

**Household Expenditure/Consumption Survey
Baseline Survey Final Report
For
Macedonia USAID/FFP Grant**

Implemented with Collaboration and Cooperation of
The American Red Cross (AmCross), the International Federation of Red Cross
and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) with support from the Macedonian Red Cross

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International Federation of Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies (IFRC): Monitors

The following IFRC monitors spent two weeks of their life implementing this survey. They had 3 out of 5 vehicle breakdowns, were working off old address lists and had to constantly 'trace' families at their newest addresses, and most were chase by dogs at least once.

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Throughout it all, “The Monitors” displayed unfailing professionalism, persistence and dedication to their work; the Red Cross and most of all to the Macedonia People whom we are all committed to serving. The results of this survey are therefore dedicated to the 10 interviewers listed below, and the 362 families who gave of their time and their energy so that we might better understand that which they already know so well.

Monitors

Survey Areas

Nanevska Sonja
Stepahovski Sasho

Bitola (City), Demir Hisar, Kichevo, Krushevo, Veles

Mishich Biljana
Tatarchevski Zoran

Bitola, Resen, Kichevo, Krushevo, Veles

Mentor Kadriu (Sr. Monitor)
Destani Agron

Ohrid and Struga

Milevski Goce
Kochoski Slavcho

Prilep

Sachkarski Mitko
Alievski Bajram

Berovo, Kochani, Probishtip, and Prilep

Nanevska Sonja
Mishich Biljana

Database design, data entry and data checking
Data quality checking

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List of Acronyms

AmCross	American Red Cross
DK	Don't Know
FFP	Food for Peace
FRY	Former Yugoslav Republic
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HOP	Head of Programs
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
MK	Macedonia
MRC	Macedonian Red Cross
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NHQ	American Red Cross National Headquarters
REF	Refused
SD	Standard Deviation
TAPE	Technical Assistance, Planning and Evaluation
TBD	To be determined
USD	US Dollar

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**American Red Cross
Household Expenditure/Consumption Survey
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NOTE: Survey Instrument Available upon Request.

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Executive Summary

I. Problem Statement. Vulnerable members of the Macedonian population must choose between food, clothing, shelter and heat to survive the effects of a worsening macro-economy. In 1999, the World Bank stated “A new group of poor has emerged, composed of households headed by the unemployed of those in receipt of cash transfers (social assistance)” (World Bank Report 19411-MK, 1999). The Kosovo crisis of 1999 further worsened these conditions.

II. The Red Cross Response. In response, the American Red Cross in partnership with the Macedonian Red Cross is in the process of implementing a 9 month food distribution program for 19,437 vulnerable, unemployed households in 13 cities and surrounding villages. The objective of this program is to enable families to transfer income otherwise spend on food to the purchase of other needs for their families. Further, the Macedonian Red Cross is gaining increased capabilities in the management of a commodity distribution program.

III. Survey Objectives and Methods. This survey was undertaken to determine if the intended income transfer is occurring for families participating in the Red Cross Program. *Specifically, the objectives of the survey were to:*

- ❖ estimate household food expenditure/consumption in the target area
- ❖ describe current vulnerabilities of beneficiary households
- ❖ describe coping mechanisms of beneficiary households during current socio-economic crisis.

The survey is a modified household consumption-expenditure survey based on a random sample of Red Cross beneficiary households. Interviews were individual face-to-face interviews with the Head of the Household. The survey will be replicated at the close of the project.

IV. Key Findings and Conclusions.

- 1) Beneficiaries generally appear to be ‘moderately’ food insecure defined as respondent households still having some access to, and are utilizing, adaptive/coping strategies to obtain food. Of the coping mechanisms explored, the one employed by the vast majority of households was borrowing money or obtaining household food and other goods on credit.
- 2) Respondent households, on average, are spending a higher proportion of their expenditures on food (67%) than the 1995/1996 World Bank estimate for “poor” families of 55%.
- 3) Beneficiary households are falling below two standard indicators of poverty.
 - ◆ The relative poverty line set by the Government of Macedonia in 1995 as 2,755 denars per person/per month. Red Cross beneficiaries report a per person/per month income of 1,301 denars.
 - ◆ The alternative poverty line based on the food energy intake method which sets the poverty line at food expenditures of 117 denars per person/per day. Red Cross beneficiaries are spending an average of 35.6 denars per person/per day.

V. Key Program Recommendation. Based on the findings and conclusions of the baseline survey, if further Red Cross programs are to be implemented with unemployed families it is recommended that Cash for Work or income generation projects be considered.

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Section I Background

“It is so terrible to see how [people] are living. We didn’t expect that kind of condition... because in our jobs we don’t see all these places...”

*IFRC Monitors/Survey Implementors
June 2000*

la. Macedonia Country Summary. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (MK) is located in south-eastern Europe, on the Balkan Peninsula. A former republic of Yugoslavia, the population voted via referendum to establish Macedonia as an independent State in September 1991. Macedonia has a diverse population of 2.1 million comprised of 66% Macedonians, 23% ethnic Albanians, and 10% various other groups (Turks, Romas, Vlachs, Serbs). The country is landlocked, approximately 26,000 square kilometers and borders Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Its terrain is comprised of deep valleys and rugged mountains and hills. More than one-third of the country’s territory—primarily along the western side—is forested with trees such as beech, pine, and oak. The republic’s mountainous regions are characterized by hot and dry summers and autumns, while winters are cold with heavy snowfall. Skopje receives a large amount of rain. Macedonia is located in an area of high seismic activity. Skopje suffered a devastating earthquake in 1963.

Macedonia possesses a variety of natural resources including zinc, lead, manganese, nickel, chromium, copper, iron ore, and tungsten. Mineral and thermal springs are also common. The GNP per capita was estimated at US\$1,290 in 1998, but has since declined due to the recent economic impact of the Kosovo crisis.

Source: *World Bank Report No. 19411-MK. “Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Focusing on the Poor”.*

lb. History of American Red Cross (AmCross) in Macedonia. In 1994, AmCross implemented its first preliminary programming in Macedonia. The first program assisted with refugees from Bosnia. The American Red Cross then officially opened its doors in Skopje, Macedonia in March of 1999 during the NATO bombings of Kosovo. Initially, AmCross worked to support the existing portfolio of projects being implemented in the region by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. In July, 1999 the American Red Cross began its first bi-lateral program in Macedonia; a food distribution program.

