

# REPORT ON THE 2014 CUVELAI HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

- A preliminary analysis, interim report and selection of results -

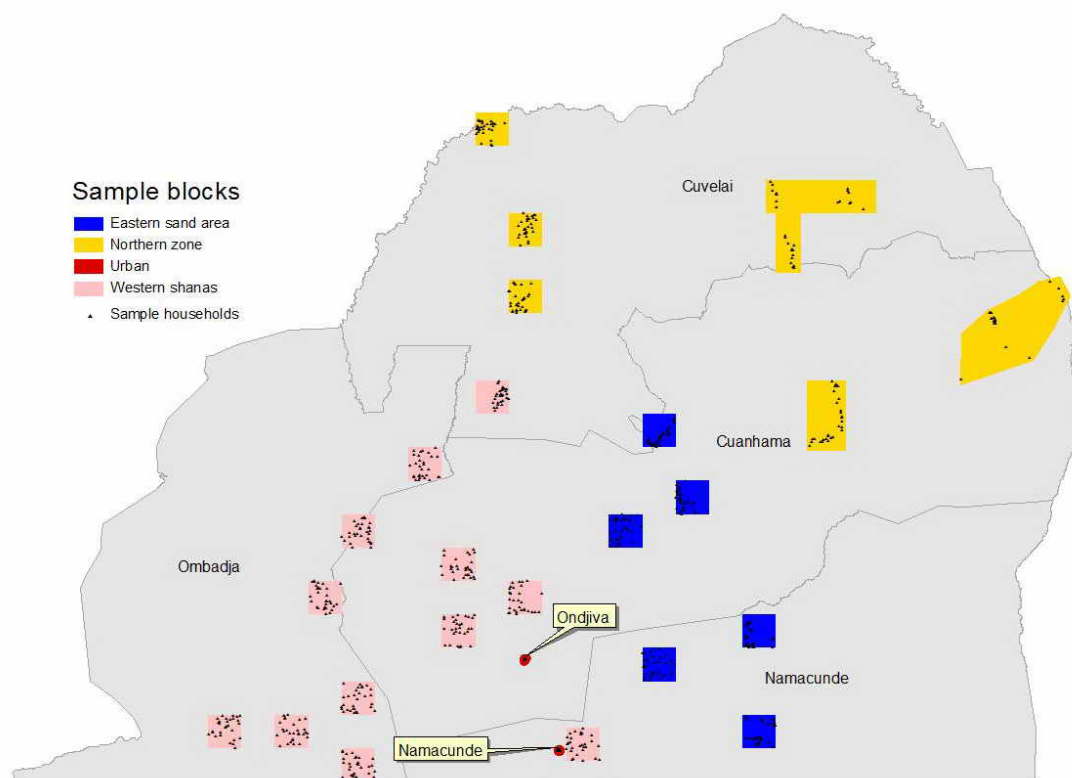
## Introduction

The survey was done to provide information and an understanding of the nature of poverty and livelihoods, particularly in how they contribute to vulnerability to drought, flooding and other environmental disasters. This document is a first, interim report which will be followed by the production of a more comprehensive booklet on poverty and vulnerability in the Cuvelai.

