

Building Resilience to Climate Change

Key Findings and Data collection –
Second Household Survey Report

PSI, UCPH, AAU
October 12, 2023
Addis Abeba

UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN



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Data collection: Survey design and implementation

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Survey design and implementation: Sampling

- A multi-stage systematic random sampling approach employed to draw 40 sample woredas, sample kebeles and sample HHs from their respective lists.
- All woredas first stratified into agro-ecological zones (lowlands, midlands, highlands), then grouped by participation in 3 flagship programmes as well as non-program woredas.
- 77.5% woredas (31) are from flagship (programs) and the remaining 22.5% (9) are from non-program woredas (not covered by any of flagship program)
- From each woreda 50 HHs drawn from 3 Kebeles (2 beneficiary and 1 Non-beneficiary woredas)
- Survey covered 1,995 households and 40 Woredas from five regional states (Amhara, Oromia, Somali, Gambela and the SNNPR) and one Dire Dawa.

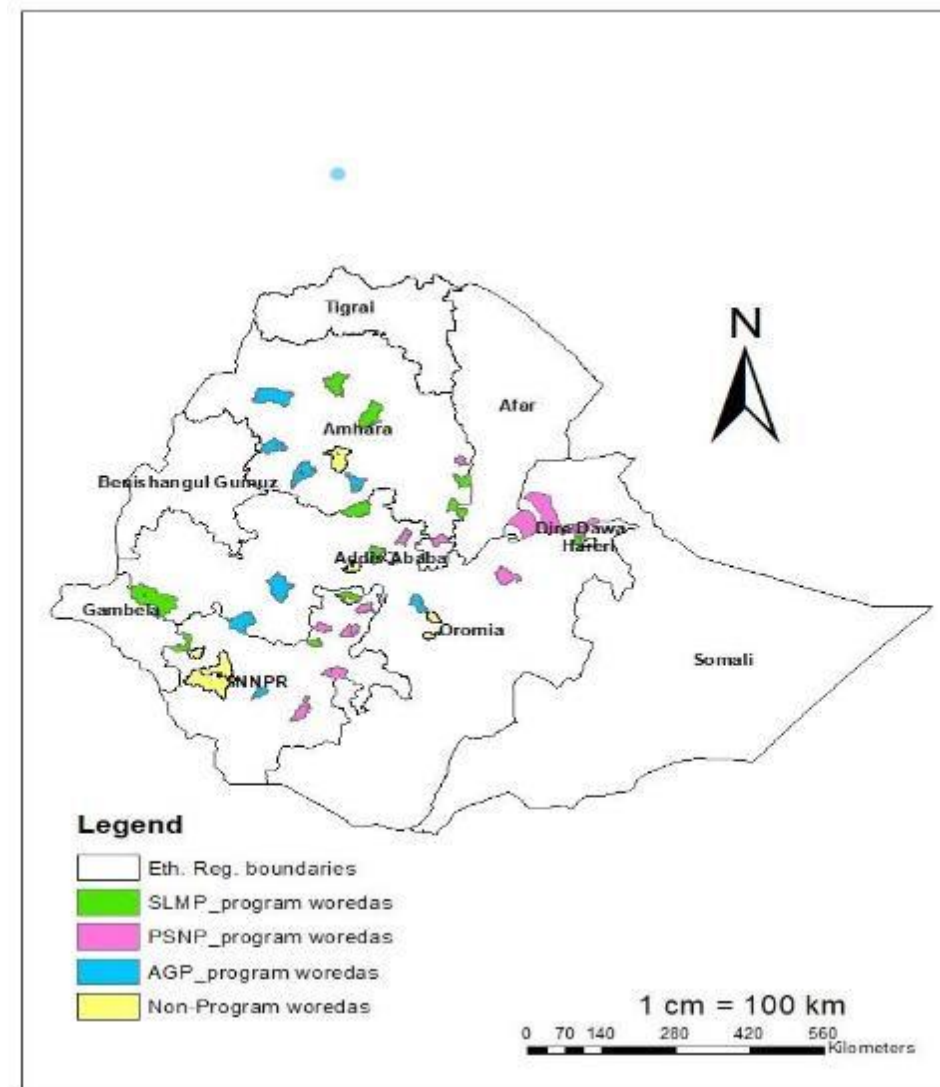
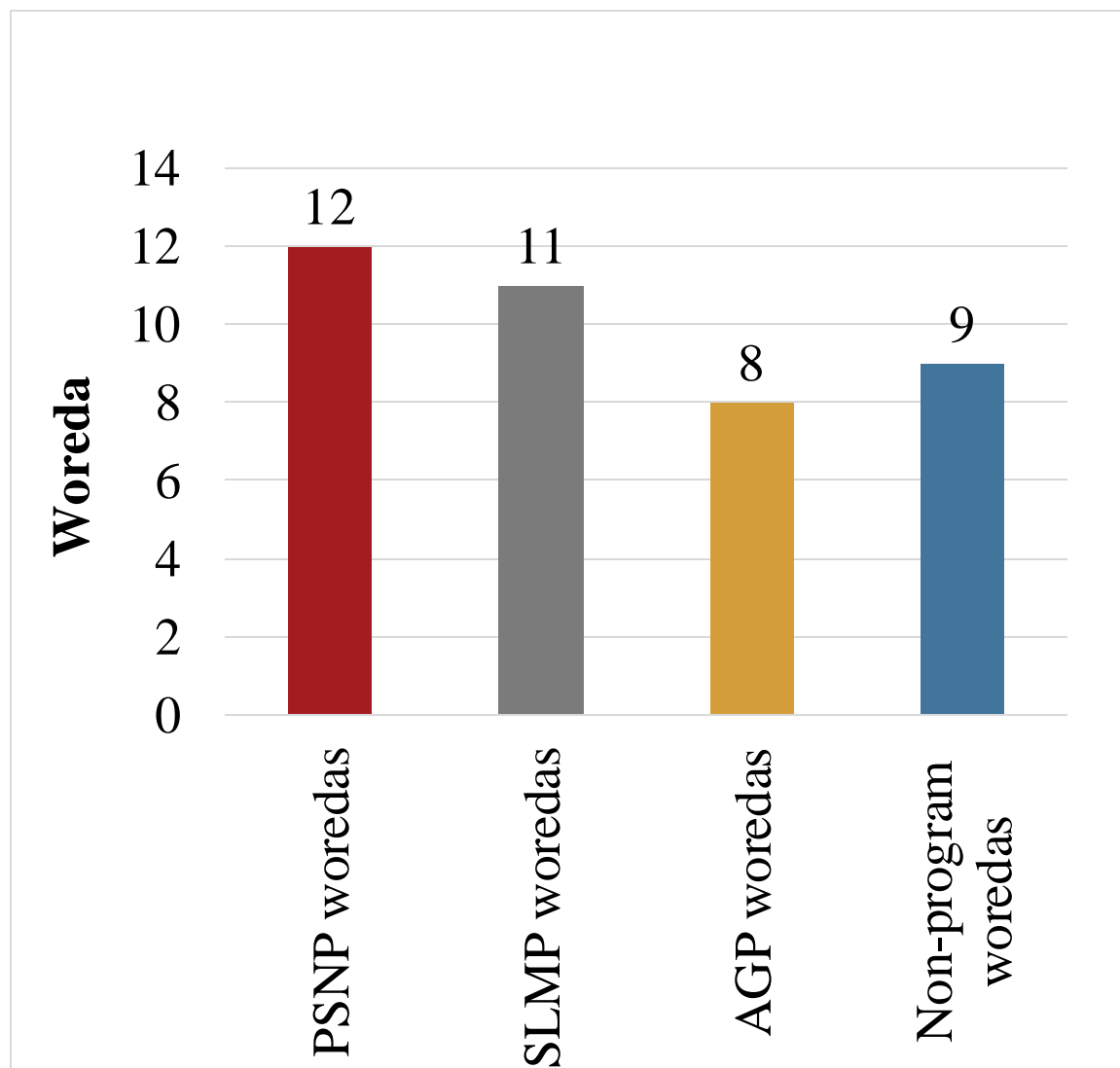
Table 1.1: Distribution of sample woredas and households, by region

| Region | No. of Woredas | No. of Kebeles | No. of HHs |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Amhara | 11 | 33 | 550 |
| Oromia | 11 | 33 | 545 |
| SNNP | 13 | 39 | 650 |
| Somali | 2 | 6 | 100 |
| Gambela | 2 | 6 | 100 |
| Dire Dawa City | 1 | 3 | 50 |
| Total | 40 | 120 | 1,995 |

