



**CONCERN WORLDWIDE  
BRACE BASELINE SURVEY ON THE LIVELIHOOD SECURITY  
AMONG PEOPLE IN SELLECTED SECTIONS WITHIN THE  
KUNIKE BARINA AND KUNIKE CHIEFDOMS, TONKOLILI  
DISTRICT NORTHERN SIERRA LEONE:**

**A REPORT**

**PRESENTED TO:  
CONCERN SIERRA LEONE**

**BY:**

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## ACRONYMS

<b>BRACE</b>	<b>Building resilience and community engagement</b>
<b>EU</b>	<b>European Union</b>
<b>FAO</b>	<b>Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations</b>
<b>M.A.F.S.</b>	<b>Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security.</b>
<b>MICS</b>	<b>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey</b>
<b>N.G.O.</b>	<b>Non Governmental Organization.</b>
<b>NRI</b>	<b>Natural Resource Institute of the United Kingdom</b>
<b>UNICEF</b>	<b>United Nations Children’s Fund</b>
<b>TBA</b>	<b>Traditional birth attendant</b>
<b>VIP</b>	<b>Ventilated Improved Pit.</b>

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The main purpose of this study was to assess the livelihood security situation in the Wonkibor, Massaba, Mathonkara, Simonkani, Sanda, and Thambaya sections in the Kunike Barina and Kunike chiefdoms, Tonkolili District, Northern Sierra Leone and the result presented to CONCERN Sierra Leone.

### Data Collection

Data for this study was obtained through structured questionnaires administered in December 2007. A total sample of 567 respondents was selected by a multi staged random technique

### Survey Results

The results of the study show that most of the respondents were married, in their mid forties, poorly resourced, farmers who operated very small farms which provided very little yields to carry them from one harvest to the next. Most planting materials were obtained from NGO's (Concern), friends, relatives, and neighbors. Health facilities were grossly inadequate, hence the few health clinics were often located more than four miles from some communities. Most children are born at home with the assistance of untrained traditional birth attendants or the few trained birth attendants. The few clinics in the study area also assist expectant mothers. A reasonable proportion of children have received vitamin A supplements and immunized against measles, TB, Polio, and DPT. Unfortunately, there is very little knowledge about HIV/AIDS.

A large proportion of school going children is mostly males. Absenteeism is frequent often due to farm work, ceremonial rites, lack of parental care or interest, child illness, inadequately trained teachers etc. Schools are very seldom visited by education officers. Most schools are built with makeshift materials and mud bricks with very few communities having cement brick schools. Most communities are also very far away from such schools. Markets are very few and located very far away from most communities. Itinerant traders to who farm produce is forward sold are very exploitative in terms of their repayment demands or charges. Water is scarce for at least three months each year. Most water sources are unprotected dug wells which are often unsafe for drinking. The protected wells are far and few. Contact by local government operatives is very limited. Some of the constraints identified by the respondents were inadequate health, agriculture, education, water, roads, bridges, and marketing facilities...

In the above context, the following recommendations could be useful to development operatives especially CONCERN.

- (i) Provision of health facilities ( clinics, medicines, health sensitization etc)
- (ii) Provision of agricultural inputs and extension services.
- (iii) Provision of markets
- (iv) Construction of roads and bridges.
- (v) Construction of school facilities.
- (vi) Encouraging exclusive breast feeding in those communities.
- (vii) Empowering communities through education and input subsidization.
- (viii) Provision of water wells.
- (ix) Provision of supervised credit.
- (x) Improving HIV/AIDS education.

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## 1.0. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 BACKGROUND

People all over the world and particularly so in developing countries are constantly preoccupied with the struggle for livelihood security; which largely entails the access to basic human necessities including food, shelter, clothing, good health, safe drinking water, education, recreation, physical and psychological security, good governance and sustainable living among others

Globally, more than eight hundred million people suffer from hunger, non access to safe drinking water and many other forms of socio-economic deprivations As a matter of fact, this restricted access to basic human needs is more prevalent in developing countries, which to a very large extent are also least capable of alleviating such livelihood insecurities.

In Sierra Leone, more than 85% of the national population of nearly five millions (Statistics Sierra Leone,2005) is predominantly rural , whose people perpetually suffer from livelihood insecurity due to several factors, prominent among which are: the very high dependence on low level subsistence technology, poor infrastructure, high levels of illiteracy (about 85%) a poorly resourced economy, poor accountability and the recently concluded civil strife which has further contributed to the escalation of poverty and its antecedent consequences including the endemic nature of livelihood insecurity. A clear manifestation of this appalling situation is the last position Sierra Leone has maintained in the World Human Development Report for the past several years, not to reemphasize the overt high degree of poverty and deprivation manifest among a large majority of the Sierra Leone communities An earlier Ministry of Health survey (2002) maintained that 46% of child deaths in Sierra Leone are attributable to malnutrition (Aguayo et al, 2002) A more recent Sierra Leone UNICEF Multiple Indicators Survey (MICS 2005) showed that 31% of Sierra Leonean children under 5years of age were underweight, while stunting and wastage were evaluated at 40% and 9% respectively This latter report further confirmed that the prevalence of undernourished children in Sierra Leone has increased modestly.

Against this background, many international and government efforts have continued to be directed to the cause of poverty alleviation (Sierra Leone poverty reduction strategy paper) in the context of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG/s). Among some International non governmental organizations complementing government efforts in addressing livelihood security issues in Sierra Leone include: CARE, CRS, FAO,UNICEF, CONCERN WORLDWIDE etc However, a common limitation in these development initiatives is the tendency among these operatives to neglect many isolated communities for the more accessible convenient to reach areas.

Contrary to the popular strategy of targeting communities of convenience (Rural Development Tourism), CONCERN an International organization which has been operating in Sierra Leone since 1996 has expanded its activities from relief in Freetown. to development programs in livelihood security, education ,health and roads mainly in the

slum areas of Freetown, Kholifa-Mabang and some areas in the Kunike Barina and Kunike chiefdoms within the Tonkolili District in Northern Sierra Leone.

In addition to the above initiatives, CONCERN, in collaboration with their partners Natural Resource Institute (NRI) - UK, funded by the European Union (EU), is currently contemplating on the expansion of their development assistance to other communities including Thambaya, Simonkani, Massaba, Sanda, Wonkibor, Yenkeh, Rolal and Mathonkara sections in the Kunike Barina and Kunike chiefdoms within the Tonkolili District. This latest initiative is called Building Resilience and Community Engagement (BRACE). The overall objective of BRACE is to further contribute to peace building through democratic dispensation which aims at maintaining sustainable Economic growth, especially in neglected marginalized and under serviced localities in the Tonkolili district.

## **1.2 Problem Statement.**

The failure of many government and nongovernmental development initiatives is not uncommon in Sierra Leone, largely due to the “Top-Bottom” approach often adopted by several development agencies in the design and delivery of assistance programs nation wide. In cognizance of such “False Starts” CONCERN, in collaboration with NRI and Njala university, cooperated in facilitating this pre-project community assessment or baseline survey to enhance their understanding of the existing status of their targeted communities especially as it relates to the livelihood security in the Thambaya, Simonkani, Massaba, Sanda, Wonkibor and Mathonkara sections in the Kunike Barina and Kunike chiefdoms, Tonkolili district.

Within the above frame work, the need to bridge the information gap between what obtains in the target communities with respect to their livelihood security and what CONCERN/BRACE wish to know as a basis for future interventions cannot be overemphasized, hence the main thrust of this baseline survey to:

- Ascertain information on the livelihood security situation in the target communities, including the six sections of Thambaya, Simonkani, Massaba, Sanda, Wonkibor and Mathonkara in the Kunike Barina and Kunike chiefdoms in the Tonkolili District.

Invariably such baseline data could be a very valuable source of information for comparative analysis between what currently exists in the targeted communities and the post program delivery situation including the anticipated program impact analysis.

## **1.3. Aims and objectives of the survey**

The general aim of the survey was to provide robust baseline characterization of communities in the BRACE areas including, (Simonkani, Massaba, Thambaya, Sanda, Wonkibor and Mathonkara sections in the Kunike Barina and Kunike chiefdoms( Tonkolili district) against which to measure future impact of BRACE interventions and indicators of achievement for EU.

The specific objectives of the study were to ascertain data on:

1. The population profile of targeted social groups including wealth ranking of households, size and composition of households, age and sex distribution of household heads, number and type of dependants, composition of work and consumption groups etc.

2. The schooling trends in the target areas, especially access to the girl child schooling
3. Household assets and livelihood resources of the study groups
4. Community health facilities.
5. Food security/hunger gap among the target population
6. Access to seeds/planting materials
7. Marketing trends including surplus agricultural production entering market
8. Modes and accessibility of communication facilities (both physical and symbolic interaction) for agricultural and other socio-economic activities
9. The level of awareness, beliefs and attitudes of the target population towards HIV/AIDS
10. Community access to local government especially the extent of consultation between councilors, word development committees and communities.
11. Constraints in achieving livelihood security
12. Suggestions by target group which are likely to enhance livelihood security in the study area, and to
13. Collate, analyze and document the findings of the study and report to CONCERN (Sierra Leone).



## **2.0 METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Introduction**

Data for this study was generated from clustered multistage random sampling from a sample frame of 7149 inhabitants within the six sections sampled ( i.e. Thambaya, Simonkani, Massaba, Sanda, Wonkibor and Mathonkara sections within the Kunike Barina and Kunike Barina-Sanda Chiefdoms, (Tonkolili District, Northern Sierra Leone.)

### **2.2 The Study Area**

The targeted area for this survey was the Kunike Barina and Kunike Chiefdoms. The specific Sections studied have been listed above. According to the 2005 Sierra Leone National Census report the two Chiefdoms host a total population of 56,550 comprising 36,496 and 13,054 from the Kunike Barina and Kunike Chiefdoms respectively. Administratively both chiefdoms comprise 14 sections (i.e. 6 from Kunike Barina and 8 from Kunike)

However, due to CONCERN's/BRACE targeting strategy and for the purpose of this study, six Sections were sampled including Thambaya, Sanda and Simonkanie in the Kunike chiefdom and Massaba Wonkibor and Mathonkara in the Kunike Barina Chiefdom.. These six sections host a total number of 3125 house holds (Statistics SL, 2005) which was the sample frame. A total sample size of 567 respondents (6% of the sample frame) was the primary source of data for the study.

The target areas (sections studied) are predominantly rural where majority of the people largely depend on traditional shifting cultivation for their livelihood. In addition to farming limited mining activities (gold and diamonds) influence people's mobility and hence their availability for agricultural production and economic sustenance.

Physically, the area has a very hilly topography interspersed with several inland valley swamps and secondary bush in the lowlands. The predominant ethnic group is Temne although small groups of Mendes, Korankos, and Limbas etc form part of the population to be studied.

Consistent with the trend in many other rural areas, these communities are largely neglected (perhaps due to their remoteness and isolation from large urban centers). It is with little surprise that CONCERN appropriately targeted them for their development programs

### **2.3 Sampling Procedure**

The basic unit of analysis for the survey was the household (people who eat from the same pot). A stepwise multistage sampling was adopted in selecting the specific sample size from each community studied.

## 2.4 First stage of sampling

Section	Population	# HH	#HH contacted	Sample size	
Simokani	1980	227	14	42	
Thambaya	4489	674	41	123	
Massaba	2027	298	18	54	
Mathonkara	3140	526	32	96	
Sanda	7221	1116	67	201	
Workibo	1694	284	17	51	
<b>Total</b>	<b>20551</b>	<b>3125</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>567</b>	

The first stage involved selecting the sample size for each of the six sections in the study area. Relative to their population size, based on the total number of households, (Statistics S/Leone, 2004) the following number of respondents were selected from the following sections: Simokani (42), Thambaya (123), Massaba (54) Mathonkara (96), Wonkibor (51) and Sanda (201). (See table above)

## 2.5 Second stage of sampling

The second stage involves randomly selecting villages/localities from each of the six sections (both small and large villages were selected respectively). The number of respondents from each village was based on its population size relative to the total respondents selected from that section.

**Note:** Depending on the demographic nature of the section, small villages were less than ten houses while big villages' were more than fifteen houses. Additionally, the sample size was based on the following considerations:

(a) The probability of making type 1 error, which the survey is willing to accept i.e. the probability "r" that the true population value for a given variable might fall outside of the Confidence limit of 95%.

(b) The average population per household (n/h) (The 2004 National census suggests about 5.3 persons/household in rural Sierra Leone)

## 2.6 Third stage of sampling

In the third stage, which involves the selection of the specific households for questionnaire administration, a modified version of simple random sampling was adopted because of the lack of a comprehensive list of all inhabitants for each community to be sampled (Warwick and Lininger 1975). In each village/community, the sample interval (I) was determined by the formula  $I=N/n=1/f$

Where N= number of households in the community

n= sample size for that community

1/f= the result or inverse of the sample fraction

## **2.7 Fourth stage of sampling**

The fourth stage involved selecting the specific respondents from each household. Due to the nature of the questionnaire, three respondents were interviewed from each household including the head of the household, an adult female member of the household and one more adult productive member of the household; each of who will answer a specific section of the questionnaire, following a briefing period with members of the household.

## **2.8 Training of Enumerators and Supervisors**

Training of 15 interviewers and 4 Supervisors were conducted for two days in the Department of Sociology and Extension, Njala University. Participants included mostly students specializing in the Social Sciences (Sociology, Economics, and Extension). Other participants and resource persons were lecturers, the Statistician – Nutritionist and the Senior Public Health Officer.

## **2.9 Data Collection**

Secondary data (literature review) on livelihood security was part of the data for this study. Questionnaires for this survey were administered in December, 2007. In addition to the Team Leader four Supervisors closely monitored the administration of the survey instruments. Questionnaire was pre-tested in similar communities outside of the study area (Kholifa-Mabang).

## **2.10 Data analysis**

The data was analyzed using the statistical package for the social sciences (SPSS) program.

### 3.0 RESULTS

#### 3.1 Population Profile

The personal characteristics of respondents are a fair assessment of the structure and function of the social system some of which are useful for livelihood attainment.

**Table 3.1.1: Age and sex distribution of household heads**

Range	Mode	Median	Mean	Standard deviation
<b>79</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46.32</b>	<b>19.75</b>
Sex	AF	RF (%)		
<b>Male</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>89.59</b>		
<b>Female</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>10.41</b>		

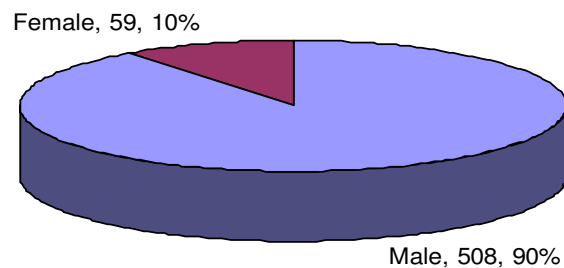


Fig 1

According to table 3.1.1 & fig.1, the ages of the household heads in the study area ranged between 16 and 90 years, with a mode of 45, median of 45, mean of 46.32 and a standard deviation of 14.22 years. Given the low life expectancy in Sierra Leone (about 38 years), the communities studied could be perceived as fairly old. The table further shows that a large majority of the household heads 508 (89.59%) were men compared to the relatively smaller number 59 (10.41%) of women. The table illustrates the predominance of men over women in terms of the control of households in Sierra Leone, more so in the traditional rural communities studied.

**Table 3.1.2: Marital status and sex distribution of household heads**

Sex	Married		Single		Divorced		Widowed	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Male	496	97.65	8	1.57	3	0.59	1	0.19
Female	46	77.97	1	1.69	7	11.86	5	8.48

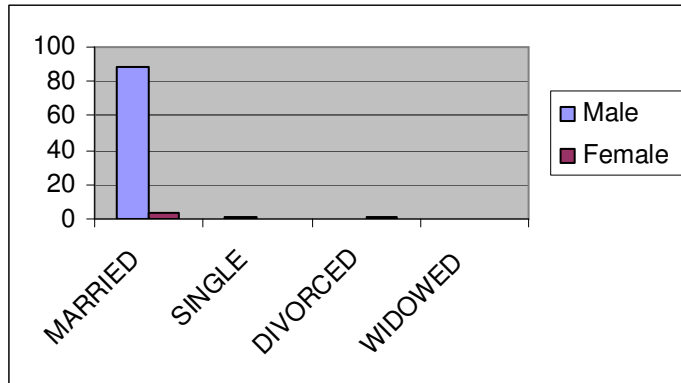


Fig 2

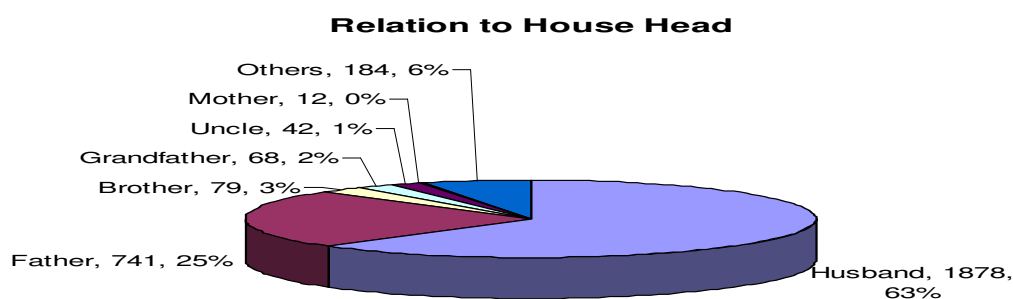
Table 3.1.2 & fig.2 show that 496(97.65%) of our male respondents were married while 1.57%, 0.59% and 0.19% were singles, divorced and widowed respectively. Among the females who responded to this item, 77.97%, 1.69%, 11.86% and 8.48% were also married, single, divorced or widowed. This table further illustrates the very high premium placed on marriage as a social virtue in the study area.