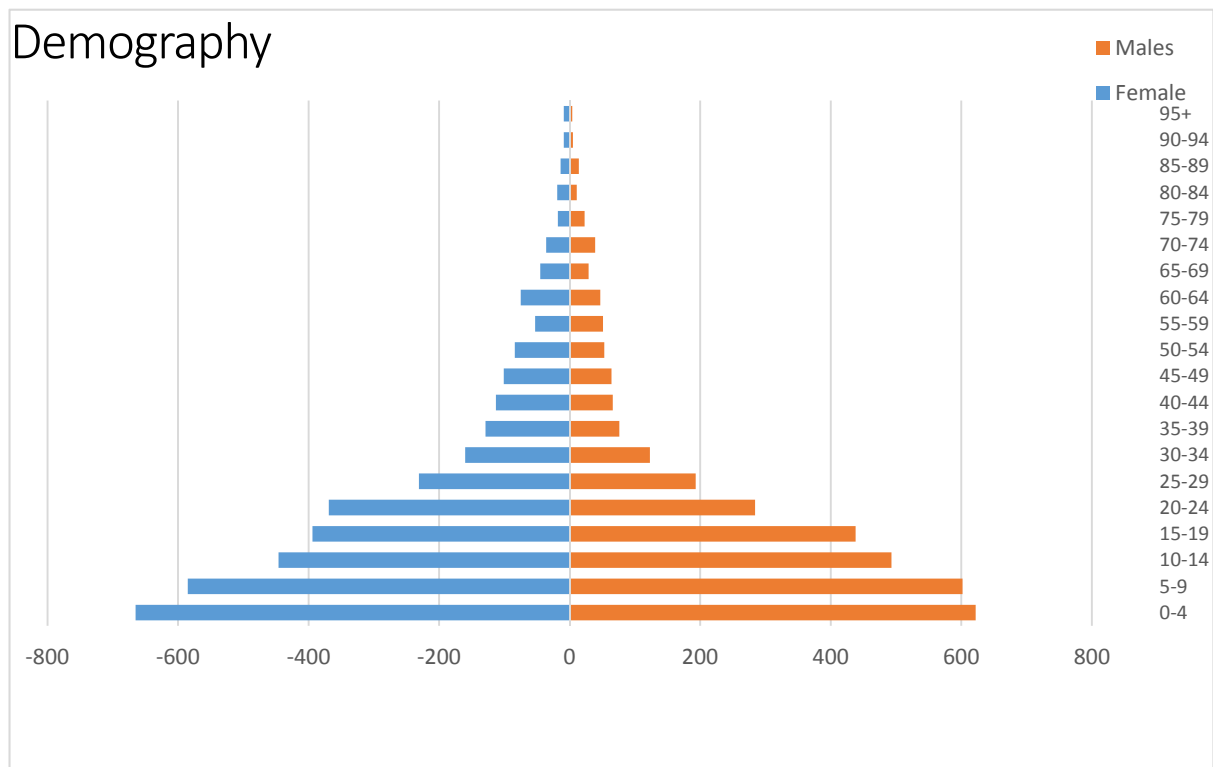
A total of 753 households were surveyed in Angola's Cuvelai Basin during the first 6 months of 2014. The households were randomly selected within 26 sample blocks across the Cuvelai. Two sample blocks in informal housing areas were selected in Namacunde and Ondjiva, while the remaining 24 sample blocks were also randomly selected. The field work and data entry was a collaborative effort by teams from Cunene's Protecção Civil and Development Workshop.



The distribution of the sample blocks is shown in the following map, which also depicts the extents of four geographical landscape areas into which the samples were divided for purposes of comparison. The vast network of shana drainage lines characterises the Western Shana area, making this area quite different from the Eastern Sand area where there are few drainage lines and little surface water. These two zones are typically inhabited by Owambo or Ambo people of the Ombandja and Kwanhama tribal groups. By contrast, most people in the Northern zone are members of the Muhanda, Nganguela or Tchokwe groups. Residents in Namacunde and Ondjiva have a mix of ethnic origins.



THE FOUR MUNICIPIOS IN CUNENE, AND 26 SAMPLE BLOCK AREAS USED FOR THE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY.



AGE PYRAMID OF NUMBERS OF MALES AND FEMALES IN 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS.

Details on age, gender, family position, occupation and highest levels of education were collected for the 7,345 people who lived in the 753 surveyed houses.

Between the ages of 5 and 19 there were slightly more boys (52%) than girls (48%). Thereafter ratios switched since there were considerably fewer young and middle-aged men than women of equivalent ages. For example, of people aged 25 to 50 years, 58% were women and 42% were men. This is because many men had left their rural homes to work elsewhere.

The population was characterised by its high proportion of young people. More than half of the people were less than 15 years old (50.3%). Children of those ages are classified as dependents, as are the people older than 64 years that made up 3.7% of the total population. More than half of households were Kwanhama, as per the following table.

