

# Consortium of Self Help Group Approach Promoters (CoSAP)

## **Baseline Situation Survey Report for the Women Self Help Groups as Disaster Risk Reduction and Mitigation Strategy in selected districts of three regions in Ethiopia Project**

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Development Research and  
Consultancy Services PLC**

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**August, 2013  
Addis Ababa,  
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## Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BCYWA	Bureau of Children, Youth and Women Affairs
BoFED	Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CFs	Community Facilitators
CLA	Cluster Level Association
CoSAP	Consortium of Self Help Group Approach Promoters
CoSAP	Consortium of Self Help Group
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DCYWA	Department of Children, Youth and Women Affairs
DoFED	Department of Finance and Economic Development
DQA	Data Quality Audit/Assessment
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FBO	Faith Based Organizations
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GO	Government Organizations
GOE	Government of Ethiopia
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
HH	Households
HIV	Human Immune Virus
IGA	Income Generating Activities
KHN	Kindernothilfe
KII	Key Informant Interviews
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCYWA	Ministry of Children, Youth and Women Affairs
MoA-DPP	Ministry of Agriculture Disaster Prevention & Preparedness
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
N/A	Not Applicable
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NTG	Non Target Group
PCs	Project Coordinators
PRA	Participatory Rapid/Rural Appraisal
SACCO	Saving and Credit Cooperatives
SHG	Self Help Group
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples Regional State
SWs	Social Workers
TG	Target Group
VSLA	Village Saving and Loan Association
WAO	Woreda Agriculture Office
WCYWAO	Woreda Children, Youth and Women Affairs Office
WFEDO	Woreda Finance and Economic Development Office



## Executive Summary

**Background** - *The Consortium of Self Help Group Approach Promoters (CoSAP) is a non-governmental organization of local member NGOs promoting the SHG-approach to ensure sustainable development in Ethiopia. As one of those non governmental actors working towards enhancing capacity of SHGs promoting organizations through partnership and networking, research and documentation, and resource mobilization to promote the approach and create enabling environment for overall empowerment of disadvantaged women in Ethiopia, CoSAP has taken several initiatives since it has come to existence. CoSAP, as part of its broader strategy, has designed a three years project titled "Women Self Help Groups as Disaster Risk Reduction and Mitigation Strategy in selected districts of three regions in Ethiopia". The project intends to increase the resilience of the marginalized women to external shocks and disaster by mobilizing and organizing poor women in SHGs/CLAs in nine Woredas of Oromia, Somali and Afar Regional States*

**Objective** - *The objective of this baseline study was to collect, analyze & report a baseline situation data/information that indicates the current socio-economic status of marginalized women in targeted areas; identify the major social, economic, political and cultural situations of women and issues influencing/affecting resilience to disaster/external shocks in the targeted areas.*

**Method** - *This baseline study is conducted in the three target regions namely Afar, Oromia and Somali. A total of 5 sample Woredas (one from Afar, one from Somali and three from Oromia regions) from the total of nine project Woredas are selected using a combination of purposive (in the case of Afar and Somali regions) and quota (in the case of Oromia region) sampling techniques. A total of 10 kebelles, two kebelles from each sampled woreda are selected using random sampling technique.*

*A triangulation approach has been adopted in order to gather relevant data from diverse sources. More specifically, the study employed questionnaire, key informant interview, focus group discussion (FGD), literature review, and documentary analysis. Accordingly, data has been collected from a total of 295 women with 98.3% of performance against planned. In addition 92 FGD discussants drawn from target and non-target women, local community members, religious and/or community leaders, and local community administration representatives have been involved in the study with 92% of accomplishment as planned. Moreover, a total of 51 KIs from Federal Ministries, Regional Bureaus, Woreda Sector Offices, and NGOs operating in the target woredas have been selected and interviewed.*

*The data has been analyzed by applying quantitative and by qualitative analysis. The quantitative data was analyzed systematically through the use of both descriptive and inferential approaches of data analysis. Simple statistical computations such as counting frequencies, cross-tabulations, percentages and means were used during the analysis of*

quantitative data. Charts such as pie-charts, tables, bar-graphs and the like have been used to present the summary of quantitative data. Interpretive analysis technique was employed to analyze qualitative data. The interpretation of qualitative data was very much limited to descriptive narratives in order to complement/triangulate the quantitative data. The qualitative data was analyzed using thematic coding and content analysis.

## Key Findings

### *Economic situation of women*

- *Farming is the sole source of income for up to 57% HHs in the study areas; More than 75% of HH have land, of which vast majority (93%) have owned; 97% of the respondents have house, of which 92% have own house; However, from the FGDs and KIIs it was observed that women are not still owners of land. Land ownership is still dominated by men;*
- *While ownership of NFA is found to be poor in all regions, radio and mobiles were found to be the commonly owned NFAs;*
- *About 46% of HHs own cows, followed by 42% that own goats, 31.2% own oxen, 27% own chicken, 20% own donkeys and, and 6% own camels;*
- *For the majority of women (46%), HH income comes from husbands and other source than own for the exception of women in Somali region; More than 80% of the women didn't have enough income to cover their expenditures. 24% of the respondents cover shortage by borrowing the money followed by getting gift from relatives (15%), food aid (12%) and remittance (4%) while 27% of the respondents said that they did not cover the shortage using any means;*
- *67% of women stated that in the normal agricultural production season they were not able to provide food for their HH primarily from their own production; as a result different coping mechanisms are used such as reducing the quantity of food per meal about (37%) and reducing the number of meals eaten a day (35%);*
- *56.6% of the women are engaged in farming (both crop and animal farming) as their primary occupation; others are engaged with spectrum of other activities for livelihood with daily labor leading the list with 17% of HHs; On the other hand, more than 20% of the women were engaged with secondary occupations such as petty trade, selling wood, daily labor, poultry, etc;*
- *About 45% of HHs have taken loans at some point in their lives for different purposes such as for initiating business (16%), to cover monetary deficit of the HH (17%);etc;*
- *Only 52% of the women have saving practices, the proportion of those with saving practice being high in Oromia region (73.7%) followed by Afar (28.3%) while that of Somali is the lowest (13.3%); 27% of those who have saving practice saved with SHGs, followed by SACCO (20%) and VSLA (16%). 73.4% had saved less than 500 Birr, 11.6% had saved between 501 to 999 Birr and 15% above 1,000 Birr in last one year*

### Social Situation

- vast majority (86.4%) of HHs have access to education service (schools) near the community; there exist significant difference in terms of existence of schools near to the community as 94.8% of respondents from the non-intervention kebelles and 82.4% from intervention kebelles said that there is school near to their respective communities; the greater majority (75.6%) of HHs have school age children; considerable (30.2%) of HHs have out-of-school children; the reasons for not sending school age children to school mentioned by the majority of respondents who have children not attending school were inability to afford for school materials (32.7%) and needing children's labor (30.4%);
- 84.9% of the respondents from the target Kebeles and 63.5% from the non-target kebelles have access to health service near the community, implying significant difference between target and non-target groups in terms of access to health service near to the community;
- For 30.2%, 19.6%, and 18.6% of the HHs from the intervention Kebeles river, deep well and Bono are frequently used source of domestic water respectively while for 29.2%, 20%, and 12.5% of the respondents from the non-intervention Kebeles deep well, shallow well and spring water are frequently used source of domestic water respectively. Regional differences in terms of the type of major source of domestic water are also significant where in Afar river is more popular source for 75% of the HHs, while in Somali deep wells are popular for 98% of HHs and Oromia pond, Bono and spring are popular sources for 25%, 24% and 20% of the HHs in that order;
- Participation of women in community groups is very low; for example majority (61.8%) of the respondent women, almost equal proportions from target (61.8%) and non-target (62.5%), don not participate in women associations; 78.4% of respondent women are not members of Saving and Credit Associations (SCAs), without significant variation between respondents from target (79.9%) and non-target (76%) Kebeles. A relatively better participation was found than the above types of community groupings in one of the most common types of community groupings in Ethiopia called "Idir" in which 38.2% of the household respondents, without significant difference between respondents from target (39.2%) and non-target (36.5%) Kebeles, are members; participation in another most common community grouping in the country called "Equb" is, however, very much different from "Idir" in which case greater majority (78.4%) of the respondents said neither them nor anyone from the household is a member of "Equb" with almost a similar trend between respondents from target (80.9%) and non-target (74%) Kebeles. A similar trend with the later has been obtained with regard to membership in political and religious groupings, Water Users Associations, Cooperatives and SHGs;
- According to 37.3% of the study participants, unmarried women are free to move in their respective communities without significant difference between non-target (39.6%) and target (36.2%) while 34.2% of the study participants believed that

*married women are free to move in which case too without significant difference between target (33.2%) and non-target (36.4%);*

- *Decision making is generally dominated by men while indications are there for a changing trend in terms of involvement of women in a joint decision making process. For instance, 31.5%, 25.4% and 28.1% of the study participants said it is males, females, and jointly respectively that make decision on the allocation of income for household expenditure with significant difference between respondents of target and non-target Kebeles as greater proportion (34.2%) of respondents from target Kebeles said it is males who make decision on the same while the greater proportion (33.3%) of their counterparts from non-intervention Kebeles said it is a joint decision.*
- *Greater majority (64.8%) of women from the intervention Kebeles said they didn't know any policy or regulation governing the women sector while slightly higher proportion of respondents from the non-target respondent groups said they know some sort of policy and/or regulation on the same;*

#### **Awareness and Practice on SHG**

- *The majority (71%) of respondents have heard about SHG. This percentage was found higher in the respondents from the Oromia (78.8%) and Somali regions (76.7%) than Afar region (43.3%);*
- *The vast majority are willing to belong to SHGs;*
- *The main requirements to join the SHGs were seeking more training (30%); demonstration of successful examples (11%); seeking for support from SHG project (8%); and combination of two or more requirements (37%);*

#### **Challenges facing poor women**

- *Poor women in the study woredas face multi-faceted challenges that could be classified into three as economic, social and/or cultural, and political challenges;*
- *Economic challenges facing poor women mentioned by the study participants are: lack of involvement in economic activities due to the fact that they are expected to spend most of their time at home cooking food for the family; lack of self-confidence to take loan due to fear; lack of power on the property of the household; lack of resources and dryness of land which is inconvenient for agriculture; extreme poverty; limited economic opportunities; lack of funds; lack of meaningful change in economic capacity even after involving in saving and credit associations; work load; food shortage at the HH level; lack of viable livelihoods; shortage of drinking water; resource constraints; and lack of job opportunities;*
- *Social and/or cultural challenges include: Harmful Traditional Practices (HTPs) such as son preference, gender based violence (GBV), Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), early marriage; lack of freedom of movement; segregation from work in the public sphere; and access to property;*
- *Political challenges include: lack of participation and lack of commitment to translate awareness in to practice, e.g. women might be aware of their rights but fail to make*

*use of their rights, implying lack of participation; lack of awareness; lack of commitment and will from political leadership to empower the poorest of the poor;*

#### **Awareness and Practice on DRR**

- *According to 31% of HH respondents, drought is the main source of disaster for the community they live in followed by flooding (16%), climatic change (15%), and economic disparity and deprivation (12%);*
- *Greater proportion of respondents (27%) believed that sharing individual, family and clan assets is a coping mechanism followed by 21% of the respondents who believed managing resources, both in normal times as well as during crises as one coping mechanism; 16% who believed forming social networks and groups as the next existing coping mechanism. Forecasting the situation and diversifying livelihood; seeking humanitarian aid; and changing behavior and habit were identified by 13%, 12% and 11% respondents in that order;*
- *39% of the HH respondent women were of the opinion that traditional coping strategies and institutions are still functional while 36% believed to the contrary;*
- *35% of women from TGs and NTGs indicated that the concerned body should increase their awareness and their ability to plan, prepare and respond followed by 23% of the women who said mobilizing poor women and other 23% who said forming an institutionalized economic and social safety net as strategies to enhance resilience of poor women to disasters and external shocks.*

## **Conclusions**

### **Economic Situation of Women in the Study Areas**

- *While the vast majority of women have self-owned land, house, and some livestock, ownership of NFA is poor in all regions. The majority of women from both TGs as well as NTGs depended on income generated from the occupation of the husbands, with slight difference in the case of Jijiga, where income also comes from other sources than the income of the husband, including own source and other sources such as remittance from relatives living abroad. As a result majority of women in the study areas are dependents of their husbands economically.*
- *The majority of HHs surveyed are found in 'very poor' economic situation at times unable to afford enough food for HH members. In addition, quite considerable proportions of the HHs are found in poor economic situation despite they may not face critical problem to avail food for HH members. Overall, more than 85% of the HHs are found in poor economic situation.*
- *This implies that women who participated in the HH survey are found in poor economic situation and as a result vulnerable to different problems such as nutritional deficiency, psychological and social pressure due to their huge responsibility at the HH level.*
- *Greater majority of the HHs surveyed are food insecure for five up to nine months a year. This implies that women in the study areas are highly exposed to food insecurity and as a result of which shoulder more burden that will affect them in many ways.*



- *The involvement of women in the study areas in economic activities is usually poor. In addition, there is a tendency of limiting job opportunities to traditional areas implying lack of knowledge and skill to diversify livelihood. This calls for capacity building and skill development trainings*
- *Saving is not a common practice among the majority of women participated in the HH survey despite regional variations in which case the practice of saving is found to be higher for women in Oromia region. This is therefore another important area which needs awareness raising and attitudinal changes.*

#### **Social Situation of Women in the Study Areas**

- *Despite the vast majority of HHs surveyed have access to education, considerable numbers of children in the communities visited are still out-of-school. The major reasons for this are inability to afford for school materials and needing children's labor. The difference between target and non-target groups in terms of having out-of-school children was not apparent*
- *Majority of HH survey participants have access to health service near to the community they live in despite a difference in the proportion between target and non-target groups, in which case more proportion of HHs from the target groups have health facility near to them.*
- *There are different source of domestic water for the areas assessed in this baseline survey. This could be mainly due to the geographical variations and contextual factors. While river, deep well and Bono are major sources of domestic water for majority of HHs in the target areas, deep well, shallow well and spring are the popular sources of domestic water for HHs in the non-target areas. Regional differences in terms of the type of major source of domestic water are also significant where in Afar river is more popular source, while in Somali deep wells are popular and in Oromia pond, Bono and spring are popular sources.*
- *From the findings of the FGDs and KIIs, it was evident that community members, especially poor women, suffer from lack access to clean water. The problem gets worsened during drought season. As a result, considerable proportions of women are obliged to move up to 10 Kms to fetch domestic water. This is so because women are culturally and traditionally responsible for fetching domestic water.*

#### **Participation of Women in Community Groups**

- *Participation of women in the study areas in community groups was found to be poor. There was no significant difference between women from target groups and their counterparts from the non-target groups in terms of participation in community groups. It is therefore imperative to create awareness on the importance participation in community groups to curb the effect of poverty.*

#### **Decision Making Power of Women**

- *Overall decision making on HH issues is still dominated by men in the study areas. However, a significant variation has been observed between target and non-target*

groups. While men take major share in target areas, a joint decision making is reported to be exercised in non-target areas..

#### **Awareness on Women related Policies**

- Awareness of women on women related policies is poor despite there is difference between target and non-target groups where slightly higher proportion of women from the non-intervention areas are aware of some sort of policies on women

#### **Awareness and Practice on SHG**

- The level of awareness and appreciation of the socio-economic value of the SHG Approach is high at all levels. There is also strong interest in and willingness to belong to SHG, provided the indicated requirements are addressed appropriately
- The existence of government structures and organs down to the grassroots level (such as the HEWs, DAs, one-to-five grouping, Development Army, etc); the existence of a conducive policy environment that clearly defines pressing problems, opportunities for change and challenges; existence of saving and credit schemes; existence of community based initiatives; the increased involvement of CSOs/NGOS/ in development activities than ever; the increased awareness and favorable attitude of the community; can be taken as opportunities to implement SHG projects.
- On the other hand, prevalence of change resistant culture, dropouts, discontinuity of the program without sustaining it, development of sense of dependence on external aid, persistence of cultural influences, past failure experiences, expectancy due to the experience of the safety net program, lack of funds, etc are some of the threats that can not be overlooked in the implementation of SHG projects.

#### **Challenges facing Women**

- Poor women in the study woredas face multi-faceted challenges that could be classified into three as economic, social and/or cultural, and political challenges. While some economic challenges need hard work to change the enduring patriarchy and natural influences, some can be addressed through empowering women through awareness creation and skills development.
- The prevalence of these challenges is indicative of gaps in the awareness creation activities and weakness of the local governmental structures in terms of discharging their responsibilities and mandate. It is therefore vital to influence the local government structures and organize awareness creation sessions with the community members.
- From the findings, it was evident that poor women are marginalized from participation due to their low social status and as a result of which lowest level of influence. A very simple example is the non-existence of poor women in any of level leadership. Let alone participation in leadership, poor women are not still properly exercising their rights as evidenced by findings of KIIs and FGDS. Thus it is imperative to address this challenge through influencing the negative attitude and wrong perception towards poor women by the community and the lack of attention by the government specially the lowest government structures.

#### **Awareness on and practice of Disaster Risk Reduction**

- *Natural disasters such as drought, flooding, and climatic change are common in study areas and negatively impact food security. To mitigate the effects sharing individual, family, and clan assets is the dominant intervention.*
- *Women and children are the most vulnerable groups. Women are highly vulnerable due the fact that they shoulder bigger responsibility at household level in caring children and other family members. Besides, the consequences of drought including lack of drinking water will oblige women to move long distances to fetch water.*
- *The awareness of the community in general and that of poor women in particular on disaster coping mechanisms is low. From the findings it was evident that drought is the common cause of disaster in all areas visited. This coupled to overreliance of most communities on single means of livelihood is exposing the communities, and more importantly women, to several problems. There is opportunity to address this gap through awareness creation mechanisms.*

## Recommendations

- *As majority of the women who partook in this baseline survey are found in desperate economic situations, it is imperative to address their gaps in awareness and skills. It was also observed that these women are in need of financial supports and most of them expect this project to avail them loans. Here it is important to pay attention to avoid the development of sense of dependence on external support. As much as possible, the project shall work towards building the intra-capacity of beneficiary women. In case of availing loan, it should be clear to every member of the SHGs from the outset that uncompromised interest will be collected on time with consequences otherwise.*
- *As there are considerable numbers of school-age-children in the communities visited, it is important to stress relationship between poverty and lack of education so that community members, especially those who do not send school age children to schools, can understand the ultimate effect of ignoring the basic right of every child for access to education. This can be done through inviting resourceful persons and models who broke the poverty cycle through education in the training sessions or regular meeting sessions of the SHG members. It is also important to stress the need to make use of the existing social services, such as health services, to improve the living conditions of the community members.*
- *From the findings of this baseline survey, it was evident that women shoulder huge responsibility at household level due to cultural and traditional influences. Among the others, it is considered as the responsibility of women to fetch water from anywhere she can even in the absence of drinking water near by the community. More importantly, as majority of the areas visited are drought prone, the responsibilities women shoulder are immense. It is therefore very important to address such pressing problem in two ways. First, the trainings and other awareness raising sessions shall be taken as good opportunities to challenge the community members to make*



attitudinal changes on the unfair burden women are given with. Thus when organizing trainings for beneficiary women, it is highly advisable to involve their husbands and influential community leaders so as to challenge the persisting traditional and cultural prejudices against women. Second, the project implementers, SHGs and CLAs should influence the government organs responsible for the supply of clean water to address the needs of the community by stressing the multifaceted effects of lack of access to clean water on poor women.

- From the findings it was evident that women still face enormous economic, social/cultural and political challenges. The prevalence of these challenges at the time when the government convinced enough to have achieved much in awareness creation and to avoid such influences by introducing several interventions and enforcing legal measures is indicative of gaps in the awareness creation activities and weakness of the local governmental structures in terms of discharging their responsibilities and mandate. It is therefore vital to influence the local government structures and organize awareness creation sessions with the community members. This is crucial because the activities of SHGs will be affected heavily unless there is a change on traditional barriers. For instance, in majority of the communities visited women are traditionally and culturally restricted to stay at home, men are dominant decisions makers. If such traditional belief persists, it will hamper the activities of SHGs, such as regular meetings.
- The SHG approach is not a new concept in most of the areas visited. In some areas, it was learnt that SHG projects and similar initiatives are being implemented for more than a decade. However, not much has been achieved mainly for two reasons. The first one is due to lack of proper addressing of the community thinking and needs. It is therefore very important to meaningfully involve the community members in the project activities and listen to their perspectives. Secondly, previous initiatives have failed due to lack of proper monitoring and follow-up of the project activities by involving all stakeholders. This in turn implies the need for proper planning of project sustainability. Projects shall not be implemented just for the sake of implementing them due to the availability of funds. Rather, they should be planned to extend beyond the project life and this happens only when they are based on community needs and win the support and active involvement of key stakeholders. On top of this they should be aligned with the existing government policy directions because by the end of the day it is the government and the community that have a role to play sustain or terminate the project objectives. This, on the other hand, can only happen when the project objectives are in line with the existing capacities. The SHG project envisaged by CoSAP and its members and implementing partners is very much appropriate to ensure its sustainability because it targets the poorest of the poor women and is directed towards addressing their felt needs. However, it can only do so when there is meaningful involvement and support of the community by taking their perspectives and aligning it with the existing government development agendas.

- *From the findings it was evident that drought is the main cause of disaster in the target woredas. As a result the vast majority of households are food insecure for many months year after year. This coupled to overreliance of most communities on single means of livelihood is exposing the communities, and more importantly women, to several problems. To mitigate the effects, sharing individual, family, and clan assets is the dominant intervention. Although this can be taken as a good practice, it can not be considered as a best coping mechanism for different reasons. On top of this the awareness of the community in general and that of poor women in particular on disaster coping mechanisms is low. It is therefore imperative to stress that this project shall work hard to raise the awareness of the community in general and that of poor women in particular on enduring disaster coping mechanisms. One way is to train beneficiary women in skills that can help them diversify their means of livelihoods. Here it should be noted that proper feasibility analysis shall be undertaken before training the beneficiary women with a particular skill taking into consideration the local situation. From literature evidences both at national and international levels, it is documented that providing poor women with business skills development trainings have enabled them register myriads of economic development. Once the trainings on business skills is provided and the beneficiary women are made to engage in business, it is imperative to encourage them develop the culture of saving with their SHGs. This will give them a long-lasting opportunity to get access to loan diversify their means of livelihood and ultimately will serve as a lasting coping mechanism from the effects of what is an ever enduring disaster. The third and a more lasting coping strategy is to encourage the SHGs to engage in economic activities that have positive impact on the environment they live in. This can be done, for example, through encouraging and supporting them to be engaged with plantation of cash trees. Given drought is the prominent source of disaster in all the target areas and the emphasis given by the government in the recent years to environmental protection in which plantation of trees is at the heart of the campaign, this option can be considered as viable means of livelihood and ultimately reduce the effect of disaster permanently. The project can support the SHGs in such ways as lobbying the local government structures to avail land for plantation of cash trees, mobilizing the community to construct ponds, and the like.*

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. *Socio-economic and Geopolitical Background*

#### ***Geography***

Ethiopia has great geographical diversity with a total surface area of about 1.1 million square kilometers. It is bordered on the East by Djibouti and Somalia, on the North and North East by Eritrea, on the West and North West by the Republic of the Sudan, on the South West by the Republic of the Southern Sudan, and on the South by Kenya. There are three principal climates in Ethiopia: tropical rainy, dry, and warm temperate. Ethiopia's mean annual distribution of rainfall is influenced by both the westerly and the south-easterly winds. The general distribution of annual rainfall is seasonal and also varies in amount, area, and time as it moves from the southwest to the northeast (CSA, 2011).

#### ***Economy***

Agriculture is the dominant Ethiopian economic activity which accounts for 43 percent of the gross domestic product or GDP. Coffee has long been one of the main export items of the country; however, other agricultural products are currently being introduced on the international market. Between 1974 and 1991 the country operated a central command economy but has since moved toward a market-oriented economy (CSA, 2011).

The country has so far implemented three development plans namely: Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP) I&II and The Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP). In keeping with these plans, the economy has grown in real GDP at a rate of 11 percent per annum in the decade. This rapid growth is the result of diversification and commercialization of small-scale agriculture, expansion of non-agricultural production in services and industry, capacity-building and good governance, off-farm employment especially through small enterprises, and investment in infrastructure (MOFED, 2010).

#### ***Population***

Ethiopia, with estimated 87 million populations, is the second most populous nation in Africa. There were slight declines in the population growth rates over the last three decades, from 3.1% per annum in 1984 to 2.9% in 1994 and 2.6% in 2007. It is one of the least urbanized countries in the world with only 16% of the population living in urban areas. Of the total population of the country, more than 80% lives in three regional states: Amhara, Oromia, and SNNP. The country is home to more than 80 ethnic groups, which vary in population size from more than 26 million people to fewer than 100 (CSA, 2011).

#### ***Administrative Structure***

The country introduced a federal government structure in 1994 composed of 9 regional national states and two city administrations. The highest governing body of each regional national state is the Regional Council which has elected members and is headed by a president nominated by the party that holds the majority of seats. The regional President is assisted by heads of various regional bureaus. Each region has its own parliament and is responsible for legislative and administrative functions except for foreign affairs and defense.

## **1.2. *Background to Disasters and Disaster Risk Management Policies and Practices in Ethiopia***

### **1.2.1. Disasters in Ethiopia**

Ethiopia is one of the countries in the world which is long known for the effects of disasters triggered by various types of hazards. The impacts of disasters on the lives of people and on the country's social, economic, and political development have been significant, especially in the last five decades. A wide range of natural and human-induced hazards are associated with the country's diverse geo-climatic and socioeconomic conditions. While some disasters have so far caused widespread damage and loss, others remain potential threats.

As indicated in the Draft National Disaster Prevention Policy and Strategy document (2009) the natural hazards in Ethiopia include, among others, drought, flood, human and livestock diseases, crop pests, and seismic and volcanic activities. As further indicated in the same document, historically, severe droughts and famines have been particularly important causes of loss of lives and livelihoods and of political instability. On the other hand, human-induced hazards in the country include, among others, conflicts as a result of resource competition and other factors, war, transport accident, fire, and other factors. These hazards are assuming greater importance over time.

As depicted in various policy and research documents, the vulnerability of the country is aggravated by poor agricultural and livestock practices, a fragile and degraded natural environment, extensive poverty, limited transport and communication infrastructure, uneven settlement patterns, inefficient markets, variable and changing climatic conditions, high population growth, lack of good governance, competition over scarce resources and border issues. The frequency, severity, and impact of some hazards are likely to increase in the future, especially due to climate change and other exogenous factors.

