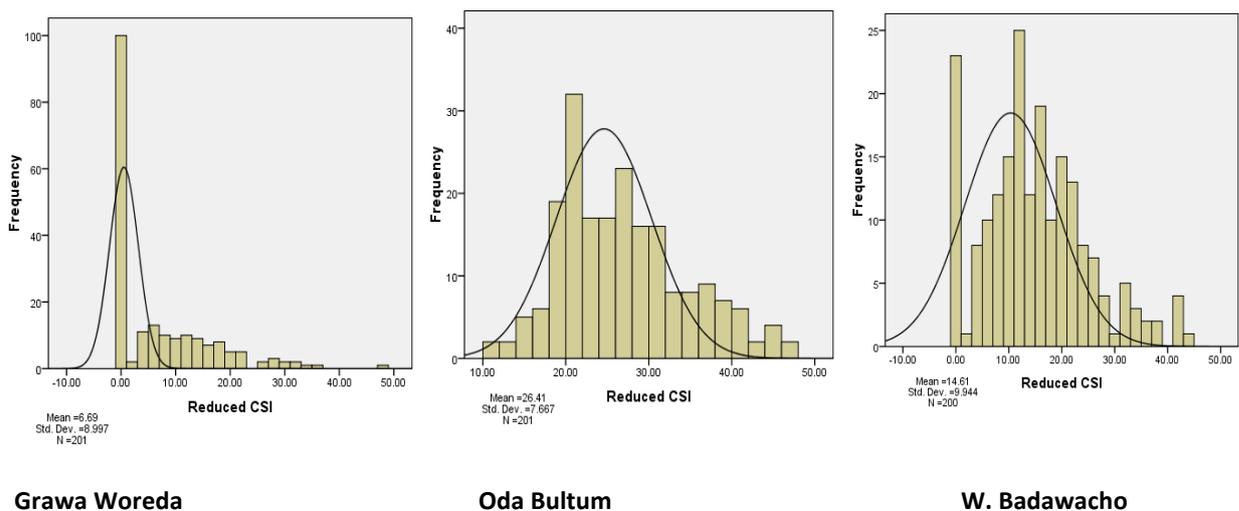


Figure 14: distribution of surveyed HHs along CSI values

3.2.7.3. Household food insecurity Access scale (HFIAS)

The Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS), which is also another food security indicator, was used to collect and analyse information on food insecurity (access) situation at the household level. HFIAS provides four types of indicators which will help to understand characteristics of and changes in household food insecurity (access) in the surveyed population. These indicators include:

- a) Household Food Insecurity Access-related **Conditions**
- b) Household Food Insecurity Access-related **Domains**
- c) Household Food Insecurity Access **Scale Score**
- d) Household Food Insecurity Access **Prevalence**

Household Food Insecurity Access-related Conditions

These indicators provide specific, disaggregated information about the behaviours and perceptions of the surveyed households. The indicators present the percent of households that responded affirmatively to each question, regardless of the frequency of the experience or occurrence of a particular situation. Thus they measure the percent of households experiencing a certain food insecurity condition at any level of food insecurity (from none to mild, moderate, severe food insecurity conditions). Based on the responses on the level of food insecurity condition, respondents were asked follow up questions on each indicator to examine the frequency of experience of the condition further across surveyed households. As the table below shows, all surveyed households in W. Badawacho experienced one or more food insecurity condition during a recall period of one month before the survey was conducted. Similarly, about 98 percent of households in Oda Bultum also experienced food insecurity conditions. The food insecurity situation of surveyed households in Grawa was relatively better- because, at least 26 percent of respondents indicated that they did not experience any of the food insecurity conditions in the HFIAS questionnaire. No difference of experience of food insecurity condition was observed between male and female headed households.

Table 18: Number of people experiencing one or more conditions of food insecurity

Experience of HH food insecurity Access condition by Woreda and gender?	Gender of Head of HH			Total
	Male	Female		
Grawa	No	32	22	54
	Yes	72	75	147
	Total	104	97	201
Oda Bultum	No	3	1	4
	Yes	99	97	196
	Total	102	98	200
West Badawacho	Yes	100	101	201
	Total	100	101	201

Household Food Insecurity Access-related Domains

These indicators provide summary information on the prevalence of households experiencing one or more behaviours in each of the three domains including: a) Anxiety and uncertainty; b) Insufficient Quality; and c) Insufficient food intake and its physical consequences.

Equation 1: Calculating Household Food Insecurity Access related Domain

Household Food Insecurity Access-related Domains	Percent of surveyed households that responded “yes” to any of the conditions in a specific domain.
<i>Households experiencing any of the conditions at any level of severity in each domain</i>	e.g. “Percent of households with insufficient food quality ”
	$= \frac{\text{Number of HH who responded '1' to Q2, Q3 OR Q4}}{\text{Total number of households responding to Q2, Q3 OR Q4}} \times 100\%$
<i>Note: 0 means 'No', and 1 means 'yes'</i>	Answers (by interviewee) for each question about food insecurity condition questions.

By using this formula, each household's response of food insecurity conditions was analysed for each Woreda by Gender. In general, it is observed that the average number of households experiencing different kinds of food insecurity situations is lowest in Grawa Woreda (37 percent, on average) and highest in W. Badawacho Woreda (89 percent, on average) while the observation in Oda Bultum is somewhere in between the two.

Importantly, from the results shown in the table below, one can observe that surveyed households in the three Woredas experienced different levels of food insecurity during the four weeks of recall period prior to conducting this survey.

For example, if we look at one of the least food insecurity conditions, 'worrying about not having enough food', almost 100 percent in W. Badawacho and 92 percent of surveyed households in Oda Bultum responded that they were worried of not having enough food in the household. On the contrary, it is only 41 percent of respondents in Grawa who said 'yes, we were worried'.

Again, if one examines the responses for the most severe food insecurity condition, 'a household member going (at least one) whole day and night without eating anything because of lack of food in the household, the proportion of households experiencing this condition was lowest in Grawa (7 percent) and highest in W. Badawacho (49 percent).

Table 19: Household Food insecurity (access) conditions

Description of food insecurity condition	Grawa [N=201]			Oda Bultum [N=200]			W. Badawacho [N=201]		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
In the past four weeks:									
1. Did you worry that your household would not have enough food?	20%	21%	41%	45%	47%	92%	50%	50%	100%
2. Were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of a lack of resources?	28%	31%	59%	44%	46%	90%	49%	48%	97%
3. Did you or any household member have to eat a limited variety of foods due to a lack of resources?	31%	25%	56%	43%	44%	87%	49%	50%	99%
4. Did you or any household member have to eat some foods that you really did not want to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food?	16%	12%	28%	32%	36%	68%	50%	49%	99%
5. Did you or any household member have to eat a smaller meal than you felt you needed because there was not enough food?	28%	25%	53%	40%	41%	81%	49%	50%	99%
6. Did you or any other household member have to eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough food?	25%	25%	50%	45%	42%	87%	48%	49%	97%
7. Was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food?	14%	12%	26%	22%	30%	52%	44%	41%	85%
8. Did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	4%	4%	8%	19%	22%	41%	40%	38%	79%
9. Did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food?	2%	5%	7%	13%	15%	28%	24%	25%	49%
Average	19%	18%	37%	33%	36%	69%	45%	44%	89%

Household Food Insecurity Access Scale Score

The HFIAS score is a continuous measure of the degree of food insecurity (access) in the household with a recall period of the past four weeks (30 days). First, a HFIAS score **variable** is calculated for each household by summing the codes for each frequency-of-occurrence question. Before summing the frequency-of-occurrence codes, the data analyst should code frequency-of-occurrence as 0 for all cases where the answer to the corresponding occurrence question was “no” (i.e., if Q1=0 then Q1a=0, if Q2=0 then Q2a =0, etc.). The maximum score for a household is 27 (the household response to all nine frequency-of-occurrence questions was “often”, coded with response code of 3; the minimum score is 0 (the household responded “no” to all occurrence questions, frequency-of-occurrence questions were skipped by the interviewer, and subsequently coded as 0 by the data analyst.) The higher the score, the more food insecurity (access) the household experienced. The lower the score, the less food insecurity (access) a household experienced.