**Table 3.1.3 a: Household members' relationship to household head**

**N = 3004**

Relation to household head	Number	Percentage
Husband	878	29.22
Father	1741	57.9
Brother	79	2.62
Grand father	68	2.36
Uncle	42	1.4
Mother	12	0.4
Others	184	6.1

Fig.3



As table 3.1.3a & fig.3 illustrate nearly one-third of our respondents (29.22%) indicated the household heads were their husbands. More than half (57.9%) said the household heads were their fathers. Small proportions 2.62%, 2.36%, 1.4%, 0.4% and 6.1% said the household heads were their brothers, grand fathers, uncles, mothers and other extended family relations in that order. The table further illustrates the predominance of males as household heads and the dependency syndrome due to the extended family system. However, about 6.1% have no relationship to the household heads, rather are part of the wide net of dependants within the rural setting

**Table 3.1.3b House hold members relationship to House hold head by sex and age**

Relation to HH head	Male								Female							
	6 – 15 yrs		16 – 25yrs		26 – 35 yrs		> 35 yrs		6 – 15yrs		16 – 25yrs		26 – 35yrs		> 35yrs	
<b>Husband</b>									12	0.4%	46	1.4%	55	18.5	26	8.8
<b>Father</b>	21	7.6	23	7.8	18	6.7	22	7.5	21	7.3	24	8.0	20	6.7	21	7.0
<b>Brother</b>					12	0.4	18	0.6					21	0.7	28	0.9
<b>Mother</b>													5	0.1	7	0.2
<b>G-father</b>					18	0.6	12	0.4			20	0.7	18	0.6		
<b>Uncle</b>					8	0.3	11	0.4					6	0.2	17	0.6
<b>Others</b>					35	1.2	43	1.4					65	2.1	41	1.4

On further segregation of the data, table 3.1.3b shows that very insignificant percentage (0.4) girls, less than sixteen years were already married. Another (1.4%) between 16 and 25 years were also married, while 27.3% of female adults identified the house hold head as their husband. Another observable feature of the above table is the fact that almost all the respondents who identified the household head as brother, grand father, uncle and mother were above twenty five years old. This is also true of the others who had no relationship to the household heads interviewed.

**Table 3.1.4: Ownership of dwelling**

Who owns dwelling?	Number	Percentage
Self	475	83.9
Relative	63	11.1
Rent	2	0.3
NR	27	4.7

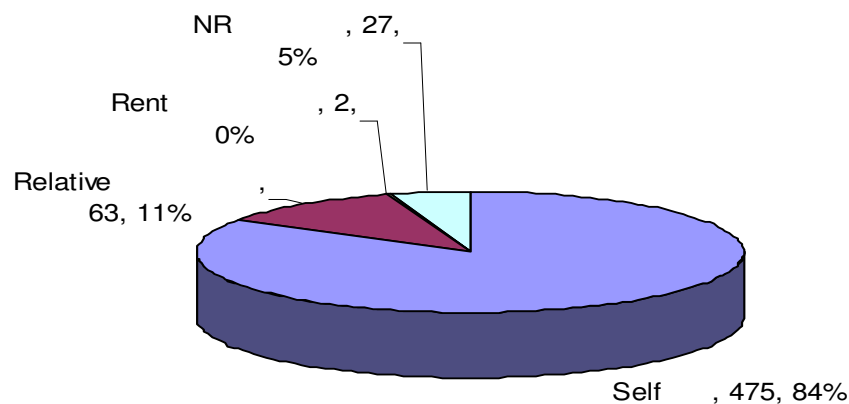


Fig 4

Among the household heads, table 3.1.4 & fig.4 show that a large proportion 475 (84%) own the houses they live in. Another 63 (11.1%) and 2(0.3%) live in their relatives houses and rent respectively. This is not surprising in a geimenschaft social system in rural Sierra Leone which caters for the extended kinfolk

**Table 3.1.5: CONCERN beneficiaries (2007) by community**

Communities	Sample size	# of Beneficiaries	Percentage	No Response
Wonkibor	51	22	43.14	56.86
Massaba	54	24	44.4	56.6
Mathonkara	96	43	44.79	12.5
Simonkani	42	16	38.0	62
Sanda	201	96	47.76	52.24
Thambaya	123	57	46.34	53.66

According to table 3.1.5, nearly half of the house hold respondents in each of the communities surveyed have received various benefits from CONCERN as stated by 43.14%, 44.4%,44.79%, 38.0%, 47.76 and 46.34% each of our respondents from Wonkibor, Massaba, Mathonkara, Simonkani, Sanda and Thambaya respectively

**Table 3.1.6: Percentage of respondents operating farms (2007)**

YES		NO		No response?	
Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
509	89.8	31	5.5	27	4.7

An overwhelming majority (89.8%) of the respondents operated farms in 2007. This is not surprising, agriculture being the mainstay of the people's economy in the study area. (See table 3.1.6)

**Table 3.1.7: Farm production pattern**

Crops	2006				2007			
	Area Cultivated ( acres)	Standard error	Total Production	Standard error	Area Cultivated (acres)	Standard error	Total Production	Standard error
<b>Upland rice</b>	3.5	2.62	12.75 (bushels)	5.95	4.65	2.96	13.26 (bushels)	5.73
<b>Swamp rice</b>	1.87	0.97	9.20 (bushels)	4.98	2.3	1.87	14.2 (bushels)	6.71
<b>Cassava</b>	6.22	3.04	9.48 (bags)	5.72	8.22	4.62	12.2 (bags)	5.78
<b>Potatoes</b>	9.80	5.27	10.7 (bags)	6.78	10.23	6.89	11.23 (bags)	5.13
<b>Groundnuts</b>	9.02	4.87	12.31 (bushels)	5.36	14.92	8.63	29.78 (bushels)	23.6
<b>Vegetables</b>	7.34	3.96	5.35 (baskets)	2.41	8.62	4.82	4.94 (baskets)	2.98
<b>Livestock(#)</b>	#reared (mean)		#produced (mean)		#reared (mean)		#produced (mean)	
<b>Chickens</b>	5.30	2.95	12.13	6.84	7.22	3.11	12.89	6.32
<b>Ducks</b>	3.26	2.31	3.97	2.86	1.45	0.35	2.18	1.7
<b>Goats</b>	1.35	0.94	3.88	2.93	2.74	1.92	2.18	1.69
<b>Sheep</b>	2.60	1.83	2.6	1.43	3.10	2.12	1.91	0.97

**1 bushel husk rice =40kg; 1bag cassava = 100kg; 1bag potatoes = 100kg.**

According to table 3.1.7, in the year 2006, rice (12.75 bushels), was the most popularly produced crop followed by groundnuts (12.31bushels), potatoes (10.7 bags), cassava (9.48 bags) and swamp rice (9.2 bushels) in that order. Among the livestock, an average of 12.13, 3.93, 3.88 and 2.6 chickens, ducks, goats and sheep were produced respectively.



**Fig. 5. Access to farm Land**

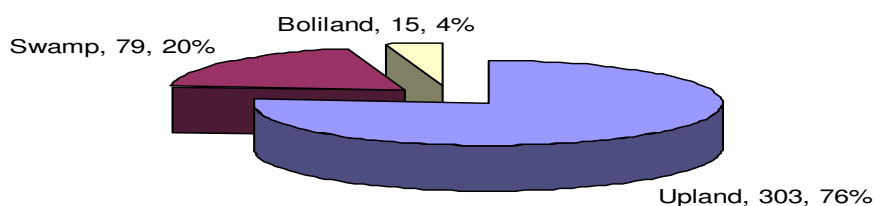


Figure 5 shows that more than two-thirds of the respondents had access to different types of land for farming in 2007, as reported by 53.4%, 13.9% and 2.6% of our sample; for upland, swamp and boliland in that order.

**Table 3.1 8. Access to farm land (Land tenure)**

Ecology	Own land		Family		Rent
	#	Percentage	#	Percentage	#
Upland	56	18.5 (%)	159	52.5 (%)	88
Swmap land	8	10.13 (%)	48	60.76 (%)	23
Boli land	0	0	5	33.34 (%)	10

Table 3.1.8 shows that most of the land for farm operations irrespective of the ecology is acquired through the family followed by rent and self ownership in that order. Although some respondents could access two or more types of ecologies, this could influence the sizes of farms operated by these farmers.

**Table 3.1.9: House hold respondents' usual sources of farm labor by operations**

Operation	Land clearing		Ploughing		Weeding		Harvesting	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Work alone	104	18.3	114	20.1	101	17.8	101	21.0
Family	110	19.4	112	19.8	139	24.5	119	12.9
Paid individuals	85	15.0	85	15.0	50	8.8	73	31.21
Rotary work groups	193	34.0	195	34.4	195	34.4	177	16.0
Hired groups	136	24.0	122	21.5	88	15.5	91	6.3
Voluntary	9	1.6	9	1.6	9	1.6	36	

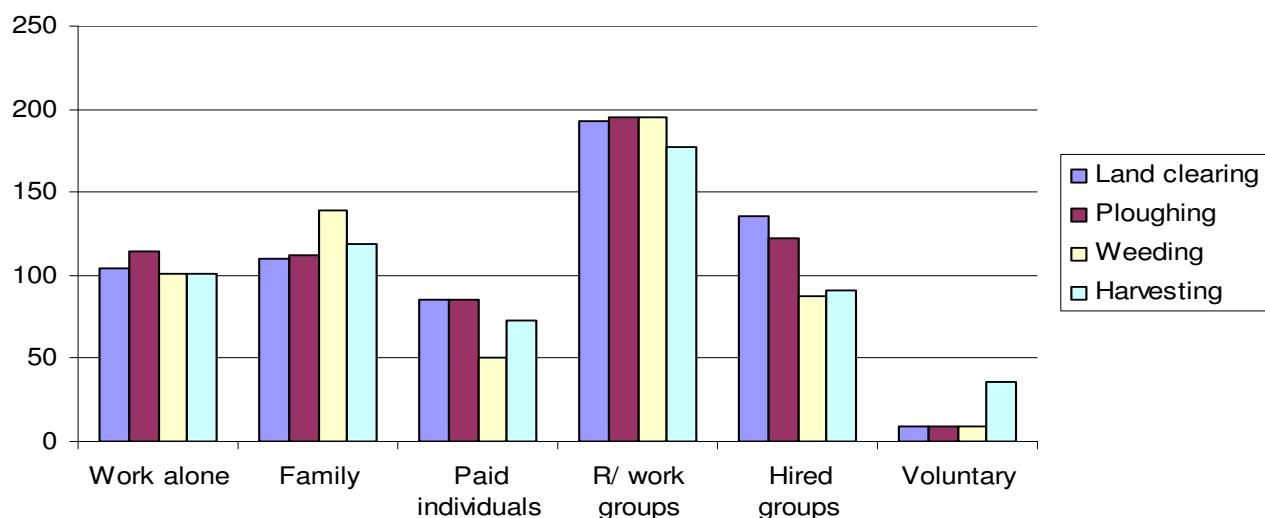


Fig 6

Access to farm labor influences the type and size of farm operations in most of rural Sierra Leone. In the past, it was not unusual for rural people to marry many wives for producing several children who were a major source of labor for farming in the rural setting. Table 3.1.9, & fig 6 indicate that for most of the farm operations, most people depend on the rotary work groups (the group works in rotation for each member) followed by hired groups, the family individual engagements and paid individuals in that order.

**Table 3.1.10a: Membership in Labor Company**

<b>Yes</b>		<b>NO</b>		<b>NR</b>	
Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
417	73.5	101	17.8	49	8.6

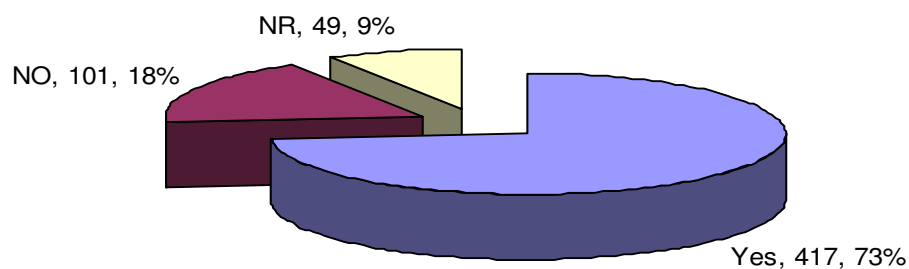


Fig 7 Membership in labor company

**Table: 3.1.10b House holds respondents belonging to work groups by age and sex**  
N = 417

Labor group	Male				Female			
	16- 25 years		> 25 years		16- 25 years		>25 years	
<b>Reciprocal work group</b>	54 (#)	12.95 (%)	302	72.42 (%)	2	0.48 (%)	23	5.51 (%)
<b>Friends</b>	2	0.48 (%)	12	2.88 (%)	0	0	4	0.96 (%)
<b>Voluntary</b>	2	0.48 (%)	6	1.44 (%)	0	0	2	0.48 (%)
<b>Farmers Associations</b>	0	0	7	1.7 (%)	0	0	1	0.24 (%)

Rotary work group = A group of farm workers who work for each other in a rotational scheme

Friends = A group of closely related friends who assist others not necessarily for any return or reciprocity

Voluntary work groups = a group of people in the community who may not be closely related but are willing to offer their labor for no cost or return

Farmers Associations = a group of well meaning farmers who belong to farmers associations and are interested in promoting agriculture by offering their labor and other services to the community

Fig.8

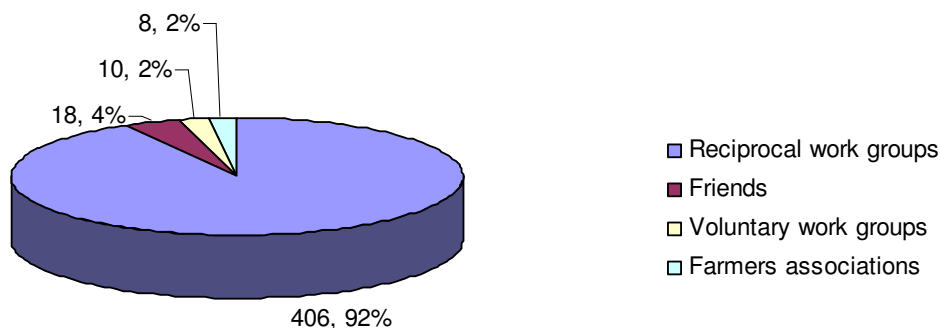


Table 3.1.10a and & figs.7and. 8 show that majority of the respondents belong to a labor company, which they largely depend on for their farming activities. On further segregation of the data, table 3.1.10b shows that the overwhelming majority of the work group membership (92.35%) was predominantly male, among who , 12.95 belonged to the reciprocal work groups, while 0.48% in each case were friends and voluntary workers. Among the older males (> 25 yrs ), nearly three quarters belonged to the rotary work groups, while 2.88% and 1.44% were friends and voluntary groups respectively. Females on the contrary were grossly underrepresented. For example, among the young (16-25 yrs), an insignificant proportion (0.48%) belonged to the rotary work groups. In the case of the older women (> 25yrs ), 5.5%, 0.96%, 0.48% and 0.21% belonged to the rotary work groups, friends, voluntary groups and farmers associations respectively.

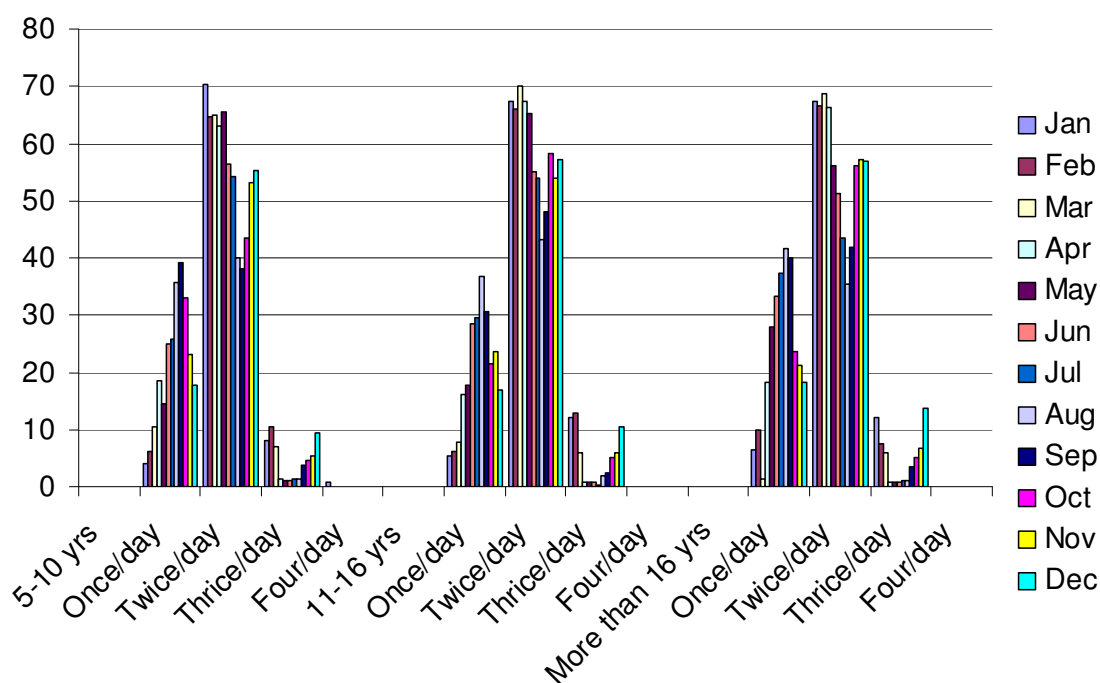
**Table 3.1.11: Other sources of income besides farming (2006)**

Other sources (Le)	Number	Percentage	Estimated income Mean Per year
<b>Logging</b>	134	23.63	65000
<b>Mining</b>	24	4.23	-----
<b>Fishing</b>	4	0.7	35000
<b>Petty trading</b>	215	37.9	46000
<b>Palm oil product</b>	120	21.2	87000
<b>Hunting</b>	24	4.23	-----
<b>Teaching</b>	4	0.7	120000
<b>No response</b>	42	7.41	

As table 3.1.11 shows that only a very small proportion of the study group benefit from other activities besides farming. Among these, slightly over one- third obtains an average of Le46000 from petty trading. Nearly one quarter get an average of Le65000 and Le46000 from logging and palm oil production per year respectively, while the rest (less than 5%) get very little from fishing, mining and hunting. The table further illustrates the destitute nature of people in the communities studied.