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Ic. Problem Statement. Vulnerable members of the Republic of Macedonia's population are having to choose between food, clothing, shelter and heat to survive the effects of a worsening macro-economy. The Macedonian Institute for Statistics has reported that between 1990 and 1995 real GDP fell nearly 30%; per capita GDP for 1997 was \$1,593 and indications are that it has dropped an additional 15% over the last two years. Unemployment among those able to work in 1998 was approximately 35% and is now believed to have reached 40%. Increasing unemployment and a general worsening of the macro-economic conditions of Macedonia have made it difficult for households to afford such routine expenses as electricity, taxes, social security and pension fund contributions, etc. The economic contraction has been further worsened by the recent collapse of trade with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Since Independence, the nature of poverty has changed in Macedonia. A recent 1999 World Bank report states:

“A new group of poor has emerged, composed of households headed by the unemployed or those in receipt of cash transfers (social assistance). Over the 1993-1996 period these households have realized the sharpest increase in the incidence of poverty (*World Bank Report “Focusing on the Poor”*).

The “Kosovo Crisis” of 1999 further worsened the above stated socio-economic conditions in Macedonia. This crisis temporarily undercut economic recovery, and strained social expenditures. There was also an influx of approximately 260,000 Kosovar refugees who arrived in the country between March 24, 1999, and the end of the bombing campaign. While most of the refugees have returned home, the crisis has had lingering effects.

Trade with FRY has been deteriorating for more than a year, because of trade barriers erected by FRY and the fighting in Kosovo (a major market for Macedonian agricultural produce). This dealt a severe blow to an already weakened economy. The world bank has been working with the country on social sector reforms including: private sector development, the public pension system, health insurance system, unemployment insurance, labor legislation, the transport sector, and other programs. Macedonia is truly a “transitional economy”.

Sources: 1) *World Bank Report No. 19411-MK. “Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Focusing on the Poor”*.

Id. The current AmCross Program. In response to these problems, the American Red Cross is in the process of implementing a 9 month food distribution program for 19,437 vulnerable unemployed households in 13 cities and surrounding villages. The purpose of this program is to enable these families to transfer income otherwise spent on food to the purchase of heating fuel, medicine, milk or other critical needs for themselves. Food being distributed includes flour, oil, pulses, sugar and salt. In addition, the program will

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be increasing the capacity of the Macedonian Red Cross to manage food aid projects, and to better respond to local relief needs in the future.

le. Program Area. The current AmCross program is taking place in 13 cities and surrounding villages throughout Macedonia. The 13 cities include: Berovo, Bitola, Demir Hisar, Kicevo, Kocani, Krusevo, Ohrid, Prilep, Probistip, Resen, Struga, Valandovo and Veles.

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Section II Methods

Ila. Survey Objectives. Within the context of the overall program described above, the current survey is being undertaken for the purpose of determining if the intended income transfer is occurring for families participating in the Red Cross Program.

Specifically, the objectives of the survey were to:

- ❖ estimate household food expenditure/consumption in the target area
- ❖ describe current vulnerabilities of beneficiary households
- ❖ describe coping mechanisms of beneficiary households during current socio-economic crisis.

The survey will be replicated at the close of the project.

Ilb. Summary of Survey Design and Sampling.

TARGET GROUP:	Current Beneficiary Households of Red Cross Food Distribution Program.
SURVEY DESIGN:	Modified household consumption- expenditure survey.
Interview METHOD:	Individual face-to-face interviews with heads of household.
Source of Sample:	The Ministry of Social Welfare provides lists of households eligible for food distribution to the Red Cross on a monthly basis. The February 2000 lists were used to generate the sample of households eligible to participate in the household survey.

Determining Sample Size:

$$C^2 \frac{x^2 NP (1-P)}{(N-1) + x^2 P(1-P)}$$

Where

x^2 =is the chi-square value for 1 degree of freedom (3.841)

N =is the population size (19,437)

P =is the population parameter (0.5)

C =is the confidence interval (0.5)

$$((3.841 * 19437 * 0.5 * 0.5) / (((0.05 * 0.05) * 19436) + (3.841 * 0.5 * 0.5))) = 377$$

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Ilb con't. Summary of Survey Design and Sampling.

Sampling Interval/ household selection:	Beneficiary households were first randomized. Then, systematic random sampling was applied to the beneficiary household lists. A random number was selected as the start point, and an appropriate sampling interval selected (varies by city; based on # of households in each branch/# of households in required sample) to ensure that each household had a chance to be selected. During this process, each selected household was assigned a random number. Selected households were then sorted by the assigned random numbers. The first 377 households were the sample; the remaining households (in descending order) the alternates.
Final Size of sample:	377 heads of households distributed proportionally over 13 cities and surrounding villages. A 25% oversample was taken to generate alternate households for interviewers.
Scope and Representativeness:	Sample is representative of the AmCross beneficiary population as a whole. Results are not reliable if stratified geographically.

Table A. Sampling Frame by City

City	Percentage (%) of beneficiary households	Total # Sample Households
Berovo	2%	8
Bitola	12%	44
D.Hisar	2%	7
Kicevo	10%	36
Kocani	9%	35
Krusevo	3%	13
Ohrid	10%	37
Prilep	28%	107
Probistip	2%	6
Resen	2%	6
Struga	7%	26
Valandovo	3%	12
Veles	11%	40
Total:	100%	377

Note: For confidentiality purposes, only a summary of selected households is being reported.

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IIc. Survey Organization, Staffing and Administration. This survey was carried out with cooperation and collaboration between the American Red Cross (AmCross), the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) with support from the Macedonia Red Cross (MRC).

- ◆ The Macedonian Red Cross (MRC) is implementing the distribution of food rations to beneficiary families and participating in the pilot testing
- ◆ The AmCross Food Programming Delegate were responsible for overall survey implementation, partial field supervision and providing critical analysis of the survey data and resulting report.
- ◆ The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Society (IFRC) provided its cadre of 10 experienced field monitors to implement the data collection in April, and at the close of the project.
- ◆ On 2 and 3 April, the Federation monitors also conducted a small, non-randomized pilot test of the survey instrument and procedures. The survey instrument was significantly modified on the basis of this pilot test.
- ◆ The two program assistants for the AmCross food program translated the questionnaire into Macedonian. The AmCross Logistics Assistant provided word for word back translation to English to check the accuracy of the translation.
- ◆ One of the federation monitors developed the database (Nanevska Sonja) and, with a second monitor (Mishich Biljana), completed all data entry and data checking
- ◆ AmCross/NHQ provided technical support from the Technical Assistance, Planning and Evaluation Unit (TAPE) in designing the survey protocol and methodology, training field staff and in conducting the final data analysis.
- ◆ This survey was implemented with funds provided under 202(e) component of the FFP Grant.

