

ADVENTIST DEVELOPMENT AND RELIEF AGENCY

Projet d'Augmentation Des Ressources Alimentaires de Siguiri (PADRAS)

Guinea



Final Survey Report

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List of Acronyms

| | |
|---------------|--|
| ADRA | Adventist Development and Relief Agency |
| ADRA HQ | ADRA Headquarters |
| AER..... | Annual Estimate of Requirements |
| AG..... | agriculture |
| BAD | <i>Banque Africaine de Développement</i> |
| BEO..... | Bureau Environmental Officer |
| BHR | Bureau for Humanitarian Response |
| CRAB..... | <i>Centre de Recherche Agronomique de Bordo</i> |
| CS..... | Cooperating Sponsor |
| DAP..... | Development Activity Proposal |
| DNE | <i>Direction Nationale de l'Elevage</i> |
| DPDRE | <i>Direction Prefectorale du Developpement Rurale et l'Environnement</i> |
| EOA | End of Activity |
| EUPD | <i>Entraide Universitaire Pour le Developpement</i> |
| FACG..... | Food Aid Consultative Group |
| FAM..... | Food Aid Management |
| FAO..... | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FFP | Office of Food for Peace |
| FFW | food for work |
| FY | fiscal year |
| GOG..... | Government of Guinea |
| HA..... | humanitarian assistance |
| IEE | Initial Environmental Examination |
| IG | Income-generating |
| IR..... | intermediate result |
| IRAG..... | <i>Institut de Recherche Agronomique de Guinee</i> |
| ITSH..... | internal transport, shipping and handling |
| LOA | Life of Activity |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| ME..... | Micro-enterprise |
| MT..... | metric ton |
| NEAP | National Environmental Action Plan |
| NICRA | Negotiated Indirect Cost Rate Agreement |
| NGO..... | non-governmental organization |
| PAA..... | Previously Approved Activity |
| PADRAS..... | <i>Projet d'Augmentation Des Ressources Alimentaires de Siguiri</i> |
| PASAL..... | <i>Programme d'Appui a la Securite Alimentaire</i> |
| PCK..... | <i>Projet Coton Kankan</i> |
| PRA..... | Participatory Rural Appraisal |
| R4..... | Results Review and Resource Request |
| REDSO | Regional Economic Development Service Office |
| SED..... | Small Enterprise Development |

Executive Summary

This is a report of the final survey of the ADRA food security project; *Projet d'Augmentation des Ressources Alimentaires de Siguiiri (PADRAS)*, implemented in the prefecture of Siguiiri in Upper Guinea. Siguiiri is located 750 kms from Conakry, the national capital, and shares border with Mali. The project has a five-year life, October 2000-September 2005, and is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The goal of PADRAS is to improve the level of food availability and access in the targeted communities in Upper Guinea's Siguiiri prefecture. The project covers all 12 sub-prefectures of Siguiiri. Project activities are financed by a Development Activity Proposal (DAP) under which ADRA receives its funding from the monetization of edible vegetable oil as well as section 202 (e) grant. The project proposes to increase food availability and access to food through the introduction of improved agricultural techniques that improve productivity and enhance income-generating opportunities through the sales of high value vegetables and the expansion of microenterprises. Credit plays a major role for clients engaged in food crop production, vegetable gardening and petty trading, making it possible to increase production and earn higher incomes from their enterprises. Due to the high level adult illiteracy (91.50), the project design included basic adult literacy training, used community mobilization tools as well as a means of improving the capacities of the clients to understand the technologies proposed under the project.

This final survey complements the final evaluation and assesses the extent to which PADRAS is meeting the basic food security needs of the recipient communities as stated in the goals and objectives of the project. This survey was conducted in November and December 2004 (the first quarter of the fifth year of the project). The methodology used closely followed the one used for the baseline line survey conducted in 1999, except for an enlarged sample size from 300 households to 600. These were selected randomly from 10% of the districts where ADRA implements the project. The districts or villages (13) were selected using the Proportional to Population Size (PPS) approach.

Findings

Results of the final survey indicate significant advancement towards the goal of the project. Estimate values obtained for all the impact indicators suggest that ADRA has achieved the targets set at the beginning of the project.

- The percent of households reporting seasonal food shortage has decreased from 56% to 46%. The target was 49.1%.
- The average number of months of food shortage has also decreased from 5.5 to 2.2 in the past four years far below the target of 3.5 months.
- The illiteracy rate has dropped from 92% to 62% well below the target of 87%.
- Indicators on improved storage units that ADRA introduced have improved greatly from the beginning of the project as listed below:

| Indicator | Estimate |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Use of improved storage | 28% (120/435) |
| Repaired storage | 29% (135/474) |
| Cleaning storage facilities | 45% (214/474) |
| Using Organic pesticides | 33% (154/474) |

In addition, the micro credit component has penetrated over 30% of the population and 99% of beneficiaries of the scheme have indicated that they are willing to continue using the loan facility provided it is available in the community.

Over 70% of households visited reported that they have small businesses and 70% of those with businesses claim to make profits. Majority of businesses are agriculture oriented, and the ADRA micro-credit scheme is funding about 30% of those with the businesses. Respondents indicated that profits are used to buy food and solve other family problems. Others said they use profits to enlarge their business and to save.

Conclusion

The final survey results suggest that the PADRAS program has achieved its targets.

Introduction

ADRA Guinea proposed and implemented a food security project in the prefecture of Suigiri, Northern Guinea starting in October 2002. The project was planned for 5 years and was funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The **goal** of the proposed program is to increase food security within the prefecture of Siguiri in Upper Guinea.

Interventions

In order to address food security problems in the Siguiri Area ADRA proposed a package of activities intended to increase sustainable agricultural production. The following key interventions were selected in response to concerns and priorities articulated by communities and potential individual clients during ADRA's PRA activities conducted during the period January-April, 1999.

- Introduction of forage legume cropping into traditional subsistence farming systems.
- Enhanced soil fertility through organic methods of fertility renewal and use of residual fertility.
- Proper management of work oxen for cultivation.
- Production and use of improved seeds for subsistence crops (particularly short-season maize)

The geographic expansion of the community mobilization program was designed to be phased over three years, with activities expanding from four sub-prefectures in year one to eight in year two and finally to the whole sub-prefecture in year three.

| <i>Group Formation Schedule by Subprefecture</i> | |
|--|---|
| Year 1 | Kintinian, Sigurini, Nabou, Siguiri Centre |
| Year 2 | Franwalia, Maléa, Niagassola, Norassoba (2) |
| Year 3 | Niandankoro, Kiniebakoura, Bankon, Doko |
| Year 4 | All Subprefectures |
| Year 5 | All Subprefectures |

By the end of the program ADRA proposed that a total of 280 groups (120 Farmer's groups, 160 Women's groups) spread over the 12 sub-prefectures would have received institutional development training.

Objectives

To reach their goal, ADRA set the following objectives:

1. Increased total and seasonal availability of food in rural households in all sub-prefectures

The strategy for achieving this objective would consist of activities focused on two intermediate results (IR's):

- ***IR1. Increased production of food supplies in Siguiri prefecture.***

Increase in production of food staple crops including

1. maize
2. millet
3. manioc
4. peanuts
5. rice

- ***IR2. Increased food access at the household level in Siguiri Prefecture.***

The focus of this IR is towards identification and promotion of income-generating activities which serve to diversify household income and generate revenues which allow direct participation in a cash economy. To this end ADRA has facilitated access to credit and promoted Micro-enterprise activities.

Access to Credit

Access to credit is used to address both access and availability components of food security. Under IR1, credit provision is used to promote agricultural production by enabling farmer groups to obtain work oxen and cultivation equipment which is used to increase their capacity for cultivation. Under IR2, credit is made available to enable Farmer's Groups and Women's Groups to undertake Income-generating (IG) activities. In general ADRA provides two types of financial services:

1) Loans in cash:

This product is designed to meet the needs of members of women's groups who wish to engage in

- Small production of horticultural products (gardening),
- Small livestock husbandry (egg-laying chickens, fattening sheep, etc.), and
- Cottage industry activities (basketry, sewing, secondary food processing, etc.) to groups

2) Loans for Work Oxen and Plows:

This type of Loan is given to farmers who demonstrate the will and ability to own and manage work oxen. They are funded to buy the oxen and the ploughs.

Micro-Enterprise Activities

Income-Generating (IG) and Micro-Enterprise (ME) activities are an additional strategy for enhancing food access for program clients. ADRA assumes that increased availability of cash has the result of increasing food access in one or a combination of the following ways:

- Increased available cash will be used to purchase food directly.
- Increased available cash will reduce the amount of food that has to be monetized by program clients in order to purchase non-food items.

The Final Survey

To assess their performance, ADRA implemented a final sample survey aimed at estimating values of indicators to be compared with targets set for the stated objectives. The survey was implemented in the fifth year of the project so that results would also guide the writing of a new proposal intended to extend activities initiated under the project.

Methodology

The final survey followed very closely the methodology adopted for the baseline survey. The baseline sample size of 300 households was however enlarged to 600 to allow for better comparisons.

Sample selection

600 households were selected from 10% of the districts where ADRA operates. In all, 13 districts (villages) were selected using the **PPS** (proportional to population size) approach. A list of all districts where the PADRAS project is implemented, with their respective population, was provided from the prefecture. The cumulative population was computed for the list and a sampling interval was determined on a basis of 13 districts to be selected. A random number (less or equal to the sampling interval) was chosen to determine the first district in the sample (the one on the list with cumulative population less or equal to the random number). The sampling interval was then added to the random number to determine the second district to be selected. Similarly, the n^{th} district in the sample was determined by the total of the random number plus $(n-1)$ times the sampling interval.

Household selection

The 600 households were proportionally allocated to the selected districts. Sampling of households in each selected district was done randomly using lists of households that were readily available at the sub-prefecture administrative posts. The survey supervisors were adequately trained to use random number tables to select households for each district.

The questionnaire

The baseline questionnaire was used with slight modifications. Four day training was conducted to acquaint the survey team with the questionnaire and other survey techniques and issues.

Structure of Survey team

1 Survey coordinator

- 1 Survey trainer
- 5 supervisors
- 20 interviewers (one was eliminated after the field test)
- 5 Data entry clerks

Results

Results are discussed in two parts. First, the Impact indicators as stated in the project Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT) are presented, followed by a discussion of findings for each question included on the questionnaire.

In general, however, the final Survey results indicate that the ADRA PADRAS program has **advanced significantly** towards the goal of *increasing food security within the prefecture of Siguiri in Upper Guinea*.

Part A: Impact Indicators

The IPTT stipulates four impact indicators that are presented below. In general the survey results suggest that ADRA has achieved the targets for these indicators.

Indicator 1:

Increased total and seasonal availability of food in rural households in all sub-prefectures

The percent of households reporting seasonal food shortage has decreased from 56% to 46% as shown in table 1.

Table 1: % of households reporting food shortage

| Baseline | Final | Target |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------|
| 56.1% (151/344) | 45.9% (274/597) | 49.1 |

Indicator 2:

Number of months of food shortage

The average number of months of food shortage has also decreased from 5.5 to 2.2 in the past four years.

Table 2: Average (Mean) number of months of food shortage

| Baseline | Final | Target |
|----------|-------|--------|
| 5.50 | 2.24 | 3.50 |

The modal hunger month (with highest frequency) is August. Results indicate that July and September are the other problematic months as far as food availability is concerned.

Indicator 3:

Illiteracy rate

Table 3: Illiteracy rates

| Baseline | Final | Target |
|----------|-------|--------|
| 91.5% | 61.6% | 87.0% |

Indicator 4:

Proportion of post harvest losses

There was lack of information on how this indicator was estimated at baseline. The final survey estimated the proportion of farmers adopting improved storage techniques including use of improved granaries, and use of organic (botanical) pesticides. The final survey results are as follows:

Table 4: Indicators for improved storage

| Indicator | Estimate |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Use of improved storage | 28% (120/435) |
| Repaired storage | 29% (135/474) |
| Cleaning storage facilities | 45% (214/474) |
| Using Organic pesticides | 33% (154/474) |

Part B: Presentation and analysis of responses to individual questions

I. General Information

Under this section demographic and other general information relating to respondents and their households is discussed. In particular the gender, age, marital status, educational background, gender of head of household, size and structure of the households are presented.

