

ABDISHE:

Strengthening Women's Livelihoods through Markets in Fedis Woreda, East  
Hararghie Zone, Oromia Region

Baseline Study Report

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### **Purposes of the study**

This study is by and large conducted to fathom dimensions that would serve as benchmark to gauge the triumph of ABDISHE project in Fedis *Woreda* of East Hararghe Zone. It specifically attempted to deal with the gendered dimension of access to and control over livelihood assets focusing on agricultural productive assets; agricultural production and productivity; the income and food security as well as nutritional status of households by sex and PSNP participation; and households' livelihoods and food shortages coping strategies. In addition the study strived to explore men's and women's control and management of economic enterprises focusing on their access to services, marketing of agricultural produces and access to Business Development Service Providers (BDSPs). Understanding the role of local administration in the livelihood of people concerned, the study aimed to the capacities of local as well as government sectors capacity to promote the livelihood of men and women.

### **Methods of the study**

In order to attain these purposes quantitative and qualitative data were gathered from primary and secondary sources. Household survey, Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews were the main method employed to gather first hand information from households, community representatives and local government offices. Household survey was used to gather information on food security and income status of households, temporal dimension of food and nutritional security among the households, gendered dimension of access to and control over livelihood assets and capitals as defined in the sustainable rural livelihoods framework, with a focus on agricultural productive assets, agricultural production and productivity including consideration of use of yield-enhancing agricultural inputs and technologies such as irrigation, fertilizers, seeds, etc., households' coping strategies including extents of effectiveness during times of food shortages and shocks disaggregated by gender and the three wealth classes. Besides substantiating data collected through survey methods, Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions were used to understand trends and community wide information focusing on environment, institutional mapping, seasonal colander, gender daily colander, trends analysis, local formal and informal organizations' capacity, etc. In addition, secondary sources of information that have paramount role in local decision making were used. Though each information source provided useful information in its own right, data were examined from many sources so as to gain an accurate sense of the overall picture.

## Findings of the study

The socio-demographic characteristics of the studied households largely follow that of a typical developing country, with a flat base population owing to high fertility rate and low life expectancy. The sex ratio of head of the studied households is such that the male headed households were higher than the female headed households in the studied areas. The majority of the studied households were PSNP dependents. Most of the households and their member (over 56%) have never gone to formal education.

The study shows no difference between male and female headed households in their size of landholding. It was discerned that the households mainly allocate their land for crop production using rain water. Within the households the ownership of the land and uses were mainly decide by men. In addition the studied communities have also identified water as the most significant resource they have been deprived from. They put shortage of water as the most pressing predicament of livelihood construction. Overall the studied households have limited physical capital. However, male headed households were better positioned in terms of physical capital than female headed households. Access to financial capital (in the form of credit, cash at hand and own savings) was found to be negligible.

The studied households were mainly engaged in crops production including peanuts, maize, sorghum and onion. Upon sale of these items decision over income generated was mainly made by male members of the households. The main perennial crop grown in the area was chat followed by Mango. These perennial crops were mainly owned by male members of households than female. Similarly, decisions over income obtained from perennial crops were mainly passed by male members (e.g. Chat).

The total number of livestock reported was very low. The number of chicken and goats were found to be larger than other livestock types. Contrary to the original expectation most of the livestock were owned by female members of the households. However, decision over income earned from sale of livestock was made by both male and female members of the households.

Overall 20.5% of households were engaged in off-farm and non-farm activities. However, the participation of women was higher than that of men. The major activities were Chat trading, sale of firewood and charcoal and other petty trading (salt, soap, sugar, etc.). Contrary to the above facts, decision over income generated from these activities was mainly made by women members of the households.

Among 173 respondent households, over 41% (71) reported they have encountered food shortage in the last seven days. On average households cover their food demand from own crop produce for less than five months. However, there was no difference between male and female headed households in these regards. However, PSNP participants were food insecure than Non PSNP participants. The majority of the household (close to 94%) consume foods made from sorghum, maize and the like. The average HDDS in the total survey households is found to be 35.67 % which is an indicator of food insecurity of households. The majority of the households have lower dietary diversity. The survey shows that the people of the district were highly food insecure because of very low yield in agricultural production, lack of water and absence of income generating activities. The studied households frequently use various types of coping strategies including reducing number of meals, limited portion size at meal times and sending their children to neighbors for food. They also frequently skip the entire days without eating.

Households' access to improved crop production inputs (improved seeds, fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides) was very low. Out of 172 respondent households only 6.4% households used improved crop inputs in the last crop production year. There was no difference between male and female headed households in their use of improved crop inputs. Though other varieties of crops grew in the area, the studied households applied those inputs only on Maize, Sorghum and Peanuts. All respondent households indicated absence of improved livestock production inputs and supply in the last 12 months. Not a single respondent reported has obtained improved chicken, dairy cow, sheep/goat, artificial insemination, fodder species, veterinary service and concentrated feedings in the last one year.

Respondents' knowledge of the existence of different livelihood facilities in their communities and surrounding areas differed considerably. Among the facilities, the respondents were very well aware of the existence of Farmers Training Centers (FTCs), first cycle primary education (1-4), human health post, and village and Woreda market places. In terms of physical access to social and economic infrastructure, the Woreda market, FTCs, health center and water facilities were the most distant/inaccessible infrastructure. However, stern difference was found between women and men in their use/participation of pertinent livelihood facilities. Men were mainly found to participate in productive services/interventions. Women, on the other hand, were highly overrepresented in receiving services such as advices on human health care and nutrition, family planning education, and contraceptives.

The utilization of credit among studied households was found to be very low. Among these 21 households, 28.57% (6) were female headed households; while male headed households constituted 71.4% (15).

However this difference was not statistically significant. Regarding ownership of the credit, the mean amount of credit obtained by men was greater than women.

The main sources of credit for these households were multipurpose cooperatives, friends/relatives and NGOs. Both men and women respondents have used the credit to purchase food grain for family and agricultural inputs; while women, in addition to purchase of grain, used the credit to run petty trades. In both rural and urban areas credit was most needed in the months of April, May, June, July and August. Non-agricultural activities for women (petty trade) and men (daily labor) were found to increase during the months of February, March, June and July.

Though majority of the studied households had contacted Development Agents (DAs) in the last one year; the DAs were often found to contact and offer their advices to men members of households than women.

Women's decision making in their home was low, 2.76 (on the scale of one to four). This was less than three (where husbands make decisions after discussing with wife). Among the identified social and economic items, women tended to decide more on buying small food items and groceries; while their decision making on selling and buying major household assets (land, livestock, and crops) was minimal. It was also discerned that women were relatively free to travel to local markets; while their freedom to travel to homes of friends and mosques was relatively restrained. In the study *Kebeles*, most of the men and women preferred boys' education over girls. Similarly, most respondent households preferred men to make decision over important issues of the family than women.

On the scale of one to four the average self-efficacy score was 2.67. This score is less than three (agreement with important indicators of self-worth). Overall, it appears women felt they could handle the typical problems that come up in their life. However, they tend to agree with the statements that states at root they were weak and feel like a failure – indicating their dissatisfaction with their current social and economic situations.

The study identified Afosha and Qubi as the most important local organizations functioning in the area. They have also identified RuSSACCO, KFSTF and CBRH groups. Among these organizations and groups, respondents were well aware of the existence and functionality of Afosha in their villages. As regards to the participation of women in these organizations; it was recognized that Afosha and Qubi were the organizations of both men and women. However, in both of these organizations the participation of women was higher than the men. Women were also overrepresented in the Community Based

Reproductive Health Group (CBRH). In addition, women were found to participate in the decision making processes of all these organizations/groups at different level. However, their decision making power was higher in Afosha and Qubi than other organizations/groups.

Among 125 respondent households, only 32.8% (41) added value to their products. There was no difference between male and female headed households in their value addition. Most households sold their agricultural products as harvested/primary. However, the processing and sale of livestock products and poultry farming were mainly carried out by women; while the processing and sale of large animals, cereals and peanut were mainly carried out by male members in the male headed households. However, a statistically significant difference was not found between male and female headed households in the form of cereals and peanuts households' sold. The studied households mainly sold their products to local consumers and traders. On the whole, the village/*Kebele* market and *Woreda* market were the main destinations for the respondent households. However, a statistically significant relationship was not found between sex of household and major buyers of cereals and peanut as well between sex of household head and market destinations of cereals and peanut; indicating that male and female headed households had no different buyers/clients and market destinations for these products. The studied households identified transportation problem and access to roads as the most pressing marketing problems. These challenges were felt more among women headed households than men headed households.

In the study *Kebeles*, respondents have identified farmers' producers groups as one of the collectivities functioning in their area. However, not all households were aware of the existence and functionality of the group. As a result only few have sold their produces to the group. Animal fattening group was also identified in the area, but their operation was found to be very minimal. However, out of 144 respondent households 25.4% (29) have reported the farmers' producers groups were benefiting women. Similarly, of 80 respondent households 17.5% (14) have reported the existing multipurpose cooperatives were benefiting women.

Among 142 respondent households 62.7% (89) reported that the existing market development was sufficient; while 37.3% (53) of households reported the existing marketing system was not sufficient. Though mere inspection data indicates the satisfaction of female headed households over male headed households, this difference was no statistically significant.

During this study, there were 15 legal entity cooperatives. These cooperatives were found to have their own bylaws, plans, financial procedures and committee members that run the daily activities of the

organizations. However, they were in need of trainings on business planning, financial management and gender mainstreaming to properly function in the *Woreda*. The researchers have also come to recognize that there were RuSACCOs functioning in most *Kebele* of the *Woreda*. The studied farmers indicated the capacity limitation of RuSACCOs to reach all poor segment of the population. The informants have appreciated the fact that VSLAs target the women. Having VSLAs was also regarded as the best intervention to fill the void left by RuSACCOs. Concurrently, there was a great fear among informants that VSLAs will weaken RuSACCOs. The fear of duplication of efforts and resources was also raised as another serious limitation of the introduction of VSLAs. They have also identified the need to revisit the loan repayment period of VSLAs as the creditors will engage in businesses that have longer maturity period. As a remedy, integrating these two entities in effective ways will be a prerequisite to participate in the design and implementation of different policies and regulations pertaining to their condition. It is possible to say the capacity of other local organizations inter alia Afosh and Qubi is far from influencing decisions passed in their area.

In order to gather information on the existence of structures and the capacities of local government, different government line departments were interviewed. The interviewed sector offices aver lack of skilled manpower, low awareness of their staff, logistic problem and financial constraints as a major predicaments to effectively carry out their activities as well as participate stakeholders in the design and implementation of the respective governments' planning.

In the study area, rural households were linked to local market towns (mainly Fechatu and Boko) in terms of expenditure on consumption of urban goods and selected social services. The most widely mentioned mechanisms of linkages were supply of modern agricultural inputs, market information and places for rural products. The rural *Kebele* residents sale out Peanut; Chat; Sorghum; Maize; Small ruminants such as goat, sheep, poultry in Fechatu and Boko towns. Most of them sale these products to traders who in turn pass them onto major market places. Compared to men headed households, women headed households were linked to urban areas in getting supply of agricultural inputs, selling out their agricultural produces and buying prepared food from urban areas. Conversely, men headed households were found to be linked to urban areas more than women headed in getting access for experiences and purchase of agricultural technologies.

In both Boko and Fechatu towns, urban households mainly derive their grain needs from the local market where local grains were sold. Both towns were centers to collect peanuts, Chat and Fattened Oxen for the national and regional markets. In this regard the role of particularly Boko in connecting the city and the

hinterland to the national markets for different products was significant. Rural as source of agricultural products, particularly grains and small ruminants was dually acknowledged by male and female households alike. However, recognition of this fact was prominent among female headed households than male headed households.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of the study

This is a study report submitted to CARE Ethiopia for the conduct of a baseline study for ABDISHE Project in Fedis Woreda, East Hararghe Zone, Oromia Region. The project aims at improving the livelihood security and resilience for chronically food insecure women, girls, men and boys in Fedis woreda by focusing on market-driven approaches and rural-urban linkages. Three result areas are identified: (i) increased quantity and quality of food production and consumption by women, men and all family members, (ii) women and men are better able to manage and control their economic enterprises, and (iii) the policy and regulatory environment supports poor women's and men's more equal control of agricultural resources and market processes. This study is conducted by Epsilon International R&D.

### 1.2. Objectives of the study

The specific objectives of the baseline survey are to generate data on:

- Food security and income status of households disaggregated by sex and three wealth categories (poor, medium and better-off); the temporal dimension of food and nutritional security among the households disaggregated by sex and the three wealth categories ;
- The gendered dimension of access to and control over livelihood assets and capitals as defined in the sustainable rural livelihoods framework, with a focus on agricultural productive assets;
- Agricultural production and productivity including consideration of use of yield-enhancing agricultural inputs and technologies such as irrigation, fertilizers, seeds, etc.
- Households' coping strategies including extents of effectiveness during times of food shortages and shocks disaggregated by gender and the three wealth categories.

### 2.3. Structure of the report

The report of the study is organized as follows. Chapter one highlights the background and objective of the study. Chapter two of the report provides some important physical and socio-economic background information of the study area. . Chapter three provides methods of data collection and analysis. Chapter four discusses the main findings of the study.

## 2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF FEDIS WOREDA

### 2.1. Physical characteristics and the environment

Fedis district is located in the central part of East Hararghe Administrative Zone. The district capital, Boko, is 539 km away from Addis Ababa. It is bordered by Girawa, Harmoaya, Babile and Kurfachele districts, and Harari and Somali Regional State. Geographically, it is located within grid coordinates of 80

52' N to 90 14' N latitude and 420 02' E to 420 19' E longitude. The total area of the land is estimated to be 2193.8 km<sup>2</sup> (The office of the president of Oromia National Regional State, 2011). During this study there were 19 rural and two urban *Kebeles* in the district. Among these *Kebeles*, Tuta Kanissa, Bareda, Bedhatu and Bidi Bora rural *Kebeles*, and Boko and Fechatu urban *Kebeles* were selected to provide bench marks for Abdishe project (see map of the study Woreda ).

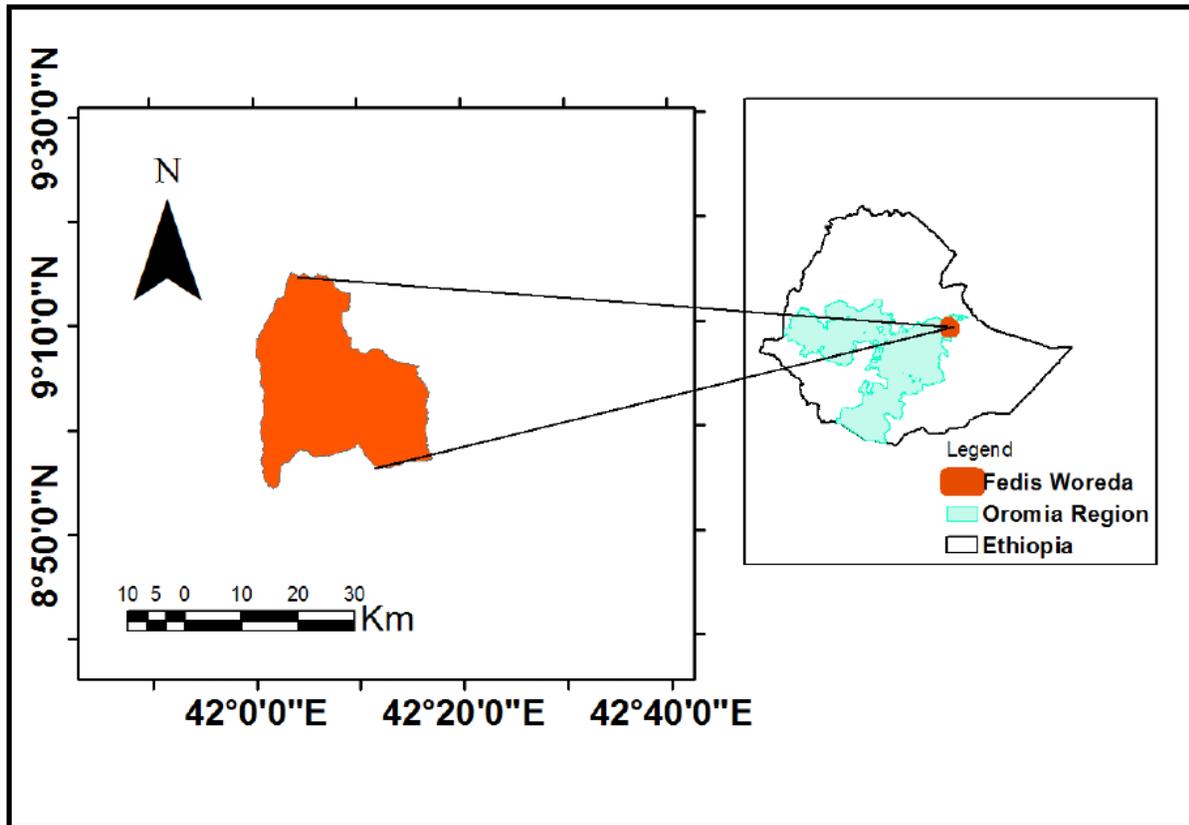


Figure 1: Location map of Fedis woreda

Physiographically, the district is characterized by plains, plateaus, mountains, hills and valleys. The altitude of the district ranges from 1,050 to 2100 m.a.s.l.. Rendo (1687m), Daleti Afeta (1300m) and Hakim Gara (2118m) are the major mountains in the district (The office of the president of Oromia National Regional State, 2011). Erer River, and Ije Kersa, Ije Lola, Uchubi, Ije Dika and Ije Gohe streams as well as Gena, Wayu and Umare springs are also found in the district. The district is widely known for water shortage, where only 19.1% of the urban and 1.8% of the rural populations have access for potable water. Ponds, rivers and wells remain the major sources of drinking water for about 97.9% of the district's total population (Woreda Administration Council, Nd; The office of the president of Oromia National Regional State, 2011).

The district has two agro-climatic zones: midland (15%) and lowland (85%). The major soil types of the district are: Alfisols, Luvisols, Nitisols, Acrisols Vertisols, Vertic Fluvisols, Cambisols, Regosols and Regosols-Arensols, Lithosols, Rendiznas and Rankers. Juniperus, acacia woodland, riverien, shrub and bush, and manmade forests are other features of the district. On average the amount of rainfall varies between 650mm-750mm; while the average temperature of the district diverges between 25°C and 30°C. Variations in the amount and occurrence of rainfall and thus shortage of potable water supply are widely cited as the major livelihood predicaments in the area. (Woreda Administration Council, Nd).

In general, it can be said that Erer valley irrigable land, large livestock and mineral resources as well as varied soil types with different fertility status are the major potentials of the district.

## 2.2. Demography

Fedis Woreda has a total population of 114, 421(57,937 male and 56, 487 female). Of this population, 109, 848 were rural residents, while 4,573 were urbanities. This population lives in 24,507 households (CSA, 2007). In care intervention areas excluding Fechatu town (mount to town very recently), there were a total population of 29, 164. This population lives in 6,690 households. Bidi Bora, Bareda, Bedhatu, Tuta kanissa and Boko *Kebeles* have a total population of 6,791 (1,481 households), 5, 439 (1,244 households), 5,922 (1,288 households), 6, 421(1,477 households) and 4,573 (1200 households) respectively (CSA, 2007).

## 2.3. Livelihood activities and food security

The main livelihood activities consist of agriculture, husbandry and small-scale trade. Farm and farming is mainly geared towards satisfying households' consumption demands. The agricultural activities are mainly rain-fed; only a few farmers irrigate their plots. Farming activities are usually complemented by livestock holdings. The predominant cash crop in the area is chat.

The district has Meher rain season as the most important rainfall period. Rain usually starts at the end of March and continue up to mid of September. This period of rainfall is usually characterized as periods of food insecurity. A good indication of the recognition of this fact is the inclusion of the district in the PSNP.

In times of drought, households' vulnerability drastically increases since the agricultural sector is usually the first to be affected. This vulnerability is also exacerbated by heavy dependence on stored soil water

and use of agriculture as a sole source of subsistence. The district has experienced several droughts over the last 30 years, and as a result, crop failure is a common phenomenon. Such events are having high negative impacts on agriculture production, food and water consumption, malnutrition rates, market stability, etc. The lack of basic essential services, on the other hand, exposed farmers to malnutrition and high morbidity rates. For instance, study conducted by the Federal Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Commission (2005) indicates that the Global Acute Malnutrition rate and Severe Acute Malnutrition rate were 19.2% and 2.9% respectively. The Woreda is vulnerable to recurring droughts and shocks. It is one of the most food insecure districts in the East Harerghe zone and has received aid relief for over twenty years.