IIId. Survey Schedule:

Activity	Weeks	Period
Preparation: Training, Pilot Testing	2 ½ Weeks	21 March – 4 April
Household Data Collection	1 ½ weeks	6 Apr- 16 April
Database development, Data Entry and Data Verification	2 weeks	17 April – 1 May
Research, data analysis and report writing	3 weeks within...	8 June – 13 June 26 June – 28 July
Total Duration	9 weeks	

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Ile. Survey Implementation Calendar

	Sat 1 Apr	Sun 2 Apr	Mon 3 Apr	Tues 4 Apr	Wed 5 Apr	Thu 6 Apr	Fri 7 Apr	Sat 8 Apr	Sun 9 Apr	Mon 10 Apr	Tues 11 Apr	Wed 12 Apr	Thu 13 Apr
Team 1	T	TR/P	P	D/E	E/TR	S(7)	S(7)	S(7)	S(7)	S(7)	S(7)	S(7)	S(7)
Team 2	T	TR/P	P	D/E	E/TR	S(7)	S(7)	S(7)	S(7)	S(7)	S(7)	S(7)	S(7)
Team 3	T	TR/P	P	D/E	E/TR	S(7)	S(7)	S(7)	S(7)	S(7)	S(7)	S(7)	S(7)
Team 4	T	TR/P	P	D/E	E/TR	S(7)	S(7)	S(7)	S(7)	S(7)	S(7)	S(7)	S(7)
Team 5	T	TR/P	P	D/E	E/TR	S(7)	S(7)	S(7)	S(7)	S(7)	S(7)	S(7)	S(7)
						35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35

	Fri 14 Apr	Sat 15 Apr	Mon 16 Apr
Team 1	S(7)	S(7)	S(5)
Team 2	S(7)	S(7)	S(5)
Team 3	S(7)	S(7)	S(5)
Team 4	S(7)	S(7)	S(6)
Team 5	S(7)	S(7)	S(7)
	35	35	27

Note: Daily Survey Schedule was flexible as the number of interviews completed per day varied depending on distances between villages, road conditions, rural vs. urban, etc. This schedule was used to estimate number of days needed to complete survey; and was modified after the pilot test.

T=Training
 TR=Travel
 P=Pilot Testing
 D=Debrief
 E=Edits, Translation, Photocopying
 S=Survey+(# of interviews completed per day)

Ilf. Limitations of the Survey Data.

Several limitations of the survey methodology and findings require discussion.

First, the survey findings and conclusions are based on self-reported data from respondent households. Response bias by respondents (e.g., underestimating income) is a commonly reported limitation of household surveys.

Second, due to time constraints on the number of days interviewers could be in the field, the monitors were permitted to interview either the “Head of Household” or their Spouse. The spouse of the Head of Household may not be as knowledgeable regarding survey questions such as household expenditures as the Head.

Third, in an effort to keep the survey questionnaire as short as possible expenditure questions were kept to a minimum. As a result, some important expenditure areas such as transport were missed as they were not asked as a direct question. This may lead to an under-estimation of total household expenditures.

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Fourth, food distributions were on-going during the implementation of the baseline survey. As such, we have no true baseline of what expenditures and coping mechanisms were prior to the start-up of the Red Cross program.

Fifth, data collectors were new to the task of implementing such a complex survey instrument, and discussing such personal issues such as income, expenditures and food consumption. Data collectors also sometimes faced cultural and language barriers with respondent households. These factors may have affected some survey responses.

Sixth, there were 13 interviews not completed in the target area of Prilep. We therefore only achieved 96% of the target number of interviews needed in the sample size calculation.

These limitations together or in part, may affect the reliability of survey findings.

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RESULTS

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Section III Survey Response

IIIa. Survey Results.

The summary of survey results indicates that 406 households in total were contacted by interviewers, with 362 completed interviews for a survey response rate of 89%. The nine refusals were all stated as “Afraid information won’t be kept confidential”. The one ‘Other’ reported reason for an incomplete interview was stated as the respondent was ‘in the hospital’.

No particular survey response rate has been accepted as an ‘industry standard’. However, if a survey response rate of 70% to 80% is achieved, it has been argued that researchers can feel comfortable with analyses based on those data (Frey & Mertens Oishi, 1995). Typical refusal rates for personal interviews in the United States and Britain average between 5% and 20% (Bernard, R.A., 1988).

Table 1. Summary Table of Interview Results.

	Frequency	Percent
Completed	362	89.2
Partly Completed	1	.2
Not at Home	22	5.4
Moved Away	7	1.7
House Abandoned	0	0
Bad Address	4	1.0
Refused	9	2.2
Other	1	0.2
Total	406	100.0

Note: Bad Address indicates the monitors were not able to locate the household at all with address on the Red Cross List. If the monitors had a ‘bad address’, but they were about to successfully locate and interview the household the Result was ‘Completed’.

Table 2 identifies the target vs. actual sample achieved. For confidentiality purposes, only a summary of selected households is being reported. Eighty three percent (n=302) of the actual sample were original households, with the remaining being drawn from the over-sample. See Appendix I for detailed breakdown of number of completed interviews by district.

Readers will note there were only 94 completed interviews in Prilep as opposed to the target of 107. Prilep interviews thought they needed 107 total household contacted, rather than 107 completed interviews. Hence the absence of 13 completed interviews.

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Table 2. Target vs. Actual Sample

Branch/City	Target Percentage (%) of beneficiary households	Actual Percentage (%) of beneficiary households	Target # of Completed Interviews	Actual # of Completed Interviews
Berovo	2	2	8	8
Bitola	12	12	44	45
D.Hisar	2	2	7	7
Kicevo	10	10	36	36
Kocani	9	9	35	34
Krusevo	3	4	13	13
Ohrid	10	10	37	37
Prilep	28	26	107	94
Probistip	2	2	6	6
Resen	2	2	6	6
Struga	7	7	26	25
Valandovo	3	3	12	12
Veles	11	11	40	39
Total:	100	100%	377	362

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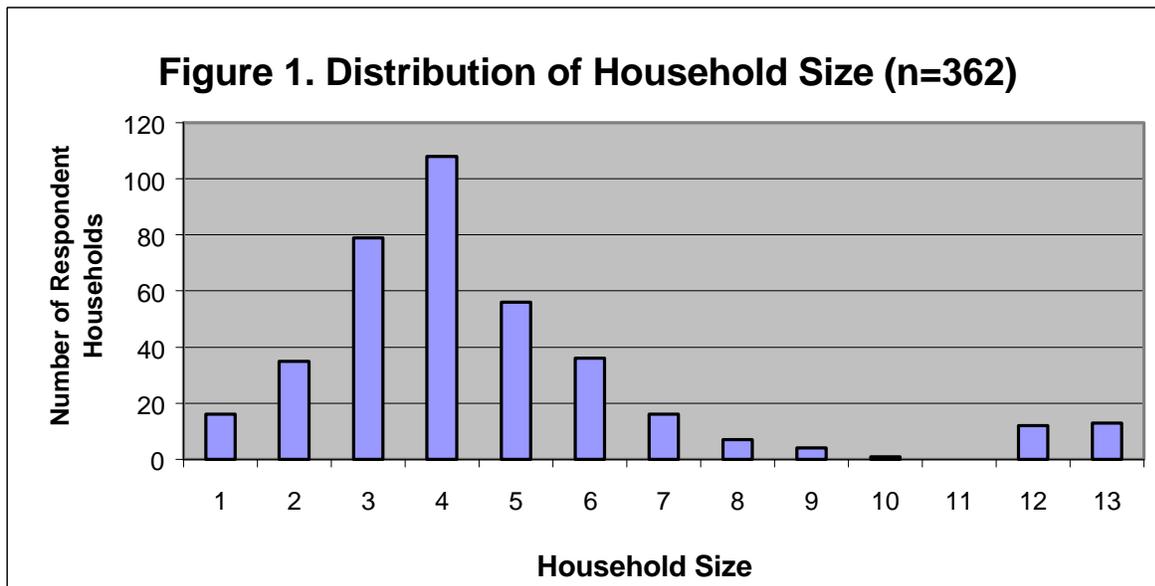
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Section IV Characteristics of Households and Respondents

IVa. Household location and size; gender of respondent.