Q1. What is your age?

The overall average (mean) age of respondents is estimated at 50 years but the mean age for male respondents is slightly higher at 52 years while it is lower for female respondents at 44 years. The youngest male and female respondents were 18 and 19 years old respectively, while the oldest respondents were 104 years and 84 years for male and female respectively. The modal age groups are 40 – 49 years and 50 – 59 years, each with 23% of the sampled population. 70% of the respondents are below 60 years which is expected to be economically active. This implies that 30% are above 60 years, leaning towards dependency.

Q2. Sex of respondent

Q7. What is the gender of the head of household?

Of 599 respondents, 83% were males while 17% were female. On the other hand, 94% (565/597) of the households surveyed are headed by males. Only 5% (32/597) were reported to be headed by females. Two respondents did not indicate the gender of the head of household.

Q3. Marital status of respondent:

Of 594 respondents who revealed their marital status, 92.3% (553/594) said they were married while 2.5% (15/594) had never married. 0.5% was divorced and 3.8% were widowed. All the 23 respondents (4%) who said they were widowed are females. 5 respondents did not say whether they are married or not.

Q5. What is the total number of people in the household?

Q6. How many individuals who depend on you fall within the following age groups?

The average number of people living in a household was estimated to be 17. It is slightly higher in the rural districts (18) as compared to Suigiri centre (16). Female headed households have less people (11) on average compared to 17 for male headed households. On average, households have more people in the college/work age group (7), followed by the school going age group (4). There are averagely 3 pre-school children in a household and only 2 children less than 2 years in a household in Suigiri. The pattern is the same for rural districts and the semi-urban Suigiri center.

Q8. What is the highest educational level you attained?

Final survey results indicate an increase in the proportion of the population that is literate. 62% are revealed to be illiterate as compared to 92% at baseline. The survey also shows that 69% of the population outside the town is illiterate compared to 56% of those in the township and 65% of women interviewed are illiterate compared to 61% for the men.

II. Participation in the PADRAS Program

Of the sampled population, 38% (227/599) said they participate in at least one component of the PADRAS program. Table 5 illustrates the distribution of participants by location and by sex.

Table 5: Participation in the PADRAS program

| Location of respondents | | Q2. Sex of correspondent | | Total |
|----------------------------|--------|--------------------------|-----------|-------|
| | | 1. Male | 2. Female | |
| Rural districts) (other | 1. Yes | 124 | 26 | 150 |
| | | 54.4% | 63.4% | 55.8% |
| | 2. No | 104 | 15 | 119 |
| | | 45.6% | 36.6% | 44.2% |
| Urban Center) (Siguiiri | 1. Yes | 59 | 18 | 77 |
| | | 21.9% | 30.0% | 23.3% |
| | 2. No | 211 | 42 | 253 |
| | | 78.1% | 70.0% | 76.7% |

Well over 55% (150/269) of the more rural population are participants to the project as opposed to only 23% (77/330) of the population of Siguiiri center which exhibits some urban characteristics. Again, 63.4% (26/41) of the more rural women are participants of the project compared to only 30% (18/60) of the female respondents from the township. Similar proportions for men are 54% (124/228) and 22% (59/270) for rural and urban respectively. This is in agreement with ADRA's original plan to focus more on the more remote areas of the prefecture where rice growing is not emphasized. Results also reveal concerted efforts to target rural women.

Table 6: Participation in the project by component and location of participants

| Q10. What PADRAS activities do you or a member of your hh participate in? | Location of respondents | | | | Total | |
|---|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------|----------------|
| | Rural (other districts) | | Urban (Siguiiri Center) | | Cases | Col Response % |
| | Cases | Col Response % | Cases | Col Response % | | |
| a) Agricultural activities | 96 | 64.0% | 39 | 51.3% | 135 | 59.7% |
| b) Gardening | 29 | 19.3% | 11 | 14.5% | 40 | 17.7% |
| c) Petty trade | 26 | 17.3% | 28 | 36.8% | 54 | 23.9% |
| Total | 150 | 100.7% | 76 | 102.6% | 226 | 101.3% |

For both male and female respondents and for the more rural and semi-urban respondents, participation is widely in agricultural activities. The Town dwellers are also more in petty trade than the more rural ones. Results also indicate that women are more in petty trade than men while the men tend to do more of the agriculture. Tables 6 and 7 illustrate these hypotheses.

Table 7: Participation by component and sex of participants

| Q10. What PADRAS activities do you or a member of your hh participate in? | Q2. Sex of correspondent | | | | Total | |
|---|--------------------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|-------|----------------|
| | 1. Male | | 2. Female | | Cases | Col Response % |
| | Cases | Col Response % | Cases | Col Response % | | |
| a) Agricultural activities | 113 | 62.1% | 22 | 50.0% | 135 | 59.7% |
| b) Gardening | 30 | 16.5% | 10 | 22.7% | 40 | 17.7% |
| c) Petty trade | 41 | 22.5% | 13 | 29.5% | 54 | 23.9% |
| Total | 182 | 101.1% | 44 | 102.3% | 226 | 101.3% |

Q11. When did you or any member of your household start participating in the ADRA PADRAS project?

Results reveal that 91% of the participants have been with the program for at least 2 years, while 54% have participated for at least 3 years. These ratios are computed out of 214 respondents who could recall exactly when they joined the program. The results confirm ADRA’s plan of mobilizing the community progressively as stated in the proposal.

III. Food Security

Q12. What are your household income generating sources?

Q13. What is the major source of income for the household?

Farming, 62% (372/599), is by far the most important source of income for households in the Siguri prefecture. This is followed by trade (selling of merchandize) 15% (87/599). Other major sources of income include employment, fishing and mining. Moreover, many households earn from providing farm labor 61% (365/596), keeping shops/street vending 32% (188/596), and selling agricultural produce 21% (123/596) and mining 14% (86/596).

Q14. Over the last 3 years, what has been the source of food for your household (rank options in order of importance)?

Table 8: Households' Sources of food

| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | Total |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|
| a) gardening | Count | 16 | 58 | 14 | | 88 |
| | % | 18.2% | 65.9% | 15.9% | | 100.0% |
| b) farming | Count | 365 | 71 | 5 | 1 | 442 |
| | % | 82.6% | 16.1% | 1.1% | .2% | 100.0% |
| c) buying from markets/shops | Count | 151 | 159 | 33 | 1 | 344 |
| | % | 43.9% | 46.2% | 9.6% | .3% | 100.0% |
| d) supplied by friends | Count | 2 | 10 | 8 | | 20 |
| | % | 10.0% | 50.0% | 40.0% | | 100.0% |
| e) supplied by relatives | Count | 7 | 35 | 21 | 2 | 65 |
| | % | 10.8% | 53.8% | 32.3% | 3.1% | 100.0% |
| f) slaughtering livestock | Count | 6 | 6 | 3 | | 15 |
| | % | 40.0% | 40.0% | 20.0% | | 100.0% |
| g) other | Count | 41 | 46 | 8 | 1 | 96 |
| | % | 42.7% | 47.9% | 8.3% | 1.0% | 100.0% |

Farming, buying from markets and gardening (in that order) are the most frequently mentioned sources of food for the households in the past 3 years. Of the 442 respondents who said farming is a source of food for their households, 83% (365/442) prioritized it as their number 1 source of food and 16% gave it as number 2; while of the 344 respondents who mentioned buying from markets, 44% gave it as their first source of food and another 46% said it was number two. 88 respondents said gardening is a source of food for their households, 18% of whom said it is their first option and 66% said it is their second option.

Q15. How many meals do you serve in your household per day?

Q16. Does your household always have enough food for every meal?

Q17. Over the past 3 years has your hh always had enough food to eat?

Most respondents 88% (588/599) stated that their households always have at least 3 meals a day. 11% (65/599) said they have two meals while only 1% said they have one meal. 76% (454/599) stated that they always have enough food for every meal while 54% (323/599) said that for the past three years, they have always had enough to eat. The 46% who said they had some food problem in the past three years were asked to specify which months their families lacked food.

Q18. Months of food shortage

In general, the mean number of months when households experience food shortages is estimated at 2.24, while the median number of months is only 2. Further analysis of the food situation reveals some slight differences with a higher period of food shortage (2.28months) in the more rural districts compared to 2.20 months in the township. Female headed households in the township also have a higher mean number of hunger months (2.77) compared to female headed households in the more rural districts (1.60).

Table 9: Average number of months of food shortage

| Location of respondents | Q7. What is the gender of the head of the household? | Mean | Median | N |
|-------------------------|--|------|--------|-----|
| Rural (other districts) | 1. Male | 2.31 | 2.00 | 122 |
| | 2. Female | 1.60 | 2.00 | 5 |
| | Total | 2.28 | 2.00 | 127 |
| Urban (Siguri Center) | 1. Male | 2.14 | 2.00 | 134 |
| | 2. Female | 2.77 | 3.00 | 13 |
| | Total | 2.20 | 2.00 | 147 |
| Total | 1. Male | 2.22 | 2.00 | 256 |
| | 2. Female | 2.44 | 2.00 | 18 |
| | Total | 2.24 | 2.00 | 274 |

According to this survey result, the food shortage problem starts in June and aggravates in August, subsiding in October. As illustrated by chart 1, August is the toughest month for households with food shortages, followed by September.

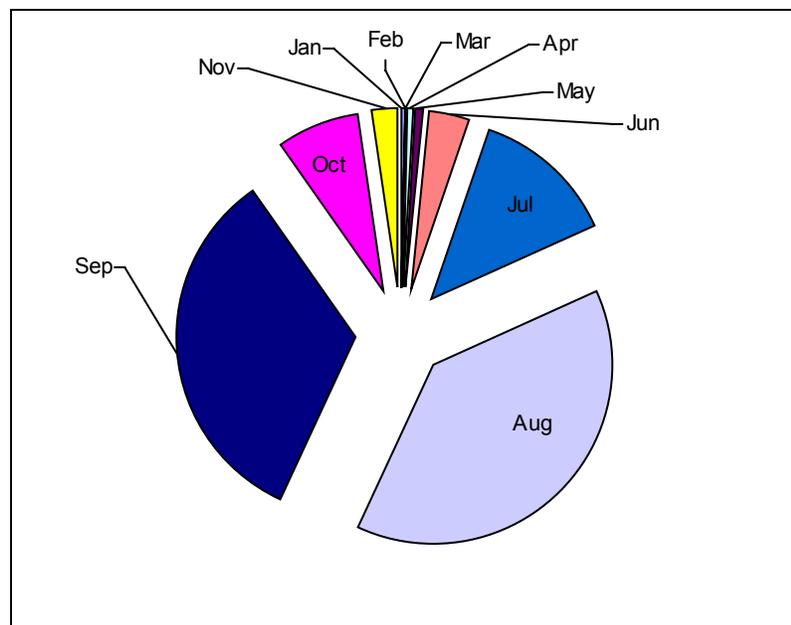


Chart 1: Months of food shortage (proportion of households indicating for each months)

Table 10: Production Capacity and potential

| Q19. Given your current resources are you producing all you could produce? | Q17. Over the past 3 years has your household always had enough food to eat? | | | Total |
|--|--|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | 1. Yes | 2. No | not stated | |
| 1. Yes | 113 35.3% | 21 7.7% | 0 .0% | 134 22.5% |
| 2. No | 207 64.7% | 252 92.3% | 2 100.0% | 461 77.5% |
| Total | 320 100.0% | 273 100.0% | 2 100.0% | 595 100.0% |

The survey also reveals that the production potential for most households is not yet exploited. Only 23% (134/595) of households interviewed said they are producing all they could with the resources they have. Of those who face food shortages, 92% (252/273) say they are not producing to full capacity while 65% (207/320) of those who claim to have enough food also say they are not producing at full capacity.

Q20. If not what do you think is the problem?

