



Trip Report: GREATER HORN OF AFRICA

Ethiopia: January 10-30, 2000

By Alfonso Peter Castro

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**Trip Report
February 2000**

This Trip Report covers my activities from January 10 to January 30, 2000, when I traveled to Ethiopia as a researcher for the BASIS Greater Horn of Africa Program. A detailed account of my activities is given in Appendix A.

Purpose

The purpose of my research trip was to:

- Work jointly with the Institute for Development Research's (IDR) staff, with Michael Roth, and (via e-mail communication) with Peter Little and Charlotte Johnson-Welch in developing a research design for the household survey phase of the project entitled "From Household to Region: Factor Market Constraints to Income and Food Security in a Highly Diverse Environment, South Wello, Ethiopia." Specifically, this involved selecting the sampling strategies and data collection procedures, as well as drafting the household survey instruments.
- Field test the survey instruments in South Wello.
- Prepare recommendations for the follow-up study.

Summary of Activities and Accomplishments

As in the past, this trip involved close collaboration with my IDR colleagues, particularly Tegegne Gebre-Egziabher (its director), as well as Workneh Negata, Yigremew Adal, and Degafa Tolossa. Although not a member of the household survey team, Yared Amare shared his insights and advice. From January 11 to January 22, I also had the good fortune to work closely with Michael Roth on research design issues. Important assistance was offered by Ethiopian officials, particularly during the field test in Debre Zeyit. Leikun Berhanu, Extension Team Leader in Debre Zeyit, had Kebebush Gidyew, Extension Expert, accompany us during the field test. She worked with Kebede Gonfa, the Agricultural Development Agent at Ude Center, to help select local farmers for interviews. The Public

Relations Office of the Disaster Preparedness and Preparation Commission (DPPC) in Addis Ababa was generous in sharing its reports.

The main accomplishments of the trip were as follows:

1. The research team identified several specific options for the survey design, including the sampling frame, the sample size, and the data collection dateline. No final decision had been made on these issues by the time my trip ended.
2. The research team prepared one of the research instruments – the household demography and inventory questionnaire – for pre-testing (Michael Roth drafted it with input from team members; further revisions before and during the revision were carried out by Workneh, Degafa, and I). A copy of the questionnaire appears in Appendix B. It also includes the responses obtained during field testing. The field test suggested that the draft questionnaire provided a solid foundation for data collection. Based on the pre-test, I revised the questionnaire. This new draft appears in Appendix C.
3. The drafting of the resource and production questionnaire started during the trip, and I completed a version after my return. This draft questionnaire is given in Appendix D.
4. The research team was unable to carry out pre-testing in South Wello due to scheduling conflicts. However, the household demography and inventory questionnaire was pre-tested by the team during two days of interviewing in Ude Center near Debre Zeyit.

Recommendations for Follow-up

- A final decision is needed regarding the research design, including the issue of sampling frame, household sampling procedures, and data collection procedures.
- I recommend that the sampling frame stratify the study sites according to agro-ecological zones (lowland, midland, highland), following the pattern established in the community assessments. It may also be possible to stratify the research sites according to local food security situation using information obtained from the zonal or national DPPC officials. The latter recently issued its annual food appeal assessment, which contains figures on the population needing food assistance for each woreda in the country.
- At least two team members should go to South Wello to investigate the completeness of the kebele household lists. We need to know whether it is possible to develop lists that include all households, and how much time and effort is required to accomplish that task. If we end up with incomplete lists, it is likely that food-insecure (or highly vulnerable) households will be the ones missing. In that situation I would recommend deliberately selecting a certain number of female-headed households (or other types of food-insecure households).
- The household demography and inventory questionnaire generally did a very good job of collecting information about key topics, and I have made suggestions for strengthening it based on the Debre Zeyit pre-test. Nevertheless, collecting information on landholding, assets ownership, income, and related topics is likely to be a delicate matter. A pre-test of the questionnaires probably should be carried out in South Wello to ensure that the questions are appropriate to that population. Careful

attention also must be given to the training of enumerators, particularly regarding their presentation of the project and their treatment of the respondents. They must stress the confidentiality of the information, and also the fact that respondents can withdraw without penalty or prejudice at any time. We may also want to ponder the possibility of providing some financial compensation to the respondents (for example, a Birr 10 payment at the end of the initial round of interviewing).

- The resource and farm production questionnaire requires comment from the research team and field testing.
- Some attention should be given to the systematic collection of social, historical, and environmental “background” information in the research communities. My understanding of the research project is that we are trying to understand food security as a dynamic phenomenon, with individuals, households, and communities responding to different influences at various times in the region’s complex history. Therefore, we need to consider in a more explicit manner the collection of information on local history, the local physical and social environments. This can be done in a fairly rapid manner, using key informant interviews and carefully selected focus groups, as well as through a review of secondary literature. The point is that this must be done for each community where the household interviews will take place.¹
- The team may want to consider the possibility of selecting a small number of households as representative “types” for intensive case study. The purpose would be to permit us to see the dynamics of inter-personal relations and decision-making within the household. It might be possible to collect in-depth data on nutrition as well. Some aspects of this approach are contained in the plan to have a graduate student carry out field research over almost a year, but my proposal is slightly different. I suggest taking about 10 household selected according to specific criteria regarding gender, wealth (or poverty), entrepreneurial activities, or whatever other key variables, who would be studied for about a three- or four-week period by field workers. This could be done in the period between the main surveys.

Itinerary

January 10-11, 2000

Travel from Syracuse, New York, USA, to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia via Washington DC, USA, and Frankfurt, Germany

January 12-29, 2000

Worked in Addis Ababa on the household survey research design with the Institute for Development Research’s team -- Tegegne Gebre Egziabher (Director), Workneh Negata, Yigremew Adal, and Degafa Tolossa – and with Michael Roth (from Jan. 12-22).

January 25, 2000

Conducted field test of the household questionnaire in Debre Zeyit with Workneh Negata from IDR and local agricultural officials.

January 27, 2000

¹ As far as I know, the long-term (10 month or so) study to be carried out by the graduate student (s) will focus on only one or two communities.

Conducted field test of the household questionnaire in Debre Zeyit with Degafa Tolossa from IDR and local agricultural officials. Visited the DPPC in Addis Ababa with Degafa Tolossa.

January 29-31, 2000

Travel from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia to Syracuse, New York, USA, via Frankfurt, Germany and Washington, DC, USA (delayed by a snowstorm).

Appendix A

Alfonso Peter Castro
BASIS Researcher

Report on Selected Aspects of the South Wello Household Survey Research Design February 2000

This portion of my report covers in greater depth some key issues regarding the research design of the household survey phase of the BASIS/IDR research project entitled “From Household to Region: Factor Market Constraints to Income and Food Security in a Highly Diverse Environment, South Wello, Ethiopia.” It is based on my collaborative work with the BASIS/IDR team in Ethiopia from January 10-29, 2000, as well as my reflections on that experience since returning.

Sampling Frame

No decision had been made regarding the structure of the sampling frame by the end of my trip. The original proposal stated: “The communities will be selected to insure ecological representation and variation in market accessibility.” The research team discussed several ways of carrying this out, including stratifying the communities according to cropping regime (single cropping/double-cropping), agro-climate (“lowland/highland”), and by agricultural potential (“high [surplus]/low [deficit]).

The proposal to stratify by cropping regime assumed that the South Wello communities could be divided into three categories: single-cropping during the belg; single-cropping during the meher; and double-cropping. During our discussions we considered the possibility of further dividing the sites according to the tripartite agro-ecological division of highland, midland, lowland. I decided to check this proposed framework against the data collected during the community assessment. Table 1 summarizes the available information on cropping season and agro-ecological zonation for those kebeles. The table reveals that more than half of the communities reported double-cropping. It also showed that in five kebeles the men’s and women’s focus groups disagreed about fundamental aspects of the local cropping pattern. In fact, in two cases they differed as to whether people primarily engaged in single or double cropping. The source of these contrasting opinions is unclear and requires further investigation.²

Table 2 presents the cropping and agro-ecological information by community in a grid format. Certain patterns become clear. Most dega and woina dega communities practiced double-cropping, with kolla communities divided evenly between single- and double-cropping. However, single cropping was

² It was unclear, for example, whether these such differences reflected the fact that people might be able to farm during both seasons but fail to do so. One recent study found that the interaction of environmental and socioeconomic factors (such as erratic rainfall, the lack of cooperation among farmers to prepare fields, the lack of capital to purchase inputs, and crop damage by birds) can cause people to fail to practice cultivation in the belg season even where it is technically possible (see Degafa Tolossa, “Environmental and Socioeconomic Factors Encouraging and Discouraging Belg Farmers: The Case of Munessa Wereda,” *Ethiopian Journal of Development Research*, Vol. 19, No. 2, October 1997, pp. 1-29.

reported in all three agro-ecological zones, though primarily in the lowlands. No single-cropping communities reported the belg as their main growing season (but information was lacking for two kebeles). The meher rains were reportedly the most important growing season in the double-cropping kolla and woina dega communities. The belg season was the main growing season in some but not all of the dega kebeles.

Overall, the proposal to differentiate between single-cropping belg, single-cropping meher, and double cropping communities does not reflect the situation encountered in the community assessments. Consultation with zonal agricultural officials, as well as a review of available rainfall records and secondary sources, no doubt would clarify whether the proposal to stratify by cropping pattern would be appropriate for South Wello in terms of representing agro-climatic realities.