Analysis of respondent household demographics indicates that a majority of households are based in urban areas. Sixty five percent of respondent households are based in urban areas, and 35% are based in rural areas of the 13 catchment cities.

A gender breakdown of respondents for each household indicates that fifty-five percent were male (n=201) and forty-four percent were female (n=160). The average (mean) number of household members for respondent households was 4.28 (SD 1.84). See Figure 1 for detailed breakdown of household size.



IVb. Length of time on social assistance.

The target population for the Red Cross Food Distribution Program is households who receive social assistance from the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare. Table 3. indicates that the majority of beneficiary families (60%) have been receiving *consecutive* un-employment social assistance for two years or more.

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Table 3. Length of time consecutively on un-employment social assistance.

	Frequency	Percent
0-6 months	27	7.5
7-12 months	60	16.6
13-23 months	47	13.0
2-5 years	172	47.5
More than 5 years	46	12.7
Don't know	3	0.8
Missing	7	1.9
Total	362	100.0

IVc. Hosting Refugees.

With the 1999 crisis in the Balkan's region, the Red Cross was interested to find out if its beneficiary population had hosted refugees during the crisis. Findings indicate that only 14 households (<4%) reported hosting refugees. The geographic distribution of these households is displayed in Table 4.

Table 4. Households who hosted 'Refugees, Displaced or other persons who DO NOT live with you Today'.

BRANCH	DISTRICT	
Berovo	Berovo	(n=1)
Kichevo	Kichevo	(n=1)
Ohrid	Ohrid	(n=1)
Prilep	Prilep	(n=1)
Struga	Delogozdi	(n=2)
	Struga	(n=6)
Veles	Veles	(n=2)
Grand Total		(n=14)

IVd. Nationality and Language of Households.

Analysis of the nationality and language spoken in respondent households indicates that the majority of Red Cross Beneficiary households are of Macedonian Nationality

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and speak the Macedonian Language. See Table 5 for a detailed breakdown of Nationality and Language characteristics of respondent households.

Table 5. Nationality*Language Cross Tabulation

	Macedonian	Albanian	Turkish	Roman	Serbian	Other (Bosnian)	Missing	Total Freq	Total Percent
Macedonian	221		1					222	61.3
Macedonian Muslim	8	3	1					12	3.3
Albanian	2	47						49	13.5
Turk	11		12	1				24	6.6
Roma	24	1	8	12				45	12.4
Serbian					1			1	0.3
Other (Egyptian, 1; Muslim, 6; Vlahi, 1)	3	1			3	1		8	2.2
Missing							1	1	0.3
Total	269	52	22	13	4	1	1	362	
% of Total									

Percentage total not equal to 100.0 due to Rounding

IVe. Water and Sanitation.

Seventy percent (n=254) of households reported that their main source of water for washing and bathing was 'central pipes with taps inside, and an additional nineteen percent (n=67) reported their main source as central pipes with taps outside. The next most frequent response was 'standing pipe or well' which seven percent (n=24) of respondents use. Eighty nine percent (n=323) of the respondent households use the same source for drinking water that they use for washing and bathing.

The sanitation situation in these households is not quite as stable as access to drinking water. Fifty six percent (n=201) of respondent households have access to an indoor toilet with central sewage. However, thirty nine percent of respondents (n=140) have only an outdoor traditional pit toilet. Under other types of toilets cited, seventeen households reported having outdoor toilets with central sewage while three households reported not having a toilet at all.

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Section V
Household Food Expenditures, Sources and Consumption

Va. Food Expenditures and the Poverty Line for an Avg. Family of Four.

Table 6. Average Exchange Rates (Denars per US\$1)

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
39.9	49.7	54.5	56.98	59.8

The relative poverty line for Macedonia is individuals with an income below 60% of the median monthly 1996 consumption (2,755 denars per person per month) are defined as “poor”. In March 2000, the mean reported household income for beneficiary households with four members (n=108) was reported as 5207 denars. This equates to 1,301 denars per person per month – approximately half the relative poverty line. (NOTE: the poverty line has not been adjusted for inflation).

By comparison, the mean income reported for ALL beneficiary households surveyed (n=362) was 5,294 denars (SD 4291) with a median income of 3,600 denars. Main sources of cash income for all beneficiary households (n=362) is provided in Table 7.

Table 7. Sources of (cash) income were reported as follows:

Source in Income	Frequency	Percent
Social Money Assistance	351	97.0
Other government pensions	54	14.9
Casual/temporary Work	82	22.7
Friends or Relatives	64	17.7
Selling Possessions	8	2.2
Rent from other Property	1	.3
Other (fishing, luck games, savings, labour money)	13	3.6

N=362

As respondents are all participants in a government sponsored unemployment program income may have been underestimated by respondents. As such, we also relied on the alternate poverty line based on the ‘Food Energy Intake Method’ to estimate characteristics of poverty among beneficiary households.

Vb. The Alternative Poverty Line for an Average Family of Four.

In March of 2000, the *average family of four (4)* in the Red Cross Program reported spending 4,270 denars on food (n=108, SD 2566). This comes to an average of 35.6 denars per person/per day – or .50 cents USD per day. This expenditure is in addition to the estimated 1,090 denars worth of staple foods that the Red Cross is currently distributed each month (based on Red Cross Market Survey of commodities). Eighty-

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eight percent of respondent households reported receiving a food package from the Red Cross within 4 weeks of survey implementation so we have verification that food supplements were in the households at the time of the survey. The Red Cross food package consists of flour, beans, oil, sugar and salt. Rations sized vary according to the size of the beneficiary household.

Based on the food energy intake method, the World Bank estimated that in 1995 the poverty line for food expenditures was 117 denars per person/per day to meet a minimum caloric intake of 1,900 calories per person/per day. Even considering Red Cross food supplements, (an additional 9 denars worth of food per person/per day in an average family of four), and *without accounting for the cost of food inflation*, beneficiary households are still falling far below this alternate poverty line.

Vc. Food Consumption Among All Beneficiary Households.