### **1.2.2. Disaster Management Policies and Practices in Ethiopia**

The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), which was established in the wake of the 1973/74 famine mandated with relief supplies to drought victims, was the first formal governmental disaster management institution. Five years after its establishment, the RRC was re-organized in 1978 and merged with the Settlement and Awash Valley Development Authorities with a mandate of relief supplies to victims of natural and manmade problems and rehabilitating them through various programs including settlement programs (DRMFSS, 2013)

The RRC was further restructured and renamed as the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC) in 1995 following the ratification of the National Policy on Disaster Prevention and Management (NPDPM) in 1993. The DPPC replaced the RRC with significant changes in mandate to strengthen linkages between relief and development. Among others, policy making and oversight responsibilities regarding disaster management have been vested on the DPPC. Since 2003 key line departments such as the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development, Health, and Water Resources became more involved in disaster management through the establishment of emergency sectoral task forces. In 2004, the DPPC was renamed by proclamation as the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency (DPPA), with a revised mandate to focus on emergency response.

As stated in the Draft National Disaster Prevention Policy and Strategy (2009), among others the strength of the NPDPM were giving emphasis to the need to link relief with development and, hence, to contribute to addressing the root causes of vulnerability; underlining that disaster management is a multi-sectoral responsibility and coordinated effort of various institutions rather than a one-agency responsibility; and giving due attention to the development of different preparedness modalities and the involvement of the community in the planning, programming, implementation and evaluation of all relief projects.

As further indicated in the Draft National Disaster Prevention Policy and Strategy (2009) document, among others, the key limitations of the NPDPM include (i) the Policy directions for the response and management of crises were primarily drought-focused while multi-hazard induced disasters and related losses have increased in the years after the ratification of the policy; (ii) the policy implementation was not supported by legal enforcement; (iii) responsibilities for disaster management were not adequately detailed and no mechanisms for accountability in the NPDPM were in place; (iv) some aspects of the NPDPM and its guidelines were not fully implemented (e.g., livestock preservation, water harvesting, contingency agricultural plans, seed reserves, many of agricultural support activities, etc.) due to various reasons; (v) the NPDPM required overly centralized resource management that was at odds with the decentralized structures subsequently required by the Constitution; (vi) the NPDPM did not state the need for research, and risk mapping of hazards (e.g. climate change impacts, emerging pathogens such as small pox), trends in changing hazard profiles). As a result historical records of hazards, disasters, and responses have not been maintained in a coordinated manner, undermining capacities to learn from past experiences; (vii) with an

emphasis on response, policy guidance on risk reduction and post-crisis recovery and rehabilitation was lacking. Prevention, mitigation and preparedness modalities and capacities were not sufficiently emphasized as critical for reducing disaster vulnerability and for protecting development initiatives; (viii) the NPDPM in general did not contribute adequately to sustainable development; (ix) inadequate attention was paid to the relationships among development, risks, and vulnerabilities.

Acknowledging these and more limitations identified through involving pertinent stakeholders, the DPPA initiated a policy revision process in 2004 after a review of the NPDPM and identified strengths, limitations and challenges. In 2004, it established technical, core and steering committees comprising of DPPA management members and experts from different departments, responsible for guiding the revision process. In 2006, the DPPA re-organized its committees and re-established multi-sectoral technical and steering committees including disaster management focal bodies in key line departments (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Water Resource Development). In 2008, an extensive literature review was conducted to identify best DRM practices that are applicable to the Ethiopian context. Stakeholder meetings at the federal, regional, and local levels were conducted in 2007 and 2008. These meetings included representatives from line departments, regional government, civil-community, academia, and the international community. The draft policy document was distributed to stakeholders throughout the revision process through meetings and workshops. It was after such processes that the current National Disaster Prevention Policy and Strategy was adopted in July 2013.

The current policy has clearly articulated key policy issues; objectives; guiding principles; policy directions with regard to organization and structure, core DRM phases, decentralized DRM, DRM mainstreaming, multi-hazard DRM, fundraising arrangements, information management and communication system, DRM plans, partnership and role of CSOs and humanitarian agencies, cross-cutting issues, regional administration and international cooperation, monitoring and evaluation, and policy enforcement and implementation guidelines; and directives for the implementation of the national policy on DRM.

As indicated in the draft document, the new DRM policy has made it clear the need for paradigm shift from Disaster Response to DRM. As further indicated, DRM is conceived as a full management cycle which includes: prevention (avoiding disasters by addressing vulnerabilities), mitigation (minimizing potential disaster impacts through risk management),



preparedness (ensuring readiness through strengthening early warning system, building logistic capacity, maintaining adequate resource reserves and other precautionary measures), response (saving lives and livelihoods), recovery (immediate post-crisis assistance), and rehabilitation (building capacities to withstand future crises).

At present the disaster risk management process is overlooked by the Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) established in 2009 under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD). The DRMFSS, which consisted of the Early Warning and Response Directorate (EWRD) and the Food Security Programme Directorate, is responsible for the overall coordination and leadership towards the implementation of the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) approach taken on by the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in collaboration with its humanitarian partners. The new multi-sectoral and multi-hazard DRM approaches disaster management based on vulnerability profiles, thus enabling it to target potential and impending disasters through a comprehensive response. Its aim is to articulate the underlying and associated causes and implications of disaster vulnerability in an attempt to help policy makers, planners, practitioners, and communities to design appropriate, targeted risk reduction and awareness, disaster management, and development of programs.

### **1.3. Overview of SHG in Ethiopia**

#### **Establishment and Definition**

Some years ago, Ethiopia was able to produce enough food to feed its population. But often, other factors-such as drought, soil erosion, poverty, lack of access to education, poor infrastructure, etc have held up this progress and have contributed to food insecurity and limited the livelihood opportunities of the Ethiopian people. One response by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) was the introduction of Self Help Groups (SHGs) in the country since 2002. According to Kindernothilfe (KNH), SHG is an informal association of poor women in a community with a common objective of working together for their economic and social, political development, empowerment and also for their overall area development. SHG is small (15 to 20 members), generally homogeneous and members are bound by different similarities.

#### **Goals**

The same source indicated that SHGs are seen as instruments for a variety of goals including empowering women, developing leadership abilities among poor people, increasing school enrollments, and improving nutrition and use of birth control. Financial inter-mediation is generally seen more as an entry point to these other goals, rather than as a primary objective.

### **Structure**

A SHG may be registered or unregistered. It typically comprises a group of people having homogenous social and economic backgrounds; all voluntarily coming together to save regular small sums of money, mutually agreeing to contribute to a common fund and to meet their emergency needs on the basis of mutual help. They pool their resources to become financially stable, taking loans from the money collected by that group and by making everybody in that group self-employed. The group members use collective wisdom and peer pressure to ensure proper end-use of credit and timely repayment. This system eliminates the need for collateral and is closely related to that of solidarity lending, widely used by micro-finance institutions and saving and credit cooperatives (SACCO).

### **The Basis of SHG Approach**

The voice of a woman or a young girl in many part of the country is not heard by the local community elders or by the political leaders. A woman, however, who is the speaker of a group representing a large number of women, children, and young girl in her village, can achieve improvements in the various development activities. That is a result of the special form of SHG approach by different NGOs like KNH and others. Like other African countries the SHG approach in Ethiopia has three phases and is based on the social, economic and political empowerment of people. These are: (i) *Introductory Phase*: Setting up and supporting the first SHG; (ii) *Expansion Phase*: Setting up many groups and forming the next super ordinate group called Cluster Level Associations (CLA); and (iii) *Consolidation Phase*: Setting up a super ordinate Federation and the withdrawal of the supporting organization.

## **1.4. Background to CoSAP**

The Consortium of Self-help group Approach Promoters (CoSAP) is a non-governmental organization of local member NGOs promoting the SHG-approach to ensure sustainable



development in Ethiopia. CoSAP has been founded in December 2009 and registered as Ethiopian Residents Charities Consortium (Registration number: 1590).

The vision of CoSAP is to see vibrant peoples'/women institutions that strive for sustainable development in Ethiopia. CoSAP works towards enhancing capacity of SHG promoting organizations through partnership and networking, research and documentation, and resource mobilization to promote the approach and create enabling environment for overall empowerment of disadvantaged women in Ethiopia. The values of CoSAP include integrity, accountability, transparency, flexibility, appreciate and respect social values, sustainability, and commitment to the principles of the SHG approach. The CoSAP's member organizations are legally registered non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as well and have experience with supporting SHG in the regional states of Oromia, BenishangulGumuz, Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region (SNNPR), Somali, Afar, Amhara and in Addis Ababa. At present members - six of the following are currently in the member application process: Action for Basic Development Initiatives (ABDI), Action for Self Reliance Organization, African Development Aid Association (ADAA), Development Expertise Center (DEC), Facilitator for Change (FC), Gurumuu Development Association (Gurumuu), Hundee Oromo Grassroots Development Initiatives (Hundee), Jerusalem Children and Community Development Organization (JeCCDO), Love for Children Organization (LCO), Mission for Community Development Program (MCDP), MujejeguaLoka Women Development Association (MLWDA), Organization for Prevention, Rehabilitation and Integration of Female Street Children (OPRIFS), Pro Pride, Remember the Poorest Community (RPC), Siqqee Women Development Association (SWDA), Society for Women and AIDS in Africa-Ethiopia (SWAAE), Vision for Community Development Association (VoCDA), Women Support Association (WSA), Wontta Rural Development Association (WRDA), Young Women Christian Association (YWCA), Rift Valley Children and Women Development Organization (RCWDO), TesfaMerjaLimatMahiber (TMLM) and Community Development Service Association (CDSA).

A board of five members takes decision on the strategies and budget of the organization. Located in Addis Ababa the office of CoSAP with a director, programmatic, administrative and financial staff provides capacity building to and coordinates the activities for the member organizations.

As one of those non governmental actors working towards enhancing capacity of Self Help Groups (SHGs) promoting organizations through partnership and networking, research and documentation, and resource mobilization to promote the approach and create enabling environment for overall empowerment of disadvantaged women in Ethiopia, CoSAP has taken several initiatives since it has come to existence. As indicated in the TOR, CoSAP, as part of its broader strategy, has designed a three years project titled "Women Self Help Groups as Disaster Risk Reduction and Mitigation Strategy in selected districts of three regions in Ethiopia". The project intends to increase the resilience of the marginalized women to external shocks and disaster by mobilizing and organizing poor women in SHGs/CLAs in nine Woredas of Oromia, Somali and Afar Regional States.

## **1.5. Background of the Project**

### **1.5.1. Project Background**

Following a rapid assessment carried out by CoSAP focusing on the vulnerability of the inhabitants in the drought affected areas during the 2011 and cognizant of the fact the CoSAP members were already involved in the project implementation a project entitled “**Women Self Help Groups as Disaster Risk Reduction and Mitigation Strategy in selected districts of three regions in Ethiopia**” has been developed by the beginning of September 2012. In developing the project proposal, lessons learned from previous similar projects by CoSAP members (2008.1542.3) were also integrated. Further information about the direct and indirect target groups in the project localities were extracted from the situation/problem analysis that have been provided by the CoSAP members and this has well informed the planning process of this project.

### **1.5.2. Description of the Project Location and Targeted Beneficiaries**

As indicated in the project proposal document, the target woredas of this project are highly drought affected areas with agricultural and agro-pastoral livelihood patterns. Below is brief description of these woredas based on the information obtained from the project proposal.

- a) **Ayssaita** - is characterized by an arid and semi-desert climate with low and erratic rainfall and pastoral mode of life. 80% of the rural population are pastoralists, 20% are agro-pastoralists. Education coverage is still far below the regional average, below

41%. The settlements of the families are 2-3 km far from each other. The main nutrition is milk of goats and camels. Maize, onion and tomatoes grown in irrigated areas around the Awash River are sold for cash income only. Women have around 6 children and are mainly responsible for the day to day livelihood. The district has poor market structure, lack of financial institutions and limited employment opportunities. The recent drought resulted in great losses of the main nutrition and asset base, goats and camel of each family. Income creation from the agriculture harvest has been significantly declined because the declined water level of the Awash River. Part of the grassing site close to the river can not be used since the Government wants to use it for growing sugarcane.

- b) **Jijiga:** Half of the around 275,000 inhabitants of Jijiga District live in Jijiga City and mainly comprise of Somali and Amhara, followed by Oromo and Guraghe. In the past, thousands of Somali people migrated from Somalia and Somali region of Ethiopia to the city. As a result the district and the city became more vulnerable to recurrent droughts resulting in an overall shortage of food followed with highly increased food prices. This circumstance has lead to under- and mal-nutrition; in particular of the former inhabitants of Jijiga City and the rural areas since the migrated Somali people have external coping strategies through funds from relatives living abroad.
- c) **Chiro District** – has around 35,000 inhabitants. Chiro town is a major market for khat (a stimulant chewing leaf) which attracts many business people. Due to the successive occurrence of drought in the rural area and neighbouring districts, the town has attracted many rural women who try to earn their living as daily labourers, chat, petty or brewery traders, and as sex workers. The droughts have worsened the already existing food insecurity in town during the past years with high unemployment rates due to the high rate of immigrants. High costs for food prices affects especially the poorer people among the women headed households.
- d) **Dodota Sire Woreda** – around 137,000 persons of different ethnic and religious groups live side by side. Most of the inhabitants are semi-nomadic. Main source of nutrition but also of income are agricultural products like wheat, barley, maize, haricot bean, sorghum and different peas besides some livestock and the production and selling of charcoal and firewood. Access to education for women is limited due to

household burden, early marriage, lack of school facilities and community attitude. Marginalised women are often engaged in petty trade and local breweries. Practices like brother's wife inheritance, polygamy, rape, unmatched age marriage are common. The area is highly susceptible to drought over the past years as a result of erratic and insufficient rainfall. This has increased the burden on the inhabitants to earn their living.

- e) **Shalla Woreda** – has different agro-economical zones with food insufficient kebeles located in the mid – rift valley, food sufficient highlands kebeles and some pastoralists. Most parts of the district are highly susceptible to drought over many years as a result of erratic and insufficient rainfall patterns. Agriculture is the primary activity for 95% of the population to earn their living and for consumption. Agricultural products are wheat, barely, sorghum, oats, chickpeas, linseed, millet and others. However the poor performance of the agricultural production is a result of the use of traditional farm implements and subsistence farming systems as well as limited use of modern inputs. The recent drought has contributed to a worsened overall situation in this district. About 90% of the around 170,000 inhabitants of
- f) **Siraro district** – is semi-pastoralist where 90% of the populous reside in rural areas, 10 % live in towns. More than 80% of the district is lowland on the floor of the Rift Valley. It is an area where the combination of high population density (about 189 people/ square kilometres), degraded environment and low agricultural productivity conspire to create considerable poverty. Rural livelihood highly depends on animal husbandry and crop production such as wheat, barely, sorghum, oats, chickpeas, linseed, millet and others. The agriculture productivity is low due to use of traditional farm implements and subsistence farming systems and limited use of modern inputs. The major's livestock's feeds in the district are grazing land, crop residual, and bush browning. The gradual decline of pastureland due to the expansion of farm land in combination with the current drought has put an extra burden on the population. The around 160,000 inhabitants of
- g) **Adaba district** – depend mainly on agriculture as main source of livelihood. The farming plots are with about 2 hectares per family too small to produce a sufficient harvest. Therefore, 50% of women in the area are engaged in cutting and selling fire wood that negatively contributes to environmental degradation. The recent drought

has burdened the already marginalised women with their families. Women's perception in community is low, prevalence of harmful traditional practices high. The government policies in addressing women problems are impracticable in this district. 80 % of the around 66,000 inhabitants of

- h) **Saweyna district** – a lowland district where more than 80% of the population mainly live as pastoralist as their main means of livelihood, 15 % live on agriculture and 5% are agro-pastoralists. The families who are part of a clan structure mainly settle 5-7 km from each other. Main nutrition is maize besides goat milk. Uneven, erratic and intermittent rain fall patterns are the main causes for lack of water and insufficient grassing ground for the cattle and limited possibilities for farming. Copping strategies of the female inhabitants are petty trade, charcoal production and selling, and for the male long distance trade. 92% of 75,500 inhabitants in the lowland
- i) **Arero district** – in this woreda the majority of the population live in a rural setting earning their living as semi-pastoralist whereby mainly the male members of a family move with the cattle, goats and sheep. The district is characterized by low fertility of soil, inadequate rain fall, high prices of agriculture inputs, inadequate health and education facilities and droughts. Governmental decisions has reduced the area for finding pasture in the flat lowland district, the recent drought forced the pastoralists to sell their animals, their main assets of these inhabitants.

This project is intended to serve around 10,000 direct target groups from among marginalized women in 9 districts of the Afar, Somali and Oromia regions. The specific Kebeles (smallest administrative unit of a district) will be selected after screening, discussion and mutual decision with the concerned governmental officials in the districts and Kebeles. All targeted women live under the international poverty line of US\$ 1.25 and will identified by using participatory Rapid Assessment (PRA) tools under participation of several community members and verified by key informants. The identified women will be invited to join a self-help-group.

In addition, the project serves estimated 50,000 - 60,000 children of the targeted women with their families as an indirect target group in the project localities (calculated based on the fact that an average number of children are 6 children per women). Further, the surrounding

communities, line ministries, community based organizations and local authorities will benefit from the improvement of the living conditions in the project location.

### **1.5.3. Project Goal/Overall objective**

The overall objective of the project is to contribute towards poverty mitigation of marginalized women with their families and communities of project targeted localities in Ethiopia. Specifically, the project intends to enhance resilience to external shocks and disasters of marginalized women in 9 drought affected districts within their communities.

### **1.5.4. Expected Results**

The expected results of this project include:

- Grassroots Women's institutions established and strengthened
- Women's access to economic and social opportunities enhanced
- Linkages among Women's Institutions, civil society organizations, private sector and governmental stakeholders for improved service delivery created

## **1.6. Objectives of the Baseline Survey**

### **1.6.1. A General Objective**

As indicated in the TOR, the general objective of this survey is to collect baseline information from the selected project areas before the commencement of the project.

### **1.6.2. Specific Objectives**

This survey will be carried out to:

- Collect, analyze & report a baseline situation data/information that indicate the current socio-economic status of marginalized women in targeted areas;
- Identify the major social, economic, political and cultural situations of women and issues influencing/affecting resilience to disaster/external shocks in the targeted areas
- To produce data to measure the improvements of the situation of the target women and the household;
- To put the findings of the survey in a broader context;
- To compare and possibly cluster the different regions;
- To raise relevant data on:
  - The kind of existing structures and/or missing for fighting poverty;

- The kind of existing structures and/or missing in dealing with disaster/external shocks;
- Actors that are relevant for the implementation of the project

### **1.7. *Organization of the Baseline Report***

This baseline survey report has been organized under four sections. The introduction section of the baseline survey highlights the socio-economic and geopolitical background, background to Disaster Risk Management in Ethiopia, overview of SHG in Ethiopia, Background to CoSAP, and objectives of the baseline survey. The second section of the report deals with the methodology employed to carry out the study. It touches upon the sampling techniques, data collection tools, and data analysis techniques and procedures. The third section of the report presents the major findings of the baseline study. It describes the major findings by classifying into five subsections namely: the demographic situations of the respondents, socio-economic situation of women, awareness and practice on SHG, issues affecting women, and awareness on and practice of Disaster Risk Reduction. The fourth section of this report deals with the conclusion and way forward. In the last section, summary of baseline indicators are presented.



## 2. Methodology

### 2.1. *Sample and Sampling Method*

The baseline study is conducted in the three target regions, Afar, Oromia and Somali. A multistage sampling procedure is employed in the selection of the survey population. The main sampling units of the survey were region, woreda and kebele.

The three target regional states are selected purposively. A total of 5 sample Woredas (one from Afar, one from Somali and three from Oromia regions) from the total of nine project Woredas are selected using a combination of purposive (in the case of Afar and Somali regions) and quota (in the case of Oromia region) sampling techniques. In the case of Oromia, the three sample woredas were selected using quota sampling technique during the validation of the inception report in the presence of representatives of the Implementing Partners. While selecting these three sample woredas, emphasis was given to the agro-economy of the target woredas. Accordingly, the seven target woredas were clustered in to three as pastoralist, agrarian and semi-pastoralist. In this regard Arero woreda was selected as sample from pastoralist woredas where Sewena is also grouped. Shalla woreda was selected to represent agrarian woredas of Adaba and Chiro woredas. Dodota woreda was selected to represent semi-pastoralist woredas in which Siraro woreda falls under.

A total of 10 kebelles, two kebelles from each sampled woreda are selected using random sampling technique.

Initially it was planned to involve a total of 200 women respondents from the target woredas, 20 from each sampled Kebele, selected by employing a stratified random sampling technique using target and non-target Kebelles as stratum. However, based on the recommendations made by KNH, the sample size of women respondents has been increased to a total of 300 women, 200 women from target Kebelles (40 from each target Kebele) and 100 women from non-target Kebelles (20 women from each non-target Kebele). In so doing, data has been collected from a total of 295 women with 98.3% of performance against planned.

In addition a minimum of 92 FGD discussants drawn from target and non-target women, local community members, religious and/or community leaders, and local community administration representatives have been involved in the study with 92% of accomplishment as planned.



On the other, a total of 52 KIs from Federal Ministries, Regional Bureaus, Woreda Sector Offices, and NGOs operating in the target woredas have been selected and interviewed. The summary of the sample size is presented under Table.

## **2.2. *Methods of data collection***

In this study, a triangulation approach has been adopted in order to gather relevant data from diverse sources. More specifically, the study employed questionnaire, key informant interview, focus group discussion (FGD), literature review, and documentary analysis. Detail explanation about each of these instruments and their specific purposes is presented in the following sub-sections.

### **2.2.1. Questionnaire**

A structured questionnaire was administered for target beneficiary women and/or families in the intervention Kebelles and their counterparts from non-intervention Kebelles to collect a host of information regarding the status and situation of poor women in the five sampled woredas. The questionnaires were administered in person by trained data collectors. Thus a total of 295 respondents (199 from intervention Kebelles and another 96 from non-intervention Kebelles) partook as respondents of this specific tool.

### **2.2.2. Key Informant Interview (KII)**

With the aim of substantiating the data gathered through the questionnaires, semi-structured interviews were conducted with sampled key-informants. A total of 52 KIs from officials of governmental offices (ministry, regional and Woreda levels), and pertinent staff from NGOs operating in the target woredas were selected and interviewed.

### **2.2.3. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)**

The study employed a total of ten FGDs, two FGDs per sampled woreda, with two groups of FGD discussants: (i) beneficiary women and/or families, community members, religious and/or community leaders, and local administration representatives from intervention Kebele, and (ii) poor women and/or families, community members, religious and/or community leaders, and local administration representatives from non-intervention Kebele. A group of 7 -12 FGD discussants were drawn for one session of FGD. Some focus areas have been prepared before hand to guide the FGD in a structured manner to enable the

researchers better analyze the data obtained. The selection of FGD participants was made with the support of local informants, such as implementing partners and Kebele administrators.

## 2.2.4. Document Review

Relevant documents have been reviewed for certain factual information related to the assignment. The documents reviewed include the project proposal; the legal framework study with respect to SHG in Ethiopia; best practice document; national policy and strategy documents such as the National DRR Policy Document, National Strategy for Women in Pastoralist and Semi-pastoralist Areas; national and international reports; and local and international research publications on SHG and DRR, etc.

The types of data collection tools against target respondents are presented in the table 1 below:

**Table 1: Types of Data Collection Tools by Number of Respondents**

Sampling Unit	Type of Data Collection Tool	Target Respondents	Number of Respondents		Remark
			Planned	Achieved	
Federal Ministry	Key Informant Interview	Officials/experts from:			
		MWCYA	1	0	Failed to get a KI after five repeated attempts
		MoARD - DPPA	1	1	
		MoFED	1	1	
		FCA /FMSEA	1	0	Shortage of time
		<b>Sub-total for Federal level KII</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	
Region	Key Informant Interview (KII)	Officials/experts from:			
		1. WCYA Bureau	3	4	From two RBs
		2. BoDPP	3	3	From two RBs
		3. BoFED	3	4	
		4. BoCop/ MSE Bureau	3	2	From two RBs
		<b>Sub-total for Regional KII</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	
Woreda	KII	Officials/experts from:			
		1. Woreda WCYA Office	5	9	
		2. Woreda MSE Office	5	5	From four Woredas
		3. Woreda Cooperatives office	3	2	
		4. Woreda DPP Office		2	
		5. Woreda FED Office		4	
		<b>Sub-total for Woreda level KII</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>22</b>	
		<b>Representatives of Other NGO</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	One per woreda, in case available

		<b>Representatives of IPs</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>One per IP</b>
Kebelle/Households	FGD*	<b>Beneficiary women and local community members</b>	100	92	10 FGDs, one per sample Kebelle
	Questionnaire*	Target Beneficiary Women and/or family members	300	295	40 per sample Kebelle (target) and 20 per Kebelle (non-target)
	Case study		5	0	Failed to get an appealing case story
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>445</b>	<b>439</b>	

## 2.3. Data Analysis

Once the data are collected, the information has been carefully processed, analyzed and interpreted to reach on the true picture of the study. In this study, the data has been analyzed in two ways: by applying quantitative and by qualitative analysis.

### 2.3.1. Quantitative Data Analysis

The major activity for any research that should be done before undertaking any analysis is checking the quality of data. Thus, due attention has been given by the research consultants team for data quality control before, during and after data entry. It is customary that before data entry, training for supervisors, enumerators, data-entry clerks, data verifiers and data verification on hard copy is used as means for data quality control. Accordingly, both enumerators and Supervisors have been trained on the pertinent data collection tools. Besides, during and after data entry strong concentration has been paid in producing quality data. During data verification on hard copy of questionnaires, supervisors have carefully checked and verified the:

- ☞ Completeness of each questionnaire,
- ☞ Consistency of each response from each questionnaire,
- ☞ Handwritings, and
- ☞ Coding responses for other option responses and multiple responses into numeric response.

The quality of data also requires professionally well experienced and ethically committed data processing experts for database designing, and checking, supervising and monitoring the activities of the individual verifiers and data entry clerks as part of a data entry system as

well. Accordingly, highly experienced database developers and data entry experts have been employed to design the database in SPSS and thereby enter the data on the same.