Equation 2: of conditions: equation for calculating HFIS occurrence

<p>HFIAS Score (0-27) =</p>	<p>Sum of the frequency-of-occurrence during the past four weeks for the 9 food insecurity-related conditions Sum frequency-of-occurrence question response code</p> $(Q1a + Q2a + Q3a + Q4a + Q5a + Q6a + Q7a + Q8a + Q9a)$
<p>Average HFIAS Score =</p>	<p>Calculate the average of the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale Scores</p> $\frac{\text{Sum of HFIAS Scores of households in the sample}}{\text{Number of households in the sample}}$

Household Food Insecurity Access Prevalence

The fourth indicator is the Household Food Insecurity Access Prevalence (HFIAP), which is a status indicator that helps to report prevalence of household food insecurity (access): a) Food secured, b) mildly food insecure, c) moderately food insecure and d) severely food insecure.

Thus, it will help to calculate the proportion of households that are experiencing different levels of food insecurity: the proportion of food secured, mildly food insecure, moderately food insecure or severely food insecure households.

A food secured household experiences none of the food insecurity conditions, or just experiences worry, but rarely. A mildly food insecure household worries about not having enough food sometimes or often, and/or is unable to eat preferred foods, and/or eats a more monotonous diet than desired and/or some foods considered undesirable, but only rarely. However, such a household does not cut back on quantity nor experience any of three most severe conditions (running out of food, going to bed hungry, or going a whole day and night without eating).

A moderately food insecure household sacrifices quality more frequently, by eating a monotonous diet or undesirable foods sometimes or often, and/or has started to cut back on

quantity by reducing the size of meals or number of meals, rarely or sometimes. It does not, however, experience any of the three most severe conditions.

A severely food insecure household tend to cutting back on meal size or number of meals often, and/or experiences any of the three most severe conditions (running out of food, going to bed hungry, or going a whole day and night without eating), even as infrequently as rarely. In other words, any household that experiences one of these three conditions even once in the last four weeks (30 days) is considered severely food insecure.

To this effect, food insecurity prevalence was calculated for each Woreda based on responses provided by surveyed households. Like the coping strategy index, this method is based on the idea that the experience of food insecurity (access) causes predictable reactions and responses that can be captured and quantified through a survey and summarized in a scale.

Thus, the responses of surveyed households were computed to find out household's food insecurity access prevalence situation in the survey Woredas.

The figure below depicts that the majority of surveyed households had experiences of different levels of food insecurity during the last 30 days before the baseline survey was conducted. In general, 59 percent, 25 percent and 6 percent of all surveyed households were respectively categorised as severely, moderately and mildly food insecure. Only ten percent of the respondents were found to be relatively food secured.

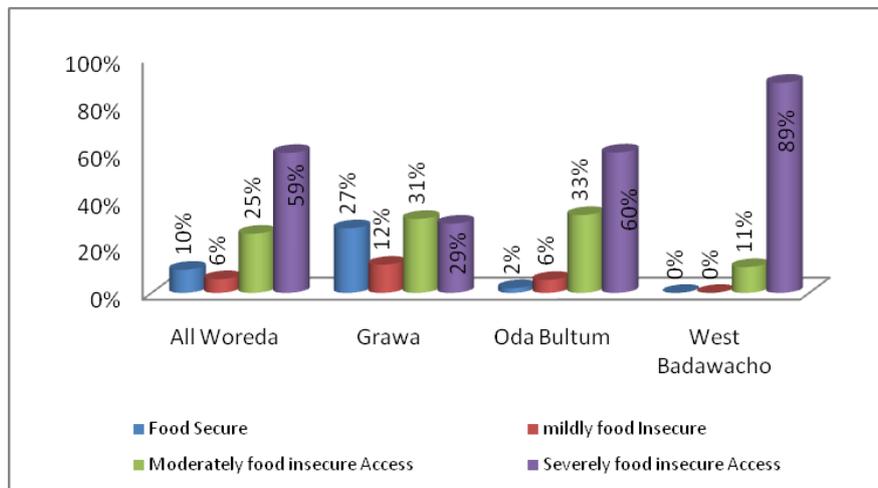


Figure 15: Household Food Insecurity Access prevalence in survey Woredas

Again, the situation of food insecurity is severe in W. Badawacho Woreda in SNNP Region where 89 percent of surveyed households were found under 'severely food insecure' category. In Oda Bultum, about 60 percent of surveyed households were severely food insecure while in Grawa Woreda severely food insecure households were only 29 percent.

As was explained earlier, both CSI and HFIAS data represents the situation during the past few weeks prior to the data collection. However, in most rural settings in Ethiopia, the severity of household food insecurity varies from season to season: food insecurity is very severe during planting seasons while it is less severe at harvest. Thus, the values of CSI and HFIAS measurements vary depending on the time of data collection. For example, if a

household has a score of 55 in July of a particular year, a score of 76 in September of that same year, and a score of 92 in November of the same year, we could state unambiguously that that household's food security status is getting worse.

3.2.7.4. Correlation between CSI, HFIA Score, Livestock ownership, and months of food shortage

Correlations

		Reduced CSI	Number of months of food deficit	Livestock ownership	HH HFIA Score
Reduced CSI	Pearson Correlation	1	.388**	-.165**	.499**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000
	Sum of Squares and Cross-products	87216.791	9045.114	-1736.628	22915.651
	Covariance	145.119	15.202	-2.890	38.129
	N	602	596	602	602
Number of months of food deficit	Pearson Correlation	.388**	1	-.365**	.612**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000
	Sum of Squares and Cross-products	9045.114	6334.550	-1035.698	7540.356
	Covariance	15.202	10.646	-1.741	12.673
	N	596	596	596	596
Livestock ownership	Pearson Correlation	-.165**	-.365**	1	-.220**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000
	Sum of Squares and Cross-products	-1736.628	-1035.698	1277.331	-1225.975
	Covariance	-2.890	-1.741	2.125	-2.040
	N	602	596	602	602
HH HFIA Score	Pearson Correlation	.499**	.612**	-.220**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
	Sum of Squares and Cross-products	22915.651	7540.356	-1225.975	24211.776
	Covariance	38.129	12.673	-2.040	40.286
	N	602	596	602	602

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The relationship among the food security indicators is significant at $p = 0.01$ (1%). As the table above shows, the correlation among each of Household food security access score, HH Reduced coping strategy index, and the number of months of food shortage is positive. In other words, when the value of one of these indicators increases, the value of other indicators also increases. For example, when the number of months of a household food deficit increases, so does HH's CSI and/or the HFIA score (or prevalence of food insecurity). On the contrary, each of these three indicators is negatively correlated with the number of livestock a household owns. That means, if the number of livestock owned decreases, either of the CSI, HFIA score or number of months of HH food deficit increases or vice versa.

This result shows that the consistency of the information collected from surveyed households.

3.3. Community based institutions and Social Support mechanisms

It is known that community based institutions are very important for most rural communities in Ethiopia. In this regard, the findings of this baseline survey revealed that more than 90 percent of surveyed households (96 percent in Grawa, 90 percent in Oda Bultum, and 84 percent in W. Badawacho) are members of at least one community based institutions. In most cases, these institutions are characterised as social, economic or political institutions, and include: Idir /affocha, iqub, Village saving and Credit Association or cooperatives, Youth or Women associations and multipurpose cooperatives.