### 3. METHODS

This baseline study utilizes a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods. These methods are used in such a way that information obtained contributes to an overall understanding of the situation of households and communities. Both primary and secondary data collection methods were used to gather information on food security and income status of households, temporal dimension of food and nutritional security among the households, gendered dimension of access to and control over livelihood assets and capitals as defined in the sustainable rural livelihoods framework, with a focus on agricultural productive assets, agricultural production and productivity including consideration of use of yield-enhancing agricultural inputs and technologies such as irrigation, fertilizers, seeds, etc., households' coping strategies including extents of effectiveness during times of food shortages and shocks disaggregated by gender and the three wealth categories.

#### 3.1. Methods of data collection

##### 3.1.1. Household Survey

- Sample size determination

A two-phase sampling procedure was followed to select sampling sites (Kebele Administrations, KAs) and sample households for the household survey. The first phase is the selection of KAs, and this was done by purposive sampling so as to ensure representation of different agro-ecological conditions and livelihood circumstances as well as with consideration of accessibility. Considering the relative homogeneity of environmental circumstances, farming systems, livelihood assets and life options on the one hand and available time for the study on the other, a sample size of four rural and two urban KAs were considered.

The second phase was the selection of sample households from the six KAs. A multistage stratified random sampling procedure was considered. In the first stage, households from each KA were classified into the three wealth classes (PSNP-DS, PSNP-PW and non-PSNP households) and a similar three level classification was developed (in consultation with local people and the client’s field office) and used for the urban KAs. In the second stage, sample households were selected from each of the three categories based on their proportion.

Table 1: Sample size by sex and wealth groups in the six KAs

Wealth groups		Total*
PSNP female-headed HHs	(900/6400)*180/2 (women and men categories)	25
None PSNP FHHHs	(350/6400)*180/2	10
PSNP Married HHs	(3697/6400)*180/2	104
Non-PSNP married HHs	(1453/6400)*180/2	41
Total		180

HH = Household

- The questionnaire

The questionnaire for the household survey was developed by Epsilon International R&D with input from CARE Ethiopia staff members. It was also reviewed by Epsilon International R&D research team together with CARE Ethiopia staff members for its final content. Where necessary, however, questions were updated or reformulated by Epsilon International R&D research team, who undertook the data collection for the baseline study, and CARE Ethiopia both before and during training to ensure that questions were relevant, culturally appropriate, well-translated, and the listed response codes were correct.

The household questionnaire was divided into multiple sections, each covering a different aspect of subjects relevant to CARE programming objectives. Information on households’ livelihood and food security inter alia socio-demographic profile, asset possession, major livelihood activities, crops and livestock production, food security situation and coping strategies, access to market and social services were collected from a knowledgeable adult household member, with preference given to the household head. Data on women’s empowerment focusing on their decision-making at the household, freedom of

movement, income-earning, attitudes about family life, domestic violence and participation in groups were collected from adult woman household member. Preference was given to the female head of household or spouse of the male head of household (see annex I). Except one questionnaire all were properly filled and entered into SPSS for data analysis.

- Enumerators training

For the household survey a total of 14 field staff (12 enumerators, 2 supervisors and 2 quality control officers) were hired and trained in one group. Training for the household survey took place in Fedis Woreda Administration Office for two days (April 27 – 28, 2013).

- Data collection

Field data collection was carried out over a period of five days and in one phase, from 29 April 2013 to 2 May 2013. A total of 6 *Kebeles* were covered during the fieldwork. All field personnel were assigned to specific *Kebeles* for data collection activities. A team consisting of twelve interviewing enumerators and two supervisors was deployed to carry out the fieldwork. Field supervisors were responsible for overall data quality. These supervisors reviewed questionnaires, observed interviews and verified that the correct sample units were interviewed.

- Data entry and cleaning

Data entry specialists were recruited and provided data entry training prior to data being received from the field. Upon completion of the training, data entry operators began data entry under the supervision of a data entry supervisor. A total of 2 data entry specialists were used to enter data from May 12 2013 to 22 May 2013.

### 3.1.2. Focus Group Discussions

A series of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were organized on climate-related shocks and stresses, and changing disaster risk, to complement the questions on food security, livelihood and women empowerment in the household questionnaire. The FGDs were used to gather information on the role of groups and organizations (through institutional mapping), periods of abundance and vulnerability (through seasonal calendar), local people's perception of significant changes overtime (through trend analysis) and gender daily calendar. Each exercise was followed by extended discussions (see annex II). On average, each FGD took 3-3:30 hrs.

FGDs were conducted in each of the six selected *Kebeles*. The participants were selected based on their sex, age, marital status and PSNP participation. They were identified by the facilitators based on the strata and in consultation with CARE staff and government officials. The participants of Bidi Bora rural Kebele (6 PSNP and 4 non-PSNP) and Fechatu town (4 mainly traders and 4 mainly farmer) were entirely made to be women. Mixed group were interviewed in Tuta kanissa (5 PSNP and 4 non-PSNP), Bedhatu (5 PSNP and 5 non-PSNP), Bareda (4 PSNP and 7 non-PSNP), and Boko (5 women and 4 men).

### 3.1.3. Key Informants Interview

A series of Key Informant Interviews (KII) were conducted to supplement household survey as well as collect pertinent information on women's participation/representation in formal and informal organizations, the participation of stakeholders in the design and implementation of policies and regulations, etc (see annex III).

The informants were selected based on pre-consultations and availability. The interviews were mainly conducted with representatives of Woreda Agriculture Office, Woreda Women, Youth and Children Office, Woreda Health Office, Micro and Small Enterprises Office (MSEs), Cooperative, and water and energy office. KIIs were conducted during the period 27 April- 2 May 2013.

### 3.1.3. Secondary sources

In addition to primary data secondary data were gathered on the physical, environmental, demographic and livelihood activities. The main sources of information were data set, Woreda Administration, internet sources and Care – Ethiopia project documents.

## 3.2. Methods of data analysis

### 3.2.1. Quantitative data

The analysis of survey data is based on food and livelihood principles. The basis for most of the analysis is the Woreda where the project operates. Data obtained from household survey were analyzed by employing both descriptive and inferential statistics. SPSS V16 was used for data management and analysis. In addition Dietary Diversity and Coping Strategy Indices were provided to measure food security situation in the *Kebeles*.

#### Dietary Diversity as a Food Security Indicator

Household dietary diversity refers to the number of different food groups consumed over a given reference period. It is an attractive proxy indicator as a more diversified diet is associated with a number

of improved outcomes in areas such as birth weight, child anthropometric status, and improved hemoglobin concentrations. To better reflect a quality diet, the number of different food groups consumed is calculated, rather than the number of different foods consumed. Knowing that households consume, for example, an average of four different food groups implies that their diets offer some diversity in both macro- and micronutrients. This is a more meaningful indicator than knowing that households consume four different foods, which might all be cereals. The following set of 12 food groups is used to calculate the HDDS:

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| A. Injera or Bread            | G. Cereals (beans, lentils, peas, etc) |
| B. Vegetables                 | H. Potatoes or foods (roots or tubers) |
| C. Fruits                     | I. Food made of oil or Fat             |
| D. Milk, cheese, yoghurt, etc | J. Sugar or Honey                      |
| E. Meat, lamb, chicken, etc   | K. Tea or Coffee                       |
| F. Eggs                       | L. Any fish                            |

First, the HDDS variable is calculated for each household. The value of this variable will range from 0 to 12.

HDDS (0-12)	Total number of food groups consumed by members of the household. Values for A through L will be either 0 or 1 Sum (A + B + C + D + E + F + G + H + I + J + K + L)
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Second, the average HDDS indicator is calculated for the sample population.

HDDS(0-12)	Total number of food groups consumed by members of the household. Values for A through L will be either 0 or 1 Sum (A + B + C + D + E + F + G + H + I + J + K + L)
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An increase in the average number of different food groups consumed provides a quantifiable measure of improved household food access. In general, any increase in household dietary diversity reflects an improvement in the households' diet.

Two options are available to determine appropriate targets. Both of these options have the advantage that the target set represents a level of dietary diversity that is demonstrably achievable by the sample population.

First option - The dietary diversity patterns of wealthier households can be used as a target, under the assumption that poorer households will diversify their food expenditures as incomes rise, and thereby mirror the consumption patterns of wealthier households. Because projects using the HDDS indicator usually include interventions aimed at increasing household income, baseline surveys generally collect some income or economic status information, in addition to the dietary data. If income data are available, the sample could be divided into three income groups (terciles of income), and the average dietary diversity calculated for the richest income tercile. The average HDDS in the richest 33 percent of households can then serve as a guide for setting the target level of HDDS for the purpose of performance monitoring. Where income data are not available, income groups can be defined using proxies, such as possession of assets or other items found to be highly correlated with income in the target population.

Second option - In the absence of income or economic data from the baseline survey, a HDDS target can be established by taking the average diversity of the 33 percent of households with the highest diversity (upper tercile of diversity).

### Coping Strategy Index

Although a complete analysis of household food security requires a detailed understanding of livelihoods, assets and consumption behaviors, the CSI is cited as a perfectly adequate rapid indicator of household food security. A set of simple questions could capture people's basic consumption-related coping responses to inadequate access to food in a given culture or location.

Constructing Coping Strategy Index involves selected phases

Phase 1 Coping Behaviors: Getting the Right List for the Location. The first phase in the design process is to identify the locally relevant coping strategies in the study area. These fall into four basic categories:

- Dietary change
- Short-term measures to increase household food availability
- Short-term measures to decrease numbers of people to feed
- Rationing, or managing the shortfall

Over various applications of the CSI, a number of different individual coping behaviors can be identified in each of these categories. Note that a different set of behaviors would likely apply in an urban setting. In a rural setting, an action such as consuming seed stock is a very serious indicator of food stress.

A list of individual coping behaviors was established through focus group discussions with members of the local community. The same procedures were used to develop a list of context-specific coping behaviors for other places as well. During the FGD, the starting point was the list offered in semi-structured questionnaire, or something similar brainstormed in the context. There is a list of all the (appropriate) individual behaviors that have turned up in CSI questionnaires. Then, it was found out which strategies people rely on in the study area when they do not have access to adequate food or enough money to buy food.

#### Phase 2. Frequency: Counting the Frequency of Strategies

Research has demonstrated there is always a trade-off between the representativeness of a set of answers and the accuracy of those answers. A longer recall period generally provides information that is more representative of typical behavior, but the longer the recall period, the less accurate the memory of respondents about their actual behaviors. Experience with the CSI and other food consumption recall questionnaires indicates that about a week is the longest time that people remember their behaviors accurately, hence questions here are on the basis of a seven-day recall period. The main question becomes how often, in the past seven days, a household had to rely on each individual coping behavior.

Having a set of coping strategies or individual behaviors that represent the consensus of diverse groups in the community/Woreda, location which people rely on when they don't have enough food and don't have enough money to buy food, we chose a way to "weight" the severity of the individual behaviors after recording the frequency and coding.

Phase 3. Severity: Categorizing and Weighting the Strategies. The CSI tool relies on counting coping strategies that are not equal in severity. Different strategies are "weighted" differently, depending on how severe they the frequency considered to be by the people who rely on them. The frequency answer is then multiplied by a weight that reflects the severity of individual behaviors. Finally, the totals are added. The simplest procedure for doing this is to group individual coping behaviors according to similar levels of severity and assign a weight to each group, from lowest (least severe) to highest (most severe). A range of weights from one to four usually works well.

The severity of coping strategies is, to some extent, a matter of perception. While not eating for a whole day or consuming the seed stock set aside for the next planting season undoubtedly constitute severe coping behaviors in nearly any culture, some strategies would be looked on as perfectly normal behavior in some places—and as great sources of shame (and therefore to be practiced in the most extreme

circumstances) in other places. An example is borrowing food. In some places this is not significant, but elsewhere it could indicate destitution or very severe food insecurity. Hence nothing should be assumed about the severity of a given strategy in a given location or culture. Instead, a series of focus group discussions should ask questions about the perceived severity of all the coping behaviors that end up on the list generated using the procedures in Phase 1.

In fact, it is possible to ask the same focus groups to first help brainstorm the list, and then to discuss severity (though it is sometimes useful to have separate discussions so that the list of coping strategies or behaviors is established and agreed first—a process that requires several focus groups). Then the exercise below is carried out to establish the severity of each strategy or behavior.

#### A Simple Procedure for Grouping Strategies of Similar Severity

- Trying to group the strategies into categories that are of roughly the same level of severity. Since this task is carried out with different groups, it is useful to impose some structure from the outset. For example, one could divide them into four different categories: very severe, severe, moderate, and least severe.
- Establish the extreme types of coping strategy, so ask the group to select the most severe and least severe individual strategies first.
- Asking if there are other individual strategies that are more or less the equivalent of these two in terms of how severe they are perceived to be. When those two extreme categories are established, it is easier to group the remaining behaviors into intermediate categories. This was done with enough groups representing enough diversity within the Woreda to ensure that a reasonable consensus has emerged.

To be able to conduct an analysis of the results of CSI, two more pieces of information were needed. The first is a means of scoring the relative frequency; the other is a means of scoring the weights already derived. Both are straightforward procedures.

#### Procedures for Assigning Scores for Relative Frequency

The frequency is a measure of how many days in the past week a household had to rely on the various coping strategies—ranging from “never” (0) to “every day” (7). That frequency score is then multiplied by the severity weight. The simplest method of weighting the strategies is that the group severity ranking and the weighting is the same. That is, all the least severe strategies are weighted 1; the next group is weighted 2, etc.

It is critical to ensure that the values for both the frequency and the severity influence the CSI score in the same way. That is the higher the frequency, the higher the score; and the greater the severity the higher the severity weighting. Both were scored in the same way to avoid confusing results.

It is important to remember that the CSI as described here is a measure of food insecurity—the higher the score, the greater the food insecurity.

### 3.2.2. Qualitative data

Information gathered from Key Informants Interview and Focus Group Discussions were organized in themes to substantiate data gathered through household survey. Information collected from each *Kebele* on the role of groups and organizations: Venn diagram/Institutional mapping, periods of abundance and vulnerability: Seasonal calendar, Gender Daily Calendar and Trend Analysis were pictorial represented and presented in the form of raw data for references.

## 4. FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

### 4.1. Socio-demographic characteristics of the households

Respondent households were selected from Tuta Kanissa (35 households), Bareda (33 households), Bedhatu (30 households), Bidi Bora (35 households), Fechatu (21 households) and Boko (25 households based on their proportion).

The age and sex characteristics of the study areas largely follow that of a typical developing country, with a flat base population owing to high fertility rate and low life expectancy. The sex ratio of head of households is such that the male headed households were higher than the female headed households. Among the studied 179 households, 70.9 % were male headed households and 21.2% were either divorced or widowed. The mean age for 178 respondent household heads was 41.28 years. Among 155 respondents 55.5% (86) were PSNP participants (see table 2).

Table 2: Households PSNP participation by *Kebeles*

	Participation in PSNP			Total
	Member, public work	Member, direct support	non member	
Bareda	23	0	10	33
Bedhatu	18	0	12	30
Bidi bora	22	0	11	33
Boko	0	0	11	11
Fechatu	1	1	13	15
Tuta Kanissa	18	3	12	33
Total	82	4	69	155

Over 56% of households and their members have never gone to formal education; while 52.5% were illiterate (see table 3).

Table 3: Educational status of household heads and their members

Educational status	Responses	
	N	Percent
Illiterate	553	52.5%
Write and read	39	3.7%
Grade 1-4	282	26.8%
Grade 5-8	126	12.0%
Grade 9-10	37	3.5%
10+	16	1.5%
Total	1053	100.0%

#### 4.2. Asset ownership

- Natural capital

In subsistence agriculture holding size plays a critical role in farm households' food security. In cognizant of this fact households access for land and land use patterns was assessed. The size of land holding was in qinddii (1 hectare = 8 qinddi). On average it seems that landholding size for male headed households (4.62 qinddi) was greater than female headed households (3.81 qinddi). However this difference was not statistically significant ( $t = 1.624$ ,  $df = 136$  and  $P = 0.107$ ). ) indicating that there was difference between

male and female headed households in their landholding size. It was discerned that households mainly allocate their land for crop production using rain water. Not a single household reported had access for irrigation (see table 4).

Table 4: Households' land use types

Land use types	N	Mean (in qinddii)
annual crops-area	145	4.11
perennial crops-area	83	2.61
Irrigated land-area	0	-
Forest/wood lots-area	11	1.45
Grazing/pasture area-area	12	2.00
Homestead-area	52	1.58
Rain fed-area	81	3.53

Table 5 shows that the ownership entitlement of men and women differ. It appears that men own the land and had access of use than women.

Table 5: Men's and women's ownership entitlement of land and its various functions

Land use types	Ownership entitlement	
	Men	Women
annual crops-area	115	42
perennial crops-area	68	17
Irrigated land-area	-	-
Forest/wood lots-area	8	2
Grazing/pasture area-area	9	5
Homestead-area	47	23
Rain fed-area	61	18

The studied communities have also identified water as the most significant resource they have been deprived from. They put shortage of water at the top of all socio-economic events. The shortage and absence of water is regarded the determinants of all other problems (poor agriculture and food shortage) they have. The extent of water constraints is best epitomized by the residents yearning for water, whatever its quality will be. They have mentioned that every year October, November, December, January, February, March and April are critical months. During these months they travel to other nearby *Kebeles* and towns. The nearest water point for the residents was 16 KM away from the *Kebele*. Women were

severely affected by the shortage of water in a multitude of ways than male, just because the responsibility of fetching and making water available is taken to be part of women's domestic activities. 'During these seasons [a participant indicated] even the breast feeding mothers have to leave their children at home and travel long distances in search of water. Sometimes women spent the whole night in water queue in the town. Our main problem is water'. It was also witnessed that households who own donkey were better positioned to cope with absence /shortage of water in their area. Interestingly enough, the participants have asserted that the shortage of water has significantly changed marriage preferences in their area. Families prefer a man who owns a donkey and an ox to marry their daughter, just because they feel she will not at least suffer from shortage of water.

The shortage and poor quality of water was also discerned through observation. The researchers have got an opportunity to see the quality of water (which they call *Fanta*, because of its color), while conducting this Focus Group Discussion. Figure 2 shows an elderly FGD participant using this water to chew chat. On the researchers side the recognition of the drink as water was simply accidental. The elderly was then asked about the quality of water he was using. He replied that 'we are very much happy that we have this water at this season. I am lucky that I fetch this water from next borehole. The big challenge is when we deprive from *Fanta* [showing the water]'.



Figure 2: FGD participant drinking runoff water in Tuta Kanissa Kebele

- Physical capital

The physical capital of households involves households' possessions that are geared towards production. From the outset it should be noted that some of these possessions are regarded the property of households than individual members of households. Overall male headed households were better positioned in terms of physical capital than female headed households.

Table 6: Frequency and percentage distribution of male and female headed households by their physical capital

Physical Capital (PC)		Sex of household head		Total
		Male	Female	
Television	Count	16	3	19
	% within PC	84.2%	15.8%	100%
Radio/tape recorder	Count	34	9	43
	% within PC	79.1%	20.9%	100%
Grain mill	Count	2	0	2
	% within PC	100.0%	.0%	100%
Balance	Count	5	1	6
	% within PC	83.3%	16.7%	100%
Bicycle	Count	2	0	2
	% within PC	100.0%	.0%	100%
Generator (or pumping motor)	Count	1	0	1
	% within \$PPCC	100.0%	.0%	100%
private water well/water container	Count	1	0	1
	% within PC	100.0%	.0%	100%
water pump/manual/	Count	3	0	3
	% within PC	100.0%	.0%	100%
Saw	Count	4	0	4
	% within PC	100.0%	.0%	100%
Hammer	Count	4	0	4
	% within PC	100.0%	.0%	100%
Plough (mofer, qanber , maresha)	Count	69	24	93
	% within PC	74.2%	25.8%	100%
Sickle/Machid	Count	42	8	50
	% within PC	84.0%	16.0%	100%

Axe/Matrabiya	Count	102	34	136
	% within PC	75.0%	25.0%	
Hoe (Doma or Dongora)	Count	92	29	121
	% within PC	76.0%	24.0%	100%
Spade/Akafa	Count	102	39	141
	% within PC	72.3%	27.7%	100%
Gasso	Count	25	10	35
	% within PC	71.4%	28.6%	100%
Mancha (long sickle)	Count	94	32	126
	% within PC	74.6%	25.4%	100%
Total	Count	121	45	166
	% PC	72.89	27.11	100%

#### ▪ Social Capital

In this study social capital is measured by membership in local organization. Among 165 respondent households only 18.2 % said they were members of local organizations. Mere inspection of table 7 shows that male headed households were more involved in local organizations than female headed households. Pearson Chi Square also shows that the difference between male headed and female headed households was statistically significant ( $X^2 = 4.414$ ,  $df = 1$  and  $P = 0.036$ ).