Whether or not stratifying by cropping season would be an appropriate strategy, the discussion among the team members yielded some ideas and questions that might deserve further exploration and analysis as part of the household survey. As will be seen, they tie into Hypothesis II (Food security and incomes at household and community levels are enhanced through strengthened linkages between highland and lowland production zones) and Hypothesis III (The success of households and their members in managing risks related to food insecurity will be dependent on their ability to gain access to non-farm income and assets). For example: Do double cropping areas have a greater degree of food security than communities that rely primary on single cropping? Are nonfarm/off-farm income sources more significant (or vital) for household livelihood in single-cropping communities than those able to engage regularly in double cropping? In terms of inter-household levels, is the proportion of food insecure households in double-cropping kebeles higher than, similar to, or less than that found in single-cropping communities? Does the involvement of women in nonfarm and off-farm employment differ between double- and single-cropping communities?

The team discussed the role of “agricultural potential” – defined as whether a community regularly produces a surplus or whether it is regularly food deficient – as a stratifying element. I must admit skepticism regarding the usefulness of this criteria. Such food production patterns are the outcome or the consequence of several variables (agro-economic potential, infrastructure, etc.), rather than being a causal factor on their own. If the team decides to take this route, however, perhaps it should think more explicitly in terms of stratifying sites according to the proportion of local households experiencing food security and insecurity. One way of determining this would be to use the DPPC’s (or the zonal food security office’s) figures on population needing assistance. Table 3 presents the DPPC’s figures on South Wello woredas from its *Food Supply Prospect in 2000* report issued this past January. Perhaps these could be combined with local woreda population figures to determine the proportion of local food insecure households. These combined figures could be used to ranked the woredas (and kebeles if possible).

My own recommendation is that the tripartite agro-ecological division of highland, midland, and lowland serve as the foundation for the sampling frame. One draft of the research design proposed a highland (including midland) and lowland division. This lumping of the highlands and midlands is ill advised, as it would mask important differences in local agricultural practices and crop regimes, while providing very little in return.

The thematic maps contained in Michael Shinn's report³ show other key variables that the team may want to incorporate into the sampling frame: drought risk, flood risk, the road network, and population density. The maps quite clearly reveal significant spatial differences on an east-west and north-south axis that might influence agricultural production, access to nonfarm income sources, and household food security.

There was some discussion about whether the household survey should focus on kebeles included in the community assessment. My view is that the survey should not limit itself to those communities. Whatever kebeles we select, we can always employ our rapid community assessment methodology (the one-day focus groups and key informant interviews) and do a quick write-up using the format from the community profiles.

Sampling Households

The research team discussed the issue of random vs. nonrandom sampling of households. The biggest concern is whether female-headed households and other vulnerable families be sufficiently represented in a random sample. A related issue is whether it is possible to draw a random sample in the South Wello communities. It is assumed that the taxpayer rolls can provide the foundation for the sampling frame, and that non-taxpaying households will be known to local authorities, who can help fill any gaps. But the extent to which to assumptions can be fulfilled is unclear. We did not pursue the issue of looking into the completeness of local taxpayer/nontaxpayer lists during the Debre Zeyit field test, as Workneh and I felt that conditions might be very different in South Wello. We both also worried about time constraints.

The issue of constructing a sampling frame needs to be resolved. At least two team members should go to South Wello to investigate the completeness of the kebele household lists. We need to know whether it is possible to develop lists that include all households, and how much time and effort is required to accomplish that task. If we end up with incomplete lists, it is likely that food-insecure (or highly vulnerable) households will be the ones missing. In that situation I would recommend deliberately selecting a certain number of female-headed households (or other "types" of households that reflect key variables).

Interviewing Schedule

The research team identified three interviewing scheduling models based on cropping season, quarterly versus semi-annual recall of income and expenditures, and other concerns. These models, along with their advantages and disadvantages, were set forth with great clarity by Michael Roth in a January 17, 2000 memorandum, and they need not be repeated here. When I left Ethiopia, the consensus seemed to be that Model B (with expenditures and income to be collected semi-annually but with the recall focused on quarters; and with farm production data collected immediately following each season) would be selected. I agree with this choice, as it seemed a well organized and practical approach, especially in terms of logistics. A firm decision should be made as soon as possible.

³ Michael Shinn, "Using a Geographical Information System within the BASIS Research Program in Ethiopia." Madison: BASIS and IDA, November 1999 (available on the BASIS web site).

The Household Demography and Inventory Questionnaire's Debre Zeyit Field Test

Mike Roth wrote a draft of the “Household Demography and Inventory Questionnaire” with input from all team members. Although it was not completed before he departed, the other team members that it was substantial enough to be field tested. Due to scheduling conflicts the team was unable to go to South Wello for the pre-test. Instead, it was decided that field testing would take place near Debre Zeyit, about 50 km southeast of Addis Ababa along the Nazret Road. It is regarded as a prosperous farming area.

On Tuesday, January 25, Workneh Negata and I went to Debre Zeyit for the questionnaire pre-test. Because of Workneh's contacts in the area and the cooperation of local officials, field testing went smoothly. Leikun Berhanu, Extension Team Leader, had Kebebush Gidyew, Extension Expert, accompany us to Ude Development Center. At Ude, Kebede Gonfa, Development Agent assisted us, in selecting three male farmers for interviews. The farmers were chosen from a group who had come to repay their fertilizer loans. The interviews occurred in the agricultural center's courtyard.

Degafa Tolossa and I traveled to Debre Zeyit for a further round of field testing on Thursday, January 27. After meeting with Leikun Berhanu, he again assigned Kebebush Gidyew to assist us with the interviews. We returned to Ude, where we explained to Kebede Gonfa our interest in interviewing two women from female-headed households. He directed us to two homesteads in Ude where we conducted the interviews

With slight modifications, the questionnaire that we used on both occasions was the version Michael Roth drafted with the research team. Workneh and I had carried out a few minor alternations ahead of time. On Wednesday, January 26, Workneh and I carried out revisions. Most of the changes were minor, though we decided to drop the “Land Alienation” section (see below). Degafa and I added some questions about participation in community organizations and accessibility to public services from the IDR/ANRS/SIDA questionnaire. The questions and responses from the interviews are given in Appendix B.

The interviews ranged in duration from 45-50 minutes to over an hour. At least one of the interviews could have lasted at least one and one-half hour if we had collected information on all 17 family members and other residents of the households (we stopped at 10). If the questionnaire stays at approximately the same length, most interviews would take about an hour.

The pre-test suggested that the household demography/inventory questionnaire provides a solid foundation for identifying household members, their key assets, and other relevant aspects of their life. A few revisions are suggested in the version of the questionnaire that appears in Appendix C. It differs from the original version only in a few respects: questions are added on household access to key social services, on household membership in community organizations, and on ownership of certain assets; the section on land alienation is dropped; and other questions are omitted or revised. The questionnaire should undergo a quick round of field testing in South Wello.

The collection of information on landholding, assets ownership, income, and related topics is likely to be a delicate and perhaps difficult matter. A pre-test of the questionnaires probably should be carried out in South Wello to ensure that the questions are appropriate to that population. Careful attention also must be given to the training of enumerators, particularly regarding their presentation of the project and

their treatment of the respondents. They must stress the confidentiality of the information, and also the fact that respondents can withdraw without penalty or prejudice at any time. Given the fact that we plan to do multiple interviews with the household, we may want to consider the possibility of providing some financial compensation to the households for their time and effort. As far as I know, there is no empirical evidence that providing financial compensation or “reciprocity” may bias the data due to exaggerated reactivity, informant acquiescence, or similar factor.⁴ I am more worried about the possibility of other, less financially-endowed researchers feeling that they might become shut off from their research population. Certainly this possibility bears further discussion. I did provide financial compensation (Birr 10 each) to our Debre Zeyit respondents. Three of them (the less prosperous ones) gladly accepted it. The two wealthier individuals stated that such compensation was not necessary, since it was their “duty” to answer, but they accepted it in the spirit of my expressing gratitude for their help (reciprocity rather than compensation).

Resource and Production Questionnaire

Appendix D consists of a draft resource and production questionnaire. Workneh and I identified questions based on the topics listed in the “Research Design” memorandum. I assumed the task of incorporating them into a questionnaire format. The draft requires careful review and field testing.

Other Issues

Some attention should be given to the systematic collection of social, historical, and environmental “background” information in the research communities. My understanding of the research project is that we are trying to understand food security as a dynamic phenomenon, with individuals, households, and communities responding to different influences at various times in the region’s complex history. Therefore, we need to consider in a more explicit manner the collection of information on local history, the local physical and social environments.⁵ This can be done in a fairly rapid manner, using key informant interviews and carefully selected focus groups, as well as through a review of secondary literature. The point is that this must be done for each community where the household interviews will take place.⁶

The team may want to consider the possibility of selecting a small number of households as representative “types” for intensive case study. The purpose would be to permit us to see the dynamics of inter-personal relations and decision-making within the household. It might be possible to collect in-depth data on nutrition as well. Some aspects of this approach are contained in the plan to have a graduate student (s) carry out field research over almost a year, but my proposal is slightly different. I would suggest taking about 10 household selected according to specific criteria regarding gender, wealth (or poverty), entrepreneurial activities, or whatever other key variables, who would be studied for about a three- or four-week period by field workers. This could be done in the period between the

⁴ Very little has been written on the topic in anthropology. One useful account is provided in Steve McNabb, “Contract and Consulting Anthropology in Alaska,” *Human Organization*, Vol. 52, No. 2, 1993, pp. 216-224.