As the table below shows, the most important form of social capital- to which the majority of surveyed households belong- is idir (for Christian religion) or affocha (for Muslim religion). The Idir/ Affocha are traditional institutions established for funeral purposes.

According to surveyed households, the benefits of being a member idir/ affocha include access to social support (food, labour, psychological) especially during mourning. In most cases, there are at least two idir/Affocha exits per Kebele (Lee; 2009). Every member of these institutions contributes the same amount. They can also contribute in-kind equivalents of food, grass or wood. Those who cannot afford the agreed amount of money or the in-kind equivalent are expected to donate their time/labour. In-kind labour contributions include wood or water collection, coffee ceremony or food preparation. Death and burial are considered the responsibility of the whole community.

The other important institution includes iqub, VSLA and SAC Associations. Just above 20 percent of households (13 % male and 10 % female) participate in these institutions where they can make cash savings, and get access to loans (for details see section 3.2.4 above).

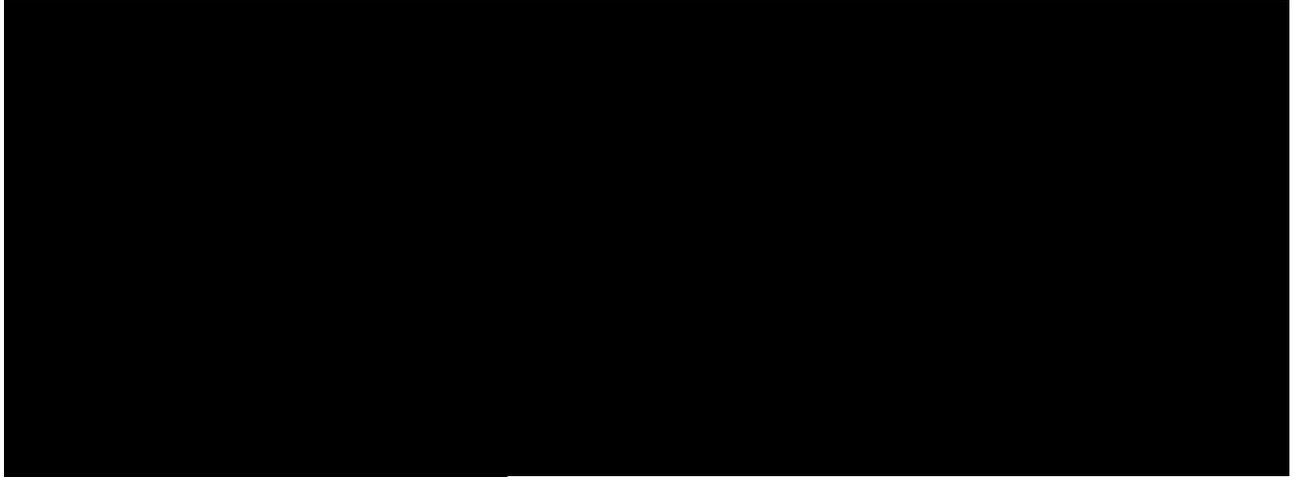
Table 20: membership to different institutions

Woreda	Gender of HH head	Idir/Affoc ha/ or similar	Iqub	SAC ASSO./VSLA	Youth Ass.	Multi pur. Coop.es	Idir (affocha),	Idir Iqub, SAC ass. & Women Ass.	Iqub and Idir (Affocha)	Idir and SAC Ass.	Idir (affocha)	Idir/Affoc ha/ and Youth Ass.	SAC Ass. & youth Ass.	Iqub, VSLA and SAC	Total
Grawa	Male	38	0	20	1	0	3	0	4	26	0	1	1	1	95
	Female	42	1	16	8	1	4	1	0	23	1	0	0	0	97
	Total	80	1	36	9	1	7	1	4	49	1	1	1	1	192
Oda Bultum	Male	80	0			0		6	8	1	1				96
	Female	71	2			1		1	5	0	0				80
	Total	151	2			1		7	13	1	1				176
W. Badawacho	Male	80	2							0	2				84
	Female	73	2							2	5				82
	Total	153	4							2	7				166
All Woreda (count)	Male	198	2	20	1	0	3	6	12	27	3	1	1	1	275
	Female	186	5	16	8	2	4	2	5	25	6	0	0	0	259
	Total	384	7	36	9	2	7	8	17	52	9	1	1	1	534
All Woreda (percent)	Male	37%	0%	4%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	5%	1%	0%	0%	0%	51%
	Female	35%	1%	3%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	5%	1%	0%	0%	0%	49%
	Total	72%	1%	7%	2%	0%	1%	1%	3%	10%	2%	0%	0%	0%	100%

3.4. Household decision making

With regard to decision making, findings of a baseline Assessment conducted by FARM Africa, in rural Woredas including FS-IAP survey Woredas (e.g. W. Badawacho) suggested that involvement of women in decision making at household level is encouraging. As the table below, shows, women are involved in making different decisions including: managing small animals, family expenses etc. However, the findings of the assessment clearly showed that male are still the main decision makers in major a household matters as well as key household assets (e.g. management of large animals, Land rental, Borrowing money for family).

Table 21: HH decision making



4. Conclusion and Recommendation

4.1. Conclusion

General,

CARE and FARM-Africa are implementing the FS-IAP project in 13 food insecure Woredas of Oromia (9 Woredas) and SNNP (4 Woredas) Regions.

The overall objective of the FS-IAP project, which is funded by the European Commission (Food Facility initiative), is to contribute to sustained decrease in levels of food insecurity in Productive Safety Net Programs (PSNP) and other vulnerable households in the target Woredas stated above.

More specifically, the project aims to resiliency improved and livelihood assets enhanced for Productive Safety net Programme (PSNP) targets and other vulnerable households in the target Woredas.

In order to establish baseline values (or current status) of Project result indicators, a baseline survey was conducted in three (out of 13) selected project Woredas, which include Grawa, Oda Bultum, and West Badawacho Woredas.

The baseline survey employed collection of both qualitative and quantitative data from primary and secondary sources. Hence, relevant and necessary data was collected through structured questionnaires, focus group discussion, key informant interviews, and documents review. A total of 602 households (201 in Grawa, 200 in Oda Bultum, and 201 in W. Badawacho) were randomly selected from a total of 15 Kebeles (5 Kebeles from each Woreda) to administer the survey questionnaire.

Although the three Woredas were primarily selected for the baseline survey, certain food security related information was also collected from Meiso Woreda (W. Hararghe Zone, Oromia Region). This is mainly because it was felt that the food insecurity situation of households in Meiso may not be adequately expressed by the information obtained from the other three Woredas.

Relevance of the project

- The intended action of the project directly relates to the five year (2010-2014) GoE's Food Security Programme, particularly the PSNP and Household Asset Building Programmes.
- In terms of supporting the most vulnerable households, both the food security programme of the Government and this project has focused to provide support to chronically food insecure households, especially to women headed households.
- In addition, the project components which included provision of shoats, supporting access to financial services (e.g. formation of VSLA), and supporting establishment of community managed grain banks and capacity building of relevant stakeholders. These and other programme interventions are congruent with the need of chronically food insecure household in the target Woreda.

Food Security Situation

The findings of the baseline survey revealed that the food insecurity of surveyed households is a function of multiple factors: a) landlessness or owning farm land which is far less than 0.5 ha; b) poor access to other productive asset like household labour, livestock, etc c)

drought; lack of access to financial services; d) lack of access to agricultural input and extension services and etc;

To assess the current status of HH food insecurity three proxy indicators, the number of months of food gap, household Coping Strategy Index (CSI) and Household Food Insecurity Access scale (HFIAS) were analysed.