Table 7: Male and female headed households' membership in local organizations

Membership in local organizations?	Sex of household head		Total
	Male	Female	
Yes	26	4	30
No	91	44	135
Total	117	48	165

#### ▪ Financial capital

Financial capital enables households to engage in different off-farm and non-farm activities as well as serve to improve agricultural production. Thus, it is expected that improved access to financial capital (in the form of credit, cash at hand and own savings) will improve food security status of farm households. Households that reported cash at hand owned by men, women and both were 16, 13 and 12 respectively. The average amount of cash at hand for men (756.25 birr) was greater than women (407.69 birr). The average amount of cash at hand for both was by far higher (3350 birr). Only few households reported they

had own savings. Households that reported men, women and both owned own savings were 3, 2 and 3 respectively. The average amount of savings for men (2000 birr) was higher than both the women and both categories (each 1000 birr) (for discussion on access to credit see 4.4.1).

### 4.3. Food production and consumption

#### 4.3.1. Crops and livestock production

- Crops production

Among 171 respondent households 40.9% (70) have reported they were engaged in crop production during the last one year; of which female headed households constituted 28.6 % (20). On average, peanuts, maize, sorghum and onion were the most widely produced crops among the studied households.

Table 8: The average amount of crops, oil crops, pulses and vegetables produced by households in the last one year (in quintal)

Crops		
	N	Mean
Maize	52	2.13
Sorghum	58	2.93
Wheat	4	1.50
Barely	3	1.00
Oats	1	1.00
Groundnuts	58	16.10
Haricot bean	3	3.33
Horse bean	1	1.00
Potato	4	1.75
Cabbage-local	1	3.00
Onion-	1	8.00
Sweet potato	1	1.00

Upon sale of these items decision over income generated was mainly made by male then female members of the households (see table 9).

Table 9: Men's and women's decision making over income obtained from the sale of crops, oil crops, pulses and vegetables

<b>Crops</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Both</b>
Maize	15	7	10
Sorghum	12	7	14
Wheat	3	-	1
Barely	2	-	-
Groundnuts	14	7	24
Haricot bean	1	1	1
Potato	1	-	-
Oats	-	1	-
<b>Total</b>	48	22	51

The main perennial crop grown in the area was chat followed by Mango (at very lower scale). These perennial crops were mainly owned by male members of households than female (see table 10). It was also discerned that decisions over income obtained from perennial crops were mainly passed by male members; as for instance 48.6% of respondent households aver only male decides over income generated from Chat.

Table 10: Total number of trees/bushes owned by male and female members of households

Type of perennial crops	Male	Female	Both
Mango	34	8	25
Coffee	3	3	6
Chat	260	117	49

- **Livestock production**

Livestock possession, particularly the ownership of farm oxen forms the cornerstone of subsistence economy. Oxen serve as a source of traction, thereby significantly affecting households' crop production. Availability of oxen enables households to cultivate greater areas of land and to execute agricultural operations timely. The total number of livestock reported was very low. The number of chicken and goats were found to be larger than other livestock types. Contrary to the original expectation most of the livestock were owned by female members of the households (see table 11). Among the livestock not a single household reported ownership of improved beehives, camel, horse and mule.

Table 11: Total numbers of livestock and beehives owned by female and male members of households

Livestock/beehives	Female (only)	Male (only)	All household members	Total
Oxen/adult bull	5	3	9	17
Cow	27	3	6	36
Heifer	4	1	3	8
Young bull	10	-	-	10
Calf	11	1	-	12
Sheep, adult	12	3	6	21
Sheep, kids	5	-	1	6
Goats, adult	26	1	13	40
Goats, kids	7	-	5	12
Chicken	28	-	20	48
Donkey	13	3	6	22
traditional beehives	2	-	1	3

However, decision over income earned from sale of livestock was seems decided both by male and female members of the households (see table 12).

Table 12: Men's and women's decision over income earned from sale of livestock

Livestock/beehives	Male	Female	All household member
Oxen/adult bull	3	2	-
Cow	2	6	2
Heifer	2	1	3
Young bull	-	-	1
Calf	1	1	-
Sheep, adult	2	3	1
Sheep, kids	1	1	-
Goats, adult	5	4	2
Goats, kids	2	1	-
Chicken	1	8	3
Donkey	3	3	2
traditional beehives	-	1	1
Total	22	31	15

#### 4.3. 2. Off-farm and non-farm activities

Employment in off-farm and non-farm activities is essential for diversification of the sources of farm households' livelihoods. It enables households to modernize their production by giving them an opportunity to apply the necessary inputs, and reduces the risk of food shortage during periods of unexpected crop failures through food purchases. Overall 20.5% responses concede engagement in off-farm and non-farm activities.

The results of the household survey also indicate that 84% of the households surveyed earned no income at all, 5% earned less than 500 Birr, and 9% earned between 100 and 200 Birr from crop sale, off-farm or non-farm activities.

Table 13: Households major sources of livelihood

Households' sources of livelihood	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Crop production	147	62.8%	83.1%
Livestock production	35	15.0%	19.8%
Off farm /skilled/	15	6.4%	8.5%
Nonfarm /unskilled/	25	10.7%	14.1%
Nonfarm /skilled/	8	3.4%	4.5%
Remittance	4	1.7%	2.3%
	234	100.0%	132.2%

The participation of women in off-farm and nonfarm activities was higher than that of men. The major activities were Chat trading, sale of firewood and charcoal and other petty trading (salt, soap, sugar, etc.). Similarly women make decision over minuscule income obtained from these activities (see table 14).

Table 14: Men's and women's participation in and decision making over profit earned from off-farm and non-farm activities

Income sources	Participation		Decision making over profit		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Both
Employment (wage and salary)	1	1	1	-	-
Chat trading	2	8	2	4	1
Grain trading (buying and selling)	3	3	3	2	1
Livestock trading	2	1	1	-	1
Petty trading (salt, soap, sugar, etc.)	3	5	1	2	3
Milk trading	1	1	-	1	1
Household enterprise/selling drink, food, etc	1	1	-	1	1
Sales of firewood/charcoal	-	9	2	5	-
Total	13	29	10	15	8

#### 4. 3.3. Food insecurity and its coping strategies

To assess and validate the dependence of urban population on markets and not on self-production (as in the case of rural areas) the surveyed population was enquired about their current sources of food. In the study areas, over 90% of households depend on food aid for their household food availability.

In order to capture farmers perceived food security status households were asked whether they encountered food shortage in the last seven days. Among 173 respondent households, over 41% (71) reported they have encountered food shortage in the last seven days. Visual inspection of table 15 shows that male headed households were no better than female headed households. Pearson Chi square also shows that there is no difference between male and female headed households in their perception of food security situation.

Table 15: The distribution of male and female headed households by whether they encountered food shortage in the last seven days

Encountered food shortage in last seven days?	Sex of household head		Total
	Male	Female	
Yes	50	21	71
No	71	31	102
Total	121	52	173

To corroborate this data, households were asked on number of months for which they feed themselves from their own crop production during the last crop production year. Overall households cover their food demand from own crop produce for less than five months. This is true in spite of the fact that subsistence farmers are expected to cover their all year round food demand from their own produces. The average number of months male headed households (4.73) feed from their own crop produce was higher than female headed households (4.1 months). However, this mean difference was not statistically significant, indicating that there was no difference between male headed and female headed households in their food security situation.

Attempt was also made to assess if PSNP participants and Non-PSNP participants differ in their food security situation. Table 18 clearly shows that PSNP participants felt they have encountered food shortage in the last seven days than Non PSNP participants. This difference was found to be statistically significant ( $X^2= 4.107$ ,  $P= .043$ ); insinuating PSNP participants were food insecure than Non PSNP participants.

Table 16: The distribution of PSNP and Non- PSNP participant households by whether they encountered food shortage in the last seven days

Encountered food shortage in last seven days?	PSNP participation		Total
	PSNP	Non-PSNP	
Yes	42	24	66
No	39	44	83
Total	81	68	149

It was also discerned that on average non-PSNP participants depended on their own crop produce for 4.86 months, while PSNP participants relied on their own crop produce for 3.76 months. This mean difference between PSNP participants and non-PSNP participants was statistically significant ( $t = -2.210$ ,  $P=0.029$ ). This requires development actors working on food security to focus on PSNP participants without disregarding Non-PSNP participants.

Among households socio-demographic and assets (age and educational status of household, oxen ownership etc) only landholding size was found to positively correlate with food security. Though the strength between landholding size and number of months households depended on their own produce was moderate, their relationship was found to be statistically significant ( $r = 0.273$ ,  $P = 0.004$ ).

In addition to these, CSI score was used to determine the level of food insecurity. The household in the study area had a CSI score of 36. What does this tell us? By itself, the score doesn't tell us much. If you glance at the actual results, you can see that the household depicted actually has fairly more than moderate levels of food insecurity — some of the most severe coping behaviors are noted.

Table 17: Households CSI Index Score

Code	In the past 7 days, if there have been times when you did not have enough food or money to buy food, how often has your household had to:	Raw score	Severity weight	Weighted score
1	Eating less-preferred foods	3	1	3
2	Sending children to eat with neighbors	3	5	15
3	Limiting portions at mealtime	4	2	8
4	Limiting adult intake	2	3	6
5	Reducing the number of meals per day	1	4	4

During the past one year, people in this area developed different types of coping strategies or ways of responding to the stressful situations. The number and variety of coping and mitigation strategies mainly depend on the stock of food and income and consumption habit, asset and wealth possession as well as the frequency and intensity or severity of the problem itself.

Timing of the coping strategies appears to have been made parallel to the logical sequence of events and depends on income and stock of food as well as severity of the disaster itself. Some of the strategies used are related to change in consumption patterns, sale of fire wood, borrowing food, grain or cash, sale of productive assets and household effects and migration.

Over 85% of the surveyed household couldn't feed their household for 6 months time from their crop production. Thus they frequently use various types of coping strategies. For example, reducing number of meals was frequently used by about 52% of the surveyed households in the last 12 months. Over 56% of the surveyed household limited portion size at meal times and about 36% of which send their children to neighbors for food. Over 40% of the surveyed households frequently skip the entire days without eating during the past 12 months.

Households Dietary Diversity was also used as another indicator of food security situation. The majority of the household (close to 94%) consume foods made from sorghum, maize and the like. About 15% of the households have access to foods like meat, egg and milk products. The average HDDS in the total

survey households is found to be 35.67% which is an indicator of food insecurity of households in the study area. The majority of the households have lower dietary diversity.

#### 4.4. Men's and women's control and management of economic enterprises

##### 4.4.1. Access to knowledge, skills and services

This sub-section provides households' access to inputs (particularly agriculture) and livelihood facilities that have enduring effects on the livelihoods making. It stresses women's and men's access to these pertinent resources.

- Access to improved crop and livestock production inputs and services

Farmers' access to improved crop production inputs plays pivotal roles in promoting agricultural production and productivity. This emanates from the fact that use of unimproved agricultural inputs is accompanied by lower productivity and production. Cognizant of this fact respondents were asked as to whether they have used improved crop inputs in the last crop production year; of 172 respondent households only 6.4% (11) used improved crop inputs (improved seeds, fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides). This implies that the studied households mainly relied on unimproved seeds (put aside from previous year's production or purchased from market). The negligible use of improved crop inputs in the studied *Kebeles* has hindered the researchers to assess the role of women and men in purchasing/receiving and making decision over them. Attempt was made to assess the difference between male headed and female headed households in the use of these inputs. However, no statistically significant relationship was found ( $X^2 = 0.303$ ,  $P=0.582$ ) (see table 18), indicating that there was no difference between male and female headed households in their use of improved crop inputs.

Table 18: Use of improved crop inputs by sex of household head

Use of improved crop inputs during the last crop production year	Sex of household head		Total
	Male	Female	
Yes	7	4	11
No	115	46	161
Total	122	50	172

The amount of inputs the studied households used in the same period was miniscule. They mainly applied fertilizers on unimproved Maize, Peanuts and Sorghum; though other varieties of crops grow in the area (see table 19).

Table 19: Average amount of improved crop inputs used by the households

Type of crops produced	Mean amount of improved inputs			
	Improved seed (in Kg)	Fertilizer (in Kg)	Herbicides (lit)	Pesticides (kg)
Maize	-	41.67	-	25
Sorghum	3	287	5	10
peanuts	-	50	-	-

This shows a very low utilization of improved crop inputs among studied households. This was the case in spite of the fact that the Woreda agricultural offices and its stakeholders promote improved utilization of the inputs to curb the cycle of poverty and food insecurity in the area. At this juncture one could ask whether this was the result of low demand or low availability of the inputs. Interviews conducted with FGD participants in rural *Kebeles* (particularly in Bedhatu and Bidi Bora) indicate that the farmers were in need of improved seeds that resist *Harrama Azab* (Parthenium weed) - a weed seriously affecting their maize and sorghum production and productivity. Particularly, in Bidi Bora FGD participants have indicated that only Peanut resists the weed. Besides its effect on food crops, Parthenium weed colonizes weak pastures with sparse ground cover. It will readily colonize disturbed, bare areas along roadsides and heavily stocked areas around yards and watering points. Its presence reduces the reliability of improved pasture establishment and reduces pasture production potential. This implies the weed constrains the production and regeneration of animals pasture, and hence affects livestock production in the area. Not least, the weed is also cited as a source of human and animal health inter alia respiratory problems, severe dermatitis, tainted meat if stock eat the plant within one month of slaughter and tainted milk. However, studies show that prevention of the weed is much cheaper and easier than curing it. It has been discerned that pastures maintained in good condition, with high levels of grass crown cover, will limit parthenium weed colonization. Conversely, drought and the subsequent reduced pasture cover create the ideal window of opportunity for parthenium weed colonization when good conditions return (Blackmore and Gray, 2008). In the mean time the participants frequently praised the Agricultural Office, Cooperatives and DAs for they have been getting access for improved crop inputs through them. These statements crystal clearly insinuate concerned communities demand for improved seeds and herbicides.

However, low utilization of fertilizers at household levels, to some extent, must have to do with low demand for fertilizers at least compared to central highland areas of the country. First and foremost, most farmers produce Chat, Peanut, Maize and Sorghum. Most must have already given up applying fertilizer on Maize and Sorghum – which have been affected by weeds. This must have reduced demand for

fertilizer as the requirement for Chat and Peanut will be minimal. Above all it should be noted that the studied rural *Kebeles* were known for shortage of moisture. Thus, applying fertilizer in such situation is risky venture for farmers. In addition, information obtained from agriculture office indicates that most farmers fail to use fertilizers because they feel it will burn crops in the absence of sufficient moisture. This is in line with other studies carried out in low land areas of the country (Degefa, 2005). Even then development practitioners should be cautious on the amount of fertilizer required by farmers in the area. Sometimes farmers don't demand the amount of fertilizer provided through formal lines/credit. They require smaller amount, which is not provided through credit. Simultaneously, they will be constrained by shortage of cash to buy that smaller amount from markets.

Concerning access to improved livestock production inputs and services, all respondent households indicated absence of improved livestock production inputs and supply in the last 12 months. Not a single respondent reported has obtained improved chicken, dairy cow, sheep/goat, artificial insemination, fodder species, veterinary service and concentrated feedings in the same period. However, this shouldn't be interpreted total absence of the inputs and services in the area as the survey focused only on the experience of one year.

- Access to other livelihood facilities

Access to different livelihood facilities was mainly determined by the physical distances of households from each facility and by the actual use/ participation of households in these facilities.

Physical distance is used to indicate households' physical access to different social and economic infrastructure. Respondents' knowledge of the existence of different livelihood facilities in their communities and surrounding areas differed significantly. Among the facilities, the respondents were very well aware of the existence of Farmers Training Centers (FTCs), first cycle primary education (1-4), human health post, and village and Woreda market places. In terms of distance the Woreda market, Farmers Training Centers (FTCs), health center and water facilities were the most distant infrastructure (see table 20).

Table 20: Households' mean distance from livelihood facilities

Livelihood facilities	Mean distance from livelihood facilities	
	N	Mean distance (in minutes of walk)
Farmers Training Centers	144	41.8
Hand dug well	5	33
Spring water (developed)	18	26.39
Deep well	16	29.81
Animal vet. post, cattle crash	95	31.28
Human health post	112	27.65
Cooperative warehouse	67	23.21
Access to primary cooperative office	46	23.96
Village market (within Kebele)	95	24.74
Main market (central for Woreda)	99	118.04
Access to road (suitable to vehicle transport)	79	20.28
Health center	92	38.02
First cycle primary education (1-4)	132	22.49
Second cycle primary education (5-8)	87	28.37

Actual use/participation of households was used to indicate economic and social access to these facilities for the last one year. This was taken as a good opportunity to see if differences exist between men and women in access to these facilities.

The study discerned that respondents mainly use/participate in receiving advices on human health care and nutrition, family planning education service, HIV/AIDS Education and 1<sup>st</sup> cycle primary education. However, a stark difference was found between women and men in their use/participation of these services. Men were mainly found to participate in productive services/interventions including inter alia participation in formal education, advices on agricultural technologies, natural and climatic conditions. Conversely, women were highly overrepresented in receiving services such as advices on human health care and nutrition, family planning education, and contraceptives (see table 21). These services are very much intertwined with women's reproductive and household chores.

Table 21: Frequency and percentage distribution of households' by their use/participation in different services in the last one year

Type of services		Gender differences in the use/participation in services			Total
		Male	Female	Both	
Advices on the use of improved crop production	Count	37	21	23	81
	%	45.7	25.9	28.4	100.0
Advices on the use of irrigation for crop production	Count	10	5	8	23
	%	43.5	21.7	34.8	100.0
Advices on improved livestock production	Count	18	7	21	46
	%	39.1	15.2	45.7	100.0
Advices on human health care and nutrition	Count	10	43	57	110
	%	9.1	39.1	51.8	100.0
Family planning education service	Count	10	66	36	112
	%	8.9	58.9	32.1	100.0
Access to contraceptives	Count	22	25	10	57
	%	38.6	43.9	17.5	100.0
HIV/AIDS Education	Count	43	31	31	105
	%	41.0	29.5	29.5	100.0
Marketing information	Count	26	4	10	40
	%	65.0	10.0	25.0	100.0
Saving & credit education/service	Count	35	15	14	64
	%	54.7	23.4	21.9	100.0
Advices on NR management practices	Count	20	5	15	40
	%	50.0	12.5	37.5	100.0
Animal health care and feeding service	Count	37	7	14	58
	%	63.8	12.1	24.1	100.0
Livestock credit (to buy breeding stock, feed)	Count	14	2	6	22
	%	63.6	9.1	27.3	100.0
Beekeeping equipments	Count	9	1	1	11
	%	81.8	9.1	9.1	100.0
Credit for petty trading	Count	12	6	2	20
	%	60.0	30.0	10.0	100.0
Early warning information	Count	19	1	2	22
	%	86.4	4.5	9.1	100.0
1 <sup>st</sup> cycle primary education	Count	72	10	22	104
	%	69.2	9.6	21.2	100.0
2 <sup>nd</sup> cycle primary education	Count	49	4	14	67
	%	73.1	6.0	20.9	100.0

Considering the significant role of credits in promoting households' agricultural production, livelihood diversification, gender equality and most importantly asset protection; households' as well as men's and women's access to credits was determined among the studied households. Among 168 respondent households, only 12.5% (21) reported they have received credit in the last one year; signifying very low

utilization of the service. Among these 21 households, 28.57% (6) were female headed households; while male headed households constituted 71.4% (15). However Pearson Chi-Square shows that these difference was not statistically significant ( $X^2 = 0.036$ ,  $df = 1$  and  $P = 0.849$ ). Within the household the mean amount of credit obtained and owned by men members of the households (422.22) birr was greater than that of women (400.09 birr).