Source: Own computation based on RCC Survey 2023

Sample woredas by Program & Non-program areas

Figure 1.2: Map of Woredas included in the sample



Household Survey Implementation

- ❑ Questionnaires were crafted to gather either quantitative or qualitative data and information from respondents;
- ❑ Household survey questionnaire centred around 5 sections;
- ❑ Field staff training and pre-tests were made



Household Survey Implementation

- Conducted field work mobilizing senior and experienced enumerators and supervisors who were conversant with the local language and close to the local culture;
 - Data processing (data entry & cleaning) was facilitated by hiring a senior data manager
 - Electronic data collection and transfer (CAPI) approach was made using CSPro
- ❑ Survey implementation also had number of challenges

Qualitative survey implementation

- In addition to the quantitative household survey, we conducted qualitative interviews at the community level
- 4 Key Informants (KI) including Kebele administrative committee member, DAs, farmers/elderly individuals, and Women representatives in total 160 KIs were interviewed (i.e., 40*4) and project site visits were made
- KIs are those who have good knowledge of development interventions in their community/kebele

Key Results

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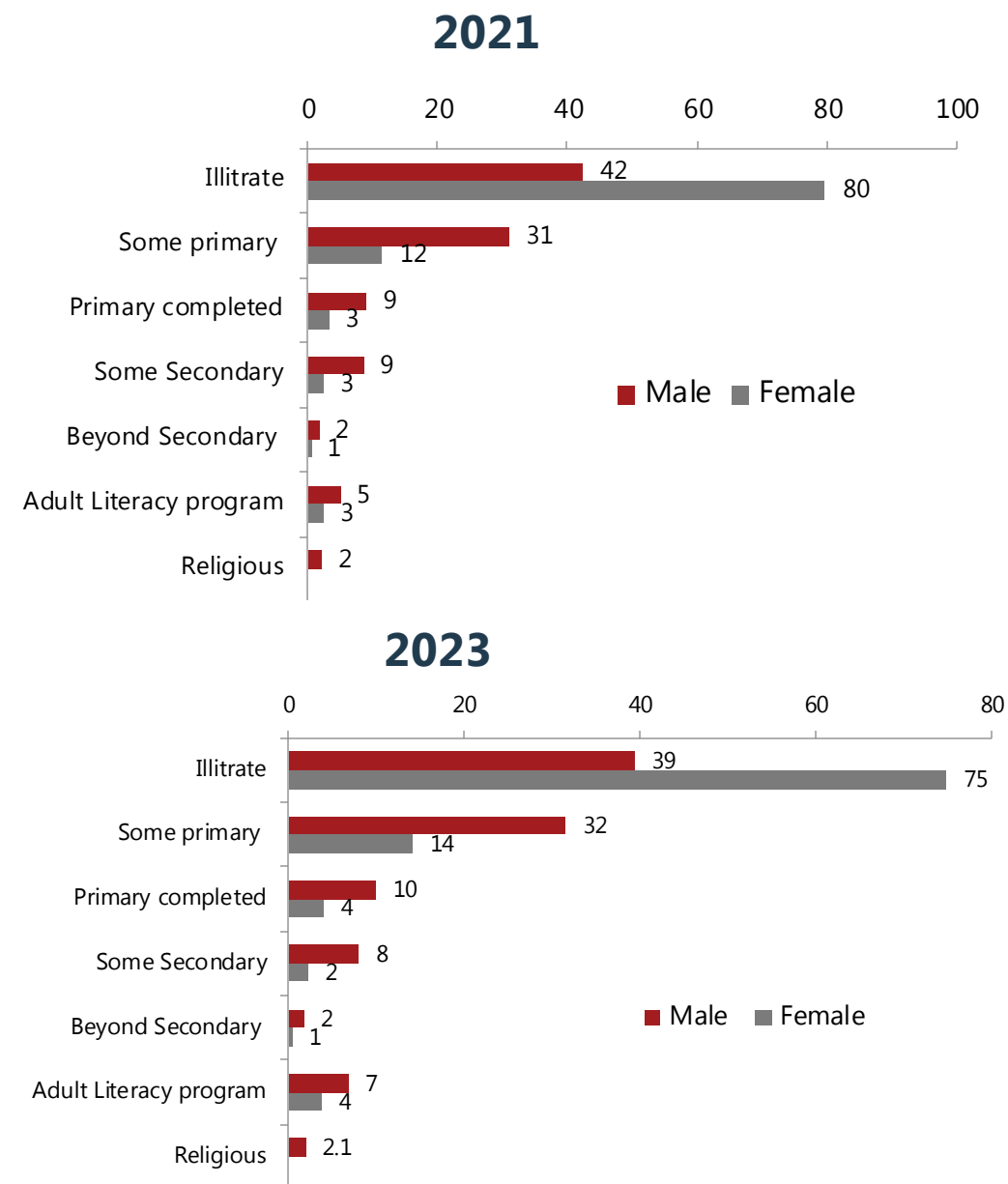