Food insecurity situation varies across surveyed Woredas. In general, the food security situation is relatively better in Grawa Woreda than Oda Bultum and West Badawacho.

Number of months of Food gap

- On average, the majority (57 percent) of surveyed households experienced about six months of food gap. Among surveyed households, 50 percent (in W. Badawacho) and 37 percent (in Oda Bultum) of households experienced 10 to 12 months of food shortage during the preceding 12 months before this survey was conducted. In Grawa Woreda, however, only 7 percent of HHs experienced food shortage during the same period.

Coping strategy Index

- The average CSI values of surveyed households showed that food insecurity was bad in W. Badawacho than the other two Woredas. In Grawa Woreda, the average CSI values were below 10 for both male (7.4) and female (5.93) headed households. In Oda Bultum, the average scores were 14.5 and 14.72 for male and female headed households respectively. In W. Badawacho, however, the average values of male and female headed households were 27.59 and 27.23 respectively.

Household Food Insecurity Access Scale

- The result of HFIAS also shows that food insecurity situation has been worst in W. Badawacho as all surveyed households reported that they experienced food insecurity condition. Furthermore, the prevalence of food insecurity is worse among households in W. Badawacho and Oda Bultum as the majority of households (89 % in W. Badawacho and 60% in Oda Bultum) fell under 'severely food insecure' category.
- Again, the situation of food insecurity is severe in W. Badawacho Woreda in SNNP Region where 89 percent of surveyed households were found under 'severely food insecure' category. In Oda Bultum, about 60 percent of surveyed households were severely food insecure while in Grawa Woreda, severely food insecure households were only 29 percent.

Shoat Possession:

The proportion of households who owned shoats is very low, only 21.4 percent of all surveyed households replied that they have sheep, goat or both. Among these, more than 20 percent of households possess single sheep or goat while less than one percent of surveyed households possess 2 shoats. In terms of possession of shoats, about 98.5 percent of surveyed households in Oda Bultum have no sheep or goats. The proportion of female

headed households who possess shoats is only 19 percent and 12.4 percent in Grawa, and W. Badawacho Woredas respectively

Access to Financial services

- Surveyed households indicated that there are financial services (formal and informal) available in the respective Woredas. Currently, these include VSLA, Saving and credit cooperatives, individuals (local lender) as well as informal institutions like *iqub*.
- While the proportion of households who were able to access loan from different sources (VSLA, SAC Cooperatives, relatives, local lenders etc) was not insignificant, quite a larger proportion of borrowers were not able to repay their loan back. Spending the money they borrowed on basic needs and social services by most borrowers could be one of the reasons for defaulters.
- Many households, particularly in Grawa and Oda Bultum revealed that they are members of one or more community based institutions like 'affocha' or idir. Surveyed households also revealed that they can obtain financial and social supports from these institutions.

4.2. Recommendations: Implication

Tracking Food Security Indicators

- CSI and HFIAS are continuous indicators, which are more powerful if analyzed and interpreted over multiple time periods, for different locations, and/or across specific groups. The results in this survey shows CSI and HFIAS values collected during a specific season of a year. Therefore, it is recommended that implementing agencies collect and analyse CSI and HFIAS data seasonally (at least four times in a year).
- It is important, therefore, to acquaint and equip field staff with the knowledge and skill to collect and analyse CSI and HFIAS related information.

Increasing HH income through improving access to financial services

- The project aims to increase household income through improving access to financial services (forming functional VSLA). It is assumed that food insecure households will get access to credit to engage in income generating activities. However, it important to note that credit is a 'double-edged sword' that has the potential not only to enhance incomes but also to impoverish debtors who cannot repay. Many of surveyed households who received loan indicated that they relied on the income they would obtain from the productive safety net programme to pay their loan back.
- Therefore, it is important to ensure that HHs take loan to initiate income generating business and not for spending on household consumption items. This can also be possible only if the PSNP resource gets to target households on time.
- High illiteracy rate among women may affect self-sustaining and self-managed community initiatives like saving and Credit Cooperatives, VSLA, Grain banks etc. Therefore, it is important to tailor any training or capacity building support to initiatives that target Women.

That the project implementation ensures that VSLA members get appropriate and tailor made business development and management knowledge and skills.

Additional Result indicators to track

- Lack of economic resource is one of the major challenges hindering households from sending children to school. This is evident, specially, in W. Badawacho Woreda. Therefore, this indicator shall be used to track and identify if the changes in household income and livelihood as a result of project implementation will increase number of households who could send their children to school.

Annexes 1: Terms of Reference (TOR) For Baseline Survey for FS-IAP Project

1. Background

In December 2008, the European Parliament and the Council has adopted a Regulation for the Food Facility financing instrument to support supplementary measures that address rapidly the negative effects of the volatile food prices situation in developing countries. An overall plan for the implementation of the Food Facility has been adopted by the European Commission on 30 March 2009. On the basis of the indicative criteria: exceptional crisis situations, appropriateness for Food Facility measures, etc., 50 developing countries including Ethiopia have been identified to receive the assistance.

The primary objectives of the assistance under the Food Facility are to: 1) encourage a positive supply response from the agricultural sector in the target countries; 2) support activities to respond rapidly and directly to mitigate the negative effects of volatile food prices on local populations; 3) strengthen the productive capacities and governance of the agricultural sector.

Addressing the period in between emergency aid and medium- to long term development cooperation, the Food Facility supports the following types of activities:

- a) Measures to improve access to agricultural inputs and services, including fertilizers and seeds;
- b) Safety net measures aiming at maintaining or improving the agricultural productive capacity, and addressing the basic food needs of the most vulnerable populations.
- c) Other small-scale measures aiming at increasing production based on country needs: microcredit, investment, equipment, infrastructure and storage; as well as vocational training and support to professional groups in the agricultural sector.

Under this EC funded Food Facility program, CARE Ethiopia and FARM-Africa (FA) currently have started implementation of a project entitled "Food Security through Increased Income, Assets and Protection from Grain Price Rises (FS-IAP)" Project to be implemented in 13 Woredas of Oromia and SNNPR regions. The project aims to address a number of key problems faced by PSNP and other vulnerable households (HHs) in the target areas which will ultimately result in increased levels of HH food security.

The project has officially started on December 16th 2009. Project Duration is 22 months.

Target groups are 29,000 Individuals (min. 70% women) from 29,000 foods insecure HHs in 9 Woredas in Oromia and 4 Woredas in SNNPR. Final Beneficiaries are at least 174,000 household members (men, women, and children).

2. FS-IAP Overall and specific objectives

2.1. Overall Objective

- The overall objective of the project is to contribute to sustained decrease in levels of food insecurity in Productive Safety Net Programs (PSNP) and other vulnerable households in 9 target Woredas in Oromia and 4 in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples Region (SNNPR).

2.2. Specific Objectives and indicators

- To resiliency improved and livelihood assets enhanced for PSNP HHs and other vulnerable HHs in 9 Woredas of Oromia and 4 Woredas in SNNPR

Indicators:

- 75% of targeted households (over 15,000 women) have increased income and/or assets during the project timeframe.
- 80% of women targeted by the project report increased social support through membership of project groups/ networks.
- Improvements in Coping Strategies Index (CSI) of targeted households.

2.3 Expected Results (ERs) and indicators

ER1) 24,400 PSNP and other vulnerable HHs will have increased their household income in 9 Woredas in Oromia and 4 Woredas in SNNPR.

- 1254 VSLAs formed, completed training and functioning independently
- 75% of VSLA members (70% women) received a loan for income generating activities which has resulted in increased HH income and/or assets

ER2) 8430 PSNP and other vulnerable HHs in Oromia and SNNPR will have increased their productive assets.