Diet frequency and variety. On average, households reported having 3 eating occasions during the 24 hour period preceding the survey (SD 1) with a minimum of 1 eating occasion (n=10). No household reported going without food in the previous twenty-four hour period. Eighty-three percent further reported that they consumed both a midday and evening meal.

On average respondent households reported consuming 7 different food groups (SD 1.59) with a minimum of 2 food groups eaten. However, the three foods eaten by the majority of respondents include any kind of bread or macaroni, coffee or tea and sugar or honey. The detailed consumption table presented in Table 8 indicates a diet high in starches, oil/butter or fats.

Protein consumption. Twenty four percent of households reported eating some kind of meat or offal, while only three percent reported eating fish. Half of respondent reported eating some kind of vegetable in the last 24 hours, and pulses and/or eggs (protein) were eaten by 64% and 40% of respondents respectively.

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Table 8. Did anyone in the household eat any kind of ...

Food Group	Frequency Yes	Percent Yes
Any kind of Bread or macaroni	357	98.6
Any kind of roots such as (potatoes, etc).	187	51.7
Pulses/Legumes (beans, nuts or lentils)	233	64.4
Milk, Yoghurt, cheese or other milk products	148	40.9
Eggs	143	39.5
Any kind of meats/offal like chicken, salami, canned meat (pasteta)	86	23.8
Fish/Riverfish	11	3.0
Any Oil/butter or fats	311	85.9
Any Fruits (oranges, apples, etc)	70	19.3
Any kind of fresh or canned vegetables, cucumber, lettuce, cabbage, carrots, etc.	182	50.3
Turkish Coffee, Coffee or Tea	345	95.3
Any sugar or honey	324	89.5
Condiments (kecthup or mayonnaise)	22	6.1
Other Foodstuffs (specify)	18	5.0
Buiskit (n=8)		
Burek (n=1)		
Cake (n=1)		
Jam (n=3)		
Juice (n=1)		
Pie (n=1)		
Pindzur (n=1)		
Soup (n=1)		

N=362

Vd. Distribution of Expenditures and Proportion of Expenditures Spent on Food.

In 1999 using data from the Macedonia Household Budget Survey, the World Bank estimated that based on 1995 and 1996 the poor spent approximately 55% of their household expenditures on food and beverages while non-poor families spent approximately 45.8%. The average proportion spent on food by Red Cross beneficiary families was approximately 67% (SD 26.6). Forty three percent of respondent households report spending 76% or more of total expenditures on food. See Tables 9 and 10 for detailed breakdowns of beneficiary spending.

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Table 9. March 2000. Proportion of Expenditures spent on Food (by quartile)

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	0-25% of Expenditures	30	9.5
	25-50% of Expenditures	59	18.7
	51-75% of Expenditures	88	27.9
	76-100% of Expenditures	135	42.9
	Missing	3	1.0
	Total	315	100.0

Table 10. March 2000. Proportion of Total Expenditures by Source.

		N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Food and Beverage Proportion		312	.00	100.00	67.2388	26.5662
Medical Proportion (consultations, prescriptions and analyses)		306	.00	86.49	8.1365	14.0381
Utility Proportion	4='DK' 2='Missing'	311	.00	100.00	7.1960	13.4375
Schooling Proportion	1='DK'	310	.00	100.00	6.0520	11.7759
Other Reported Expenditures (births, deaths, family celebrations, transport, court expenses, home repairs, repayment of loans)	1='DK' 1='Missing'	308	.00	100.00	4.2709	14.6330
Clothing Proportion	4='DK'	309	.00	65.93	3.0847	8.9970
Rent Proportion	2='DK' 1='Missing'	303	.00	100.00	1.5820	9.1017
	9=Missing Valid N (listwise)	290				

N=315

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Ve. In-Kind Sources of Food.

Respondents were asked in a number of different questions to state *all other* places they received food from “in-kind”. Fifty-seven percent (n=206) of households reported they had no other source of food other than their out-of-pocket expenditures.

However, thirty-five percent (n=128) of households indicated that they bartered or traded their services for additional food for their families and twenty percent reported receiving food from friends or relatives (n=72). Twenty nine percent of households indicated they had home gardens which they used for home consumption (n=106) and twenty one percent (n=77) reported that their household owned some kind of poultry or livestock. (See Section VI for further details on home gardens and animal ownership). A small number of respondents indicated other in-kind sources. These included bartering or trading something they own (2%, n=7), and one person indicated another charity (Roma Charity Organization).

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Section VI
Current Vulnerabilities and Coping Mechanisms

Vla. Consolidating Households and foregoing payment of Rent

Living in owned housing, or the ability to consolidate households, emerged as a major coping mechanism for respondents. The vast majority of respondents either own their homes (41%, n=150) or live in housing where they don't pay rent (48%, n=174). Of the remaining ten percent (n=36) of respondents who rent their homes and have some form of rent or fees due, no households reported making only partial payments. Households either paid 100% of rent or fees that were due in March 2000 (n=17) or they paid zero (0) amount of the rent or fees that were due (n=16).

Vlb. Foregoing Payment of Utilities.

As shown in Table 11, sixty four percent of households reported paying 25% or less of their utility bills that were due in March 2000. Sixty-two percent of respondents (n=224) reported paying zero (0) utility bills that were actually due. Seventeen percent of households (n=60) reported paying 100% of utility bills that were due.

Table 11. Proportion of Utility Bills Due that were Actually Paid by Quartile

	Frequency	Percent
No Utilities Due	17	5.5
0-25% of utility bills paid	231	63.8
16-50% of utility bills paid	29	8.0
51-75% of utility bills paid	17	4.7
76 – 100% of utility bills paid	64	17.7
> 100% of utility bills paid (*)	1	0.3
Don't Know	3	<1%
Total	362	100.0

(*) May reflect back utilities being paid

Vlc. Foregoing medical care.

In March 2000, forty-two percent of respondent households (n=142) reported that someone in their households was sick enough to need to see a doctor. However, only twenty-two percent of households (n=79) reported having expenditures for medical consultations. This is an indication that at least some of these households are foregoing a perceived need for medical care.

When further queried if their households got all of the medicines prescribed for March 2000, of 174 households, 63% (n=109) said 'YES' they had gotten all prescribed

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medicines. For the 65 households who did not get all of their prescribed medicines, Table 12 reports their stated reasons why.

Table 12. Why households did not get prescribed medicines.

	Frequency	Percent
Not available	7	10.8
Too expensive	54	83.1
Difficult to find	3	4.6
Missing	1	1.5
Total	65	100.0

VI.d. Accumulation of Debt.

Beneficiary households report having borrowing money in the past, as well as continuing to borrow money, or take goods on credit, to cope with the current crisis.