Once the data entry and cleaning was completed successfully, the quantitative data has been analyzed through the use of statistical analysis. The IBM 20<sup>th</sup> version of Statistical Packages for Social Science (SPSS) has been used to analyze quantitative data. The quantitative data was analyzed systematically through the use of both descriptive and inferential approaches of data analysis. Simple statistical computations such as counting frequencies, cross-tabulations, percentages and means were used during the analysis of quantitative data. Charts such as pie-charts, tables, bar-graphs and the like have been used to present the summary of quantitative data.

### **2.3.2. Qualitative Analysis**

The data obtained through FGDs and KIIs was analyzed qualitatively. The study employed interpretive analysis technique in order to analyze qualitative data. The interpretation of qualitative data was very much limited to descriptive narratives in order to complement/triangulate the quantitative data. The qualitative data was analyzed using thematic coding and content analysis.

### 3. Findings and Discussion

#### 3.1. *Demographic Characteristics of the Study Participants*

##### 3.1.1. By Sex and Age

All of the household survey respondents were women. The age of household survey respondents ranges from 18 to 80 with average age of 34.7 years.

##### 3.1.2. By Head of Household

As shown in Figure 1 the majority (66.1%) of households surveyed are headed by men while 33.6% of them are women headed households.

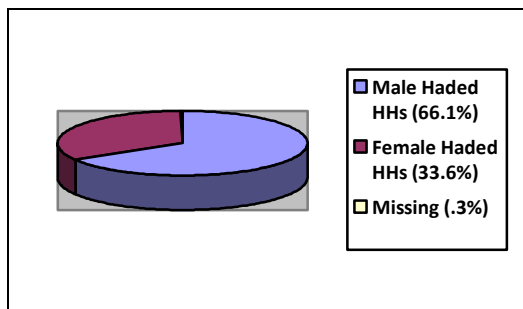


Figure 1: Demographic Characteristics of HHs Surveyed by Head of HH

### 3.1.3. By educational status

As indicated in Figure 2 below, the educational status of the study participants vary from illiterate to Grade 9-12 complete where the majority (81.4%) of them are illiterate. The finding was similar when analyzed by target and non-target groups as depicted in Table 2 below. The educational difference is, however, significant when analyzed by regions and woredas. As indicated in Table 3 below, the greater proportion of illiterate respondents (96.7%) was found in Somali region followed by 88.3% for Afar and 73.7% for Oromia.

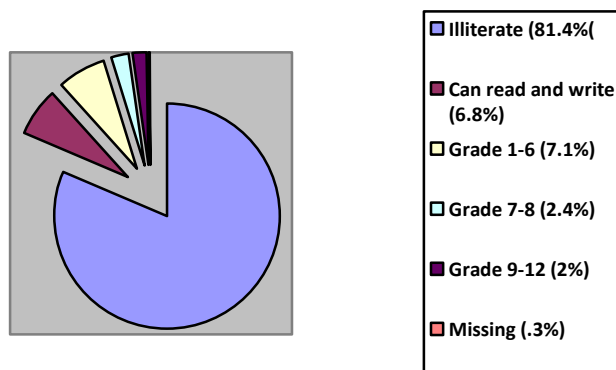


Figure 2: Demographic Characteristics of HH Respondents by Education

Table 2: Educational Status of HH respondents by Type of Households

Household Type			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Target group	Valid	Illiterate	167	83.9	83.9	83.9
		Can read and write	11	5.5	5.5	89.4
		Grade 1-6	14	7.0	7.0	96.5
		Grade 7-8	5	2.5	2.5	99.0
		Grade 9-12	2	1.0	1.0	100.0
		Total	199	100.0	100.0	
Non-Target group	Valid		1	1.0	1.0	1.0
		Illiterate	73	76.0	76.0	77.1
		Can read and write	9	9.4	9.4	86.5
		Grade 1-6	7	7.3	7.3	93.8
		Grade 7-8	2	2.1	2.1	95.8
		Grade 9-12	4	4.2	4.2	100.0
		Total	96	100.0	100.0	

**Table 3: Educational Status of HH Respondents by Region**

Region			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Afar	Valid	Illiterate	53	88.3	88.3	88.3
		Can read and write	2	3.3	3.3	91.7
		Grade 1-6	3	5.0	5.0	96.7
		Grade 7-8	1	1.7	1.7	98.3
		Grade 9-12	1	1.7	1.7	100.0
		Total	60	100.0	100.0	
Oromia	Valid		1	.6	.6	.6
		Illiterate	129	73.7	73.7	74.3
		Can read and write	17	9.7	9.7	84.0
		Grade 1-6	18	10.3	10.3	94.3
		Grade 7-8	5	2.9	2.9	97.1
		Grade 9-12	5	2.9	2.9	100.0
		Total	175	100.0	100.0	
Somali	Valid	Illiterate	58	96.7	96.7	96.7
		Can read and write	1	1.7	1.7	98.3
		Grade 7-8	1	1.7	1.7	100.0
		Total	60	100.0	100.0	

### 3.1.4. By HH size

The household size ranges from 1(1.6%) to 15 (0.4%) with an average household size of 6.5. As shown in Table below, 90.5% the households surveyed have a household size of four and above, 74.5% a household size of five and above, 63% a household size of six and above, and 48.6% a household size of seven and above.

**Table 4: Household size of the HH Respondents**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	4	1.4	1.6	1.6
	2.00	6	2.0	2.5	4.1
	3.00	13	4.4	5.3	9.5
	4.00	39	13.2	16.0	25.5
	5.00	28	9.5	11.5	37.0
	6.00	35	11.9	14.4	51.4
	7.00	34	11.5	14.0	65.4

	8.00	36	12.2	14.8	80.2
	9.00	20	6.8	8.2	88.5
	10.00	14	4.7	5.8	94.2
	11.00	5	1.7	2.1	96.3
	12.00	5	1.7	2.1	98.4
	13.00	3	1.0	1.2	99.6
	15.00	1	.3	.4	100.0
	Total	243	82.4	100.0	
Missing	System	52	17.6		
Total		295	100.0		

As shown in the Table below 49.5% of the households surveyed have five or more children while 80% of the households have a minimum of three children.

**Table 5: Number of Children in the HH**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		3	1.0	1.0	1.0
	1-2 children	45	15.3	15.3	16.3
	3-4 children	90	30.5	30.5	46.8
	5-6 children	63	21.4	21.4	68.1
	Above 6 children	83	28.1	28.1	96.3
	No child	11	3.7	3.7	100.0
	Total	295	100.0	100.0	

### 3.1.5. By occupation

As shown in Table the primary occupation for the majority (56.9%) of the households surveyed is farming followed by daily labor (17.3%).

**Table 6: Primary Occupation of HH Respondents**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		1	.3	.3	.3
	Farming	168	56.9	56.9	57.3
	Commerce	15	5.1	5.1	62.4
	Artisan	6	2.0	2.0	64.4
	Daily labor	51	17.3	17.3	81.7
	Others	54	18.3	18.3	100.0
	Total	295	100.0	100.0	



## 3.2. Socio-economic Situation of Women

### 3.2.1. Economic Situation

The economic situation of poor women in the study areas have been assessed by analyzing such issues as: landownership, ownership of farm and non-farm related assets, income and expenditure, employment and IGAs, food availability, involvement of women in economic activities and the like. Accordingly, the findings obtained through household survey, FGDs and KIIs are presented in the sub-sections that follow.

#### 3.2.1.1. Agricultural Land Holdings

Farming is the sole source of income for up to 57% HHs in the study areas. In this survey, 23% of HH surveyed reported having no landholding (Somali (64%), Afar (12%) and Oromia (12%)). The category ‘own land’ was dominant with 93% of respondents indicating this status under type of ownership. The remaining 7% HH reported to have rented land. Overall, landholdings were significantly smaller in Afar and Somali regions than Oromia region. However, from the FGDs and KIIs it was observed that women are not still owners of land. Land ownership is still dominated by men.

#### 3.2.1.2. House Ownership

Type/construction of house is an important indicator for estimating economic status of the surveyed HH. The HHs were asked “Do you have a house?” In their response, 97% said “Yes” and 3% said “No”. The most common type of house construction is traditional house made of grass and wood (46%). Followed by bricked/mud (34%), mixed (15%), mud/stone (4%) and bricked with cement (1%). The proportion of respondents having their own house is 92%. About 5% lives in a rented house and the rest 1% each equally lives in their relative’s house, rented house and jointly with others.

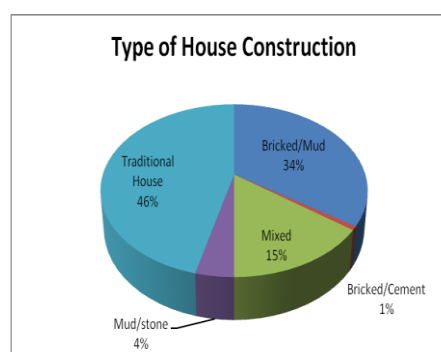


Figure 3: Type of House Construction

#### 3.2.1.3. Ownership of Non-Productive and Productive Assets

The type and combination of assets may be used as a proxy indicator for HH wealth and is therefore related to HH food security. Some assets (e.g., Radio, TV) are non-productive and

relate to living standards, whereas others (e.g., mobile, bicycle) are productive as they may generate income. While ownership of NFA is found to be poor in all regions, radio and mobiles were found to be the commonly owned assets. Seven HH in Afar (11.6%) and 18 HH in Oromia (10.3%) owned one radio. TV ownership was very uncommon in all regions except in two HHs in Somali region. On the other hand ownership of mobile was found to be better than other NFA.

**Table 7: Ownership of Non-Farm Assets by Region**

Region	Radio	TV	Mobile	Bicycle	>1 NFA	No NFA	Total
Afar	7	--	8	1	8	32	56
Oromia	18	--	55	---	21	1	95
Somali	--	2	9	--	3	42	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>207</b>

Source: Survey August, 2013

#### **3.2.1.4. Livestock Ownership:**

About 46% of interviewed HH own cows, followed by 124 HH (42%) that own goats. Only 89 HH (31.2%) own oxen, and 80 HH (27%) own chicken. Donkeys and Camels are owned by 60 HH (20%) and 17 HH (6%) respectively. Among interviewed in the Somali region no one owns either camel or chickens. The average number of four goats or chickens (mean value) per HH shows that for smaller animals the herds are not as large as for cattle. The average size of a HH cattle herd size is two heads (mean value). KII participants explained that such type of distribution can be explained by the pastoralists who promote cattle rising as a means of attaining wealth and status. Owning goats and chickens are for ‘...poorer and less affluent people...’ and is not considered as prestigious raising livestock. High cultural value is given to camel and cows, but not to poultry or goats. In total, the 136 HH possess around 906 livestock in the study areas. On average one HH owns more than 8 livestock in Oromiya, 6 livestock in Afar and one in Somali region. The livestock range from one animal up to 25 heads. According to the KII participants, the numbers of livestock more than 5 cattle are rather exceptional. All group discussants in the Afar region, Hienele Keble explained that goat rising expand in the area after the intervention of local NGO in their village. They further, explained that particular local NGO supported them with one goat and 5,000 birr after they organize themselves in group form like SHG. Currently, this particular local NGO closed its program. According to the interview with head of the Assayita Woreda Women and Youth and Child Office as well as cooperative promoter from the Assayita Woreda

Cooperative Promotion Office, the practice to promote SHG in the woreda was launched five years ago and what the FGD participants reflected was correct. As a result of such discrepancies the study team believes that implementation of this project in Assayita woreda could be a challenge and requires a strong promotion and awareness creation activities.

**Table 8: HH Ownership of Livestock by Region**

Region	Cow	Oxen	Goat	Donkey	Camel	Chicken
Afar	44	22	32	--	8	---
Oromiya	90	62	83	59	9	80
Somali	2	5	9	1	--	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>No. of Animals</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>345</b>
<b>Mean Value</b>	<b>2.69</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>

Source: Survey August, 2013

### 3.2.1.5. Sources of Income:

The HH survey participants were asked to state the source of their HH income. Both women from TG as well as NTG indicated that most of their HH income comes from the occupation of their husbands (46%). However, the situation in Somali region was different from the other two regions. The women from the Somali region mentioned that their main sources of income were from three sources, i.e. own source (31.67%), other sources (31.67%) and their husband occupation (30%). Receiving additional income from other sources includes remittance from sons and daughters; transfers from relatives abroad or within the area; a saving or loan; and gifts, such as food or animals. Other source in Oromiya and Afar regions covers 6% and 23% respectively.

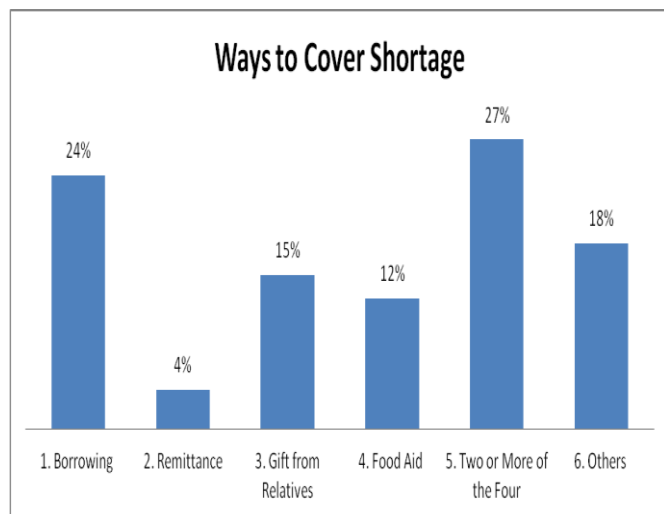
**Table 9: Sources of HH Income by Region**

N o.	Response	Region									Total			Percentage		
		Afar			Oromiya			Somali								
		T G	NT G	T	T G	NT G	T	T G	NT G	T	T G	NT G	T	TG	NT G	T
1	Own Occupation	5	3	8	39	24	63	11	8	19	55	35	90	30%	37%	33%
2	My Husband Occupation	19	17	36	49	23	72	15	3	18	83	43	126	46%	46%	46%
3	Both				10	4	14	3	1	4	13	5	18	7%	5%	7%
4	Other Source	13		13	7	3	10	11	8	19	31	11	42	17%	12%	15%
	Total	37	20	57	105	54	159	40	20	60	182	94	276	100%	100%	100%

Source: Survey August, 2013

### 3.2.1.6. Ways to Cover Shortage:

The most interesting question regarding HH economics is the balance of income and expenditures. Those who had enough money or income to cover their expenses from Afar, Oromia and Somali were 30%, 14% and 10% in that order. This indicates that more than 80% of the interviewed didn't have enough income to cover their expenditures. The HH study participants were also asked how they cover the shortage when they don't

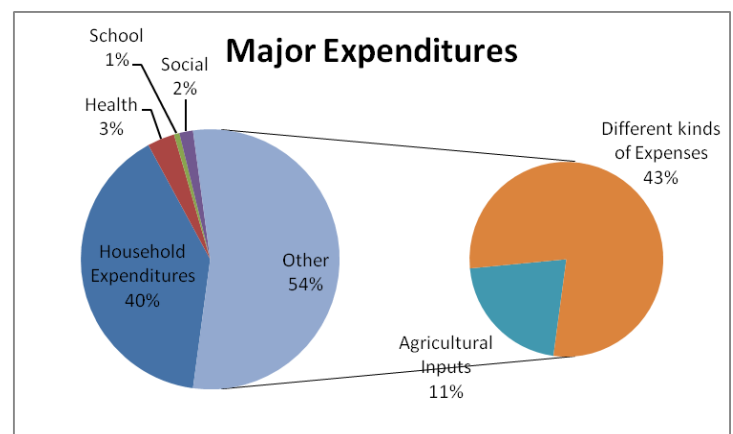


**Figure 4: Ways to Cover Shortage of Expenditure**

have enough money to cover their expenses. Accordingly, 24% of the respondents affirmed that they covered by borrowing the money. The remaining pointed such means as by getting gift from relatives (15%), by getting food aid (12%) and remittance (4%) while 27% of the respondents said that they did cover the shortage by two or more of the indicated means i.e. borrowing, remittance, getting gift and food aid.

### 3.2.1.7. Expenditure

The chart shows the percentage of expenditures for HH on an annual basis. HH items are the most often stated expenditures (40%). Agricultural inputs (11%), health, social, education and mixture of the indicated expenses and other different expenses are expenses the majority of interviewees also need to cover.



**Figure 5: Major HH Expenditures**

### 3.2.1.8. Economic Situation of HH

The Table below shows the respondents assessment of their own HH economic situation. The majority of respondents (46%) consider their HH as 'very poor' and sometimes even not enough food is available. About 41% of the HH consider themselves as poor, but have no

food problems and only sometimes problems arise such as when buying clothes. On the other hand, only less than 13% perceive themselves as ‘moderate’, with enough money for food clothes, health care, and affording for schooling of their children. The respondents in Afar region who consider themselves as ‘moderate’ are from Non-Target Groups (NTG) while in the other two regions there are few from Target Groups (TG).

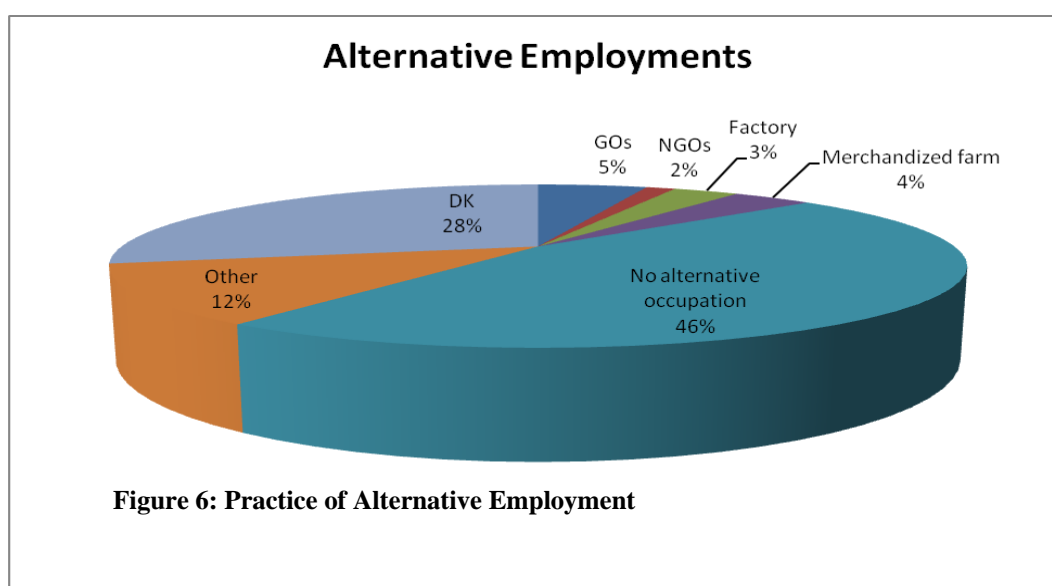
**Table 10: Assessment of Economic Situation of HHs Surveyed**

No.	Assessment of economic situation of the HH	Region									Total			Percentage		
		Afar			Oromiya			Somali								
		TG	NTG	T	TG	NTG	T	TG	NTG	T	TG	NTG	T	TG	NTG	T
1	Very poor, there is sometimes even not enough food available	7	7	14	54	24	78	27	7	34	88	38	126	47%	43%	46%
2	Poor, but have no food problems and only sometimes problems buying Clothes	33	9	42	33	16	49	11	9	20	77	34	111	41%	39%	41%
3	Moderate, enough money for food clothes, health care, school		4	4	19	10	29	1	2	3	20	16	36	11%	18%	13%
	Total	40	20	60	107	50	157	39	18	57	186	88	274			

Source: Survey August, 2013

### 3.2.1.9. Alternative Employment Prevalent in the Villages:

Rural towns are expanding in their number of dwellers and operational activities. When the selected women were enquired about the other alternative occupation prevalent in their area, about 30% (39% from TG and 9% from NTG) of the respondents informed that services like washing clothes, selling potable water, cleaning, collecting and selling wood, selling food items, engaging in daily work, etc are the other available sector where these women were involved with. Next to that 18% of the HH were involved in trade and similarly 18% of the HH were engaged in preparing handicraft items and selling these products to get some income. There are some 2-3% women who are also making their livelihood through beekeeping and poultry. On the contrary, more than 27% of the women are still in their home without any alternative job other than being a house wife.

**Table 11: Alternative Employment Opportunities Prevalent in the Study Areas**

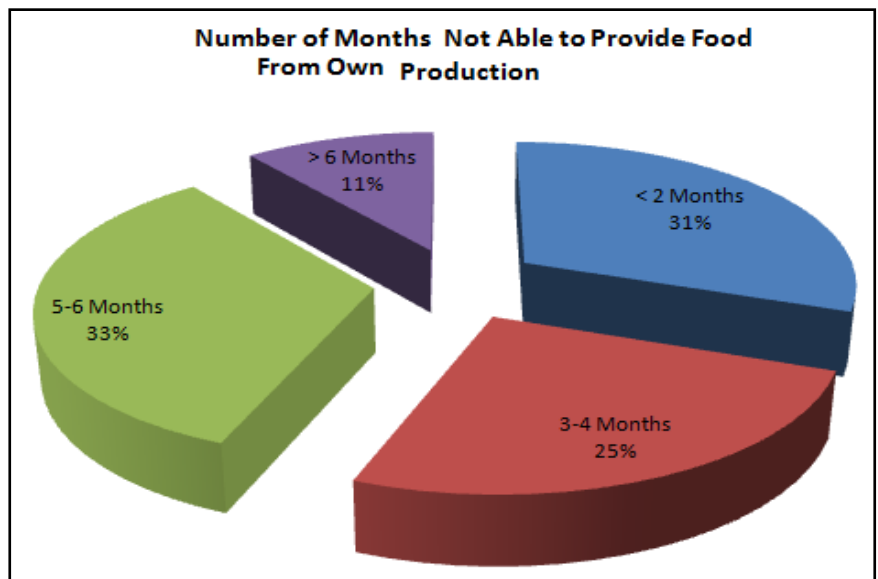
No.	Response	Region									Total			Percentage		
		Afar			Oromia			Somali								
		TG	NTG	T	TG	NTG	T	TG	NTG	T	TG	NTG	T	TG	NTG	T
1	Services	5	1	6	40	2	42	16	3	19	61	6	67	39%	9%	30%
2	Trade	3	1	4	23	11	34	3		3	29	12	41	19%	17%	18%
3	Beekeeping				2	4	6	1		1	3	4	7	2%	6%	3%
4	Poultry				3	1	4				3	1	4	2%	1%	2%
5	Handicraft	20	7	27	6	7	13				26	14	40	17%	20%	18%
6	Combination			0	4	2	6				4	2	6	3%	3%	3%
7	Others	10	11	21		3	3	20	17	37	30	31	61	19%	44%	27%
	Total	38	20	58	78	30	108	40	20	60	156	70	226	100%	100%	100%

Source: Survey August, 2013

Interviewees had the opportunity to state their alternative employments available in their respective areas. The results are presented in chart below.

### 3.2.1.10. Household Food Security:

HH food security is multi-dimensional and has complex interactions with various indicators. In this survey food security is defined in terms of three elements: availability, access, and utilization of food. The combination and interaction of these elements represent HH food



**Figure 7: Number of HH Food Shortage Months**

Natural disaster and political instability can affect all three dimensions of food security at any time. Food availability means consistency in supply of sufficient quantities of food for all HH members procured either through HH production, or humanitarian assistance. Food access means adequate resources at the HH level to obtain foods necessary for a balanced diet. Food utilization refers to a HH's use of food. The baseline survey investigated food availability through the amount and type of food produced by surveyed HHs in the normal agricultural production season. The survey considered food access in terms of income acquisition strategies used by HH and allocation of income to cover the expenditures. The subject of food utilization was not a survey objective.

**Food Availability Dimensions:** To analyze food availability, data on the production capacity as well as duration of food reserves were gathered via surveyed HHs' responses to the following two questions: *"In a normal agricultural production season, does your HH produce enough food from crops and livestock for the family? If No, how long lasts the food shortage?"* Results from the analysis indicated that about 67% of all interviewees stated that in the normal agricultural production season they were not able to provide food for their HH primarily from their own production. Only 30% of the HH were able to provide food for their families. All the others didn't remember the situation. The chart shows that among the total HHs, who were not able to provide food for their HH, 11% of respondents were not able to provide food for more than six months and about one-third not able to provide food for up to 5-6 months. On the other hand, 31% and 25% of the HH can only provide food on an



irregular basis from their own production for about ten months as well as above 8-9 months respectively.

## Food Access

### Dimensions:

HH surveyed in the three regions gained access to income through sales of their crop and animal farming

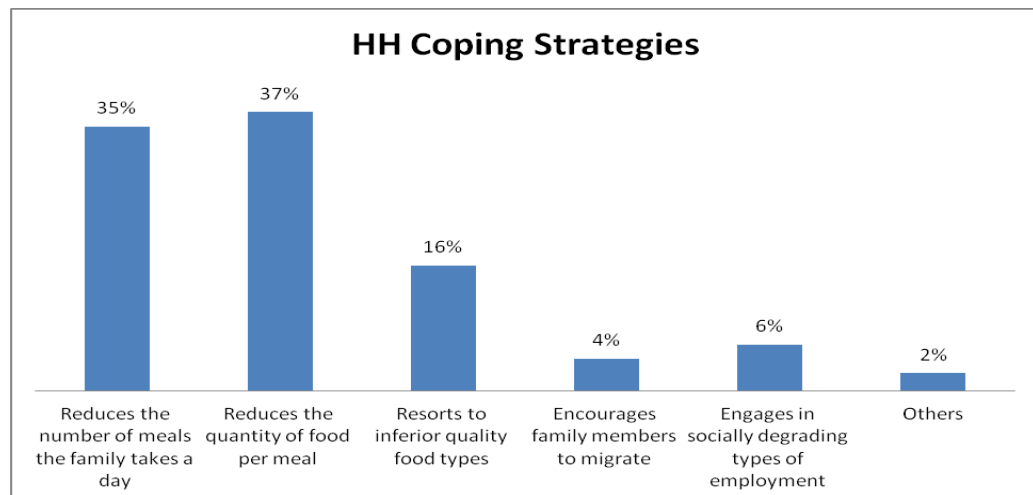


Figure 8: HH Coping Mechanisms during Food Shortage

products, commerce, labour work and other activities. When asked about their major source of income, 46% of the HH indicated that most of their income comes from their husband occupation i.e. through sale of crops and/or livestock. This reliance on exclusive sale of crops and livestock suggests the extent of subsistence agriculture which does not engage paid labour, and lack of alternate sources of income locally.