⁵ Workneh and I thought that items on wealth indicators, market characteristics, and livelihood strategies in Michael Roth’s latest draft of the household demography and inventory questionnaire might best be handled by focus groups.

⁶ As far as I know, the long-term (10 month) study to be carried out by the graduate student (s) will focus on only one or two communities.

main surveys by the chief enumerators and the best of the other enumerators. Such information will provide substantial information about intra- and inter-household dynamics.

Table 1

**Community Assessment Sites:
Agro-Ecological Zones and the Main Cropping Seasons**

Wereda/Kebele	Agroecological Zone	Main Cropping Season
Dessie Zurie/Gerado	Woina dega	Double cropping (meher main)
Dessie Zurie/Tabasit	Dega	Double cropping (belg main)
Kalu/Abechu	Kolla	Single cropping (main not recorded)
Kalu/Kedida	Kolla	Double cropping (meher main)
Ambassel/Abet	Dega	Double cropping (belg main)
Ambassel/Mariye	Dega/woina dega	Double cropping (meher main)
Werebabo/Gubissa	Woina dega	Double cropping (belg main)
Werebabo/Challi	Kolla	Single cropping (meher)
Kutaber/Alasha (Werkaria)	Dega	Single cropping (main not recorded)
Kutaber/Ambi Gibi	Kolla (some woina dega)	Single cropping (meher)
Tenta/Amba Mariam	Dega	Double cropping (women reported the meher as the main season; the men reported the belg)
Tenta/Watta	Kolla	Single cropping (meher)
Dawa Chaffa/Shakilla	Kolla	Double cropping (meher main)
Dawa Chaffa/Kallo	Kolla	Double cropping (meher main)
Batti/Kamme	Kolla	Single cropping (meher)
Batti/Chachato	Kolla	Double cropping (meher main)
Tehuledere/Gobeya	Woina dega	Double cropping (meher)
Tehuledere/Boru Metter	Dega	The men reported double cropping, with the belg as the main season. The women reported single cropping during the belg.
Legambo/Akesta (029)	Woina-dega	Double cropping (men stated that the belg and meher are equally important, but the women identified the belg as the main season)
Wereilu/Aremfema	Dega	Women reported single cropping during the belg, but the men reported double cropping, with the belg as the main season)
Wereilu/Chisa (Kaya)	Woina dega	Single cropping (meher), but the men mentioned some farming during the belg season).

Table 2

Community Assessment Sites by Cropping Pattern and Agro-Ecological Zone

Ag-Eco Zone	Cropping Pattern						
	Single Cropping			Unclear	Double Cropping		
	Belg	Meher	Unclear		Belg	Meher	Unclear
Dega			Kutaber (<i>Alasha</i> – season not recorded)	Tehuledere (<i>Boru Metter</i> [w- sing--belg m-doub— belg]) Wereilu (<i>Aremfema</i> [w-sing belg; m-doub., belg])	Desie Zurie (<i>Tabasit</i>) Ambassel (<i>Abet</i>)	Ambassel (<i>Mariya</i>)	Tenta (<i>Amba Mariam</i> w-meher; m-belg)
Woina Dega		Wereilu (<i>Chisa</i> [m- some belg])			Werebabo (<i>Gubissa</i>)	Dessie Zurie (<i>Gerado</i>) Tehuledere (<i>Gobeya</i>)	Legambo (<i>Akesta</i> [m- both; w- belg])
Kolla		Kutaber (<i>Amba Gibi</i>) Werebabo (<i>Challi</i>) Tenta (<i>Watta</i>) Batti (<i>Kamme</i>)	Kalu (<i>Abechu</i> - season not recorded)			Kalu (<i>Kedida</i>) DawaChafa (<i>Shakilla</i>) DawaChafa (<i>Kallo</i>) Batti (<i>Chachato</i>)	

Kebele name is in italics

w: women's focus group

m: men's focus group

sing: single cropping

doub: double cropping

Table 3

**Population Needing Food Assistance in 2000:
South Wello and Oromiya Zones of Amhara Region**

Zone	Woreda	Population Needing Assistance
South Wello	Mekedela	51,687
	Tenta	92,919
	Kutaber	49,934
	Ambassel	66,320
	Tehuldere	22,418
	Werebao	46,726
	Kalu	56,014
	Dessie Zuria	95,478
	Legambo	66,656
	Sayint	73,695
	Debresina	39,180
	Kelala	33,113
	Jama	15,334
	Wereilu	56,564
Wegede	22,826	
Oromiya	Chefa Golina	32,654
	Bati	51,953
	Artuma	40,263
Total		910,734

Source: DPPC, *Food Supply Prospect in 2000*. Addis Ababa: Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission, Early Warning System Report, Vol. 3, January 2000.

Appendix B

South Wello Rural Household Survey 2000 Household Demography and Inventory Questionnaire Round 1: Field Test Draft			
Original included a section on “greetings and explanation.”			
1	Name of interviewer	Workneh on 25/1/2000 Degafa for 27/1/2000 (with A. Peter Castro and Kebebus Gidyew)	
2	Date of interview	Day/month/2000	25/1/00 & 27/1/00
3	Household Code Number	Assigned by chief enumerator	H' Holds A,B,C on 25/1/00 & D,E on 27/1/00
I. LOCATION DESCRIPTORS			
4	Region	1=Amhara	? Near Debre Zeyit
5	Woreda	1= 3= 2= 4=	Ada-Liben Woreda
6	Peasant Association	1= 2= 3= 4= 5= 6= 7= 8=	Ude
7	Agro-ecological zone	1=wurch 2=dega 3=w/dega 4=kola	3
II. HOUSEHOLD HEAD CHARACTERISTICS			
8	Name of Household Head	A7 D1 (ID numbers taken from Part III) B1 E1 C1	
9	Gender of household head	1. 1=male 2=female	A: 1 D: 2 B: 1 E: 2 C: 1
10	Name of spouse (or none)	A6: D: none (ID numbers taken from Part III) B2: E: none C2:	
11	Name of respondent if different from head or spouse		
11a	Indicate relationship		
12	Name of locality or other identifier	A: Ode Mender D: Udee B: Kumbursa E: Udee C: Kumbursa	
13	Marital status of head	1=married 4=widowed 2=single 5=abandoned 3=divorced	A: 1 D:3 B: 1 E:3 C: 1
14	Ethnicity of household head:	1=amhara 2=oromo 3=other (specify)	A: 2 D:2 B: 1 E:2 C: 1
15	Religion	1=Orthodox Christian 2=Muslim 3=Other (specify)	A: 1 D:1 B: 1 E:1 C: 1

III. HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHY

Include all members currently residing in the household including family members, relatives, non-relatives and employees but exclude visiting guests. Also include family members who reside in the household at least 6 months of the year but are currently absent.

ID No	Name	Surname	Age	Gender	Relation to Household Head	Highest Formal Educational Level Completed	Principal manager of farmland?	Family member has wage or other self-employment income?	Presently absent from h'hold?	Reason for residence away from the household	
										1st	2nd
	Household "A": 8 members									1st	2nd
Adults and children > 6 yrs		A									
1	A1		17	2	3 Daughter	5	0	0	1	6	
2	A2		15	2	3 Daughter	4	0	0	0		
3	A3		13	1	3 Son	4	0	0	0		
4	A4		11	1	3 Son	2	0	0	0		
5	A5		9	1	3 Son	3	0	0	0		
6	A6		35	2	2 Spouse	0	0	0	0		
7	A7		44	1	1 Head	5	1	0	0		
8											
Children 5 years & below											
1	A8		5	1	3 Son	0	0	0	0		
One representative child from the group 6 months to 5 years will later be randomly selected for nutrition intake using the HKI method			(age in years) 0 if < 12 months of age	1=male 2=female	1=head 2=spouse 3=child 4=grandchild 5=adopted child 6=nephew/niece 7=parent 8=other relative 9=employee 10=Other non-relative	0=never attended school Otherwise years of elementary, secondary or higher education	1 = yes 0 = no Respondents answering Yes will need to fill out <i>Resource & Production Questionnaire</i> in Round II	1=yes 0=no Respondents answering yes will need to fill out <i>Income and Expenditures Questionnaire</i> in Round III	1=yes 0=no	1=Employment 2=Due to drought/family 3=Visit/live with friends and relatives 4=attend school 5=move nearer to health facilities 6=marriage	

III. HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHY

Include all members currently residing in the household including family members, relatives, non-relatives and employees but exclude visiting guests. Also include family members who reside in the household at least 6 months of the year but are currently absent.