Wood is the primary source of heat for eight-eight percent of beneficiary households (n=320). Wood is purchased (generally) once a year at the beginning of winter so questions about wood were separated from other utility expenditures. Of the 320 households who use wood, twenty percent (n=64) reported they didn't pay for their wood because they collected it from the forest.

For the remaining 256 households, sixty-one percent (n=157) bought 100% of their winter wood supply on credit, or with borrowed money. See Table 13 for a detailed breakdown on wood bought on credit or with borrowed money.

Table 13. Proportion of wood bought with credit or borrowed money For winter 1999/2000 by quartile.

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	0-25%	52	20.6
	26-50%	19	7.5
	51-75%	18	7.1
	76-100%	161	63.6
	Missing	6	1.2
Total		256	100.0

A clear finding is that beneficiary households are still coping with the current economic crisis by procuring their living necessities with borrowed money or on credit. Eighty seven percent of beneficiary households (n=315) purchased at least some of their household goods (including wood) on credit. More specifically, 65% of respondent households (n=234) purchased at least some of their food or beverages with borrowed money or on credit. The average household procured 57% of their food or beverages in this manner in March 2000.

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Table 14 Indicates the mean proportion of March 2000 household expenditures that were procured with borrowed money or on credit by beneficiary households.

Table 14. MEAN PROPORTION OF EXPENDITURES PURCHASED ON CREDIT

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Food	303	.00	114.29	57.1757	39.1719
Clothing	51	.00	100.00	46.1656	44.2425
School	133	.00	100.00	35.5927	44.0760
Medical (consultations, prescriptions and analyses)	137	.00	100.00	55.9164	44.7307
Other Reported Expenses (births, deaths, family celebrations, transport, court expenses, home repairs, repayment of loans)	50	.00	100.00	56.3688	47.3162
Wood (*)	247	.00	100.00	73.3408	39.6110

Total N=362

(*) – Winter 1999/2000 expenditure.

Regarding TOTAL debt accumulated to-date by beneficiary households, ninety two percent (n=326) of households reported having at least some debt as of April 2000 (see Table 15). Only 28 households reported having zero (0) total debt. Further, almost all households (n=348) reported that of the debt they had all or part was “long term debt” due to “unpaid rent, utilities and back loans for food, etc.”. The mean reported households debt was 21,457 denars or xx USD

Table 15. Total Amount of Debt carried by households.

	N	Valid	354
		Don't Know	6
		Missing	2
Mean			21457.71
Median			11200.00
Mode			0
Std. Deviation			34590.19
Minimum			0
Maximum			288000

Note: Of 354 responses received, 27 households who provided a response to the question indicated that they did not know if the amount they gave was the correct amount of their total debt.

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Vle. Household Debt to Income Ratio.

Further analysis was done to compare reported income, debt and expenditures as a further indicator of vulnerability of beneficiary households. We were also interested in determining if the survey could account for the expenditure patterns reported by households. Our findings indicate a 1.4:1.0 ratio of expenditures to income for the month of March 2000. When taking into consideration the fact that approximately 50% of reported expenditures during the month of March were taken on credit or with borrowed money, the gap in expenses to income seems to be accounted for. Further analysis reveals an annual debt to income ratio of 2.99:1.00. See Table 16.

Table 16. Ratio of Reported Expenses (mean) to Reported Income (mean) for March 2000.

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Reported Household Income, March 2000	314	.00	36300.00	5416.8535	4392.0745
Reported Household Expenses, March 2000	315	0	67150	7599.07	7858.74
Reported Total Debt	310	0	288000	21729.06	34735.88

Note: 50 cases eliminated from this analysis due to missing data.

Ratio of Expenses to Income: 7599:5417 --- 1.4 to 1

Estimated Annual Income(*) to Debt: 64,992:21,729 --- 2.99 to 1

(*) March 2000 reported income x 12.

(*) Based on March 2000 reported income x 12. March 2000 may not be representative of income levels for all 12 months of the year.

Vlf. Property Ownership.

Forty one percent (n=150) of households own their current residence. An additional 11 households (3%) own (n=7) or rent (n=4) another house or apartment. Of these 11 households, only 1 family received income from this source (3,200 denars).

Vlg. Land Ownership and Home Gardens.

A total of eighteen percent of households (n=66) rent or own a piece of land for animals or for gardening, etc. 41 households own this land while 25 households rent the land.

Thirty percent (n=110) of households reported having a 'home garden'. Of these, 63.4% (n=70) are in rural areas while the remaining 40 households are in Urban areas.

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Ninety six percent of households with a home garden (n=106) report they are *PRIMARILY* using these gardens for home consumption, while only 3 households are *PRIMARILY* selling their production.

There was diversity in what household reported they were cultivating in their gardens. The most common type of garden reported was 'vegetables' (n=20) followed by onions (n=20) tomatoes (n=17) and peppers (n=16). See Table 17 for detailed description of reported types of home gardens.

TABLE 17. Reported Types of Home Gardens

	Frequency	Percent
Apricot	1	.9
Beans	7	6.3
Cabbage	3	2.7
Fruits	1	.9
Garlic	6	5.5
Onion	20	18.2
Orchard	1	.9
Pea	1	.9
Pepper	16	14.5
Potatoe	14	12.7
Tomatoo	17	15.5
Vegetables	21	19.1
Missing	2	1.8
Total	110	100.0

Vih. Ownership of Animals.

Twenty-one percent (n=77) of households reported having some kind of animals that were not domestic pets. 81% of these families (n=62) are in rural areas with the remaining 15 families in urban areas. The type and number of animals owned by these households is presented in Table 18.

Table 18. Animal Ownership by Beneficiary Households.

	Number of animals															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	13	15	16	25	30	
Type Poultry	1	7	7	8	11	4	1	1	8	1	2	2	1	2	1	57
Goat	7	6	2	1												16
Cow	14	12	2													28
Donkey	4															4
Horse	6															6
Pig	2	3	1													6
Piglet	5	6		1												12

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Vii. Reported Sources of Household Support or Assistance.

Respondents were also asked in a number of different questions about where they were able to secure additional help or assistance for their family. In these 'choose all that apply' questions, thirty five percent (n=128) of respondent households reported receiving some kind of support from friends or relatives "in Macedonia or Abroad". The majority of these respondents stated that this support was in the form of food (n=72, see Section V). However, this support also included financial money support (n=64) and non-food/materials (n~20). Note: Due to vague responses we are estimating the non-food/materials response of 20.

Only a minimal number Only 1 respondent stated they received assistance from their local church, and only 6 households responded that they received assistance from other charities. These organizations included "Mother Theresa" (n=1) and the "Roma Humanitarian Organization" (n=2). Other responses were too general to summarize or properly translate (e.g., 'services', 'self feeding parents', etc). These responses were very few (n<5).

VIj. In Their Own Words.

During the course of the survey interview, the respondents were asked for their views and opinions of why they were unemployed, and what their Single Most Urgent Need was.