**Household Coping Strategies:** Coping strategies refer to adjustments in behavior made by the HH during periods of food insecurity. Surveyed HH were asked to respond to a question based on the principle “*What measures does your family take following the occurrence of food shortage?*” During periods of food shortage, HH adopt a range of coping strategies to increase their food availability. The survey considered only those coping strategies that were relevant to the local context in the three regions. Accordingly, about 37% of the respondents reported their priority measure was to reduce the quantity of food per meal. Further, 35% of HH indicated they reduced the number of meals eaten a day. Other HH (16%) indicated they resorts to inferior quality food types; and 6% engages in socially degraded types of employment. The other HH coping strategy is to encourage family members to migrate and it accounts about 4%.

**Measures to Counter Food Shortage:** To be able to provide food all year round, a system for counter the food shortage from occurring another year is essential. About 36% of the HH survey participants were engaged in income generating activities (IGAs) like sale of labor, sale of fire wood, etc. Next to that about 28% of the women leave it to God to solve it for their HH. On the contrary, about 26% of the women have diversified their income sources through involving in trade other than their primary occupation.

### 3.2.1.11. Involvement of Women in Economic Activities

In Ethiopia where more than 83% of the total population lives in rural areas where agriculture is primary economic activity, only 56.6% of the HHs surveyed indicated both crop and animal farming as their primary occupation. As shown in the Table below, lack of work in agriculture sector has compelled more than 28.4% of the HH to get engaged with spectrum of other activities for livelihood. Leading the list is daily labor– 17% of total HHs had identified daily labor as ‘the source’ of livelihood. Commerce and artisan seems to be the next major source of livelihood in the study area. About 4.4% of the women were engaged in different occupation in addition to their main occupations. Other than these sources, lack of occupation or being a house wife as a primary source of livelihood in total constitutes 15% among the selected HHs.

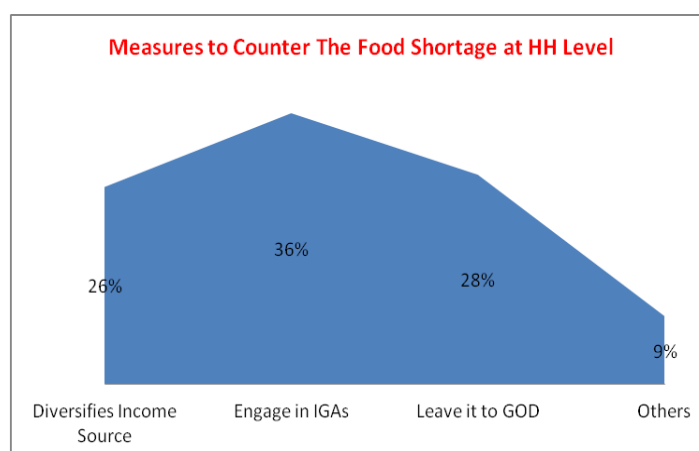


Figure 9: Measures to Counter Food Shortage at HH Level

Table 12: Primary Source of Livelihood among HHs Surveyed

Region	Farming	Commerce	Artisan	Daily Laborer	>1 Occupation	No Occupation	Total
Afar	29	---	5	11	---	15	60
Oromia	137	2	--	15	13	8	175
Somali	1	13	1	24	---	21	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>295</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>56.6%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Survey August, 2013

**Subsidiary Occupation:** The participants of the HH survey, who are entirely women, were asked to specify their secondary or subsidiary occupation. Over 20% of women from both groups were engaged with secondary occupation.

**Table 13: Engagement with Subsidiary Occupation**

No.	Response	Region									Total			Percentage		
		Afar			Oromia			Somali								
		TG	NTG	T	TG	NTG	T	TG	NTG	T	TG	NTG	T	TG	NTG	T
1	Yes	1	3	4	38	15	53	0	3	3	39	21	60	20%	22%	20%
2	No	39	17	56	81	41	122	40	17	57	160	75	235	80%	78%	80%
	Total	40	20	60	119	56	175	40	20	60	199	96	295	100%	100%	100%

Source: Survey August, 2013

**Subsidiary Occupation Pattern:** On the other hand, in both group about 80% of the interviewed women were engaged with secondary occupation. Women, other than working their primary occupation, are also engaged with selling different products, farming, selling wood, daily labor, poultry, etc.

**Table 14: Subsidiary Occupation Pattern among Working Group**

Response	Region			Total	Percentage
	Afar	Oromiya	Somali		
Trade	----	15	1	16	27%
Selling Wood	----	10	----	10	17%
Farming	----	6	----	6	10%
Daily labor	----	5	----	5	8%
Poultry	----	3	----	3	5%
Guard	----	2	----	2	3%
Handcraft	----	1	----	1	2%
Livestock	----	----	1	1	2%
Service	----	----	1	1	2%
Voluntary	----	1	----	1	2%
No Response	4	10	----	14	23%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Survey August, 2013

**Loan Amount:** Regarding the range of loan amount about 38% (n=112) of the selected HH have clearly indicated their loan amount taken before. Loan ever taken by a HH ranges from 100 to 6,100 Birr. Moreover the maximum range can be put as an outlier, as the family, who had taken such a huge loan, is involved with numerous businesses. Thus, if we exclude the mentioned case, then the range of loan taken varies from 500 Birr to 4,000 Birr. Average amount of loan taken by the debtors was 860 Birr (excluding outlier). It was also found that all the loans above 1,000 Birr (n=37) was taken for business.

**Debts among Selected HHs:** The survey reveals that about 45% of HH among the selected families have taken loans at some point in their lives. However, the participation of the TG was less by 50% of the NTG. Lack of employment opportunities compels the women here to initiate business for livelihood, and also it seems to be the major reason for taking loans next to incidence of poverty in their house. About 16% of the women had taken loans for initiating various businesses. Prevalence of poverty in the area also forced people to take loans. About 17% of the families had taken loans due to monetary deficit in the family for the sustenance. The other reason for taking loans was illness and it accounts for 4%. The last reason for taking loans was a combination of three reasons- business, poverty in the house and to meet the healthcare expenses, these three accounts for 7% of the total. Other than these above said causes, three women had taken loan to buy agricultural inputs, and repay loan.

**Table 15: Number of Debtors and Reasons for taking Loan**

No.	Response	Region									Total			Percentage		
		Afar			Oromiya			Somali								
		TG	NTG	T	TG	NTG	T	TG	NTG	T	TG	NTG	T	TG	NTG	T
1	HH taken loans	14	11	25	56	41	97	4	8	12	74	60	134	37%	63%	45%
2	Reasons for taking loans (Number Among HH who had taken loans)															
2.1	Business	2		2	19	20	39	4	3	7	25	23	48	13%	24%	16%
2.2	Illness	4	1	5	1	4	5		1	1	5	6	11	3%	6%	4%
2.3	Poverty in the HH	7	10	17	21	10	31		3	3	28	23	51	14%	24%	17%
2.4	Combination of the above three reasons				14	6	20				14	6	20	7%	6%	7%
2.5	Other reasons				1	1	2		1	1	1	2	3	1%	2%	1%
2.6	Missing	1	1	2							1	1	2	1%	1%	1%
	Total	14	11	25	56	41	97	4	8	12	74	60	134	37%	63%	45%

Source: Survey August, 2013

**Source of Finance to Access Credit:** Loans are easily available from cooperatives like SACCO and relatives and hence people prefer to take loans from them. About 34% of the loans are taken from cooperatives, followed by relatives (23%). As to the replay of the group discussants some of the loans taken from relatives are without any interest. Others (33%) include grocery shop, traders, neighbors, etc.

**Practice of Savings among Selected HH:** Saving is not a common practice among the selected HHs except in Oromia region. According to the response of KII participants, it might be also the poor economic status, lack of access to financial institutions, high dependency, as well as traditional practice to spend what they have today at Afar and Somali region that restrict them to save. Of all the HHs interviewed, only 52% of the HH's have saving practices. The percentage is higher at Oromia region (73.7%) followed by Afar (28.3%) and Somali (13.3%). In all regions it was

found that TGs had better saving practice than NTGs.

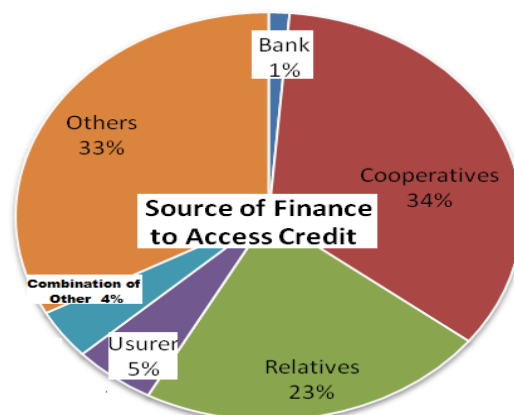


Figure 10: Source of Finance to Access Credit

Table 16: Practice of Saving among HHs Surveyed

No.	Response	Region									Total			Percentage		
		Afar			Oromiya			Somali								
		TG	NTG	T	TG	NTG	T	TG	NTG	T	TG	NTG	T	TG	NTG	T
1	Yes	13	4	17	95	34	129	5	3	8	113	41	154	57%	43%	52%
2	No	24	16	40	20	21	41	31	16	47	75	53	128	38%	55%	43%
3	Missing	3	0	3	4	1	5	4	1	5	11	2	13	6%	2%	4%
	Total	40	20	60	119	56	175	40	20	60	199	96	295	100%	100%	100%

Source: Survey August, 2013

**Saving Institutions:** The most preferred institutions for savings are SHG (27%), followed by SACCO (20%) and Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLA) (16%). This shows that women prefer to save their money in their own financial institutions.

Table 17: Number of Respondents by Preferred Saving Institution

No.	Response	Region									Total			Percentage		
		Afar			Oromiya			Somali								
		TG	NTG	T	TG	NTG	T	TG	NTG	T	TG	NTG	T	TG	NTG	T
1	Bank		1	1	2	3	5				2	4	6	2%	11%	4%
2	SACCO	3	3	6	11	13	24				14	16	30	12%	46%	20%
3	VSLA	5		5	11	6	17	2		2	18	6	24	16%	17%	16%
4	Home				4		4				4		4	4%		3%
5	SHG				40		40				40		40	35%		27%
6	Combination				1	3	4				1	3	4	1%	9%	3%
7	Others	4		4	23	3	26	8	3	11	35	6	41	31%	17%	28%
	Total	12	4	16	92	28	120	10	3	13	114	35	149	100%	100%	100%

Source: Survey August, 2013

**Saving Amount:** Out of the total HHs surveyed and who had saving accounts in various institutions, about 53% are not willing to tell how much they had saved in last one year in their saving accounts. Moreover, as per the available information of the savings, 73.4% had saved less than 500 Birr and 15% above 1,000 Birr in last one year. About 11.6% had saved between 501 Birr to 999 Birr.

### 5.2.2. Social Situation

Under this subsection the findings related to access to basic services such as education, health and water supply; participation of women in community groups; women mobility; decision making power of women; and women's awareness women related policies will be presented and discussed.

#### 5.2.2.1. Access to Education Service

When asked whether there is school near to the community they live in, the vast majority (86.4%) said yes while only 9.2% said no.

**Table 18: Availability of School near the Community**

Is there a school near to the community you live in?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		13	4.4	4.4	4.4
	No	27	9.2	9.2	13.6
	Yes	255	86.4	86.4	100.0
	Total	295	100.0	100.0	

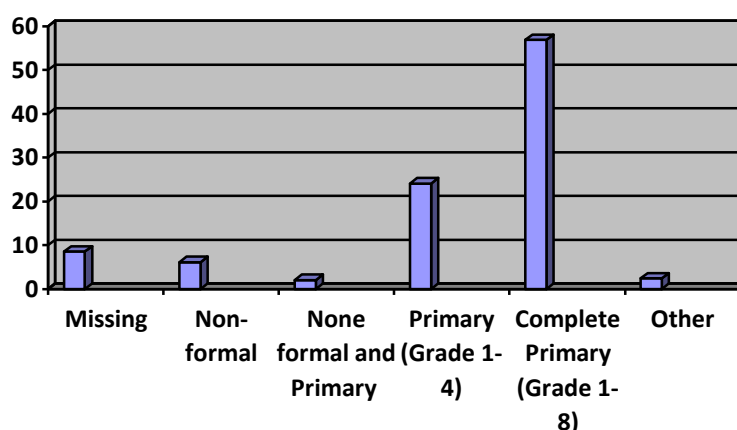
The difference between intervention and non-intervention Kebelles in terms of existence of education service near to the community was significant as 94.8% of respondents from the non-intervention kebelles and 82.4% from intervention kebelles said that there is school near to their respective communities.

**Table 19: Availability of School near the Community by Household Type**

Household Type			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Target group	Valid		11	5.5	5.5	5.5
		No	24	12.1	12.1	17.6
		Yes	164	82.4	82.4	100.0
		Total	199	100.0	100.0	

Non-Target group	Valid		2	2.1	2.1	2.1
		No	3	3.1	3.1	5.2
		Yes	91	94.8	94.8	100.0
		Total	96	100.0	100.0	

When further asked about the type of school found near to the community, the majority (56.9%) of the respondents said complete primary (i.e. Grade 1 – 8), while 24.1% of them said only primary and 6.1% of them said only non-formal education.



**Figure 11: Types of Schools Available near the community**

When further asked whether they have child/children who is/are school age (or eligible to attend school), the greater majority (75.6%) said yes while 23.7% said no. Furthermore, the household survey participants have been asked whether they have school age children who are not attending school. Accordingly, the majority (65.6%) of them said “no”, while 30.2% of them said “Yes” implying that there are considerable number of children in the communities visited who are out-of-school. The reasons for not sending school age children to school mentioned by the majority of respondents who have children not attending school were inability to afford for school materials (32.7%) and needing children’s labor (30.4%).

**Table 20: Households Having School age Children**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		2	.7	.7	.7
	No	70	23.7	23.7	24.4
	Yes	223	75.6	75.6	100.0
	Total	295	100.0	100.0	



The difference between intervention and non-intervention kebelles in terms of existence of children within the respondents household who are not attending school was not significant as equal proportion (30.2%) of the respondents from both the intervention kebelles and non-intervention kebelles said “Yes”

**Table 21: Households Having Out-of-School Children**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		12	4.1	4.1	4.1
	No	194	65.6	65.6	69.7
	Yes	89	30.2	30.2	100.0
	Total	295	100.0	100.0	

**Table 22: Households Having Out-of-School Children by Household Type**

Household Type			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Target group	Valid		7	3.5	3.5	3.5
		No	132	66.3	66.3	69.8
		Yes	60	30.2	30.2	100.0
		Total	199	100.0	100.0	
Non-Target group	Valid		5	5.2	5.2	5.2
		No	62	64.6	64.6	69.8
		Yes	29	30.2	30.2	100.0
		Total	96	100.0	100.0	

#### 5.2.2.2. Access to Health Service

The participants of the household survey, entirely women, have also been asked whether there is a health service near to the community they live in. Accordingly, 84.9% of the respondents from the target Kebeles and 63.5% from the non-target kebelles said yes while 11.6% and 32.3% said no respectively. This indicates that there is significant difference in terms of existence of health service near to the community between intervention and non-intervention kebelles.

**Table 23: Availability of Health Service near to The Community**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		4	1.4	1.4	1.4
	No	54	18.3	18.3	19.7
	Yes	230	78.0	78.0	97.6
	DK	7	2.4	2.4	100.0
	Total	295	100.0	100.0	

**Table 24: Availability of Health Service near to the Community by Household Type**

Household Type			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Target group	Valid		4	2.0	2.0	2.0
		No	23	11.6	11.6	13.6
		Yes	169	84.9	84.9	98.5
		DK	3	1.5	1.5	100.0
		Total	199	100.0	100.0	
Non-Target group	Valid	No	31	32.3	32.3	32.3
		Yes	61	63.5	63.5	95.8
		DK	4	4.2	4.2	100.0
		Total	96	100.0	100.0	

**Table 25: Availability of Health Service to the Community by Region**

Region			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Afar	Valid	No	26	43.3	43.3	43.3
		Yes	32	53.3	53.3	96.7
		DK	2	3.3	3.3	100.0
		Total	60	100.0	100.0	
Oromia	Valid		4	2.3	2.3	2.3
		No	14	8.0	8.0	10.3
		Yes	156	89.1	89.1	99.4
		DK	1	.6	.6	100.0
		Total	175	100.0	100.0	
Somali	Valid	No	14	23.3	23.3	23.3
		Yes	42	70.0	70.0	93.3
		DK	4	6.7	6.7	100.0
		Total	60	100.0	100.0	

### 5.2.2.3. Access to Water Supply

When asked about frequently used source of domestic water, 30.2%, 19.6%, and 18.6% of the respondents of the household survey from the intervention Kebelles said river, deep well and Bono respectively. On the other hand, 29.2%, 20%, and 12.5% of the respondents from the non-intervention Kebelles said deep well, shallow well and spring respectively to the same item. Regional differences in terms of the type of major source of domestic water are also significant where in Afar river is more popular source for 75% of the HHs, while in Somali deep wells are popular for 98% of HH and Oromia pond, Bono and spring are popular sources for 25%, 24% and 20% of the HHs in that order.

**Table 26: Frequently Used Source of Domestic Water by Type of Household**

Household Type			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Target group	Valid		1	.5	.5	.5
		River	60	30.2	30.2	30.7
		Pond	37	18.6	18.6	49.2
		Spring	23	11.6	11.6	60.8
		Deep well	39	19.6	19.6	80.4
		Shallow well	8	4.0	4.0	84.4
		Bono	31	15.6	15.6	100.0
		Total	199	100.0	100.0	
Non-Target group	Valid		1	1.0	1.0	1.0
		River	9	9.4	9.4	10.4
		Pond	8	8.3	8.3	18.8
		Spring	12	12.5	12.5	31.3
		Deep well	28	29.2	29.2	60.4
		Shallow well	25	26.0	26.0	86.5
		Bono	11	11.5	11.5	97.9
		Pipe	2	2.1	2.1	100.0
		Total	96	100.0	100.0	

**Table 27: Frequently Used Source of Domestic Water by Region**

Region			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Afar	Valid	River	45	75.0	75.0	75.0
		Shallow well	15	25.0	25.0	100.0
		Total	60	100.0	100.0	
Oromia	Valid		2	1.1	1.1	1.1

		River	24	13.7	13.7	14.9
		Pond	44	25.1	25.1	40.0
		Spring	35	20.0	20.0	60.0
		Deep well	8	4.6	4.6	64.6
		Shallow well	18	10.3	10.3	74.9
		Bono	42	24.0	24.0	98.9
		Pipe	2	1.1	1.1	100.0
		Total	175	100.0	100.0	
Somali	Valid	Pond	1	1.7	1.7	1.7
		Deep well	59	98.3	98.3	100.0
		Total	60	100.0	100.0	

#### 5.2.2.4. Participation in Community Groups

The household survey participants have been asked whether they or family members participate in different community groupings. Accordingly, the following findings have been obtained. When asked whether they are members of women associations, majority (61.8%) of the respondents, almost equal proportions from target (61.8%) and non-target (62.5%), said “No”. Similarly, when asked whether they are members of Saving and Credit Associations (SCAs), greater majority (78.4%), said “No” without significant variation between respondents from target (79.9%) and non-target (76%) Kebeles. A similar finding with that of membership in SCAs has been obtained when the household survey participants were asked whether they are members of Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLAs).

**Table 28: Membership with Women Associations**

		Member with Women Association			Total
			No	Yes	
Household Type		1	0	0	1
	Target group	11	123	65	199
	Non-Target group	2	60	34	96
Total		14	183	99	296

**Table 29: Membership with Credit and Saving Associations**

		Member of Saving and Credit Association			Total
			No	Yes	
Household Type			0	0	
	Target group	7	159	33	199
	Non-Target group	5	73	18	96

Total	13	232	51	295
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**Table 30: Membership with Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLA) by Household Type**

		Member of Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLA)			Total
			No	Yes	
Household Type			0	0	
	Target group	8	163	28	199
	Non-Target group	4	73	19	96
Total		13	236	47	295

A relatively better participation was found than the above types of community groupings in one of the most common types of community groupings in Ethiopia called “Idir” despite the proportion of those who reported not to belong to it is still higher. Accordingly, 38.2% of the household respondents, without significant difference between respondents from target (39.2%) and non-target (36.5%) Kebeles, said that they are members of “Idir”. The scenario of participation in another most common community grouping in the country called “Equb” is, however, very much different from that of “Idir”. Greater majority (78.4%) of the respondents said neither them nor anyone from the household is a member of “Equb” with almost a similar trend between respondents from target (80.9%) and non-target (74%) Kebeles. A similar trend with the later has been obtained with regard to membership in political groups and religious groupings as indicated in the Tables below.

**Table 31: Membership with "IDIR" by Household Type**

		member of Idir			Total
			No	Yes	
Household Type					
	Target group	6	115	78	199
	Non-Target group	1	60	35	96
Total		8	175	113	295

**Table 32: Membership with "EQUB" by Household Type**

		Member of Equb			Total
			No	Yes	
Household Type					
	Target group	7	161	31	199
	Non-Target group	4	71	21	96
Total		12	232	52	295

**Table 33: Membership With Political Group**

		Member of Political Group			Total
			No	Yes	
Household Type					
	Target group	9	157	33	199
	Non-Target group	4	77	15	96
Total		14	234	48	295

Membership in other community groupings such as in Water Users Associations, Cooperatives and SHGs is found to be very poor. For instance, only 15.7% of the respondents, all of whom are from intervention Kebeles, said that they belong SHGs. Similarly, only 7.5% of the household survey participants, without significant difference between respondents of target (6.6%) and non-intervention (9.5%) Kebeles, said that either they or members of the household belong to Water Users Association.

**Table 34: Membership with Water Users Association**

		Member of Water Users Association			Total
			No	Yes	
Household Type					
	Target group	11	175	13	199
	Non-Target group	5	82	9	96
Total		17	257	22	295

**Table 35: Membership with Other Groups**

		Member of other group			Total
			Milk co.	SHG	
Household Type					
	Target group	167	1	31	199
	Non-Target group	96	0	0	96
Total		264	1	31	295

### 5.2.2.5. Women Mobility

The household survey participants were asked about women mobility. Accordingly, 37.3% of the study participants said unmarried women are free to move in their respective communities without significant difference between non-target (39.6%) and target (36.2%) groups. On the other hand, 34.2% of the study participants said married women are free to move in which case too without significant difference between target (33.2%) and non-target (36.4%).

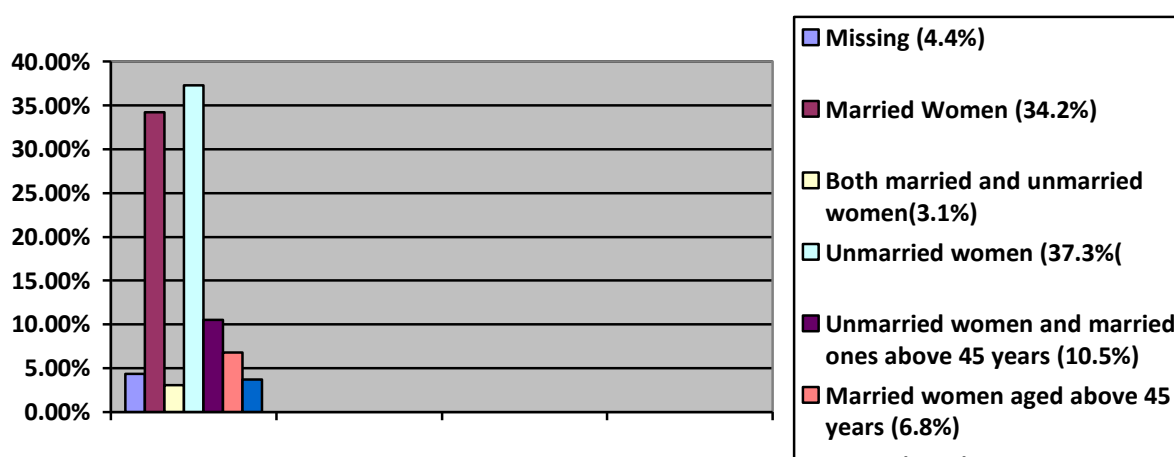


Figure 12: Chart Showing Percentage of HH Respondents for Item on Freedom of Women Mobility by Target Group

		Who is free to move around for various purposes?							Total
			Married	Both married and unmarried women	Unmarried women	Unmarried women and married ones above 45 years	Married women aged above 45 years	Others	
Household	TG	5	66	5	72	28	13	10	199
Type	NTG	8	35	4	38	3	7	1	96
Total		13	101	9	110	31	20	11	295

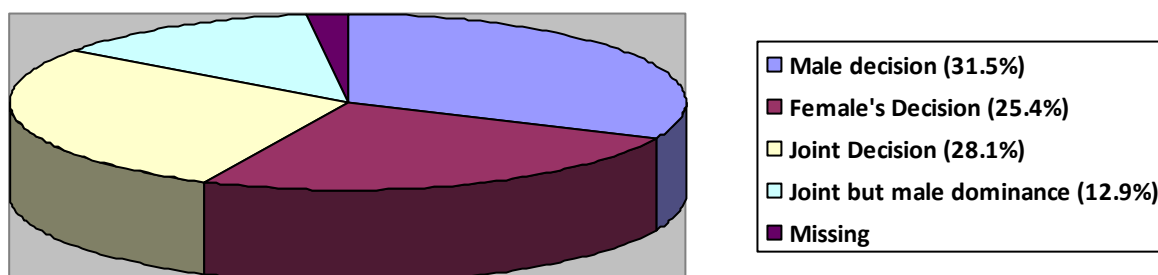
### 5.2.2.6. Decision Making Power of Women

The household survey participants have also been asked about the decision making power of women by focusing on the allocation of income to various expenses by the household, sale of



asset, agricultural activities, and decision to end marriage. Accordingly the findings presented below have been obtained. As can be seen in Figure below, 31.5%, 25.4% and 28.1% of the study participants said it is males, females, and joint respectively that makes decision on the allocation of income for household expenditure. However, there is significant difference between respondents of target and non-target Kebeles on this as greater proportion (34.2%) of respondents from target Kebeles said it is males who make decision on the same while the greater proportion (33.3%) of their counterparts from non-intervention Kebeles said it is a joint decision.