ID No	Name	Surname	Age	Gender	Relation to Household Head	Highest Educational Level Completed	Principal manager of farmland or pasture holdings?	Family member has wage or other self-employment income?	Presently absent from h'hold?	Reason for residence away from the household	
										1st	2nd
	Household "B": 17 members									1st	2nd
Adults and children > 6 yrs											
1	B1		52	1	1	5	1	1	0		
2	B2		44	2	2	Read/write 0	0	0	0		
3	B3		21	1	3	11	0	0	0		
4	B4		23	2	3	12+1 (?)	0	0	0		
5	B5		18	1	3	12+1	0	0	1		
6	B6		16	2	3	9	0	0	0		
7	B7		13	1	3	5	0	0	0		
8	B8		0	1	3	0	0	0	0		
Children < 5 years											
1	B9		4	2	3	0	0	0	0		
2	B10		3	1	3	0	0	0	0		
3	Plus 7 other members (including one home maid and two far, employees who get 30 birr year, one kert, food [meals])										
One representative child from the group 6 months to 5 years will later be randomly selected for nutrition intake using the HKI method			(age in years) 0 if < 12 months of age	1=male 2=female	1=head 2=spouse 3=child 4=grandchild 5=adopted child 6=nephew/niece 7=parent 8=other relative 9=servant/employee 10=Other non-relative	0=never attended school Otherwise years of elementary, secondary or higher education	1 = yes 0 = no Respondents answering Yes will need to fill out <i>Resource & Production Questionnaire</i> in Round II	1=yes 0=no Respondents answering yes will need to fill out <i>Income and Expenditures Questionnaire</i> in Round III	1=yes 0=no	1=Employment 2=Due to drought/family 3=Visit/live with friends and relatives 4=attend school 5=move nearer to health facilities 6=marriage	

III. HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHY

Include all members currently residing in the household including family members, relatives, non-relatives and employees but exclude visiting guests. Also include family members who reside in the household at least 6 months of the year but are currently absent.

ID No	Name	Surname	Age	Gender	Relation to Household Head	Highest Educational Level Completed	Principal manager of farmland or pasture holdings?	Family member has wage or other self-employment income?	Presently absent from h'hold?	Reason for residence away from the household	
										1st	2nd
	Household "C"										
Adults and children > 6 yrs											
1	C1		47	1	1	4	1	0	0		
2	C2		44	2	2	4	0	0	0		
3	C3		18	1	3	2	0	0	0		
4	C4		21	2	3	5	0	0	0		
5	C5		47	1	9 (farm worker)	0	0	0	0		
6	C6		7	1	9 (herd boy)	0	0	0	0		
Children < 5 years											
1											
One representative child from the group 6 months to 5 years will later be randomly selected for nutrition intake using the HKI method			(age in years) 0 if < 12 months of age	1=male 2=female	1=head 2=spouse 3=child 4=grandchild 5=adopted child 6=nephew/niece 7=parent 8=other relative 9=servant/employee 10=Other non-relative	0=never attended school Otherwise years of elementary, secondary or higher education	1 = yes 0 = no Respondents answering Yes will need to fill out <i>Resource & Production Questionnaire</i> in Round II	1=yes 0=no Respondents answering yes will need to fill out <i>Income and Expenditures Questionnaire</i> in Round III	1=yes 0=no	1=Employment 2=Due to drought/family and relatives 3=Visit/live with friends and relatives 4=attend school 5=move nearer to health facilities 6=marriage	

III. HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHY

Include all members currently residing in the household including family members, relatives, non-relatives and employees but exclude visiting guests. Also include family members who reside in the household at least 6 months of the year but are currently absent.

ID No	Name	Surname	Age	Gender	Relation to Household Head	Highest Educational Level Competed	Principal manager of farmland or pasture holdings?	Family member has wage or other self-employment income?	Presently absent from h'hold?	Reason for residence away from the household	
										1st	2nd
	Household "D": 4 members									1st	2nd
Adults and children > 6 yrs											
1	D1		50	2	1	literate (0)	1 (lets son use her land)	1 (brews tella)			
2	D2		9	2	4	2	0	0			
3	D3		4	1	4	0	0	0	1	3 (gone to father's)	
4	D4		37	1	3	4	1	--	--	(has own home)	
5											
Children < 5 years											
1											
One representative child from the group 6 months to 5 years will later be randomly selected for nutrition intake using the HKI method			(age in years) 0 if < 12 months of age	1=male 2=female	1=head 2=spouse 3=child 4=grandchild 5=adopted child 6=nephew/niece 7=parent 8=other relative 9=servant/ employee 10=Other non-relative	0=never attended school Otherwise years of elementary, secondary or higher education	1 = yes 0 = no Respondents answering Yes will need to fill out <i>Resource & Production Questionnaire</i> in Round II	1=yes 0=no Respondents answering yes will need to fill out <i>Income and Expenditures Questionnaire</i> in Round III	1=yes 0=no	1=Employment 2=Due to drought/family and relatives 3=Visit/live with friends and relatives 4=attend school facilities 5=move nearer to health facilities 6=marriage	

III. HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHY

Include all members currently residing in the household including family members, relatives, non-relatives and employees but exclude visiting guests. Also include family members who reside in the household at least 6 months of the year but are currently absent.

ID No	Name	Surname	Age	Gender	Relation to Household Head	Highest Educational Level Completed	Principal manager of farmland or pasture holdings?	Family member has wage or other self-employment income?	Presently absent from h'hold?	Reason for residence away from the household	
										1st	2nd
	Household "E": 7 members									1st	2nd
Adults and children > 6 yrs											
1	E1		33	2	1	illiterate	1	1 (brew tella & homemade utensils)	0		
2	E2		20	2	3	4	0	same	0		
3	E3		18	2	3	12	0	same	0		
4	E4		15	2	3	10	0	0	0		
5	E5		14	2	3	literate	0	0	0		
6	E6		9	1	3	3	0	0	0		
7	E7		7	2	3	2	0	0	0		
Children < 5 years											
1											
One representative child from the group 6 months to 5 years will later be randomly selected for nutrition intake using the HKI method			(age in years) 0 if < 12 months of age	1=male 2=female	1=head 2=spouse 3=child 4=grandchild 5=adopted child 6=nephew/niece 7=parent 8=other relative 9=servant/employee 10=Other non-relative	0=never attended school Otherwise years of elementary, secondary or higher education	1 = yes 0 = no Respondents answering Yes will need to fill out <i>Resource & Production Questionnaire</i> in Round II	1=yes 0=no Respondents answering yes will need to fill out <i>Income and Expenditures Questionnaire</i> in Round III	1=yes 0=no	1=Employment 2=Due to drought/family 3=Visit/live with friends and relatives 4=attend school 5=move nearer to health facilities 6=marriage	

IV. SETTLEMENT HISTORY AND MIGRATION							
			Household head	Principal spouse			
1	Place of birth	Region, zone, woreda, kebele (write in)	Household head A: Ada woreda/Filtano kebele B: Ada woreda, Kumbursa kebele C: Ada woreda Ude D: same woreda (Dire) E: Ada woreda, this kebele	A: Ada woreda/Messod Kebele B: Lume woreda [Unclear] village C: Ada woreda Kaliti kebele			
			Codes	Household Head	Principal Spouse		
2	Did h'hold head or spouse move here from another kebele?		1=yes 2=no, born here	A: 1 D:1 B: 2 E:2 C: 2	A: 1 B: 1 C: 1		
3	If yes, when?		month/year	A: 1950 D: 35 years ago	A: Jan. 1950 B: April 1955 C: June 1965		
4	If yes, from where?		1=Other kebele in this woreda 2=Other woreda within zone 3=Other zones within region 4=Other regions	A: 1 D: 1	A: 1 B: 2 C: 1		
5	Primary reason for moving to this location?		1=resettlement program/villagization 2=obtain land/pasture 3=live near family/friends 4=look after parents/relatives 5=marriage 6=divorced out of family 7=live nearer to schools/hospital or public services 8=move closer to improved roads 9=take up job 10=food for work opportunities 11=forced here by drought/famine 12=forced here by land shortage 13=forced here by lack of work 14=forced by war 15=other	A=new land tenancy B: -- C: -- D: 5	A: 5 B: 5 C: 5		
				1 st job	2 nd job	1 st job	2 nd job
6	List your primary and secondary occupations (sources of livelihood)		1=house care 2=farming 3=herding 4=casual labor 5=tailoring 6=weaving 7=crafts/pottery 8=blacksmith 9=mason/brick laying 10=carpentry 11=driver 12=mechanic 13=teaching 14=health work 15=shopkeeping 16=trading 17=factory work 18=military/police 19=pensioner/elder 20=disabled 21=jobless 22=Govt/NGO 23=Other	A:2 B: 2 C: 2 D: 2 E: 2	A:-- B: live-stock trading C: -- D: tella making E: tella making	A:1 B: 1 B: 1	A:2 B: 2 B: 2

V. PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION ASSETS						
Assets held by all members of the household						
A. PRODUCTION ASSETS						
	Number owned		Number Owned			
Plough (maresha)	A: 2 D: 1 B: 8 E: 1 C: 2	Mill (weficho)	A: 0 D: 0 B: 1 E: 1 C: 0	Hand mill (grind stone) B: 1		
Ax (metrebia)	A: 4 D: 1 B: 4 E: 2 C: 3	Mesaja (weaving equipment)	A: 0 D: 0 B: 0 E: 1 C: 0	komber C: 4		
Hoe (doma)	A: 2 D: 1 B: 4 E: 1 C: 1	Yeshahene (weaving equipment)	A: 0 D: 0 B: 0 E: (?) C: 0	Mofer: C: 4 "krosh": E:1		
Shovel/spade (akafa)	A: 1 D: 0 B: 2 E: 0 C: 1	Saw (megaz)	A: 0 D: 0 B: 1 E: 0 C: --	pick C: 2		
Sickle (machid)	A:3 D: 1 B: 6 E: 1 C: 4	Hammer (fas or martelo)	A: 1 D: 0 B: 2 E: 1 C: 1			
B. CONSUMER ASSETS						
Watch	A: 1 D: 0 B: 1 E: 0 C: 1	Bicycle	A: 0 D: 0 B: 0 E: 0 C: 0	Tape recorder B: 1		
Cart (animal powered)	A: -- D: 0 B: 0 E: 0 C: 0	Car/truck	A: 0 D: 0 B: 0 E: 0 C: 0	Wheelbarrow A: 1 B: 1 C: 0		
Radio	A: 0 D: 0 B: 1 E: 0 C: 1	Motorcycle	A: 0 D: 0 B: 0 E: 0 C: 0			
Stove (gas or electric)	A: 0 D: 0 B: 0 E: 0 C: 0	Bed (wood or metal)	A: 1 D: 1 B: 4 E: 1 C: 2			
Kerosene stove	A: 1 D: 0 B: unclear C: 1 E: 0					
C. FINANCIAL ASSETS						
Jewelry/gold	A: 0 B: earring, necklace C: --	D: 0 E: 0	Cash in savings	A: 0 B: 1,000 C: --	D: 0 (?) E: 0	
D. HOUSING ASSETS						
B: reported seven structures, collected info only on main residence			Structure 1	Structure 2	Structure 3	Structure 4
C: reported seven structures, collected info only on main residence						
Separate kitchen	1= yes 0=no		A: 1 D: 1 B: 1 E: 1 C: 1, but not within main residence			
Raised fireplace	1=yes 0=no		A: 0 D: 1 B: 0 D: 1 C: 1 but not within main residence			

Bedrooms separated by walls	1=yes 0=no	A: 1 D: 1 B: 1 E: 1 C: 1		
If Yes, number of indoor bedrooms	No. of rooms	A: 3 D: 1 B: 3 E: 1 C: 3		
Roof made of	1=temporary materials 2=straw,reed,thatch 3=wood 4=corrugate 5=reinforced concrete 6=other (specify)	A: 2 D: 2 & 4 B: 4 E: 2 C: 4		
Outside walls made of	1=stone and wood 2=straw,reed,thatch 3=corrugate 4=uncovered mud bricks 5=mud bricks, plaster covered 6=wood 7=Concrete or cement block 8=other (specify)	A: 5 B: 6 (w/ mud plaster) C: 6 D: 6(w/ mud plaster) E: 6 (w/mud plaster)		
Principal Use	1=residence 4=commercial 2=storage 5=rental unit 3=livestock 6=other	A: 1, 2 D: 1 B: 1, 2 E: 1 C: 1		
Principal source of drinking water	1= piped water 2=hand pump or tap in compound 3=public well in community 4=stream , pond or other open water 5=spring 6=other (specify):	A: 3 D: 3 B: 3 E: 3 C: 6 (private well)		
Construction cost in Birr	A: main residence: 1,500 Birr Kitchen: 200 Birr	B: main residence: 2,500 Birr kitchen: 800 Birr	C: main residence: 3,000 Birr, roof & kitchen 800 birr, other house 300 birr	D: thatch house: 1,000 birr corrugated house cost 800 birr E: 1,000 birr , excluding minor expenses

VI. LIVESTOCK AND GRAIN INVENTORY					
Assets held by all members of the household					
A. LIVESTOCK					
	Number owned			Number owned	
Oxen	A: 2 B: 6 C: 4	D: 0 E: 1	Horses	A: 0 B: 0 C: 0	D: 0 E: 0
Cow	A: 0 B: 3 C: 3	D: 0 E: 0	Mules	A: 0 B: 0 C: 0	D: 0 E: 0
Heifer	A: 0 B: 3 C: 2	D: 0 E: 0	Donkeys	A: 3 B: 4 C: 2	D: 0 E: 0
Castrated bull (woifen)	A: 0 B: 4 C: 1	D: 0 E: 0	Goats	A: 0 B: 2 C: 2	D: 0 E: 0
Calf	A: 0 B: 2 C: 2	D: 0 E: 0	Sheep	A: 0 B: 4 C: 0	D: 0 E: 3
Camel	A: 0 B: 0 C: 0	D: 0 E: 0	Chickens	A: 0 B: 9 C: 10	D: 0 E: 0
A. FOOD STOCKS					
	Amount			Amount	
Sorghum	A: -- B: 0 C: 0	D: 0 E: 0	Lentils	A: 0 B: 0 C: 0	D: 0 E: 0
Teff	A: 12 qt B: 20 qt C: 15 qt	D: 50 kg E: 5 qt	Chick peas	A: 4 qt B: 5 qt C: 3 qt	D: 25 kg E: 3 qt
Barley	A: 1.5 qt B: 0 C: 0	D: 0 E: 0	Vetch	A: 0 B: 0 C: 0	D: 0 E: 1 qt
Wheat	A: 1 qt B: 8 qt C: 15 qt	D: 50 kg E: 0	Niger seed	A: ? B: -- C: 0	D: 0 E: 0
Maize	A: 0 B: 2 qt C: 3 qt	D: 0 E: 0	Linseed	A: 0 B: 0 C: 0	D: 0 E: 0
Horse beans	A: 1 qt B: 1 qt C: 0	D: 0 E: 50 kg	Fenugreek	A: 0 B: 0.5 qt C: 0	D: 0 E: 0
Field peas	A: 0 B: 0 C: 1 qt	D: 0 E: 0	Haricot bean	A: 1 B: 1.5 qt C: 0.5	D: 0 E: 0
Grass peas	A: 1 qt B: 1 qt C: 2 qt	D: -- E: --			

VII. LAND HOLDINGS, LAND TENURE

A parcel is a piece of land with homogenous land rights usually not connected with any other land holdings of the household. For each parcel of kebele land owned by the household (not rented-in, sharecropped-in or borrowed) inquire about the following information (use multiple sheets if the household has more than 3 parcels):

		Parcel _1/	Parcel _2/	Parcel _3/	Parcel _4/
1. Household member primarily responsible for plot?	Demography ID	A1 B1 C1 D4/D1 E1	A1 B1 D4/D1 E1	B1 B1 D4/D1	A1 B1
2. Year Acquired?	month/year or "0" for unknown	A: '82 B: '82 C: 5/84 D: -- E: --	A: '82 B: '67 D: -- E: --	A: '82 B: '67 D: --	A: '82 B: '67
3. Area of parcel?	<i>Unit?</i>	A: 1 ha B: 0.5 ha C: 2 ha D: 1.5 timad E: 3 timad	A: 0.25 ha B: 0.5 ha D: 2 timad E: 6 timad	A: 0.25 ha B: 1.5 ha D: 2 timad	A: 1 ha B: 0.5 ha
4. How was the parcel acquired?	1=spontaneous occupation 2=inherited 3=resettlement program 4=villagization <i>A: after de-cooperatization B: exchanged with other household after new gov't C: exchanged (plot with another</i>	4=purchased 5=gift/borrowed 6=redistribution from authorities 7=concession 8=Other (specify) <i>E: redist coopt land</i>	A: 8 B: 8 C: 8 D: 6 E: 6	A: 8 B: 6 D: 6 E: 6	A: 8 B: 6 D: 6
5. If purchased, how was the parcel financed?	1=Savings 2=Sale of livestock 3=Off-farm earnings 4=Formal loan (bank) 5=Government credit 6=Informal loan 7=Other (specify)	A: N/A	B: N/A	C: N/A	D: N/A E: N/A
6. From whom was the parcel acquired?	1=no one 2=father 3=mother 4=Other h'hold member 5=kebele authorities	6=government (land redistribution) 7=relatives 8=non-family 9=other	A: 9 (prod coopt for all) B: 5 for all parcels C: 2 D: -- E: (prod. coopt.)		

7a. Is parcel in same kebele as place of residence	If yes, go to 8. If no go to 7. 1=yes 0=no	A:1 B: 1 C: 1 D: 1 E: 1	A: 1 B: 1: D: 1 E: 1	A:1 B: 1 D: 1	A:1 B: 1
7b. Distance to parcel in travel time	Minutes walking	A: 10 B: 20 C: 5 D: 30 E: 5	A: 15 B: 5 D: 30 E: 1	A: 30 B: 5 D: 30	A:60 B: 10
8. Agro-ecological zone	1=highland 3=lowland 2=midland 4=other (specify)	A:2 D:2 B: 2 E:2 C: 2	A:2 D:2 B: 2 E:2	A:2 D:2 B: 2	A:2 B: 2
9. Primary motive for acquisition?	1=for sons for inheritance 2=for daughters for inheritance 3=agricultural production 4=diversify quality of landholdings 5=additional land for residence/business 6=savings/investment 7=protection against drought 8=other (specify)	A:3 B: 3 C: 3 D: 3 E: 3	A:3 B: 3 D:3 E: 3	A:3 B:3 D:3	A:3 B: 3
10. Second motive for acquisition?		A:none B:none C:none D: 2 E: 9 (?)	D:2 E: (?)	D:2	
11. Are you recorded as a taxpayer for this parcel?	1= yes 0=no	A: 1 B: 1 C: 1 D:1 E: 1	A: 1 B: 1 D:1 E: 1	A: 1 B: 1 D:1 E: 1	A: 1 B: 1
12. Is the parcel recorded with the kebele authorities	1=yes 0=no	A: 1 B: 1 C: 1 D: 1 E: 1	A: 1 B: 1 D: 1 E: 1	A: 1 B: 1 D: 1 E: 1	A: 1 B: 1
Primary use of plot today	1=residential 2=agricultural-orchard 3=agricultural-garden 4=agricultural-field crops 5=commercial 6=mixed residential/agricultural 7=Other (specify)	A: 4 B: 3 C: 4 D: 4 E: 4	A: 4 B: 3 D:4 E: 4	A: 4 B: 3 D:4 E: 4	A: 4 B: 3
Has government ever taken back a piece of the parcel for redistribution	1=yes 0=no 2=no (marked on D & E)	A: 1 B: 0 C: 0 D: 2 E: 2	A: 0 B: 0 D:2 E: 2	A:0 B: 1 D:2	A:0 B: 0