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Household head education level

- Decrease in the proportion of household heads, both female and male, who are illiterate
- Slight increase in the percentage of household heads who completed some primary, primary, or participated in an adult literacy program.



Key Results: Gender disparities and land ownership

Table. Gender disparities of land ownership, management and output control (%)

| Variable | Year | | Difference |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|------------------|
| | 2021 | 2023 | |
| Share of land owned by: | | | |
| Men | 21.88 | 10.60 | -11.27*** |
| Women | 7.45 | 9.04 | 1.59*** |
| Joint | 70.67 | 80.36 | 9.69*** |
| Share of land managed by: | | | |
| Men | 17.01 | 14.73 | -2.28*** |
| Women | 5.42 | 6.06 | 0.64* |
| Joint | 77.57 | 79.20 | 1.64*** |
| Share of output control by: | | | |
| Men | 16.27 | 10.50 | -5.76*** |
| Women | 6.37 | 6.75 | 0.38 |
| Joint | 77.36 | 82.75 | 5.39*** |

Key Results

- Share of land owned, managed by, and output control increased among women between the survey years.
- The finding also reveals that an integrated adaptation of a combination of modern technologies (i.e., fertilizer, improved seed, agrochemicals, and irrigation together) could increase the income of households through productivity gain.
- The number of households employing irrigation dropped from 295 in 2021 to 258 in 2023, equivalent to a decline of roughly 12.5 percent.
- Non-farm activities are still highly important contributor to household income, specifically for building resilience to climate change as it complements agricultural and other income sources.
 - Households engaged in non-farm activities increased from 25% to 30% between the years.

Key Results: Consumption

- With regard to dietary diversity, there was a general increase in the mean number of food groups consumed.
- The percentage of households consuming at least one food item from a food group:
 - increased for pulses, and meat and fish.
 - decreased for oilseeds, and tubers and stems.
- Overall, there was a statistically significant decrease in calorie intake.
- But calorie and protein intake increased in PSNP woredas while AGP woredas saw a rise in protein intake.
- Food and non-food expenditure shares for 16 expenditure categories did not change much over time.

Key Results: Drought Exposure

- About a quarter of households experienced drought in the five years before the first round; this increased slightly in the second round.
- In the five years before the first round, 53 percent and 29 percent of the households faced drought once and twice respectively; this pattern did not change much in the second round.
- In the first round, the most severe droughts were more frequently reported in 2019/20 and 2020/21; while in the second round the most frequently reported severe droughts were in 2021/22.
- The two most frequently reported impacts of drought in decreasing frequency are crop loss and livestock death. There was an increase in crop loss and a decrease in livestock death as impacts of drought.

Key Results: Coping Strategies

- Households reported being more likely to recover from drought damage within six months, compared to the first survey round.
 - However, households are still overwhelmingly pessimistic, 67 percent felt recovery is unlikely
- Relying on friends and family and borrowing from others in the face of a shock increased over the years.
- In 2023, households reported learning lessons from past droughts to a greater extent compared to 2021, share of households that learned lessons increased from 22 to 28 percent.
- Households are still unlikely to change their primary source of income, way of life, or livelihood farming system to adapt to future drought-induced threats, which indicates a low level of transformative capacity.