Outstanding reasons given for not producing to full capacity include climatic conditions, weeds and lack of labor. Of those who said they are not producing at full capacity, 58% (264/456) claim that the climate is unfavorable while 37% (170/456) said the weeds problem hinders their production capacity. Lack of labor was reported by 24% (108/456) of those who do not produce to capacity. Lack of seeds was mentioned by only 18% (83/456). 33% (151/456) of the respondents are not involved in any agricultural activities.

Analysis of agricultural activities in the following sections has been done on 474 respondents who consistently reported being involved in crop cultivation. Some of the respondents (125) reported no activity on agriculture and said that they do not use any land for agricultural activities.

Q21. How long do you normally store cereals?

Of the 474 respondents who practice agricultural production, 73% (348/474) said they store cereals for at least 4 months. The others, 27% (126/474) store for a maximum of 3 months. 38% (180/474) store cereals for at least six months. Only about 7% (39/474) said they do not store cereals. This result indicates that some food is always available in the prefecture since storage time exceeds the food shortage period.

Q22. What is your major way of storing cereals?

Q23. What is the major problem you have with your current storage method?

Of the 435 respondents who reported that their households store cereals, 28% (120/435) said they use improved granary while 37% (159/435) reported using traditional granaries. Another 32% (140/435) use sacks to store cereals in their houses.

Insects and rodents 55% (237/433) was the most reported problem with storage of cereals. Another problem reported was rotting of the cereals. These problems were mostly reported by households not using the improved granaries. For example 76% (120/159) of those who use traditional granaries and 71% (99/140) of those who store in sacks reported the problem of rodents. On the other hand 89% (105/115) of those who use improved granaries reported no problem with storage compared to only 16% (25/159) of those who use traditional granaries.

Q24. How long do you normally store root crops?

Only 125 respondents reported storage of root crops, 66% (103/157) of whom said they store root crops for at least 4 months. 14% (68/474) store root crops for at least 6 months.

Q27. How long do you normally store legumes?

Q28. What is the major problem you have with your current storage method?

A total of 204 (43%) of the 474 respondents whose households practice agricultural production said they store legumes. 30% (145/474) reported that they store legumes for at least 4 months. 9% (41/494) said they store legumes for at least 6 months. Storage of legumes is mostly in traditional granaries reported by 61% (124/204). Use of improved granaries to store legumes was reported by 13% (26/204) while use of sacks was reported by 17% (35/204). The most common problem with storage of legumes is theft reported by 51% (103/204) of the households. Another major problem is rodents and insects reported by 15% (31/204).

Q30. If you are not satisfied with the way that the produce keeps, what are you doing to improve the situation?

There are notable differences between project participants and non participants as to what they are doing to improve on their storage. Chart 2 illustrates these differences. A bigger proportion of the participant farmers are cleaning storage facilities, 59% (124/211); repairing storage facilities 42% (88/211) and using organic pesticides 40% (85/211). The corresponding proportions for non participants are 34% (90/263), 18% (47/263) and 26% (69/263). It is also true that a bigger proportion of non participant farmers 13% (35/263) are using chemical pesticides compared to participants 7% (15/211).

Whereas 27% (71/263) of the non participants are doing nothing, only 13% (27/211) of the participant farmers reported to be doing nothing.

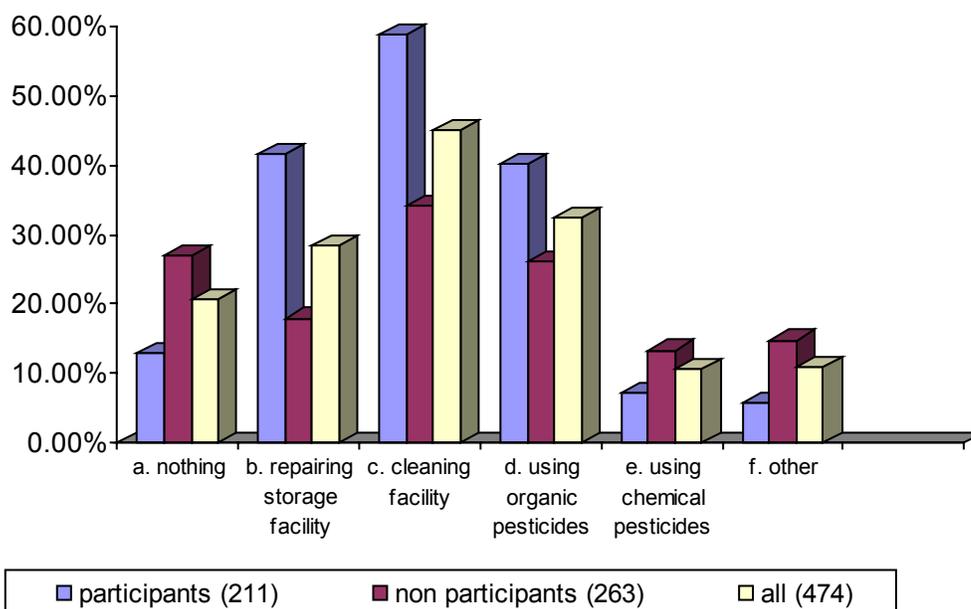


Chart 2: Improved storage techniques

Q31. How do you cope when there is not enough food for the household?

590 respondents answered this question. During food shortage periods, respondents reported that households reduce quantity food consumed by members of the households 25% (150/590); change type of food 30% (178/590); seek help from relatives 30% (175/590) and some seek help from neighbors and friends 18% (103/590). Others households sell own livestock 10% (59/590), consume seed stock 7% (39/590), or seek employment 6% (36/590).

Table 11: Land availability and use

| Location of respondents | Statistic | 31. How many acres of land do you have available for food production? | 32. What is the total area (acres) of land you actually use for food production? |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|
| Rural (other districts) | Number of respondents | 269 | 269 |
| | Mean | 31.07 | 7.00 |
| Urban (Sigiri Center) | Number of respondents | 329 | 330 |
| | Mean | 6.37 | 4.15 |
| Total | Number of respondents | 598 | 599 |
| | Mean | 17.48 | 5.43 |

On the average, households have 17 acres of land average but can only use 5 acres. The trend changes by location. More rural places have more land (average is 31 acres while the central town sub-prefecture dwellers have only 6 acres on average and are able to use 4 acres.

Q33. Do you have access to a seed bank?

Of the 474 respondents whose households are involved in crop production, 11% (53/474) reported having access to a seed bank. 89% (421/474) said they do not have access to seed banks.

Table 12: Production of staple food crops, vegetables and fruits

| Type of crop | Name of crop | Proportion of farmer cultivating | Average Area (Ha) cultivated per farmer | Average Quantity harvested | Unit of Measure |
|--------------|---------------|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Cereals | Maize | 73% | 2.28 | 22 | Bags |
| | Sorghum | 31% | 1.79 | 13 | Bags |
| | Millet | 18% | 1.18 | 06 | Bags |
| | Rice | 62% | 2.46 | 23 | Bags |
| Roots | Sweet Potato | 18% | 0.18 | 0.5 | Bags |
| | Cassava | 26% | 0.26 | 1.3 | Bags |
| | Arrowroot | 03% | 0.03 | 0.4 | Bags |
| Legumes | Cowpeas | 50% | 0.50 | 2 | Bags |
| | Green grams | 8% | 0.08 | 0.5 | Bags |
| | Beans | 5% | 0.05 | 0.13 | Bags |
| Vegetables | Pepper | 12% | 0.12 | 10 | Baskets |
| | Tomatoes | 18% | 0.18 | 9 | Baskets |
| | Onions | 15% | 0.15 | 10 | Baskets |
| | Cabbage | 04% | 0.04 | 4 | Baskets |
| | Pumpkin | 18% | 0.18 | 11 | Baskets |
| | Carrot | 10% | 0.10 | 14 | Baskets |
| Fruits | Mango | 29% | 0.3 | 2 | Bags |
| | Pawpaw | 0.2% | 0.002 | 0.5 | Bags |
| | Orange/Citrus | 03% | 0.026 | 0.5 | Bags |
| | Pineapple | 09% | 0.09 | 1.3 | Bags |
| | Banana | 01% | 0.13 | 0.3 | Bags |

Table12 summarizes the findings regarding food production. Maize and Rice are the leading food crops both in proportion of farmers cultivating and the quantity harvested per farmer.

Q49. Do you use improved seed?

Q50 If not, why?

Of the 474 households involved in crop cultivation, 47% (222/474) reported that they use improved seeds. 53% (252/474) said they do not use improved seeds. Of those who do not use improved seed, 51% (129/252) claimed that the seeds are not available while 30% (75/252) said they do not have the resources to buy the seeds. 14% (36/252) think it that there is no need for improved seeds while 2% (5/252) said they tried it previously but found it unproductive.

Q51. Do you use improved planting materials (cassava, sweet potato)?

Q52 If not, why?

A very small proportion of respondents 8% (39/474) reported to be using improved planting materials for sweet potato or cassava. The majority 92% (435/474) claimed not to use improved planting materials. There were three reasons given for not using improved materials, the main one being non availability of the improved materials 61% (264/435), followed by no need for the improved materials 24% (105/435) and no resources to buy the improved materials 12% (52/435).

Q53. Which agricultural tools do you use?

The hoe is by and large the most commonly utilized tool by 87% (410/474), followed by the plough by 69% (326/474), then the sickle by 60% (286/474). Another largely used tool is the harrow reported by 32% (153/474). Only 5% (22/474) reported using tractors and less than 1% reported using the threshing machine.

Q54. How do you transport your harvest from the field to the house?

The bicycle and “carrying on the head” are the widely used modes of transport. Generally 48% (225/474) of the households represented in the survey reported carrying on the head as the mode of transport for their produce. The proportion is more for the more rural setting with 60% (153/255) compared to only 33% (72/219) for the urban districts of Siguiri. The bicycle was reported by 61% (156/255) for the more rural districts and by 33% (73/219) for the town dwellers. The cart scored only 27% (69/255) for rural districts but was reported more by town respondents with 64% (140/219). Vehicle use was reported by only 10% (47/474).

Q55. What equipment do you use to process your agricultural produce?

The mortar was reported by 81% (382/474) while the grinder scored 31% (146/474). These are the commonly used equipment. Others are the husking machine 19% (91/474) and the hand mill 7% (31/474).

Livestock production

Q56. Are you involved in livestock production?

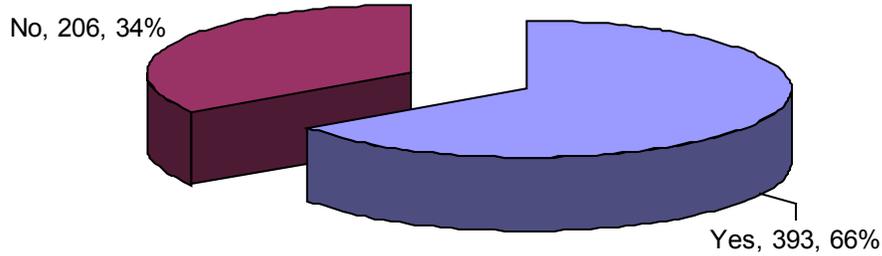


Chart 3: Livestock and poultry Production

As illustrated in chart 4 well over 65% (393/599) of the households visited are involved in livestock production for food, sale or traction. The chart illustrates the number of farmers in the sample keeping each type of livestock.

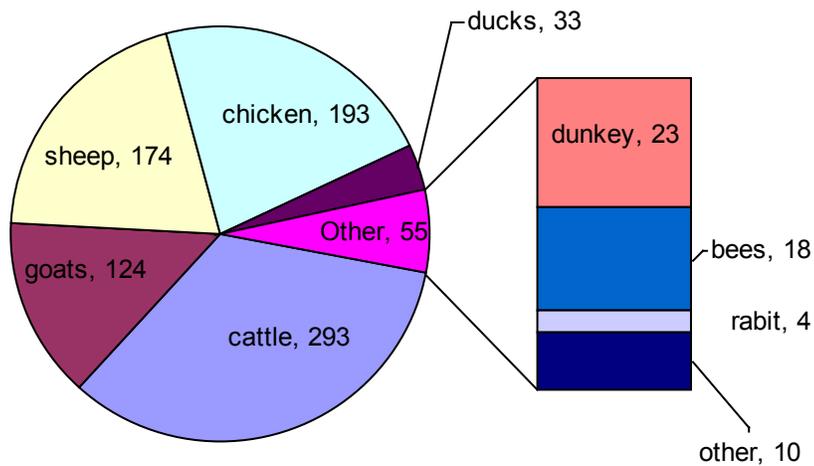


Chart 4: Types of livestock and poultry kept

Q58. How many of each type do you have?