Figure 13: Pie-chart Showing Percentage of HH Respondents for an Item on Decision Making on Allocation of Expenditure



Household Type			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Target group	Valid		2	1.0	1.0	1.0
		Male's decision	68	34.2	34.2	35.2
		Female's decision	54	27.1	27.1	62.3
		Jointly	51	25.6	25.6	87.9
		Jointly but male dominance	24	12.1	12.1	100.0
		Total	199	100.0	100.0	
Non-Target group	Valid		4	4.2	4.2	4.2
		Male's decision	25	26.0	26.0	30.2
		Female's decision	21	21.9	21.9	52.1
		Jointly	32	33.3	33.3	85.4
		Jointly but male dominance	14	14.6	14.6	100.0

		Total	96	100.0	100.0	
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With regard to decision making on agricultural activities, greater proportion (51.4%) of respondents said such a power belongs to males followed by 23.4% of the respondents who believed it to be a joint responsibility. In this case too, both groups of respondents are in consensus that males take major role in making decisions related to agricultural activities. The only difference between the two groups is that the proportion of those respondents who believed to be a joint responsibility is higher in the case of non-intervention respondents.

**Table 36: Decision Making on Agricultural Activities**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male Decision	114	38.6	51.4	51.4
	Female Decision	34	11.5	15.3	66.7
	Jointly	52	17.6	23.4	90.1
	Jointly but Male Dominated	22	7.5	9.9	100.0
	Total	222	75.3	100.0	
Missing	System	73	24.7		
Total		295	100.0		

**Table 37: Decision Making on Agricultural Activities by Household Type**

Household Type			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Target group	Valid	Male Decision	82	41.2	53.9	53.9
		Female Decision	25	12.6	16.4	70.4
		Jointly	29	14.6	19.1	89.5
		Jointly but Male Dominated	16	8.0	10.5	100.0
		Total	152	76.4	100.0	
	Missing	System	47	23.6		
	Total		199	100.0		
Non-Target group	Valid	Male Decision	32	33.3	45.7	45.7
		Female Decision	9	9.4	12.9	58.6
		Jointly	23	24.0	32.9	91.4
		Jointly but Male Dominated	6	6.3	8.6	100.0
		Total	70	72.9	100.0	

	Missing	System	26	27.1		
	Total		96	100.0		

When it comes to decision making on sale of assets, however, slightly higher proportion (34.0%) of the respondents believed that it is a joint responsibility followed by 26.3% and 25.5% of the respondents who believed to be females and males take prime responsibility respectively. There was also no significant statistical difference observed between the two groups of respondents.

**Table 38: Decision Making on Sell of Assets**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male Decision	66	22.4	25.5	25.5
	Female Decision	68	23.1	26.3	51.7
	Jointly	88	29.8	34.0	85.7
	Jointly but Male Dominated	37	12.5	14.3	100.0
	Total	259	87.8	100.0	
Missing	System	36	12.2		
Total		295	100.0		

**Table 39: Decision Making on Sell of Assets by Household Type**

Household Type			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Target group	Valid	Male Decision	48	24.1	26.8	26.8
		Female Decision	50	25.1	27.9	54.7
		Jointly	56	28.1	31.3	86.0
		Jointly but Male Dominated	25	12.6	14.0	100.0
		Total	179	89.9	100.0	
	Missing	System	20	10.1		
	Total		199	100.0		
Non-Target group	Valid	Male Decision	18	18.8	22.5	22.5
		Female Decision	18	18.8	22.5	45.0
		Jointly	32	33.3	40.0	85.0
		Jointly but Male Dominated	12	12.5	15.0	100.0
		Total	80	83.3	100.0	
	Missing	System	16	16.7		
	Total		96	100.0		

With regard to decision making to end marriage, 41.1% of the respondents believed that men are more powerful to make such decision than women followed by 30.1% of respondents who believed this to be made jointly than unilaterally. The finding was also similar when analyzed further by target and non-target groups implying that greater proportions of respondents from both groups have said men make decisions to end marriage followed by joint decision.

**Table 40: Decision Making to End Marriage**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male Decision	86	29.2	41.1	41.1
	Female Decision	37	12.5	17.7	58.9
	Jointly	63	21.4	30.1	89.0
	Jointly but Male Dominated	23	7.8	11.0	100.0
	Total	209	70.8	100.0	
Missing	System	86	29.2		
Total		295	100.0		

**Table 41: Decision Making to End Marriage by Household Type**

Household Type			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Target group	Valid	Male Decision	60	30.2	41.4	41.4
		Female Decision	29	14.6	20.0	61.4
		Jointly	44	22.1	30.3	91.7
		Jointly but Male Dominated	12	6.0	8.3	100.0
		Total	145	72.9	100.0	
	Missing	System	54	27.1		
	Total		199	100.0		
Non-Target group	Valid	Male Decision	26	27.1	40.6	40.6
		Female Decision	8	8.3	12.5	53.1
		Jointly	19	19.8	29.7	82.8
		Jointly but Male Dominated	11	11.5	17.2	100.0
		Total	64	66.7	100.0	
	Missing	System	32	33.3		

	Total	96	100.0		
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### 5.2.2.7. Awareness on Women Related Policies

With a view of assessing the awareness of women on policies related to women, questions of the sort “Are you aware of any government policy or regulations governing the women sector? If yes, what are these policies that govern the women sector? Do you know or heard any organizations that work to empower women? If yes, would you tell us the name of two organizations you knew?” have been asked. Accordingly, the findings presented below have been obtained.

As shown in the Table below, greater majority (64.8%) of women from the intervention Kebelles said they didn’t know any policy or regulation governing the women sector while slightly higher proportion of respondents from the Non-target respondent groups said they know some sort of policy and/or regulation on the same. This implies that there is variation between the respondents from target and non-target kebelles in terms of their awareness on women related policy issues. When further asked to mention the type of policy they are aware of, higher proportion of those responded to the item mentioned women policy followed by family code.

**Table 42: Awareness on Women related Policies**

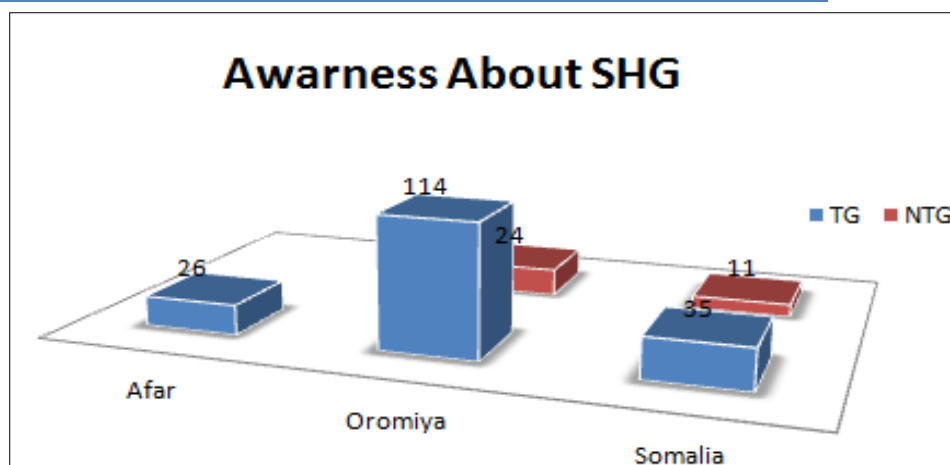
Household Type			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Target group	Valid		7	3.5	3.5	3.5
		No	129	64.8	64.8	68.3
		Yes	63	31.7	31.7	100.0
		Total	199	100.0	100.0	
Non-Target group	Valid		6	6.3	6.3	6.3
		No	44	45.8	45.8	52.1
		Yes	46	47.9	47.9	100.0
		Total	96	100.0	100.0	

When further asked whether they know or not any organization that works towards empowerment of women, greater majority of respondents from both target (61.8%) and non-target (69.8%) groups said “No”.

**Table 43: Awareness on Organizations working to Empower Women**

Household Type	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative
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						Percent
Target group	Valid		9	4.5	4.5	4.5
		No	123	61.8	61.8	66.3
		Yes	67	33.7	33.7	100.0
		Total	199	100.0	100.0	
Non-Target group	Valid		9	9.4	9.4	9.4
		No	67	69.8	69.8	79.2



		Yes	20	20.8	20.8	100.0
		Total	96	100.0	100.0	

### 5.3. Awareness and Practice on SHG

#### 3.3.1. Awareness about SHG and Willingness to Belong to SHG:

There is quite a high level of awareness about SHG in the survey areas. The majority (71%) of respondents have heard about SHG. This percentage was found higher in the respondents from the Oromia (78.8%) and Somali regions (76.7%) than Afar region (43.3%). Those aware of SHG in the survey areas had heard about it from Community Facilitator (50%), Kebele Administration (32%), and a member of SHG within their Kebele (11%) and other sources (6%).

**Figure 14: Figure Showing Proportion of HH Respondents Aware of SHG by Region and Household Type**

**Table 44: Table Showing Number of HH Respondents Aware of SHG by Region and Household Type**

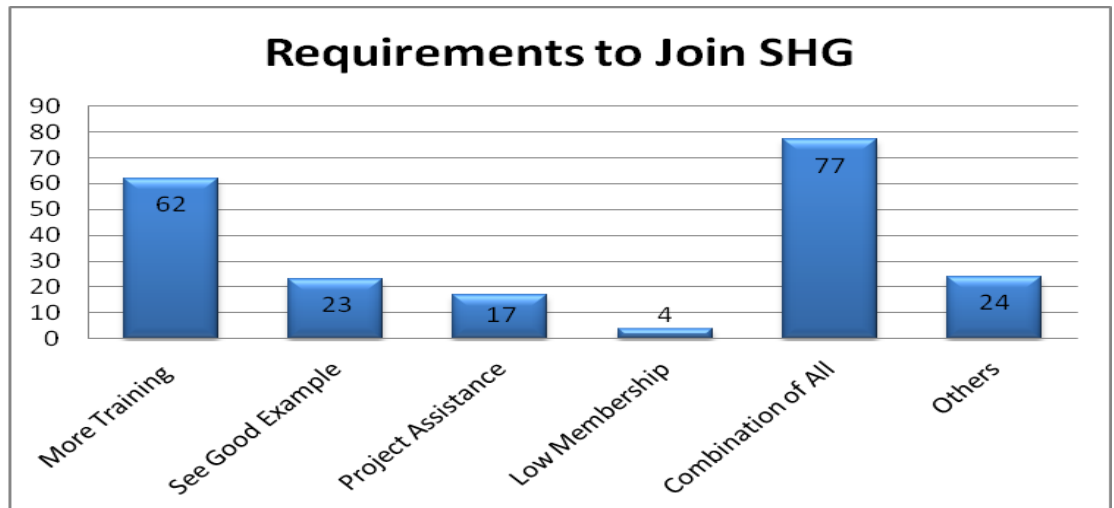
No.	Response	Region									Total			Percentage		
		Afar			Oromiya			Somali								
		TG	NTG	T	TG	NTG	T	TG	NTG	T	TG	NTG	T	TG	NTG	T
1	Yes	26		26	114	24	138	35	11	46	175	35	210	88%	36%	71%
2	No	12	20	32	3	30	33	5	9	14	20	59	79	10%	61%	27%
3	Missing	2		2	2	2	4				4	2	6	2%	2%	2%
	Total	40	20	60	119	56	175	40	20	60	199	96	295	100%	100%	100%

### 3.3.2. Willingness to Belong to SHG:

Women were asked “Do you participate in the SHG?” Accordingly, almost all the respondents from the three regions in the TG indicated that they are participating in the SHG. On the other hand, among those who hadn’t heard about SHG were asked their willingness to join SHG. Only

few women (Afar (7), Oromia (3) and Somali (4)) were not willing to join SHG and about 15 women from Oromia, 5 from Somali and 9 from Afar

were not know what to say during the time of this interview. The rest HHs responded in favor of belonging to SHG.



### 3.3.3. Requirements to Join SHG:

Many diverse answers were given about their requirements from those who are willing to join the SHG. The Figure 15: Number of HH Respondents against Requirements to join SHGs bar graph below shows that the main requirements women requested to join the SHGs were more training (30%); demonstration of successful examples (11%); seeking for support from SHG project (8%); and combination of two or more requirements (37%).

### 3.3.4. Convenient Location to Attend Training:

From Figure 15 above and other responses from the FGDs, majority of women require more capacity building benefits from belonging to SHGs. When asked about their convenient location to attend the capacity building activities on SHG, the majority of women (44%) said they would prefer around their home followed by Farmers Training Centers (19%); nearby school (13%); and any appropriate location (7%).



### 3.3.5. Opportunities and Threats to Implement SHG Projects in the Study Areas

The participants of FGDs and KIIs have been asked about opportunities and threats to implement SHG projects in their respective areas. Accordingly, the existence of government structures and organs down to the grassroots level (such as the HEWs, DAs, one-to-five grouping, Development Army, etc); the existence of a conducive policy environment that clearly defines pressing problems, opportunities for change and challenges; existence of saving and credit schemes; existence of community based initiatives; the increased involvement of CSOs/NGOS/ in development activities than ever; the increased awareness and favorable attitude of the community; etc have been mentioned as opportunities.

On the other hand such threats as prevalence of change resistant culture, dropouts, discontinuity of the program without sustaining it, development of sense of dependence on external aid, persistence of cultural influences, past failure experiences, expectancy due to the experience of the safety net program, lack of funds, etc have been mentioned

Below are some of the responses from KIs and FGD participants in this regard:

#### *Opportunities*

*“Willingness of the community, especially poor women to engage in income generating activities, presence of natural resources and existence of experience of saving due to the presence of village level small scale saving and credit associations have been mentioned as opportunities” –extracted from FGD held in Arero Woreda*

“The different groupings, associations and social mobilization mechanisms available at community level, the existence of support scheme by the government due to its policy, the existence of willingness among the community are some good opportunities” – a KI from MoFED has said

*“Increased willingness to engage in economic activities, especially among rural women, availability of support provisions, existence of SHG/cooperative bylaws developed by the government are good opportunities” – a KI from Oromia Women and Children’s Affairs Bureau has said*

#### *Threats*

*“Resistance from the community to come and work together is a big threat. Some times the community expects food and financial aid and wants to utilize it for immediate purpose than engaging in economic activities. There could be lack of agreement among group members”* – a KI from Arero Woreda MSE Office has said

*“The community in general is not business minded and doesn’t take risk. There is fear of loan. Some of the disaster risk reeducation and income generating activities (e.g. protecting the environment through plantation of trees) might be more appropriate for men than women. Cultural barriers, such as not allowing women out and work on economic activities, are also one threat. Lack of equal participation is also another threat”* – a KI from Dodota Woreda DPP has said

*“Dropping out of the group members and discontinuity of the program without sustaining it are some of the threats”* – a KI from Shalla Woreda Women and Children’s Office has said

*“High interest rate, fear of loan, lack of change after taking the loan, health related problems due to malaria-prone area some threats”* – extracted from FGD held in Dodota woreda

### **3.4. Issues Affecting or Challenges Facing Women**

One of the objectives of this baseline survey was to identify the major social, economic, political and cultural situations of women and issues influencing/affecting resilience to disaster/external shocks in the target areas. The findings on the economic and social situations of women have been presented above. In this sub-section the findings pertaining to the issues affecting or challenges facing women, especially poor women, will be presented and discussed. To this end, the study participants have been asked about such issues and challenges by classifying in to three based on existing literature. These are economic challenges, social and cultural challenges and political challenges. Accordingly, the findings obtained are presented in the sub-sections that follow.

#### **3.4.1. Economic Challenges**

According to the FGD participants in Arero woreda, extreme poverty due to frequent drought; lack of involvement in economic activities due to the fact that they are expected to spend most of their time at home cooking food for the family; lack of self-confidence to take loan due to fear; are some of the challenges mentioned by both target and non-target groups. FGD participants in Shalla Woreda on the other hand mentioned such economic challenges of poor women as lack of power on the property of the household, lack of resources and dryness of land which is inconvenient for agriculture. Similarly FGD participants in Dodota Woreda mentioned poverty, limited economic opportunities, lack of funds, lack of meaningful change in economic capacity even after involving in saving and credit associations, etc as economic challenges facing poor women in the woreda.

FGD discussants in Jijiga also mentioned that work load, food shortage both for livestock and human, poverty, lack of economic opportunities and viable livelihoods, resource constraints, and lack of job opportunities as major economic challenges facing poor women in the area. Likewise FGD discussants in Asayta woreda indicated that food insecurity, shortage of drinking water, lack of mill, lack of income-earning opportunities, work overload, illiteracy, lack of skill, resource constraints, flooding, animal/plant disease, and poor market linkage as major economic challenges facing poor women.

Findings that strengthen those of FGD participants have been obtained from KIIs. Here below are some:

*“Lack of funds, lack of motivation among the poor women themselves and lack of market areas are major economic challenges for poor women in the Woreda” – a KI from Arero Woreda Women and Children Office has said*

*“Food insecurity and extreme poverty are the major economic challenges. Lack of commitment to translate awareness into practice, e.g. lack of willingness to work together, especially those who are relatively better tend to avoid the poorest ones from the group. Lack of self-confidence due to male economic dominance is also another challenge” a KI from Dodota Woreda Women and Children Office has said*

*“As the woreda is highly disaster-prone, there is extreme poverty and food insecurity. Lack of access to land, especially for the younger generation, is another challenge. As a result they will be obliged to engage in small income economic activities, such as daily labor” a KI from Dodota Woreda Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Office has said.*

*“Depleted natural resources, climate influence, population pressure, limited infrastructure (e.g. physical infrastructure – road, HR), lack of awareness, dependence on livestock which is heavily prone to disaster are major economic challenges of pastoralists and semi-pastoralist communities”- a KI from MoARD, Disaster Management and Food Security Center has said*

*“Lack of saving culture and practice, extreme poverty, low productivity and limited capital are major economic challenges. Lack of creativity to diversify livelihood is also another challenge for poor women” – a KI from Shalla Woreda Finance and Economic Development Office has said*

*“Lack of access to market for example a camel is sold for 50,000 birr in Saudi while it sold only for 5,000 birr in Afar and Somali regions; lack of diversified means of livelihood for instance, most pastoralist communities depend heavily on livestock” – a KI from MoFED has said*

*“Lack of job opportunity, lack of market opportunity, lack of funds, lack of capacity to get loan (e.g. to borrow from Oromia Credit and Saving S.Co., they need to save 20% prior to borrowing), lack of getting social collateral as the poor ones are highly marginalized, mobility related problem, and focus of SMED is to urban women” – a KI from Dodota MSED Office has said*

*“Limited income generating opportunities; limited market access; and extreme poverty are major economic challenges of poor women. As a result they will be subjected to engaging in risky activities, e.g. hard labor, commercial sex work, selling alcohol by migrating to urban areas” – a KI from NGO operating in Dodota woreda has said*

### 3.4.2. Social and Cultural Challenges

The study participants have been asked about the common cultural and traditional barriers affecting women in their respective localities. Accordingly, some of the barriers mentioned by greater number of participants include Harmful Traditional Practices (HTPs) such as son preference, gender based violence (GBV), Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), early marriage; lack of freedom of movement; segregation from work in the public sphere; and access to property.

		Frequency	Percent
	Son preference	43	14.6
	GBV	39	13.2

	FGM	30	10.2
	Early marriage	29	9.8
	Lack of freedom of movement	27	9.1
	Segregation from work in the public sphere	22	7.4
	Lack of access to property	13	4.4

The FGD participants and KIs have also been asked the same question with regard to social and cultural challenges facing women within their respective communities. Accordingly, different social and cultural issues and challenges have been indicated. Some of these challenges are presented here below.

According to FGD discussants in Dodota woreda, women are in most cases culturally restricted to stay at home and assume child caring and cooking family food responsibilities. As a result most poor women lack self-confidence to go out and engage in economic activities. They also mentioned that culturally men are very dominant. Thus a woman in the community may not dare to say “my cow” and instead says “my husband’s cow” according to one FGD discussant held at Dire Kitlu Kebelle of Dodota Woreda. It was also mentioned by FGD discussants in Badossa Baattala Kebelle that women shoulder too much responsibility dictated by cultural influence. For example, fetching water by going up to 10km distance is the responsibility of the woman. They also indicated lack of access for information due to considering women’s mobility as a taboo culturally.

The FGD discussants in Shalla woreda also mentioned such challenges as poor women are subjected to certain social prejudice and discrimination due to their economic status and as a result lack of involvement in social affairs; change resistance such as resistance to family planning.

The social and cultural challenges mentioned by FGD discussants have also been indicated by KIIs with key stakeholders at local, regional and federal levels. Here below are some of the challenges indicated by KIs:

*“Tribal conflict and lack of capacity of social structures (e.g. associations) are major social challenges affecting poor women. Lack of equality among women and men dictated by cultural influence and as a result male dominance is the major cultural challenge for poor women. Besides, there are HTPs affecting women despite*

*deteriorating trend.*” – a KI from Arero Woreda Women and Children Affairs Office has said

*“Polygamy (marring up to five women) is common and this affects poor women as it gives burden to care her children. Social exclusion of poor women is also a common practice affecting them from accessing information and social supports”* – a KI from Shalla woreda Finance and Economic Development Office has said

*“HTPs (e.g. polygamy, excessive gift for marriage, early marriage, gender inequality, widow inheritance), closed culture are some of the social and cultural challenges facing poor women”* – a KI from an NGO operating in Shalla woreda has said

*“The major social challenge facing poor women is lack of trust among the community for poor women and somehow discriminating them socially, e.g. poor women face a challenge of getting collateral during borrowing due to unfair mistrust due to their economic status. The cultural influences are gradually declining. However, male dominance is still there”* – KIs from Dodota woreda Women and Children Affairs Office have said

*“The social norms do not encourage mobility of women as going out is considered as uncontrollable”* – a KI from Dodota woreda MSED Office has said

*“Overburden on women. E.g. in some pastoralist communities women are expected to assume their husbands social role and responsibility in their absence such as in public works. Lack of access to education, early marriage and other HTPs are some of the social challenges. Polygamy is one of the major cultural challenges common in most pastoralist societies. Besides, in most pastoralist communities, women are expected to stay at home”* – KIs from Oromia Women and Children’s Affairs Bureau have said

*“Living tradition by pastoralist communities which mainly involves moving implying that it will be difficult to work on awareness creation”* – a KI MoARD, Disaster Management and Food Security Center has said

### 3.4.3. Political Challenges

When asked regarding the political challenges facing women, most FGD discussants were not able to mention. In some areas, however, lack of participation has been mentioned. For instance, according to FGD discussants in Dodota woreda, lack of commitment to translate

awareness in to practice, e.g. women might be aware of their rights but fail to make use of their rights, implying lack of participation is a political challenge.

The findings of KIIs held at different levels have also depicted such political challenges as lack of participation, lack of awareness as major political challenges. Here are some of the findings of KIIs:

*“Lack of involvement in their rights, e.g. the number of poor women involving in political leadership is almost nil. Lack of coordination among stakeholders due to lack of commitment and will among the political leaderships and even knowledge gap among the political leaders themselves are some of the political challenges affecting poor women”* - KIs from Dodota Woreda Women and Children’s Affairs Office have said

*“Despite the government policy has ensured the political participation of women including poor ones, in practice poor women are not involved actively in ensuring their political rights”* – a KI from Shalla woreda Finance and Economic Development Office has said

*“For pastoralist and semi-pastoralist communities, lack of will and commitment from the political leaders due to the very nature of pastoralist living is a major political challenge. This is due to the fact that the government pays attention for densely populated than scattered communities for a simple reason that political benefits are more from the first than the later”* – a KI from MoFED has said

### **3.5. Awareness on and practice of Disaster Risk Reduction**

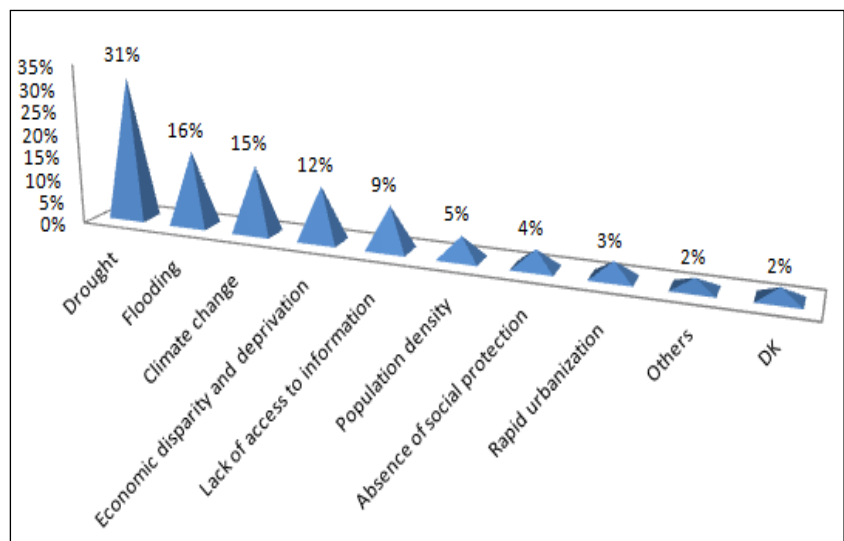
Disaster is a function of the risk process. It results from the combination of hazards, conditions of vulnerability and insufficient capacity or measures to reduce the potential negative consequences of risk. There are two main phases of disaster, namely Pre-DRR Phase and Post-disaster Recovery Phase. Each of them has three different sub-phases. In Pre-DRR Phase there are prevention, mitigation, and preparedness sub-phases. The Post-disaster Recovery Phase can be divided into emergency/relief, rehabilitation/reconstruction and recovery sub-phases. The existing coping mechanisms or strategies to limit the effect of disaster and external shocks include: (i) Having in place early warning systems from the farmer to regional level; (ii) Having contingency plans in for effective and fast emergency management including having adequate human and material resources for timely intervention



and implementation of contingency plans; and (iii) Integration of emergency assistance with development activities that have a mitigation effect and designing programmes reflect this synergy.

### 3.5.1. Main Sources of Disaster and External Shocks in the Study Areas

The participants of this baseline survey (i.e. HH respondent women, FGD discussants and KIs) were asked to identify the main sources of disaster and external shocks in their respective area.



Drought (31%) topped the list, followed by flooding (16%), climatic change (15%), and economic disparity and deprivation (12%). The most common observation given regarding drought is ‘changes in weather’. This is a very general term and the study team constantly asked for more details during FGD. Most discussants were not able to give clear explanations, as the weather has changed so much that no new patterns could be distinguished. Other common observations were unpredictable rainfall. HH that could not explain the term ‘disaster’ gave possible explanations which

**Figure 16: Major Sources of Disaster in the Study Areas**

they associate with this term. Again, the majority answered with ‘changes in weather’ and ‘decreased rainfall’. These results are in line with the responses given by the KII participants. Some of the sources of disasters mentioned by KIs include: drought, lack of water for the population and animals, inter-tribal conflict, flooding, and livestock disease. Here below are some of the responses given by KIs and FGD participants for the question “What are the major disasters affecting the population in this woreda in general? What does the frequency look like? To what extent do these disasters affect poor women in particular?”