- At least 70% of women engaged in goat/sheep scheme have increased their financial and other related HH livelihood assets.
- 70% of 2050 HH engaged in honey production have increased their financial and other related HH livelihood assets

ER3) Around 3300 HHs in Oromia and SNNPR will have benefited from community-managed mechanisms to mitigate against soaring grain prices.

- 22 Grain Banks (GBs) established and engaged in trading activities.
- 70% of HH targeted by GBs will have purchased grain at lower than market prices and/or received grain loans from the GB during times of high prices.

2.4 Cross-cutting issues:

Gender:

Whilst the VSLA and asset groups will particularly target women, women will be encouraged to participate in the GB groups. Feedback from women who manage GBs in CARE's work with Women's Income Generating Groups (WIGs) in pastoralist areas highlighted that the social capital created has been more important to them than the financial benefits of the various income generating activities they undertake. They cited changes such as increased ownership of resources, decision-making power, more freedom to travel, the ability to solve conflict with the help of the group and being consulted by men/participation in meetings. The project will work closely with the Women's Affairs Office to facilitate technical advice and support for the women's groups.

HIV/AIDS:

The numbers of HIV+ individuals in the communities are not known, however, a conscious effort will be made to identify HHs headed by children and young people or grandparents and to include members of these HHs in the goats/sheep asset groups and BKGs. The GB Committees will determine that a quota of such HHs will be members of the GB Groups/ Cooperatives. The action will link with the Government Health Extension Workers at Kebele level who undertake public education on HIV and AIDS. Project staff will also raise awareness with target groups on mobile VCT campaigns being conducted in rural areas. An HIV and AIDS training session will be integrated into the technical training for VSLAs and the Asset Groups.

3. Areas of Operation

FS-IAP is implemented in 13 Woredas including Chiro, Gemechis, Meiso, Habro, Oda Bultum, Tullo, and Doba (West Hararghe Zone), Grawa and Kurfachelle (East Hararghe), West Badawacho (Hadiya Zone), Hadero Tunto Kambat (Tambaro Zone), Sankura woreda (Silte Zone) and Halaba Special Woreda.

4. Purpose of the consultancy

The overall objective of this assignment is to carry out a baseline survey for FS-IAP project in 9 Woredas of Oromia and 4 Woredas of SNNPR regions to establish the status before intervention so as to measure changes in the lives of project target groups. The survey involves all the data collection, analysis and reporting on objective and outcome indicators of the FS-IAP project and establish baseline information against which future changes attributable to project will be measured.

The baseline study will be conducted in order to:

- Establish the level of each project indicator at the beginning of the project, with a particular attention to Specific Objective and Expected Result level indicators
- Review project log frame and relevance and accuracy of the indicators to promote the use of SMART indicators that will facilitate the midterm and end of project evaluation.
- Establish and fine tune a participatory M&E system to ensure smooth and effective monitoring and evaluation of the action

The present consultation work will also be conducted in order to assess:

- Current level of cooperation of CARE and Partners with the PSNP and relevant stakeholders at Kebele, woreda and regional level and provide recommendations to ensure smooth and effective implementation complementary to ongoing PSNP initiatives and bridging the gap between emergency assistance and development cooperation
- Current level of cooperation of CARE with FA and provide recommendations to ensure smooth and effective implementation.
- Current level of implementation compared to the indicative action plan as outlined in the proposal and provide recommendations to ensure timely and effective implementation of the project within the given timeframe (22 months)
- Gender and Power relationships: Refer to existing Gender analysis (by CARE, FA and other institutions) relevant to the project context and geography to ensure mainstreaming of gender equality and women empowerment into design and implementation of the project
- Mapping of the NGOs involved in activities funded under the EC Food facility and provide recommendations for exchange and coordination between stakeholders (technical exchange, recommendations to Government and EU, and advocacy).

5. Methodology

The baseline survey requires conducting both qualitative and quantitative survey.

The baseline will be conducted by the consultant in collaboration with project staff (CARE and FA) Woreda Agricultural staff and Kebele Food Security Task Force (Kebele Food Security Task Force) members. The survey will focus on a sample of HHs from the target Kebeles and will make use of the following participatory tools/ methodologies:

- Poverty Score-Cards, a government-approved methodology to be adopted from PSNP+ that shows changes in the wealth/poverty status of HH;
- Asset surveys which measure changes in HH asset holdings due to the project;
- Coping strategy index identifies changes in types of coping strategies adopted by HH;
- Focus groups will cross check the underlying assumptions of the project, including the links between economic engagement and greater HH status of women, types of coping strategies adopted and decisions related to food security.
Reflection workshops, facilitating feedback of relevant stakeholders

The development of survey methodology includes but is not limited to:

- Development of PRA tools and Questionnaires: consultant will take the lead responsibility of drafting participatory survey tools and questionnaires, share with project staff (CARE and FA), particularly the monitoring and evaluation staff, for comment, incorporate feedback and finalize the tools.
- Sampling techniques: the consultant is expected to develop sampling techniques and the survey process and make sure that representative samples from CARE Ethiopia and FARM-Africa intervention areas are selected.
- Document Review: The selected consultant will be responsible for preparing an outline of basic data elements needed prior to fieldwork by reviewing the existing project documents, survey reports and proposing sample size and key procedures of the survey. There are some base line surveys and other assessments that were conducted both by CARE Ethiopia and FARM-Africa in the target areas. For instance for PSNP PLUS base line survey by CARE Ethiopia and Rural Women's Empowerment Project Baseline Survey by FARM-Africa.
- Staff and community participation: The survey methodology should be designed in such a way that it will involve project staff, relevant stakeholders and community members.

Additional consideration: The format of a survey questionnaires and the structure of the database for encoding the baseline data should be developed in consultation with the project staff to ensure smooth future data inputs and updates.

6. Time Frame

The exercise will take an overall timeframe of about 30 days starting from the day of commencement. The applicants for this consultancy service are responsible to come up with the detailed work plan.

7. Activities

The following is an indicative list of activities to be performed during period of the conduct of the baseline but not limited to:

- Orientation and discussions with CARE and FA project and partner staff
- Desk review of relevant project documents
- Preparation of a draft participatory baseline study design, methodology for data qualitative and quantitative collection and analysis as well as a work plan, and presentation of same to CARE and FARM-Africa.
- Review documentation of activities implemented since project start
- Participatory facilitation of focus group discussions, participatory PRA activities and in-depth interviews with relevant project stakeholders and key informants (CARE, FARM-Africa , Government, private sector)
- Participatory facilitation of focus group discussions and PRA activities with vulnerable community members in target areas.
- Participatory workshop with CARE and FARM-Africa staff and other relevant key stakeholders reviewing log frame indicators and establishing an M&E plan.
- Presentation of the study results to CARE, FARM-Africa, and selected stakeholders for and organize workshop to collect feedback
- Development of a draft study report and consult for inputs from CARE and FARM-Africa staff
- Incorporating feedback from consultation and finalization of study report

8. Expected Output

One of the outputs is a baseline assessment report, which will document verifiable and measurable indicators of the FS-IAP project of Oromia and SNNPR Regions.

- Inception report including proposals for design of the baseline survey and the outline of the final report

- Draft baseline report: for comments by CARE, FARM-Africa and other stakeholders
- Documentation of interviews, Focus Groups discussions, PRA exercises and reflection meetings,
- Final baseline survey report incorporating comments from CARE and FARM-Africa. The report should be clear and concise with the following the A clear and structure:
 - Executive Summary (max. 3 pages)
 - Main Text (max 20 pages)
 - Conclusions and Recommendations (fully cross-referenced)
 - Annexes: i.e. TOR, Methodology applied, Logical Framework (original and improved/updated). List of persons/organizations consulted, Literature and documentation consulted, and technical annexes (e.g. raw data, survey documentation, statistical analyses).
- The consultant is expected to submit all the soft and 3 hard copies of the final report, questionnaire and raw data.