Table 22: The mean amount of credit obtained and owned by men and women members of the household (in birr)

Credit obtained and owned by	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Men	9	422.22	504.425
Women	11	400.09	624.436
Both	10	670.00	849.902

The main sources of the credit for these households were multipurpose cooperatives, friends/relatives and NGOs. Obviously the total raw in table 23 didn't match with the above figures possibly because a household could obtain credit from different sources and because of missing values.

Table 23: Frequency and percentage distribution of household heads, by their sources of credit

Sources of credit	Sex of household head		Total
	Male	Female	
Multipurpose cooperatives	3	2	5
Marketing cooperatives	1	0	1
Local lenders	1	0	1
Friends/relatives	5	3	8
NGOs	2	0	2
Oromia MFI	1	0	1
Total	13	5	18

Both men and women have used the credit to purchase food grain for family and agricultural inputs; while women, in addition to purchase of grain, used the credit to run petty trades.

The intense demand for the credit among the studied *Kebele* residents was very well reflected in the FGDs conducted both in rural and urban areas. Firstly, they have repeatedly gone into raptures over organizations that have provided them credit in the past years. Secondly, the participants very frequently emphasized their need for credit. Some insisted 'anyone who wants to help poor women, and reduce poverty and food insecurity should timely deliver credit...' Credit is seen as the best strategy to reduce

both rural and urban unemployment. There is no doubt also that the provision of credit to PSNP graduates could enable them to cope with livelihood stresses later on. However, the provision of credit should consider seasons when credit is demanded and non-agricultural activities get high. Information gathered through seasonal calendars shows that credit is most demanded (both in rural and urban) in the months of April, May, June, July and August. Without disregarding peculiar features of the *Kebeles* and households; non-agricultural activities for women (petty trade) and men (daily labor) were found to increase during the months of February, March, June and July.

The researchers have also witnessed most previous credit provisions were not gender sensitive (but women). This was best epitomized by the provision of credit to women without taking account of its implication for women themselves and men. The credit recipient women are expected to engage in the emerging non-agricultural activities, particularly petty trade (crops and livestock). This simply means women are adopting new livelihood activities on behalf of the household concerned. Once they are created, it is very much difficult to turn around such social roles. Non-agricultural activities emerging as a result of such healthy diversification (promoted by credit) are likely to be part of the communities. On the other hand, the main activity in which most men engaged in was daily labor. People resort to such activities when they face extreme hunger or when the role of other options becomes minimal. Once households get some other means they will get rid of it as this is not culturally backed livelihood activity. Thus, the more we focus on women the more we add another responsibility to them. This could make women the busiest segment of the population. This, instead of narrowing the gap between men and women, could exacerbate the existing gender inequality.

Attempt was also made to assess households' access to Development Agent (DAs) support in the studied rural *Kebeles*. This is based on the assumption that access to DAs will improve the adoption of improved agricultural technologies and practices. Households were asked as to whether they have met DAs in the last one year; of 168 respondents, 66.1% (111) replied that they have met DAs in the last harvest/cropping seasons. On average the households have met the Development Agents 9.14 times. Among 104 respondent households, 56.7% (59) and 26% (27) affirmed that the DAs have met men and women respectively; while households that reported they have met both men and women constitute 17.3% (18). This indicates that upon arrival the DAs contact and give advises to men than women members of the households.

#### 4.4.2. Women's status and decision making

Preceding sections attempt to provide the participation of women in livelihood assets and facilities. Considering the target of the project, this section directly deals with the role of women in their home and their communities.

- Women's decision making within their homes

In order to assess women's decision making in their homes, women were asked their decisions over important social and economic dimensions (see table 24). For each items, respondents were given to choose among, can decide alone= 4, can decide with husband or other adult male family member = 3, husbands makes decisions after discussion with wife = 2 and not involved in decision at all =1 categories. Thus, the expected maximum and minimum score for each item as well as the average score is four and one respectively. In other words, four implies the respondent can decide alone over the matter; while one indicates the respondent will not participate in the decision at all.

Table 24: Average score of women's decision making in their home

Type of decision	Score
Buying small food items, groceries, toiletries	3.16
Buying clothing for yourself and your children	2.83
Spending money that you yourself have earned	2.72
Buying or selling major household assets (land, livestock, crops)	2.65
Buying or selling jewelry	2.74
Use of loans and savings	2.88
Expenses for your children's education	2.70
Expenses for your children's marriage	2.59
Medical expenses for yourself or your children	2.66
Family planning (contraceptives) service	2.72
To move to shelter during time of disaster	2.75
<b>Average score</b>	<b>2.76</b>

The average score was found to be 2.76, less than three (where husbands make decisions after discussing with wife). Among the identified social and economic items, women tended to decide more on buying small food items and groceries; while their decision making on selling and buying major household assets (land, livestock, and crops) was low.

- Women’s freedom of movement

Women’s freedom of movement in their vicinity is very important to establish and strengthen social networks as well as engage in alternative livelihood activities. In order to understand women’s freedom their freedom to travel to market places, health center, friends/relatives and mosques was assessed. From the responses of the respondents it can be discerned that women were relatively free to travel to local markets. Conversely, their freedom to travel to homes of friends and mosques was relatively restrained (see table 25).

Women’s freedom of movement was also assessed by asking whether women were allowed to travel alone to these places. Of the studied women respondents, 72.5 % (87), 63.3 % (81), 83.1% (69) and 75.8% (69) indicated they were allowed to travel to local market, health facilities, friends’ home in their vicinity and nearby mosques respectively. Though these figures (to some extent) indicate freedom of movement, they should be seen with caution as for instance sick people usually visit health facilities with companion.

Table 25: Frequency and percentage distribution of women by their freedom of movement

Freedom of movement	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Are you allowed to travel to the local market?	121	83.4	24	16.55	145	100
Are you allowed to travel to a local health center or doctor?	107	78.7	29	21.3	136	100
Are you allowed to travel to homes of friends in the neighborhood	82	59.9	55	40.1	137	100
Are you allowed to travel to a nearby mosque?	74	57.4	55	42.6	129	100

- Attitude about family life

Understanding the households’ attitude towards family life and the role of women in it could help development practitioners to address problems posed by lack of awareness. For instance, there is a need to change the attitude of women and men on girls’ education as 65.9% of respondents prefer boys’ education over girls’ education. Similarly, most respondent households preferred men to make decision over important issues of the family (see table 26). Here instead of attempting to ameliorate the problem itself, it is recommended to address factors that create the preferences. Focusing on the economic advantages of participating women in households and communities would also help to alter the attitude of women and men towards women.

Table 26: Frequency and percentage distribution of households by their attitude towards family life

		Agree	Disagree	Don't know/it depends	Total
The important decisions in the family should be made only by the men of the family?	Count	83	59	1	143
	%	58.0	41.3	0.7	100
If the wife is working outside the home, then the husband should help her with household chores	Count	72	62	8	142
	%	50.7	43.7	5.6	100
A married women should be allowed to work outside the home if she wants to	Count	82	56	3	141
	%	58.2	39.7	2.1	100
The wife has the right to express her opinion even when she disagrees with what her husband is saying	Count	85	51	2	138
	%	61.6	37.0	1.4	100
A wife should tolerate being beaten by her husband in order to keep the family together.	Count	75	66	1	142
	%	52.8	46.5	0.7	100
It is better to send a son to school than it is to send a daughter	Count	87	44	1	132
	%	65.9	33.3	0.8	100

▪ Domestic violence

In order to assess the existence and forms of domestic violence in the study area, male headed households and currently married women were asked different questions. As a debut, male headed households were asked whether they think it is okay for a man to beat his wife under certain circumstances; of 94 respondents, 33% (31) have answered that under certain circumstances male should beat his wife. Married women were also asked the same question and those that regarded wives should be beaten by their husbands constituted 41.3% (50) of 121 respondents.

Secondly, both male headed households and currently married women in the households were asked their reasons as to why they state it is okay for a man to beat his wife. Both groups contended that beating wives will correct their misbehavior/misconduct.

In order to comprehend the actual existences of domestic violence, both male headed and currently married women were asked whether wives beatings exist in their households. From among 89

respondents, 25.8% (23) have reported they beat their wives. At the same time, out of 114 currently married women respondents, 31.6% (36) were beaten by their husbands.

- Women’s level of self-esteem

In order to assess women’s self-esteem level, women were asked different items that indicate their sense of self-worth (see table 27). For each item respondents were given to choose among, strongly agree= 4, agree = 3, disagree = 2, and strongly disagree =1 categories. For items that are negative (marked r) the opposite trend was applied to calculate the item. The expected maximum and minimum score for each item as well as the average score is four and one respectively. In other words four implies the respondents have higher self-respect; while one indicates the respondents have lower self-respect/efficacy.

Table 27: Average score of women’s level of self-esteem

	<b>Items</b>	<b>Score</b>
1	I am strong enough to overcome life's struggles	3.03
2	At root, I am a weak person (r)	2.04
3	I can handle the situations that life brings	3.1
4	I usually feel that I am an unsuccessful person (r)	2.4
5	I often feel that there is nothing that I can do well (r)	2.3
6	I feel competent to deal effectively with the real world	2.97
7	I often feel like a failure (r)	2.18
8	I usually feel I can handle the typical problems that come up in life	3.12
<b>Average score</b>		<b>2.67</b>

The average score was found to be 2.67, less than three (agree). Overall, it seems women felt they could handle the typical problems that come up in their life. However, they tend to agree with the statements that states at root they were weak and feel like a failure – indicating their dissatisfaction with their current social and economic situations (see table 27).

- Women’s participation and decision making in local organizations

To identify the existence and functionality of local organizations and committees in the areas, household survey and institutional mapping were used. Both the informants and respondents have identified Afosha and Qubi as the most important local organizations functioning in their locality. They have also identified

RuSSACCO, KFSTF and CBRH groups. Among these organizations and groups, respondents were well aware of the existence and functionality of Afosha in their villages (see table 28).

As regards to the participation of women in these organizations; it was discerned that Afosha and Qubi were the organizations of both men and women. However, in both of these organizations the participation of women was higher than the men. Women were also overrepresented in the Community Based Reproductive Health Group (CBRH) (see table 28).

Table 28: Frequency and percentage distribution of households' by their identification of men's and women's participation in local organizations/groups

Local organizations/groups	Men		Women		Both		None		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Afosha	9	5.8	30	19.4	110	71.0	6	3.9	155	100
Qubi	6	20.0	10	33.3	11	36.7	3	10.0	30	100
RuSACCO	2	20.0	2	20.0	2	20.0	4	40.0	10	100
KFSTF	7	35.0	6	30.0	2	10.0	5	25.0	20	100
Kebele EW Committee	6	25.0	3	12.5	11	45.8	4	16.7	24	100
CBRH group	3	16.7	5	27.8	2	11.1	8	44.4	18	100

In addition, women were found to participate in the decision making processes of all these organizations/groups at different level. However, their decision making power was higher in Afosha and Qubi than other organizations/groups (see table 29).

Table 29: Frequency and percentage distribution of households' by their supposition of women's decision making in local organizations/groups

Local organizations/committees	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Afosha	127	81.9	28	18.1	155	100
Qubi	25	83.3	5	16.7	30	100
RuSACCO	5	62.5	3	37.5	8	100.0
KSTF	10	66.67	5	33.33	15	100
Kebele EW committee	13	61.9	8	38.1	21	100
CBRH group	9	69.2	4	30.8	13	100

#### 4.4.3. Marketing of agricultural produces and access to Business Development Service Providers (BDSPs).

- Value chain and marketing of agricultural products

In this part attempt is made to illustrate the forms of the product farmers sale, their major buyers and market destination. Undoubtedly, understanding these aspects is a prerequisite to solve agricultural marketing problems.

The prices of agricultural products differ by the form of the product (primary, processed) itself. The more households add value to their primary agricultural products, the more their price increases. In recognition of this fact households were asked as to whether they have added value to their agricultural products; of 125 respondent households only 32.8% (41) added value to their products. Only 15 female headed households reported have added value to their products. Taking into account the proportion of male headed and female headed households, female headed households appear add value to their products than male headed households (see table 30). However, this mere observation was not found to be statistically significant ( $X^2 = 2.231$ ,  $df = 1$  and  $P = 0.135$ ). Thus, it can be concluded that there is no difference between male and female headed households in their value addition.

Table 30: Agricultural products value addition by sex of household head

Value addition	Sex of household head		Total
	Male	Female	
Yes	26	15	41
No	64	20	84
Total	90	35	125

But the form of value addition depends on the type of agricultural product itself (crops, livestock). Households were asked whether they have sold their products as primary (harvested), sorted to separate quality ones, processed and after fattening depending on the type of the product. The survey shows that the households sold their agricultural products mainly as harvested/primary (see table 31). Information obtained from FGD participants indicates that the processing and sale of livestock products and poultry farming were mainly carried out by women; while the processing and sale of large animals, cereals and peanut were mainly carried out by male members in the male headed households.

Table 31: Frequency and percentage distribution of households by the form of products they sold

Agricultural products		Forms of product				Total
		Sold as primary (harvested)	Sorted to separate quality ones	Sold processed	Sold after fattening	
Cereals	Count	17	40	6	-	63
	%	27.0	63.5	9.5	-	100
Oil crops/peanut	Count	49	33	5	-	87
	%	56.3	37.9	5.7	-	100
Honey	Count	14	7	-	-	21
	%	66.7	33.3	-	-	100
Large animals	Count	13	4	3	-	20
	%	65.0	20.0	15.0	-	100
Sheep/goat	Count	13	2	4	3	22
	%	59.1	9.1	18.2	13.6	100
Chicken	Count	15	6	8	2	31
	%	48.4	19.4	25.8	6.5	100
Livestock products	Count	15	3	5	-	23
	%	65.2	13	21.5	-	100

Attempt was made to explore gender differences in the form of products sold. To this end the researchers have selected major agricultural products of the area (Cereals and Peanut) and assessed whether male and female headed households differ in the form of the products they sold. Visual inspection of table 32 shows that male headed households appeared sold cereal as primary (harvested) than female headed households. However Pearson Chi-Square shows that the association between the variables was not statistically significant ( $X^2 = 1.318$ ,  $df = 2$  and  $P = 0.517$ ). Attempt to recode forms of cereals into sold as primary (harvested) and non-primary (by merging sorted to separate quality ones and sold as processed) to see the statistical difference between the categories haven't shown statistically significant relationship ( $X^2 = 0.486$ ,  $df = 1$  and  $P = 0.486$ ). This shows that there is no difference between men and women headed households in the form of cereals they sold.

Table 32: Forms of cereals sold for male headed and female headed households

Forms of Cereals	Sex of household head		Total
	Male	Female	
Sold as primary (harvested)	13	4	17
Sorted to separate quality ones	26	14	40
Sold processed	5	1	6
Total	44	19	63

To the contrary, visual inspection of table 33 shows that female headed households appeared sold peanuts as primary (harvested) than male headed households. However, Pearson Chi-Square shows that the association between these variables was not statistically significant ( $X^2 = 0.133$ ,  $df = 2$  and  $P = 0.936$ ). Again ‘sold processed’ category was merged with ‘sorted to separate quality ones’ to see if statistically significant relationship emerges between households who sold primary and those who at least sort the produce. However, no statistically significant relationship was found ( $X^2 = 0.092$ ,  $df = 1$  and  $P = 0.762$ ). This shows that there is no difference between men and women headed households in the form of peanuts they sold.

Table 33: Forms of peanut sold for male headed and female headed households

Forms of peanut	Sex of head		Total
	Male headed	Female headed	
Sold as primary (harvested)	36	13	49
Sorted to separate quality ones	25	8	33
Sold processed	4	1	5
Total	65	22	87

The researchers have come to fathom that peanuts grow widely in the studied *Kebleles*. However, as indicated in table 31 and 33, only 5 households reported have processed their peanut produce. This requires development actors to come up with necessary interventions as processing it will increase the prices of the product. This was very effectively corroborated with the attitude of FGD participants in Boko town. After identifying major socio-economic problems of the town (unemployment, landlessness, lack of startup capital and poor work behavior) and characterizing the peculiar features of the poor (people who don’t have Chat farm, daily laborers, people who don’t have livestock, persons with disabilities, elderly, unemployed youth and orphans); they identified important role of the establishment of peanut factory as a remedy. The participants contended that this would benefit both the producers and create employment opportunity for rural as well as urban residents. Some mentioned poultry trade as an ideal venture particularly to women and youth. To this end they regarded the establishment of associations and provision of credit as a potent strategy.

The studied households mainly sold their products to traders and local consumers. They haven’t sold their products to grain banks and cooperatives.

Table 34: Frequency and percentage distribution of households by their major buyers/ clients

Agricultural products		Buyers/clients			Total
		Local collectors	Traders	Consumers	
Cereals	Count	18	23	24	65
	%	27.7	63.1	36.9	100
Oil crops/peanut	Count	12	57	19	88
	%	13.6	64.8	21.6	100.0
Honey	Count	1	17	3	21
	%	4.8	81.0	14.3	100.0
Large animals	Count	2	18	-	20
	%	10	90	-	100
Sheep/goat	Count	1	19	1	21
	%	4.8	90.5	4.8	100.0
Chicken	Count	6	15	10	31
	%	19.4	48.4	32.3	100.0
Livestock products	Count	2	13	8	23
	%	8.7	56.5	34.8	100.0

Though statistically significant difference was not found between male headed and female headed households ( $X^2 = 2.509$ ,  $df = 2$ , and  $P = 0.285$ ); plain observation of table 35 shows that male headed households mainly sold their cereal produce to local collectors, while female headed households sold their cereal produces to traders and consumers than male headed households.

Table 35: Cereals' major buyers/clients for male headed and female headed households

Major buyers/clients	Sex of household head		Total
	Male headed	Female headed	
Local collectors	15	3	18
Traders	14	9	23
Consumers	16	8	24
Total	45	20	65

Similarly, there was no difference between male headed and female headed households with respect to their major buyers/clients as seen by Pearson Chi-Square ( $X^2 = 2.012$ ,  $df = 2$ , and  $P = 0.366$ ). But visually scrutiny of table 36 indicates that male headed households tended to sale their peanut produce to consumers and local collectors than female headed households; while female headed households mainly sold their produces to traders as compared to male headed households.

Table 36: Peanuts' major buyers/clients for male headed and female headed households

Major buyers/clients	Sex of household head		Total
	Male	Female	
Local collectors	10	2	12
Traders	40	17	57
Consumers	16	3	19
Total	66	22	88

On the whole, the village/Kebele market and Woreda market were the main destinations for the respondent households. The study also shows large animals and small ruminants were mainly sold in the Woreda market; while cereals and peanut were mainly sold in the local market (see table 37).

Table 37: Frequency and percentage distribution of households by their market places/destinations

Agricultural products		Markets			Total
		On farm	Village/Kebele market	Woreda market	
Cereals	Count	3	39	22	64
	%	4.7	60.9	34.4	100
Oil crops/peanut	Count	7	55	25	87
	%	8.0	63.2	28.7	100
Honey	Count	1	15	3	19
	%	5.26	78.9	15.78	100
Large animals	Count	-	4	16	20
	%	-	20	80	100
Sheep/goat	Count	-	3	18	21
	%	-	14.3	85.7	100
Chicken	Count		18	13	31
	%		58.1	41.9	100
Livestock products	Count	1	15	7	23
	%	4.3	65.2	30.4	100

Cereals and peanuts were selected to see if differences exist between male headed and female headed households in their market destinations/places. Table 38 shows male headed households tended to sale their cereal produce in the village/PA market; while women headed households sold their cereal produce in the Woreda market. However, this difference was not found to be statistically significant ( $X^2 = 0.795$ ,  $df = 2$  and  $P = 0.672$ ).

Table 38: Cereals market destination for male headed and female headed households

Market places	Sex of household head		Total
	Male	Female	
On farm	2	1	3
Village/PA market	29	10	39
Woreda market	14	8	22
Total	45	19	64

Similarly, statistically different relationship was not found between sex of household head and market destinations/places of their peanut produces ( $X^2 = 1.586$ ,  $df = 3$  and  $P = 0.663$ ). However, visual inspection of table 39 shows that male headed households tended to sale their peanut produce in Woreda town; while female headed households sold their peanut produce in village/PA market.