**Table 3.1.12: Percentage of respondents reporting frequency of meals/day/month**

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>5-10 yrs</b>												
Once/day	3.9	6.2	10.6	18.5	14.6	25.0	25.7	35.8	39.3	33.0	23.0	17.6
Twice/day	70.4	64.7	64.9	63.0	65.4	56.4	54.3	39.9	38.1	43.6	53.1	55.4
Thrice/day	8.1	10.4	7.1	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	3.7	4.6	5.5	9.3
Four/day	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>11-16 yrs</b>												
Once/day	5.5	6.2	7.9	16.0	17.6	28.4	29.6	36.7	30.5	21.5	23.6	16.9
Twice/day	67.5	66.1	70.2	67.4	65.3	54.9	54.0	43.1	48.0	58.2	54.0	57.3
Thrice/day	12.2	12.9	5.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.4	1.9	2.5	5.1	5.8	10.6
Four/day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>More than 16 yrs</b>												
Once/day	6.5	9.9	1.3	18.3	28.0	33.3	37.4	41.6	39.9	23.5	21.3	18.2
Twice/day	67.5	66.7	68.6	66.3	56.1	51.3	43.4	35.4	42.0	56.0	57.3	56.8
Thrice/day	12.2	7.6	5.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	3.4	5.1	6.7	13.8
Four/day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



**Fig 9a**

As table 3.1.12 & fig.9a illustrate, between half and nearly two thirds of children (5-10years) are fed twice a day between January and July; more so in January, apparently due to the harvest season. About 4- 25% are also offered at least one meal per day. On the contrary, less than 10% of children in that age group get three meals per day. This is even less frequent between April and August when food is most scarce. Considering adolescents (11-16yrs), the pattern is very similar; i.e. nearly two thirds get two meals per day. Between 4 and 25% get one meal per day; while a much smaller proportion (less

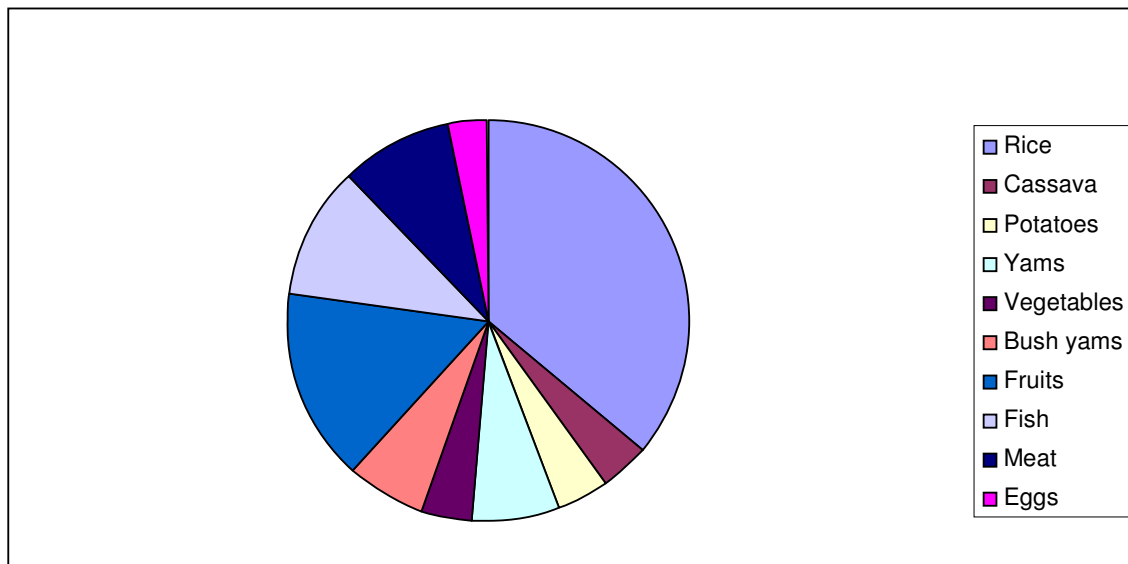
than 10%) get three meals per day. This pattern is not too different even for older people (more than 16yrs old)

A closer observation of the table generally suggest that regardless of age, people in the study area tend to get about two meals per day, on the average; the frequency decreasing with age. This seems to be logical given that younger children need more frequent feeding than older people.

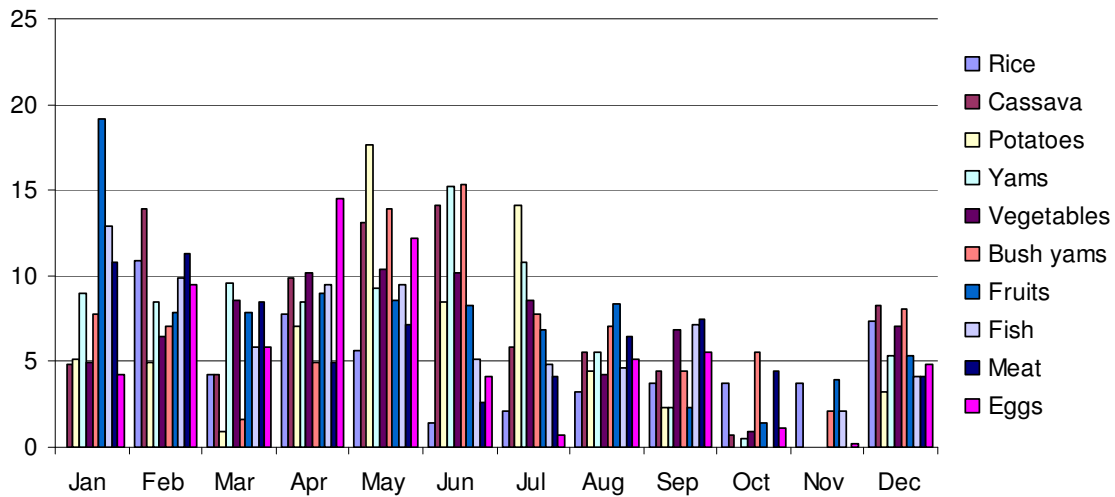
**Table 3.1.13: Percentage of household respondents indicating regularly eaten foods by month**

Food item	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Rice</b>	44.3	10.9	4.2	7.8	5.6	1.4	2.1	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.7	7.4
<b>Cassava</b>	4.8	13.9	4.2	9.9	13.1	14.1	5.8	5.5	4.4	0.7	-	8.3
<b>Potatoes</b>	5.1	4.9	0.9	7.1	17.6	8.5	14.1	4.4	2.3	-	-	3.2
<b>Yams</b>	9.0	8.5	9.6	8.5	9.3	15.2	10.8	5.5	2.3	0.5	-	5.3
<b>Vegetables</b>	4.9	6.5	8.6	10.2	10.4	10.2	8.6	4.2	6.9	0.9	-	7.1
<b>Bush yams</b>	7.8	7.1	1.6	4.9	13.9	15.3	7.8	7.1	4.4	5.5	2.1	8.1
<b>Fruits</b>	19.2	7.9	7.9	9.0	8.6	8.3	6.9	8.4	2.3	1.4	3.9	5.3
<b>Fish</b>	12.9	9.9	5.8	9.5	9.5	5.1	4.8	4.6	7.2	-	2.1	4.1
<b>Meat</b>	10.8	11.3	8.5	4.9	7.2	2.6	4.1	6.5	7.5	4.4	-	4.1
<b>Eggs</b>	4.2	9.5	5.8	14.5	12.2	4.1	0.7	5.1	5.5	1.1	0.2	4.8

**Fig.9b**



**Fig10**

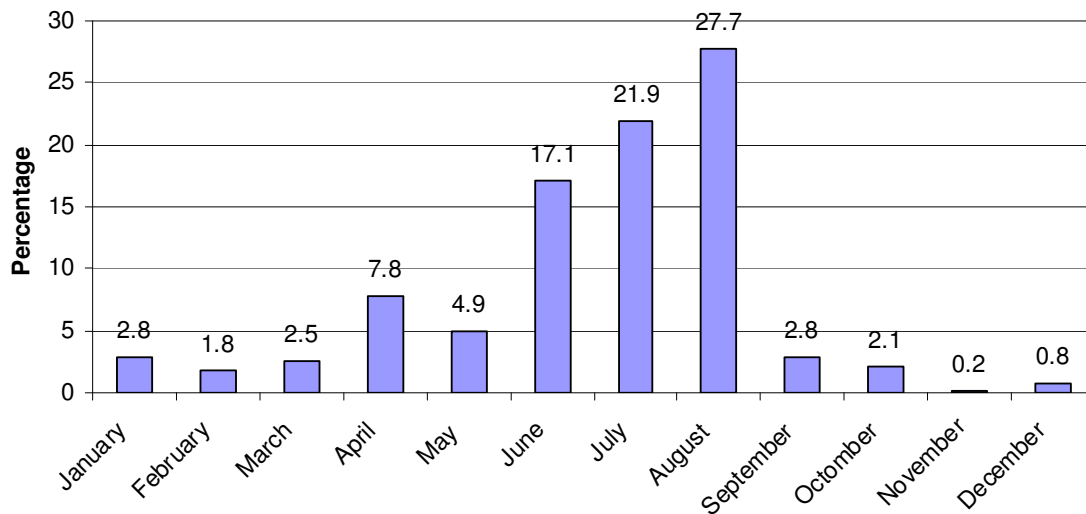


Rice the national staple, is consumed throughout the year, increasing during the harvest season (September- February).especially for the swamp varieties. However, there is a decline in rice consumption during the rainy season, especially between June and August. As a major substitute, for rice, cassava is also regularly consumed albeit at a reduced level, which picks up during the rainy season (April-August) unlike cassava or rice; potatoes are less regularly consumed, except for the months of May to July, during harvest period. They are also very less consumed during rice harvest. Like rice, vegetables are also popular hence they often go with almost every rice dish except for festive occasions, when stew is often preferred by many families.

Bush yams on the contrary are very temporary and seasonal; during land clearing and ploughing (January- July), hence they are very less available and consumed. Fruits are also not a major item in the traditional rural dish in Sierra Leone They are sparingly consumed when in season.(December- January for oranges and April- July for mangoes) Fish and meat tend to have a similar pattern of consumption, increasing in the dry season(January to May) and decreasing in the rainy season (July- September). Eggs are the least consumed food items hence they are often reserved for strangers or seldom sold when women are hard pressed for other livelihood commodities. This has implications for children who are less offered this valuable food item for their growth. (See table 3.1.13, figs 9b.&10)

**Table 3.1.14: Months (2007) in which rice production in 2006 was exhausted through consumption**

Month	Percentage
January	2.8
February	1.8
March	2.5
April	7.8
May	4.9
June	17.1
July	21.9
August	27.7
September	2.8
October	2.1
November	0.2
December	0.8
No response	7.6



**Fig 11**

Between 17 and 27 % of the households studied exhausted their previous year's rice production between June and August. A very small proportion (less than 5%) exhausted their rice between January and March and also between September and December. The table further illustrates the very low potential for agricultural production in the study area, in light of the limited resources often available for farm production. (See table 3.1.14 & fig.11)



**Table 3.1.15: Quantity of produce stored per HH for food or seeds after last year's harvest (2006)**

Food type	Quantity stored for food (mean)	Standard error	Quantity stored for seeds (mean)	Standard error
Rice (bushels)	10.76 (bushels)	5.6	3.24 (bushels)	1.2
Cassava (bags)	5.6 (bags)	2.4	7.41 (bundles)	3.3
Potatoes	4.43 (bags)	1.9	6.05 (bags)	2.2
Yams (sets)	3.6 (wholes)	1.2	3.51 (wholes)	1.3
Groundnuts (bushels)	9.6 (bushels)	4.2	2.8 (bushels)	0.86

Given the large families maintained in most rural settings, the data on table 3.1.15 illustrates how limited farm surpluses are in the study area. For example, 10.6 bushels of rice on the average is stored for food, while less than 4 bushels is stored for seed. Groundnut (9.6 bushels) is the only other crop stored for food in any appreciable quantity. The others (cassava, potatoes and yams) are stored in insignificant quantities either for food or seeds.

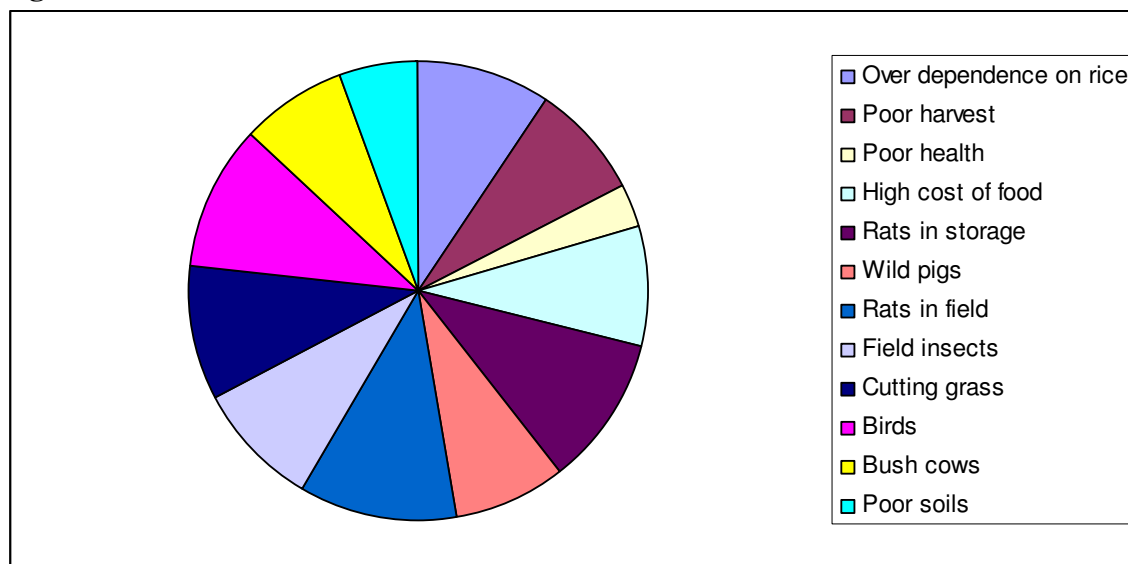
**Table 3.1.16: Factors affecting food inadequacy**

N = 567

Factors	Extent of impact					
	VGE		GE		SE	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Over dependence on rice	229	40.4	72	12.7	72	12.7
Poor harvest	200	35.3	58	10.2	72	12.7
Poor health	201	13.4	72	12.7	58	10.2
High cost of food	201	35.4	89	15.7	72	12.7
Rats in storage	257	45.3	58	10.2	89	15.7
Wild pigs	193	34.0	103	18.2	58	10.2
Rats in field	268	47.3	93	16.4	103	18.2
Field insects	217	38.3	108	19.0	93	16.4
Cutting grass	233	41.1	100	17.6	108	19.0
Birds	254	44.8	100	17.6	100	17.6
Bush cows	178	31.4	73	12.9	100	17.6
Poor soils	138	24.3	137	24.2	73	12.9