Expected deliverables from the baseline further include:

- A detailed methodology of the study, discussed and approved by CARE with FARM-Africa, the local partner
- Detailed information per indicator (as outlined in the log frame)
- A reviewed log frame with recommendations for revised indicators
- Recommendations for the M&E plan (strategy, tools and systems) proposed timeline, roles and responsibilities of CARE and FARM-Africa. Gender sensitivity of M&E tools, and adequate monitoring and evaluation of gender specific indicators shall be ensured.
- Recommendations to ensure smooth cooperation between CARE and FA as well as with local partners and with ongoing PSNP initiatives to ensure efficient and effective implementation
- Recommendations to ensure timely implementation of the project within the 22 months period
- Information permitting to map currently ongoing activities in Ethiopia (by international Organizations, Government and NGOs) under the umbrella of the EC Food Facility and recommendations for coordination and exchange (technical exchange, recommendations to Government and EU, and advocacy).

9. Indication of information sources

The consultant will review the following documents for references:

- CARE International Gender Policy
- CARE Internationals Women Empowerment Concept
- SII – regional reports
- CARE ÖSTERREICH'S Conceptual Approach to Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment, Vienna October 2008.
- CARE Ethiopia's LRSP
- CARE Baseline Survey Reports
- FARM-Africa Rural Women Empowerment Survey Report
- Gender Studies and relevant reports,
- Value Chain Analysis Report,
- Power Analysis Framework

9. Proposal for the Consultancy

The lead consultant must provide:

- a technical proposal
- a work plan that includes a timetable,

- a properly disaggregated financial proposal

Local transport will be provided by the project

The consultant must submit both technical and detailed financial proposals to CARE Ethiopia before May 20, 2010.

10. Competency and expertise required

The consultant/consulting firm should be with appropriate statistical and survey expertise and experience, analytical and report writing skills together with skills in database design and task management. Moreover, knowledge of or experience with PSNP, livelihoods programs, food security, social safety nets, financial services, gender equality and women's empowerment and/or market value chain analysis is advantageous.

The Consultant shall be selected based on the following criteria:

- Relevant qualification in facilitation skills and ability to use participatory tools, social data collection and analysis and experience with similar research studies
- At least 5 years continuous professional experience in the design, monitoring, evaluation and review of activities related to Food Security and Nutrition.
- Confirmed experience in FSN program analysis.
- Sound statistical and qualitative analytical abilities
- Relevant experience in knowledge of gender analysis & mainstreaming and HIV/AIDS impact as well as Capacity building measures.
- training in the field of gender and development
- Familiarity with the Ethiopian development context, in particular related to PSNP.
- Ability to work in a team
- cultural sensitivity and respect
- To have strong capacities of report writing

The consultant will have overall responsibility for ensuring all parts of the TOR are addressed satisfactorily in the baseline report. Upon completion of the draft report and the feedback from key program and partner staff, the consultant will be responsible for incorporating the comments and suggestions in the final substantive editing of the report.

10. Reporting Responsibility

The consultant will work with the Project Managers in the field and will keep the Area Field Office Managers in both Oromia and SNNPR regions fully informed.

Ultimate reporting will be to Solomon Demeke, CARE Ethiopia's FS-IAP Project Coordinator in Addis who will oversee quality and other technical issues connected with this consultancy. The Project Coordinator may delegate such of the overseeing work as may be appropriate to other colleagues within the project.

Annex 2: HH questionnaire questionnaires (Amharic)

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Annex 3: List of projects received funding under the Call For Proposals - DCI-FOOD/128608 - Food Facility

Delegation of the European Union to Ethiopia				
Nr	Name of Implementing NGO and Project Ref	Title of the projects	Locations Region/zone/woredas	Implementing partners
1	VITA DCI/FOOD/ 2009/212-823	Improved Food Production for home and market in Arbamich zuuria woreda and Chencha woreda in SNNPR	SNNPR , Arbamich zuuria and Chencha woreda	1) Gamo Gofa Farmers Fruit and Vegetables Cooperatives Union; 2) SNNPR Agricultural Research Institute.
2	CHRISTIAN AID LBG DCI/FOOD/2009/ 212-881	Community Productive Capacity Enhancement Project, Ethiopia	SNNPR , Dasenech, Maale and South Ari woredas.	1) Agri Service Ethiopia (ASE) Action for Development (AFD); 2) Women Support Association (WSA)
3	ASSOCIAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE VOLONTARI LAICI (LVIA) DCI/FOOD/2009/212-948	Enhance the capacities of the local actors for an improvement of the agricultural production and resources for the vulnerable families in 7 Woredas of SNNPRS	SNNPR ; Halaba, Lemu, Shashago, Hadero, Kachabira, Damot Gale, Ofa woredas	1) Inter Aid France 2) Rural Community Based Association (RCBA)
4	INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ENTERPRISES - UK (IDE UK) DCI/FOOD/2009/ 213-568	Rural Agricultural Productivity Improvement and Development (RAPID)	SNNPR ; Kachabira, Lanfuro, Shashago, Arsi Negele, Adami Tulu, Dugda woredas	1) SOS Sahel Ethiopia; 2) Omo MFI; 3) Gonfa MFI; 4) Menonite
5	OXFAM GB LBG DCI/FOOD/2009/ 214-051	Supporting production and market based solutions to soaring food prices in Ethiopia	Oromia : 1. Dodola, 2. Kofele, 3. Qore, 4. Arsi Ngelle, 5. Adami Tullu and, 6. Zway Dugda, Amhara : 1. Bure, 2. Wamberima, 3. Jabitana, 4. Wogera, 5. Debarek, 6. Farta, 7. Dabat, 8. Este, 9. Laygaint	1) Organ. for Rehabilitation & Dev. (ORDA); 2) Facilitator for Change Ethiopia (FCE); 3) Rift Valley Children and Women Dev. Organ. (RCWDO); 4) Rural Organ. for the Betterment of Agro-pastoralists (ROBA)
6	CARE OSTERREICH VEREIN FUR ENTWICKLUNGZUSAMMENA RBEIT UND HUMANITARE HILFE DCI/FOOD/2009/ 214-170	Food Security through increased Income, Assets and Protection from grain price rises (FS-IAP)	Oromia : 9 woredas in East and West Hararghe and the SNNPR – 4 woredas in Hadiya, Kembata Tembaro, Silti zones and Halaba special woreda	Farm Africa UK
7	FOLKEKIRKENS NODHJAELP (DCA) DCI/FOOD/ 2009/214-172	Capacity Enhancement Programme to Promote Food Security in Amhara Region, Ethiopia	Amhara : North wello zone: Meket and South wello zone: Ambasel/Werilui woredas.	1) Agri Service Ethiopia (ASE) 2) Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Eyesus (ECCMY); 3) LWF ET/ DASSC
8	COMITATO INTERNAZIONALE PER LO SVILUPPO DEI POPOLI ONLUS (CISP) DCI/FOOD/2009/ 214-246	Supporting Action to Strengthen Sustainable Livelihoods and Resilience Capacity of Vulnerable Households in Fedis, Gorogutu and Kersa Woredas, Ethiopia	Oromia : East Hrraghe ; Fedis, Gorogutu and Kersa Woredas	1) Ethiopian Catholic Church - Social and Development Coordinating Office of Harar (ECC-SDCOH) 2) Haromaya University
9	CARITAS INTERNATIONAL ASBL (CARITAS) DCI/FOOD/2009/212-799	Enhancing agricultural productive capacities of resource poor farmers in two zones of the Southern Nations, Nationalities and People s Regional State, Ethiopia.	SNNPR - Guraghe zone - Enemore woreda, and Hadiya zone - Mirab Badiwacho woreda	ECC-SADCO
10	SELF HELP AFRICA (UK) LBG (SHA) DCI/FOOD/2009/213-289	Agriculture Cooperative Development Programme (ACDP)	Oromia - Sinana, Agarfa, Dodola, Zeway Dugda Bora, Ejere, Welmera, and SNNPR : Mareko, Sodo, Silti and Lafuro woredas.	Five Farmers Cooperatives/Unions