*“Frequent drought, lack of clear water and inter-ethnic conflicts are major sources of disaster” – a KI from Arero Woreda Finance and Economic Development Office has said*

*“The major disaster is drought which usually occurs at least once in two years. This results in food shortage and hence women and children will be victims more than any one as they will not get proper nutrition. The very reason for this is that women directly confront hunger as they will not be able move since they care their children. Their husbands may move to urban places for daily labor and may get better food.” – a KI from Dodota Woreda DPP Office has said*

*“Drought and lack of clean water are major sources of disaster. Lack of clean water has direct effect on women as they will be required to go long distance to fetch drinking water for the family” – a KI from Shalla Woreda Women and Children’s Affairs Office has said*

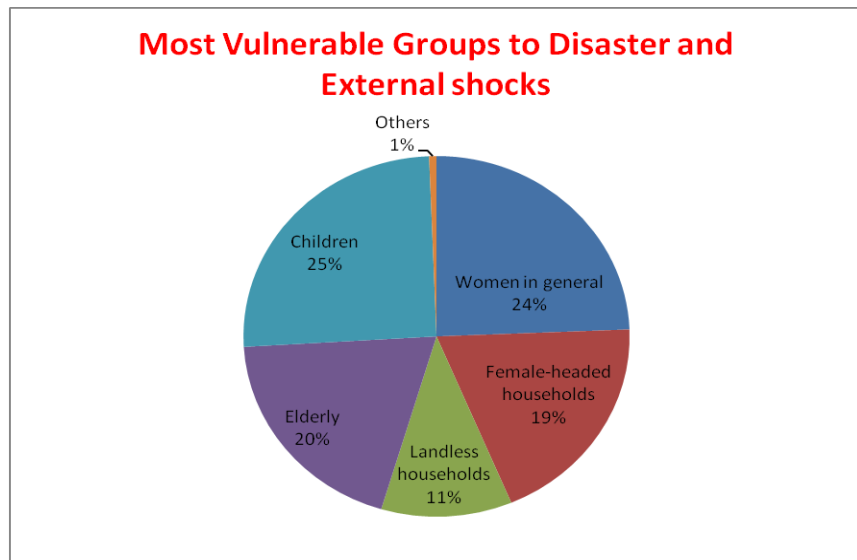
*“Mostly in pastoralist and semi-pastoralist areas, there is frequent drought. As a result the community is usually exposed to food insecurity and health related problems such as disease outbreak. There are times where lack of water which is the result of drought leads to interethnic and intertribal conflicts. This affects poor women more than anyone in the community because they are prime responsible to provide food for members of the household.” – a KI from Oromia Women and Children’s Affairs Bureau has said*

*“Drought is a major disaster in pastoralist and semi-pastoralist areas. In Afar there is also flooding although the degree may not be as severe as drought. Poor women are more affected because they are already vulnerable and lose what they have due to the shocks – a KI from MoARD, Disaster Management and Food Security Center has said*  
*“Flooding is a major source of disaster in the Area. The flood is not due to rain in Kebele but water which comes from long distances. The area is plateau surrounded by hills and mountains and flood water lies for more than 8 months a year. As a result the community is exposed to hunger. Due to lack of clean drinking water, women are highly affected. During the summer, they go up to 10 Kms to fetch water. The flooding is partly manmade due to the fact that the Wonji Sugar factory sugarcane plantation expansion has brought much of the waters to the Kebele” – extracted from FGD held in Badossaa Battalaa Kebele of Dodota Woreda*

*“Frequent drought, intermittent rain, conflict among Guji and Borena, animal disease, lack of clean water, lack of transportation, and the like are major sources of disaster. Poor women are highly affected by these because they are supposed to move long distance to fetch water”* - extracted from FGD held in Holana Kebelle of Arero Woreda.

*“Flooding is the sever disaster to the community”* – FGD discussants in Assayta have said.

### 3.5.2. Vulnerable Groups to Disaster and External Shocks in the Study Areas



When respondents were asked to identify the most vulnerable groups to disaster and external shocks, almost equally they said children (25%) and women (24%). Next to children and women came elderly persons (20%), female-headed HHs (19%) and landless HHs (11%). This finding from the HH respondents was in commensurate with that of FGDs and KIIs. As indicated in the above sub-section, both groups

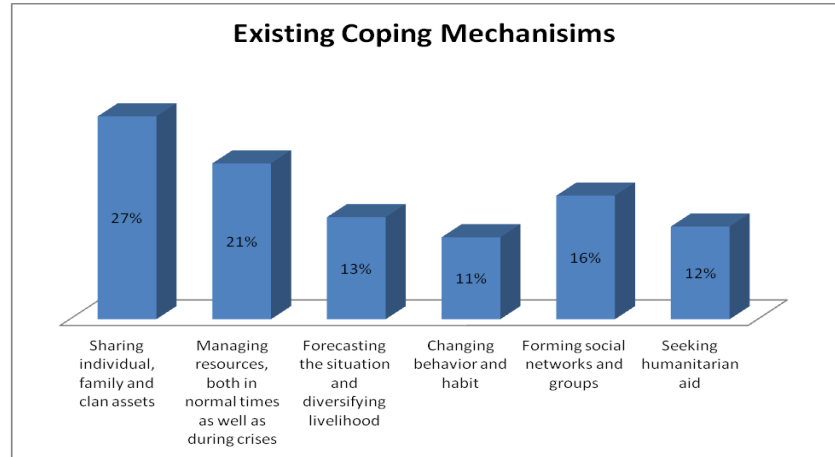
**Figure 17: Most Vulnerable Groups to Disaster and External Shocks**

reflected that drought happens almost every year in the study areas and as a result it is common to face shortage of water. This affects women, especially poor ones as they will be required to move far distance to fetch water. From this, one can understand that the women are the most vulnerable groups. As to the responses of some KII participants at regional level, the above sources of disaster and external shocks lead the people especially the marginalized women to loss of HH assets, debts and malnutrition among children. Some other KIs and FGD participants have also indicated that the most vulnerable groups in their respective areas are farmers without many resources, who rely on small plots of land for subsistence, female-headed HHs, landless HHs, elders and children. Besides, they explained that the inability to access improved agricultural inputs such as seeds and fertilizers (mainly because of cost and

supply issues), a poor culture of saving and a lack of cooperation in tackling pressing communal issues collectively make the community even more vulnerable.

### 3.5.3. Existing Coping Mechanisms and Institutions:

The participants of this baseline survey were also asked to mention *the existing coping mechanisms and institutions to limit the effect*



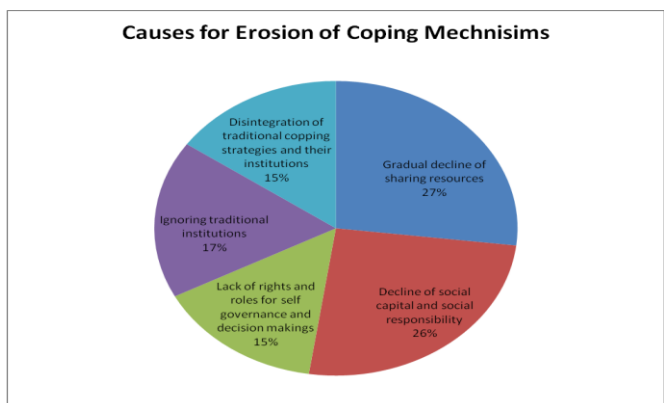
*of disaster and external shocks in their respective areas.* It was most notable that the existing coping mechanism which major respondents (27%) indicated was sharing individual, family and clan assets. The survey revealed that 21% of the respondents have identified managing resources, both in normal times as well as during crises as one coping mechanism. About 16% of the respondents indicated forming social networks and groups as the next existing coping mechanism. Forecasting the situation and diversifying livelihood; seeking humanitarian aid; and changing behavior and habit were identified by 13%, 12% and 11% respondents in that order. As to the function of these traditional coping strategies and institutions, 39% of the interviewed were of the opinion that traditional coping strategies and institutions are still functional. About 36% thought that this didn't function and the remaining 36% have the reservation to forward their clear answer.

**Figure 18: Existing Coping Mechanisms**

### 3.5.4. Causes for Erosion of Traditional Coping Mechanisms and Institutions:

The study participants who responded that traditional coping strategies and institutions are not functional were further asked to

*identify the causes for erosion of traditional coping mechanisms and institution in their*



**Figure 19: Causes of Erosion of Traditional Coping Mechanisms and Institutions**

*respective areas.* Accordingly, about 27% of the respondents confirmed that the main cause was the gradual decline of sharing resources among people. Of the remaining decline of social capital and social responsibility (26%), ignoring traditional institutions (17%), lack of rights and roles for self governance and decision makings (15%) and disintegration of traditional coping strategies and their institutions (15%) were the main causes that identified by the respondents.

### 3.5.5. Awareness on Disaster Coping Mechanisms

According to the KII participants the awareness of the community in general and that of poor women in particular on disaster coping mechanisms is low in the survey areas. Furthermore, they indicated that despite it is the prime responsibility of the governmental organizations (GOs) to raise awareness on disaster coping mechanisms, it is usually inactive. As a result the community is highly dependent on humanitarian aid. On the contrary, there are KII participants who reflected their opinions by saying there is awareness among the community on the disasters but have limitations in coping and prevention mechanisms. They also indicated GOs, NGOs and the community itself should be responsible for awareness raising activities. According to the response of the majority of the FGD participants, they believed that community members have some sort of awareness on the coping mechanisms of disasters. However, due to lack of resources and support, the challenges remain. It was also mentioned that GOs and NGOs have been engaging in increasing the awareness of the community. To measure the community involvement, women were asked “*Is there any community based initiative that works towards reducing the effect of disaster and external shocks?*” In their response 62% said “yes” and 21% said “No”. Of the remaining 10% said they don’t know.

Below are some of the responses obtained from KIIs and FGDs for the question stating: *How do you describe the awareness of the community in general and that of poor women in particular on disasters and coping mechanism? Who is responsible for raising their awareness?*

*“Disaster prevention is part of development which is integrated with health, agriculture, education and the like. Thus awareness creation is the responsibility of all sector offices. However, the reality is that not much is done. There was lack of attention by the government compared to other development components. Thus the*

*community is not well aware” - a KI from MoARD, Disaster Management and Food Security Center has said*

*“The community is well aware of the sources of disaster but has no proper awareness on the coping mechanisms. GOs, NGOs, and CBO and associations are engaged with awareness creation but lacks coordination” – a KI from Arero woreda Women and Children’s Affairs Office has said*

*“The awareness of the community on disaster coping mechanisms is low. In most cases the community depends on food aid as coping mechanism. Twelve out of 15 kebelles in the woreda are included in the safety net program for six months a year” – a KI from Dodota Woreda DPP Office has said*

*“Coping mechanisms are almost non-existent. As a result the community is highly dependent on humanitarian aid. There are awareness creation activities done by different stakeholders but they are not sufficient” – a KI from an NGO operating in Dodota Woreda has said*

*“Awareness creation is a joint responsibility involving diverse stakeholders. When it comes to creating awareness on disaster coping mechanisms, it is more of the responsibility of the Government. The community is eager to know but very little has been done” – a KI from MoFED has said*

*“There is gap in awareness of the coping mechanisms. HEWs, DAs and NGOs are engaged in awareness creating activities” – extracted from FGD held in Arero woreda*

*“Earlier the awareness of the community in general was very poor. But from the last two and three years onwards there is community mobilization to protect the environment e.g. plantation of trees. Earlier community members were destroying forest, but now they are planting due to increased awareness that drought is the result of deforestation” – extracted from FGD held at Dire Kitlu Kebele of Dodota Woreda*

### **3.5.6. Measures to be taken to Increase Resilience of Poor Women**

Resilience is internal strength of a society, a family or an individual to mitigate or to resist any external shock. It is a cornerstone of DRR. In the context of community and marginalized women resilience, the KII participants reflected there are many things they need to learn,

care, share, inform, transform, action, reflection and build back very much evidence based on their local situation so that loss will be minimum. HH respondents were asked a question stating: “*What do you think shall be done to increase the resilience of marginalized women to external shocks?*” The findings show that about 35% of both women from TGs and NTGs indicated that the concerned body should increase their awareness and their ability to plan, prepare and respond followed by 23% of the HH who said mobilizing poor women and similarly other 23% who said forming an institutionalized economic and social safety net. The other 18% women said that it would be good to increase access to productive assets so as to raise the resilience of marginalized women to external shocks.



## 4. Conclusion and Recommendation

### 4.1. Conclusions

#### 4.1.1. Economic Situation of Women

As presented in Section 3 of this baseline survey report, the economic situation of poor women in the study areas have been assessed by analyzing such issues as: landownership, ownership of farm and non-farm related assets, income and expenditure, employment and IGAs, food availability, involvement of women in economic activities and the like. Accordingly, the conclusions are drawn based on the findings obtained.

#### Ownership of Land and House

- As majority of the HHs surveyed depended solely on farming, greater majority of the respondents have land. The vast majority of land is self-owned. Overall, landholdings were significantly smaller in Afar and Somali regions than Oromia region. The difference between target and non-target groups was not apparent in terms of land ownership
- However, women are not still owners of land. Land ownership is still dominated by men.
- The vast majority of HHs have own house; there was also no difference between target and non-target groups in terms of house ownership

#### Ownership of Non-Productive and Productive Assets

- Ownership of NFA is found to be poor in all regions
- Radio and mobiles were found to be the commonly owned assets where ownership of mobile was found to be better than other NFA. As might be expected, there was no difference between target and non-target groups in terms of ownership of NFAs. The lack of ownership for NFA such as radio, television and mobile will definitely contribute for the lack of access to social information.

#### Major Source of HH Income

- The majority of HHs from both TGs as well as NTGs depended on income generated from the occupation of the husbands, with slight difference in the case of Jijiga, where sources of income also comes from other sources than the income of the husband, including own source and other sources such as remittance from relatives living abroad. As a result majority of women in the study areas are dependents of their husbands economically. This situation will have significant impact on the successful implementation of the envisaged project by CoSAP and its members. As a result it is important to pay attention to convince the husbands from the outset so to avoid pressure on members of SHG. This can be done through provision of awareness creation trainings to husbands of SHG members, other men and community leaders; involving them in joint planning and monitoring activities, and the like.

#### **Major expenditures and ways to cover shortage**

- From the findings it is evident that HH items consume greater proportion of expenditure followed by agricultural inputs. Expenditures for health, social, and education are also among the next in the list of major expenditures but their share is minimal. This indicates the existence of awareness gaps in allocating income. Thus it is important to include managing household income as one of training areas.
- The majority of HHs More than 80% of the HHs interviewed didn't have enough income to cover their expenditures. As a result, different ways of covering shortage are common by TGs and NTGs. Some of these ways include borrowing, seeking gift from relatives, seeking food aid, and remittance. In addition considerable portion of the HH did not cover their shortages and women face greater challenge in such circumstances. This implies the prevalence of tendency to depend on external support. This has to be discouraged through the provision of effective attitudinal changing interventions, such as trainings.

#### **Economic Situation of HH**

- The majority of HHs surveyed are found in 'very poor' economic situation at times unable to afford enough food for HH members. In addition, quite considerable proportions of the HHs are found in poor economic situation despite they may not face critical problem to avail food for HH members. Overall, more than 85% of the HHs are found in poor economic situation. Even among the remaining, the majority (13%) are found only at moderate level of economic situation.

- This implies that women who participate in the HH survey are found in poor economic situation and as a result vulnerable to different problems such as nutritional deficiency, psychological and social pressure due to their huge responsibility at the HH level.

### **HH Food Security**

- Greater majority of the HHs surveyed are food insecure for five up to nine months a year. This implies that women in the study areas are highly exposed to food insecurity and as a result of which shoulder more burden that will affect them in many ways.

### **Involvement of Women in Economic Activities**

- The involvement of women in the study areas in economic activities is usually poor. Slightly more than half of the women who participated in the survey are engaged in agricultural activities. However, considerable women are compelled to be engaged in other low income and tiresome activities such as daily labor as ‘the source’ of livelihood. Sell of firewood, and petty trade are also some means of livelihood for women in the study areas. In addition according to the findings from other study participants, there is a tendency of limiting job opportunities to tradition areas implying lack of knowledge and skill to diversify livelihood. This calls for capacity building trainings s

### **Saving Practice**

- Saving is not a common practice among the majority of women participated in the HH survey despite regional variations in which case the practice of saving is found to be higher for women in Oromia region.
- Poor economic status, lack of access to financial institutions, high dependency, as well as traditional practice to spending what one has today in Afar and Somali region are some of the factors identified that hinder women, especially in Afar and Somali regions, from saving. It is therefore important to show how saving might change the living conditions of HHs through providing trainings relevant for attitudinal change supported by experience sharing of local role models.

## **4.1.2. Social Situation of Women**

### **Access to Education**

- The vast majority of HHs surveyed have access to education.

- Primary schools are the most prevalent educational institutions for the communities surveyed
- The difference between target and non-target groups in terms of existence of education service near to the community was significant, where greater proportion of HH respondents from the non-target groups have schools close of the community than their counterparts from the target groups.
- Considerable numbers of children in the communities visited are still out-of-school. The major reasons for this are inability to afford for school materials and needing children's labor
- The difference between target and non-target groups in terms of having out-of-school children was not apparent
- Here it is important to stress relationship between poverty and lack of education so that community members, especially those who do not send school age children to schools, can understand the ultimate effect of ignoring the basic right of every child for access to education. This can be done through inviting resourceful persons and models who broke the poverty through education in the training sessions or regular meeting sessions of the SHG members.

#### **Access to Health Service**

- Majority of HH survey participants have access to health service near to the community they live in despite a difference in the proportion between target and non-target groups, in which case more proportion of HHs from the target groups have health facility near to them.

#### **Access to Water Supply**

- There are different source of domestic water for the areas assessed in this baseline survey. This could be mainly due to the geographical variations and contextual factors. While river, deep well and Bono are major sources of domestic water for majority of HHs in the target areas, deep well, shallow well and spring are the popular sources of domestic water for HHs in the non-target areas.
- Regional differences in terms of the type of major source of domestic water are also significant where in Afar river is more popular source, while in Somali deep wells are popular and in Oromia pond, Bono and spring are popular sources.

- From the findings of the FGDs and KIIs, it was evident that community members, especially poor women, suffer from lack access to clean water. The problem gets worsened during drought season. As a result, considerable proportion of women are being obliged to move up to 10 Kms to fetch domestic water. This is so because women are culturally and traditionally responsible for fetching domestic water. It is therefore very important to address pressing problem in two ways. First, the trainings and other awareness raising sessions shall be taken to challenge the community members to make attitudinal changes on the unfair burden women are given with. Second, the project implementers, SHGs and CLAs should influence the government organs responsible for the supply of clean water to address the needs of the community by stressing the effect of lack of access as on poor women.

### **Participation of Women in Community Groups**

- Participation of women in the study areas in community groups was found to be poor. There was no significant difference between women from target groups and their counterparts from the non-target groups in terms of participation in community groups. It is therefore imperative to create awareness on the importance participation in community groups to curve the effect of poverty.

### **Decision Making Power of Women**

- Overall decision making on HH issues is still dominated by men in the study areas. However, a significant variation has been observed between target and non-target groups. While men take major share in target areas, a joint decision making is reported to be exercised in non-target areas. It is therefore important to advocate the essence of joint decision making using different awareness raising sessions to be held with both members of SHGs and other community members.

### **Awareness on Women related Policies**

- Awareness of on women related policies is poor despite there is difference between target and non-target groups where slightly higher proportion of women from the non-intervention areas said they know some sort of policy while majority of women from the target groups said to the contrary.
- Women policy followed by family code are commonly renowned ones by those who have some sort of knowledge on women related policies.

#### **4.1.3. Awareness and Practice on SHG**

- The level of awareness and appreciation of the socio-economic value of the SHG Approach is high at all levels.
- Overall, both TG and NTG women expressed strong interest in and willingness to belong to SHG, provided the indicated requirements are addressed appropriately
- The existence of government structures and organs down to the grassroots level (such as the HEWs, DAs, one-to-five grouping, Development Army, etc); the existence of a conducive policy environment that clearly defines pressing problems, opportunities for change and challenges; existence of saving and credit schemes; existence of community based initiatives; the increased involvement of CSOs/NGOS/ in development activities than ever; the increased awareness and favorable attitude of the community; can be taken as opportunities to implement SHG projects.
- On the other hand, prevalence of change resistant culture, dropouts, discontinuity of the program without sustaining it, development of sense of dependence on external aid, persistence of cultural influences, past failure experiences, expectancy due to the experience of the safety net program, lack of funds, etc are some of the threats that can not be overlooked in the implementation of SHG projects.

#### **4.1.4. Challenges facing Women**

- Poor women in the study woredas face multi-faceted challenges that could be classified into three as economic, social and/or cultural, and political challenges;
- Economic challenges facing poor women in the study areas are immense which include but not limited to: lack of involvement in economic activities due to the fact that they are expected to spend most of their time at home cooking food for the family; lack of self-confidence to take loan due to fear; lack of power on the property of the household; lack of resources and dryness of land which is inconvenient for agriculture; extreme poverty; limited economic opportunities; lack of funds; lack of meaningful change in economic capacity even after involving in saving and credit associations; work load; food shortage at the HH level; lack of viable livelihoods; shortage of drinking water; resource constraints; and lack of job opportunities. While some economic challenges need hard work to change the enduring patriarchy and natural influences, some can be addressed through empowering women through awareness creation and skills development.

- Social and/or cultural challenges include: Harmful Traditional Practices (HTPs) such as son preference, gender based violence (GBV), Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), early marriage; lack of freedom of movement; segregation from work in the public sphere; and lack of access to property. There is, however, a conducive policy and legal environment to address these challenges simply through raising the awareness of poor women. The prevalence of these challenges is indicative of gaps in the awareness creation activities and weakness of the local governmental structures in terms of discharging their responsibilities and mandate. It is therefore vital to influence the local government structures and organize awareness creation sessions with the community members.
- Political challenges include: lack of participation and lack of commitment to translate awareness in to practice, e.g. women might be aware of their rights but fail to make use of their rights, implying lack of participation; lack of awareness; lack of commitment and will from political leadership to empower the poorest of the poor women. From the findings, it was evident that poor women are marginalized from participation due to their low social status and as a result of which lowest level of influence. A very simple example is the non-existence of poor women in any of level leadership. Let alone participation in leadership, poor women are not still properly exercising their rights as evidenced by findings of KIIs and FGDS. Thus it is imperative to address this challenge through influencing the negative attitude and wrong perception towards poor women by the community and the lack of attention by the government specially the lowest government structures.

#### **4.1.5. Awareness on and practice of Disaster Risk Reduction**

- Natural disasters such as drought, flooding, and climatic change are common in study areas and negatively impact food security. To mitigate the effects sharing individual, family, and clan assets is the dominant intervention.
- Women and children are the most vulnerable groups. Women are highly vulnerable due the fact that they shoulder bigger responsibility at household level in caring children and other family members. Besides, the consequences of drought including lack of drinking water will oblige women to move long distances to fetch water.
- The awareness of the community in general and that of poor women in particular on disaster coping mechanisms is low. Here it important to mention that this project shall



work hard to raise the awareness of the community in general and that of poor women in particular on disaster coping mechanisms. From the findings it was evident that drought is the common cause of disaster in all areas visited. This coupled to overreliance of most communities on single means of livelihood is exposing the communities, and more importantly women, to several problems. There is opportunity to address this gap through raising the awareness creation mechanisms.

#### **4.2. Recommendations**

The very purpose of this baseline study was to collect, analyze & report a baseline situation data/information that indicates the current socio-economic status of marginalized women in targeted areas; identify the major social, economic, political and cultural situations of women and issues influencing/affecting resilience to disaster/external shocks in the targeted areas. Accordingly, data necessary to the objectives of the survey has been collected from pertinent stakeholders and the findings are analyzed using appropriate techniques. Based on the findings, conclusions are drawn and presented in the preceding section. Based on these findings and the conclusions drawn; the field observations and expertise of the team of consultants; and the existing wealth of information on the SHG approach, two types of recommendations are forwarded as follows. The first set of recommendations are general ones that are believed to make the implementation of the SHG project under consideration in all target woreda and are presented below. The second set of recommendations are specific to each sample district which are drawn mainly taking in to consideration the peculiar situations of the woredas and are presented under Annex B of this report.

The following are general recommendations:

- As majority of the women who partook in this baseline survey are found in desperate economic situations, it is imperative to address their gaps in awareness and skills. It was also observed that these women are in need of financial supports and most of them expect this project to avail them loans. Here it is important to pay attention to avoid the development of sense of dependence on external support. As much as possible, the project shall work towards building the intra-capacity of beneficiary women. In case of availing loan, it should be clear to every member of the SHGs from the outset that uncompromised interest will be collected on time with consequences otherwise.

- As there are considerable numbers of school-age-children in the communities visited, it is important to stress relationship between poverty and lack of education so that community members, especially those who do not send school age children to schools, can understand the ultimate effect of ignoring the basic right of every child for access to education. This can be done through inviting resourceful persons and models who broke the poverty cycle through education in the training sessions or regular meeting sessions of the SHG members. It is also important to stress the need to make use of the existing social services, such as health services, to improve the living conditions of the community members.
- From the findings of this baseline survey, it was evident that women shoulder huge responsibility at household level due to cultural and traditional influences. Among others, it is considered as the responsibility of women to fetch water from anywhere she can even in the absence of drinking water near by the community. More importantly, as majority of the areas visited are drought prone, the responsibilities women shoulder are immense. It is therefore very important to address such pressing problem in two ways. First, the trainings and other awareness raising sessions shall be taken as good opportunities to challenge the community members to make attitudinal changes on the unfair burden women are given with. Thus when organizing trainings for beneficiary women, it is highly advisable to involve their husbands and influential community leaders so as to challenge the persisting traditional and cultural prejudices against women. Second, the project implementers, SHGs and CLAs should influence the government organs responsible for the supply of clean water to address the needs of the community by stressing the multifaceted effects of lack of access to clean water on poor women.
- From the findings it was evident that women still face enormous economic, social/cultural and political challenges. The prevalence of these challenges at the time when the government is convinced enough to have achieved much in awareness creation and managed to avoid such influences by introducing several interventions and enforcing legal measures is indicative of gaps in the awareness creation activities and weakness of the local governmental structures in terms of discharging their responsibilities and mandate. It is therefore vital to influence the local government structures and organize awareness creation sessions with the community members.