*PERCENTAGES OF HOUSEHOLDS PER TRIBAL OR LANGUAGE GROUP*

<b>Tribal or language group</b>	<b>Percentage of households</b>
Kwanhama	58.4%
Ombandja	21.0%
Muhanda	12.3%
Nganguela	3.9%
Tchokwe	1.2%
Other	3.0%

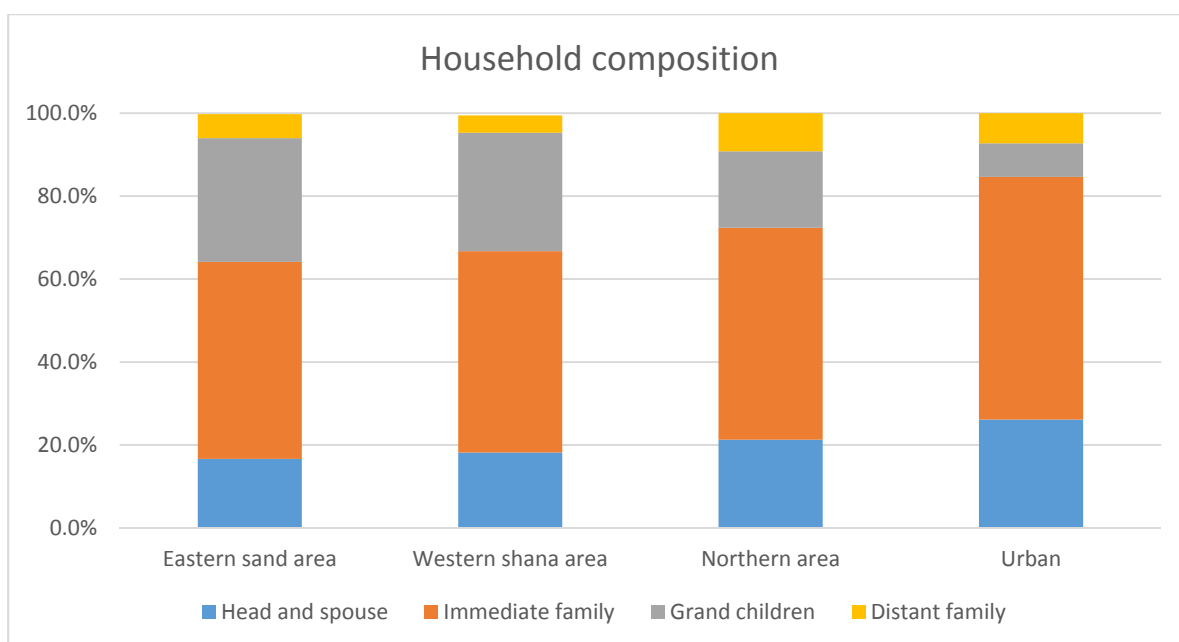
There was an average of 10.0 people per rural home, whereas urban households had an average of 6.2 people. Median household size was 9 and 6 for rural and urban households, respectively.

In all homes surveyed, the head of the household and his/her spouse together made up about one fifth (18.9%) of the people in the household. Another half (49.3%) were their immediate offspring or siblings, while one quarter (25.7%) were grandchildren. More distant relatives (nieces, nephews, cousins and in-laws, for example) and non-relatives made up about 6% of all household members. Non-relatives made up a very small proportion (0.2% on average) of household members.

Grandchildren were especially frequent in rural Kwanhama and Ombandja homes, and less so in urban homes and those of other language groups.

*PERCENTAGES OF PEOPLE IN EACH HOUSEHOLD ACCORDING TO THEIR POSITION IN THE FAMILY OR RELATION TO THE FAMILY, AND THE AVERAGE AND MEDIAN NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER HOUSEHOLD*

	<b>Eastern sand zone</b>	<b>Western shana zone</b>	<b>Northern zone</b>	<b>Urban areas</b>	<b>Total</b>
Head of household	7.0%	8.4%	7.0%	15.6%	8.1%
Spouse	9.7%	9.8%	14.3%	10.5%	10.8%
Immediate family	47.5%	48.5%	51.1%	58.5%	49.3%
Grand children	29.8%	28.5%	18.4%	8.1%	25.7%
Distant family	5.8%	4.2%	9.2%	7.3%	5.8%
Non-relatives	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Average (median) household size	10.4 (10)	9.9 (9)	10.0 (9.5)	6.2 (6)	9.8 (9)



THE COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLDS DEPICTED AS THE PERCENTAGES OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS IN DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF STATUS OR RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND HIS/HER SPOUSE.

## Sources of water

Most households used more than one source of water, and the following table reports the number of times that different sources were reported as being used.