Table 39: Peanuts market destination for male headed and female headed households

Market places	Sex of head		Total
	Male	Female	
On farm	6	1	7
Village/PA market	39	16	55
Woreda market	20	5	25
Total	65	22	87

In the final analysis, attempt was made to identify marketing problems of women and men headed households in the selected *Kebeles*. The respondents have identified transportation problem and access to roads as the most pressing marketing problems. These challenges were felt more among women headed households than men headed households. The respondents have also indicated low price of agricultural products and high prices of industrial goods as their marketing and thus livelihood challenges (see table 40).

Table 40: Frequency and percentage distribution of men and women headed households by their view of marketing problems

Marketing problems		Sex of head		Total
		Male	Female	
Poor access to road	Count	36	21	57
	% within sex	15.3%	21.2%	17.0%
Problems of transportation	Count	53	25	78
	% within sex	22.5%	25.3%	23.3%
Perishable products	Count	15	10	25
	% within sex	6.4%	10.1%	7.5%
Lack of buyers of grain	Count	27	8	35
	% within sex	11.4%	8.1%	10.4%
Lack of supply of non-agricultural products	Count	22	4	26
	% within sex	9.3%	4.0%	7.8%
Low price of agricultural products	Count	38	18	56
	% within sex	16.1%	18.2%	16.7%
High prices of industrial goods	Count	24	10	34
	% within sex	10.2%	10.1%	10.1%
Low negotiation power of producers	Count	21	3	24
	% within sex	8.9%	3.0%	7.2%
Total	Count	236	99	335
	% of total	70.4%	29.6%	100

- Access to Business Development Service Providers (BDSPs)

The role of collectives and BDSPs in the livelihood of farm households is paramount. However, not all households have the same access to BDSPs including producers and marketing associations, as well as other private sector actors. This necessitates clearly understanding collectives and BDSPs in the selected *Kebeles* as this would help development actors to use the opportunity to expand equitable distribution of their services to women and men as well as poor and better off households.

In the study *Kebeles*, respondents have identified farmers' producers groups as one of the collectivities functioning in their area. However, not all households were aware of the existence and functionality of the group. As a result, only few have sold their produces to the group. Livestock fattening groups were also identified in the area, but their operation was found to be very minimal. However, out of 144 respondent households 25.4% (29) have reported the farmers' producers groups were benefiting women. Similarly, of 80 respondent households 17.5% (14) have reported the existing multipurpose cooperatives were benefiting women (see table 41).

Table 41: Frequency and percentage of households' that identified the existence and roles of marketing groups in their *Kebeles*

Marketing groups		Existence and roles				Total
		Existence	Functionality	Sold their farm products to	Benefiting women	
Farmers producers groups	Count	35	33	17	29	114
	%	30.7	28.9	14.9	25.4	100
Beekeeping group	Count	9	9	7	8	33
	%	27.3	27.3	21.2	24.2	100
Livestock fattening group	Count	8	7	6	7	28
	%	28.6	25.0	21.4	25.0	100
Multipurpose cooperatives	Count	29	27	10	14	80
	%	36.2%	33.8%	12.5%	17.5	100

Both male and female members of the households were also found to be members of the farmers' producers group. Among the studied 33 members, 51.5% (17) have said the members were both male and female members of the group; while 27.3% (9) and 21.2% (7) members were female and male respectively (see table 42).

Table 42: Frequency and percentage of households' that identified the membership of men and women in the marketing groups

Marketing groups	Male		Female		Both		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Farmers producers groups	7	21.2	9	27.3	17	51.5	33	100
Beekeeping group	1	11.1	7	77.8	1	11.1	9	100
Livestock fattening group	1	14.3	3	42.9	3	42.9	7	100
Multipurpose cooperatives	5	33.3	5	33.3	5	33.3	15	100

Households who have sold their produces to the farmers group affirmed that the group sold what it bought from them mainly in the *Kebele* market (50%) and to traders (40%) (see table 43).

Table 43: Frequency and percentage of households' by their knowledge of places where marketing groups sale their produces

Marketing groups	Within Kebele		Traders		Whole sellers		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Farmers producers groups	15	50.0	12	40.0	3	10.0	30	100
Beekeeping group	-	-	7	77.8	2	22.2	9	100
Livestock fattening group	2	22.2	1	11.1	6	66.7	9	100
Multipurpose cooperatives	9	69.2	3	23.1	1	7.7	13	100

Finally, households were asked whether the existing marketing systems were sufficient and thus increasing their income. Of 142 respondent households 62.7% (89) of households reported the market development was sufficient; while 37.3% (53) of households reported the existing marketing system was not sufficient. Though mere inspection of table 44 shows female headed households were more satisfied than male headed households; Pearson Chi-Square shows there was no statistically significant relationship between male headed and female headed households in this regard ( $X^2 = 0.066$ ,  $df = 1$  and  $P = 0.797$ ).

Table 44: Male headed and female headed households' perception of increase in their income due to market development

Income of your household changes due to market development?	Sex of household head		Total
	Male	Female	
Yes	62	27	89
No	38	15	53
Total	100	42	142

## 5.5. Policy frameworks that promote equal control of agricultural resources and market processes

### 5.5.1. The role of local value chain actors in the formulation of policies

The study assessed the role of local value chain actors (collectives and suppliers) in the formulation of policies and regulations that could enhance men's and women's food, nutrition and income security. Understanding this could play a profound role in enhancing value chain actors in the formulation of policies and regulations. This entails, from the outset, strengthening selected value chain actors to participate effectively in the development and implementation of regulations and policies that affect them as well as their clients.

To this end, data were collected from selected value chain actors including cooperatives, Unions, RuSACCOs, Afosha and Qubi; focusing on their participation as well as challenges in the development and implementation of different regulations and policies that have to do with increasing food security situation of the residents.

Data obtained from key informant interview indicates that cooperatives functioning in the Woreda were established by organized farmers. The main purposes of the cooperatives were market stability and promotion of agricultural production and productivity. During this study, there were 15 legal entity cooperatives. These cooperatives were found to have their own bylaws, plans, financial procedures and committee members that run the daily activities of the organizations. However, it was discerned that they were in need of trainings on business planning, financial management and gender mainstreaming. The informants have also identified the need to improve the existing level of women participation in the organization.

The researchers have also come to recognize that there were 19 RuSACCOs operating in the 19 rural *Kebeles* of the Woreda. FGDs participants in each *Kebele* indicated the important role of RuSACCOs in improving the livelihood of poor farmers. Simultaneously they have indicated the capacity limitation of RuSACCOs to reach all poor segment of population who wants to engage in farm and non-farm activities. Similarly, an interview conducted with representatives of agricultural office and cooperative office tells that RuSACCOs were very important in improving the livelihood of the people concerned.

In relation to this the researchers have also attempted to grasp the supplementary and contradictory functions between RuSACCOs and VSLAs in the area. As a source of information, the researchers, have relied on Key informant Interviews (not community members); as VSLAs were new phenomenon to the community concerned. The informants have identified the advantages of having VSLAs side by side with RuSACCOs. They have appreciated the fact that VSLAs target the women – the most vulnerable and poor segment of the population. Having VSLAs was also regarded as the best intervention to fill the void left by RuSACCOs – as the demand for such intervention was very high in the area. Theoretically, this was highly extolled by informants.

Concurrently, the informants identified negative consequences of the introduction of VSLAs. There was a great fear among informants that VSLAs will weaken RuSACCOs; as more and more number of people has preferred VSLAs over RuSACCOs. The fear of duplication of efforts and resources was also raised as another serious limitation of the introduction of VSLAs since households independently approach the two

interventions. They have also identified the need to revisit the loan repayment period. The creditors were expected to engage in livestock fattening and production; yet the loan repayment time was very short. They were contending that loan repayment period was very short. Attempts made to figure out the preference and attitude of the beneficiaries towards VSLAs was not successful as VSLAs were quite new phenomenon to the area. Thus, in the short run, VSLA's loan repayment period should be revisited and misunderstandings should be deciphered. In addition, providing efficient services predisposes taking necessary precautions in the selection of clients to avoid misuse of resources. Such agony will be solved quickly and effectively when the interventions are integrated at the office and local level. Undoubtedly, this could help the organizations to participate in the design and implementation of different policies and regulations pertaining to their condition.

It is possible to say the capacity of other local organizations inter alia Afosh and Qubi is far from influencing decisions passed in their area. This mainly is linked to the ephemeral nature of the activities of these organizations as well as the organizations themselves. This first and foremost requires imparting the importance of participation in food and income security interventions among these organizations.

The participation of local value chain actors in the formulation of policies and regulations in their area requires the organizations to be well organized in the first place. This in turn requires capacity development interventions (skill and logistics). Even then the currently enduring attitudes towards participation in planning should be altered in order to bring the required change. Participation shouldn't be conceptualized as community development and local government alone; it is also possible to promote participation by understanding human factors – feelings and perceptions – towards which participatory research methods play important roles.

#### 4.5.2. The participation of stakeholders in local development planning and implementation

The participation of stakeholders in local development planning and implementation presupposes the existence of efficient local government structures which in turn depends on capacities. In order to grab information on the existence of structures and the capacities of local government, different government line departments were interviewed. In assessing their capacities much emphasis was given to manpower, finance and logistic facilities which were hindering them to effectively carry out their activities as well as participate stakeholders in the design and implementation of the respective governments' planning.

In order to grasp ideas on the preparation and capacities of Woreda Agricultural Office, food security and agricultural extension departments' respective representatives were interviewed. Both departments

unequivocally aver budget constraints as their major challenge to participate stakeholders in their planning and implementation processes. The informants regarded financial constraints as the most pressing problems that underline all other problems that hinder them to function properly.

In relation to budget constraints, they repeatedly raised problems of logistics; particularly shortage of transportation facility for community facilitators was raised as the most pressing problem. Though development agents have received bicycle some time back currently, they replied, all are marred and some were irreparable. This was linked to lack of budget for maintenance. They have mentioned only two or so motor bicycles to run the daily activities of even agricultural office. This was hindering them from properly monitoring community facilitators and activities at village levels. Moreover, they mentioned lack of computers to document their activities and outputs at head office level. In addition, the representative of agricultural extension department raised the need to assess and strengthen the existing Farmers Training Centers (FTCs) to provide effective extension service.

The informants have also affirmed challenges posed by shortage of manpower to effectively and transparently engage different stakeholders in development planning and implementation processes. As a remedy they have raised the need for training on planning and monitoring of different activities. They have also raised the need to provide training for development agents and Woreda officers on business plan, market development and gender mainstreaming so that they can effectively transfer knowledge and skills on different economic activities. They crystal clearly indicated that gender focal person should be capacitated so that he/she can assess gender mainstreaming in different interventions. They have indicated the need to assign knowledgeable person who can influence officials. The assignment of gender focal person on the basis of interest without calculating the capacity of individuals was also raised as a challenge. Instead of considering gender issue as supplementary task to the holders of the office, the informants stressed, the need to assign a person whose main job is gender.

The researchers have also interviewed Woreda Women, Youth and Children Office representative to assess their capacity to participate in different sectors planning and implementation processes. The informant indicated that in the Woreda offices the representation of women constituted 30%. The representation of women in the Woreda and *Kebele* houses was 50%. The informant also indicated that though they are expected to participate in sectors' planning and implementation process; their capacity hindered them in multiple ways.

First and foremost the representative identified problems in the office including office equipments, transportation facilities and low awareness of employees on gender and gender mainstreaming. This latter becomes the major challenge because of turnover and assignment of new staff. This entails, the informant indicates, the provision of trainings on gender issues to new appointees.

The informant also rose that the office had 28 focal persons in 28 sectors in the Woreda. She has also indicated these focal persons attempt to participate in sectors' planning and implementation. However, the focal persons are given the assignment in addition to their usual task. Gender activities are seen as supplementary activities in different sectors. Focal persons are evaluated for their major job, not for gender issues; as a result they carry out activities related to gender in a slipshod fashion. In addition, focal persons in different offices were not members of management committee; thus their influence over decisions was minimal. The focal persons had no additional benefits for working on gender issues. They don't have necessary logistics (stationeries, transportation facilities, office and office equipments, etc) to properly undertake their activities. Above all the assignment of individuals to the post is based not on previous preparation and knowledge of gender issues. The informant, for instance, told the researchers that in some offices relatively unoccupied staff or even secretaries have been assigned to the post. Gender focal persons in different offices lack basic knowledge of gender mainstreaming and planning. This implies the need to provide proper training to focal persons in the short run and the need to discuss over the matter with concerned government officials. According to our informant, the basic limitation of gender mainstreaming in different sectors has been lack of knowledge on gender sensitive programming among policy makers. Hence she recommended the need to change the attitude of officials and government employees in the Woreda before intervening in the community.

The office attempts to reach the wider community through its women representatives in each Kebele. However, our informant rancorously grumbled the use of local women who haven't been trained on gender issues. Their capacity to work on gender equality was seriously questioned. Lack of proper communication (due to logistic problem) between the women and gender office was also raised as another challenge.

The researchers have also interviewed representative of the Woreda Health Office focusing on interventions in the area of improving women's and children's nutritional status, and health extension program and the participation of women in it. Particular attention was also paid to identifying challenges and gaps in gender mainstreaming in health programs run by governmental and non-governmental organizations.

The informant blatantly expressed low awareness of the government officials, employees and wider community on gender equality and empowerment. The need for gender mainstreaming is not known by decision makers in the Woreda. Others who are willing to mainstream the issue of gender in different sectors have no idea of how to do it. The gender office has no capacity (skill and resources) to provide support for different offices in this regard. Particularly, skill gap of gender office and focal persons on planning was very well recognized. This necessitates, the informant aver, building the capacity of gender office as well as focal persons in sector offices. Training is mentioned as prerequisite to succeed in this regard.

Following training, the informant contended that consistent material and skill support is required. The current event based jubilation of gender issues was regarded killer approach to promote the issue of gender in the offices and wider community alike. Instead they emphasized the need to give proper attention and carry out the issue of gender on continuous basis. The need to allocate proper resources to run gender issues and proper follow up on the side of concerned bodies was also emphasized.

The informant was very well informed of the importance of gender mainstreaming in 16 health extension packages as well as nutritional interventions of her office. She blatantly indicated that women's decision making over family planning is very poor in the Woreda. Men decide over the use of family planning indirectly by practicing polygamy. When a woman starts using family planning many rural husbands marry another woman. To avoid her husband's second marriage women avoid using family planning altogether. In addition, she contended that even though women's participation in the implementation of 16 Extension Packages is vital, they were constrained in multitude ways. The importance of participating women in the screening and provision of nutritional support was also very well acknowledged by the informant. In addition to low awareness and skill on gender mainstreaming, problems of logistics was also identified.

Finally, the representative of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) Office was interviewed to figure out their services and participation in relevant sectors planning and implementation. The office targets unemployed women and men, particularly graduates from colleges and technical institutes as well as resource deprived members of local community members. In principle women and men are given equal chance and there were no special intervention that gives emphasis to women. However, practically women take up 40% of the total beneficiaries. Even though our informant linked low participation of women with less number of unemployed women and graduated women as compared to men in the

Woreda, the researchers have come to fathom the fact that this has mainly linked to the selection criteria which somehow hinders the participation of women compared to men.

Information obtained from Fedis Woreda MSEs office's report to East Hararghe Zone MSE office indicates that the office has planned to organize 545 unemployed rural individuals into associations and managed to organize 206 members (56 women) – a much lesser performance. The office managed to establish 10 associations in the areas of poultry, livestock fattening, livestock trade, grain trade and farming activities. The participation of women in these associations was only 27.2% insinuating the need to devise alternative economic empowerment interventions for women. Our informant, however, told the researchers that 11 (with 240 members) more associations were on the process of establishment. Yet the participation of women in these new associations was found to be 44.6%.

Similarly in urban areas, the office planned to organize 299 individuals and managed to organize only 31 (10.4%) – further lesser performance. Of the total members, women account only 38.7% (12). In urban areas, the office managed to organize 11 associations in the area of general trade, bicycle maintenance, hair dressing, stationary, consumer goods training, cafeteria, wood work and construction. The informant also told the researchers that the office in collaboration with Enda has already established three associations of TVET graduates, comprising of 37 members.

According to the informant the main reason for the under performance of the sector was limitation of support for businesses planning for the wider community (rural and urban), failure to focus on interventions that geared towards attitudinal change among the wider community, lack of commitment among experts and workers at different levels, lack of coordination between different sectors, shortage and untimely availability of inputs including material and financial resources, and lack of proper follow up and support mechanisms to the already established associations.

#### 4.6. Rural-urban linkage

Understanding the nature and patterns of rural-urban linkage is a prerequisite to identify opportunities and engagements for the poor to enhance their livelihood security. Such approach allows development interventions to augment on comparative advantages of the two places effectively. In order to identify the impact of location, gender and wealth status on the nature and patterns of linkage, respondent households were described along Kebeles, sex of head and PSNP participation.

- The linkage of rural households to urban areas

In the study area, rural households were linked to local market towns (Fechatu and Boko) in multitude of ways. The study found out that rural households are linked to local markets in terms of expenditure on consumption of urban goods and selected social services. In addition to the usual urban products consumed by rural households, they have mentioned purchase of prepared food from urban areas including packed foods such as biscuits and sweets for children, soaps, breads, rice, and macaroni. The main reasons for relying on urban foods were unavailability of food in their home. This fact is also crystal clearly corroborated by FGD participants who indicate that in time of food shortage and migration (rural and urban areas), farmers rely on urban foods. Some identified the shortage of time as a major predicament to prepare food at home. Compared to other *Kebeles*, Tuta Kanissa households were more dependent on prepared foods.

Without undermining the important roles of information transfer from urban to rural, the most widely mentioned mechanisms of linkages were supply of modern agricultural inputs, market information for rural produces and market places for rural products. The selected *Kebele* residents' sale out Peanut ; Chat; Sorghum; Maize; Fattened oxen; small ruminants such as goat, sheep, poultry in Fechatu and Boko towns. Most of them sale these products to traders who in turn pass them onto major market places in Harrar, Addis Ababa and Adama. Similarly, a relatively better off households directly sale Chat, Fattened Oxen and Peanut to the latter market places.

Information obtained from FGD indicates that there is strong social and economic linkage between Boko town and surrounding rural areas. For rural residents, Bokko was the source of consumable items, Grain Mill, credit, drinking water and fertilizer. Bokko serves as a pipeline to transfer agricultural products namely; Chat, Onion, Peanut and Oxen of the areas to major market places like Haromaya, Aweday, Babbile, Jijiga, Harar, Adama and Addis Ababa.

Across the *Kebeles*, considering selected indicators of rural households' linkage to urban areas, Bedhatu and Bareda were linked to urban areas in getting access to agricultural inputs, market information and market places, while Bidi Bora and Tuta Kanissa were relatively least connected along these dimensions. In the same manner Tuta Kanissa was more linked to urban areas than (particularly Bidi Bora) other *Kebeles* in purchasing prepared foods from urban areas. This shows that the four *Kebeles* were not as such different in their nature and patterns of linkage to urban areas. It seems that distances away from urban places must have brought the indicated differences between *Kebeles*.

Table 45: The linkage of rural households to urban areas, by *Kebeles*

Dimensions of linkage		Respondents' Kebele					Total
		Tuta Kanissa	Bareda	Bedhatu	Bidi Bora	Boko	
Supply of agricultural inputs	Count	29	21	23	19	1	93
	% within Kebeles	20.7	20.2	23.5	14.1	33.3	19.4
Market information for rural produces	Count	20	22	23	25	1	91
	% within Kebeles	14.3	21.2	23.5	18.5	33.3	19.0
Markets for rural producers	Count	27	23	16	27	0	93
	% within Kebeles	19.3	22.1	16.3	20.0	.0	19.4
Cross learning on livelihoods (SAA together)	Count	7	8	4	3	0	22
	% within Kebeles	5.0	7.7	4.1	2.2	.0	4.6
Experience learning tours from one to the other	Count	18	10	9	21	1	59
	% within Kebeles	12.9	9.6	9.2	15.6	33.3	12.3
Agricultural technologies transfer	Count	16	4	10	24	0	54
	% within Kebeles	11.4	3.8	10.2	17.8	.0	11.2
Buy prepared food	Count	23	16	13	16	0	68
	% within Kebeles	16.4	15.4	13.3	11.9	.0	14.2
Total	Count	140	104	98	135	3	480
	% of Total	29.2	21.7	20.4	28.1	.6	100

Attempt was also made to understand if wealth status (as determined by PSNP participation) has an impact on the nature and patterns of rural to urban linkage. But it should be clear from the outset that asking, who is more linked to urban areas, will be a daunting exercise as both will be linked to urban areas but in different ways. Thus, the basic question should be, do PSNP and non-PSNP participants have different nature and patterns of linkage to urban areas? Again the answer shouldn't be simple as rural livelihoods and thus nature and patterns of linkage itself is dynamic. However, it can be discerned that PSNP participants were more linked to urban areas in getting agricultural inputs as well as market information, market for their produces and purchase of prepared food. Whereas non-PSNP participants were linked in terms of getting experiences from urban residents as they will be cosmopolite. Non-PSNP participants have also indicated they obtain agricultural technologies from urban areas (see table 46).