Regarding the reasons their household was unemployed (a choose all that apply query), 284 respondents (78%) replied "no jobs/opportunities". An additional 97 respondents replied they were laid off. Forty two percent of those laid off stated that their place of work was still open (n=41) and fifty eight percent stated that their place of business was now closed (n=56). Only 5 households responded they lacked the required skills to get a job, and nine families reported that they were employed.

When asked what their single most urgent need for their households was, seventy-seven percent (n=280) reported that employment was their most urgent need. Ten percent of households (n=36) replied "food", and five percent (n=18) responded with housing.

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Section VII Conclusions

1. Beneficiaries generally appear to be ‘moderately’ food insecure. For this report, we are defining this as respondent households still having some access to, and are utilizing, adaptive/coping strategies to obtain food. Of the coping mechanisms explored, the one employed by the vast majority of households was borrowing money or obtaining household food and other goods on credit. Ninety percent of all households had some existing debts as of March 2000. Sixty-five percent of households reported purchasing some or all of their food or beverages during March 2000 with borrowed money or on credit. The next most common coping mechanism employed was foregoing payment of utility bills (seventy-two percent of households paid 50% or less of utility bills that were due in March 2000).

Borrowing money and/or obtaining goods on credit is, however, a negative coping strategy; especially if your household does not have a regular income. Foregoing payment of utility bills is also a negative adaptive strategy to utilize. A strong indicator of vulnerability may be the high proportion of food purchased on credit. This tells us that respondent households are not able to save any money throughout the year for such a routine, annual household expense. The estimated debt to income ratio for households should be carefully looked at in the final survey.

Continued use of these coping strategies may lead beneficiary households into becoming ‘highly’ food insecure in the future if additional sources of CASH income do not become available to their households.

2. Our findings indicate that beneficiary households are falling far below two standard indicators of poverty: the relative poverty line of 60% the median monthly consumption as set by the Government of Macedonia, as well the alternative poverty line based on the food energy intake method. Only 9 households reported that they were employed by some means. It is important to note that there may be under-reporting of income, and the poverty lines have not been adjusted for inflation. However, these data still indicate that the targeting criteria and existing beneficiary lists of the Red Cross program are valid and appropriate for the program, as well as indicating an on-going need in this population.

Further findings indicate that the average household size of 4 is consistent with the national average of household size of 4.1 for “Poor” families (World Bank, 1999). However, the nationality breakdown of the Red Cross beneficiary households is not entirely consistent with national averages of 66% Macedonian, 23% Ethnic Albanians and 10% various other groups (Turks, Romas, Vlachs, Serbs). For example, the Roma represent twelve percent of Red Cross Beneficiaries, and an estimated 2-3 percent of the national average. It is documented that the Roma are a disadvantaged group among the poor in Macedonia (World Bank, 1999). An

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overrepresentation of the Roma is therefore consistent with the Red Cross program targeting criteria. The under-representation of Albanians, however, is not explained. These data, combined, provide further evidence that beneficiary lists and targeting criteria are valid.

3. Red Cross beneficiary households, on average, are spending a higher proportion of their expenditures on food (67%) than the 1995/1996 World Bank estimate for “poor” families in Macedonia “55%”. This may be due to an overall worsening economy since 1995/1996 when the data was collected for the report; or a reflection that Red Cross beneficiary households are -- in reality -- among “the poorest of the poor”. The fact that 60% of beneficiaries have been receiving social assistance for unemployment for more than two years consecutively may support this conclusion.

However, equally important in interpreting this finding is the limitation noted earlier in this report; *total household expenditures for the month of March may be underestimated. Therefore, the proportion of food expenditures may be over-estimated.*

4. Analyses of food variety consumption is not entirely consistent with a target population who is spending far less than the required daily amount to meet minimum caloric standards according to the FAO. However, the high consumption of breads or macaroni and oil/butter or fats is further consistent with the fact that the Red Cross had just distributed these commodities to beneficiary households before/during the survey period. This may indicate that the distributed food is being used for its intended purpose (household consumption) and that the food distribution may also be allowing some families to be adding variety to their diet (e.g., 50% of households reported eating fresh or canned vegetables). We do not, however, empirically know this at this time.

Regarding consumption and utilization of food, one possible vulnerability that emerged was the large number of beneficiary households with an outdoor pit latrine (39%) or no toilet at all (n=3)). While the condition of these latrines is not known, poor sanitation conditions can cause diarrhea, worms, and other health problems that can compromise the bodies ability to utilize the nutrients it is absorbing through consumption of food and beverages. If future food programs are to be developed, this issue may need to be explored further *with selected target groups*.

5. The predominant non-cash coping mechanism available to beneficiary households was reported as access to living in unpaid housing either through consolidating households or prior ownership of their home (90%). This is significant as this mechanism is most likely available long term, and due to the predominantly urban base of the population is in an expenditure area that would otherwise be quite high. Of all coping mechanisms reported, this may be the one to provide the most direct benefit for these families.

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6. The most commonly cited 'non-cash' coping mechanisms being utilized by beneficiary households was bartering or trading their services for food (35%) together with support from friends or relatives (35%). These are positive coping mechanisms for unemployed families to be able to utilize, although the sustainability of these mechanisms is not known at this time.

However, in general other non-cash coping mechanisms do not seem to be available, or utilized, by respondents. Only thirty percent of households reported having a home garden. Even fewer reported reporting owning any livestock or poultry (21%). Sixty-five percent of respondents reported they do not receive any financial or material assistance from friends or relatives "in Macedonia or Abroad).

The above data may be representative of 'in-kind' coping mechanisms being employed by respondents. However, as discussed in the limitations section, respondent households may also be under-reporting coping mechanisms they are utilizing due to fear that the Red Cross program will stop if they are completely truthful.

7. Respondents self reported that the main reasons for their household's unemployment was no jobs (78%) or that they were laid off (27%). Further, seventy seven percent of households reported that employment was their greatest need. These views indicate that respondent households view themselves as willing and able to work, but that there are simply no jobs to be found.
8. The Red Cross Food distribution program was designed to bring about a short-term income transfer for beneficiary households. Based on the findings of the baseline survey, the most likely places this income transfer could be occurring since the food distributions started are as follows:
 - ◆ Transfer of food expenditures to increase variety of food consumption;
 - ◆ Transfer of food expenditures to other expenditure categories such as clothes or medical costs
 - ◆ Increased proportions of utility bills due that were actually paid;
 - ◆ Decreased proportion of expenditures bought with credit or borrowed money
 - ◆ A decrease in the proportion of household purchasing food or goods with credit or borrowed money
 - ◆ A decrease in the total amount of debt carried by beneficiary households.

