

## Interview Form 3: Community Representatives: General Topics &amp; Wealth Breakdown

Local Municipality / District Municipality District	Livelihood Zone	Village / sub-place
Interviewers	Date	Number of interview participants (excl. interview team!)
		Men                      Women

**Procedures:**

1. **Introduce** team and explain **objectives** of the assessment.
2. Ask the community leaders or representatives to give you an **overview** of the situation in the community.
3. Explain the reference year that for which we are collecting data.

**NOTE:** Since this form is long, *it is wise to conduct this interview with two separate groups*, one focusing on general topics and the other focusing on the wealth breakdown (which is on the last two pages of the form). You may choose to start with any section (e.g. seasonal calendar is a neutral topic to start with) rather than with this page.

**CROP PRODUCTION** [enter the data under the column header]

Main food & cash crop name (dry harvest, not including green consumption)	Unit of land typically used in the village, e.g. hectare or acre	Yield/unit in reference year <b>With Inputs</b> (fertiliser, pesticides, etc.)		Yield/unit in reference year <b>Without Inputs</b>		Seed requirement/unit
		<i>Season 1</i>	<i>Season 2</i>	<i>Season 1</i>	<i>Season 2</i>	

What Proportion of the population uses inputs? \_\_\_\_\_

**LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION** (reference year – *split by season if necessary*)

Type of Animal		Number of months between births	Length of lactation (days or months)	Average milk production per animal per day
Cows	Wet Season			
	Dry Season			

**LIVESTOCK MIGRATION** (outward or inward)

	Good/average year	Bad year
Livestock migration	To:	To:
	When:	When:

**MARKETS** (reference year)

<b>MARKET PRICE DATA</b>	<b>Description of COMMODITY</b>	<b>MARKET where bought or sold</b>	<b>UNIT OF MEASURE</b>	<b>LOW PRICE</b>	<b>Low price MONTH</b>	<b>HIGH PRICE</b>	<b>High price MONTH</b>
Main food & cash crops	<i>e.g. Maize</i>	<i>e.g. Empangeni</i>	<i>e.g. bag</i>	<i>e.g. R 80</i>	<i>e.g. May</i>	<i>e.g. R 150</i>	<i>e.g. January</i>
Main types of livestock							
Other Include: - expenditure items (e.g. tea, transport or school materials); - income items (e.g. firewood bundles) - relief food items							

**LABOUR:** Where do people go to find casual work?

**Steps:** 1. **Select** the most important food and income acquisition strategies from the following list and indicate their timing – by shading – in the table below. Make sure you have covered all the main food and income generating activities of the poor.

<u>Rainfall</u> <u>Crops:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Main crops grown for consumption</li> <li>- Main crops grown for sale</li> </ul> <u>Livestock:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Milk production</li> <li>- Livestock sales</li> <li>- 'Heat' and Births</li> </ul>	<u>Employment:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local labour (e.g. on farms)</li> <li>- Off-farm employment (e.g. brick-making)</li> <li>- Labour migration (where to?)</li> </ul> <u>Wild foods/Game:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Collection &amp; consumption, by type</li> </ul> <u>Fishing:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Where and when</li> </ul>	<u>Food purchases:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Timing of purchases and prices (highest/lowest)</li> </ul> <u>Annual 'hunger' season:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Timing</li> </ul> <u>Mining</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Peak periods</li> </ul> <u>Health</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Malaria, diarrhoea, etc.</li> </ul>	<p>For crops, indicate the timing of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LP (land preparation)</li> <li>- P (planting)</li> <li>- CG (consumption green)</li> <li>- H (harvesting)</li> </ul> <p>Indicate variations in access with arrows:          ↑ to indicate peak access and          ↓ to indicate minimal access</p>
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[illegible]

**HAZARDS**

TIMELINE: Include **positive events** as well as **periodic or intermittent hazards**

A periodic or intermittent hazard is one that affects crop or livestock production in some but not all years:

Drought Frost Wind Epidemic crop disease Wild Animals

Flood Hail Crop Pests Epidemic livestock disease Market events

Year <sup>2</sup>	Seasonal Performance (1-5*)		Event(s)	Response: What did people do themselves to cope with the problem? Was there any outside assistance?
2015-16	Summer			
2015	Winter			
2014-15	Summer			
2014	Winter			
2013-14	Summer			
2013	Winter			
2012-13	Summer			
2012	Winter			
2011-12	Summer			
2011	Winter			
2010-11	Summer			
2010	Winter			

\* **Rank** all the seasons relative to each other:

5 = an excellent season for household food security (e.g. due to bumper yields, good rains, good prices, etc)

4 = a good season or above average season for household food security

3 = an average season in terms of household food security

2 = a below average season for household food security

1 = a poor season (e.g. due to drought, flooding, pest attack) for household food security

Please rank the three main **chronic hazards** affecting households in this area.

(Note: A chronic hazard is one that significantly affects crop or livestock production almost every year.)

1.	2.	3.

WEALTH GROUP DESCRIPTIONS AND BREAKDOWN

Wealth groups: local definitions and names (local language)					
Wealth group name (English)					
No. wives per husband (if polygamous society)					
Household size - Minus those living away + Plus those from other households					
Land <b>owned</b> (grazing + crop, including cash crop)					
Land <b>rented</b> in / out					
Land <b>cultivated</b> (owned +/- rented land)	Total area				
	Food crops area				
	Cash crops area				
<b>Main crops</b> grown for sale					
<b>Main crops</b> grown for food					
<b>Livestock:</b> Cattle owned	Total (range)				
	Prod. Females				
	Plough oxen				
Goats owned	Total (range)				
	Prod. Females				
Sheep owned	Total (range)				
	Prod. Females				
Livestock <b>Loaning</b> (under what type of arrangement?)					
Other livestock:					
Other livestock:					

Wealth groups: local definitions and names (local language)				
Other productive household assets (e.g. ploughs, irrigation, trees, hives, vehicles (e.g. bakkie), fishing equipment)				
Main <b>sources of cash income</b> , ranked				
<u>Checklist of cash income sources:</u> - Agricultural labour - Other casual labour (e.g. construction) - Paid domestic work - Salaried employment	- Remittances - Firewood collection or charcoal burning - Collection and sale of wild foods - Mining	- Crop sales - Vegetable sales - Brewing - Petty trade (small-scale trade)	- Trade (large scale) - Small business - Fishing - Transport (e.g. taxi, pick-up)	
<b>Months of consumption</b> from own harvest				
<b>Bad year</b> response strategies				
<b>Schooling levels</b> attained by children				
<b>% of households in each wealth group</b> (proportional piling)				
Main <b>constraints</b> and development <b>priorities</b> →				

**Last step:** Selection of participants for interview from the different wealth groups. Ask the community leaders to organise 3-5 people from each wealth group. At least half of the participants or groups should be women. Explain that you will be interviewing each group separately. Arrange meeting times and a location for each group.