VGE = very great extent; GE = great extent; SE = some extent

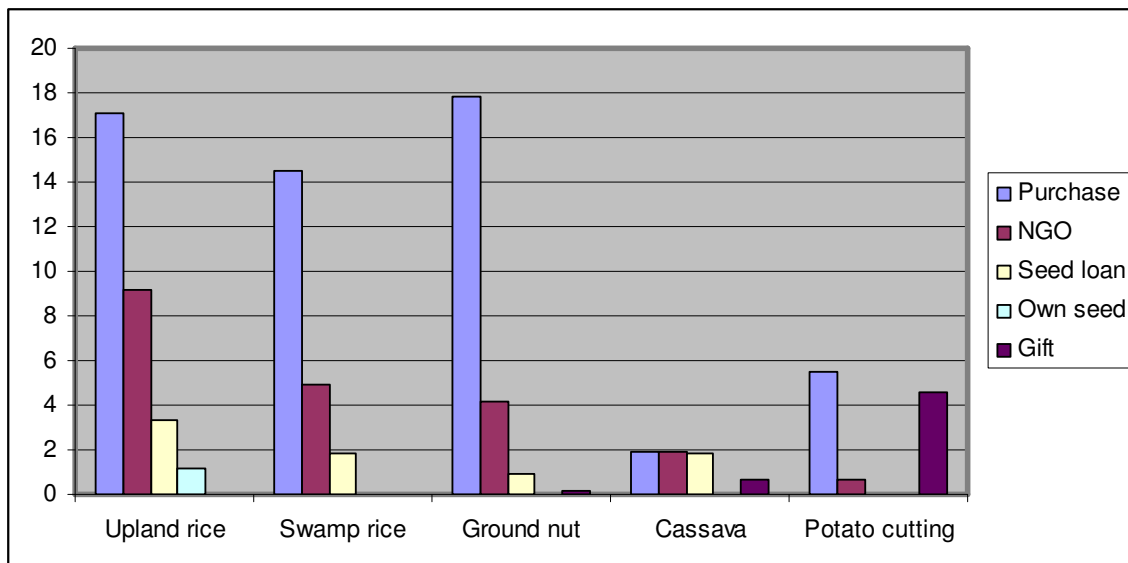
**Fig.12**



The factors affecting food inadequacy are varied among our household respondents. Among those most popularly mentioned which affect farmers to a very great extent include mostly field and storage pests, followed by overdependence on rice, poor harvest, poor health and the high cost of food. Additionally the factors affecting farmers to a great extent include poor soils, various types of pests overdependence on rice, high cost of food and farmers poor health ; all of which have their toll on the livelihood insecurity of the communities studied (See table 3.1.16 & fig.12)

**Table: 3.1.17 Percentage of household respondents indicating their sources of planting materials (2007)**

Source	Upland rice bushels	Swamp rice bushels	Ground nuts bushels	Cassava bundles (cuttings)	Potato bags (cuttings)
<b>Purchase</b>	2.8	14.5	17.8	1.9	5.5
<b>NGO</b>	9.2	4.9	4.2	1.9	0.7
<b>Seed loan</b>	3.3	1.8	0.9	1.8	0
<b>Own seed</b>	1.2	0	0	0	0
<b>Gift</b>	0	0.	0.2	0.7	4.6
<b>No response</b>	83.5	78.8	76.9	93.8	89.2

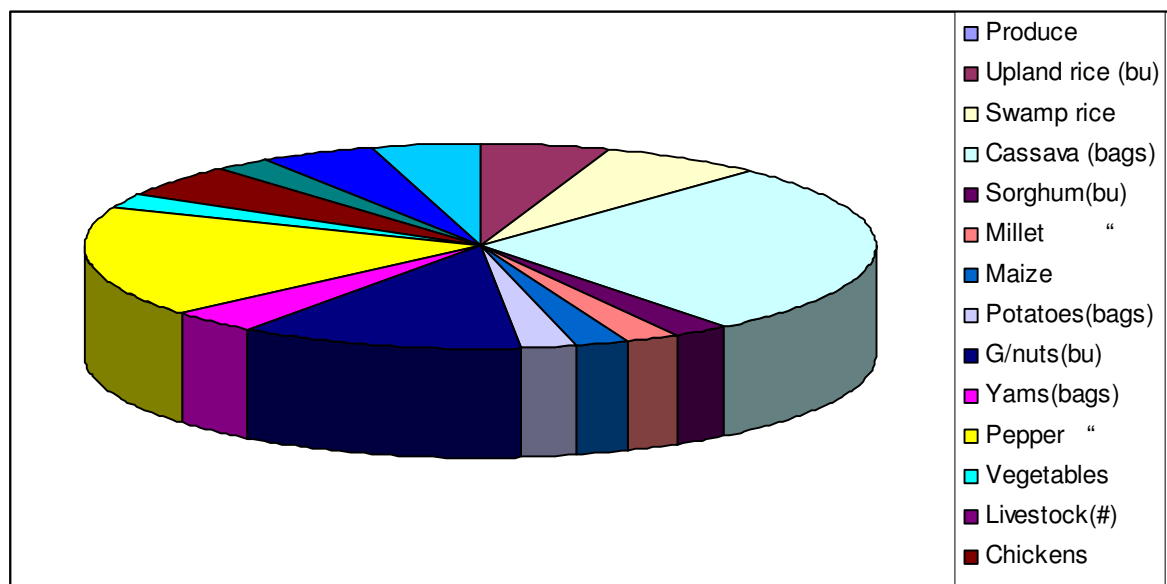


**Fig 13**

Table 3.1.17 & fig.13 show that a very small proportion of people in the communities studied have access to planting materials. For example, less than 20% buy their rice, and groundnuts while less than 6% are capable of purchasing cassava and potato cuttings. Additionally, among the NGO, beneficiaries, some planting materials they received included upland rice, swamp rice, groundnuts, cassava and potato cuttings as indicated by 9.2%, 4.9%, 4.2%, 1.9 and 0.7% of our respondents respectively. Another small proportion (3.3%, 1.8%, 0.9%, and 1.8%), got loans from friends and other farmers and itinerant traders for upland rice, swamp rice, groundnuts, cassava, and potatoes in that order. Only an insignificant proportion used their own saved rice, which is another manifestation of the over dependence on aid or loan for farming in the study area. Unfortunately, a very significant proportion of the respondents did not react to this item, apparently due to their expectation of assistance from other sources.

**Table: 1.3. 18 House hold respondents indicating 2006 farm production utilization patterns (mean %)**

Produce	Market	Standard error	Consumption	Standard error	Seeds	Standard error	Gift	Standard error	Exchange/repay loans	Standard error	Provide loans	Standard error
<b>Upland rice (bushels)</b>	<b>1.38</b> (bushels)	0.94	<b>4.47</b>	2.15	<b>1.8</b>	0.61	<b>0.87</b>	0.02	<b>2.87</b>	1.05	<b>3.36</b>	1.79
<b>Swamp rice</b>	<b>2.91</b>	1.06	<b>3.67</b>	1.79	<b>1.34</b>	0.85	<b>1.14</b>	0.89	<b>1.14</b>	0.89	<b>0</b>	0
<b>Cassava (bags)</b>	<b>2.48</b>	1.01	<b>7.0</b>	4.63	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0
<b>Potatoes(bags)</b>	<b>1.0</b>	0.78	<b>9.70</b>	5.87	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0
<b>G/nuts(bushels)</b>	<b>3.61</b>	1.78	<b>6.04</b>	3.87	<b>2.66</b>	0.98	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0
<b>Vegetables (basket)</b>	<b>2.0</b>	0.95	<b>3.35</b>	1.72	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>.0</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0
<b>Livestock(#)</b>												
<b>Chickens (#)</b>	<b>4.13</b>	2.03	<b>8.0</b>	4.72	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0
<b>Ducks (#)</b>	<b>1.62</b>	1.05	<b>2.35</b>	1.14	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0
<b>Goats (#)</b>	<b>2.0</b>	0.95	<b>1.0</b>	0.78	<b>3.21</b>	1.52	<b>0</b>	0	<b>1.33</b>	0.97	<b>0</b>	0
<b>Sheep (#)</b>	<b>2</b>	0.95	<b>0.6</b>	0.12	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0



**Fig 14**

Table 3.1.18 & fig.14 show that the farmers in the sample produce very little either for food, marketing or reservation for seeds. In the case of rice for example, they market an average of about 4.29 bushels per year, consume about 8 bushels, reserve 3.14 bushels for seeds, exchange or repay loans of about 4 bushels, give away about 2 bushels and offer about 3 bushels as loans. For cassava, a close substitute for rice, they sell about 2.48 bags and consume 7 bags. Very little if any maize is sold; hence most is consumed during the peak hunger season which proceeds the September or October harvest months. Potatoes` are also consumed (about 9 bags) during the hungry season. However some limited quantity averaging about one bag is sometimes sold during harvest by people living along some major high ways. More pepper averaging 7 bags is marketed than is usually consumed as a major spice which goes with most dishes. Similarly, very little livestock is produced or sold; hence some (goats and sheep) are ceremonial animals, exclusively reserved for guests, funerals, religious or other occasions.

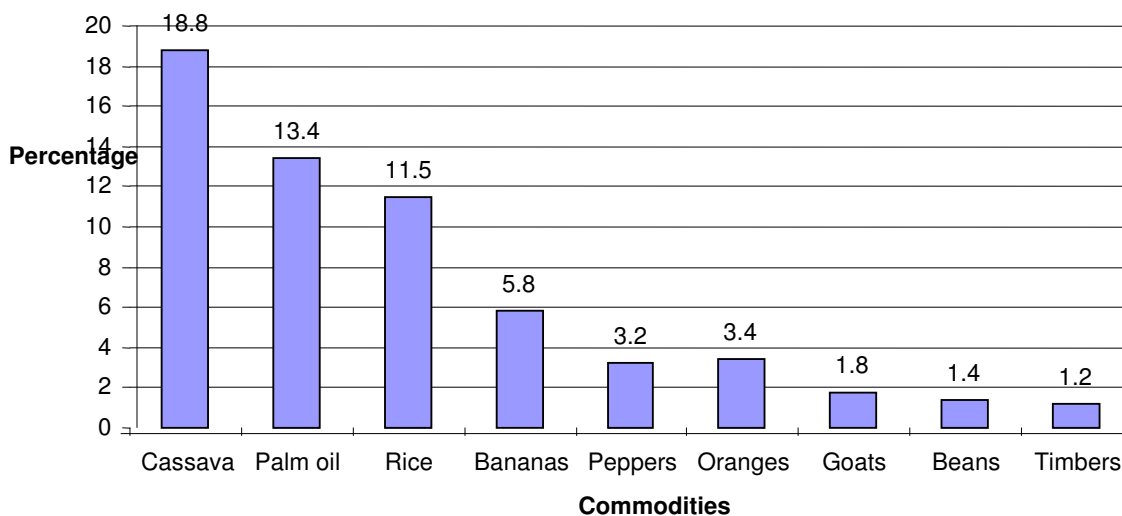
**Table: 3.1.19 Percentage of respondents who reported seeing traders visiting their village to purchase farm products**

<b>Yes</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>No response</b>
71.8%	17.15%	11.05

Among the respondents, a large majority (71.8%) said traders enter their communities for purchasing farm products. About 17% however reported the contrary, while 11.05% did not react to this item (see table: 3.1.19)

**Table: 3.1.20 Percentage of respondents indicating commodities purchased by traders.**

<b>Commodities</b>	<b>Percentage respondents</b>
<b>Cassava</b>	18.8
<b>Palm oil</b>	13.4
<b>Rice</b>	11.5
<b>Bananas</b>	5.8
<b>Peppers</b>	3.2
<b>Oranges</b>	3.4
<b>Goats</b>	1.8
<b>Beans</b>	1.4
<b>Timbers</b>	1.2
<b>No response</b>	39.5

**Fig.15**

The most popularly mentioned commodities purchased by traders include cassava roots, palm oil, rice, bananas, peppers, oranges, goats, beans, and timber as stated by 18.8%, 13.4%, 11.5%, 5.8%, 3.2%, 3.4%, 1.8%, 1.4%, and 1.2% of our respondents respectively.(see table 3.1.20 & fig.15)

**Table: 3.1.21 Percentage of household members who have access to and depend on loans**

Access to loans		Loan types	Type of lenders and interest charged					
Yes	NO		Friends	Interest%	Relatives	Interest%	Traders	Interest%
44.3%	55.7%	Money	15.4	4	6.8	0	23.5	50
		Seeds/planting materials	10.5	2	5.0	0	0	0
		Clothing	0	0	0	0	28	35
		Food(rice)	12	4	10.5	0	15	25
		Domestic utensils	0	0	0	0	26	45

Table 3.1.21 show more than one-third (44.3%) of the respondents have access to some kind of loan, while the rest (55.7%) have no access to loans. More over, a large proportion of loans in the study area are offered by traders whose interest rates are exploitative to say the least. For example while friends are charging interest rates between [2% and 4% per year], traders are charging between 25% and 50% in some cases. Such high interest rates surely militate against livelihood sustainability in most rural areas in Sierra Leone and more so in the isolated communities under review. Other lenders include friends and relatives.

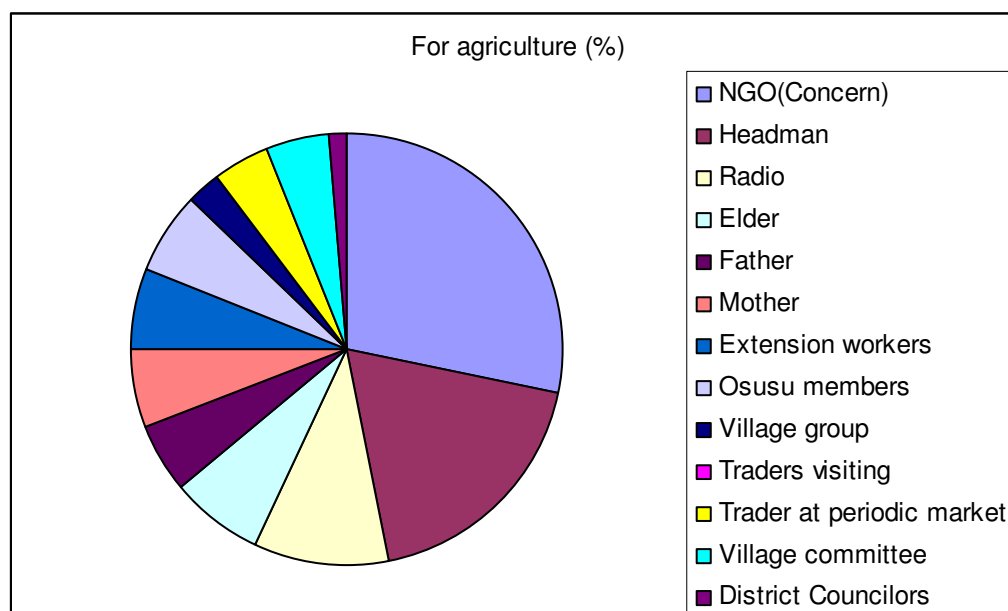
**Table 3.1.22: Forward Selling Pattern (for respondents forward selling)**

Produce forward Sold	To whom	Quantity Sold (mean)	Amount received As loan	Equivalent-Mark repayment
Rice	Trader	12.6(bushels)	Le 25000/bu	45000/bu
Palm oil	Trader	8(tins)	18000/tin	50000/bu
Cassava	Trader	9.6(bags)	10000/bag	15000/bag
Pepper	Trader	0	0	0
Potatoes	Trader	6.8(tins)	8000/tin	12000/tin

All the products forward sold including rice, palm oil, cassava, and potatoes are offered to traders, who often charge exorbitant interest rates, apparently due to the monopoly they enjoy in those remote communities such as our study area. (See table 3.1.22)

**Table: 3.1.23: Percentage of household heads indicating their Sources of information for agriculture and marketing**

Sources of information	For agriculture (%)	For Marketing (%)
NGO(Concern)	24.2	19.4
Headman	15.9	9.9
Radio	8.5	4.1
Elder	6.0	0
Father	4.4	0.7
Mother	5.1	0.7
Extension workers	5.1	0
Osusu members	5.3	4.9
Village group	2.1	2.6
Traders visiting	0	4.1
Trader at periodic market	3.6	4.1
Village committee	4.1	8.3
District Councilors	1.1	0
No response	14.6	41.2



**Fig.16**

The main sources of information for agricultural purposes include the NGO (concern) and the headmen in the villages studied. Others mentioned by less than 10% are the radio, village elders, traders at periodic markets, extension workers, their parents etc. In the case of marketing, the influential sources include CONCERN, the headmen, the village committee and Osusu (rotary credit) members, traders at periodic markets and others. (See table 3.1.23 & fig.16)

**Table 3.1.24 Percentage of house hold heads indicating resources not accessed for 2007**

<b>Resources</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Upland rice</b>	108	19.0
<b>Swamp rice</b>	149	26.3
<b>Housing</b>	149	26.3
<b>Water</b>	22	39.2
<b>Capital</b>	337	59.4
<b>Labor</b>	235	41.4
<b>Money</b>	335	59.1
<b>Seeds</b>	248	43.7

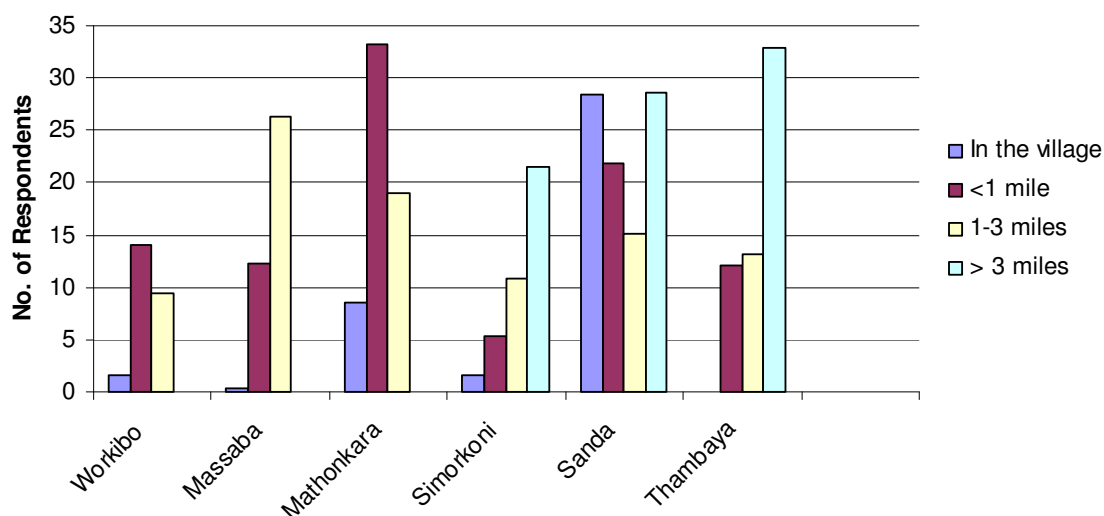
According to table 3.1.24, the most scarce resource within the study areas in 2007 include; capital ,money, seeds, labor, water, housing, swamp land and upland as reported by 59.1% 43.7%, 39.2% 26.3% , and 19% respectively. The table underscores some major problems faced by people in the study areas in attaining sustainable livelihood security.