Table 46: The Linkage of rural households to urban areas, by PSNP participation

Dimensions of linkage	Participation in PSNP			Total
		PSNP	Non-PSNP	
Supply of agricultural inputs	Count	67	21	88
	% Within PSNP	20.7	15.8	19.3
Market information for rural producers	Count	63	24	87
	% Within PSNP	19.4	18.0	19.0
Markets for rural producers	Count	63	26	89
	% Within PSNP	19.4	19.5	19.5
Cross learning on livelihoods (SAA together)	Count	13	9	22
	% Within PSNP	4.0	6.8	4.8
Experience learning tours from one to the other	Count	35	21	56
	% Within PSNP	10.8	15.8	12.3
Agricultural technologies transfer	Count	33	18	51
	% Within PSNP	10.2	13.5	11.2
Buy prepared food	Count	50	14	64
	% Within PSNP	15.4	10.5%	14.0
Total	Count	324	133	457
	% of total	70.9	29.1	100.0

The gender dimension of rural to urban linkage was also investigated using the selected indicators. Compared to men headed households, women headed households were linked to urban areas in getting supply of agricultural inputs, selling out their agricultural produces and buying prepared food from urban areas. Conversely, men headed households were found to be linked to urban areas more than women headed in getting access for experiences and purchase of agricultural technologies (see table 47). The strong linkage of rural women headed households and women in male headed households to urban centers (particularly market) have to be seen in the context of the roles of women in the making of households' livelihood. The participants of Gender Daily Calendar exercises (men and women alike) in all the studied Kebeles indicated that women work harder than men in productive activities. Particularly, in Fechatu town and Tuta Kanissa *Kebele* the participants were asked as to why milling grains is taken as a daily activity for women in their area. They replied that most of the women don't mill from their own harvest; but purchase from market. Particularly during food shortage, women trade Chat and peanut to buy some form of grain for their family. Unfortunately through this process, they able to buy and mill grain that hardly cover daily demand of their family. To confirm thus, the researchers have visited Ground Mill in Fechatu town the next day morning. Of the ten women who were in a queue, eight were from rural

*Kebeles* and milling hardly two to three kilos of Sorghum; which barely covers daily food requirements. This process also play its own pivotal role in linking women to market places than men do.

Table 47: The linkage of rural households to urban areas, by sex of household head

Dimensions of linkage		Household head		Total
		Male	Female	
Supply of agricultural inputs	Count	66	19	85
	% within sex	18.1	22.9	19.4
Market information for rural producers	Count	69	15	84
	% within sex	19.5	17.6	19.2
Markets for rural producers	Count	67	18	85
	% within sex	18.6	21.4	19.4
Cross learning on livelihoods (SAA together)	Count	18	4	22
	% within sex	4.3	5.3	5.0
Experience learning tours from one to the other	Count	43	9	52
	% within sex	13.5	9.2	11.9
Agricultural technologies transfer	Count	39	8	47
	% within sex	12.6	7.6	10.7
Buy prepared food	Count	49	14	63
	% within sex	13.5	16.0	14.4
Total	Count	351	87	438
	% of Total	80.1	19.9	100.0

In addition, information gathered from FGD participants in Boko town indicates that during water stress months (particularly between October and January), rural residents surrounding the town depends on water facilities of the town even though this creates serious water shortage for the residents of the town. The most important agent in this regard was women who travel long distances to fetch water for households' consumption.

As another form of linkage, the migration of individuals to town in search of labor to pass lean seasons was also repeatedly mentioned by FGD participants in Boko. They raised this in relation to pick months of businesses. The participants indicated that their businesses perform well and their income increases during crops harvests in rural areas. A participant concisely assert that '*Bokko do better when rural people surrounding the town do better. During bad times many children, youngster, women and elderly people overwhelm the town. Many come here in search of work*'. This implies that rural to urban linkage

in the form of migration (as livelihood activities), was mainly carried out during bad times. The agents of the linkage could either be people who visit the town for beginning or those who search for some form of job.

- The linkage of urban households with rural areas

Urban households were asked what they get from rural areas. The linkage of the urban households to the rural surroundings varies in each *Kebele*. In both Boko and Fechatu towns, urban households mainly derive their grain needs from the local market where local grains are sold. Both towns were centers to collect peanuts, Chat and Fattened oxen for the national and regional markets. In this regard the role of particularly Boko in connecting the city and the hinterland to the national markets for different products was significant.

Households in Boko town affirmed that they gather information on the productivity of agriculture in rural areas. They have also indicated that they will provide different agricultural inputs for rural residents. This was in concordance with FGD participants' views who repeatedly affirmed that their businesses perform better and their income increases during harvests. Compared to Fechatu town, households' in Boko identified the importance of rural labor in making their livelihood.

Table 48: The linkage of urban households to rural areas, by Kebeles

Dimensions of linkage		Respondents' Kebele				Total
		Tuta Kanissa	Badhatu	Fechatu	Boko	
Agricultural produces	Count	0	1	15	21	37
	% within Kebeles	.0	100	30.6	22.8	25.9
Information on agricultural productivity (high, low)	Count	0	0	6	19	25
	% within Kebeles	.0	.0	12.2	20.7	17.5
Information on agricultural inputs demands at rural	Count	0	0	8	19	27
	% within Kebeles	.0	.0	16.3	20.7	18.9
Agricultural products and input prices at rural	Count	0	0	14	17	31
	% within Kebeles	.0	.0	28.6	18.5	21.7
Labor supply	Count	1	0	6	16	23
	% within Kebeles	100	.0	12.2	17.4	16.1
Total	Count	1	1	49	92	143
	% of Total	.7	.7	34.3	64.3	100

Gender wise the linkage of men and women headed urban households to rural hinterlands was assessed. Rural as source of agricultural products, particularly grains and small ruminants was dually acknowledged by male and female households alike. However, recognition of this fact was prominent among female headed households than male headed households. Female headed households were also identified to be more concerned with the demand of agricultural inputs in rural areas, prices of agricultural products and input in rural areas and rural labor supply.

Table 49: The linkage of urban households to rural areas, by sex of household head,

Dimensions of linkage		Sex of household head		Total
		Male	Female	
Agricultural produces	Count	31	5	36
	% within sex	27.7	19.4	25.4
Information on agricultural productivity (high, low)	Count	21	4	25
	% within sex	17.9	16.1	17.6
Information on agricultural inputs demands at rural	Count	21	6	27
	% within sex	17.9	22.6	19.0
Agricultural products and input prices at rural	Count	25	6	31
	% within sex	17.9	22.6	21.8
Labor supply	Count	17	6	23
	% within sex	14.3	22.6	16.2
Total	Count	115	27	142
	% of Total	81.0	19.0	100

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## ANNEXES: Data collection instruments

### Annex I: Household Survey Questionnaire

Baseline Study for Improved Livelihood Security and Resilience for CFI Women, Girls, Men and Boys in Fedis Woreda, East Hararghie Zone, Oromia Region

*Instruction: For all the questions, circle or mark the number (s) of the answer(s) provided by respondent or write answers in the space provided under “other specify” for those answer(s) which are provided by the respondent, but not listed in the choice.*

HH identification number: _____		
Kebele: _____	Gotte _____	
Agro-ecology type:	1) Highland	2) Midland
		3) lowland
Date of the Interview: _____		
Number of respondents from the household:	1) Male _____	2) Female _____
Household head	1) Male head	2) Female head
For male head, number of wife: _____		
Participation in PSNP	1) Member, food for work,	2) Member, free access to food,
		3) Non-member
Enumerator	Name: _____	Signature: _____

Name and signature of supervisor: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

FOR OFFICE USES ONLY

Encoded by: \_\_\_\_\_ Entered by: \_\_\_\_\_

Household size and features (Table 1)

S.N	Position in the household	Sex (Male=1, Female=2)	Age (Years)	Marital status Single (1:Married, 2:Divorced, 3: Widowed)	Level of education (1: Illiterate, 2: Write and read, 3:grade1-4, 4: grade 5-8, 5: grade 9-12, 6: 12+)
1	HHH				
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					

10					
11					
12					
13					

What are the sources of livelihoods or earnings for household? (Answer all that apply)

1=Crop production                      2=Livestock production                      3=Off-farm/non-farm  
4= Employment (skilled labor)    5=Employment (unskilled labor).

Landholding and land use of the household (Table 2)

Could you indicate the total size of your land holding \_\_\_\_\_qarte.

Code	Land use type	Area (ha)	Ownership entitlement (yes=1, No=2)			
			Males adult	Female adult	boy	girl
1	Annual crops					
2	Perennial crops					
3	Irrigated land					
4	Forest/wood lots					
5	Grazing/pasture area					
6	Homestead					
7	Other use					
Total						

Household Asset Holding (Table 1)

Code	Asset Component (in number)	Quantity owned by			Unit price or value (Birr/unit)
		<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Both</i>	
	Physical capital				
1	Television				
2	Radio/tape recorder				
3	Own animal cart				
4	Grain mill (daaktuamidhaanii)				
5	Balance (madaala)				
6	Bed (alga or siree)				
7	Table and chairs				
8	Bicycle				
9	Masho				
10	Generator (or pumping motor)				
11	private water well				



No.	Livestock type	Livestock/bee hive number currently owned by:			Number sold during last 1 year by:			Income earned (birr) from sales by:			Who decides on the earned income?*	
		female HH members	male HH members	all HH members	female members	male members	All	female members	male members	All	M	F
3	Heifer											
4	Yung bull											
5	Calf											
6	Sheep, adult											
7	Sheep, kids											
8	Goats, adult											
9	Goats, kids											
10	Chicken											
11	Donkey											
12	Horse											
13	Mule											
14	Camel											
15	traditional beehives											
16	improved beehives											

\* 1= male (spouse); 2= female (spouse); 3= children; 4=every household member

Livestock production during the last 1 year and household income earned from sales of livestock products and by-products in the last 1 year (Table 5).

Code	Livestock products	No. of animals involved	Unit	Qty	Average unit price during the last one year (birr/unit)	Who sells?*	Who decides on the income?*
1	Egg produced		Number				
2	Cow milk		Liter				
3	Goat milk		Liter				
4	Butter produced		Kg.				
5	Hides and skin		No				
6	Honey (modern beehive)		kg				
7	Honey (traditional beehive)		kg				

\* 1= male (spouse); 2= female (spouse); 3= children; 4=every household member



Code	Type of crop produced	Area (Qartt)	Production (qt)	Amount sold (qt)*			Income from sales (Birr)*			Who decides on the earned income from the sale		
				M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
	exotic											
23	Onion											
24	Tomato											
25	Carrot											
26	Sweet potato											

\* Ask the quantity sold and income generated by Male (M), Female (F) and Total (T) for all the household members

6.3. Do you own perennial crops? 1) Yes 2) No

6.4. If yes to the above question, please indicate the perennial crops you owned and earned income during the last one year (Table 7)

Code	Type of crop produced	No. of trees/ bushes owned (by owner type)			Prodn. (qt)	Amount sold (qt)*			Income from sales (Birr)*			Who decides on the income earned from sale**		
		M	F	T		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	Mango													
2	Banana													
3	Papaya													
4	Coffee													
5	Khat													
6	Others specify													
7	Others specify													
8	Others specify													

\* M= Male; F= Female T= All household member

\*\* = 1 = male F= Female T= All household member

Access to improved Crop and livestock production inputs and services

Access to crop production inputs and services

7.1.1 Did you use any improved crop inputs during the last crop production year?

1) Yes 2) No

7.1.2. If yes, indicate the type, amount and cost of seed, fertilizer and chemicals used during the last crop production year (Table 8).



No.	Type of crop produced	Area grown with improved seed (Qarxee)	Quantity of improved seeds used (kg)	Cost of improved seed (Birr)	Fertilizer applied			Pesticides (Lit/kg.)	Pesticides (Birr)	Herbicides (Lit.)	Herbicides (Birr)
					Area where fertilizer is applied (Qarxee)	Urea/DAP (kg)	Fertilizer (Birr)				
	exotic										
	Onion										
	Tomato										
	Carrot										
	Sweet potato										

7.1.3. If the household used any of the above crop production technology in the last one year, please indicate source and time line of crop production technologies (table 9).

Type of inputs/services used	Source of the improved inputs/services*	Did you get the input/ services timely (1=Yes, 2=No)	Who received/ purchase it (1=Men, 2=women, 3=both)	Who decided on the use of the inputs/services (1=Men, 2=women, 3=both)
Improved seeds				
Fertilizer				
Pesticides/herbicides				
Training on improved input use (improved crop husbandry practices)				
Extension advise on improved input use (improved crop husbandry practices)				
FTC demonstration				
Price information				

\*1= Extension service/BoA; 2=NGO (specify); 3=Research center; 4=Market; 5= fellow farmers;  
6) Model farmer 7= others

Access to improved livestock production inputs and services

7.2.1. Did you use any improved livestock inputs during the last crop production year? 1) Yes 2) No

7.2.2. If yes, please indicate the type, amount and cost of livestock inputs used during the last crop production year (Table10).



	cooperative											
5	Local lender											
6	Friends/relatives											
7	NGOs											
8	Oromia MFI											
9	Woreda Agriculture office											
10	Bank											
11	Others, specify											

\*1 = Petty trade IGAs    2 = Food grain purchase    3 = input purchase for crop production    4 = animal purchase    5 = other  
6 = repay debt    7 = others, specify

Poverty profile (poverty scorecard) (Table 3)

No.	Indicator	Response
1	How many people are in the household?	1) Six or more 2) Five 4) Four 5) Three 6) Two or one
2	Are there children of age 6-12 years in the Household? If No skip Q3	1) No 2) Yes
3	Do all children of ages 6 to 12 attend school?	1) No 2) Yes
4	Excluding kitchen and toilets, how many rooms does the dwelling unit have?	1) One 2) Two 3) Three or more
5	What is the main construction material of the walls of the dwelling unit?	1) Wood and grass, mud and stone, or other 2) Wood and mud, reeds and bamboo, cement and stone, hollow blocks, or bricks
6	What type of toilet facility does the household use?	1) Pit latrine (shared), field/forest, container (household utensils), or other 2) Pit latrine (private) 3) Flush toilet (private or shared)
7	What is the main source of cooking fuel?	1) Mainly firewood (purchase or collected), animal dung, or other 2) Crop residue 3) Charcoal, kerosene, butane gas, electricity, or does not use fuel
8	Does the household currently own any mattresses and/or beds?	1) Yes 2) No
9	Does the household currently own any radios?	1) Yes 2) No
10	Does the household currently own any watches or clocks?	1) Yes 2) No
11	Does the household currently own any cattle, sheep, or goats?	1) Yes 2) No
12	Does the household currently own any jewelry (gold/silver)?	1) Yes 2) No

Food Security situation

Food Access: Household dietary diversity score (HDDS) (Ask the person responsible for household food preparation) - Table 4

No.	Question	Response	Skips
1	RESPONDENT'S LINE NUMBER FROM TABLE ONE ON SECOND PAGE	<input type="text"/>	
<b>HDDS QUESTIONS</b>			
	<p>Now I would like to ask you about the types of foods that you or anyone else in your household ate yesterday during the day and at night.</p> <p>Read the list of foods. Choose "yes" if anyone in the household ate the food in question. Choose "no" if no one in the household ate the food.</p> <p><b>THE FOODS LISTED SHOULD BE THOSE PREPARED IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND EATEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD OR TAKEN ELSEWHERE TO EAT. DO NOT INCLUDE FOODS CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME THAT WERE PREPARED ELSEWHERE.</b></p> <p><b>VERIFY THAT YESTERDAY WAS NOT UNUSUAL OR SPECIAL (FESTIVAL, FUNERAL, OR IF MOST HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WERE ABSENT). IF IT WAS AN UNUSUAL/SPECIAL DAY, SKIP this table.</b></p>		If yesterday was special or unusual day, skip this table
2	Any enjera, bread, rice, biscuits, or other foods made from teff, millet, sorghum, maize, rice, pasta, macaroni, wheat or barley or other cereal.	1 = Yes, 2 = No	
3	Any potatoes, yams, cassava, or any other foods made from roots or tubers?	1 = Yes, 2 = No	
4	Any vegetables?	1 = Yes, 2 = No	
5	Any fruits?	1 = Yes, 2 = No	
6	Any meet, beef, lamb, goat, wild game, chicken, liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats?	1 = Yes, 2 = No	
7	Any eggs?	1 = Yes, 2 = No	
8	Any fresh or dried fish?	1 = Yes, 2 = No	
9	Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, haricot beans, or nuts?	1 = Yes, 2 = No	
10	Any cheese, yogurt, milk, or other milk products?	1 = Yes, 2 = No	
11	Any foods made with oil, fat, or butter?	1 = Yes, 2 = No	

No.	Question	Response	Skips
12	Any sugar or honey?	1 = Yes, 2 = No	
13	Any other foods, such as condiments, coffee or tea?	= Yes, 2 = No	
14	How many months can you feed your household from the crop produced during the last production year?	_____ months	

### Coping strategy

If you faced food shortage in the last one year, please indicate how you tried to cope with the food shortage months? (Table 14).

No.	Which strategy you implemented	Write 1 if yes, 2 if No
1	Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods	
2	Sell livestock to buy food/grain	
3	Purchase food on credit	
4	Sell household assets to buy food/grain	
5	Depend on wild fruits, roots,	
6	Consume seed stock held for next season	
7	Borrow from friends or relatives	
8	Asked for grain/food gift from neighbors/relatives/friends	
9	Cut and sell trees/charcoal	
10	Worked on neighbor farms/nearby town to earn income/food	
11	Limit portion size at mealtimes	
12	Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	
13	Send children to eat with neighbors	
14	Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat	
15	Skip entire days without eating	
16	Others, please specify	

10.2. Did you encounter food shortage in your household in the last seven days? 1) Yes 2) No

10.3. If yes to the above question, please indicate how often you have used the following strategies:  
Coping strategy Index (CSI) (Table 5)

Code	Strategy	Number of days out of the past 7days: (Use 0 – 7 to answer number of days; Use NA for not applicable)
1	Eating less-preferred foods	
2	Borrowing food/money from friends and relatives	
3	Limiting portions at mealtime	
4	Limiting adult intake	
5	Reducing the number of meals per day	

10.4. Is there any difference between male and female adults and children in terms of frequency and quantity of food served per day? 1) Yes 2) No

10.5. If yes, please indicate meal frequency and priority of servicing (Use Table 16)

Code	Household member	Food sufficient months		Food shortage months	
		No. of meal per day	Ranking of priority of serving*	No. of meal per day	Ranking of priority of serving*
1	Male adult				
2	Female adult				
3	Boys				
4	Girls				
5	Children				

\* 1= first served, 2= second, 3= thirdly, 4= simultaneously served

10.6. Access to grain loan/low price grain from Grain Bank

10.6.1. Is there Grain Bank (GB) in this village or kebele? 1) Yes 2) No

10.6.2. If yes to the above, is the GB is functional? 1) Yes 2) No

10.6.3. If yes to the above, is anybody in the household member of the GB?

1) Yes 2) No

10.6.4. If yes to the above, who is the member? 1) Men 2) Women 3) Both

10.6.5. Have you received grain loan or purchased any grain from the Grain Bank?

1) Yes 2) No

10.6.6. If yes to the above, please indicate quantity of grain loan received or purchased from the GB in the last one year? Table 6

Code		Response
1	Type of grain received as loan from Grain Bank*	
2	Type of grain purchased from Grain Bank this year *	
3	Qty of grain loan received from the Grain Bank this year (kg)	
4	Qty of grain purchased from the Grain Bank this year (kg)	
5	Purchase price of the grain from the Grain Bank (birr/kg)	
6	Purchase price of the grain from the local market at a time (birr/kg)	
7	Price of grain as loan	

\*1= Maize, 2 = Sorghum, 3 = wheat, 4 = Barely, 5 = teff, 6 = Oats, 7 = others

Off-farm Income and Marketing

Participation in Off-farm income activities

11.1.1. Have any of your household members participated in non-farm income generation?(Ig11)

1) Yes 2) No

11.1.2. In which of the following IGAs have your household members involved in the last 1 year and how much you earned? (Answer in Table 18)

Table 7 : Household income earned from non-farm income sources during last 1 year

No.	Type of income generation	Participation (1=yes, 2=No)				Income/Profit (Birr)				Decision making (√)	
		M adult	F adult	Boy	Girl	M adult	F adult	Boy	Girl	M	F
1	Household enterprise/selling drink, food, etc										
2	Handcraft										
3	Sales of firewood/charcoal										
6	Beekeeping and sale of honey										
10	Employment (wage and salary)										
11	Khat trading										
12	Grain trading (buying and selling)										
13	Livestock trading										
14	Petty trading (salt, soap, sugar, etc.)										
15	Milk trading										
16	Others (specify)										

11.1.3. What is the constraint in increased participation in income generation?

- 1) Capital shortage      2) Lack of business knowledge    3) Lack of access to market  
 4) Others (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Availability of Market groups in the Area

11.2.1. Is there any marketing groups on Bee keeping group, GBG, fattening group and/or multipurpose cooperative etc. in this village or kebele?