Table 13 shows the mean number of each type of livestock and poultry a household owns for each of the sub prefectures.

Table 13: Average number of livestock and poultry kept

| Sub Prefecture | cattle | goats | sheep | chicken | rabbit | bees (hives) | donkey | ducks |
|-----------------|--------|-------|-------|---------|--------|--------------|--------|-------|
| 1. Doko | 12.5 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 19.7 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.9 |
| 2. Siguiri | 10.6 | 5.3 | 7.9 | 14.9 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 8.7 |
| 3. Kiniebakoura | 8.5 | 8.9 | 18.6 | 15.7 | 0.0 | 12.8 | 3.8 | 0.0 |
| 4. Franwalia | 13.9 | 9.6 | 10.3 | 13.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 |
| 5. Nabou | 14.1 | 18.6 | 9.5 | 14.7 | 15.0 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 18.0 |
| 6. Niagassola | 9.9 | 7.2 | 5.5 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 7. Norassoba | 10.4 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 18.8 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 3.0 | 11.7 |
| 8. Siguirini | 10.6 | 9.8 | 6.5 | 20.1 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 11.0 | 7.8 | 8.5 | 15.9 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 6.2 |

It is clear from table 13 that while certain types of livestock and poultry are evenly distributed throughout the prefecture, some like bee keeping are more pronounced in Kiniebakoura and Nabou. It is also worth noting that some sub prefectures are more endowed with all types of livestock and poultry than others.

Q59. What is the main reason you keep your animal?

Most respondents indicated that they keep animals mostly for food 88% (345/393), sale 77% (301/393) and animal traction 60% (235/393). Of those who indicated that they have cows, 66% (200/303) said they keep them for animal traction while 22% said they keep them for sale. 13% (38/303) said they keep them for food. 80% (146/183) who keep chicken do it for food while 18% (32/183) keep them for sale. On other hand, goats and sheep are mostly for sale as indicated by 61% (89/146) and 59% (98/166) respectively.

Q60. What are the major problems you face in raising your livestock?

The most frequent problem mentioned by those keeping livestock is diseases and parasites 72% (284/393). The other big problems are theft 55% (214/393), inadequate water 35% (137/393) and inadequate feed 23% (92/393). Other problems raised include inadequate drugs 15% (59/393), inadequate capital 8% (31/393) and inadequate labor 6% (22/393).

Q61. What are you doing to improve the condition of your livestock?

The majority of those who own livestock 87% (341/393) said they practice disease control while 66% (259/393) said they control parasites and 9% said they do zero grazing.

Q62. During the dry season, where do you get water for your livestock?

Chart 5 illustrates the source of water for livestock during the dry season.

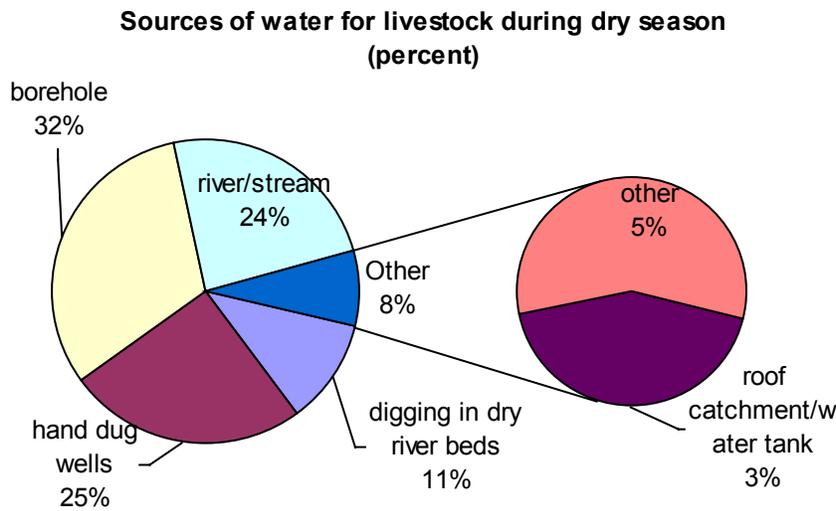


Chart 5: Sources of water for livestock during the dry season

Natural Resource Management

Respondents were asked about preservation of soil fertility and prevention of soil erosion. The tables below illustrate what the households are doing about these two crucial NRM aspects.

Table 14: Soil fertility preservation by participation in the project

| Q63. What do you do to ensure that your land stays fertile (check as appropriate)? | Q9. Are you or any member of your household a participant in the ADRA PADRAS project? | | | | Total | |
|--|---|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|
| | 1. Yes | | 2. No | | Cases | Col % |
| | Cases | Col % | Cases | Col % | | |
| a) nothing | 16 | 7.6 | 50 | 19.0 | 66 | 14.0 |
| b) inclusion of compost and other organic matter in garden | 145 | 69.0 | 96 | 36.5 | 241 | 51.0 |
| c) use of mulch | 29 | 13.8 | 21 | 8.0 | 50 | 10.6 |
| d) green manure crops | 53 | 25.2 | 21 | 8.0 | 74 | 15.6 |
| e) planting of leguminous trees/shrubs | 36 | 17.1 | 28 | 10.6 | 64 | 13.5 |
| f) inclusion of animal manure in garden | 70 | 33.3 | 109 | 41.4 | 179 | 37.8 |
| g) Chemical fertilizer | 26 | 12.4 | 72 | 27.4 | 98 | 20.7 |
| h) other | 2 | 1.0 | 2 | 0.8 | 4 | 0.8 |

A breakdown is done for project participants and non-participants. There is noticeable difference between the two groups of respondents. Project participants have higher proportions for those actions promoted by ADRA. Table 15 reveals the same trend for action towards the prevention of soil erosion

Table 15: Prevention of soil erosion by participation in the project

| Q64. What do you do to reduce soil erosion? | Q9. Are you or any member of your household a participant in the ADRA PADRAS project? | | | | Total | |
|--|---|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|----------|
| | 1. Yes | | 2. No | | Cases | % of 473 |
| | Cases | % of 211 | Cases | % of 262 | | |
| a) nothing | 69 | 32.7 | 162 | 61.8 | 231 | 48.8 |
| b) terracing to reduce soil erosion | 71 | 33.6 | 31 | 11.8 | 102 | 21.6 |
| c) inclusion of compost and other organic matter in garden | 53 | 25.1 | 28 | 10.7 | 81 | 17.1 |
| d) use of mulch | 18 | 8.5 | 7 | 2.7 | 25 | 5.3 |
| e) intercropping | 15 | 7.1 | 7 | 2.7 | 22 | 4.7 |
| f) contour ploughing | 63 | 29.9 | 53 | 20.2 | 116 | 24.5 |

MICRO CREDIT

Q66. Are you or any member of your household a member of the ADRA micro-credit scheme?

The final survey estimated that 38% (227/599) of the households in Siguiri are members of the PADRAS micro-credit scheme. Moreover, results indicate that the scheme proportionally reaches more women than men and more rural dwellers than town dwellers. Chart 6 illustrates these findings.

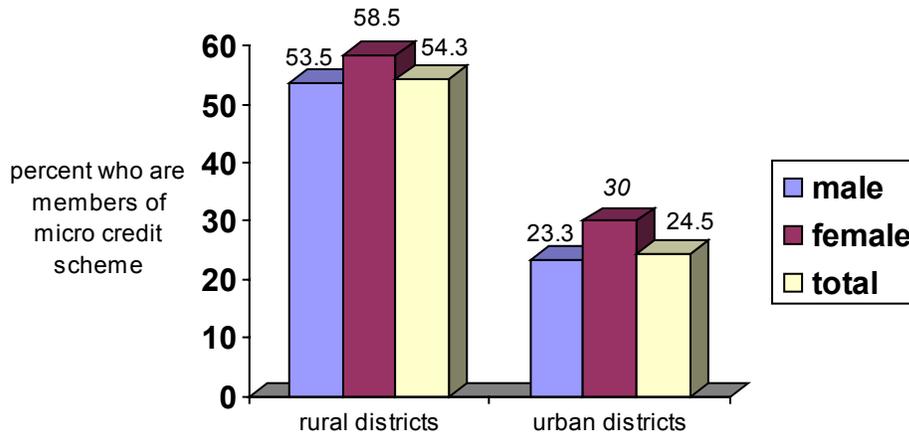


Chart 6: Participation in the micro credit scheme

Q67. How many loans have you or any member of your household acquired from the ADRA scheme?

Of the 209 members of the scheme (who gave number of loans they had received), 89% (185/209) indicated they have received at least 2 loans from the scheme. Only 12% (24/209) said they had only one loan so far. An average amount of biggest loan ever received is analyzed by location of respondents and by gender of respondents. There are no significant differences in the mean amounts received. The maximum amounts received were reported to be 1,000,000 GF (\$392).

Table 16: Average amount of loans

| Q68a. How much is the biggest amount you or any member of your household has ever borrowed from the ADRA scheme? | | | |
|---|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Q2. Sex of correspondent | Location of respondents | Mean (GF) | Number of respondents |
| 1. Male | Rural (other districts) | 150,862 | 116 |
| | Urban (Siguiri Center) | 174,528 | 53 |
| | Total | 158,284 | 169 |
| 2. Female | Rural (other districts) | 130,435 | 23 |
| | Urban (Siguiri Center) | 158,333 | 18 |
| | Total | 142,683 | 41 |
| Total | Rural (other districts) | 147,482 | 139 |
| | Urban (Siguiri Center) | 170,423 | 71 |
| | Total | 155,238 | 210 |

Q68b. What did you or a member of your household use the loan for?

Households mostly used the loans from ADRA for agricultural activities 63% (143/227), petty trade 20% (45/227) and gardening or horticulture 17% (39/227). Other uses of the loans are buying food 3% (6/227) and paying for labor 4% (9/227).

Q69. Will you continue using such a micro-credit facility if it is available in the community?

Only 2 respondents (about 1%) said they will not continue using the loan facility if it will still be available in the community. The majority of those accessing the facility 99% (225/227) indicated that they will continue using it provided it is available in their communities.

For those not accessing the facility, the main reason given was that they are not aware about it 47% (173/372). Another reason given by 29% (107/372) was that they were not given the chance to participate in the scheme. 8% (28/372) also said they are not interested and 9% (32/372) said there is no need for it.

IV. Microenterprise**Q71. Do you currently own a small business?**

74% (445/599) of the respondents claimed to own small businesses. Moreover, male, 75%, and female, 66%, respondents said they own small businesses although a slightly less proportion of rural women reported having small businesses (59% and 78% respectively). The proportion of rural and urban males with businesses was about the same (75% and 73% respectively).

Most of the small businesses are agricultural oriented including the raising of livestock. Trade in merchandize is the second on the list with 56% of the respondents reporting it. Table 17 lists all the small business mentioned by respondents and their corresponding percentages of those who said they have small businesses.

Table 17: Types of small businesses

| Q72. If yes, what kind of small business do you have? | Cases | % of 445 |
|--|-------|----------|
| Agriculture (livestock, poultry, crops) | 250 | 56.2 |
| Trade/selling and buying of commodities | 146 | 32.8 |
| Fishing | 15 | 3.4 |
| Metal workshop | 10 | 2.2 |
| Tailoring | 9 | 2.0 |
| Service (education, barbershop, restaurant, shoe repair, etc.) | 9 | 2.0 |
| Carpentry workshop (wood processing) | 8 | 1.8 |
| Butchery | 7 | 1.6 |
| Traditional Healer | 7 | 1.6 |
| Mechanics workshop (mill) | 5 | 1.1 |
| weaving | 4 | 0.9 |
| Food processing | 3 | 0.7 |
| Bakery | 2 | 0.4 |
| Production (building materials, perfume, commodities, oil, etc.) | 2 | 0.4 |
| Tie and dye | 1 | 0.2 |
| Jewelry | 1 | 0.2 |

Q73. Where did you get the money to start the business?