**Table: 3.1.25 Percentage of household respondents indicating the distances to their nearest school by communities**

<b>Communities</b>	<b>In the village</b>	<b>&lt;1 mile</b>	<b>1-3 miles</b>	<b>&gt; 3 miles</b>	<b>No response</b>
<b>Wonkibor</b>	1.58	14.00	9.49	0	74.93
<b>Massaba</b>	0.3	12.28	26.3	0	72.18
<b>Mathonkara</b>	8.5	33.3	18.98	0	39.22
<b>Simonkani</b>	1.58	5.26	10.75	21.42	60.99
<b>Sanda</b>	28.48	21.92	15.18	28.58	5.84
<b>Thambaya</b>	0	12.02	13.15	32.91	41.92



**Fig. 17**



A large proportion of the communities studied have schools located far away from their villages of residence. The problem seems to be more acute among people from Sanda 28.58% of who live at least 3 miles from a school. In Simonkani about 21.42% live three miles from a school, In Mathonkara, more than 50% live at least one mile from a school), In Massaba, and Wonkibor, nearly 40% and 24% each live at least one mile from a school. However not all members in the household reacted to this item. (See table 3.1.25 & fig.17)

**Table 3.1.26: Percentage of respondents indicating building materials used for schools.**

Type of material	Percentage (%)
Cement bricks	34.2
Mud bricks	12.9
Make shift	32.5
No response	20.4

Table 3.1.26 shows that just about one third (34.2%) of the target group have had cement bricks used in constructing their schools. On the other hand, 12.9% have used mud bricks for their school buildings while nearly one-third (32.5%) are depending on makeshift materials (including palm thatches, bush sticks and ropes), for their schools. This is critical considering the loud rhetoric from national policy makers on education.

**Table: 3.1.27: Percentage of House holds respondents indicating resources available in schools**

**N = 567**

Resources available	Yes (%)	No (%)	No Response (%)
Latrines	24.2	51.9	33.9
Adequate furniture	22.2	52.9	25.9
Safe water source	20.5	73.2	6.3
Teaching Aids	15.3	83.2	1.5
Sports equipment	9.3	64.0	26.7

The resources available in schools are very limited as indicated by 24.2%, 22.2%, 20.5%, 15.3% and 9% of our respondents in the case of latrines, furniture, safe water source, teaching aids and sport equipment respectively (see table 3.1.27)

**Table: 3.1.28a Number of school going children in sampled house holds and absenteeism per month (# of days) by community**

N = 427

	Number	Percentage (%)	Children's absenteeism per month by community					
			1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Attending</b>	374	87.58	18	6	13	2	19	13
<b>Not attending</b>	53	12.42						

1=Wonkiboh; 2= Massaba; 3= Mathonkara; 4= Simonkani; 5= Sanda; 6= Thambaya

**Table 3.1.28b: Percentage of respondents offering reasons for children (6-15 Years) not attending school**

N = 53

Reasons for not attending	Number	Percentage
<b>Farm work</b>	38	71.7
<b>Parents not interested</b>	26	49.0
<b>Illness of child</b>	16	30.2
<b>Lack of trained teachers</b>	10	18.86
<b>No parental care</b>	28	52.83
<b>Ceremonial rites</b>	23	43.4
<b>Teenage pregnancy</b>	5	9.43

Tables 3.1.28 a & b show that among the target group who responded to this item, 87.58% of their school going aged children, are attending while 12.42% are not. The table further shows that absenteeism is more frequent among children in Sanda and Wonkibor. (19 and 18 times a month). Following these are Thambaya and Mathokara (13 times each) The least are Massaba and Simonkani (6 and 2 respectively) Among the reasons advanced for children's absenteeism from school include: lack of parental care, parents non interest, ceremonial rites, lack of trained teachers, farm work, teenage pregnancy and children's illness as stated by 52.83%, 49%, 43.4%, 18.86%, 17.7%, 9.43% and 3.2% of our respondents in that order. Some respondents could offer two or more reasons.

**Table: 3.1.29: District Education Officer's visit (past 12 months)**

Communities	Frequency of visit (mean)/household	Standard error
<b>Wonkibor</b>	1.5	0.8
<b>Massaba</b>	2.3	1.01
<b>Mathonkara</b>	2.6	1.12
<b>Simonkani</b>	1.2	0.72
<b>Sanda</b>	1.6	0.82
<b>Thambaya</b>	2.1	1.03

For most of the period (12 months) evaluated, the number of visits paid by district education officers was very limited. For example in all the communities studied, less than three visits were paid by any education officer. This behavior is consistent with the main line theory in development, which maintains that many development operatives shy away from rural areas for more accessible convenient localities. (see table 3.1.29 ).

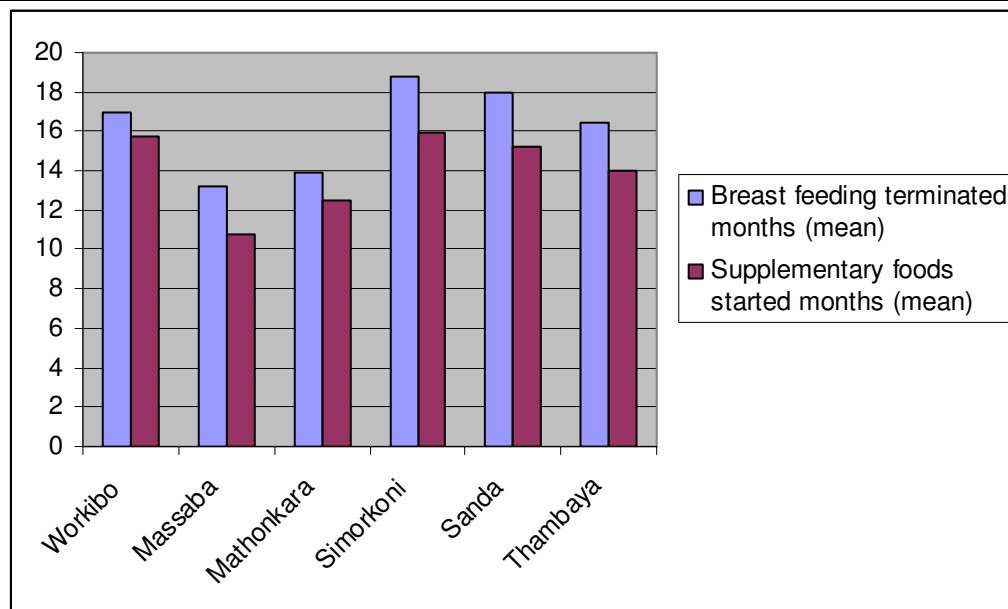
**Table 3.1.30 Age and sex distribution of under fives.**

Age					Sex	
Range	Mode	Median	Mean	Standard deviation	Male%	Female%
47.3 months	22	21.8	24.3	11.75	47.3	52.7

The ages of the under five children evaluated in the study area ranged between 1.2 and 48.5 months with mode of 22, median of 21.8, and mean of 24.3 months. Among these, there were more females (52.7%) than males (47.3%). (see table 3.1.30)

**Table: 3.1.31 Period breast feeding terminated and supplementary foods started by Communities**

Communities	Breast feeding terminated months (mean)	Standard error	Supplementary foods started months (mean)	Standard error
Wonkibor	17	6.75	15.7	6.8
Massaba	13.15	6.3	10.8	5.2
Mathonkara	13.92	6.7	12.5	5.8
Simonkani	18.8	8.1	15.92	6.4
Sanda	18	7.9	15.2	6.1
Thambaya	16.4	6.9	14	5.8



**Fig. 18**

Table 3.1. 31 & fig.18 show that most suckling mothers terminate breast feeding their babies between 13 and 18 months and generally start offering supplementary foods a few weeks before terminating breast feeding their babies. This is one obvious challenge for health educators in the communities studied.

**Table: 3.1.32 Percentage of respondents indicating foods not suitable for under-fives and reasons for unsuitability.**

Communities	Cassava	Cassava	Bulgur	Bananas	No response
Wonkibor	0	0	0	0	100
Massaba	0	0	7.0	2.5	90.5
Mathonkara	18.96	18.96	5.6	1.4	55.08
Simonkani	0	0	0	0	100
Sanda	0	0	0	0	100
Thambaya	0	0	0	0	100
<b>Reasons</b>					
<b>1. Frequent stools = 20.25%; 2. Stomach ache = 12.65%; No response = 71.2%</b>					

According to table 3.1.32 Mathonkara and Massaba were the only two sections where people identified some foods not ideal for under-fives. Among these were cassava, potatoes bulgur and bananas. Among the reasons advanced for the unsuitability of such foods were that they caused frequent stools and stomach ache.

**Table: 3.1.33 Percentage of parents indicating foods routinely offered under-fives  
Foods offered**

Communities	Pap	Family meal	Baby formula	Beni mix	No response
Wonkibor	30.76	5.17	0	0	64.07
Massaba	29.82	38.58	0	0	31.60
Manthonkara	43.53	34.58	1.26	5.66	14.97
Simonkani	40.6	54.8	3.0	0	1.6
Sanda	32.0	57.0	9.72	0.1	1.18
Thambaya	36.8	63.2	0	0	0

Among the foods routinely offered to under fives in the target areas, pap and family meals were the most popularly mentioned. Additionally baby formula is mentioned by 9.7%, 3.0% and 1.26% of the respondents in Sanda, Simonkani and Mathonkara respectively. Another 5.66% and 0.1% from Mathonkara and Sanda mentioned benni-mix. (see table 3.1.33 )

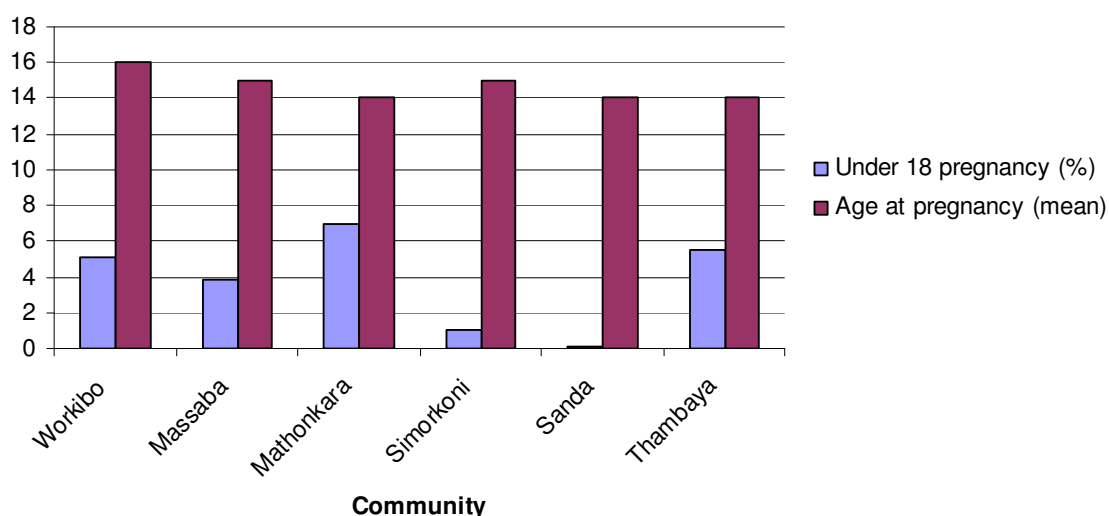
**Table: 3.1.34 Percentage of respondents indicating types of assistance in child delivery (household respondents by communities)**

	Hospital/Clinic	Trained	Untrained	No assistance
Community	Staff (%)	TBAs (%)	TBAs (%)	(%)
Wonkibor	6.1	12.1	54.5	27.3
Massaba	3.5	1.76	47.36	47.38
Mathonkara	4.71	39.7	53.4	2.19
Simonkani	5.1	8.3	54.5	32.1
Sanda	4.8	25.8	56.6	12.8
Thambaya	4.93	13.21	60.46	21.4

Table 3.1. 34 indicate that most expectant mothers are assisted in child delivery by untrained TBAs followed by trained TBAs and to a less degree by hospital or health clinic staff. This may not be unconnected with the limited health facilities in the study area.

**Table: 3.1.35 Percentage of household reporting under-18 teenage pregnancy by community**

Communities	Under 18 pregnancy (%)	Standard error	Age at pregnancy (mean)	Standard error
Wonkibor	5.12	2.1	16	3.4
Massaba	3.8	0.8	15	2.8
Mathonkara	7.0	1.7	14	2.7
Simonkani	1.0	0.3	15	2.9
Sanda	0.1	1.3	14	2.6
Thambaya	5.5	2.3	14	2.5

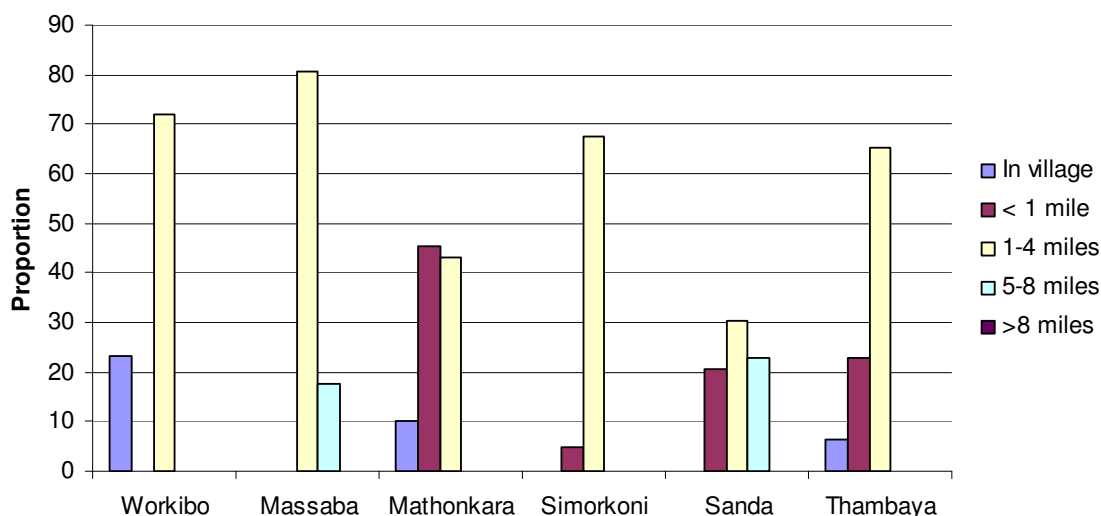


**Fig.19**

On the average, not more than 7% of teenagers in any of the communities studied have experienced pregnancy before their eighteenth birthday. The average ages at which most of these victims get pregnant is between 14 and 16 years. Although the incidence of teenage pregnancy is not as alarming as in many urban settlements, the statistic in this table is a warning bell for public health workers (see table 3.1.35 & fig.19).

**Table: 3.1.36 Percentage of household respondents indicating proximity to the nearest clinic or health centre**

Community	Proximity to community					No response
	In village	< 1 mile	1-4 miles	5-8 miles	>8 miles	
Wonkibor	23.25	0	72.09	0	0	4.66
Massaba	0	0	80.7	17.5	0	1.8
Mathonkara	10.0	45.5	43.03	0	0	1.47
Simonkani	0	5.0	67.5	0	0	27.5
Sanda	0.18	20.5	30.5	22.7	0	26.12
Thambaya	6.20	22.9	65.3	0	0	5.6



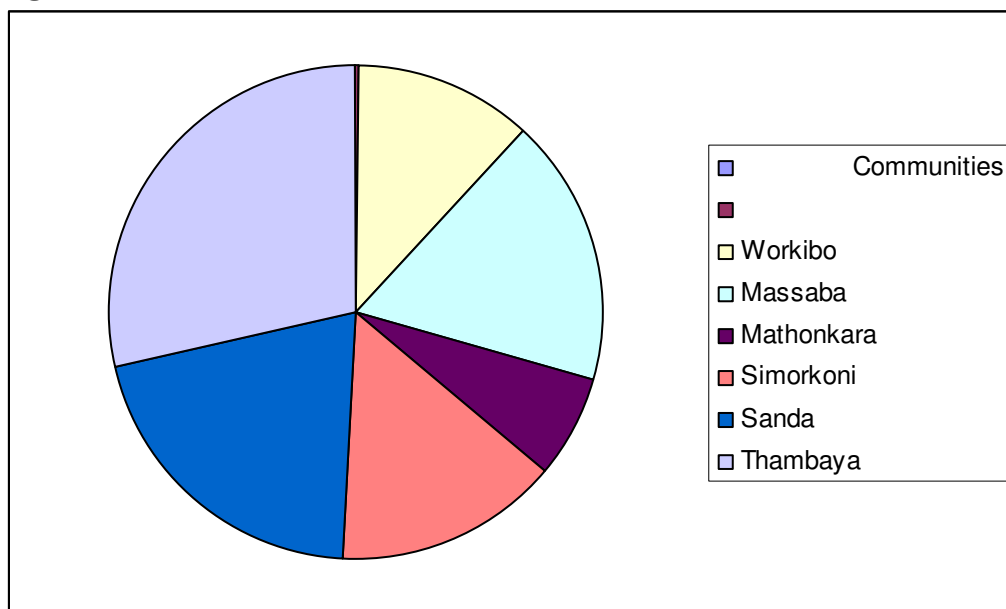
**Fig.20**

According to table 3.1.36 & fig.20 most of the communities studied have a health clinic located between 1- 4 miles from their communities. Except for some villages in Wonkibor, Mathonkara, Thambaya and to a very limited extent Sanda, which have clinics located in their communities or at least one mile away, as indicated by the respondents. Sanda and Massaba also have 27.7% and 17.5% of their communities living 5-8 miles from a clinic.