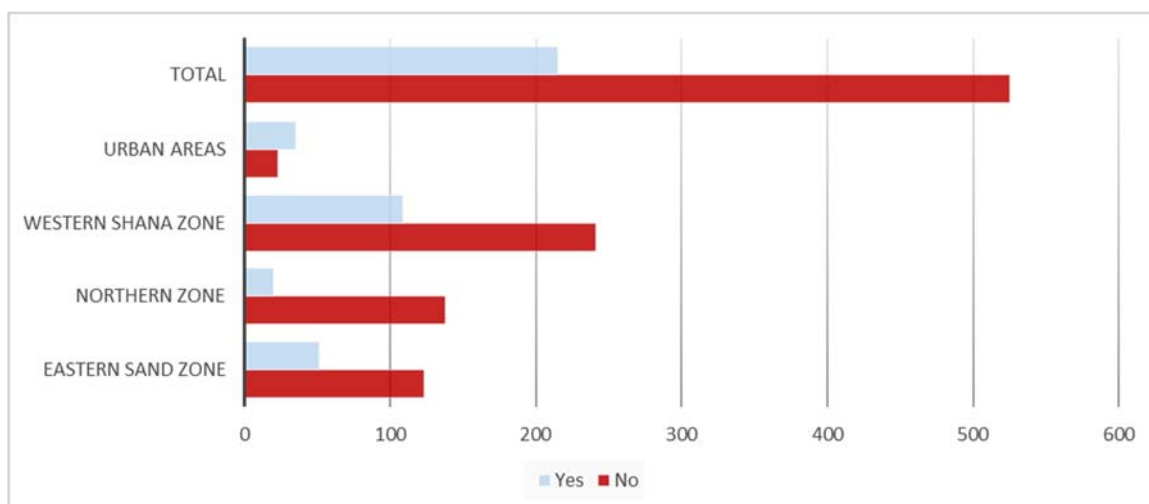
NUMBER OF HOUSES USING DIFFERENT SOURCES OF WATER

	Potentially potable	Traditional wells	Rain water	Other surface water
Eastern sand zone	44	162	95	77
Northern zone	6	104	51	134
Western shana zone	43	311	206	222
Urban areas	34	44	28	6
<b>Total number</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>439</b>
<b>Percentage reported</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>28%</b>

The great majority (92%) of sources would supply water that would normally **not** be safe for human consumption. These are traditional wells, surface water and rain water which is usually not collected from run-off of clean surfaces.

Additionally, water from other sources that potentially supply potable water, such as tap water, water sold from tankers, and borehole water, may often be unsafe. For example, if piped water had not been treated, if water sold in tanks had been collected from surface water or shallow wells or if borehole water had high concentrations of fluoride or salt.

Most households (71%) reported that they do not treat water for drinking, leaving 29% that treat water in various ways. Proportionately more urban homes treated water than those in rural areas.



*NUMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT TREAT OR DO NOT TREAT WATER FOR DOMESTIC USE*

Boiling was the most frequent method of treating water, making up 55% of all reported ways of treating water. This was followed by chemical treatment (31%) and filtering or sieving water (8%). Many households reported that they only treated water when necessary, for example when there was illness in the family or disease outbreaks in the neighbourhood.

## Flooding

Of the 753 households surveyed, 508 (67%) reported that flooding had occurred in their area. The following table lists the years in which flooding was reported to have occurred.

*YEARS IN WHICH FLOODING WAS REPORTED*

Year	Number times reported
2007	18
2008	128
2009	86
2010	173
2011	132
2012	170
2013	12
2014	10

*NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT REPORTED FLOODING*

	No		Yes	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Eastern sand zone	134	75%	44	25%
Northern zone	43	27%	115	73%
Western shana zone	48	13%	308	87%
Urban areas	19	32%	41	68%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>67%</b>

Flood alerts had been heard or transmitted to 105 of the 508 households which reported flooding. This information usually came over the radio (39 households), from people living upstream (7), neighbours (3) or as messages sent from Ondjiva (reported by 3 homes).

Only 50 homes (or 10% of those that reported flooding) reacted to the flooding, 46 by moving their homes permanently (42) or temporarily (4), or by avoiding flood prone areas (4 households). A total of 230 households reported that flooding had prevented children in their neighbourhood from going to school. Likewise, 61 households (8.2% of all homes) reported that people had drowned in their neighbourhood, and 165 reported that some people had to evacuate their homes.