VII. LAND ALIENATED BY THE HOUSEHOLD			
Has the household ever held plots other than those parcels it currently holds A & B: yes; C: reported no; D& E not asked			
1.	Household member responsible for plot	Demography ID	A: Head B: head
2.	Year acquired	month/year	A: '82 B: 2/68
3.	How acquired	1=resettlement program/villagization 2=inherited 3=purchased 4=Gift/borrowed 5=Concession from District Authorities	A: other – producer cooperative's land was redistributed B: redistribution
4.	Year alienated	month/year	A: 2/82 B: 1/84
5.	How alienated	1=sold 2=given away 3=evicted 4=exchanged 5=taken back 6=bequeathed	A:2 B: 2
6.	To whom alienated	1=HH member 2=relative 3=other kebele family	A: to other B: 3
7.	Reason for alienation	A: to demobilized soldiers B: he had large size holding, so he gave land willingly for demobilized soldiers.	

Additional Questions Asked on January 27, 2000, Regarding Community Organization And the Household's Distance from Local Service Institutions			
	Question	Household "D"	Household "E"
1	Do you belong to Iddir (Kire)	Yes	Yes
1a	If yes, how much are the monthly dues	5 Birr	5 Birr
2	Do you belong to Senbete	No	No
3	Do you belong to Maheber	Yes	Yes
3a	If yes, what are the fee requirements	Every two years one gives 50 Birr plus 38 birr, as well as 60 kg of teff and 60 kg of maize and 10 kg of maize	One is expected to contribute 600 Birr every two years
4	Did you belong to the service cooperative	Yes, previously, and it is supposed to start operations again	--
5	How long does it take to reach the...		
5a	Grain mill	3 minutes	3 minutes
5b	School	3 min.	3 min.
5c	All weather road	2 min.	2 min.
5d	Health clinic	2 min.	2 min.
5e	Service cooperative	2 min.	2 min.
5f	Veterinary service	2 hours	2 hours
5g	Post office	2 hours	2 hours
5h	Police station	2 hours	2 hours

Appendix C

Revised Version of the Household Demography and Inventory Questionnaire

		2=Muslim	(specify)	
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III. HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHY

Include all members currently residing in the household including family members, relatives, non-relatives and employees but exclude visiting guests. Also include family members who reside in the household at least 6 months of the year but are currently absent.

ID No	Name	Surname	Age	Gender	Relation to Household Head	Literate or Non-literate	Highest Formal Educational Level Completed	Principal manager of farmland?	Family member has wage or other source of income besides farming?	Presently absent from h'hold?	Reason for residence away from the household	
											1st	2 nd
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												
One representative child from the group 6 months to 5 years will later be randomly selected for nutrition intake using the HKI method			(age in years) 0 if < 12 months of age	1=male 2=female	1=head 2=spouse 3=child 4=grandchild 5=adopted child 6=nephew/niece 7=parent 8=other relative 9=servant/employee 10=Other non-relative	0=non-literate 1=literate	0=never attended school Otherwise grade level of elementary, secondary or higher education	1 = yes 0 = no Respondents answering Yes will need to fill out <i>Resource & Production Questionnaire</i> in Round II	1=yes 0=no Respondents answering yes will need to fill out <i>Income and Expenditures Questionnaire</i> in Round III	1=yes 0=no	1=Employment 2=Due to drought/family 3=Visit/live with friends and relatives 4=attend school 5=move near to health facilities 6=marriage	

IV. SETTLEMENT HISTORY AND MIGRATION				
		Codes	Household Head	Principal Spouse
1	Place of birth	Region , zone, woreda, and kebele		
2	Did h'hold head or spouse move here from another kebele?	1=yes 2=no, born here		
3	If yes, when?	month/year		
4	If yes, from where?	1=Other kebele in this woreda 2=Other woreda within zone 3=Other zones within region 4=Other regions		
5	Primary reason for moving to this location?	1=resettlement program/villagization 2=obtain land/pasture 3=live near family/friends 4=look after parents/relatives 5=marriage 6=divorced out of family 7=live nearer to schools/hospital or public services 8=move closer to improved roads 9=take up job 10=food for work opportunities 11=forced here by drought/famine 12=forced here by land shortage 13=forced here by lack of work 14=forced by war 15=other		
6	What occupations or livelihood activities do the head of household and principal spouse engage in during the year? (Indicate all)	1=house care 2=farming 3=herding 4=casual labor 5=tailoring 6=weaving 7=crafts/pottery 8=blacksmith 9=mason/brick laying 10=carpentry 11=driver 12=mechanic 13=teaching 14=health work 15=shopkeeping 16=trading 17=factory work 18=military/police 19=pensioner/elder 20=disabled 21=jobless 22=Govt/NGO 23=selling firewood 24=brewing 25=other (specify)		
7	What is the principal source of livelihood for the h'hold head and spouse?	Use the code from Question 6.		

V. HOUSEHOLD COMPOUND AND HOUSING ASSETS											
1	How large is the household compound (including garden area)?										
2	How many permanent structures are located in the compound?										
3	For each structure, record the following:				Structure 1	Structure 2	Structure 3	Structure 4			
3a	Principal use	1=residence 2=commercial 3=storage 7=kitchen	4=livestock 5=rental unit 6=latrine 8=other (specify)								
3b	Secondary use	1=residence 2=commercial 3=storage	4=livestock 5=rental unit 6=other (specify)								
3c	Roof	1=thatch/straw 2=wood 3=corrugate	4=other (specify)								
3d	Outside walls made of	1=stone and wood 2=wood plastered with mud 3=wood 4=mud bricks with plaster 5=other (specify)									
3e	Number of inside rooms										
3f	Estimated construction cost in Birr										
4	How many temporary structures are located in the compound?										
5	For each structure, record the following:				Structure 1	Structure 2	Structure 3	Structure 4			
5a	Principal use	1=residence 2=kitchen 3=granary 4=livestock	5=dung storage 6=laterine 7=other (specify)								
5b	Estimated construction cost in Birr										
6	Principal source of drinking water for the homestead			1=piped water 2=private well 3=communal well	4=stream or pond 5=spring 6=other (specify)						
7	If the compound has a garden, what is its size? (specify unit)										
8	For what purpose are plants grown in the compound garden (identify all)			1=food for household use 2=food surplus for sale 3=medicinal use	4=fibres 5=fodder 6=other (specify)						
9	Who manages the compound garden			1=household head 2=principal spouse 3=other spouse	4=other h'h member (specify) 5=other (specify)						
10	What types of trees are growing in the compound	1=eucalyptus 2=juniper 3=papaya	5=local tree (specify) 6=introduced	Tree	No.	Tree	No.	Tree	No.	Tree	No.

		4=orange	tree (specify)								
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VI. PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION ASSETS					
Assets held by all members of the household					
A. PRODUCTION ASSETS					
	Number owned		Number Owned		Number Owned
Plough (maresha)		Mill (weficho)		Ax (metrebia)	
Yoke (komber)		Grindstone (yedingay woficho)		Hoe (doma)	
Mofer (plow beam)		Yeshahene (weaving equipment)		Pick (dijino or gesso)	
Shovel/spade (akafa)		Mesaja (weaving equipment)		Wheelbarrow	
Sickle (machid)		Hammer (fas or martelo)		Saw (megaz)	
Bellows		Tella brewing containers		Other (specify)	
B. CONSUMER ASSETS					
Motorcycle/car/truck		Bicycle		Watch	
Cart (animal powered)		Stove (gas or electric)		Radio	
Cassette recorder		Bed (wood or metal)		Kerosene stove	
C. FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Jewelry/gold (calculated in Birr)		Cash in savings (in Birr)			
VII. LIVESTOCK AND GRAIN INVENTORY					
Assets held by all members of the household					
A. LIVESTOCK					
	Number		Number		Number
Cattle:		Equines		Camels	
Oxen		Horses		Chickens	
Cow		Mules		Sheep	
Heifer		Donkeys		Goats	
Castrated bull (woifen)					
Calf					
B. FOOD STOCKS					
Please identify the volume of food stocks that the household has at present					
Crop	Qx	Crop	Qx	Crop	Qx
Sorghum		Lentil		Niger seed	
Teff		Haricot bean		Vetch	
Barley		Horse bean		Fenugreek	
Wheat		Grass pea		Potato	
Maize		Field pea		Sweet potato	
Millet		Cow pea		Rape seed	
Oat		Adanguari		Linseed	
Other grain (specify)		Other pulse (specify)		Other crop (specify)	

VIII. LAND HOLDINGS, LAND TENURE

A parcel is a piece of land with homogenous land rights usually not connected with any other land holdings of the household. For each parcel of kebele land owned by the household (not rented-in, sharecropped-in or borrowed) inquire about the following information (use multiple sheets if the household has more than 3 parcels):