The majority of those 85% (377/445) with small businesses claim to have used personal savings to start their businesses. 30% (134/445) said they got the money from the ADRA micro-credit scheme. Chart 7 illustrates the sources of money (percent) for the small businesses.

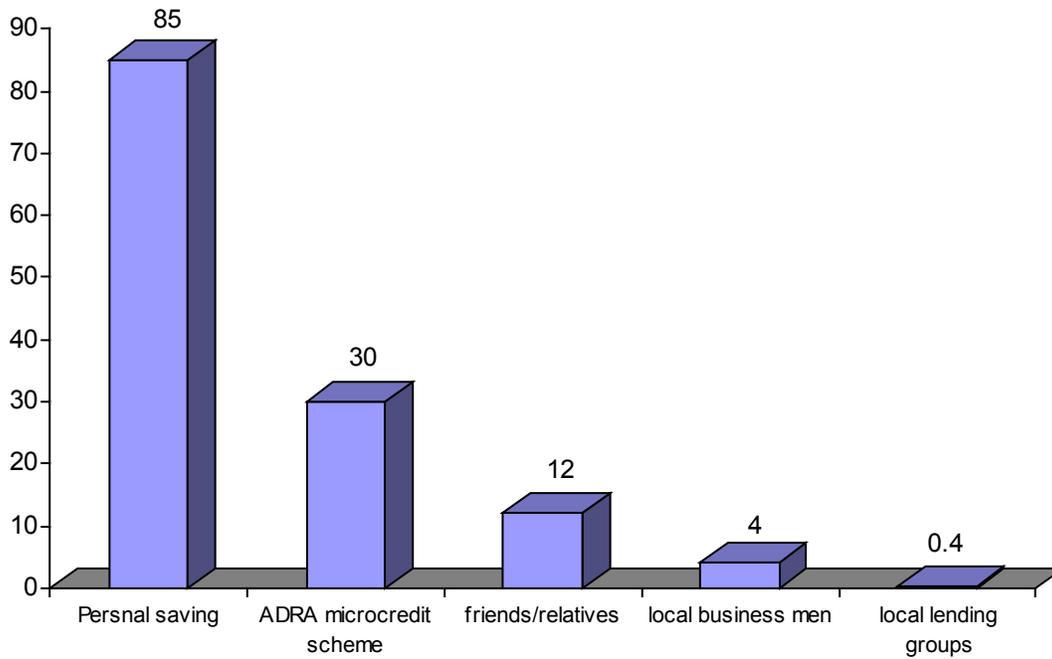


Chart 7: Sources of funds for starting businesses

Q74. Do you make profits from your business?

As shown by Chart 8, respondents indicated that they make profits from their businesses.

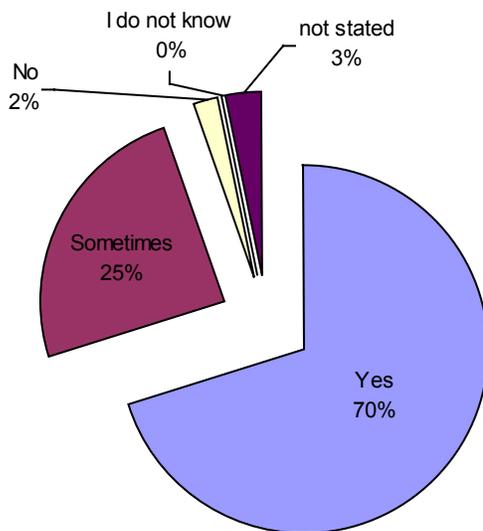


Chart 8: Profitability of businesses

Asked what they use the profits for, respondents indicated that the most important use to which they put the profits are solving family problems and buying food. The chart illustrates the uses to which households with businesses put the profits for.

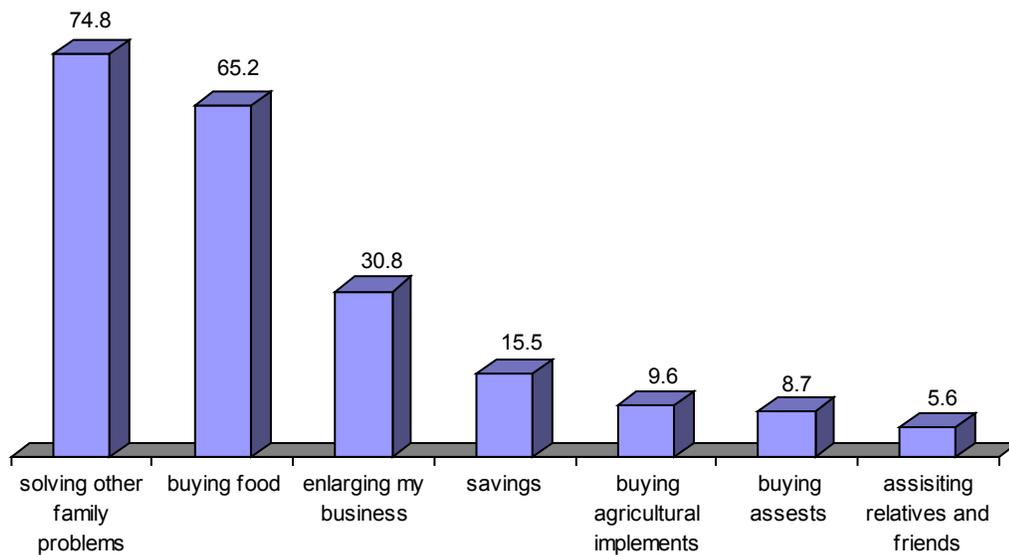


Chart 9: Uses of profits from business

For those without businesses, 66% (95/144) said they have ever thought of starting businesses but for three reasons that were mentioned by many respondents including lack of cash 87% (38/95), lack of business skills 8%, and lack of labor 8%, they could not initiate.

V. Literacy

Q78. Are you a member of the ADRA literacy program?

32% (194/599) of the respondents to the final survey indicated that they are members of the literacy program implemented by the PADRAS project. 33% (64/194) of those in the literacy program said they have been members for at least 1 year while the majority, 67% (130/194) said they have attended for less than a year. 33% (64/194) of those in the program said they can read and write while 53% (102/194) said they can read and write but not very well. 14% (28/194) said they still cannot read and write.

For those not attending the program, 36% (144/405) said they are not aware of the program, while 13% (52/405) said it is not necessary. 7% (29/405) said they are not interested.

Appendix A1

PADRAS L'ENQUETE FINALE QUESTIONNAIRE

PADRAS L'ENQUETE FINALE
QUESTIONNAIRE
NOVEMBRE 2004

IDENTIFICATION

N° du questionnaire

| | | | | | | | |
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Sous-Préfecture/Commune

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District/Quarter

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|--|--|

Village

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Ménage

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Enquêteur :

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Superviseur :

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Date de l'interview

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Avertissement

Bonjour. Je m'appelle _____ et Je suis là pour l'**ADRA Guinée – PROJET PADRAS**. Je fais partie de l'équipe qui fait l'enquête sur les activités de ADRA à Siguiri. Vous avez été sélectionné au hasard dans cette enquête. ADRA apprécierait beacoup votre participation dans cette enquête.

Je voudrais vous poser des questions sur vos activités économiques et agricoles. Cette enquête prendra **ENVIRON 45** minutes en tout. Toutes les informations que vous allez nous donner seront strictement confidentielles et ne seront communiquées à personne. votre nom ne sera ecrit nul part sur ce questionnaire.

La participation dans cette enquête est volontaire et vous pouvez choisir de ne pas repondre à une question ou à toutes les questions. Cependant, nous espérons que vous allez participer dans cette enquête. Votre contribution permettra au Projet d'apprécier le niveau d'accomplissement des objecifs et faire une planification future au profit des populations de Siguiri et d'ailleurs.

Voulez-vous participer? 1. Oui.....**commencer l'interview** 2. NON**ARRET**

I. INFORMATION GÉNÉRALE/DEMOGRAPHIQUE

1. Quel est votre âge: _____
2. Genre du répondant?
 1. Homme
 2. Femme
3. Situation matrimoniale du répondant :
 - Marié
 - Jamais marié
 - Divorcé
 - Veuve
5. Combien de personnes vivent dans votre ménage ? _____
6. Combien de dépendants avez-vous dans ces catégories d'âge ? (cochez la ou les réponse appropriée)
 - ___a < 2 ans
 - ___b âge préscolaire (2 _ 5 ans)
 - ___c âge de l'école primaire (6 _ 14 ans)
 - ___d secondaire/âge de travailler (15 _ 60 ans)
 - ___e > 60 ans
7. Quel est le genre du chef de ménage ?
 - 1) Homme
 - 2) Femme
8. Quel est votre niveau de formation le plus élevé?
 - 1) Aucun
 - 2) Primaire-ne sait pas lire
 - 3) Primaire-sait lire
 - 4) Collège et lycée
 - 5) Alphabétisé

II. Participation aux activités du Projet PADRAS :

9. Vous ou un membre de votre ménage participe t-il aux activités du Projet ADRA/ PADRAS
 1. Oui
 2. Non Aller à Q12
10. A quel type d'activité de ADRA vous ou un membre de votre ménage participent-il?
 - a) Activités vivrières
 - b) Maraîchage
 - c) Petit commerce
11. Depuis combien d'année vous ou un membre de votre ménage participe t-il aux activités de ADRA ?
 1. 4 ans
 2. 3 ans
 3. 2 ans
 4. 1 an ou moins

III. SECURITE ALIMENTAIRE

12. Quelle sont les différentes sources de revenus pour votre ménage ? (cochez les réponses appropriées) ?

- a aucune
- b fabrication du charbon de bois
- c élevage des abeilles
- d artisanat, tricotage, etc...
- e travaux champêtres, plantation des fruits, etc...
- f vente de produits agricoles
- g vente de semis (plant d'arbres)
- h vente de viandes et produits laitiers
- i vente du bétail
- j prestation de services, travaux domestiques (servantes,...)
- k petit commerce, vendeur de la rue
- l ouvrier salarié
- m fabrication de briques
- n charpenterie
- o transport
- p exploitation minière ou travaux miniers (or, diamant, etc...)
- q production de l'huile
- r pêche
- s autre

13. Quelle est la source principale de revenu pour votre ménage ?

- 1 emploi rémunéré
- 2 agriculture
- 3 pêche
- 4 exploitation minière
- 5 vente du bétail
- 6 commerce
- 7 versement/remboursement/paiement d'honoraires/location....
- 8 parents, amis
- 9 autre

14. Durant les 3 dernières années, quelle a été la source de nourriture pour votre ménage ? (marquez les réponses dans l'ordre d'importance 1,2,3 – 7 etc. 1 = plus important, 7 = c'est le moins important)

- a Maraîchage
- b agriculture
- c achat au marchés
- d fournis par des amis
- e fournis par les parents/membres de la famille
- f abattage du bétail
- g autre _____

15. Combien de repas avez-vous l'habitude de consommer dans votre ménage par jour?

- 1 un
- 2 deux
- 3 trois
- 4 quatre
- 5 > quatre
- 6 Selon la saison

16. Mangez-vous à votre faim à chaque repas?

- 1 oui
- 2 non

17. Pendant les dernières 3 années, est-ce que votre ménage a toujours mangé à sa faim ?

- 1 oui Allez à 19
- 2 non

18. Quels sont des mois de l'année que votre ménage est en crise de nourriture ?

| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> jan | <input type="checkbox"/> jan | <input type="checkbox"/> jan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fév | <input type="checkbox"/> fév | <input type="checkbox"/> fév |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mars | <input type="checkbox"/> mars | <input type="checkbox"/> mars |
| <input type="checkbox"/> avril | <input type="checkbox"/> avril | <input type="checkbox"/> avril |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mai | <input type="checkbox"/> mai | <input type="checkbox"/> mai |
| <input type="checkbox"/> juin | <input type="checkbox"/> juin | <input type="checkbox"/> juin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> juillet | <input type="checkbox"/> juillet | <input type="checkbox"/> juillet |
| <input type="checkbox"/> août | <input type="checkbox"/> août | <input type="checkbox"/> août |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sept | <input type="checkbox"/> sept | <input type="checkbox"/> sept |
| <input type="checkbox"/> oct | <input type="checkbox"/> oct | <input type="checkbox"/> oct |
| <input type="checkbox"/> nov | <input type="checkbox"/> nov | <input type="checkbox"/> nov |
| <input type="checkbox"/> déc | <input type="checkbox"/> déc | <input type="checkbox"/> déc |

19. Etant donné les ressources dont vous disposez (terre, semences, etc...), votre production a-t-elle atteint son niveau maximal (plein potentiel) ?