This is crucial because the activities of SHGs will be affected heavily unless there is a change on traditional barriers. For instance, in majority of the communities visited women are traditionally and culturally restricted to stay at home, men are dominant decisions makers. If such traditional belief persists, it will hamper the activities of SHGs, such as regular meetings.

- The SHG approach is not a new concept in most of the areas visited. In some areas, it was learnt that SHG projects and similar initiatives are being implemented for more than a decade. However, not much has been achieved mainly for two reasons. The first one is due to lack of proper addressing of the community thinking and needs. It is therefore very important to meaningfully involve the community members in the project activities and listen to their perspectives. Secondly, previous initiatives have failed due to lack of proper monitoring and follow-up of the project activities by involving all stakeholders. This in turn implies the need for proper planning of project sustainability. Projects shall not be implemented just for the sake of implementing them due to the availability of funds. Rather, they should be planned to extend beyond the project life and this happens only when they are based on community needs and win the support and active involvement of key stakeholders. On top of this they should be aligned with the existing government policy directions because by the end of the day it is the government and the community that have a role to play to sustain or terminate the project objectives. This, on the other hand, can only happen when the project objectives are in line with the existing capacities. The SHG project envisaged by CoSAP and its members and implementing partners is very much appropriate to ensure its sustainability because it targets the poorest of the poor women and is directed towards addressing their felt needs. However, it can only do so when there is meaningful involvement and support of the community by taking their perspectives, aligning it with the existing government development agendas, and proper monitoring and follow-up system involving all key stakeholders.
- From the findings it was evident that drought is the main cause of disaster in the target woredas. As a result the vast majority of households are food insecure for many months year after year. This coupled to overreliance of most communities on single means of livelihood is exposing the communities, and more importantly women, to several problems. To mitigate the effects, sharing individual, family, and clan assets is

the dominant intervention. Although this can be taken as a good practice, it can not be considered as a best coping mechanism for different reasons. On top of this the awareness of the community in general and that of poor women in particular on disaster coping mechanisms is low. It is therefore imperative to stress that this project shall work hard to raise the awareness of the community in general and that of poor women in particular on enduring disaster coping mechanisms. One way is to train beneficiary women in skills that can help them diversify their means of livelihoods. Here it should be noted that proper feasibility analysis shall be undertaken before training the beneficiary women with a particular skill taking into consideration the local situation. From literature evidences both at national and international levels, it is documented that providing poor women with business skills development trainings have enabled them register myriads of economic development. Once the trainings on business skills is provided and the beneficiary women are made to engage in business, it is imperative to encourage them develop the culture of saving with their SHGs. This will give them a long-lasting opportunity to get access to loan diversify their means of livelihood and ultimately will serve as a lasting coping mechanism from the effects of what is an ever enduring disaster. The third and a more lasting coping strategy is to encourage the SHGs to engage in economic activities that have positive impact on the environment they live in. This can be done, for example, through encouraging and supporting them to be engaged with plantation of cash trees. Given drought is the prominent source of disaster in all the target areas and the emphasis given by the government in the recent years to environmental protection in which plantation of trees is at the heart of the campaign, this option can be considered as viable means of livelihood and ultimately reduce the effect of disaster permanently. The project can support the SHGs in such ways as lobbying the local government structures to avail land for plantation of cash trees, mobilizing the community to construct ponds, and the like.

## 5. Summary of Indicators

The summary of quantifiable baseline data is presented under Table 45 below per survey woreda and region

**Table 45: Summary of Quantifiable Baseline Data Per Survey Woreda and Region**

No	Indicators	Somali Region	Afar Region	Oromia				Average for the three regions
		Jijiga	Ayssaita	Dodota	Arero	Shalla	Average for Oromia	
<b>I</b>	<b>Economic Situation</b>							
<b>1</b>	<b>Agricultural Land Holding</b>	35%	87%	98%	70%	90%	86%	76%
<b>2</b>	<b>Type of land ownership</b>	33%	87%	98%	70%	88%	86%	75%
	2.1. owned	33%	70%	98%	68%	88%		
	2.2. Rented		7%		2%			
	2.3. Rented out		10%					
<b>3</b>	<b>House Ownership</b>	92%	95%	98%	95%	95%	96%	72%
<b>4</b>	<b>Ownership of Non-Farm Asset</b>	23%	40%	62%	43%	58%	54%	64%
<b>5</b>	<b>Livestock Ownership (MV)</b>	0.03	0.21	0.23	0.26	0.27	0.76	1.72
	5.1. Cow	3%	73%	22%	65%	65%	51%	
	5.2. Oxen	8%	37%	53%	12%	43%	36%	
	5.3. Goat	15%	53%	38%	68%	35%	47%	
	5.4. Donkey	2%		40%	13%	48%	34%	
	5.5. Camel		13%		15%		5%	
	5.6. Chickens			56%	43%	38%	46%	
<b>6</b>	<b>Source of Income</b>							
	6.1. Own Occupation	32%	14%	43%	42%	34%	40%	33%
	6.2. Husband Occupation	30%	63%	51%	34%	53%	46%	46%
	6.3. Both	6%		2%	14%	8%	8%	7%
	6.4. Others	32%	23%	4%	10%	6%	7%	15%
<b>7</b>	<b>Ways to Cover Shortage</b>							
	7.1. Borrowing	36%	9%	20%	33%	22%	25%	24%
	7.2. Remittance	9%	7%			2%	1%	4%
	7.3. Gift from Relatives	16%	38%	4%	2%	12%	6%	15%
	7.4. Food Aid			40%	10%	18%	23%	12%
	7.5. Two or More of the above	7%	36%	31%	50%	16%	32%	27%
	7.6. Others	32%	36%	4%	5%	30%	13%	18%
<b>8</b>	<b>Major Expenditures</b>							

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	8.1. Household Expenditures	75%	5%	35%	75%	8%	40%	40%
	8.2. Health	2%	10%	4%		2%	2%	3%
	8.3. School			2%		2%	1%	1%
	8.4. Social				2%	7%	3%	2%
	8.5. Agricultural Inputs		5%	15%	8%	31%	18%	12%
	8.6. Different kinds of Expenses	23%	80%	44%	15%	34%	31%	43%
<b>9</b>	<b>Household Economic Situation</b>							
	9.1. Very poor, no enough food	60%	23%	35%	75%	34%	48%	46%
	9.2. Poor, no food problems	35%	70%	41%	18%	38%	33%	41%
	9.3. Moderate, enough money	5%	7%	24%	7%	28%	20%	13%
<b>10</b>	<b>Alternative Employment Available</b>							
	10.1. Government Organizations	2%	2%	8%	14%	2%	8%	5%
	10.2. NGOs		2%		5%		2%	1%
	10.3. Factory		7%	2%	2%		1%	2%
	10.4. Merchandized farm		2%	8%		5%	4%	3%
	10.5. No alternative occupation	3%	27%	60%	69%	74%	68%	47%
	10.6. Others	23%	33%	6%	3%	4%	4%	12%
	10.7. Don't have information	72%	28%	17%	7%	16%	13%	29%
<b>11</b>	<b>Employment Opportunities Available</b>							
	11.1. Services	32%	10%	25%	61%	29%	38%	30%
	11.2. Trade	5%	7%	34%	32%	29%	32%	18%
	11.3. Beekeeping	2%		6%	3%	8%	6%	3%
	11.4. Poultry			13%			4%	2%
	11.5. Handicraft		47%	16%	3%	18%	12%	18%
	11.6. Combination			6%		11%	6%	3%
	11.7. Others	62%	36%		3%	5%	3%	27%
<b>12</b>	<b>Household Food Security</b>							
	12.1. Less than 2 Months	28%	49%	30%	12%	39%	27%	31%
	12.2. 3-4 Months	22%	37%	21%	14%	39%	25%	25%
	12.3. 5-6 Months	44%	14%	33%	54%	11%	33%	33%
	12.4. More than 6 Months	6%		15%	19%	11%	15%	11%
<b>13</b>	<b>Measures to Counter Food Shortage</b>							
	13.1. Diversifies Income Source	7%	31%	62%	11%	45%	39%	26%
	13.2. Engage in IGAs	7%	21%	28%	68%	55%	50%	36%
	13.3. Leave it to GOD	47%	44%	10%	13%		8%	28%
	13.4. Others and Mix of the above three	38%	4%		9%		3%	9%
<b>14</b>	<b>Household Coping Strategy</b>							
	14.1. Reduces the number of meals the family takes a day	39%	64%	7%	26%	42%	25%	35%
	14.2. Reduces the quantity of food per meal	40%	23%	62%	30%	16%	36%	37%
	14.3. Resorts to inferior quality food types	14%		19%	35%	25%	26%	16%
	14.4. Encourages family members to migrate			6%	9%	8%	8%	4%
	14.5. Engages in socially degrading types of employment	2%	9%	5%		10%	5%	6%
	14.6. Others	6%	4%	1%				2%
<b>15</b>	<b>Primary Occupation</b>							
	15.1. Farming	2%	48%	91%	55%	92%	79%	57%
	15.2. Commerce	22%			3%		1%	5%
	15.3. Artisan	2%	8%					2%
	15.4. Daily Laborer	40%	18%		26%		9%	17%
	15.5. More than one Occupation			4%	10%	8%	7%	4%
	15.6. No Occupation	35%	25%	5%	5%		4%	14%
<b>16</b>	<b>Practice to Borrow Money</b>							
	16.1. Have Practice	20%	42%	64%	76%	35%	58%	47%
	16.2. No Practice	80%	58%	36%	24%	65%	42%	53%
<b>17</b>	<b>Practice to Save</b>							
	17.1. Have Practice	15%	30%	81%	75%	74%	77%	55%
	17.2. No Practice	85%	70%	19%	25%	30%	24%	45%
<b>II</b>	<b>Social Situation</b>							
	See qualitative data from the main report							
<b>18</b>	<b>Awareness about SHG</b>							
	18.1. Have Awareness	77%	43%	75%	77%	85%	79%	72%
	18.2. No Awareness	23%	57%	25%	23%	15%	21%	27%
<b>III</b>	<b>Issues Affecting or Challenges Facing</b>							

	<b>Women</b>							
	See qualitative data from the main report							
<b>IV</b>	<b>Disaster Risk Reduction</b>							
<b>1</b>	<b>Main sources of disaster and external shocks</b>							
	1.1 Drought	13%	32%	29%	76%	29%	45%	31%
	1.2. Flooding	6%	19%	18%	4%	20%	14%	16%
	1.2. Climate change	5%	10%	27%	2%	16%	15%	15%
	1.3. Economic disparity and deprivation	22%	12%	11%	2%	11%	8%	12%
	1.4. Lack of access to information	18%	15%	7%	2%	4%	4%	9%
	1.5. Population density	7%		5%	2%	11%	6%	5%
	1.6. Absence of social protection	5%	7%	3%		3%	2%	4%
	1.7. Rapid urbanization	1%	5%	2%		6%	3%	3%
	1.8. Others	6%	2%		13%		4%	2%
	1.9. I don't Know	17%	1%	1%			0%	2%
<b>2</b>	<b>Existing Coping Mechanism and Structure</b>							
	2.1. Sharing individual, family and clan assets	25%	34%	20%	27%	27%	24%	27%
	2.2. Managing resources-in normal times and during crises	23%	12%	22%	27%	23%	24%	21%
	2.3. Forecasting the situation and diversifying livelihood	14%	8%	13%	17%	17%	16%	13%
	2.4. Changing behavior and habit	5%	16%	13%	5%	10%	9%	11%
	2.5. Forming social networks and groups	15%	23%	16%	4%	17%	12%	16%
	2.6. Seeking humanitarian aid	18%	7%	15%	22%	6%	14%	12%
<b>3</b>	<b>Causes for Erosion of Traditional Coping Mechanisms</b>							
	3.1. Gradual decline of sharing resources	11%	28%	25%	46%	22%	31%	27%
	3.2. Decline of social capital and social responsibility	26%	26%	19%	46%	18%	27%	26%
	3.3. Lack of rights and roles for self governance and decision makings	11%	14%	21%		22%	14%	15%
	3.4. Ignoring traditional institutions	22%	11%	16%	9%	29%	18%	17%
	3.5. Disintegration of traditional coping strategies and their institutions	30%	21%	19%		9%	9%	15%



## **Annexes**

### **Annex A: Similarities and Dissimilarities of the Sample Project Implementation areas in Some Indicators**

Aspect /Indicator	Jijiga Woreda	Assayita Woreda	Arero Woreda	Dodota Woreda	Shalla Woreda
The major disasters affecting the population in the woreda and the extent to which these disasters affect poor women in particular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihood pressure</li> <li>• economic disparity and deprivation</li> <li>• absence of social protection</li> <li>• drought</li> </ul> <p>They also believe that the situation is severe to the community and in particular to women and elders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flood</li> <li>• Vulnerability to drought</li> <li>• economic disparity and deprivation</li> </ul> <p>They also believe that the situation is severe to the community and in particular to women and elder.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frequent drought</li> <li>• Intermittent rain,</li> <li>• Conflict among Guji and Borena,</li> <li>• Animal disease,</li> <li>• Lack of clean water,</li> <li>• Lack of transportation.</li> </ul> <p>Poor women are highly affected by these because they are supposed to move long distance to fetch water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deforestation and Drought are the major sources of disaster.</li> <li>• Drought happens almost every year.</li> <li>• Population density is also another challenge.</li> <li>• Due to drought, there is shortage of water.</li> </ul> <p>This affects women, especially poor ones as they will be required to move far distance to fetch water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seasonal drought and lack of clean water are the major sources of disaster mentioned.</li> </ul> <p>This affects poor women more than other community members. For instance, lack of clean water has direct effect on women as they will be required to go long distance to fetch drinking water for the family</p>
The awareness of the community in general and that of poor women in particular on disasters and coping mechanism and the body responsible for raising their awareness	<p>Majority of the city dwellers have better awareness on disaster and coping mechanisms.</p> <p>Woreda Administration, DPPO and the Keble Administration are some of the organizations responsible for raising their awareness that mentioned by the interviewee</p>	<p>Their response is similar to the Jijiga respondents. Besides, they include NGO.</p>	<p>There is gap in awareness of the coping mechanisms. HEWs, DAs and NGOs are engaged in awareness creating activities</p>	<p>Earlier the awareness of the community in general was very poor. But from the last two and three years onwards there is community mobilization to protect the environment e.g. plantation of trees. Earlier community members were destroying forest, but now they are planting due to increased awareness that the major source of disaster in the area (i.e. drought) is due to deforestation. Government organs (Development Army, HEWs, DAs), NGOs and CBOs are engaged with awareness raising activities</p>	<p>There is limitation in awareness on coping mechanisms. The government and NGOs are trying to create awareness</p>
The major social, economic, cultural, and	<p>Polygamy, work load, food shortage both for</p>	<p>Lacking access to sufficient food, flood, animal/plant</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extreme poverty due to frequent drought;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extreme poverty,</li> <li>• limited economic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lack of power on the property of the</li> </ul>

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political challenges of poor women the Woreda	animal/man, dependency, religious domination, poverty, lack of economic opportunities and viable livelihoods, resource constraints, men dominance, poor political participation, lack of skill, high chat consumption, absence of jobs, orphanage, poor old and disable persons,	disease, poor market linkage, mile, illiteracy, religious domination, shortage of drinking water, lack of income-earning opportunities, work overload, lack of skill,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lack of involvement in economic activities due to the fact that they are expected to spend most of their time at home cooking food for the family;</li> <li>• lack of self-confidence to take loan due to fear;</li> <li>• Inability to send children to school due to extreme poverty as a result of drought</li> <li>• Male domination in economic activities due to cultural and traditional influences that demand women to stay at home</li> </ul>	<p>opportunities,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lack of funds,</li> <li>• lack of meaningful change in economic capacity even after involving in saving and credit associations,</li> <li>• Wrong belief attached to loan and fear of credits among the community</li> <li>• Women are in most cases culturally restricted to stay at home and assume child caring and cooking family food responsibilities. As a result most poor women lack self-confidence to go out and engage in economic activities.</li> <li>• Culturally men are very dominant. Thus a woman in the community may not dare to say “my cow” and instead says “my husband’s cow”</li> </ul>	<p>household,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lack of resources and dryness of land which is inconvenient for agriculture</li> <li>• Poor women are subjected to certain social discrimination and as a result lack of involvement in social affairs</li> <li>• Local culture and associated traditional practices discourages females from social participation and making decisions</li> </ul>
The decision making power of women in this community and factors that hinder women	Women in Somali region have power to make any kind of decisions. However, if the husband has more financial	Women have the right to make decision jointly with men. However, still the domination of men is	male have the right to decide on resources and other issues -Culture is the major factor	There was a problem earlier. But this has changed a lot now. Now both the man and the woman have	Due to strong traditional and cultural influences which undermine women, the practice of equal

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from their involvement in and decision making on development activities	resource the decision power simply shift from women to men.	unquestionable.	hindering women from decision making. Women are generally considered as weak in thinking critically and making right decisions	equal power in making decisions related to household issues. E.g. a man can not sale a sheep that belongs to the HH unilaterally	decision making among women is still poor. The problem is even worse for poor women. Women have more decision making power at home level. Cultural influences and lack of self-confidence are the major factors
The involvement of poor women in economic activities and the major economic activities for poor women in the woreda	Selling of Khat, clothes, consumable items, agricultural products, camel milk, cosmetics, jewelers, etc and also in the MSE-cobblestone, sanitation, production of food items, etc	All points indicated in Jijiga are also identified by this woreda. Besides, selling milk of goat and cow; production and marketing of animals forage as well as sheep and goat, etc,	Most women in Holena Kebele don't involve in major economic activities. Petty trade, daily labor such as fetching water for money, and collecting firewood for selling and earning income are some of the economic activities available for those who engage	Breeding of sheep and petty trade –“Chircharo” are some of the economic activities in which poor women engage. However, only few do engage in such activities due to different reasons.	Most women involve in agricultural activities. In addition they engage in saving and credit activities, daily labor, and collecting wood. The major economic activities for poor women are daily labor, farming and livestock rearing

## **Annex B: Some Recommendations per Sample Woreda Extracted from FGDs and KIIs**

<b>Assayta</b>	<b>Jijiga</b>	<b>Arero</b>	<b>Dodota</b>	<b>Shalla</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address their socio-economic gap through awareness creation and entrepreneurship trainings to upgrade their business skills.</li> <li>• Provide or facilitate revolving fund to encourage their participation in financial management</li> <li>• Organize a forum to minimize dependency on external support.</li> <li>• Organize a capacity building program and experience sharing among SHGs within the region.</li> <li>• The regional project coordinator and its staff should be involved in SHG approach training.</li> <li>• Experience of previous SHG within the woreda should be studied before the expansion of the SHG.</li> <li>• Discussion should be</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All recommendations listed from first to fourth bullets under Assayata woreda apply</li> <li>• Financial literacy training is a basic to promote SHG to CLA. Therefore, it should be a pre-condition for SHG to be trained in financial literacy toolkits.</li> <li>• Provide continuous and uninterrupted awareness creation to government stricter officials about SHG approach and find mechanism how to legalize the SHG to have access to financial institutions to deposit and manage their money.</li> <li>• Avoid the confusion between SACCO and SHG among SHG promoters and cooperative promoters</li> <li>• Create linkage with other NGOs who have experience in promoting SHG within the region.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• strengthen cooperation among poor women</li> <li>• there shall be credit and saving scheme</li> <li>• There shall be strong awareness creation training to beneficiary women that can liberate them from cultural and traditional barriers</li> <li>• brainwash the poor women from relying on donation and not develop expectancy behavior</li> <li>• Try to influence the Governmental and Non-governmental actors to build clean water supply schemes to stabilize the community</li> <li>• Organize awareness creation capacity building programs for local government organs specially those working on empowerment of poor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support shall include protecting the environment e.g. plantation of trees</li> <li>• There shall be training of beneficiary women on basic business skills</li> <li>• When there is saving and credit scheme, there should not be the trend of cooperatives in the area which provide loan to be returned within short period of time</li> <li>• There has to be support for water supply (e.g. constructing a pond for a group of SHGs because it will be useful for both the community members and the livestock. More importantly providing support for clean water is very critical to solve the pressing problems of poor women meaningfully</li> <li>• Try to create cooperation spirit with other NGOs implementing SHG approaches in the woreda. There are NGOs who implemented similar projects for more than ten years in the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for clean water supply</li> <li>• Avail loan and saving for very poor women as they were neglected earlier</li> <li>• There shall be meaningful and increased collaboration and coordination among Governmental Offices and the Implementing Organization</li> </ul>

<p>organized with the regional and woreda cooperative promotion office regarding licensing of SHG. The region considers the SHG as RUSACCOs.</p>		<p>women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the awareness of the community on disaster coping mechanisms</li> <li>• There shall be close follow up of the SHGs</li> </ul>	<p>woreda and which are not comfortable with the presence CoSAP/partner project as reported by the Woreda WCYA Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Think of involving women in economic activities related to environmental protection (e.g. plantation of trees, specially in renewable plants) so as to make the support more sustainable</li> <li>• Poultry and sheep breeding could also be effective in the area due to proximity of the woreda for big cities like Adama and Addis Ababa</li> <li>• Fattening of sheep and cattle has also potential in some areas</li> <li>• Culturally women in the woreda are obliged to stay at home and be engaged in household chores than going out for economic activity. Thus there is a need to create awareness with husbands and the community who have influence on women. Try to convince them before the project kicks-off</li> <li>• Make use of the existing local</li> </ul>	
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			<p>opportunities, provisions and resources. E.g. the TVET institution can be used to train beneficiary women for free</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Experience sharing and scale-up approaches must be practiced</li></ul>	
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**Annex-1: List of FGD Participants**

S. N o.	Name of the Interviewee	Sex	Age	Level of Education	Marital Status	Location
1	Adem Kedir	M	40	Gr. 7	Married	R: Oromia
2	Sh. Beshir Tune	M	72	Illiterate	Married	Z: Arsi
3	Alo Abdulahi	M	55	Gr. 2	Married	W: Dodota
4	Girma Deme	M	24	10 + 3	Married	K: Badossa Battala
5	Abi Melketu	M	35	Gr. 4	Married	Target Group
6	Hawa Saleh	F	35	Illiterate	Married	
7	Kemale Bedaso	M	40	Gr. 6	Married	
8	Geno Gemechu	F	28	Illiterate	Married	
9	Fanosie Kebede	F	25	Illiterate	Married	
10	Medina Jemal	F	36	Illiterate	Married	
1	Umer Aliye	M	26	Diploma	Married	R: Oromia
2	Ture Kedir	M	36	Gr. 6	Married	W: Dodota
3	Sh. Mohammed Edo	M	28	Gr. 5	Married	K: Badossa Battala
4	Abdo Tuna	M	38	Gr. 8	Married	Non Target Group
5	Daymi Aman	F	30	Gr. 4	Married	
6	Dayme Fakwa	F	25	Gr. 4	Married	
7	Amane Abdi	F	40	NFE	Married	
1	Liban Alake	M	24	Diploma	Single	R: Oromia
2	Wariyo Debeso	M	35	Illiterate	Married	Z: Borena
3	Borte Alake	M	30	Gr. 6	Married	W: Arero
4	Galgalu Dime	M	30	Illiterate	Married	K: Holana
5	Wariyo Guyyoo	M	55	Illiterate	Married	Target Group
6	Dadhi Gufu	F	50	Illiterate	Married	
7	Kabale Garbicha	F	24	Illiterate	Married	
8	Debo Jaba	F	20	Illiterate	Married	
9	Boru Golcha	M	35	Illiterate	Married	
1	Melich Molu	M	54	Illiterate	Married	R: Oromia
2	Tadach Liban	M	58	Illiterate	Married	Z: Borena
3	Befekadu Matewos	M	28	10 + 2	Single	W: Arero
4	Godana Jarso	F	23	Gr. 10	Single	K: Fuldwa
5	Tika Huka	M	45	Illiterate	Married	Non Target Group
6	Molu Melese	M	57	Illiterate	Married	
7	Shuko Nure	M	35	Illiterate	Married	
8	Kanu Guyye	M	28	Illiterate	Married	
9	Tiko Dhiba	F	25	Illiterate	Married	
10	Jilo Galgalo	F	45	Illiterate	Married	
1	Fatuma Hussen	F	35	Illiterate	Married	R: Oromia
2	Kadija Ummer	F	30	Illiterate	Married	Z:
3	Negasso Hassen	M	27	Gr. 4	Married	W: Shalla
4	Mamo Waticha	M	52	Gr. 4	Married	K: Hargolemeno
5	Abiyo Bedhane	M	50	Gr. 42	Married	Target Group
6	Edaso Hawiya	M	24	Diploma	Single	
7	Gemechu Tibesso	M	28	Gr. 6	Single	
8	Kufa Tahir	M	20	Gr. 8	Single	
9	Dita Muba	M	30	Gr. 8	Married	