		Parcel __/	Parcel __/	Parcel __/
1. Household member primarily responsible for plot?	Demography ID			
2. Year Acquired?	Month/year or "0" for unknown			
3. Area of parcel?	<i>Unit?</i>			
4. How was the parcel acquired?	1=spontaneous occupation 2=inherited 3=resettlement program 4=villaziation 4=mortgaged-in 5=gift/borrowed 6=redistribution 7=concession from authorities 8=Other (specify)			
5. If mortgaged-in, how was the transaction financed?	1=Savings 2=Sale of livestock 3=Off-farm earnings 4=Formal loan (bank) 5=Government credit 6=Informal loan 7=Other (specify)			
6. From whom was the parcel acquired?	1= kebele authorities 2=father 3=mother 4=Other h'hold member 5=land redistribution 6= relatives 7=non-family 8=other			
7. Is parcel in same kebele as place of residence	If yes, go to 8. If no go to 7.			
8. Distance to parcel in travel time	Minutes walking			
9. Agro-ecological zone	1=wurch 2=dega 3=w/dega 4=kola			
10. Primary motive for acquisition?	1=for sons for inheritance 2=for daughters for inheritance 3=agricultural production 4=diversify quality of landholdings 5=additional land for residence/business 6=savings/investment 7=protection against drought 8=other (specify)			
11. Second motive?	See Code for Question 10			
12. Are you recorded as a taxpayer for this parcel?	1= yes 0=no			
13. Is the parcel recorded with the kebele authorities	1=yes 0=no			
14. Primary use of plot today	1=residential 2=orchard 3=garden 4=field crops 5=grazing 6=residential 7=commercial 8=other (specify)			

15. Has government ever taken back a piece of the parcel for redistribution	1=yes 0=no			
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IX. PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY-BASED INSTITUTIONS

Ask the following questions to the head of household and/or principal spouse			Head H'H	Principal Spouse
1	Are you a member of Iddir of Kire	1=yes 0=no		
1a	If yes, what is the monthly contribution?	In Birr		
1b	What other financial or in-kind contribution must be made for Iddir of Kire?	In Birr		
2	Are you are a member of Senbete?	1=yes 0=no		
2a	If yes, what is the monthly contribution?	In Birr		
2b	What other financial or in-kind contribution must be made for Senbete?	In Birr		
3	Are you a member of Maheber	1=yes 0=no		
3a	If yes, what is the monthly contribution?	In Birr		
3b	What other financial or in-kind contribution must be made for Senbete?	In Birr		
4	Are you a member of any other locally-based community organization	1=yes 0=no		
4a	If yes, please list its name			
4b	What is the monthly contribution	In Birr		
4c	What other financial or in-kind contribution is expected for the organization?	In Birr		
5	Are you a member of a NGO?	1=yes 0=no		
5a	If yes, please list its name			
5b	What activities does the NGO engage in?	1=income generation 2=credit 3=providing social services 4=other (specify)		
5c	What is the monthly contribution to participate?	In Birr		
5d	What other financial or in-kind contribution is expected by the NGO?	In Birr		
6	Do you participate in Debo labor exchange?	1=yes 0=no		
6a	If yes, who do you participate with?	1=relatives 3=both 2=non-family		
7	Do you participate in Wonfel labor exchange	1=yes 0=no		
7a	If yes, who do you participate with?	1=relatives 3=both 2=non-family		
8	Are you a member of a service cooperative	1=yes 0=no		
9	Are you a member of Iqub?	1=yes 0=no		
9a	If yes, for what amount of money?	In Birr		
9b	For what duration?	In months		
9c	Who did you learn about membership from?	1=relatives 3=officials 2=friends 4=other (specify)		
10	Are you a member of any other type of credit-provisioning group	1=yes 0=no		

10a	If yes, what is the source of this group	1=Agricultural extension 2=Other agency (specify) 3= Other group (specify)		
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X. HOUSEHOLD COPING STRATEGIES DURING CROP FAILURES

1. How long ago was the last crop failure experienced by your household?		
During the last crop failure did your household do any of the following:		
2. Adjust size of holding	0=no change 1=rent-in/sharecrop-in land 2=rent-out/sharecrop-out land 3=borrowed land	3=lent land 4=mortgaged-in land 5=mortgaged-out land 6=other (specify)
3. Employment and survival strategies	0=no change 1=hired labor 2=worked as farm laborer 3=did local non-farm work 4=sold firewood	5=could not find local work 6=outmigrated for work 7=begged in urban areas 8=did food-for-work 9=received food relief
4. Adjust number of dependents in household	0=no change 1=relatives came to stay with the household 2=non-relatives come to stay with the household 3=household members leave to live with relatives 4=household members leave to live with non-relatives 5=other (specify)	
5. Impact on savings and expenditures	1=borrowed from family/neighbors 2=borrowed from shop owners/traders 3=withdrew savings from banks 4=sold jewelry 5=sold/cut firewood 6=sold tools	
6. Investment Activities	7=stopped kire dues 8=reduced number of meals per day 9=children stopped school attendance 10=sold furniture or housing material 11=Other (specify)	
7. Change in Oxen Holding	0=none 1=bought oxen 2=bought livestock	3=invested in housing 4=invested in land 5=invested in trees 6=jewelry purchase 7=Other (specify)
8. Change in Other Livestock	1=no change 2=buy 3=sell	4=weight loss 5=oxen mortality 6=animals eaten
9. Adjust food stocks inventory	1=spent savings to buy grain 2=sold grain to enable outmigration 3=consumed stocks 4=borrowed grain from friends/neighbors 5=lent grain to friends/neighbors 6=sought food-for-work 7=other	
10. Natural resources	1=ate wild foods 2=could not find wild foods 3=sold fodder/thatching grass 4=could not find fodder/thatching grass	5=sold firewood 6=no access to trees 7=other (specify)

Appendix D
Draft Resource & Production Questionnaire

South Wello Rural Household Survey 2000 Resource & Production Questionnaire			
GREETINGS AND EXPLANATION			
<p>This form should be filled out by the principal manager (s) of farmland as identified in Round I's <i>Household Demography and Inventory Questionnaire</i>. The questionnaires all deal with the most recent cropping season. Explain that the information collected will be used to help advise government and donors on ways to help improve the income and food availability of people in South Wello. Explain that this is the second round of three to be carried out during the year, and the amount of time this survey will take. Be sure to make it clear that households may refuse to participate, and that all information collected will be kept strictly confidential.</p>			
I. IDENTIFICATION			
1	Name of interviewer		
2	Date of interview		
3	Region	1=Amhara 2=other	
4	Zone	1=South Wello 2=Oromiya	
5	Woreda		
6	Kebele		
7	Locality name or other identifier		
8	Household code number	Assigned by chief enumerator	
9	Name of head of household		
10	Gender of household head	1=male 2=female	
11	Name of respondent if different from head		
11a	Gender of respondent	1=male 2=female	
11b	Relation to h'hold head	1=spouse 5=employee 2=child 6=other non- 3=parent relative (identify) 4=other relative	
12	Cropping Season	1=Belg 2=Meher	

II. HOUSEHOLD LAND ACCESS DURING THE LAST CROPPING SEASON			
1	What is the local land unit (Use this unit for all land measurements)	1=timad 2=hectare	3=other (specify)
2	Size of land owned by the household in the kebele that it cultivated		
3	Size of land owned by the household in another kebele that it cultivated		
4	Size of land sharecropped-in that it cultivated	If 0, Go to 5	
4a.	Where was the sharecropped land located	1=within kebele 3=both 2=outside kebele	
4b	Did you need to provide a cash payment ahead of time in order to sharecrop the land	1=yes 0=no	
4c	If Yes, how much did you pay	Birr and in-kind payments	
4d	What share of the harvest was kept by your household	1=1/2 2=2/3	3=other (specify)
4e	Did you share the crop residues with the landowner	1=yes 0=no	
5	Size of rented-in land that it cultivated	If 0, Go to 6	
5a	Where was the rented-in land located	1=within kebele 3=both 2=outside kebele	
5b	Is the land rented seasonally or annually	1=seasonally 2=annually	
5c	What was the rent	Birr and in-kind payments	
6	Size of mortgaged-in land that it cultivated	If 0, Go to 7	
6a	Where was the mortgaged-in land located	1=within kebele 3=both 2=outside kebele	
6b	The price of the mortgage	Birr and in-kind payments	
7	Size of gift land that it cultivated	If 0, Go to 8	
7a	Source of gift	1=kinfolk 2=friend	3=other (specify)
7b	Where was the gift land located	1=within kebele 3=both 2=outside kebele	
7c	How long can you use the land	1=this past season only 3=indefinitely 2=past and upcoming season 4=do not know	
8	Size of communal land that the household cultivated	If 0, Go to 9	
8a	Where was the communal land located	1=within kebele 3=both 2=outside kebele	
8b	Payment for use of communal land	Birr and in-kind payment	
9	Size of land owned by the household in fallow	If 0, Go to 10	
9a	Where was the fallow land located	1=within kebele 3=both 2=outside kebele	

10	I. HOUSEHOLD LAND ACCESS (Continued)		If 0, Go to 11	
10a	Where was this fallow land located		1=within kebele 3=both 2=outside kebele	
10b	What was the tenure status of this land		1=mortgaged-in 3=gift land 2=rented 4=other (specify)	
11	Size of land rented-out by the household this past season		If 0, Go to 12	
11a	Where was the rented-out land located		1=within kebele 3=both 2=outside kebele	
11b	Why did the household rent-out land (List all reasons)	1=lacked oxen 4=infertile land 2=lacked labor 5=needed cash 3=lacked seed 6=other (specify)		
12	Size of land sharecropped-out by the household		If 0, Go to 13	
12a	Where was the sharecropped-out land located		1=within kebele 3=both 2=outside kebele	
12b	Why did the household sharecrop-out land	1=lacked oxen 4=infertile land 2=lacked labor 5=needed cash 3=lacked seed 6=other (specify)		
13	Size of land mortgaged-out by the household		If 0, Go to 14	
13a	Where was the mortgaged-out land located		1=within kebele 3=both 2=outside kebele	
13b	Why did the household mortgage-out land	1=lacked oxen 4=infertile land 2=lacked labor 5=needed cash 3=lacked seed 6=other (specify)		
14	Size of land given as a gift by the household		If 0, Go to 15	
14a	Where was the land given as a gift located		1=within kebele 3=both 2=outside kebele	
14b	Why did the household give land as a gift	1=needy kinfolk 4=other (specify) 2=needy friend 3=lacked resources to farm land		
15	Where did the household pasture its livestock (Indicate all applicable responses)	1=own land 4=communal land 2=rented-in land 5=other (specify) 3=sharecropped land		

III. FARM PARCEL INVENTORY

A parcel is a piece of land with homogenous land rights usually not connected with any other land holdings of the household.