**Table: 3.1.37 Percentage of children who got immunization and de-worming by community (past six months)**

Communities	Treatment types					
	1(vit. A)	2(dewarming)	3(Polio)	4(TB)	5(Measles)	6(DPT)
Wonkibor	36.93	36.93	35.13	32.43	33.3	35.13
Massaba	55.7	98.2	98.2	98.2	91.2	84.2
Mathonkara	21.18	20.62	20.9	20.05	20.9	20.62
Simonkani	46.2	37.8	42.1	39.1	0	36.8
Sanda	65.4	83.7	39.4	38.1	27.7	16.74
Thambaya	90.6	96.89	83.72	51.16	79.06	20.76

**Fig:21**

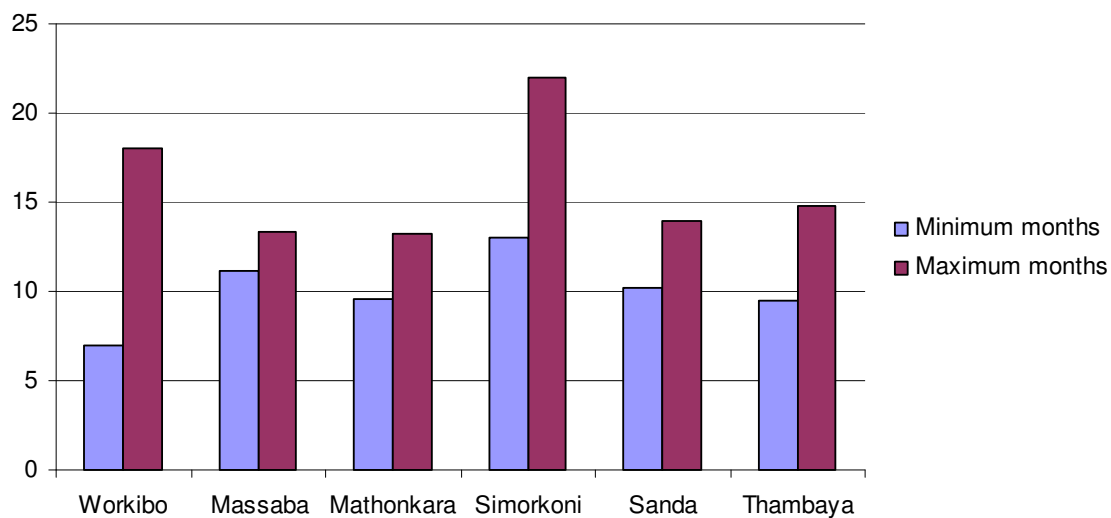


**1= vit A; 2 = deworming; 3= polio; 4= TB; 5= Measles; 6 = DPT**

According to table 3.1.37 & fig.21 the most serviced community in terms of immunization is Thambaya, followed by Massaba, Sanda, Wonkibor, Mathonkara and Simonkani in that order. The table further reveals that the level at which these treatments were offered was mixed

**Table 3.1.38 Period of breast feeding by community**

Communities	Minimum months (mean)	Standard error	Maximum months(mean)	Standard error
Wonkibor	7	2.6	18	5.8
Massaba	11.18	4.7	13.29	4.7
Mathonkara	9.57	3.2	13.22	4.3
Simonkani	13	4.8	22	5.9
Sanda	10.2	4.9	14	4.4
Thambaya	9.5	3.1	14.8	4.6



**Fig 22**

Breast milk is the most superior for suckling babies, especially for its nutritive quality and the natural immunity it provides for babies. Table: 3.1.38. & fig 22 Show a minimum period of breast feeding ranging between 7 and 11 months in the communities studied. Generally, the maximum period of breast feeding in the entire research area ranges between 13 and 22 months (see table 3.1.39 & fig.22)

**Table 3.1.39 Percentage of respondents indicating the number of days (after first symptoms before patient is taken to clinic for treatment**

Communities	Malaria			Diarrhea		
	<5s	Wife	Husband	<5s	Wife	Husband
Wonkibor	1.5	2.2	2.3	0.5	1.0	1.5
Massaba	1.15	1.58	2.44	0.5	0.67	1.56
Mathonkara	0.85	1.41	2.23	0.64	0.87	1.08
Simonkani	1.58	1.85	2.15	1.08	1.20	1.55
Sanda	0.9	1.7	1.5	0.6	0.88	0.87
Thambaya	0.8	1.63	2.19	0.7	1.58	1.87



The period between a disease symptom and access to some medical facility is very crucial for control of the disease. As table 3.1.39 indicates, except for Wonkibor, Massaba and Simonkani, the other sections studied spend less than one day after a malaria symptom in taking their under fives to a clinic. In the case of the wives or husbands, the period is slightly longer (in most cases between 1 and 2 days) before taking them to a clinic. This may be due to the assumption that adults usually have a stronger resistance than babies. In the case of diarrhea, the response is even shorter especially for under-fives in any community.

**Table: 3.1.40: Percentage of house hold heads indicating sources of drinking water by communities**

Communities	Sources						
	PDW	UPDW	PS	UPS	PRS	RW	MS
Wonkibor	51.6	2.32	0	18.6	25.58	0	PDW
Massaba	0	74.0	26.3	12.2	24.56	0	UPDW
Mathonkara	49.36	10.0	5	56.86	5.0	10.0	UPS
Simonkani	0	35.0	0	22.5	40	0	PRS
Sanda	0.49	52.92	7.56	15.13	77.29	0	PRS
Thambaya	7.75	58.9	7.75	2.32	31.78	38.75	UPDW

PDW=protected (covered) dug well; UPDW= unprotected (uncovered) dug well; PS= protected spring (well defined areas for bathing, laundering and collecting water for drinking; UPS= unprotected spring,(No defined area for special activities) PRS= pond, river or spring, RW= rain water, MS= main source

According to table 3.1.40 a very large proportion of the communities studied get their water from unsafe sources such as unprotected dug wells, unprotected springs, and ponds, springs and rivers. Unfortunately, the protected dug wells which are safest for the communities under review are limited especially in Massaba, Simonkani Sanda and Thambaya sections.

**Table: 3.1.41: Distance to main source of water by community**

Communities					
	Within communities	< 1 mile	1 – 2miles	< 2miles	No response
Workibo	6.12 (%)	39.53	10.2		44.15
Massaba	68.0	12.37	8.9		10.73
Mathonkara	35.44	54.43	11.7		9.13
Simorkoni	17.60	57.6	14.6	1.2	20
Sanda	69.0	12.32	16.8		2.88
Thambaya	40.6	25.9	15.2		18.3

The distance to the main source of water supply is very essential for livelihood security in any community. Irrespective of the quality, Massaba.Sanda and to some extent Mathonkara have a reasonable proportion of their communities with some kind of water located in their villages. Additionally, more than half of the people in Simorkoni and Mathonkara have their water sources located less than one mile from their villages. Another 39.53%, 12.37% and 12.32% each in Workibo, Massaba and Sanda respectively

get their water less than one mile from their communities. Moreover, less than 20% in each section obtain water one to two miles from their communities. Only 1.2% from Simorkani get water more than two miles from their communities. (See table 3.1.41)

**Table: 3.1.42: Longest period of water scarcity by community reported by household members (past 12 months)**

Community	Distance			
	(0-3 months)	(4-6months)	(>6months)	No response
Wonkibor	74.4	23.25	0	2.1
Massaba	52.6	28.1	0	19.3
Mathonkara	92.4	5.6	0	2.0
Simonkani	55.0	2.5	0	42.5
Sanda	50.8	10.2	12.92	26.08
Thambaya	69.53	20.9	10.57	0

Most communities in the study area suffer from water scarcity between 0-3 months. Additionally, more than 20% in Wonkibor, Massaba and Thambaya experience water shortage for four to six months a year..More over, another 10.2%, 5.6% and 2.5% from Sanda, Mathonkara and Simonkani respectively experience water scarcity for 4-6months. Finally 17.62% and 12.92% from Thambaya and Sanda also experience water shortage for more than six months each year. However, some people in the sample did not respond to this item (see table: 3.1.42)

**Table: 3.1.43: Percentage of household respondents indicating distance to source of drinking water during scarcity by communities**

Community	Distance				
	(In village)	(< 1 mile)	(1-2miles)	(< 2miles)	No response
Wonkibor	0	53.41	39.53	0	7.06
Massaba	0.3	43.85	0	0	55.85
Mathonkara	0	6.00	81.01	11.39	1.60
Simonkani	0	0	55.0	22.5	22.5
Sanda	30.2	9.19	15.67	9.18	35.75
Thambaya	49.61	26.35	9.93	0	17.11

During scarcity, a large proportion of the communities studied (especially Mathonkara and Simonkani) access water one to two miles from their villages. Other communities who do so albeit in smaller proportions, 39.53%, 15.63% and 9.93% are in Wonkibor, Sanda and Thambaya respectively. Other communities (Mathonkara Simonkani and Sanda, obtain their water more than two miles from some of their communities (see table 3.1. 43)

**Table: 3.1.44 Percentage of house holds members indicating methods of human waste disposal**

Communities	Methods of disposal				
	Traditional pit latrine	Improved pit (VIP)	Open pit	Nearby bush	No response
<b>Wonkibo</b>	20.9	48.83	2.32	25.58	3.19
<b>Massaba</b>	40.30	1.75	8.77	49.18	0
<b>Mathonkara</b>	60.75	2.5	11.39	50.63	0
<b>Simonkani</b>	48.5	0	0	46.5	5.0
<b>Sanda</b>	55.17	11.89	31.89	29.72	0
<b>Thambaya</b>	51.93	7.75	19.37	21.07	0

The method of human waste disposal largely influences the prevalence of diseases in any community. Based on the results in table 3.1.44, most people in our sample are practicing improper human waste disposal methods which could be a possible threat to health and livelihood sustainability. Except for about half the respondents in Wonkibor and 11.89% in Sanda who use ventilated improved pits (VIP), and the very small proportions from the other communities who practice the same, a large proportion of people in the study area depend on traditional and open pits, while an appreciable proportion (between 21 and 50%) rely on nearby bushes for their human waste disposal. It is not however unusual for residents to adopt several methods of waste disposal. To say the least most of the methods mentioned above are time bombs for the possible out break of all types of diseases in the future.

**Table: 3.1.45: frequency of washing hands**

	mother with child				other female		adult	adult male				
	alw ays	Freq uent ly	Occ asi ona l	Ne ver	Alw ays	frequ ently	Occa sion al	Ne ver	alwa ys	frequ ently	Occa sion al	nev er
Before preparing meal	39.6	45.2	10.4	4.8	48.8	28.8	13.9	8.5	45.5	25.1	29.4	0
Before eating	62.9	32.6	4.5	0	64.2	21.7	14.1	0	67.8	22.6	9.6	0
After eating	36.2	30.2	33.6	0	48.9	31.4	19.7	0	45.2	47.6	7.2	0
After toilet	49.6	36.0	14.4	0	65.1	28.6	6.3	0	56.7	24.3	19.0	0
After cleaning child from toilet	46.3	37.8	15.9	0	63.5	24.0	10.5	0	51.7	35.9	12.4	0

The results on table 3.1.45 are a manifest of the limited education in good hygiene practices in the communities studied. For example, less than half the mothers with children always wash their hands before preparing a meal. Another two thirds and one third each always and frequently wash their hands in that order before eating. About one third also always and frequently wash their hands after eating. Another half and about one third also always and frequently wash their hands after toilet. Slightly over one third of mothers with children also always and frequently wash hands after cleaning child from toilet. Among adult females, more than one third always and frequently wash their hands before preparing food. Additionally, nearly two thirds in this category always wash their hands before, and after eating, after toilet and after cleaning child from toilet. Another one third in this group also frequently washes their hands after similar activities. The pattern is not too different for adult males

**Table: 3.1. 46: Percentage of house holds respondents indicating materials used for building schools.**

Material	Percentage	No response
Water only	80.48	19.52
Soap and water	56.93	43.07
Wood ash	17.34	82.66
Leaves	8.75	91.25

Table 3.1.46 shows that an overwhelming majority (80.48%) of people in the communities studied predominantly use water for washing their hands. Additionally, over half (56.93%), use soap and water, while a small proportion (17.34 and 8.75%) use wood ash and leaves respectively.

**Table: 3.1.47 Percentage of respondents indicating distance to nearest village by community**

Community	(< 1 mile)		(1 – 2 miles)		(3 – 4 miles)	
	Mean dist	Standard error	Mean dist.	Standard error	Mean dist.	Standard error
<b>Wonkibo</b>	0.65	0.12	1.8	0.375	0	0
<b>Massaba</b>	0.79	0.13	1.7	0.364	0	0
<b>Mathonkara</b>	0.2	0.01	1.9	0.41	0	0
<b>Simorkoni</b>	0.3	0.04	1.5	0.28	0	0
<b>Sanda</b>	0.3	0.01	1.5	0.28	0	0
<b>Thambaya</b>	0.5	0.10	1.4	0.21	0	0

Most communities studied have other villages located at least one mile from each other. This situation is more common in the Mathonkara, Simonkani, and Sanda and Thambaya sections and less so in the Wonkibor and Massaba sections; most of whose communities are located less than one mile apart. (See table. 3.1.47)

**Table 3.1.48: Proximity to nearest market by community**

Communities	Walking distance to nearest market in miles (means)	Standard error
<b>Wonkibo</b>	5.46	1.5
<b>Massaba</b>	4.57	1.23
<b>Mathonkara</b>	7.16	1.68
<b>Simokoni</b>	5.87	1.57
<b>Sanda</b>	4.78	1.26
<b>Thambaya</b>	8.5	1.79

With the exception of Sanda, most communities are located at least five miles from the nearest market. This is even more serious in the Thambaya and Mathonkara sections which are at least eight and seven miles away from a market. (See table.3.1.48)

**Table: 3.1.49: Percentage of house hold respondents indicating factors contributing to community's physical isolation.**

Communities	Contributing factors		
	Lack of bridges	Lack of access roads	Seasonal access only
<b>Wonkibor</b>	90.6	1.34	95.3
<b>Massaba</b>	81.4	62.0	15.78
<b>Mathonkara</b>	32.91	36.9	26.58
<b>Simonkani</b>	52.65	48.97	50.3
<b>Sanda</b>	35.67	45.40	12.97
<b>Thambaya</b>	82.17	70.3	32.55

The physical isolation of a community often influences its accessibility and disadvantage in accessing development organizations' attention. As could be observed from table 3.1.50, the problems of lack of bridges, roads and seasonal accessibility are more prevalent. For example 90.6%, 1.3% and 95.3% each in the Wonkibor section have identified these problems. The pattern is not too different for the other communities studied. These constraints are the factual problems which could militate against the attainment of livelihood security in the target areas. (See table 3.1.49)

**Table: 3.1.50: Main sources of information used by households**

Source	Percentage (%)
Friends	48.58
News papers	2.38
Relatives	57.0
Itinerant traders	30.0
NGO (CONCERN)	42.5
Mosque	62.74
Radio	75.52
Church	11.22

According to table 3.1.50 the radio (75.52%) has over taken the traditional sources of information in the study area. Other traditional sources of significance in the study include: the mosque (62.74%), relatives (57%) friends (48.58%) and traders (30%). The other new comers include the NGO (CONCERN) as reported by 42% and the news papers, albeit very small (2.38%). (See table 3.1.50)

**Table: 3.1.51: Percentage of household respondents who observed development organizations visiting community during past 12 months**

Organization	Purpose of visit		
	Provides information (%)	Collect information (%)	Provide resources (%)
Tonkolili Dist. Council	4.95	3.3	0
Ward committee	10.45	5.27	0
NGO(Concern)	82.24	69.14	56.88
MAFS	14.58	11.47	8.77
Social worker	12.23	10.08	8.18
Health worker	5.84	4.67	5.92

.Among the development organizations visiting the communities studied, the NGO (CONCERN) appears to be the most prominent in information sharing and providing livelihood resources to the target group. Others as reported by less than 20% in each case include; the Ministry of Agriculture and food security, social workers, health workers and to a very limited extent the Tonkolili District Council and the Ward committee members, who yet have to provide resources (See table 3.1.51)

**Table:3.1 52: Percentage of respondents reporting Organizations meeting in community to discuss people’s needs and concerns (past 12 months).**

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Percentage of respondents who have observed meetings</b>
<b>Village chief</b>	20.79
<b>Village development committee</b>	9.97
<b>Ward dev committee</b>	10.36
<b>Local MP</b>	1.06
<b>NGO (Concern)</b>	44.66
<b>Tonkolili Dist. Councillor</b>	0.5
<b>Don’t know</b>	12.66

According to table 3.1.52 the NGO (CONCERN) appears to be the only organization making significant strides in meeting and discussing peoples problems as indicated by 44.66% of our respondents. Others include the village chief and the Ward and village development committee members as stated by 20.79%, 10.36%, and 9.36% of our respondents accordingly. Others albeit of less significance include the local Members of Parliament (National legislators) and the Tonkolili district councilors. (See table 3.1.52)

**Table: 3.1.53: Percentage of house holds respondents indicating their sources of communication for household issues**

<b>Communication channel</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<b>NGO (Concern)</b>	76.7
<b>Headman</b>	68.38
<b>Paramount chief</b>	46.84
<b>Section chief</b>	24.55
<b>Health management committee</b>	23.95
<b>Family elders</b>	23.89
<b>Village committee</b>	21.88
<b>Social Worker</b>	17.38
<b>Teacher</b>	17.15
<b>School Management Committee</b>	12.64

Table 3.1.53 shows that the most influential channels of communication in the study area include the NGO (CONCERN) and the village chiefs as indicated by 68.38% and 46.84% of our respondents. Others of less importance are the paramount chief, section chief, the health management committee, family elders, the village committee, social workers, teachers and the school management committee in that order.