Delegation of the European Union to Ethiopia				
Nr	Name of Implementing NGO and Project Ref	Title of the projects	Locations Region/zone/woredas	Implementing partners
11	RELIEF SOCIETY OF TIGRAY (REST) DCI/FOOD/2009/213-566	Food Facility (Facility for rapid response to soaring food prices)	Tigray - Wukro and Gulo Mekeda	
12	DEUTSCHES ROTES KREUZ EV DCI/FOOD/2009/213-930	Food facility for rapid response to soaring food prices	Oromia - Bale zone - Ginir and Guro woredas	Ethiopian Red Cross,
13	TROCAIRE DCI/FOOD/2009/214-156	Building Resilient Pastoralist Communities	Oromia - all the eight woredas in Borena zone	ACROD, AFD, CORDAID, GPDI, SOS SAHEL
	TOTAL		65 Woredas in 4 Regional states	25 implementing partners

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Annex 5: List of Focus group participants

A. ODA BULTUM Woreda		
Kebele/ Name	Sex	Designation
Ido Berisso Kebele		
Sharif Momed Omar	M	PA Manager
Fekadu Belete	M	GB Secretary & CBT
Maro Mussa	F	WAG & VSLA member
Mariam Yuya	F	WAG & VSLA member
Emebet Zewdie	F	WAG & VSLA member
Indris Mussa	M	GB member
Abdella Ahemedede	M	GB member
Asina Mumed	F	GB & VSLA member
Hawa Ali	F	WAG, VSLA & GB member
Aliyi Mumed	M	Elder
Wondeye Tesfa	M	GB member
Ahmed Kemal	M	DA
Bontu Asfaw	F	CBT, WAG, VSLA & GB member
Oda Basso Kebele		
Abdula Ali	M	Elder
Ameyu Gusso	M	
Adem Ahemedede	M	
Ame Omere	M	
Halima Maye	F	
Halima Adem	F	
Asha Mussa	F	
Amina Omar	F	
Halima Hassen	F	
Asha Ademisho	F	
Abas Shushi	M	
Abdul letif Hailu	M	
Mohammed Amin	M	DA
Abdella Ahemed Uso	M	Deputy PA Chairman
Mekenissa Kebele		
Endale Ketsela	M	DA - Animal Science
Getachew Kebede	M	Spokes person of the Kebele
Nesera Ayub	F	DA - NRM
Zahara Mohammed	F	Kebele Women's Affairs
Demere Mulu	M	Youth Association
Nadir Hussien	M	Elder
Atle Habtewolde	F	Elder
Zeyeneba Mohammed	F	Elder
Marifa Ahemed	F	Kebele Health Extension

		Worker
Mamush Wodajeneh	M	PA Chairman
Legelafto Kebele		
Sufian Yibro	M	PA Chairman
Belew Tolchie	M	DA - Livestock
Abulla Aliye	M	FSTF
Yesud Hamed	M	FSTF
Ibro Omar	M	Elder
Hajera Micheal	F	FSTF
Amina Teyem	F	FSTF
Shabo Ahmed	F	
Fatuma Ibro Ali	F	
Jemal Usme	M	Elder
Oda Bultum Guda Kebele		
Kedir Hamed	M	Youth Saving & Credit group Chairperson
Mumed Umere	M	PA chairperson Deligate
Zenebe Ashagre	M	Cooperatives
Ahemed Mumed	M	Village leader
Asha Mumed Ibro	F	Kebele Council Member
Shemsi Abdi	F	Kebele Council Member
Abdela Ibrahim	M	Community Mobilizer
Shemsi Hamed	F	Kebele Council Member
Bekero Abdulahi	M	Kebele Security Affairs
Abdela Omere	M	Community Mobilizer
Hussien Osman	M	Kebele Council Member

B. WEST BADA WACHO Woreda		
Kebele/ Name	Sex	Designation
Wada Kebele		
Bekele Bashie	M	PA Chairman
Birhanu Tamire	M	FSTF
Adanech Tamire	F	FSTF
Belila Badebo	M	FSTF
Endale Dergasso	M	Religious Leader
Abebe Ambula	M	Elder
Daniel Latebo	M	Religious Leader
Ayele Dengano	M	youth Representative
Tefferi Takisso	M	Elder
Moges Halisso	M	Kebele Manager
Second Keshera Kebele		
Ayele Anjolo	M	PA Chairman
Isayas Ulore	M	Kebele Admin - Justice & Security

Mengesha Meskelo	M	FSTF
Ayelech Liranso	F	FSTF
Tesfaye Abera	M	PA Manager
Birknesh Legesse	F	FSTF
Adanech Shanko	F	Kebele Health Extension Worker
Zekiwos Ginta	M	DA
Gerbo Kebele		
Bekelech Sundako	F	Kebele Women's Affairs & CBLA
Wajo Anshebo	F	Elder
Abebe Melkamu	M	Kebele Admin - Public Relations
Abera Belillo	M	Kebele Admin - Justice & Security
Selamu Sodeno	M	PA Chairman
Bekele Lambebo	M	PA Manager
Desalegn Desta	M	Youth Association
Desta Minamo	M	Elder
Tseganesh Girma	F	VSLA Facilitator
Mulu Milkias	F	CBLA
Desalech Ararso	F	CBLA
Denema Kebele		
Tilahun Boltano	M	PA Chairman
Tamirat Tesemma	M	PA Manager
Ayelech Dindamo	F	Kebele Women's Affairs
Dawit Petros	M	DA
Mathewos Makebo	M	Religious Leader
Tayech Ermias	F	Kebele Health Extension Worker
Desalegne Sanato	M	Elder
Almaz Falta	F	
Second Koto Kebele		
Belete Dolboshe	M	PA Manager
Tadelech Mathewos	F	Kebele Women's Affairs
Abebech Shashigo	F	Kebele Health Extension Worker
Abrham Lethbo	M	Gott Leader
Bekele Tebino	M	PSNP Beneficiary
Woldie Tonamo	M	PSNP Beneficiary
Felekech Tadesse	F	PSNP Beneficiary
Tadelech Tekle	F	PSNP Beneficiary
Desalech Alemayehu	F	PSNP Beneficiary
Elias Sugebo	M	FSTF
Getachew Minamo	M	FSTF

D. Meiso (first Kebele)

Sn	Name	Village	Position
1.	Nuur Ahmed Urrisaa		Waldafi liqii
2.	Ahmed Daawidoo		
3.	Hajii Ahmed Urrisaa		Misensaa
4.	Muslimaa Abraham		Barrerituu
5.	Abdi Saanii		Barreessaa
6.	Faxuma Mohammed Adamoo		Misensaa
7.	Shamshii Mohmmade Abdii		Qabdu furtuu
8.	Ahmed Adamee		Bareessaa
9.	Maymunaa Ahmedaa		G. Buusii
10.	Abdallaa Hussen		A. Qussanaa
11.	Naiima Abrahiim		Misensaa
12.	Faxumaa Umar		Q. furtuu
13.	Ahmad Adama		Q. Sanduqaa
14.	Kadijaa Ibroo		Hordeftu hojii
	Second Kebele		
15.	Abdurahmen Mohammed		Grainbank Cashier
16.	Raisaa Abraahim		CBLA
17.	Abraasha Yusuf		CBT
18.	Naima Mohammed		CBLA
19.	Karimaa Mohammed		CBLA
20.	Nasru Jamal		Development Agent
21.	Somimiyaa Abraham		CBT
22.	Shaddi Adam		Kebele representative
23.	Jabir Ahmad		VSLA –group secretary
24.	Asha Hasan Giri		WAG-Control committee
25.	Juhar abdurahman		VSLA member
26.	Fatuma Ali		WAG-member

Annex ; Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS): Overview

Initially The LQAS method is derived and first used in the manufacturing industry. However, over the last two decades, it has been adapted and applied to the health sector as fast and cost-effective alternative method to conduct assessment of prevalence in acute diseases, malnutrition or emergency setting. LQAS designs provide statistically appropriate alternatives to the more time-consuming cluster survey.