		Parcels					
		#	#	#	#		
1	Parcel's tenure status	1=owned 2=sharecropped 3=rented-in	4=gift land 5=mortgaged-in 6=communal land				
2	The parcel's manager	1=head 2=head & spouse 3=spouse	4=offspring 5=tenant 6=other (specify)				
3	Local land unit	1=timad 2=hectare	3=other (specify)				
4	Parcel size in local unit						
5	Agroecological zone where parcel is located	1=mainly kolla 2=mainly woina dega	3=mainly dega 4=mainly wurch				
6	The land quality of the parcel is best characterized as	1=taf (unfertile or uncleared land) 2=lam (fertile land) 3=lam tef (semi-fertile)					
7	What is happening to the parcel's soil fertility	1=increasing 2=decreasing	3=no change				
7a	If increasing, what is the major cause	1=conservation measure (specify) 2=applying fertilizer 3=other (specify)					
7b	If decreasing, what is the major cause	1=erosion 2=overgrazing 3=lack of fallowing	4=no idea 5=other (specify)				
8	Is the parcel irrigated	1=yes	2=no				
8a	If Yes, what %						
9	Principle land use is	1=field crops 2=garden crops 3=tree crops	4=grazing 5=fallow				
10	How long has the parcel been under its current use	1=less than 1 yr. 2=1-3 yrs.	3=more than 3 yrs.				
11	Is the parcel terraced	1=yes	2=no				
11a	If Yes, is the terrace	1=indigenous 2=introduced	3=both				
12	Is the parcel fenced	1=yes	2=no				
12a	If Yes, is the fence	1=stone 3=other (specify)	2=wood				
13	Are there stone bunds	1=yes	2=no				
13a	If Yes, is it	1=indigenous	2=introduced				

14	Was the parcel contoured plowed?	1=yes	2=no			
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IV. FARMING PRACTICES & LABOR AND INPUT USE						
1	Who in the household engaged in land preparation (indicate all)	0=no one 1=household head 2=spouse (s) 3=adult males	4=adult females 5=children 6=employee (s) 7=other (specify)			
2	Who in the household engaged in planting (indicate all)	0=no one 1=household head 2=spouse (s) 3=adult males	4=adult females 5=children 6=employee (s) 7=other (specify)			
3	Who in the household engaged in weeding (indicate all)	0=no one 1=household head 2=spouse (s) 3=adult males	4=adult females 5=children 6=employee (s) 7=other (specify)			
4	Who in the household engaged in harvesting (indicate all)	0=no one 1=household head 2=spouse (s) 3=adult males	4=adult females 5=children 6=employee (s) 7=other (specify)			
5	Who in the household engaged in threshing (indicate all)	0=no one 1=household head 2=spouse (s) 3=adult males	4=adult females 5=children 6=employee (s) 7=other (specify)			
6	Who in the household engaged in transporting the harvest to storage (indicate all)	0=no one 1=household head 2=spouse (s) 3=adult males	4=adult females 5=children 6=employee (s) 7=other (specify)			
7	Debo labor used	1=yes	2=no			
7a	If Yes, what tasks (indicate all)	1=land preparation 2=planting 3=weeding	4=harvesting 5=threshing 6=other (specify)			
8	Did anyone in the household engage in debo labor for another household	1=yes	2=no			
8a	If Yes, who did so	0=do not know 1=household head 2=spouse (s) 3=adult males	4=adult females 5=children 6=employee (s) 7=other (specify)			
9	Wonfel labor used	1=yes	2=no			
9a	If Yes, what tasks (indicate all)	1=land preparation 2=planting 3=weeding	4=harvesting 5=threshing 6=other (specify)			
10	Did anyone in the household engage in wonfel labor for another household	1=yes	2=no			
10a	If Yes, who did so	0=do not know 1=household head 2=spouse (s) 3=adult males	4=adult females 5=children 6=employee (s) 7=other (specify)			
11	Hired labor used	1=yes	2=no			

12	If Yes, what tasks (indicate all)	1=land preparation 2=planting 3=weeding	4=harvesting 5=threshing 6=other (specify)	
IV. FARMING PRACTICES & LABOR AND INPUT USE (Continued)				
13	If Yes, Cost	In Birr and in-kind (specify)		
14	Animal traction used	1=yes	2=no	
15	If Yes, Source of animal traction	1=own animals 2=day rental 3=seasonal rental	4=gift 5=labor 6=other (specify)	
15a	If Yes, Cost	In Birr and in-kind (specify)		
16	Source of seeds (indicate all)	1=own supply 2=purchased	3=bartered 4=other (specify)	
16a	If bartered, where did the seeds originated	1=within kebele	2=another kebele	
16b	If purchased, source	1=extension service 2=service coopt 3. local traders	4=Ambassel Co. 5=other (specify)	
17	Improved seed used	1=yes	2=no	
17a	If Yes, source	1=extension service 2=service coopt 3. local traders	4=Ambassel Co. 5=other (specify)	
17b	If Yes, cost	In Birr (including interest)		
18	Manure used	1=yes	2=no	
19	Chemical fertilizer used	1=yes	2=no	
19a	If Yes, What kind	1=DAP 2=urea	3=both 4=other	
19b	If Yes, Cost	In Birr (including interest)		
19c	If No, Why not	1=not needed 2=high price 3=unavailable locally	4=not familiar 5=bad weather 6=other (specify)	
20	Insecticide used	1=yes	2=no	
20a	If Yes, Cost	In Birr (including interest)		
21	Herbicide	1=yes	2=no	
21a	If Yes, Cost	In Birr (including interest)		
22	Tractors used	1=yes	2=no	
22a	If Yes, Cost	In Birr (including interest)		
23	Where did you obtain money to pay for cultivation (specify all)	1=own savings 2=loan from kinfolk 3=gift from kinfolk	5=loan from trader 6=loan from bank 7=revolving credit fund	

		4=agri extension loan 8=Amhara rural credit 9=other (specify)	
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23a For each source of credit, please indicate the following information:				
Source	Loan Total (Birr)	Interest Rate	Code for Reason for Borrowing	Indicate reason for each source
			1=buy seed 5=buy equipment 2=buy fertilizer 6=farm improve- 3=buy seed/fertilizer ment 4=buy livestock 7=other (specify)	
			See above code	
			See above code	
			See above code	

V. CROP OUTPUT

Please identify the crops grown on each plot and the output obtained in the latest season.

A parcel is a piece of land with homogenous land rights usually not connected with any other land holdings of the household. For each parcel of kebele land owned by the household (not rented-in, sharecropped-in or borrowed) inquire about the following information (use multiple sheets if the household has more than 3 parcels):

PARCEL #			PARCEL #			PARCEL #		
Crop Code	Output in Local Unit (specify)	Quintals	Crop Code	Output in Local Unit (specify)	Quintals	Crop Code	Output in Local Unit (specify)	Quintals

Crop Code

Grains

- 1=Teff
- 2=Barley
- 3=Maize
- 4=Sorghum
- 5=Millet
- 6=Oat
- 7=Other grain (Specify):
- _____

Pulses

- 8=Chickpea
- 9=Haricot bean
- 10=Horse bean
- 11=Lentil
- 12=Pea
- 13=Cow pea
- 14=Guaya
- 15=Adanguari
- 16=Other pulse (Specify):
- _____

Oil Crops

- 17=Niger seed
- 18=Linseed
- 19=Sesame
- 20=Rape seed
- 21=Sunflower
- 22=Other oil crop (Specify):
- _____

Vegetables

- 23=Potato
- 24=Sweet potato
- 25=Beet
- 26=Cabbage
- 27=Kale
- 28=Garlic
- 29=Onion
- 30=Tomato
- 31=Green pepper
- 32=Carrot
- 33=Pumpkin
- 34=Other vegetable (Specify):
- _____

Other Crops

- 35=Coffee
- 36=Mango
- 37=Papaya
- 38=Orange
- 39=Zytuna
- 40=Sugar cane
- 41=Melon
- 42=Tobacco
- 43=Diblal
- 44=Gesho
- 45=Besobella
- 46=Juniper
- 47=Eucalyptus
- 48=Other crop (Specify):
- _____

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