**Table: 3.1.54: Percentage of household members indicating knowledge about HIV**

<b>What is HIV</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<b>A killer disease that has no cure</b>	23.8
<b>Very dangerous disease which kills quickly</b>	1.5
<b>A disease that dries up the body</b>	2.5
<b>Don’t know</b>	61.0

Table 3.1.54 indicates that majority of the target group has very limited knowledge about HIV/AIDS. Nearly two-thirds don't know anything about the disease.

**Table: 3.1.55: Percentage of respondents indicating their sources of information about HIV/AIDS**

Source	Percentage (%)
<b>Radio</b>	68.07
<b>Friends</b>	60.7
<b>Neighbors</b>	53.8
<b>CONCERN health staff</b>	41.7
<b>Relatives</b>	36.24
<b>Mosque</b>	27.88
<b>Traders</b>	15.03
<b>Church</b>	61.5
<b>Don't Know</b>	61.0

On the sources of information about HIV awareness, the radio, friends and neighbors are the most identified channels indicated by 68.07% , 60.7% and 53.8% of our respondents in that order. Other sources identified by more than one third of our target group include: CONCERN and relatives. (41.7% and 36.24% in each case) Additionally, 27.88% and 15.03% have mentioned traders and the church as their sources of information about HIV awareness. The nearly two- third (61.5%) who don't know anything about HIV should be another concern for rural development operatives in the study area. (See table 3.1.55) It is however not unusual for some respondents to identify two or more sources.

**Table: 3.1.56: Percentage of respondents indicating their knowledge about the spread of HIV/AIDS**

Method of spread	Percentage (%)
<b>Having too many sexual partners</b>	58.2
<b>Unprotected sex</b>	11.11
<b>Exchange of sharp instruments</b>	7.1
<b>Exchange of syringe</b>	4.52
<b>Infection by blood transfusion</b>	2.85
<b>Mother to child transmission</b>	2.88
<b>Don't know</b>	65.8

Knowledge about the spread of HIV is a useful step in its control. According to table 3.1.56, having too many sexual partners is the most popular knowledge about the spread of HIV as stated by 58.2% of the study group. Other methods of spread mentioned by less significant proportions include: unprotected sex, exchange of syringes and sharp instruments, infection by blood transfusion and mother to child transmission. Not

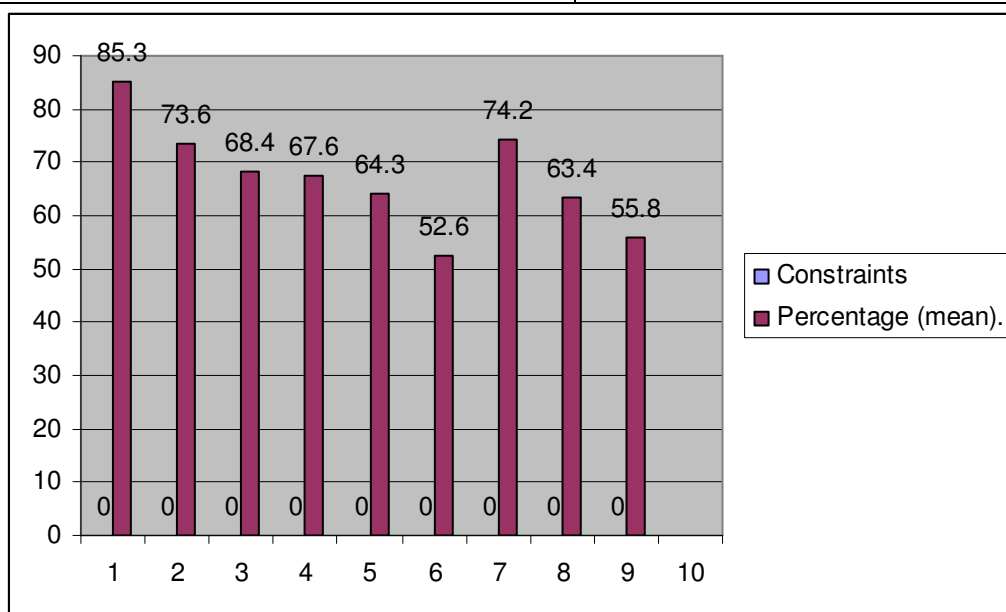
Surprisingly, the latter methods identified by the communities studied are more technical hence apparently more difficult to identify. The more than two-thirds (65.8%) who don't know about the spread of HIV is equally important for health workers.( Some respondents may know about two or more methods) (see table 3.1.56)



**Table 3.1.57 Percentage of house hold respondents identifying their constraints in attaining livelihood security**

N = 567

Constraints	Percentage
Lack of Agricultural Inputs	85.3
Lack of good access to roads	73.6
Lack of adequate toilets	68.4
Lack of building materials	67.6
Inadequate water wells	64.3
No micro credit	52.6
Inadequate health facilities	74.2
Limited Extension services	63.4
Limited contact to Local Govt.	55.8



**Fig.23**

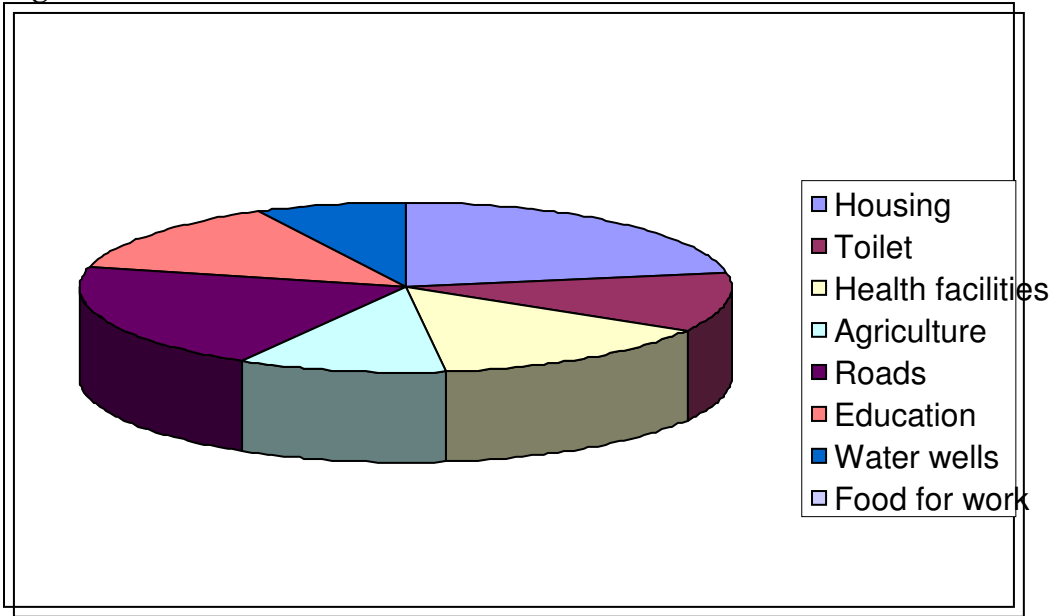
Among the factors constraining the livelihood security in the study area include; the lack of agricultural inputs, inadequate water wells, inadequate health facilities, lack of access to good roads, lack of proper toilets, lack of building materials, poor extension services, limited contact with local government operatives, lack of micro credit in that order.(see table.3.1.57 & fig. 23)

**Table: 3.1.58 Suggestions offered by respondents which are likely to enhance the attainment of livelihood security in the study areas.**

Community	Housin g	Toile t	Health facilitie s	Agricultur e	Road s	Educatio n	Wate r wells	Foo d for wor k
Wonkibor	60.5	30.2	39.5	27.9	55.8	37.2	20.1	0
Massaba	0	61.4	75.4	66.67	52.63	64.9	49.12	29.82
Mathonkar a	0	36.7	60.75	53.16	51.89	51.89	24.68	0

<b>Simonkani</b>	0	25.4	32.6	28.4	49.6	32.1	15.8	0
<b>Sanda</b>	55.67	65.8	69.72	48.64	30.27	63.24	51.89	48.64
<b>Thambaya</b>	46.49	59.6	53.46	69.46	63.46	54.23	46.11	0

**Fig.24**



Generally, the suggestions advanced by the study group is a true perception of the problems they face in their endless struggle for attaining livelihood security. Among the suggestions offered the most outstanding include: toilet facilities, roads, water wells, resources for agriculture, schools and other educational facilities and health facilities. Other suggestions relatively less identified are housing facilities and food for work. (See table 3.1.58 & fig.24)

## **4.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.**

### **4.1 Summary of Findings.**

#### **4.1.1 Population Profile**

The population profile of the respondents is a fair parameter for determining people's capacity to attain livelihood security. According to the results, majority of the respondents were predominantly males in their mid forties who were also largely married. They maintained large families within the extended family system in the study areas. Most respondents live in their own houses with few living with relatives. Only an insignificant proportion rent, apparently due to the limited mining operations in the study area. A reasonable proportion is CONCERN beneficiaries getting offers in planting materials and tools in different quantities within the entire localities surveyed.

An overwhelming majority operated small farms, growing different crops such as, rice, cassava, potatoes, groundnuts, vegetables etc. They also maintain small quantities of livestock including free range chickens, ducks, goats and sheep. A large majority also have access to farm land, especially the upland ecology. Most farms in the study areas surveyed depend on rotary work groups especially for major operations such as land clearing, ploughing, harvesting and to some extent weeding. In addition, few can afford hired groups to complement their individual initiatives. In this context, more than one third belongs to some labor company such as, the reciprocal, voluntary friends and farmers associations.

#### **4.1.2. Livelihood Security.**

Due to their very low capacity to produce, most people in the study area eat less than two square meals a day, except for children who tend to have between two and three meals per day. The frequencies of eating tend to decrease with an increase into the (lean) raining season. Rice is the most popularly consumed food throughout the year; more so during the harvest season (September to December). Cassava and potatoes are also popular hence they often substitute for rice, especially during the raining season. Proteins such as meat and fish are not easy to come by hence these communities depend on traditional hunting, trap setting, and fishing in few rivers and streams within their chiefdoms. Between July and August, most of their previous food production (especially rice) is often exhausted.

Very few farmers have the opportunity of storing surpluses for food or less still seeds, hence that is one major factor influencing food insecurity. To augment their very limited income from farming, some non economic pursuits includes, Petty trading, logging, palm oil production. Other sources of income albeit insignificant are: hunting, mining, fishing, and teaching. Notwithstanding these efforts, incomes realized from such ventures are often too small to satisfy their numerous socio-economic needs. For example just about ten bushels of rice per household is stored for food and about three bushels are saved for seeds.

Among the factors constraining food security in the study area includes, poor

Harvests, insect infestations both in the field and in store, poor soils etc. These factors are crucial for food self sufficiency in these communities.

Their main sources of planting materials are NGO'S (Concern), Seed loans, some gifts limited purchases and the little they save themselves. Most of their farm produce is consumed. Very little is marketed, saved for seeds, exchanged or offered as gifts.

About half of the respondents have access to some kind of loans (money, seeds, clothing, rice and domestic utensils) from friends, relatives, and traders. Understandably, relatives and friends charge less than 10% interest while traders ask for between 25% and 50% interests

#### **4.1.3 Schooling Trends**

Schools are few in these communities hence most people send their children more than two miles to schools. Most of these schools are constructed with mud bricks or make shift materials. They are ill equipped in terms of safe water supply, toilets seats, teachers and teaching aids. About one quarter of the children are often absent due to farming, ceremonial rites, school fees, lack of interest of parental interest and care , children's ill health etc.

#### **4.1.4 Community Health Facilities.**

Clinics and other health facilities are very few and most are one to four miles from the communities surveyed. A few are even five to eight miles away from the communities they service. Most people depend on untrained and some times trained traditional birth attendants; while very few take advantage of the few clinics in the study area. A reasonable proportion of children in the study area have received vitamin A, deworming, and vaccines for polio, TB, measles and DPT. Breast feeding is practiced for a period between seven and up to twenty two months in some cases. Supplementary foods including pap, family meals, beni mix and to a very limited extent baby formula are offered a few weeks before terminating breast feeding.

Safe water is scarce for at least three months in a year. Access to clean water is very difficult. Often, people cover between one to two miles for water during scarcity. The people depend very largely on unprotected dug wells most of which are about one mile from their communities.

Teenage pregnancy is below ten percent occurring at an average of fifteen years. The people's responses to illness following a disease symptom are mixed. In the case of under fives, there is a tendency of taking children to a clinic for malaria within one and half days and less than one day for diarrhea. In the case of adult men and women the periods are usually longer for both malaria and diarrhea.

Appropriate facilities for human waste disposal are very scarce hence people largely depend on traditional pit latrines, open pits and nearby bushes. Improved ventilated pit latrines are very limited which is a possible challenge to rural development operatives in the study area.

The frequency of washing hands is still not a priority in the study area and most people still depend on water alone while about half use water and soap. Less than one quarter still depends on wood ash and leaves.

#### **4.1.5 Marketing Trends**

The nearest markets are often in the chiefdom head quarters (Makali and Masingbi) which are between one and eight miles away depending on the location of the communities studied. Between five and fifty percent of their farm products are forward sold mostly to itinerant traders who ask for an interest of nearly fifty percent at time of repayment

#### **4.1.6 Mode of Communication**

Most communities are widely dispersed, less than one mile to about three miles from each other. Some roads are still inaccessible especially during the raining season. Among the contributing factors to the physical isolation of some of these communities include lack of bridges, access roads and seasonal accessibility, especially during the rainy season (June to November).

The major sources of information for these communities include the radio, mosques (Muslims) their friends, relatives, CONCERV, traders Church members and news papers.

#### **4.1.7 Community Access to Local Government.**

Among the organizations visiting include NGO (Concern), Tonkolili District Council, Ward Committee, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Social Workers and Health workers. Most of these organizations visit for information sharing. The only one providing resources to the communities is CONCERN and to a very small extent MAFS, Social and Health Workers. These communities have also benefited from very little if any visits from local Government operatives.

#### **4.1.8 HIV/AIDS Awareness**

Very little about HIV/AIDS is known by people in the study area; Their popular sources of information are the radio, friends, neighbors, CONCERN health staff, relatives, Muslims, traders and the few Christians. Unfortunately nearly two thirds still have no idea about HIV/AIDS or its method of dissemination. This is another challenge for public health workers.

#### **4.1.9 Constraints in Livelihood Security.**

Among the constraints in attaining livelihood Security were, the lack of agricultural inputs, water wells, health facilities, access roads, toilets, buildings materials, poor extension services, lack of credits facilities, contact with local Government operatives, micro credit facilities etc..

#### **4.1.10 Suggestion which are likely to enhance livelihood security.**

Among the suggestions which are likely to enhance livelihood security in the Study area include, the need for water wells, good roads, agricultural inputs, good schools appropriately located to minimize long distance traveling more health clinics, food for work, micro-credit, health education etc

#### **4.2.0 Conclusions and Recommendations**

The main objective of the study was to assess the livelihood security of people in the Wonkibor, Massaba, Simonkani, Sanda and Thambaya sections within the Kunike Barina and Kunike Chiefdoms, Tonkolili District.

The study has generally shown that the people in the communities are poor, married and maintain large families. Their main occupation is farming for which they depend on NGO's, friends and relatives for planting materials. They generally live in their own houses or those of their own relatives with few paying negligible rents. They operate small farms of about two acres per household and obtain yields that hardly carry them over from one harvest to the next; hence most of their food (rice) gets exhausted between June and August. They are also variously indebted to itinerant traders who charge exploitative interests for rice, money, clothing, and utensils they offer them on credit. Other creditors include family and friends whose interest rates are relatively moderate and accommodating.

Many children miss out of school due to farm work, ceremonial rites, lack of parental care, school fees children's illness, etc... Labor is in short supply hence most farm operators depend on rotary work groups to which they are members. In addition to farming they get very little from logging, fishing, mining, palm oil, petty trading and few teachers in those communities.

Due to food scarcity, a large proportion of the people get between one to two meals per day. Rice is the most popular food item while cassava and potatoes substitute for rice at times of scarcity (April and August)

Due to poor harvests, very little food is saved for food or seed. Even the little produced is mostly consumed. Water is scarce for at least three months of the year during which people trek up to two miles to access water, often from unprotected dug wells. Even these are very limited.

Markets are far and few, often in the chiefdom head quarter or the periodic ones in few section head quarter towns. The limited food items in those markets usually include rice, cassava, potatoes, pepper and to a very limited extent some livestock products (sheep, goats, and eggs). The most popular channels of communications are radios, friends, relatives, religious organizations, traders and NGO's. A large proportion of the villages are isolated due to poor roads, lack of bridges, seasonal accessibility etc.