However, as of June 2000 approximately 40% of current Red Cross beneficiary households will be cut from the Red Cross program (that is, those on roles <2 years will continue to receive full cash payment from MOLSW). The remaining 60% of households in the Red Cross program (on MOLSW roles for 2 years or more) will experience a 30% reduction in their monthly cash payment during the life of the

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project. This will effect the reliability of the final survey to demonstrate the intended income transfer among beneficiary households.

Further, to accommodate for the fact that food distributions were on-going during the implementation of the baseline survey, the final survey will be implemented after the conclusion of the program date TBD. As the current program is scheduled to end in October 2000 factors that will need to be considered when setting the date of the final survey include:, a) the effects of seasonal variation on the findings if the final survey is implemented in November 2000 and/or b) what the effect would be if the final survey was scheduled for April 2001, 6 months after the conclusion of the program.

9. There was a large number of “Don’t Know” responses to the question regarding food and beverage expenditures. This is a much larger number than the “Don’t Know” responses regarding spending in relation to other household necessities such as prescription medicines, utilities or clothes. This may be an indication that the recall period for that question (1 month) was too long; or may indicate lack of experience on the part of interviewers in asking the question, or a combination of both of these factors. However, while this high rate of missing data on this question could compromise the validity of results, surveyor’s were still able to obtain a question specific response rate of 87% -- indicating that our findings should be interpreted as valid.

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Section VIII Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Program.

While not usual in a baseline survey report, as the timeframe for the current program is short, a few program recommendations will be made based on the findings and conclusions from the survey to assist management in possible follow-up planning for future programs with the target population.

1. The rise in unemployment and subsequent higher proportion of households living in poverty demands that any future targeting and program activities be carefully considered. Based on the findings and conclusions of the baseline survey discussed above, if further Red Cross programs are to be implemented with unemployed families it is recommended that Cash for Work or income generation projects be considered. This concept is supported by respondents own self reporting that employment was their greatest need (77%).
2. The targeting criteria of unemployed families receiving social assistance appears to be a valid criteria for locating families in need of social assistance. However, if future programming is to be pursued with this target population the project may want to consider obtaining supplementary secondary data on unemployed sub-populations who may not be on a government registry to ensure the 'most' needy are not left out.
3. The MK management team has indicated that if some kind of income generation activities are to be planned for in the future, they are considering adding questions to the final survey on the professional skill sets and interests available within respondent households.
4. Careful attention needs to be paid when setting objectives for future programs. Objectives, and the resulting M&E plans and methodologies, should conform to project activities, inputs, timetables and staffing capacity.

Operational.

5. The focus of the Red Cross Technical Assistance, Planning and Evaluation Unit is to ensure that results of surveys are not only reported, but utilized as well. In addition to using this survey to evaluate the results of the project, the MK project team should keep track of which information they found useful and relevant to make program decisions, and which information was less useful – to inform the design of similar survey's in the future.

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6. Conducting a survey is a complex job involving many different steps and procedures. A survey is not a one-person job. Careful planning and an adequate timetable are essential. The following guidelines may be useful to managers in planning future survey's.

For a survey which includes 500 households, ten interviewers and two supervisors you need to plan for approximately *five-six months of focused work* to complete the task:

- planning, preparation and training 6 weeks to 2 months
- interviewing (data collection) 6 weeks to 2 months
- data processing and preparation of results for presentation 2-4 months

Adapted from "Conducting small-scale nutrition surveys - A Field Manual", FAO 1990

7. Program deadlines for baseline and end of project data collection need to be carefully monitored to ensure proper timing of implementation of baseline and final surveys in the future.
8. Use of "in-house" field personnel proved to be an extremely positive experience. Use of the IFRC field monitors proved to be highly cost effective and efficient to implement survey data collection, database development and data entry. Further, the dedication and commitment demonstrated by the IFRC monitors to the project, and the data collection exercise, was much higher than what might have been found with a short term, contracted consultancy firm.
9. Adequate time needs to be allowed for proper training of data collectors to ensure data quality is not compromised. For example, during the survey debriefing some monitors reported they still felt uncomfortable asking survey questions, even after the pilot test. Some monitors also noted they found cultural barriers sometimes more difficult to overcome with respondents, even more so than language barriers. These issues should be addressed in more detail in the re-training for the final survey.
10. Closer attention needs to be paid next time to field supervision during data collection. The loss of 13 completed interviews in Prilep is an example of how critically important the role of field supervision is during an on-going survey.

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Appendix I.

Completed Interviews by City and District

CITY	DISTRICT	
	Name	No. of interviews
Berovo	Berovo	3
	Pehchevo	5
City total		8
	Name	No. of interviewes
Bitola	Bistrica	2
	Bitola	1
	Bitola	40
	Kukurecani	2
City total		45
	Name	No. of interviews
Demir Hisar	Demir Hisar	5
	Sapotnica	2
City total		7
	Name	No. of interviews
Kicevo	Drugovo	2
	Kicevo	23
	Oslomej	8
	Zajas	3
City total		36
	Name	No. of interviews
Kocani	Kocani	31
	Orizari	1
	Zrnovci	2
City total		34
	Name	No. of interviews
Krushevo	Krushevo	9
	Zitose	4
City total		13
	Name	No. of interviews
Ohrid	Ohrid	37

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City total		37
	Name	No. of interviews
Prilep	Debriste	3
	Doleneni	1
	Krivogastani	8
	Prilep	63
	Topolcani	5
City total		94
	Name	No. of interviews
Probistip	Probistip	3
	Zletovo	3
City total		6
	Name	No. of interviews
Resen	Resen	6
City total		6
	Name	No. of interviews
Struga	Delegozdi	4
	Labunista	1
	Struga	20
City total		25
	Name	No. of interviews
Valandovo	Valandovo	12
City total		12
	Name	No. of interviews
Veles	Caska	2
	Izvor	1
	Veles	36
City total		39
GRAND TOTAL		362

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Appendix II.

Interviewer Training Schedule for IFRC Monitors Macedonia USAID/FFP Grant April 1 2000

9-9:30 AM	Welcome and Introductions
9: 30-10:00 AM	Overview of the 202e Food Project Purpose of the Survey The aim of the program will be outlined, along with the purpose and specific objectives of the survey.
10:00 –12:00	Overview of Survey protocol Roles and Responsibilities Survey forms: The survey questionnaires will be discussed in detail. Why are specific questions being asked? How will it make difference? All these points will be discussed in detail question by question with the Federation Monitors to ensure that they can answer any questions posed by survey respondents.
12:00-1:00	Lunch
1:00 – 2:00	Survey techniques: The training will brainstorm different ways to approach people for interviews. Getting yourself in the door, and how to get through difficult situations. Emphasis will be put on how to build trust with the respondent to ensure accuracy of responses.
2:00 – 3:00	Practice Interviews and Discussion
3:00-3:15	Break
3:15 – 4:00	Instructions for Pilot Test Tomorrow
4:00-4:30	Final Questions and Adjourn

NOTE: Written Field Work Manual Provided for all Field Monitors.

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