- 1 oui → **Q.21**
 2 non

20. Si non, quel est le problème qui vous empêche d'atteindre votre niveau maximum de production ? (NE LISEZ

PAS LES CHOIX PROPOSES)

- 1 manque de semence
 2 manque de main d'oeuvre
 3 problèmes climatiques
 4 problème de desherbage
 5 problèmes de la sante
 6 problème de vente des produits
 7 pas besoin de produire plus
 8 autres _____

| 21. | 22. | 23. |
|---|--|--|
| Combien de temps entreposez-vous vos céréales ? | Par quel moyen <u>principal</u> entreposez-vous vos céréales ? | Quels problèmes majeurs rencontrez-vous avec les méthodes de stockage actuels ? |
| 1) Je n'entrepose pas → Q.24 2) < 1 mois 3) 1 – 3 mois 4) 4 – 6 mois 5) > 6 mois | 1) grenier traditionnel 2) grenier amélioré 3) magasin 4) sacs dans la maison 5) pot de cendre 6) autre _____ | 1) aucun 2) pourriture 3) rongeurs/insectes 4) vol 5) manque de connaissance 6) autre _____ |

| 24. | 25. | 26. |
|---|---|--|
| Combien de temps entreposez-vous vos tubercules ? | Par quel moyen <u>principal</u> entreposez-vous vos tubercules ? | Quels problèmes majeurs rencontrez-vous avec les méthodes de stockage actuels ? |
| 1) Je n'entrepose pas → Q.27 2) < 1 mois 3) 1 – 3 mois 4) 4 – 6 mois 5) > 6 mois | 1) grenier 2) magasin 3) sable mouillé 4) sous-sol 5) sacs dans la maison 6) autre _____ | 1) aucun 2) pourriture 3) rongeurs/insectes 4) vol 5) manque de connaissance 6) autre _____ |

| 27. | 28. | 29. |
|---|---|--|
| Combien de temps entreposez-vous vos légumineuses ? | Par quel moyen <u>principal</u> entreposez-vous vos légumineuses ? | Quels problèmes majeurs rencontrez-vous avec les méthodes de stockage actuels ? |
| 1) Je n'entrepose pas → Q.30 2) < 1 mois 3) 1 – 3 mois 4) 4 – 6 mois 5) > 6 mois | 1) magasin 2) sacs dans la maison 3) pot de cendre 4) autre | 1) aucun 2) pourriture 3) rongeurs/insectes 4) vol 5) manque de connaissance |

| | |
|--|----------|
| | 6) autre |
|--|----------|

30. Si vous n'êtes pas satisfait de la conservation/stockage de vos produits, que faites-vous pour améliorer la situation ? (cochez les réponses appropriées)

- a rien
- b répare le lieu de stockage
- c nettoie le lieu de stockage
- d utilise les pesticides organiques
- d utilise les pesticides chimiques
- e autre _____

31. Comment vous débrouillez-vous quand vous n'avez pas assez de nourriture pour le ménage (cochez les réponses appropriées)?

- a fabrication du charbon de bois pour générer des revenus
- b réduction de la quantité de nourriture consommée
- c réduction du nombre de repas par jour
- d changement du type de nourriture consommée
- e consommation des semences stockées
- f chasse et cueillette
- g vente de bétail
- h échange du bétail contre nourriture
- i vente des biens de la maison pour avoir la nourriture
- j émigre
- k fabrication de divers articles/produits pour avoir des revenus (briques) l
- recherche d'emploi
- m recours à l'aide de parents/membres de la famille
- n recours à l'aide d'amis/ voisins
- o recours à l'aide d'urgence du Gouvernement et ONGs
- p autre _____

III . ACTIVITES AGRICOLES

31. Combien d'hectares de terre cultivable disposez-vous pour la production de la nourriture?

32. Combien d'hectares de terre avez-vous l'habitude de cultiver (utilisez-vous réellement) pour la production de la nourriture ?

33. Avez-vous accès à une banque de semences?

- 1 oui
- 2 non

| 34. | 35. | 36. |
|---|--|---|
| Quels céréales produisez-vous normalement ? (cochez les réponses appropriées) | Combien d'hectares plantez-vous ? | Combien de sacs avez-vous à la récolte (normalement) ? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) aucun → Q. 37 <input type="checkbox"/> b) maïs <input type="checkbox"/> c) sorgho <input type="checkbox"/> d) mil <input type="checkbox"/> e) riz <input type="checkbox"/> f) autre _____ | b) ----- c) ----- d) ----- e) ----- f) ----- | b) ----- c) ----- d) ----- e) ----- f) ----- |

| 37. | 38. | 39. |
|---|--|---|
| Quels tubercules produisez-vous normalement ? (cochez les réponses appropriées) | Combien d'hectares plantez-vous ? | Combien de sacs avez-vous à la récolte (normalement) ? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) aucun → Q.40 <input type="checkbox"/> b) patates douces <input type="checkbox"/> c) manioc <input type="checkbox"/> d) ignames <input type="checkbox"/> e) autre _____ | b) ----- c) ----- d) ----- e) ----- | b) ----- c) ----- d) ----- e) ----- |

| 40. | 41. | 42. |
|---|--|---|
| Quelles légumineuses produisez-vous normalement ? (cochez les réponses appropriées) | Combien d'hectares plantez-vous ? | Combien de sacs avez-vous à la récolte (normalement) ? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) aucun → Q.43 <input type="checkbox"/> b) arachide <input type="checkbox"/> c) haricots <input type="checkbox"/> d) wandjou <input type="checkbox"/> e) autre _____ | b) ----- c) ----- d) ----- e) ----- | b) ----- c) ----- d) ----- e) ----- |

| 43. | 44. | 45. |
|--|--|--|
| Quels légumes produisez-vous normalement ? (cochez les réponses appropriées) | Combien de planches plantez-vous ? | Combien de bassines avez-vous à la récolte (normalement) ? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) aucun → Q.46 <input type="checkbox"/> b) piment <input type="checkbox"/> c) tomates <input type="checkbox"/> d) oignons <input type="checkbox"/> e) choux <input type="checkbox"/> f) aubergine <input type="checkbox"/> f) gombo <input type="checkbox"/> g) laitue <input type="checkbox"/> h) feuilles vertes <input type="checkbox"/> i) autre _____ | b) ----- c) ----- d) ----- e) ----- f) ----- g) ----- h) ----- i) ----- | b) ----- c) ----- d) ----- e) ----- f) ----- g) ----- h) ----- i) ----- |

| 46. | 47. | 48. |
|---|--|--|
| Quels fruits produisez-vous normalement ? (cochez les réponses appropriées) | Combien d'hectares plantez-vous ? | Combien de Kg avez-vous à la récolte (normalement) ? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) aucun → Q.49 <input type="checkbox"/> b) mangue <input type="checkbox"/> c) papaye <input type="checkbox"/> d) orange/citron <input type="checkbox"/> e) anacarde <input type="checkbox"/> f) banane <input type="checkbox"/> g) autre _____ | b) ----- c) ----- d) ----- e) ----- f) ----- g) ----- | b) ----- c) ----- d) ----- e) ----- f) ----- g) ----- |

49. Utilisez-vous des semences améliorées?

- 1 oui → **Q. 51**
 2 non

50. Si "non," pourquoi?

- 1 pas disponible
 2 essayé précédemment avec de mauvais résultats
 3 pas de besoin
 4 pas de moyens pour les acheter
 5 autre

51. Utilisez-vous des boutures améliorées ? (manioc, patates douces)?

- 1 oui → **Q.53**
 2 non

52. Si "non," pourquoi?

- 1 pas disponible
- 2 essayé précédemment avec de mauvais résultats
- 3 pas de besoin
- 4 pas de moyens pour les acheter
- 5 autre

| 53. | 54. | 55. |
|---|---|--|
| Quels outils agricoles utilisez-vous ? (cochez les réponses appropriées) | Comment transportez-vous vos récoltes du champs a la maison ? | Quel équipement utilisez-vous pour la transformation de vos produits agricoles ? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) daba <input type="checkbox"/> b) herse <input type="checkbox"/> c) charrue <input type="checkbox"/> d) tracteur <input type="checkbox"/> e) batteuse <input type="checkbox"/> f) faucille <input type="checkbox"/> g) moissonneuse <input type="checkbox"/> h) autre | <input type="checkbox"/> a) sur la tete <input type="checkbox"/> b) par charrette <input type="checkbox"/> c) sur broutte <input type="checkbox"/> d) sur velo <input type="checkbox"/> e) moto <input type="checkbox"/> f) vehicule <input type="checkbox"/> g) autre_____ | <input type="checkbox"/> a) moulinette <input type="checkbox"/> b) moulin <input type="checkbox"/> c) mortier <input type="checkbox"/> d) decortiqueuse <input type="checkbox"/> e) autre_____ |

V. ELEVAGE :

56. Etes-vous impliqué dans une activité d'élevage ?

- 1 oui
- 2 non → Q.63

| 57. | 58. | 59. |
|--|---|---|
| Quel type de bétail avez-vous à la maison? (sélectionnez les réponses appropriées)? | Indiquez le nombre de têtes pour chaque type | Quelle est la raison principale pour l'élevage Nourriture (1), vente(2), traction animale(3) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) les bœufs <input type="checkbox"/> b) chèvres <input type="checkbox"/> c) mouton <input type="checkbox"/> d) poulets <input type="checkbox"/> e) lapin <input type="checkbox"/> f) abeilles (ruches) <input type="checkbox"/> g) âne <input type="checkbox"/> h) canards <input type="checkbox"/> i) autre | a _____ b _____ c _____ d _____ e _____ f _____ g _____ h _____ i _____ | a _____ b _____ c _____ d _____ e _____ f _____ g _____ h _____ i _____ |

60. Quels problèmes majeurs rencontrez-vous dans l'élevage de votre bétail ?

- 1 terre inadaptée
- 2 manque d'eau
- 3 manque de nourriture
- 4 médicaments inadaptés
- 5 main-d'oeuvre inadaptée
- 6 capital inadéquat
- 7 vol
- 8 maladies et parasites
- 9 autre _____

61. Que faites-vous pour améliorer les conditions générales de votre bétail ?

- a contrôle/traitement des parasites
- b contrôle/traitement des maladies
- c plantation de fourrages (pâturage amélioré)
- d les animaux mangent dans les enclos [pâturage zéro]
- e autre _____

62. Pendant la saison sèche, comment organisez-vous l'approvisionnement en eau pour votre bétail ? (sélectionnez les réponses appropriées)

- a puiser dans les lits de rivières sèches
- b creuser des points d'eau (puits manuels)
- c forages
- d sources d'eau courante
- e collecte d'eau de pluies/réservoirs de l'eau
- f rivière/ ruisseau
- g autre _____

VI. GESTION DES RESSOURCES NATURELLES :

63. Que faites-vous pour maintenir la fertilité de vos sols? (sélectionnez les réponses appropriées)

- a rien
- b application de compost et autres matières organiques
- c utilisation/application de pailles
- d application d'engrais vert
- e plantation de légumineuses/ arbrisseaux
- f application d'engrais animal dans le jardin
- g application d'engrais chimique
- h autre _____

64. Que faites-vous pour réduire l'érosion du sol (sélectionnez les réponses appropriées)?

- a rien
- b terrassement
- c application de compost et autres matières organiques
- d utilisation/application de paillis
- e plantation de légumineuses avec arbrisseaux (inter-plantation)
- f ceinture/creux du champs
- g autre _____

65. D'où les fabricants du charbon de bois obtiennent-ils le bois de base ?

NE LISEZ PAS LES OPTIONS SUIVANTES

- 1 il n'y a pas de charbonnier dans notre localité
- 2 de leur propre plantations
- 3 braconnage des forêts de tiers
- 4 des forêts communautaires
- 5 des forêts du gouvernement
- 6 achete les arbres
- 7 autre sources (notez) _____

VII. MICRO-CREDITS :

66. Bénéficiez-vous (ou un membre de votre ménage) du micro-crédit de ADRA?

- 1 Oui
- 2 Nonallez à 70

67. Combien de prêts avez-vous (ou un membre de votre ménage) reçus ?

- 1 un
- 2 deux
- 3 plus que deux

68.a Quelle est la plus grande taille de prêt que vous avez reçu (ou un membre de votre ménage) ?