The aim of sampling is that it allows using the “few” to describe the “whole.” Thus, the selection of sampling methods the principle of making the best use of limited resources by setting priorities, for indicators and for supervision areas with out compromising the quality and level of precision.

There are a number of advantages of LQAS over cluster sampling, which is another sampling method that has been widely used by many NGOs to EPI Coverage, Nutrition status, as well as disease prevalence. Some of these advantages are:

First, the LQAS technique efficient ways to collect the coverage information needed to establish baseline information and to set priorities. For most applications of LQAS, a sample of 19 individuals is required for each supervision area (SA) in order to judge whether it has reached a performance benchmark. As many organizations (e.g. Save the Children Uganda) have already experienced, Samples larger than 19 have practically have resulted in the same statistical precision as 19¹¹. They do not result in better information, rather they could cost more.

Second, LQAS is simple to apply. The questionnaire designed in such a way that the responses for each lot is binary (yes/no; acceptable/ not acceptable, pass/fail, complies/not complies, etc).

Third, LQAS offers some advantages especially in comparing the performance different supervision areas as well as the performance of different partner organizations that are implementing similar interventions in different geographic areas.

However, the LQAS method is not without limitations. For example, LQAS **cannot** be used for coverage estimates in lot / district; therefore, it generates very specific conclusions.

Approach of LQAS

The Sample size and Decision values are based on the risks that the investigator/ agency is willing to take. That is the risk that one is willing to take for incorrectly judging unacceptable lot as being acceptable (type I or alpha Error), or the risk of not taking acceptable lot as being unacceptable (type II or Beta Error).

In this regard, therefore, with the LQAS method, there are two risks involved which must be embraced when calculating the sample size and the decision rules. Usually, the risk of classifying unacceptable lot as being acceptable is set lower than the risk of classifying acceptable lot as being unacceptable. This is because, accepting an unacceptable lot a very serious decision and the consequence will be highly damaging.

The technique uses decision rule tables that would assist to indicate different upper and lower acceptance levels as well as the probability of rejecting the findings according to the true prevalence of defective samples in the lot. (See the Decision Rule Table at the end of this section)

LQAS Process

The process of dividing the catchment area into lots or supervision areas and determining whether coverage in each sub-division is at the desired expectation, above, or below, helps the survey team to suggest different alternative strategies that would help program implementers to re-allocate resources in accordance to specific needs on the ground.

LQAS technique employs series of consultative meetings and discussion with concerned stakeholders. The aim of such consultation is to achieve a consensus on the various survey indicators and actors expected to participate in LQAS process. The composition of data collection team, alternative means of institutionalizing and ensuring sustainability of LQAS methodology could be taken as a key discussion issue. Such emphasis would help to use and incorporate the finding of the survey in the district planning process.

To enhance efficiency in the process of data collection, a training workshop will be organized whereby field supervisors, data collectors and representative of key actors are expected to participate. The training incorporates the methodology, especially the principles of LQAS, village mapping, selection of villages and households and interviewing techniques. The training is essential for effective field supervision and maintenance of quality data collection. A strong emphasis will be placed on error control omissions through maintaining close field supervision effort.

Data analysis and reporting involves evaluation of all information collected through various methods and techniques, and determining the status (baseline) of the indicators about which data is collected.

Particularly, in the LQAS technique, the analysis will help to determine:

1. Whether a supervision area has above or below average coverage for a particular indicator;
2. which indicators within a supervision area are doing well and which are not, and
3. how supervision areas within a program area compare with each other;

¹¹For example, what LQAS can: just by sampling 19 women in a targeted population, at least 92% of the time LQAS will determine correctly whether **yes or no** these women have adopted the family planning method.

To determine the status of each indicator as above, the responses of individuals in lot will be entered in to MS excel template or Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) software, which will help to produce the frequency of ‘correct’ and ‘incorrect’ responses. By computing a decision rule, and using and LQAS decision table, the status of whether each indicator is at an acceptable level or not will be determined (see, a hypothetical example).

Critically important in this regard will be, analysis of the each indicators be disaggregated (as appropriate) by gender and social groups.

Analysis of status of an indicator: A hypothetical example

Assume that there are five (A, B, C, D and E) supervision areas in one of the GWI programme focal areas, the correct responses from each SA were 12, 9, 16, 11 and 14 out of a sample size of 19 in from each SA as shown in the following table.

SUPERVISION AREA: A, B, C, D or E			
Indicator: Women who know 2 or more ways to prevent HIV transmission	# Correct	Coverage Estimate =	Equal to or Above? Yes or No
Supervision Area A	12	65.3%	Yes
Supervision Area B	9		No
Supervision Area C	16	Decision Rule = 11	Yes
Supervision Area D	11		Yes
Supervision Area E	14		Yes

The total number of correct responses in all SAs is 62 (= 12 + 9 + 16 + 11 + 14), and all Samples Sizes is 95 (= 19 + 19 + 19 + 19 + 19). Thus, the average Coverage Estimate is 65.3% (that is, Average Coverage¹² = 62/95). Therefore, to find the Decision Rule, 65.3% is rounded upwards to the nearest interval of 5 to. These results in the decision rule value of 11 (see LQAS table).

According to this value, it can be noted that as long as there were 11 or more correct answers to the indicator, coverage is not below average. In this case, the percentage of women who know two or more ways to prevent HIV transmission is just or above average in all SA except at supervision area B. Hence supervision area B is a priority in this regard.

¹² COVERAGE is the percentage of people in any given area (a catchment area or supervision area) who know of and/or practice a recommended health behavior or who receive a particular service.

LQAS Table: Decision Rules for Sample Sizes of 12-30 and Coverage Benchmarks or Average Coverage of 10% to 95%																		
Sample Sizes	Coverage Benchmarks or Average Coverage																	
	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	85%	90%	95%
12	N/A	N/A	1	1	2	2	3	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	8	9	10	11
13	N/A	N/A	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	11
14	N/A	N/A	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	11	12
15	N/A	N/A	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	10	10	11	12	13
16	N/A	N/A	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	10	11	12	13	14
17	N/A	N/A	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
18	N/A	N/A	1	2	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11	12	13	14	16
19	N/A	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
20	N/A	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
21	N/A	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	16	17	18
22	N/A	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	12	13	14	15	16	18	19
23	N/A	N/A	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	14	16	17	18	20
24	N/A	N/A	1	2	3	4	6	7	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	18	19	21
25	N/A	1	2	2	4	5	6	8	9	10	12	13	14	16	17	18	20	21
26	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	11	12	14	15	16	18	19	21	22
27	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	10	11	13	14	15	17	18	20	21	23
28	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	10	12	13	15	16	18	19	21	22	24
29	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	7	9	10	12	13	15	17	18	20	21	23	25
30	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	7	9	11	12	14	16	17	19	20	22	24	26

For all coverage benchmarks (except where noted) LQAS is at least 92% sensitive and specific

N/A = Not Applicable -- Indicates that LQAS should not be used since coverage is too low for LQAS to detect.

Alpha and Beta Errors are > 10%

Alpha and Beta Errors are > 15%