- 1) Yes                      2) No

11.2.2. If yes, please indicate availability of farmers groups (Table 8)

Group	Exist in this kebele/ village (1=Yes, 2=No)	Is the group functional now (1=Yes, 2=No)	Who in this HH is member of the group	Did you sold your farm product to this groups (1=Yes, 2=No)	Are women benefited from the group (1=Yes, 2=No)	Where do the group sale what it bought from you*
			Male=1 Female=2 Both M&F=3			
Farmers producers groups						
Grain Bank group						
Bee Keeping group						
Fattening group						
Multipurpose						

cooperative						
Afosh						
Qubi						
Marketing cooperative						

\*1=within the kebele 2=to trader 3=to whole seller 4=others, specify

11.2.3. Do you think that income of your household changes due to market development?

1) Yes 2) No

11.2.4. What do you think about the problems related to markets (multiple responses are possible. In this case write the responses in their order of importance 1<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 2<sup>nd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 3<sup>rd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

1) Access road 2) Transport 3) Perishable product 4) Lack of buyers of grain  
 5) Lack of supply of non-agri products 6) Low price for agricultural products  
 7) High prices of industrial goods 8) Low negotiation power of producers, 8) others

11.2.5. Farm product marketing and value addition (Table 20)

Code	Commodity	Sold to whom*	Market**	Forms of products***
1	Cereals			
2	Pulse			
3	Oil crops			
4	Honey			
5	Livestock			
6	Large animals			
7	Sheep/goat			
8	Chicken			
9	Livestock products			

\* 1= Local collectors 2= Traders 3= Consumers 4=Cooperatives 5=Grain bank 6=others, specify \_\_\_\_\_

\*\* 1= on farm 2=Village/PA market; 3= Woreda market; 4=Cooperative office 5= Grain bank office 6=others, specify \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\* 1= Sold as primary (as harvested) 2= Sorted to separate quality ones 3) sold processed 4=sold after fattening

11.2.6. Do you see any value addition of your products? 1) Yes 2) No

11.2.7. Give suggestion what should be done to increase your household income

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Availability, functionality and role of women in community/traditional institutions (Table 9)

Local institutions	Exist in this village/ kebele (1=Yes, 2=No)	Functionality =Yes, =No	Who is member from this household	Women have decision making role/ committee member (1=Yes, 2=No)
			Male=1; Female=2 Both M&F=3	

Afosh				
Qubi				
VSLA				
RuSACCO				
KFSTF				
Kebele EW Committee				
CAHWS				
CBRH group				
Multipurpose cooperative				
Grain bank group				

Women’s report on self-efficacy (Table 22) (Ask a female household heads and a female spouse in male headed households)

No.	Question	Response	Skips
1	WOMAN’S LINE NUMBER FROM TABLE 1 SECOND PAGE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
2	I am strong enough to overcome life's struggles.	1 = Strongly Disagree 2 = Disagree 3 = Agree 4 = Strongly Agree	
3	At root, I am a weak person. (r)	4 = Strongly Disagree 3 = Disagree 2 = Agree 1 = Strongly Agree	
4	I can handle the situations that life brings.	1 = Strongly Disagree 2 = Disagree 3 = Agree 4 = Strongly Agree	
5	I usually feel that I am an unsuccessful person. (r)	4 = Strongly Disagree 3 = Disagree 2 = Agree 1 = Strongly Agree	
6	I often feel that there is nothing that I can do well. (r)	4 = Strongly Disagree 3 = Disagree 2 = Agree 1 = Strongly Agree	
7	I feel competent to deal effectively with the real world.	1 = Strongly Disagree 2 = Disagree 3 = Agree	

No.	Question	Response	Skips
		4 = Strongly Agree	
8	I often feel like a failure. (r)	4 = Strongly Disagree 3 = Disagree 2 = Agree 1 = Strongly Agree	
9	I usually feel I can handle the typical problems that come up in life.	1 = Strongly Disagree 2 = Disagree 3 = Agree 4 = Strongly Agree	

Access to livelihood facilities and services

Availability & access to livelihood facilities (Table 22)

No.	Availability of livelihood facilities	Available (1=yes, 2=No)	Functional (1=yes, 2=No)	Participant/User (1=yes, 2=No)		How far is this from your home (Minutes of walk)
				Male	Female	
1	Farmer training centers (FTC)					
2	Irrigation sources (pond, diversion canal, etc)					
	Hand dug well					
	Spring water (developed)					
3	Deep well					
	Animal vet post, cattle crash					
4	Human health post					
6	Cooperative warehouse					
7	Access to primary cooperative office					
8	Village market/within PA					
9	Main market (central for woreda)					
10	Access to road (suitable to vehicle transport)					
11	Access to telephone service					
12	Health centre					
13	First cycle primary Education					
14	Second cycle primary Education					

Availability of services during the last one year (Table 24)

No.	Type of services	Availability (1= Yes; 2=No)	Participants/Users 1) = Male 2) = Female 3) = Both	Provider of the service*	Level of satisfaction**	
					Male	Female
1	Use of improved crop production inputs extension advices					
2	Use of irrigation for crop production inputs extension advices					
3	Improved livestock production extension advices					
4	Human health care and nutrition extension advices					
5	Family planning education service					
6	Access to contraceptives					
7	HIV/AIDS Education					
8	Saving & credit Education/service					
9	Marketing information					
10	NR management practices advices					
11	Animal health care and feeding service					
12	Livestock credit (to buy breeding stock, feed)					
13	Beekeeping equipments					
14	Credit for petty trading					
15	Early warning information					
16	1 <sup>st</sup> cycle primary education					
17	2 <sup>nd</sup> cycle primary education					

\* 1= Agri/Extension 2= Research 3=NGO 4) Cooperatives 5) Livestock agency 6=Woreda Health office  
7=Woreda DPPPO & EW office 8=others specify

\*\*1=Very satisfied 2=satisfied 3= dissatisfied 4= very dissatisfied

Women's Decision Making on Seeking Health Services (Ask of currently married women aged 15-49)

No.	Question	Response	Skips
1	WOMAN'S LINE NUMBER FROM TABLE 1 SECOND PAGE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
2	Who usually makes decisions for you to go to health facility for treatment during illness?	1= respondent (myself) 2= husband/partner 3= myself and my husband/partner jointly 3= other, specify _____	
3	Do you have children living in this family (0-12)?	1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Don't Know	If NO, skip
4	Who usually makes decisions for the children to go to health facility for treatment during illness?	1= respondent (myself) 2= husband/partner 3= myself and my husband/partner jointly 3= other, specify _____	

Gender based domestic violence: wife beating

16.1. GBV information from male headed household (Please ask male household head)

No.	Question	Response	Skips
1	RESPONDENT'S LINE NUMBER FROM TABLE 1 SECOND PAGE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
2	As a male head of household, do you think that it is okay for a man to beat his wife under certain circumstances?	1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Don't Know	If no, skip 4
3	What are the reasons to say that it is okay for a man to beat his wife under certain circumstances?	0= To correct her from misbehave /conduct 1= To show the status of a man as head of the family and sole administrator of the household 2= Religious factor 3= Breadwinner position of a man provides a husband to beat his wife 4= Specify if you have different or additional reasons ...	
4	In your family do you beat your wife (wives)?	1= yes 2= No	If no, skip 5

No.	Question	Response	Skips
5	At what frequency do you beat your wife?	0= everyday 1= once in a week 2= once in every two weeks 3= once in a month 4= once in three months 5= once in every six months 6= once in a year 7= don't know 8= Specify if your answer is different from the above choices.....	

16.2. GBV information from currently married women (Please ask currently married women in the household)

No.	Question	Response	Skips
6	RESPONDENT'S LINE NUMBER FROM THE TABLE 1 SECOND PAGE	<input type="text"/>	
7	As a woman, do you think that it is okay for a man to beat his wife under certain circumstances?	1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Don't Know	If no, skip Gv9
8	What are the main reasons to say that it is okay for a man to beat his wife?  (Circle all that apply)	0= To correct her from misbehave /conduct 1= To show the status of a man as head and sole administrator of the household 2= Religious factor 3= Breadwinner position of a man provides a husband to beat his wife 4= Specify if you have different or additional reasons .....	
9	In your family does your husband beat you?	1= yes 2= No	If no, skip Gv10
10	At what frequency your husband beats you?	0= everyday 1= once in a week 2= once in every two weeks 3= once in a month 4= once in three months 5= once in every six months	

No.	Question	Response	Skips
		6= once in a year 7= don't know 8= Specify if your answer	

### Rural Urban Linkages

What do you get from rural areas(Select all that apply)

- Agricultural inputs supply
- Market Information for rural producers
- Markets for rural producers
- Cross learning on livelihoods (SAA together)
- Experience learning tours from one to the other
- Technology transfer (agri. technologies)
- Labor supply
- Others, specify\_\_\_\_\_

What do you get from rural areas(Select all that apply)

- Agricultural produces
- Information on productivity (high, low)
- Info on agri. inputs demands at rural
- Agricultural products and input prices at rural
- buy prepared food for their HHs
- Others, specify\_\_\_\_\_

Do you buy prepared food from urban areas (1= Yes, 2=No) (only for rural respondents)

If yes for Q17.3. Why do you buy food from urban?

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### Women Empowerment

Women's decision making within their homes

- 1 = Can decide alone
- 2 = Can decide with husband or other adult male family member
- 3 = Husband makes decision after discussion with wife
- 4 = Not involved in decision
- 5 = Not applicable

No.	Type of decision	Code
1	Buying small food items, groceries, toiletries	
2	Buying clothing for yourself and your children	
3	Spending money that you yourself have earned	
4	Buying or selling major household assets (land, livestock, crops)	
5	Buying or selling jewelry	

6	Use of loans or savings	
7	Expenses for your children's education	
8	Expenses for your children's marriage	
9	Medical expenses for yourself or your children	
10	Expenses for family planning (contraceptives)	
11	To move to shelter during time of disaster	
12	Actively participate and involved in <i>salish</i> decision making	

Women's freedom of movement

No.	Type of decision	Code
13	Are you allowed to travel to the local market to buy things	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 If "No" skip to 15
14	Can you go alone?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2
15	Are you allowed to travel to a local health center or doctor	Yes..... 1 No..... 2
16	Can you go alone?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2
17	Are you allowed to travel to homes of friends in the neighborhood	Yes.....1 No.....2 If "No" skip to 19
18	Can you go alone?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2
19	Are you allowed to travel to a nearby mosque/shrine	Yes..... 1 No..... 2
20	Can you go alone?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 If "No" skip to 21

Whether women earn cash income

21	As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the farm or in the family business. In the last 12 months, have you done any of these things?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 If “No” skip to 23
22	If yes, did you earn any money from your work in the last 12 months?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2

Attitude about family life

23	The important decisions in the family should be made only by the men of the family.	Agree.....1 Disagree.....2 DNK/depends.....3
24	If the wife is working outside the home, then the husband should help her with household chores.	Agree.....1 Disagree.....2 DNK/depends.....3
25	A married woman should be allowed to work outside the home if she wants to	Agree.....1 Disagree.....2 DNK/depends.....3
26	The wife has a right to express her opinion even when she disagrees with what her husband is saying.	Agree.....1 Disagree.....2 DNK/depends.....3
27	A wife should tolerate being beaten by her husband in order to keep the family together.	Agree.....1 Disagree.....2 DNK/depends.....3
28	It is better to send a son to school than it is to send a daughter.	Agree.....1 Disagree.....2 DNK/depends.....3

18.5. Domestic violence

29	Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or physically abusing his wife in the following situations? List the situations one-by-one and circle the code number of the situation if the respondent says “yes”.	She goes out without telling him..... 1 She neglects the children.....2 She argues with him.....3 She refuses to have sex with him.....4 She burns the food.....5 She does not obey elders.....6
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30	Did any female member of your household experience being yelled at or struck during the previous year? Circle code number of response.	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DNK..... 3 Refuse to answer..... 4 If “No”, “DNK” or “Refuse to answer”, skip to 35
31	What was the nature of this yelling or striking? Circle code number of response.	Physical.....1 Verbal.....2 Both physical and verbal.....3
32	How often did incidences like this occur? Circle code number of response.	One time only.....1 Several times.....2 Often.....3
33	Was any assistance sought after these incidents? Circle code number of response.	Yes.....1 No.....2 If “No”, skip to 35
34	Did you get assistance from ....? List all of the types one-by-one and circle the code numbers for which the respondent indicates “yes”.	A medical facility.....1 The police.....2 A lawyer or legal firm.....3 A relative, friend or neighbor.....4 A women’s support group.....5 Other.....6

Participation in Community Groups and Local Institutions

Which of the following groups are you a member of in your village?

35	<i>Savings or credit group</i>	<i>Member..... 1</i> <i>Committee Member/Officer..... 2</i> <i>Not a member..... 3</i> <i>1 = yes 2 = No</i>
36	Community agriculture or garden group	Committee Member/Officer..... 2 Not a member..... 3 1 = yes 2 = No
37	Community health group	Member..... 1 Committee Member/Officer..... 2 Not a member..... 3 1 = yes 2 = No
38	Parent-Teacher Association or School Management Committee	Member..... 1 Committee Member/Officer..... 2 Not a member..... 3 1 = yes 2 = No
39	Mother’s Group	Member..... 1 Committee Member/Officer..... 2 Not a member..... 3 1 = yes 2 = No
40	Women’s support group	Member..... 1

		Committee Member/Officer..... 2 Not a member..... 3 1 = yes 2 = No
44	Other_____	Member..... 1 Committee Member/Officer..... 2 Not a member..... 3 1 = yes 2 = No
45	Have you ever attended a Salish meeting in your village?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2
46	Did you speak at the meeting?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2

Thank you for your information and time!!

## Annex II. Check list for FGDs

*(Interview Guide for Focus Group Discussions) - Rural Kebeles*

### Identification of Location

Region	Zone	Woreda	Village	Name of interviewer

### Identification of participants

Participant code	Sex	Age	Marital status	PSNP participation
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				

### **The role of groups and organizations: Venn diagram/institutional mapping**

- Which organizations/institutions/groups are working in or with the community?
- Which local groups are organized along environmental issues (water, grazing, arable land), economic issues (saving, credit, agriculture, and livestock), social issues (health, literacy, religion, tradition, education, sport).
- Are there political groups? Who makes important decisions in the Kebele?
- Which institutions/groups do the villagers regard as most important, and why?
- In which way does the community benefit from the different organizations
- Which groups are addressing household food security and nutrition issues?
- What are the limitations of groups/organizations working on food insecurity?
- How do you describe the graduation rate of participants from PSNP? Are there limitations
- Which organizations work together?
- Are there groups/organizations which are meant for women or men only?



Harvesting													
Men's non-agricultural activities													
Income													
Expenditure													
Credit/borrowing													
Food shortage													
Dietary diversity													
Coping strategies													

- Livelihood and Dietary diversification
- Major activities in the area (farm, off-farm and non-farm)
- Food varieties eaten by residents

- **Gender Analysis**

Gender daily calendar

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Time: Start \_\_\_\_\_ End \_\_\_\_\_

Kebele \_\_\_\_\_

Village \_\_\_\_\_

Facilitator Name \_\_\_\_\_

Note \_\_\_\_\_ taker \_\_\_\_\_

Number of participants ----- (women)

PRA tool(s) used \_\_\_\_\_

What activities do women and men do from the time they wake-up in the morning until they go to bed at night?

Male/boys		Female/girls	
Time (from – to)	Activities	Time (from – to)	Activities

Who works harder?

- Why has the work been divided like this? Is it always the case?
- What do they do when they are short of labor?

- Is women's work recognized? How or why not?

Activity profile

- What activities do men, boys, women and girls do in your Kebele?
- Why certain activities are performed by men and others by women?

Access and control profile

- In your community who has control and access over what?
- Have you observed change of patterns in access and control over time?
- Type, Prevalence of HTPs & GBVs in the area & impacts on food security status of women/girls

Women access to social supports (types of social supports, limiting factors, gaps/challenges, recommendations)

**9. Local people's perception of significant changes overtime: Trend Analysis**

- What are key agricultural related events that continue to affect residents/ remain very important?
- Why these events are significant
- Which groups are most affected by these events (e.g. women, the poor)?
- What are their coping mechanisms (i.e. formal and informal)?
- How do you describe changes to the following events over time?

Agricultural events and social conditions	Imperial regime		Derg regime		EPRDF regime	
	1950s (Low, Medium, High)	1960s (Low, Medium, High)	1970s (Low, Medium, High)	1980s (Low, Medium, High)	1990s (Low, Medium, High)	2000s (Low, Medium, High)
Rainfall						
Crop production						
Crop productivity						
Soil fertility						
Informal adaptive/coping strategies						
Formal adaptive/coping strategies						

Livestock production						
Food security/shortages						
Gender Based Violence (GBV)						
Dietary diversity						

Thank you for your information and time!!

*(Interview Guide for Focus Group Discussions) - Urban Kebeles)*

Identification of Location

Region	Zone	Woreda	Village	Name of interviewer

Identification of participants

Participant code	Sex	Age	Marital status	Wealth status
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				

**The role of groups and organizations: Venn diagram/institutional mapping**

- Which organizations/institutions/groups are working in or with the community?
- Which local groups are organized along environmental issues (water, grazing, arable land), economic issues (saving, credit, agriculture, and livestock), social issues (health, literacy, religion, tradition, education, sport).
- Are there political groups? Who makes important decisions in the Kebele?
- Which institutions/groups do the villagers regard as most important, and why?
- In which way does the community benefit from the different organizations
- Which groups are addressing household food security and nutrition issues?
- What are the limitations of groups/organizations working on food insecurity?
- How do you describe the graduation rate of participants from PSNP? Are there limitations
- Which organizations work together?
- Are there groups/organizations which are meant for women or men only?

**Periods of abundance and vulnerability: Seasonal calendar**

- How does water availability for human vary over the year?
- How does livestock forage availability vary over the year?
- What are the busiest months of the year?
- When is most non-agricultural work carried out by women?
- When is most non-agricultural work carried out by men?
- What livelihood activities are carried out over year by men?
- What livelihood activities are carried out over year by women?
- How does income vary over the year for men and women?
- How does expenditure vary over the year for men and women?
- How does credit availability vary over the year?
- What are seasons of food shortage and food abundances?
- How does coping strategies vary over the year?

Seasonal variables	Significance in the months of the year (None, low, medium, High)											
	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A
Water availability for human												
Livestock forage availability												
Women’s livelihood activities												
Men’s livelihood activities												
Income												
Expenditure												
Credit/borrowing												
Food shortage												
Dietary diversity												
Coping strategies												

- Livelihood and Dietary diversification
- Major livelihood activities
- Food varieties eaten by residents

## Gender Analysis

Gender daily calendar

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Time: Start \_\_\_\_\_ End \_\_\_\_\_

Kebele \_\_\_\_\_

Village \_\_\_\_\_

Facilitator Name \_\_\_\_\_

Note \_\_\_\_\_ taker \_\_\_\_\_

Number of participants ----- (women) PRA tool(s) used \_\_\_\_\_

What activities do women and men do from the time they wake-up in the morning until they go to bed at night?