68.b Comment utilisez-vous (ou un membre de votre ménage) le prêt?

- 1 Agriculture vivrière
- 2 Achat de boeufs de labour
- 3 Maraîchage
- 4 Petit commerce
- 5 Achat de nourriture
- 6 Autre (spécifiez) _____

69. Si une structure de micro-crédit existe dans votre village, continuerez – vous à prendre des prêts ?
- 1 Oui
 - 2 Non
 - 3 Je ne suis pas sûr

Allez à Q71

70. Pourquoi vous n'avez pas accès aux prêts de ADRA ?

- 1 Pas de possibilité
- 2 N'est pas informé du programme
- 3 Pas besoin
- 4 Pas nécessaire
- 5 Autre (spécifier) _____

71. Avez-vous une activité génératrice de revenu ?

- 1 Oui
- 2 Nonallez à Q76

72. Si oui, quel genre d'activité pratiquez-vous?

- 01 agriculture (bétail, volaille, récoltes)
- 02 traitement/transformation de denrées alimentaires
- 03 boulangerie
- d1 atelier mécanique (moulin)
- e1 atelier de traitement du métal
- f1 atelier de menuiserie (traitement du bois)
- g1 atelier de couture
- h1 tricotage
- i1 pêche
- j1 commerce/achat et vente de produits
- k1 service (éducation, salon de coiffure, restaurant, cordonnerie,..)
- l1 production (matériel du bâtiment, parfum, vivres, huile, etc...)
- m1 teinture
- n1 boucherie
- o1 guérisseur Traditionnel
- p1 bijouterie
- q1 autre _____

73. Comment avez-vous réuni les liquidités nécessaires pour lancer votre activité ?

- 1 épargne personnelle
- 2 emprunt auprès des parents ou amis
- 3 créditeurs locaux (hommes d'affaires)
- 4 emprunt auprès d'institution financière
- 5 groupement de prêt locaux (mutuels)
- 6 groupement du ADRA
- 7 autre _____

74. Réalisez-vous des bénéfices dans vos activités ?

- 1 Oui
- 2 Des fois
- 3 Non → allez à Q78
- 4 Je ne sais pas → allez à Q78

75. Comment utilisez-vous votre bénéfice ?

- 1 épargne
- 2 Augmenter mes affaires
- 3 Achat de la nourriture
- 4 Achat des immobilisation
- 5 Achat des produits agricoles
- 6 Resoudre d'autre problème de famille
- 7 Aide des amis et parents
- 8 autre _____

ALLEZ A Q78

76. Si non, avez-vous eu l'idée d'entreprendre une activité génératrice de revenu ?

- 1 Oui
- 2 Non → **Q.78**

77. Si oui, qu'est ce qui vous empêche de commencer ?

- 1 manque de moyens financiers
- 2 manque d'expérience et sens des affaires
- 3 lourdeur des formalités administratives/ inscription
- 4 manque d'équipements/outils/ matériel
- 5 manque de main-d'oeuvre
- 6 mauvais emplacement
- 7 grande compétition
- 8 autre _____

VII. Alphabétisation

78. Avez-vous participez au programme d'alphabétisation de ADRA ?

- 1 Oui
- 2 NonAllez à 81

79. Combien du temps vous avez participé ?

- 1 Plus que deux ans
- 2 Entre un à deux ans
- 3 Moins d'un an

80. Savez-vous lire et écrire ?

- 1 Oui
- 2 Pas très bien
- 3 Non

81. Pourquoi n'avez-vous pas participé au programme d'alphabétisation de ADRA?

- 1 Déjà alphabétisé
- 2 Pas informé
- 3 Pas d'intérêt
- 4 Pas d'occasion
- 5 Pas du temps
- 6 Autre _____

MERCI BEAUCOUP POUR VOTRE TEMPS

Vérifié sur le terrain par: _____ Date ____/____/_____
(Enquêteur)

Vérifié et accepté par: _____ Date ____/____/_____
(Superviseur)

Reçu et saisi par: _____ Date ____/____/_____

Appendix A2

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE – ENGLISH

APPENDIX A2: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE – ENGLISH

PADRAS FINAL SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE November 2004

IDENTIFICATION

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Questionnaire ID number | <input type="text"/> |
| Sub-Prefecture/commune | <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | |
| District/Quarter | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | | | | | |
| Village | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | | | | | |
| Household | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | | | | | |
| Interviewer : | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | | | | | |
| Supervisor : | <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | |
| Date of interview | <input type="text"/> |

INFORMED CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____ and I am here on behalf of **ADRA Guinea - PADRAS PROJECT**. I am part of a team conducting a survey to assess the activities of ADRA in Siguiri. You have been randomly selected to participate in this survey. ADRA would very much appreciate your participation in this survey.

I would like to ask you some questions about your agricultural and economic activities. The survey will take **ABOUT 45** minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons. Your name will not be recorded anywhere on the questionnaire.

Participation in this survey is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your contributions will inform the

I GENERAL INFORMATION/DEMOGRAPHICS

- 1. What is your age? _____
- 2. Sex of respondent?
 - 1) Male
 - 2) Female
- 3. Marital status of respondent:
 - 1) married
 - 2) never married
 - 3) divorced
 - 4) widowed
- 4. What is the total number of people in the household? _____
- 5. How many individuals who depend on you fall within the following age groups (check as appropriate):
 - a) < 2 years _____
 - b) Preschool age (2 _ 5 years) _____
 - c) Primary school age (6 _ 14 years) _____
 - d) college/work age (15 _ 60 years) _____
 - e) > 60 years _____
- 7. What is the gender of the head of the household?
 - 1) Male
 - 2) Female
- 8. What is the highest educational level you attained?
 - 1) None
 - 2) Primary _ does not read
 - 3) Primary _ reads
 - 4) Secondary & higher
 - 5) Literacy graduate

II PARTICIPATION IN PADRAS PROJECT ACTIVITIES

- 9. Are you or any member of your household a participant in the ADRA PADRAS project?
 - 1. Yes
 - 2. No **Skip to Question 12**
- 10. What PADRAS activities do you or a member of your household participate in?
 - a) Agriculture
 - b) Gardening
 - c) Petty Trade
- 11. When did you start participating in the ADRA PADRAS activities?
 - 1. 4 years ago
 - 2. 3 years ago
 - 3. 2 years ago
 - 4. one year or less

III FOOD SECURITY

12. What are your household income generating sources (check as appropriate)?

- a) nothing
- b) charcoal burning
- c) bee keeping
- d) handicrafts, weaving, mats/rugs, etc
- e) farm labor, fruit picking etc
- f) selling agricultural products
- g) selling tree seedlings
- h) selling meat, dairy products
- i) selling livestock
- j) services, servant etc
- k) shopkeeper, street vendor
- l) salaried worker
- m) brick making
- n) carpentry
- o) transportation business
- p) mining
- q) oil production
- r) fishing
- s) other

13. What is the major source of income for the household?

- 1) employment
- 2) farming
- 3) fishing
- 4) Mining
- 5) selling own livestock
- 6) trading
- 7) remittance
- 8) relatives, friends
- 9) other

14. Over the last 3 years, what has been the source of food for your household (rank options in order of importance)?

- a) gardening _____
- b) farming _____
- c) buying from markets/shops _____
- d) supplied by friends _____
- e) supplied by relatives _____
- f) slaughtering livestock _____
- g) other _____

15. How many meals do you serve in your household per day?

- 1) one
- 2) two
- 3) three
- 4) four
- 5) > four
- 6) Depends on the season

16. Does your household have enough food for every meal?

- 1) yes
- 2) no

17. Over the past 12 months, has your household always had enough food to eat?

a) Yes Skip to Q19

b) No

18. What months did your household not have enough to eat?

| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> jan | <input type="checkbox"/> jan | <input type="checkbox"/> jan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> feb | <input type="checkbox"/> feb | <input type="checkbox"/> feb |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mar | <input type="checkbox"/> mar | <input type="checkbox"/> mar |
| <input type="checkbox"/> april | <input type="checkbox"/> april | <input type="checkbox"/> april |
| <input type="checkbox"/> may | <input type="checkbox"/> may | <input type="checkbox"/> may |
| <input type="checkbox"/> june | <input type="checkbox"/> june | <input type="checkbox"/> june |
| <input type="checkbox"/> july | <input type="checkbox"/> july | <input type="checkbox"/> july |
| <input type="checkbox"/> aug | <input type="checkbox"/> aug | <input type="checkbox"/> aug |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sept | <input type="checkbox"/> sept | <input type="checkbox"/> sept |
| <input type="checkbox"/> oct | <input type="checkbox"/> oct | <input type="checkbox"/> oct |
| <input type="checkbox"/> nov | <input type="checkbox"/> nov | <input type="checkbox"/> nov |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dec | <input type="checkbox"/> dec | <input type="checkbox"/> dec |

19. Given your current resources are you producing all you could produce?

1) yes **Skip to Qn 21.**

2) no

20. If not what do you think is the problem? (**Do not read the choices**)

- a) lack of seed
- b) lack of labor
- c) climatic problem
- d) weeding problem
- e) lack of health
- f) inability to dispose the surplus
- g) no need for more production
- h) other

| 21. | 22. | 23. |
|---|--|--|
| How long do you normally store cereals? | What is your major way of storing cereals? | What is the major problem you have with your current storage method? |
| 1) I don't store any (Go to Question 24) | 1) loft | 1) none |
| 2) < 1 month | 2) granary | 2) rotting |
| 3) 1 _ 3 months | 3) improved store | 3) theft |
| 4) 4 _ 6 months | 4) sacks in house | 4) pests _ rodents |
| 5) > 6 months | 5) pot ash | 5) knowledge |
| | 6) other | 6) other |

| 24. | 25. | 26. |
|---|--|---|
| How long do you normally store root crops? | What is your major way of storing root crops? | What is the major problem you have with your current storage method? |
| 1) I don't store any (Go to Question 29) | 1) improved store | 1) none |
| 2) < 1 month | 2) sacks in house | 2) rotting |
| 3) 1 _ 3 months | 3) wet sand | 3) theft |
| 4) 4 _ 6 months | 3) Un-harvested (under the soil) | 4) pests _ rodents |
| 5) > 6 months | 5) other | 5) knowledge |
| | | 6) other |

| 27. | 28. | 29. |
|---|--|--|
| How long do you normally store legumes? | What is your major way of storing legumes? | What is the major problem you have with your current storage method? |
| 1) I don't store any (Go to Question 32) | 1) improved store | 1) none |
| 2) < 1 month | 2) sacks in house | 2) rotting |
| 3) 1 _ 3 months | 3) pot ash | 3) theft |
| 4) 4 _ 6 months | 4) other | 4) pests _ rodents |
| 5) > 6 months | | 5) knowledge |
| | | 6) other |

30. If you are not satisfied with the way that the produce keeps, what are you doing to improve the situation (check as appropriate)?