Very few local government operatives visit their communities for information or organization of the people for development programmes. Very little is known about HIV/AIDS. Among the factors constraining livelihood security were lack of agricultural inputs, lack of good road network, toilet facilities, building materials, water wells, health facilities, micro-credit, limited extension services etc.

Among the suggestions advanced by the target communities which are likely to enhance livelihood security were; the provision of access roads, bridges, schools, health facilities, agricultural inputs, water wells, improved extension services etc. In short, the general picture from this study is that these people are destitute with very poor facilities, mostly isolated, largely ignorant, at the mercy of traders hence the need for assistance to improve their lot.

Based on these findings the following recommendations could be useful to development operatives with special reference to CONCERN Sierra Leone.

- (i) Livelihood security starts with good health and opportunities to be gainfully engaged in production, hence the need to empower and build the peoples capacity by providing more health clinics and medical facilities including safe drinking water and proper disposal of human waste.
- (ii) Food inadequacy is prevalent in the study area hence the need to assist with agricultural inputs and intensive agricultural extension. The over dependency on rice could be alleviated by introducing alternative food habits through home economics interventions to diversify dietary practices in the study area.
- (iii) Markets are far and few, hence the need to assist in increasing agricultural production for surplus yields and hence the construction of markets.
- (iv) Many communities are still inaccessible either due to poor roads, lack of bridges or the seasonality of roads. The need for more roads and bridges cannot therefore be over emphasized.
- (v) The vicious cycle of indebtedness to itinerant traders need to be broken by perhaps creating a supervised credit systems for either money or planting materials
- (vi) Inadequate schooling and teachers need attention to build the capacities of those children who are the most valuable future of those communities. There is need therefore for reliable building materials (cement). Such schools needless to say, should be closer to those communities than the nearly three miles children have to trek to school each day. Community education is also very necessary to motivate parents in reducing absenteeism from school. Counseling could also prevent teenage pregnancy.
- (vii) Exclusive breast feeding should be emphasized through effective health education.
- (viii) The level of awareness about HIV/AIDS is low, hence the need for more intensive health education on HIV/AIDS
- (ix) The constraints to livelihood security are worthy of note, hence the need to pay more attention to food production, health facilities, safe water supply, school equipment, teachers, access roads, and markets to name a few.
- (x) More intensive training of staff, animators, and beneficiaries could be useful to all stakeholders.

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Sierra Leone Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (SLPRSP)-2004

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**CONCERN/BRACE BASELINE SURVEY IN THE KUNIKE BARINA AND KUNIKE BARINA-BARINA CHIEFDOMS, TONKOLILI DISTRICT.**

**ALL questions to be household response from group of household head, women with children and productive males – insure all have opportunity to agree answers**

001 Identification Number      
 002 Section.....  
 003 Locality..... Name of respondent.....

<b>Village category: 1-5....., 6-10....., more than 10(houses).....</b>	
<b>Distance to nearest motor road.....(miles)</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>004 Interviewer Code ----- NAME: -----</b>	

**Section 1 Household Characteristics**

		CODE
Q 01	Community/Village	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Q 02	Section/Ward	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

Questions 3 to 5 relate to the respondent

Q 03	Age in years last birthday	Q 04	Sex: Male 1 Female 2
Q 05	Marital Status	Number of wives (for men) .....	
	Married	1	
	Single	2	
	Divorced	3	
	Widowed	4	

Q. 06

Complete the following table with information on all household members (**those eating from the same pot**); Ensure to include any children from relatives who stay in the household.

Member no.	Age last birthday (give age in months for children under 3)	Sex	Relationship to household head
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			

Q07a. Who owns the house in which you live?: .....

Household member no above. .... Other (please specify)

Q07b. Is any member of your household a Concern Beneficiary in 2007 (receiving seed)?

Yes..... No....



Q10. Are you or any members of your household members of a labor company in the village?

Yes: ..... No                      Type of labour group.....

If yes, how many from the household are members? .....Male.... Female.....

Q12. Did your household have sources of income other than farming in the past 12 months?

Yes ....., No..... If no, go to Q13.

If yes, which are they?

Source	Estimated income in last 12 months
Logging	
Mining	
Fishing	
Petty trading	
Palm oil production	
Hunting/Trap setting	
Others (specify)	Yes.....No....
Does any household member receive remittances	Yes..... No.....

## **SECTION 2: LIVELIHOOD SECURITY**

### **FOOD SELF SUFFICIENCY (Enumerator – ensure women contribute to answers)**

Q13. Please indicate the number of meals per day that have usually been provided for household members during the past 12 months

Month	5-10 years old	11-16	16 + (adults)
January			
February			
March			
April			
May			
June			
July			
August			
September			
October			
November			
December			

Q14. In which month during 2007 did you use up all the rice you harvested in 2006?

State month.....

Q15. In which months do you regularly eat the following foods from household farms?

<b>Food</b>	<b>Jan</b>	<b>Feb</b>	<b>Mar</b>	<b>Apr</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>Jun</b>	<b>Jul</b>	<b>Aug</b>	<b>Sept</b>	<b>Oct</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>Dec</b>
Rice												
Cassava												
Potato												
Yams												
Vegetable												
Bush yam												
Fruits												
Fish												
Meat												
Eggs												

Q16. What was the quantity of food you stored for food or as seed/cuttings after last year's harvest?

<b>Type of food</b>	<b>Quantity stored for food</b>	<b>Quantity stored as seed</b>
Rice (bushels)		
Cassava		
Potatoes		
Yams		
Groundnuts (bushels)		

Q17. To what extent do the following affect food inadequacy in your household?

Factors affecting food Inadequacy	Extent of factors			
	NE	SE	GE	VGE
Limited Food Production	0	1	2	3
Price of Food Supply	0	1	2	3
Post Harvest Losses	0	1	2	3
Over dependency on rice	0	1	2	3
Poor Food Distribution	0	1	2	3
Poor Health of household members	0	1	2	3
Insects in field				
Insects in storage				
Cutting grass				
Rats in field				
Rats in storage				
Bush crows				
Birds				
Wild pigs				
Soil fertility				
Climatic variation				
Others (Specify)	0	1	2	3

#### ACCESS TO SEEDS / PLANTING MATERIALS

Q18. What is the source of your seed/planting material?

Seed/planting material	Quantity planted (2006)	Quantity planted (2007)	Sources of seeds/planting materials IN 2007 (Tick each used)				
			Purchase	NGO	own saved	seed loan	Gift
Upland rice(bu)							
Swamp rice(bu)							
Groundnuts (bu)							
Cassava cuttings (bundles)							
Potato cuttings (bags)							
Yam sets (#)							

#### FARM SURPLUSES (CROPS AND POULTRY) ENTERING MARKET

Q19. How much produce (kg or numbers of items) of your household farm production has your household consumed or used in other ways during the **past 12 months?**

(SPECIFY UNITS)

Products	Market	Consumption	Seeds	Gifts	Exchange	Repay Loans	Provide as loans

Upland rice							
Swamp rice							
Cassava							
Sorghum							
Millet							
Maize							
Sesame							
Potatoes							
Groundnuts							
Yams							
Pepper							
Vegetables							
Goats							
Sheep							
Chickens							
Eggs							
Others							
Others							

Q20. Have traders come to the village you live in to purchase produce in past 12 months?

Yes..... No....

If yes what produce was purchased?

List of products purchased by traders

**ACCESS TO AND DEPENDENCY ON LOANS To be answered by head and adult males**

Q21. Have any household members taken any loan during the past year?

Yes..... No.....

If yes, what are the sources, and interest charged on the loan?

Kind of loan	Sources	Interest charged as a %
Money (cash)		
Seed/planting material		
Clothing		



Food (rice)		
Utensils		
Others (specify)		

Q22. Did you forward sell any of your produce that will be harvested in 2007?  
Yes..... No.....

If yes, what quantity, to whom, and why was your produce sold in this way?

<b>Produce forward sold</b>	<b>To whom</b>	<b>Quantity sold</b>	<b>Amount received as loan (Leones)</b>	<b>Equivalent market price when loan is repaid</b>
Upland rice				
Swamp rice				
Palm oil				
Cassava				
Pepper				
Potatoes				
Others (specify)				
Others (specify)				
Others (specify)				

**SECTION 3:  
SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON AGRICULTURE AND MARKETTING USED  
BY FARMERS ( for household head only)**

Q23. Where do you go to obtain information on agriculture and marketing issues?

Tick all used

Sources of information	For agricultural production	For marketing (where to sell and prices)
Head man/chief		
Elders		
Father		
Mother		
Extension worker		
NGO (specify)		
Radio		
Osusu members		
Other village Group (specify)		
Trader visiting village		
Trader at market centres		
Village Community Member		
Ward Community Member		
Councillor		
Others (specify)		

Q 24.	Resources	Yes	No
Which of the following did you fail to access in the past 12 months?	Upland Farm		
	Swampland		
	Housing / shelter		
	Water		
	Capital (tools, etc.)		
	Labour		

		Money for social obligation (burial, festivities, initiation, fines)		
		Seed		

**SECTION 4: Education**

Q 25.	What is the distance to the nearest primary school?	In the village	1	
		Less than 1 mile	2	
		1 to 3 miles	3	
		More than 3 miles	4	

Q26. What type of building material is the primary school constructed from?

Bricks and cement	
Mud brick	
Make-shift (local poles and thatch)	
Other (Specify)	

Q27. Is the school equipped with the following:

Safe water source	
Latrines	
Adequate furniture	
Teaching aids	
Sports equipment	

Q28. How many of the children aged 6-15 years old attend **primary school**?

State number.....

For children **aged 6-15 years old** who currently are **NOT** attending primary school:

Child No.	Age	Sex	Have never attended	Early school leaver	Reason



Q31. How often has a District Education Officer monitored your school in the past 12 months?

Once	
Twice	
Three times	
Four times	
Five times	
Six times	
Not all	
Do not know	

## **Children's Nutrition**

Q32. Answer for all **under 5s** in household in consultation with mothers or carers.

	Child 1	Child 2
Sex		
Age (years months)		
Place of birth (Hospital/clinic, Home, withTBA)		
Is child being breast fed ?		
At what age was breast feeding terminated?		
At what age did you start supplementary feeding the baby?		
What type of food do you give to your baby (pap, family meal, baby formula (Specify)		

	Child 3	Child 4
Sex		
Age (years months)		
Place of birth (Hospital/clinic, Home, withTBA)		
Is child being breast fed		
At what age was breast feeding terminated?		
At what age did you start supplementary feeding the baby?		
What type of food do you give to your baby (pap, family meal, baby formula (Specify)		

Add tables for more children!

Q 33. Are any foods not suitable for under fives? Yes..... No....

Q34. If yes, why are following not suitable for under 5 s?

Food	Reason
1	
2	
3	
4	
5.	

Q35. What are the foods you routinely offer your under fives?

.....  
 .....67...

Q36. Who has attended women in childbirth in the household during the past 12 months (tick boxes)

	Hospital/clinic staff	Untrained Traditional Birth attendant	Trained Traditional Birth attendant	Other (specify)
Birth 1				
Birth 2				
Birth 3				
Birth 4				
Birth 5				
Birth 6				
Birth 7				
Birth 8				
Birth 9				
Birth 10				

Q37. Is any female in the household who is **under the age of 18** currently pregnant?

Yes..... No.....

Is yes state age .....years

**[Enumerator – please use judgment to check ages]**

### SECTION 5: Community Health Facilities

Q 38.	How far is the nearest health centre/clinic to your community	In village	1
		Less than one mile	2
		1 to 4 miles	3
		5 – 8 miles	4
		More than 8 miles	5

Q39a Please state the number of children in your household who have in the past **6 months** received a Vitamin A supplement

Number of children under 5 receiving vitamin A

Q39b. Please state the number of children in your household who have in the past **6 months** received deworming treatment:

Number of children under 5 receiving deworming

Q40. Please state the number of children in your household who have been immunized against the following diseases:

**[ENUMERATOR – please ask mothers to refer to children’s health cards to verify immunization data]**

Disease	Number of children under 5 immunised
Polio	
TB	
Measles	
DPT	

Q41. For how long do mothers in the household with children under 5 usually breast feed?

**Minimum months =**  
**Maximum months =**



Q42. Indicate the number of days after the first appearance of symptoms of disease that the patient is taken to a clinic for treatment?

<b>For Malaria</b>	<b>Number of days</b>
Under 5s	
Wife	
Husband	
<b>For Diarrhea</b>	<b>Number of days</b>
Under 5s	
Wife	
Husband	

**SECTION 6: Access to water, disposal of waste**

Q 43.	What sources of drinking water were used by the household in the past 12 months?  Which of these was the main source? .....	Protected dug well 1 Unprotected dug well 2 Protected spring 3 Unprotected spring 4 Pond, river, stream 5 Rain water collected 6	
Q44	Is your main source of drinking water within your community?  If no, how far away is it?	Yes 1 No 0  Less than one mile 2 1 to 2 miles 3 More than 2 miles 4	
Q45	What was the longest period of water scarcity you experienced in the past 12 months?	0 – 3months, 4 – 6months, more than 6 months	
Q46	Is the drinking water source you use in times of shortage within your community?  If no, how far away is it?	Yes 1 No 0  Less than one mile 2 1 to 2 miles 3 More than 2 miles 4	
Q 47.	Where and how does your	Traditional pit latrine 1	

	household dispose of human waste?	Improved pit (VIP)	2	
		Open pit	3	
		Nearby bush	4	
		No Response	5	

Q48. Please ask household members about the frequency of hand washing **completing answers for household members that are present at the interview to ensure individual answers.**

Enter A = always; F = frequently; O = occasionally; N = never

	Mother with child	Other Adult female	Adult male
Before preparing food			
Before eating			
After eating			
After toilet			
After cleaning child from toilet			

Q49. What do household members use to wash/clean their hands?

Please tick

Water only	
Soap and water	
Wood ash	
Leaves	

## SECTION 7: Communication

Q50	How many miles is your community to the next village? ( <b>verify answers with Concern staff</b> )			
Q51	How many miles walk is your community from the nearest market centre?			
	Name your nearest market centre			
Q52	do the following contribute to physical isolation in your community?	Yes	No	
	Lack of access roads	1	2	
	Lack of bridges	1	2	
	Only seasonal access	1	2	

		Other (specify)	1	2	
Q53	What sources of information are used by your household?  Tick all used	Radio	1		
		Church	2		
		Mosque	3		
		Friends	4		
		Newspaper	5		
		Relatives	6		
		Itinerant trader	7		
		Video	8		
		Others (specify)	15		

### SECTION 8: COMMUNITY ACCESS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Q54	Please list all development organizations that have visited your community in the past 12 months:			
	Organisation	Provided information	Collected information	Provided resources to community (seed, roads, field schools, buildings etc)
	Tonkilili District council			
	Ward committee			
	NGO (name)			
	NGO (name)			
	MARS			
	Social worker			
	Health worker			
	Other			

Q55. In the past 12 months which of the following, as far as you know, have met with your community to discuss community needs/interests, and how many times?

Organization	Number of meetings in your community
Village chief	
Village Development committee	

Ward Development Committee	
Local MP	
NGO	
District councilor	
Tonkoli District council staff	

Q56. Which of the following have you spoken with in the past 12 months to get information or discuss issues of importance to your household?

<b>Channel of communication</b>	
Head man	
Section chief	
Village committee	
Paramount chief	
Family elders	
WDC member	
Teacher	
NGO	
Health management committee member	
Social worker	
School management committee member	

## Section 6 HIV/AIDS Awareness

As survey questions are being asked of a household group Enumerator please identify who is providing the answers to questions 55, 56 and 57 on HIV/AIDS. AFTER questions are answered please tick here who was person/persons who gave information:

Household head .....  
 Young women.....  
 Young men.....  
 Elder women.....  
 Elder men.....

Q. 57	What is HIV/AIDS? If answer is don't know go to Q 58.	
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Q58	<p><b>If Q 57 is answered</b></p> <p>How did you hear about HIV/AIDS</p>	<table> <tr> <td>Radio</td> <td>1</td> <td><b><u>category of respondent</u></b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Church</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mosque</td> <td>3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Friends</td> <td>4</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Neighbour</td> <td>5</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Relatives</td> <td>6</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Traders</td> <td>7</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others (specify)</td> <td>15</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>D K</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>N R</td> <td>9</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Radio	1	<b><u>category of respondent</u></b>	Church	2		Mosque	3		Friends	4		Neighbour	5		Relatives	6		Traders	7		Others (specify)	15		D K	8		N R	9	
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N R	9																															
Q59	<p><b>If Q 58 is answered</b></p> <p>Do you know if HIV could be spread by</p>	<table> <tr> <td>Having too many sexual partners</td> <td>1</td> <td><b><u>category of respondent</u></b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unprotected sex</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exchanging sharp instruments</td> <td>3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exchange of syringe drugs</td> <td>4</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Using infected blood transfusion</td> <td>5</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Infected Mother to child</td> <td>6</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mouth to mouth kissing</td> <td>7</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other (specify)</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Do not know</td> <td>9</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Response</td> <td>10</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Having too many sexual partners	1	<b><u>category of respondent</u></b>	Unprotected sex	2		Exchanging sharp instruments	3		Exchange of syringe drugs	4		Using infected blood transfusion	5		Infected Mother to child	6		Mouth to mouth kissing	7		Other (specify)	8		Do not know	9		No Response	10	
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Q60	<p>What suggestions can you offer which are likely to enhance the livelihood security in your community</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>
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**THANKS FOR YOUR TIME!!!**