10	Sh. Nure Hassesn	M	40	Gr. 8	Married	
1	Mohammed Usman	M	28	10+3	Married	R: Oromia
2	Erbo Shanga	M	29	Gr. 5	Married	Z:
3	Haji Madibo	M	24	Gr. 2	Married	W: Shalla
4	Hussien Wata	M	56	Illiterate	Married	K: Bekele Dayr
5	Waya Gago	M	30	Gr. 3	Married	Non Target Group
6	Kasim Gabi	M	24	Gr. 4	Single	
7	Unku Buni	M	58	Illiterate	Married	
8	Mamo Shuferi	M	20	Gr. 8	Married	
9	Shukri Madebo	M	30	Gr. 1	Married	
10	Yabo Luko	F	30	Gr. 5	Single	
11	Damo Sirbamo	F	40	Illiterate	Single	
12	Dale Kito	M	27	Gr. 9	Married	
1	Asha Abdi	F	35	Illiterate	Married	R: Somali
2	Fardrom Ibrahim	F	40	Illiterate	Married	W: Jigjiga
3	Ahmed Ismail	M	34	BA	Married	K: 09
4	Dehaid Ismail	M	30	BSc	Married	Target Group
5	Fatuma Hukahe	F	40	Illiterate	Married	
6	Abdullah Jabir	M	56	Illiterate	Married	
7	Muda Fadi	M	51	Grade 6	Married	
8	Ayah Yesuf	F	25	Illiterate	Married	
9	Ahmed Mohammed	M	30	BSc	Married	
10	Fatuma Sherefa	F	62	Illiterate	Married	
1	Seid Saalhe	M	27	Diploma	Married	R: Somali
2	Ruha Balhai	F	42	Illiterate	Married	W: Jigjiga
3	Tehiba Mohammed	F	35	Illiterate	Married	K: 07
4	Nureidin Yesuf	M	28	Diploma	Married	Non-Target Group
5	Aisha Mohammed	F	31	Certificate	Married	
6	Harron Hussen	F	56	Illiterate	Married	
7	Mustafa Abdu	M	36	Grade 12	Married	
8	Kedeja Abdulifit	F	51	Illiterate	Married	
1	Adab Muhidin	F	25	Illiterate	Married	R: Afar
2	Marrriem Ali	F	22	Illiterate	Married	W: Asayita
3	Amina Ali	F	22	Illiterate	Married	K: Henale
4	Momina Hussen	F	27	Illiterate	Married	Target Group
5	Medina Mohammed	F	20	Illiterate	Married	
6	Mariem Abdela	F	20	Illiterate	Married	
7	Hussena Yayo	F	30	Illiterate	Married	
8	Ayisha Abdo	F	30	Illiterate	Married	
1	Nehima Mohammed	F	23	Illiterate	Married	R: Afar
2	Amina Ahmed	F	35	Illiterate	Married	W: Asayita
3	Nure Mohammed	M	42	Illiterate	Married	K: Krdora
4	Medina Hamedu	F	25	Illiterate	Married	Non-Target Group
5	Amina Abdu	F	27	Grade 8	Married	
6	Fatuma Mohammed	F	50	Illiterate	Married	
7	Fatuma Iddirs	F	29	Read and Write	Married	
8	Dila Issa	F	40	Illiterate	Married	

## Annex 2: List of KIs

S. No.	Name of the Interviewee	Sex	Age	Educational Qualification	Organization	Position	Telephone Number
<b>KIs from Federal Ministries and Oromia Region</b>							
1	Tadelech Mamo	F	42	Diploma	Dodota Woreda Women and Children Affairs Office	Head	0223330275
2	Birknesh Regassa	F	32	Diploma	Dodota Woreda Women and Children Affairs Office	D/y Head	0223330275
3	Aysha Fayo	F	30	Diploma	Dodota Woreda Women and Children Affairs Office	Women Empowerment Process Owner	0223330275
4	Abdulkerim Mohammed	M	51	Diploma	Dodota Woreda Disaster Prevention & Preparedness Office	Head	0912037617
5	Kemal Kedir	M	50	BA Degree	Dodota Woreda Disaster Prevention & Preparedness Office	Agronomist	0913026932
6	Jemal Kedu	M	26	BA Degree	Dodota Woreda MSE Development Office	Planning Officer	0913982291
7	Mesay Tekalign	M	27	BA Degree	Tesfa Hiwot Charity Association	Project Officer	0934926937
8	Aberash MuleSA	F	35	BA Degree	Oromia Region Women and Children's Affairs Bureau	Women Economic Empowerment Expert	0923329391
9	Bikiltu Asfaw	F	28	MA Degree	Oromia Region Women and Children's Affairs Bureau	Coordinator, Women Economic Empowerment Projects	0911921605
10	Martha Tefera	F	34	BA	Oromia Regional Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau	Gender	0114425258
12	Mestewat Daba	F	31	Diploma	Oromia Regional Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau		0114425258
13	Tenaye Moges	F	39	BA	Oromia Regional Bureau of Finance and Economic Development	Gender Office	0115523601
14	Netsanet Debebe	F	40	BA	Oromia Regional Bureau of Finance and Economic Development	Gender Office	0115523601
15	Beyene Sebeko	M	52	MA	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Disaster Management and Food Security Center	Senior Expert	0911684781
16	Solomon Tesfaselassie	M	30	MA	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	Senior Development Planning and Research Expert	0111554786

17	Galmal Molu	M	34	Diploma	Arero Woreda Finance and Economic Development Office	D/y Head	0916654155
18	Chaltu Tadesse	F	30	Diploma	Arero Woreda Women and Children Office	Head	0913423028
19	Dadhi Janane	F	25	BA	Arero Woreda Women and Children Office	D/y Head	0912134840
20	Wako Garbule	M	26	Diploma	Action for Development, Arero Project Office	Community Facilitator	0912093384
21	Bogale Mulugeta	M	40	Diploma	Arero Woreda Micro and Small Enterprises Development Office	Head	0912891896
22	Adugna Hunde	M	41	BA	Arero Woreda Micro and Small Enterprises Development Office	Process Owner	0911067186
23	Negwo Defa	M	25	BA	KMG – Ethiopia, Shalla Woreda Project Office	Coordinator	0916008709
24	Seifu A/Gafar	M	26	Diploma	KMG – Ethiopia, Shalla Woreda Project Office	Accountant	0915617203
25	Birhanu Dhakabo	M	25	BA	KMG – Ethiopia, Shalla Woreda Project Office	Area Coordinator	0913260186
26	Kemer Mohammed	M	30	BA	Shalla Woreda Micro and Small Enterprises Development Office	Head	0912162806
27	Negewo Shifa	M	31	BA	Shalla Woreda Finance and Economic Development Office	Process Owner	0926178534
28	Mohammed Okole	M	27	BA	Shalla Woreda Finance and Economic Development Office	Head	0910157960
29	Shumba Galato	F	39	Diploma	Shalla Woreda Women and Children Office	Head	0933589303
30	Radiya Bate	F	27	10+1	Shalla Woreda Women and Children Office	D/y Head	0916907952
KIs from Somali Region							
31	Hussein Mohammed	M			CDSA Jigjiga Office	Project Manager	
32	Mesfin Degaga	M			CDSA Jigjiga Office	Program Officer	
33	Amun Abdi	F			CDSA Jigjiga Office	Social Worker	
34	Ayale Hussen	F			CDSA Jigjiga Office	Community Facilitator	
35	Nemu Zeaid	F			CDSA Jigjiga Office	Community Facilitator	
36	Hodan Adrne	F			CDSA Jigjiga Office	Community Facilitator	
37	Amina Ibrahim	F			Somali Region BoFED	NGO Desk Coordinator	
38	Farhan Tekele	M			Jigjiga City Administration, WCYD Office	Office Head Representative	
39	Abdelahi Mohammed	M			Jigjiga City Administration, Finance and Economic Development Office	Office Head Representative	

					(FEDO)		
40	Yessuf Hussen	M			Jigjiga City Administration, MSED Office	Department Head	
41	Kefetew Ayele	M			Jigjiga City Administration, Woreda Cooperative Promotion Office (WCPO)	Cooperative Promoter	
42	Mukta Ali	M			Somali Aid Development (SAAD), Jigjiga Office	Manager	
43	Yessuf	M			SAAD, MERL and ES Office	Project Manager	
KIs from Afar							
44	Musa Mohammed	M			DEC Assayita Office	Project Manager	
45	Reshad Bahela	M			Afar Region Disaster Prevention and Food Security Program Coordination Office (DPFSPCO)	Head Representative	
46	Huseman Metukul	M			Afar Region BoFED	Head	
47	Haleto Mohammed	M			Afar Region Cooperative promotion Agency (CPA)	Head	
48	Oumer Mohammed	M			Afar Region WCYB	Head Representative	
49	Tigist Assefa	F			Afar Region WCYB	WDP Process Owner	
50	Mohammed Ahmed	M			Assayita Woreda Cooperative Promotion Office (WCPO)	Cooperative Promotion Process Owner	
51	Kedija Muhedin	M			Aysaita Wereda Women's Affairs Office	Head	

### Annex 3: Household Survey Questionnaire

#### INSTRUCTION FOR USE

1. Greet householder and introduce yourself. Start to talk about simple family related concern for good rapport building. Explain carefully about the purpose of your visit and ask permission for the time to be taken for the interview as follows: *We are working to collect information from Households in this Woreda to find out some baseline information in socio-economic status of poor women for future improvements. We are visiting a number of households in this Woreda. Yours is one of those selected households to be included in this survey. Hence, I will ask some questions about the indicated issues. These will take about less than 45 minutes. Would this be all right? Do you have some time to discuss with us?"*  
**Yes      No**
2. If permission is granted, start your interview from general questions and proceed to personal ones. If permission is not granted due to different reasons, make a note of this and move to the other sample.

**Note:** This work is for collecting information, not for teaching people. Do not correct or lecture to the **people** in the household.

Identification Particulars		
No.	Question	Response
1	Questionnaire Number	
2	Household	
	1: Target group 2: Non-Target Group	
3	Household Number	
4	Date of Interview	
5	Time interview started	
6	Time interview ended	
7	Name of Interviewee	
8	Name of Interviewer	
8	Interviewer Signature	

**Location: Region:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Zone:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Woreda:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Keble:** \_\_\_\_\_



Code	Variable	Level	Skip
<b>I</b>	<b>Characteristics of Respondents</b>		
1	Head of the Household	1: Male      2: Female	
2	Age of the Respondent (estimated in years)		
3	Education Status	1: Illiterate      2: Read and Write      3: Grade 1-6 4: Grade 7-8      5: Grade 9-12      6: >12	
4	Marital status	1: Never Married      2: Married 3: Divorced      4: Windowed 5: Living home together	
5	Number of Household Member (Number)		
6	Number of Children	1: 1-2 Children      2: 3-4 Children      3: 5-6 Children 4: Above 6 Children      5: No Child	
7	Primary Occupation	1: Farming      2: Commerce 3: Artisan      4: Daily Laborer 5: Other (specify) _____	
8	Do you have any subsidiary occupation?	0: No      1: Yes	
9	If yes, what are these subsidiary occupations? (write name of occupation)		
<b>II</b>	<b>Asset Profile</b>		
10	Do you or your household own land?	0: No      1: Yes	
11	If yes, type of land ownership?	1: Owned      2: Rented      3: Rented Out	
12	Size of the land your household currently own? (write using hectare)		
13	Number of Livestock Ownership? (Number)	1: Cow: _____      5: Camel: _____ 2: Ox: _____      6: Poultry: _____ 3: Goat: _____      7: Other: _____ 4: Donkey: _____	
14	Tree Crop Ownership? (List the items by type and # of plants owned)	1: _____, _____ 2: _____, _____ 3: _____, _____	
15	Ownership of Non-Farm Asset (Multiple response allowed)	1: Radio      2: TV:      3: Mobile:      4: Bicycle      5: Other, please Specify _____	
16	Do you have a house?	0: No      1: Yes	<b>NO Q 19</b>
17	If yes, type of house construction?	1: Bricked/Mud      2: Bricked/Cement      3: Mixed 4: Mud/Stone 5: Other, please Specify _____	
18	Ownership status of the house?	1: Self owned      2: Rented 3: Relative's house      4: Joint ownership 5: Other, please Specify _____	
<b>III</b>	<b>Access to Social Service</b>		
19	What is the more frequently used source of domestic water for your family?	1: River      2: Pond      3: Spring 4: Deep well      5: Shallow well 6: Other please specify _____	
20	Is there a school or schools near your community?	0: No      1: Yes	<b>NO Q 22</b>
21	What type of school?	1: Non-Formal      2: Primary (1-4)	

		3: Secondary (5-8) 4: Other _____	
22	Do you have children eligible to attend school?	0: No 1: Yes	
23	Do you have children eligible but not attend school?	0: No 1: Yes	
24	If yes, what are the reasons? (multiple response allowed)	1. Not necessary 2. Needed for household labour 3. Cannot afford school supplies 4. School too far away 5. Insecurity (fear of abduction for Girls) 6. Others, please specify _____	
25	Is there a health service near your community?	0: No 1: Yes 2:DK	
<b>IV</b>	<b>Food Availability</b>		
26	In a normal agricultural production season, does your household produce enough food from crops and livestock for the family?	0: No 1: Yes 2: DK	<b>Yes Q 29</b>
27	If No, how long lasts the food shortage?	1: < 2 month 2: 3-4 months 3: 5-6 months 4: Others, please specify: _____	
28	What measures does your family take to counter the food shortage from occurring another year? (Multiple response allowed)	1. Diversifies income sources, that is, engagement in trades other than main occupation. 2. Engages in income earning enterprises such as sale of child labour, sale of fire wood, etc. 3. Leave it to God to solve it for us. 4. Others, please specify: _____	
29	How many meals does your household normally eat every day?	1: One meal 2: Two meals 3: Three meals 4: Others, please specify: _____	
30	What measures does your family take following the occurrence of food shortage? (Multiple response allowed)	1. Reduces the number of meals the family takes a day 2. Reduces the quantity of food per meal 3. Resorts to inferior quality food types 4. Encourages family members to migrate 5. Engages in socially degrading types of employment 6. Others, please specify _____	
31	How often did your household have access to the following 'groups of foods' over the last 30 days?	1: Rarely (1-3 time/week) 2: Often (daily) 3: Sometimes (3-5 time/week) 4: Occasionally 5: Did not eat	
31.1	Milk and milk based foods		
31.2	Egg		
31.3	Meat		
31.4	Vitamin A rich fruits		
32	In the Consumption of these products, who in the family are favored? (multiple response allowed)	1: Father 2: Mother 3: Male children 4: Female children 5: Other: _____	
<b>V</b>	<b>Income and Expenditure</b>		
33	What are the sources of income to your household?	1: Your occupation 2: Your Husband occupation 3: Other Source _____	
34	Has your household income normally	0: No 1: Yes 2: DK	<b>Yes</b>

	been enough to cover the expenses?		<b>Q 37</b>
35	How did you cover the shortage? (Multiple response allowed)	1: By borrowing                      2: Remittance 3: Gifts from relatives              4: Food aid 5: Other (specify): _____	
36	How do you assess the economic situation of your household?	1. Very poor, there is sometimes even not enough food available 2. Poor, but have no food problems and only sometimes problems to buy clothes 3. Moderate, enough money for food, clothes, health care, school 4. Moderate, enough money even for some luxurious objects 5. DK	
37	What are your major expenditures? (multiple response allowed)	1: Household expenditures              2: Health 3: Agricultural inputs              4: Schools              5: Social 6: Others, please specify _____	
<b>VI</b>	<b>Employment and IGAs</b>		
38	What are the alternative employments available in your area?	1: GOs              2: NGOs              3: Refuge Camp 4: Factory              5: Mechanized Farms 6: No alternative occupation available in the area 7: Others, please specify: _____ 8: DK	
39	In what non-farm income generating activities (IGAs) you or members of your family engage? (multiple response allowed)	1: Beekeeping                      2: Trade 3: Handicrafts                      4: Service 4: Others, please specify _____	
40	Approximately how much net income the family earns from the non-farm income a year?	Birr _____	
<b>VII</b>	<b>Economic and Community Groups</b>		
41	What are the most popular forums in priority order at which the women at your kebele generally discuss community-level issues?	1: Political Group              2: Religious Group 3: CBOs 4: Others, please specify _____	
42	Are you or any one in your family a member of the following?		
42.1	Women Association	0: No                      1: Yes	
42.2	Saving and Credit Association (SACCO)	0: No                      1: Yes	
42.3	Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLA)	0: No                      1: Yes	
42.4	Iddir	0: No                      1: Yes	
42.5	Iquib	0: No                      1: Yes	
42.6	Water Users Association	0: No                      1: Yes	
42.7	Political Group	0: No                      1: Yes	
42.8	Religious Group	0: No                      1: Yes	
42.9	Others, please specify _____		
43	If you are a member of any of these organizations, do you have any experience in any of such position? (multiple response allowed)	1: Chairman                      2: Treasury 3: Secretary                      4: Book Keeper 5: Other, please specify _____	
<b>VIII</b>	<b>Saving Practice</b>		
44	Do you have a practice to save?	0: No                      1: Yes	<b>NO Q 47</b>
45	If yes, where is your saving account?	1: Banks              2: SACCO              3: VSLA	

		4: Others, please specify: _____	
46	How much you had saved in last one year in your saving accounts?	1: Birr _____ 2: Not willing to say	
<b>IX</b>	<b>Access to Credit</b>		
47	Do you have any practice to borrow money from any source?	0: No 1: Yes	<b>NO Q 50</b>
48	If Yes, what were the reasons for taking loan?	1: Business 2: Illness 3: Poverty in the house 4: Others, please specify: _____	
49	Rang of your loan amount?	From Birr _____ to Birr _____	
50	What are the main sources of finance to access credit in your area?	1: Banks 2: Cooperatives 3: Relatives 4: Usurer 5: Others, please specify _____	
<b>X</b>	<b>Awareness about SHG</b>		
51	Do you know or heard about SHG?	0: No 1: Yes	<b>NO Q 54</b>
52	If Yes, do you participate in the SHG?	0: No 1: Yes	
53	How were you heard or selected to be a member of SHG?	1. I heard about it and I have applied 2. Community Facilitator asked me and I have agreed 3. A member of SHG in my kebele asked me and I have agreed 4. Kebele administration informed me about being a beneficiary 5. Other please specify _____	
54	If No, are you willing to join SHG?	0: No 1: Yes 2: DK	<b>NO Q 57</b>
55	If you are willing to join the SHG, what are your requirements?	1: More training 2: See good example 3: Project Assistance 4: Low membership 5: Other please specify _____	
56	Where is your convenient location to attend training on SHG?	1: FTC 2: School 3: Around home 4: Other please specify _____	
<b>XI</b>	<b>Women Mobility</b>		
57	Who is free to move around for various purposes?	1: Married Women 2: Unmarried Women 3: Married Women Age above 45 Years 4: Others, please specify _____	
58	What are the most common purposes for going out of the house? ( <b>multiple response allowed</b> )	1: Work 2: Purchase of Goods/Service 3: Health treatment(child and/or self), 4: Social obligations 5: Leisure 5: Others, please specify _____	
<b>XII</b>	<b>Decision Making</b>		
59	Who in the family normally makes the decision on the <b>allocation of the income</b> to various expenses by the household?	1: Male's Decision 2: Females' Decisions 3: Jointly 4: Jointly but more male domination	
60	Who is the decision maker in the house to the following issues?		
60.1	Agriculture Activities	1: Male's Decision 2: Females' Decisions	
60.2	Sale of Asset	3: Jointly	
60.3	Deciding to end the marriage	4: Jointly but more male domination	
<b>XIII</b>	<b>Knowledge on Policies Issues</b>		
61	Are you aware of any government policy or regulations governing the women sector?	0: No 1: Yes	<b>NO Q 63</b>
62	If yes, what are these policies that govern the women sector?	1: Constitutions 2: Women policy 3: Family Code 4: Criminal Code	

		5: Others, please specify _____	
63	Do you know or heard any organizations that work to empower women?	0: No                      1: Yes	<b>NO</b> <b>Q 65</b>
64	If yes, would you tell us the name of two organizations you knew?	1: _____ 2: _____	
<b>XIV</b>	<b>Cultural Issues</b>		
65	What are the common cultural barriers to women in your areas? (multiple response allowed)	1. Segregation from work in the public sphere 2. Son preference 3. Freedom of movement 4. Gender Based Violence (GBV) 5. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) 6. Access to property 7. Early Marriage 8. Others, please specify _____	
<b>XV</b>	<b>Capacity Building</b>		
66	Have you received any kind of capacity building trainings in the last 2 years?	0: No                      1: Yes                      2: DK	<b>NO</b> <b>Q 68</b>
67	If yes, what are the areas of training courses you attend? (write course name)	1: _____                      2: _____ 3: _____                      4: _____	
68	Do you and your community member have access to the following information? (multiple response allowed)	1. Health related issues like HIV/AIDS, FP, etc 2. Disaster preparedness measures 3. Violence against women and children, 4. Children and women welfare, 5. Harmful traditional practices 6. Early warning information and management systems	
69	Do you believe women like you improved their option due to technical knowledge and skill obtained from such training and information sharing?	0: No                      1: Yes                      2: DK	
Before leaving this household, please check if there is/are question(s) that you may have missed during the interview. Then THANK the respondents for her cooperation.			

XVI	Knowledge on and Practice of Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience to External Shocks		
70	Have you ever been informed about disaster risk reduction mechanisms at a household and/or community level?	0: No                      1: Yes	<b>NO Q 72</b>
71	If yes, through what means have you been informed?(multiple response allowed)	1: Community Conversation session 2: Workshop/training organized by the government 3: Sensitization sessions organized by CSOs/CBOs/NGOs      4: media (e.g. radio, TV, etc) 5: Others, please specify_____	
72	What type of disaster risk reduction mechanisms do you know?	1: changing behavior and habit (e.g changing food habit) 2: livelihood diversification 3: organizational 4: other, please specify_____	
73	What is the common disaster risk reduction mechanism/strategy utilized by yourself and the community you live in?	1: changing behavior and habit 2: diversifying livelihood 3: forming social networks and groups responsible for protection 4: natural resource management 5: other, please specify_____	
74	How do you and most community members cope up with disastrous situations such as food shortage due to drought?	1: changing behavior and habit (e.g changing food habit, reduction of consumption) 2: diversifying livelihood 3: feeding programs coordinated by community based organizations 4: seeking food aid individually 5: other, please specify_____	
75	Is there any community based initiative that works towards reducing the effect of disaster?	0: No                      1: Yes	

## Annex 4: KII Guide

### INSTRUCTION FOR USE

- Greet the Key Informant and introduce yourself. Explain carefully about the purpose of your visit and ask permission for the time to be taken for the interview as follows: *We are working to collect information from Households and key stakeholders in this Woreda to find out some baseline information on the socio-economic status of poor women for future improvements. You/your office are/is identified as key informant for this baseline survey. Hence, I will ask some questions about the indicated issues. This will approximately take about half-an hour. Would this be all right? Do you have some time to discuss with me?"* **Yes**  
**No**
- If permission is granted, proceed to the questions in the order as presented below. In case permission is not granted due to different reasons, make a note of this and move to the other key informant.

**Note:** This work is for collecting information, not for teaching people. Do not try to correct or lecture the **Key Informant/s**. Up to three KIs can be considered for a KII within a particular sector office in case the involvement of other KIs is deemed necessary.

### Part I: Demographic Information of the Key Informant Interviewee

- Region\_\_\_\_\_
- Woreda\_\_\_\_\_
- Date \_\_\_\_\_ of KII \_\_\_\_\_ StartTime \_\_\_\_\_ End Time \_\_\_\_\_
- KII Participant description

S. No.	Name of the Interviewee	Sex		Age	Level of Education	Organization & Position	Telephone No.
		Female	Male				
1							
2							
3							



## Part II: key issues of interview

1. What are the major disasters affecting the population in this woreda in general? What does the frequency look like? To what extent do these disasters affect poor women in particular?

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2. How do you describe the awareness of the community in general and that of poor women in particular on disasters and coping mechanism? Who is responsible for raising their awareness?

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3. What are the major social, economic, cultural, and political challenges of poor women in this Woreda?

- 3.1. Economic challenges

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- 3.2. Social challenges

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- 3.3. Cultural challenges

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- 3.4. Political challenges

4. How do you describe the access to basic resources and services of women in the woreda? Are both men and women equality entitled for access to resources? Are there traditional/cultural influences prohibiting women from access to basic services and resources?

5. How do you describe the decision making power of women in this community? What factors hinder women from their involvement in and decision making on development activities?

6. To what extent are women, especially poor women, informed on issues that affect their lives like health, HIV/AIDS, GBV, education, HTPs?

7. What does the involvement of poor women look like in economic activities? What are the major economic activities for poor women in this woreda?

8. What opportunities/mechanisms are available for poor women to mitigate their social, economic, cultural and political problems? How effective are the existing mechanisms?

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9. What does the knowledge, attitude and practice of the community specially among poor women look like on self help groups?

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10. Were there any SHG initiatives implemented by governmental or non-governmental organizations in this woreda? If so, what were the strengths and weaknesses of such initiatives?

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11. What opportunities and threats exist for implementing SHG programs in this woreda?

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12. What do you recommend for effective implementation of SHG programs in this woreda?

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Thank you very much!

## Annex 5: FGD Guide

**A INSTRUCTION FOR USE**

5. Greet the FGD discussants and introduce yourself. Explain carefully about the purpose of your visit to the community and ask permission for the time to be taken for the discussion as follows: *We are working to collect information from community members in this Woreda to find out some baseline information on the socio-economic status of poor women for future improvements. You are identified as one participant for the group discussion for this baseline survey. Hence, I will ask some questions about the indicated issues. This will approximately take about an hour. Would this be all right? Do you have some time to discuss with the group?"*      **Yes**      **No**
6. After getting the consent of each target woman, proceed to the demographic information of each discussant before starting the actual questions.

**Note:** This work is for collecting information, not for teaching people. Do not try to correct or lecture the **FGD participants**. A minimum of eight and maximum of 12 discussants shall be considered for each FGD session. The summary sheet for each item is attached herewith. Please probe for each issue under discussion so that different perspectives are reflected.

**Part I: Demographic Information of the FGD Participants**

5. Region\_\_\_\_\_
6. Woreda\_\_\_\_\_
7. Kebell\_\_\_\_\_
8. Date of FGD\_\_\_\_\_Start Time\_\_\_\_\_End Time\_\_\_\_\_
9. FGD Participant List

S.No.	Name of the Interviewee	Sex		Age	Level of Education	Marital Status
		Female	Male			
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						

## **Part II: key issues of discussion**

1. What are the major disasters affecting the population in this woreda in general? What does the frequency look like? To what extent do these disasters affect poor women in particular?
2. How do you describe the awareness of the community in general and that of poor women in particular on disasters and coping mechanism? Who is responsible for raising their awareness?
3. What are the major social, economic, cultural, and political challenges of poor women in this Woreda?
4. How do you describe the access to basic resources and services of women in the woreda? Are both men and women equality entitled for access to resources? Are there traditional/cultural influences prohibiting women from access to basic services and resources?
5. How do you describe the decision making power of women in this community? What factors hinder women from their involvement in and decision making on development activities?
6. To what extent are women, especially poor women, informed on issues that affect their lives like health, HIV/AIDS, GBV, education, HTPs?
7. What does the involvement of poor women look like in economic activities? What are the major economic activities for poor women in this woreda?
8. What opportunities/mechanisms are available for poor women to mitigate their social, economic, cultural and political problems? How effective are the existing mechanisms?
9. What does the knowledge, attitude and practice of the community specially among poor women look like on self help groups?
10. Were there any SHG initiatives implemented by governmental or non-governmental organizations in this woreda? If so, what were the strengths and weaknesses of such initiatives?
11. What opportunities and threats exist for implementing SHG programs in this woreda?
12. What do you recommend for effective implementation of SHG programs in this woreda?

Thank you very much!