- a) nothing
- b) repairing storage facility
- c) cleaning facility
- d) utilizing pesticides
- e) other

31. How do you cope when there is not enough food for the household (check as appropriate)?

- a) burn charcoal for income
- b) reduce quantity of food consumed
- c) reduce number of meals eaten per day
- d) change type of food eaten
- e) consume seed stock
- f) hunting and gathering
- g) sell own livestock
- h) exchange livestock for food
- i) sell household assets for food
- j) migrate
- k) make things for income (eg bricks)
- l) seek employment
- m) seek help from relatives
- n) seek help from friends/neighbors
- o) seek relief food from GOG or NGOs
- p) other

IV CROPPING ACTIVITIES

31. How many acres of land do you have available for food production? _____

32. What is the total area (acres) of land you actually use for food production? _____

33. Do you have access to a seed bank?

- 1) yes
- 2) no

| 34. | 35. | 36. |
|--|--|--|
| What grains do you normally grow (check as appropriate)? | How many acres do you plant? | How many bags do you normally harvest? |
| a) None (Go to Question 40) b) Maize c) Sorghum d) Millet e) rice f) other | a) maize b) Sorghum c) Millet d) Rice e) Other | a) maize b) Sorghum c) Millet d) Rice e) Other |

| 37. | 38. | 39. |
|---|---|---|
| What root crops do you normally grow (check as appropriate)? | How many acres do you plant? | How many bags do you normally harvest? |
| a) none (Go to question 43) b) sweet potatoes c) cassava d) arrowroot e) other | a) sweet potatoes b) cassava c) arrowroot d) other | a) sweet potatoes b) cassava c) arrowroot d) other |

| 40. | 41. | 42. |
|--|--|--|
| What legume crops do you normally grow (check as appropriate)? | How many acres do you plant? | How many bags do you normally harvest? |
| a) none (Go to question 46) b) cowpeas c) pigeon peas d) green grams e) beans f) other | a) cowpeas b) pigeon peas c) green grams d) beans e) other | a) cowpeas b) pigeon peas c) green grams d) beans e) other |

| 43. | 44. | 45. |
|--|---|---|
| What vegetables do you normally grow (check as appropriate)? | How many acres do you plant? | How many baskets/sacks do you normally harvest? |
| a) non (Go to question 49) b) pepper/basket c) tomatoes/basket d) onions/sacks e) cabbage/sacks f) pumpkin g) green leafs h) other | a)pepper/basket b)tomatoes/basket c)onions/sacks d)cabbage/sacks e)pumpkin f)green leafs h) other | a)pepper/basket g)tomatoes/basket h)onions/sacks i)cabbage/sacks j)pumpkin k)green leafs h) other |

| 46. | 47. | 48. |
|--|---|---|
| What fruits do you normally grow (check as appropriate)? | How many acres do you plant? | How many bags do you normally harvest? |
| a) none (Go to question 51) b) mango c) paw paw d) orange/citrus e) avocado f) banana g) other | a) mango b) paw paw c) orange/citrus d) avocado e) banana f) other | a) mango b) paw paw c) orange/citrus d) avocado e) banana f) other |

49. Do you use improved seeds?

- 1) yes **Skip to Qn. 51**
- 2) no

50. If "no", why?

- 1) not available
- 2) tried previously but not productive
- 3) no need
- 4) no resource to buy it
- 5) other

51. Do you use improved planting materials (cassava, sweet potato etc)?

- 1) yes **Skip to Qn. 53**
- 2) no

52. If "no", why?

- 1) not available
- 2) tried previously but not productive
- 3) no need
- 4) no resource to buy it
- 5) other

| 53 | 54 | 55 |
|---|--|---|
| Which agricultural tools are you using ? (mark the appropriate responses) | How do you transport your harvest from the field to the house ? | What equipment do you use to process your agricultural products ? |
| a) hoe b) harrow c) plough d) tractor e) threshing machine f) sickle g) harvester h) other _____ | a) carry on their head b) par cart c) wheel barrow d) by bicycle e) motorcycle f) vehicle g) other _____ | a) hand mill b) grinder c) mortar d) husking machine e) other _____ |

V LIVESTOCK ACTIVITIES

56. Are you involved in any livestock production?

- 1) yes
- 2) no (if "no", go to Question 61)

| 57. | 58. | 59. |
|--|--|--|
| Which types of livestock do you raise (check as appropriate)? | How many of each type do you own? | What is the main reason you keep your animal? Food=1, Sale=2, Animal traction? |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) cattle b) goats c) sheep d) chicken e) rabbit f) bees (hives) g) donkey h) ducks i) other | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) _____ b) _____ c) _____ d) _____ e) _____ f) _____ g) _____ h) _____ i) _____ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) _____ b) _____ c) _____ d) _____ e) _____ f) _____ g) _____ h) _____ i) _____ |

60. What is the major problem you face in raising your livestock?

- 1) inadequate land
- 2) inadequate water
- 3) inadequate feed
- 4) inadequate drugs
- 5) inadequate labor
- 6) inadequate capital
- 7) theft
- 8) diseases and parasites
- 9) other

61. What are you doing to improve the condition of your livestock?

- a) control parasites
- b) disease control
- c) planting fodder (improved pasture)
- d) zero grazing
- e) other

62. During the dry season, where do you get water for your livestock (check as appropriate)?

- a) digging in dry river beds
- b) hand dug wells
- c) borehole
- d) spring sources
- e) roof catchment/water tank
- f) river/stream
- g) other

VI NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

63. What do you do to ensure that your land stays fertile (check as appropriate)?
- a) nothing
 - b) inclusion of compost and other organic matter in garden
 - c) use of mulch
 - d) green manure crops
 - e) planting of leguminous trees/shrubs
 - f) inclusion of animal manure in garden
 - g) Chemical fertilizer
 - h) other
64. What do you do to reduce soil erosion (check as appropriate)?
- a) nothing
 - b) terracing to reduce soil erosion
 - c) inclusion of compost and other organic matter in garden
 - d) use of mulch
 - e) intercropping
 - f) contour ploughing
 - g) strip cropping
 - h) other
65. Where do charcoal burners get their wood from (do not read the options allowed)?
- 1) own land
 - 2) poaching from others land
 - 3) community woodlots
 - 4) GOG forests
 - 5) purchase trees
 - 6) other

VII MICROCREDIT COMPONENT

66. Are you a member of the PADRAS micro credit scheme?
- 1) Yes
 - 2) No Skip to Q73
67. How many loans have you acquired from the scheme?
- 1. One
 - 2. Two
 - 3. More than two
- 68.a. How much is the biggest amount you have ever borrowed from the scheme? _____
- 68.b. What did you use the loan for?
- 1. Agricultural production
 - 2. Paying for labor
 - 3. Gardeing
 - 4. Petty Trade
 - 5. Buy food
 - 6. Other (specify) _____
69. Will you continue using this facility if it is available in the community?
- 1. Yes
 - 2. No
 - 3. Not sure

Skip to Q71

70. Why are you not accessing the PADRAS micro credit scheme?

1. Not accorded the opportunity
2. Not aware about it
3. Not interested
4. No need for it
5. Other (specify) _____

71. Do you currently own a small business?

- 1) Yes
- 2) No Skip to Q76

72. If yes, what kind of small business do you own?

- 1) Agriculture (livestock, poultry, crops)
- 2) Food processing
- 3) Bakery
- 4) Mechanics workshop (mill)
- 5) Metal workshop
- 6) Carpentry workshop (wood processing)
- 7) Tailoring
- 8) Weaving
- 9) Fishing
- 10) Trade/selling and buying of commodities
- 11) Service (education, barbershop, restaurant, shoe repair, etc.)
- 12) Production (building materials, perfume, commodities, oil, etc.)
- 13} Tie dyeing
- 14) Butchery
- 15) Traditional Healer
- 16) Jeweler
- 17) Other (write in)

73. Where did you get the cash to start the small business?

- 1) Personal saving
- 2) Borrowing from relatives or friends
- 3) Local business man
- 4) Getting loan from financial institution
- 5) Local lending group
- 6) ADRA lending group
- 7) Other

74. Do you make some profits from your business?

1. Yes
2. Sometimes
3. NeverSTOP
4. I do not know STOP

75. What do you use the profits for?
- a) Savings
 - b) Enlarging my business
 - c) Buying food
 - d) Buying assets
 - e) Buying agricultural implements
 - f) Solving other family problems
 - g) Assisting relatives or friends
 - h) Other (Specify) _____

SKIP TO QN 78

76. Have you ever thought of starting a small business?
- 1) Yes
 - 2) No **Skip to Qn. 78**

77. Why haven't you thought of starting a small business?
- 1) Lack of cash
 - 2) Lack of business skills/experience
 - 3) Registration or other formal problems
 - 4) Lack of tools / instruments / equipment
 - 5) Lack of labor
 - 6) Bad location
 - 7) Great competition
 - 8) Others (specify) _____

VII LITERACY PROGRAM

78. Are you a member of the ADRA literacy program?
- 1) Yes STOP
 - 2) No

79. For how long have you been a member of the ADRA literacy program?
- 1. More than 2 years
 - 2. Between 1 and 2 years
 - 3. Less than 1 year

80. Can you now read and write
- 1. Yes
 - 2. not very well
 - 3. No

81. Why are you not a member of the ADRA literacy program?
- 1. Already literate
 - 2. Not aware about it
 - 3. Not interested
 - 4. Not necessary
 - 5. No time
 - 6. Other

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR TIME

Checked in the field by _____ Date ____/____/_____
(Interviewer)

Verified and passed by _____ Date ____/____/_____
(Supervisor)

Received and entered by _____ Date ____/____/_____
(Data Entry staff)

|

Appendix B

SURVEY TEAM

Appendix B: Survey Team

Survey Coordinator: Juvenile Habyarimana and the Project M&E Coordinator

Survey Trainer: Joseph Hayuni

Interviewers

Bangoura sekou tidiane

Camara abdoulaye

Camara alpha kabinet

Magassouba balla

Conde n'faly

Conde abdoulaye

Dioubate souleman

Kaba n'faly saoudatou

Kaba ismael ismael

Keita fodedjan

Magassouba mamady

Oulare abdoulaye

Sidibe oumou

Sow mamadou saliou

Doumbouya ansoumane

Magassouba siaka

Mounemou pierre vapou

Toupou pema

Doumbouya alpha

Supervisors

Doumbouya karifala

Conde lansana

Toure ousmane

Barry alimou

Keita fatoumata Mohamed

Data Input

Sekou Keita

Bernadette Doumbia

Mohammed Macire Camara

Aicha Konale

Appendix C

SAMPLING WORKSHEET AND SAMPLING DISTRICTS

Sampling Worksheet and Sampling Districts

| SB Code | Sous-préfectures | District Code | Districts | Distance par rapport au chef lieu de la sous-préfecture (km) | Number of household |
|---------|----------------------------|---------------|------------------|--|---------------------|
| 8 | Siguirini | 01 | Kakama | 18 | 15 |
| 4 | Franwalia | 02 | Franwalia centre | 0 | 31 |
| 5 | Nabou | 03 | Nabou centre | 0 | 39 |
| 6 | Niagassola | 04 | Bananinkoro | 14 | 18 |
| 3 | Kintinian | 05 | Alahiné | 22 | 18 |
| 1 | Doko | 06 | Doko centre | 0 | 30 |
| 1 | Doko | 07 | Oudoula | 30 | 12 |
| 7 | Norassoba | 08 | Nani-Koroma | 0 | 56 |
| 7 | Norassoba | 09 | Fandia | | 7 |
| 3 | Kinièbakoura | 10 | Togui-Oulén | 2 | 14 |
| 2 | Commune urbaine de Siguiri | 11 | Siguiri centre | 0 | 318 |
| 2 | Commune urbaine de Siguiri | 12 | Niandankoura | 17 | 12 |
| 2 | Commune urbaine de Siguiri | 13 | Tiguibiri | 7 | 28 |

600.0