Male/boys		Female/girls	
Time (from – to)	Activities	Time (from – to)	Activities

- Who works harder?
- Why has the work been divided like this? Is it always the case?
- What do they do when they are short of labor?
- Is women’s work recognized? How or why not?

Activity profile

- What activities do men, boys, women and girls do in your Kebele?
- Why certain activities are performed by men and others by women?

Access and control profile

- In your community who has control and access over what?
- Have you observed change of patterns in access and control over time?
- Type, Prevalence of HTPs & GBVs in the area & impacts on food security status of women/girls
- Women access to social supports (types of social supports, limiting factors, gaps/challenges, recommendations)

Local people’s perception of significant changes overtime: Trend Analysis

- What are key events that continue to affect residents or remain very important?
- Why these events are significant
- Which groups are most affected by these events (e.g. women, the poor)?
- What are their coping mechanisms (i.e. formal and informal)?
- How do you describe changes to the following events over time?

Key events and social conditions	Imperial regime		Derg regime		EPRDF regime	
	1950s (Low, Medium, High)	1960s (Low, Medium, High)	1970s Low, Medium, High	1980s (Low, Medium, High)	1990s (Low, Medium, High)	2000s (Low, Medium, High)
Livestock production						
Prices of staple food						
Employment opportunity						
Income						
Informal adaptive/coping strategies						
Formal adaptive/coping strategies						
Food security/shortages						
Gender Based Violence (GBV)						
Dietary diversity						

Thank you for your information and time!!

### **Annex III. Checklist for key informant interviews**

#### Identification of key informants

No.	Name of key informants	Sex	Age	Key informants position
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				

#### **1. In-depth interview of Woreda Agriculture Office representative**

##### **Environment and agricultural production**

Change in rainfall, soil fertility and weather

Households environmental stresses coping strategies (men and women)

Change in access to agricultural inputs (women, the poor)

Change in types and amount of agricultural production (crops and livestock) over time

##### **Food security situation**

Food shortage Kebeles by months (Non PSNP, PSNP)

Food price escalation and its coping strategies

Households food shortage coping mechanisms (men and women)

Organizational response to food insecurity in the Kebeles (i.e. agriculture office and others)

##### **Level of knowledge, attitude and practices on gender equality**

GBVs in the project Kebeles

KAP level in gender equality in the institutions (e.g. agriculture office)

## **Women's decision making on agricultural inputs and produces in the households**

### **Women's participation/representation in formal organizations**

Women's representation in your office

Skills training you offer for women to strengthen and diversify their economic activities

Accessibility of loan and capacity building activities to women and man to run their livelihoods

Level of support from agricultural cooperatives for men and women to develop their enterprises

Level of support from small and micro enterprises for men and women to develop their enterprises

### **Women's participation/representation/decision making in informal organizations**

Environmental issues (water, grazing, arable land)

Economic issues (saving, credit, agriculture, and livestock)

### **Participation in the design and implementation of policies and regulations**

The roles of local value chain actors (women's groups, collectives, suppliers) in the formulation of policies and regulations that enhance men's and women's food, nutrition and income security.

The capacity of local government structures (i.e. agricultural office) to effectively and transparently engage different stakeholders in development planning and implementation processes.

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource(Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

Capacities of Women Affair offices to influence gender equal planning and implementation including collection of sex disaggregated data in the Woreda

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource(Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

Capacities of Food Security Task Forces (FSTF) members and other experts to plan and monitor food security programs

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource(Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

The level of mainstreaming of DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) and CVCA (Climate Vulnerability Capacity Analysis) in government and community institutions' plans.

**Rural-urban and organizations linkages**

Number of Producers Market Associations (PMAs) and those linked to markets

Linkages of Producers Market Associations (PMAs)/Village Saving and Loan Associations to BDSPs

**Capacities and services of Community Facilitators (CFs) and Development Agents (DAs) in transferring knowledge and skills on different economic activities through Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSALS) and women asset groups**

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource(Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

**Presence of joint learning forum to foster mutual learning and scale up of good practices to support gender equal actions**

**Thank you for your information and time!!**

## **2. In-depth interview of Woreda women, youth and children office representative**

### **Agricultural production**

Households environmental stresses coping strategies (men and women)

Change in types and amount of agricultural production over time (men and women)

### **Food security situation**

Food price escalation and its coping strategies (men and women)

Households food shortage coping mechanisms (men and women)

Organizational response to food insecurity in the Kebeles (men and women)

### **Level of knowledge, attitude and practices on gender equality**

GBVs in the project Kebeles

KAP level in gender equality in the institutions (e.g. your office and others)

KAP level in gender equality in the communities

### **Women's decision making on agricultural inputs and produces in the households**

### **Women's participation/representation in formal organizations**

Women's representation in your office

Quantity and quality of prevailing gender related services by institutions in the localities

Skills training for women to strengthen and diversify their economic activities

Accessibility of loan and capacity building activities to women and men to run their livelihoods

Level of support from cooperatives for men and women to develop their enterprises

Level of support from small and micro enterprises for men and women to develop their enterprises

### **Women's participation/representation/decision making in informal organizations**

Environmental issues (water, grazing, arable land),

Economic issues (saving, credit, agriculture, and livestock),

Social issues (health, literacy, religion, tradition, education, sport).

### **Participation in the design and implementation of policies and regulations**

The roles of local value chain actors (women's groups, collectives, suppliers) in the formulation of policies and regulations that enhance men's and women's food, nutrition and income security.

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource(Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

Knowledge on gender sensitive programming among community institutions

The capacity of local government structures (your office) to effectively and transparently engage different stakeholders in development planning and implementation processes.

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource(Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

Capacities of your office to influence gender equal planning and implementation including collection of sex disaggregated data in the Woreda.

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource(Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

**Rural-urban and organizations linkages**

Linkages between the rural and urban women to deal with common issues, related to economic and social needs

Number of Producers Market Associations (PMAs) and those linked to markets

Linkages of Producers Market Associations (PMAs)/Village Saving and Loan Associations to BDSPPs

**Capacities and services of Community Facilitators and (CFs) and Development Agents (DAs) in transferring knowledge and skills on different economic activities through Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSALS) and women asset groups**

- Physical Resource(Furnitures and Logistics) Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource(Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

**Presence of joint learning forum to foster mutual learning and scale up of good practices to support gender equal actions**

**Thank you for your information and time!!**

### **3. In-depth interview of Woreda health office representative**

#### **Food security situation**

Food security and nutritional status of women and men

Organizational response to malnutrition (i.e. your office and others)

#### **Level of knowledge, attitude and practices on gender equality**

GBVs in the project Kebeles

KAP level in gender equality in the institutions (e.g. health office)

#### **Women's participation/representation in formal organizations**

Women's representation in your office

Quantity and quality of prevailing gender related services by your organization in the localities

Limitations of gender related services

#### **Women's participation/representation/decision making in informal organizations**

Social issues (health, literacy, religion, tradition, education, sport).

#### **Participation in the design and implementation of policies and regulations**

The roles of local value chain actors (women's groups, collectives, suppliers) in the formulation of policies and regulations that enhance men's and women's food and nutrition.

Knowledge on gender sensitive programming among community institutions

The capacity of local government structures (i.e. your office) to effectively and transparently engage different stakeholders in development planning and implementation processes.

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource (Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

Capacities of Women Affair offices to influence gender equal planning and implementation

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource (Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

**Capacities and services of Community Facilitators (CFs) and Health Extension Workers (HEWs) in transferring knowledge and skills on women, children and men nutrition.**

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource (Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

**Presence of joint learning forum to foster mutual learning and scale up of good practices to support gender equal actions**

**Thank you for your information and time!!**

#### **4. In-depth interview Woreda water and energy office of representative**

##### **Environment and agricultural production**

Change in rainfall and water availability in a year and overtime

Households' rainfall and water stress coping strategies (men and women)

Organizational response to human and animal water stresses (i.e. your organization and others).

##### **Level of knowledge, attitude and practices on gender equality**

KAP level in gender equality in the institutions (e.g. water and energy office)

KAP level in gender equality in the communities (e.g. water committees)

##### **Women's decision making on human and livestock water**

##### **Women's participation/representation in formal organizations**

Women's representation in your office

Quantity and quality of prevailing gender related services by your organization in the localities

Skills training for women to strengthen their water management skills

##### **Women's participation/representation/decision making in local water management bodies**

##### **Participation in the design and implementation of policies and regulations**

Knowledge on gender sensitive programming among community institutions

The capacity of local government structures (i.e. you office) to effectively and transparently engage different stakeholders in development planning and implementation processes.

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource (Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

Capacities of Women Affair offices to influence gender equal planning and implementation

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource (Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

**Capacities of your organization in transferring knowledge and skills on household water management**

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource (Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

**Presence of joint learning forum to foster mutual learning and scale up of good practices to support gender equal actions**

**Thank you for your information and time!!**

## **5. In-depth interview of representative of Microfinance institutions**

### **Major clients (participation of women and the poor)**

#### **Level of knowledge, attitude and practices on gender equality**

KAP level in gender equality in the institutions (e.g. MFIs)

### **Women's decision making on loan and other cash resource**

#### **Women's participation/representation in formal organizations**

Women's representation in your office

Quantity and quality of prevailing gender related services by your organization

Skills training for women to strengthen and diversify their economic activities

Accessibility of loan and capacity building activities to women and man to run their livelihoods

Level of support from small and micro enterprises for men and women to develop their enterprises

#### **Women's participation/representation/decision in saving and credit**

#### **Participation in the design and implementation of policies and regulations**

The capacity of local government structures (i.e. your office) to effectively and transparently engage different stakeholders in development planning and implementation processes.

Capacities of Women Affair offices to influence gender equal planning and implementation

The need for revision of VSLA (Village Saving and Loan Associations) practice guidelines considering recent developments.

#### **Rural-urban and organizations linkages**

Linkages of Producers Market Associations (PMAs)/Village Saving and Loan Associations to BDSPs

#### **Capacities and services of your organization in transferring knowledge and skills on different economic activities through Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSALS) and women asset groups**

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource(Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

**Presence of joint learning forum to foster mutual learning and scale up of good practices to support gender equal actions**

**Thank you for your information and time!!**

## **6. In-depth interview of representative of cooperatives and unions**

### **Change in types and amount of agricultural production over time**

#### **Prices of agricultural production**

Agricultural products marketing problems

Trends in price for staple food

Households' staple food price change coping mechanisms (men and women)

Organizational response to solve marketing problems/stabilize food prices (i.e. cooperatives and others)

### **KAP level in gender equality in the institutions (e.g. cooperatives and unions)**

#### **Women's decision making on agricultural inputs and produces in the households**

#### **Women's participation/representation in formal organizations**

Women's representation in your office

Quantity and quality of prevailing gender related services by your organization

Skills training for women to strengthen and diversify their economic activities

Accessibility of loan and capacity building activities to women and man to run their livelihoods

Level of support from cooperatives for men and women to develop their enterprises

Level of support from small and micro enterprises for men and women to develop their enterprises

#### **Participation in the design and implementation of policies and regulations**

The roles of local value chain actors (women's groups, collectives, suppliers) in the formulation of policies and regulations that enhance men's and women's food, nutrition and income security.

The capacity of local government structures (e.g. cooperatives and unions) to effectively and transparently engages different stakeholders in development planning and implementation processes.

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource (Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

Capacities of Women Affair offices to influence gender equal planning and implementation

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource (Furnitures and Logistics)

- Budget and Finance

Capacities of Food Security Task Forces (FSTF) members and other experts to plan and monitor food security programs

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource (Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

### **Rural-urban and organizations linkages**

Linkages between the rural and urban women to deal with common issues, related to economic and social needs

Number of Producers Market Associations (PMAs) and those linked to markets

Linkages of Producers Market Associations (PMAs)/Village Saving and Loan Associations to BDSPs

### **Capacities and services of Cooperatives and unions in transferring knowledge and skills on different economic activities through Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSALS) and women asset groups**

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource (Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

**Presence of joint learning forum to foster mutual learning and scale up of good practices to support gender equal actions**

**Thank you for your information and time!!**

## **7. In-depth interview of representatives of NGOs working in the Woreda**

### **Organizational response to food insecurity (i.e. the NGO and others)**

#### **KAP level in gender equality in the institutions (e.g. the NGO)**

##### **Women's participation/representation in formal organizations**

Women's representation in your office

Quantity and quality of prevailing gender related services by your organization

Skills training for women to strengthen and diversify their economic activities

Accessibility of loan and capacity building activities to women and man to run their livelihoods

##### **Women's participation/representation/decision making in informal organizations you work with**

##### **Participation in the design and implementation of policies and regulations**

The roles of local value chain actors (women's groups, collectives, suppliers) in the formulation of policies and regulations that enhance men's and women's food, nutrition and income security.

The capacity of your organization to effectively and transparently engage different stakeholders in development planning and implementation processes.

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource (Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

Capacities of Women Affair offices to influence gender equal planning and implementation

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource (Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

Capacities of Food Security Task Forces (FSTF) members and other experts to plan and monitor food security programs

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource (Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

**Capacities and services of NGOs in transferring knowledge and skills on different economic activities through Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSALS) and women asset groups**

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource (Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

**Presence of joint learning forum to foster mutual learning and scale up of good practices to support gender equal actions**

**Thank you for your information and time!!**

## **8. In-depth interview of Development Agents**

### **Environment and agricultural production**

Change in rainfall, soil fertility and temperature

Households environmental stresses coping strategies (men and women)

Change in types and amount of agricultural production over time

### **Food security situation**

Food shortage Kebeles by months (Non PSNP, PSNP)

Food price escalation and its coping strategies

Households food shortage coping mechanisms (men and women)

Organizational response to food insecurity in the Kebeles

### **Level of knowledge, attitude and practices on gender equality**

GBVs in the project Kebeles

KAP level in gender equality in the institutions (e.g. agricultural office)

KAP level in gender equality in the communities

### **Women's decision making on agricultural inputs and produces in the households**

#### **Women's participation/representation in formal organizations**

Women's representation in your office

Quantity and quality of prevailing gender related services by institutions in the localities

Skills training for women to strengthen and diversify their economic activities

Accessibility of loan and capacity building activities to women and man to run their livelihoods

Level of support from cooperatives for men and women to develop their enterprises

Level of support from small and micro enterprises for men and women to develop their enterprises

#### **Women's participation/representation/decision making in informal organizations**

Environmental issues (water, grazing, arable land),

Economic issues (saving, credit, agriculture, and livestock),

Social issues (health, literacy, religion, tradition, education, sport).

### **Participation in the design and implementation of policies and regulations**

The roles of local value chain actors (women's groups, collectives, suppliers) in the formulation of policies and regulations that enhance men's and women's food, nutrition and income security.

Knowledge on gender sensitive programming among community institutions

The capacity of local community institutions to effectively and transparently engage different stakeholders in development planning and implementation processes.

The capacity of local government structures to effectively and transparently engage different stakeholders in development planning and implementation processes.

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource (Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

Capacities of Women Affair offices to influence gender equal planning and implementation including collection of sex disaggregated data in the Woreda

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource (Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

Capacities of Food Security Task Forces (FSTF) members and other experts to plan and monitor food security programs

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource (Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

The level of mainstreaming of DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) and CVCA (Climate Vulnerability Capacity Analysis) in government and community institutions' plans

The need for revision of VSLA (Village Saving and Loan Associations) practice guidelines considering recent developments

### **Rural-urban and organizations linkages**

Linkages between the rural and urban women to deal with common issues, related to economic and social needs

Number of Producers Market Associations (PMAs) and those linked to markets

Linkages of Producers Market Associations (PMAs)/Village Saving and Loan Associations to BDSPs

**Capacities and services of Community Facilitators and (CFs) and Development Agents (DAs) in transferring knowledge and skills on different economic activities through Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSALS) and women asset groups**

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource (Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

**Presence of joint learning forum to foster mutual learning and scale up of good practices to support gender equal actions**

**Thank you for your information and time!!**

## **9. In-depth interview of health extension workers**

### **Food security situation**

Food security and nutritional status of women and men

Organizational response to malnutrition (i.e. your office and others)

### **Level of knowledge, attitude and practices on gender equality**

GBVs in the project Kebeles

KAP level in gender equality in the institutions (e.g. health office)

### **Women's participation/representation in formal organizations**

Women's representation in your office

Quantity and quality of prevailing gender related services by your organization in the localities

Limitations of gender related services

### **Women's participation/representation/decision making in informal organizations**

Social issues (health, literacy, religion, tradition, education, sport).

### **Participation in the design and implementation of policies and regulations**

The roles of local value chain actors (women's groups, collectives, suppliers) in the formulation of policies and regulations that enhance men's and women's food and nutrition.

Knowledge on gender sensitive programming among community institutions

The capacity of local government structures (i.e. your office) to effectively and transparently engage different stakeholders in development planning and implementation processes.

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource (Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

Capacities of Women Affair offices to influence gender equal planning and implementation

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource (Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

**Capacities and services of Community Facilitators (CFs) and Health Extension Workers (HEWs) in transferring knowledge and skills on women, children and men nutrition.**

Skill/Knowledge/Attitude

Physical Resource (Furnitures and Logistics)

Budget and Finance

**Presence of joint learning forum to foster mutual learning and scale up of good practices to support gender equal actions**

**Thank you for your information and time!!**

## **10. In-depth interview of Woreda Health Office Representatives**

### **Food security situation**

Food security and nutritional status of women and men

Organizational response to malnutrition (i.e. your office and others)

### **Level of knowledge, attitude and practices on gender equality**

GBVs in the project Kebeles

KAP level in gender equality in the institutions (e.g. health office)

### **Women's participation/representation in formal organizations**

Women's representation in your office

Quantity and quality of prevailing gender related services by your organization in the localities

Limitations of gender related services

### **Women's participation/representation/decision making in informal organizations**

Social issues (health, literacy, religion, tradition, education, sport).

### **Participation in the design and implementation of policies and regulations**

The roles of local value chain actors (women's groups, collectives, suppliers) in the formulation of policies and regulations that enhance men's and women's food and nutrition.

Knowledge on gender sensitive programming among community institutions

The capacity of local government structures (i.e. your office) to effectively and transparently engage different stakeholders in development planning and implementation processes.

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource (Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

Capacities of Women Affair offices to influence gender equal planning and implementation

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource (Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

**Capacities and services of Community Facilitators (CFs) and Health Extension Workers (HEWs) in transferring knowledge and skills on women, children and men nutrition.**

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource (Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

**Presence of joint learning forum to foster mutual learning and scale up of good practices to support gender equal actions**

**Thank you for your information and time!!**

## **11. In-depth interview of community figures/leaders**

### **Environment and agricultural production**

Change in rainfall, soil fertility and temperature

Households environmental stresses coping strategies (men and women)

Change in types and amount of agricultural production over time

### **Food security situation**

Food shortage Kebeles by months (Non PSNP, PSNP)

Food price escalation and its coping strategies

Households food shortage coping mechanisms (men and women)

Organizational response to food insecurity in the Kebeles

### **Level of knowledge, attitude and practices on gender equality**

GBVs in the project Kebeles

KAP level in gender equality in the institutions (e.g. agricultural office)

KAP level in gender equality in the communities

### **Women's decision making on agricultural inputs and produces in the households**

#### **Women's participation/representation in formal organizations**

Women's representation in your office

Quantity and quality of prevailing gender related services by institutions in the localities

Skills training for women to strengthen and diversify their economic activities

Accessibility of loan and capacity building activities to women and man to run their livelihoods

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#### **Women's participation/representation/decision making in informal organizations**

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Knowledge on gender sensitive programming among community institutions

The capacity of local community institutions to effectively and transparently engage different stakeholders in development planning and implementation processes.

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource (Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

The capacity of local government structures to effectively and transparently engage different stakeholders in development planning and implementation processes.

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource (Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

Capacities of Women Affair offices to influence gender equal planning and implementation including collection of sex disaggregated data in the Woreda

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource (Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

Capacities of Food Security Task Forces (FSTF) members and other experts to plan and monitor food security programs

- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource (Furnitures and Logistics)
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- Skill/Knowledge/Attitude
- Physical Resource (Furnitures and Logistics)
- Budget and Finance

**Presence of joint learning forum to foster mutual learning and scale up of good practices to support gender equal actions**

**Thank you for your information and time!!**