## Drought

Thirty-six households (4.8% of all surveyed homes) reported that people in their neighbourhood had died as a result of drought, while livestock deaths associated with drought were reported by 537 households (71.3%). One hundred and thirty households reported that children had missed school as a result of the drought.

During the drought, access to drinking water was reported as bad in 462 homes, while 193 households had reasonable access to drinking water, and 92 had good access.

### *NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING GOOD, REASONABLE OF BAD ACCESS TO SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER DURING THE 2013 DROUGHT*

	<b>Good</b>		<b>Reasonable</b>		<b>Bad</b>	
Eastern sand zone	5	3%	29	16%	144	81%
Northern zone	49	31%	36	23%	71	46%
Western shana zone	26	7%	107	30%	220	62%
Urban areas	12	20%	21	35%	27	45%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>62%</b>

The majority (518 or 69%) of households received some aid during the drought, usually from government sources (reported 494 times), neighbours and family (15) or other sources such as churches, private companies and headmen (*sobas*). Government assistance was usually in the form of rice, maize or other flour, cooking oil, beans and tinned fish. There was considerable variation in the types and quantities of food provided to each person, and the frequency with which help was offered. Eighteen homes reported that water had been provided during the drought.

Other major problems reported by a significant number of households included insects pests on crops (359 times), bird pests on crops (73), coughs and other respiratory ailments (107), diarrhoea (99), cholera (29) and malaria (76 times).

## Livelihoods and incomes

Most (501 or 67%) of all households do not produce goods specifically **intended** for sale, but most homes had at least one or more people who obtained incomes. There were many different kinds of incomes, the majority of which were obtained on a sporadic basis, depending on the availability of items to sell and needs for cash.

### NUMBER OF PEOPLE OBTAINING INCOMES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

Income-generating activity	Number of people
Salary as a public servant	163
Informal business, usually retailing	131
Labourer	123
Artisan	31
Remittance recipient	108
Pension recipient	3
Selling homemade liquor	337
Selling chickens	156
Selling goats	108
Selling cattle	70
Selling wild produce (mopane worms, spinach, wild fruits etc)	43
Selling millet and other crops	40
Selling pigs	37
Selling charcoal	36
Selling pots, baskets and other craft	18
Selling fish	6

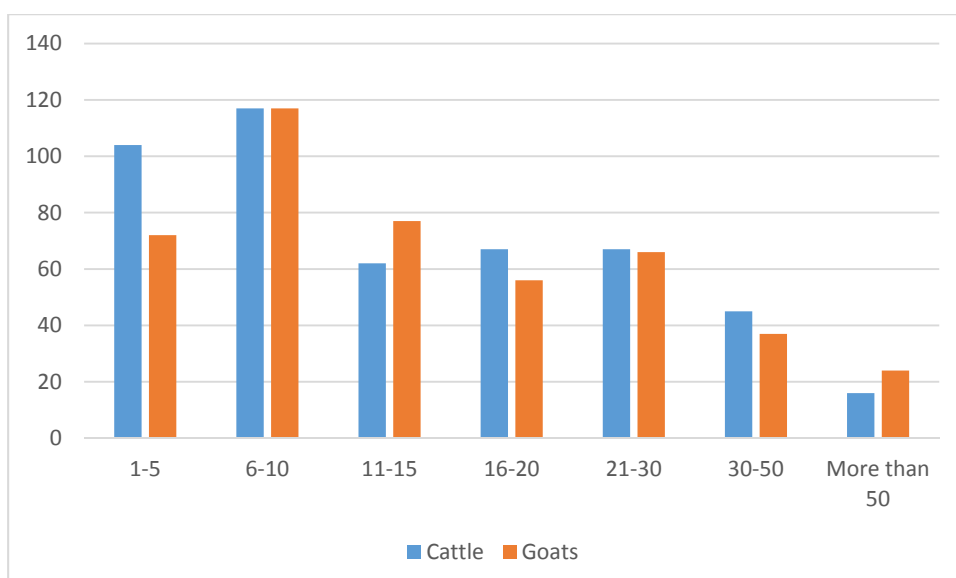
The following table shows the number of households growing **different** crops, as well as the crops reported as **being most important** to each home. These figures are limited to the 693 rural households that were surveyed.

### NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS GROWING CERTAIN CROPS AND THE NUMBER FOR WHICH THAT WAS THE MOST IMPORTANT CROP

Crop	Number of households growing:	Number of households for which the crop is most important
Millet ( <i>massango</i> )	680	460
Sorghum ( <i>massambala</i> )	586	2
Maize ( <i>milho</i> )	541	21
Beans ( <i>feijao</i> )	547	0
Sweet potato ( <i>batata doce</i> )	64	0
Irish potato ( <i>batata reina</i> )	4	0

A variety of types of melons, pumpkins and related vegetables were grown by 583 households, while 129 homes reported growing peanuts. Bambara nuts were grown by 58 families, sugarcane by 10 and manioc by 6 households.

Of all 753 households, 491 (65%) reported having cattle, indicating that the remaining 262 (35%) homes probably did not have cattle. Of those with cattle, 221 had 10 or fewer animals while 51 households had more than 30 cattle. The largest reported herd comprised 220 cattle.



*NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (Y AXIS) HAVING DIFFERENT NUMBERS OF CATTLE AND GOATS (X AXIS)*

A total of 449 (60%) households had goats, and the pattern of ownership of different flock sizes was similar to that for cattle. The largest flock reported numbered 112 goats. Pigs were kept by 418 (55%) households, generally in very small numbers. For example, 334 homes had 5 or fewer pigs. Chickens were kept by 650 (86%) households, while 125 (17%) homes had donkeys.

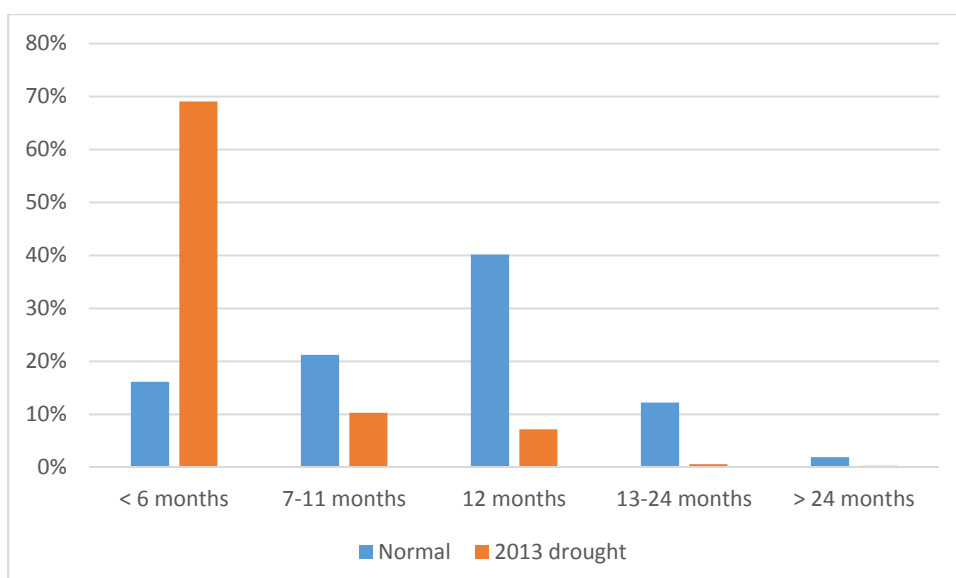
Fishing was reported by 388 households, most of which were in the Western shana and Northern zones. A total of 205 households hunted for bush meat food, most of which were in the Western shana zone.

*NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT REPORTED THAT THEY HUNT BUSH MEAT AND FISH*

	Hunting		Fishing	
	No	Yes	No	Yes
Eastern sand zone	144	33	152	22
Northern zone	118	40	60	98
Western shana zone	223	130	93	259
Urban areas	57	2	41	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>388</b>

Harvests of millet, maize and other staple foods are stored for future domestic use. In normal years, most households estimated that their food stocks would last 12 months, i.e. until roughly the same time one year hence. Following the 2013 drought, most homes expected their food reserves to last less than 6 months. In fact, 51% of households estimated that food stocks would last 3 months or less.





*PERCENTAGES OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT EXPECTED THEIR FOOD RESERVES TO LAST DIFFERENT PERIODS IN YEARS WITH NORMAL RAINFALL OR AFTER THE 2013 DROUGHT.*

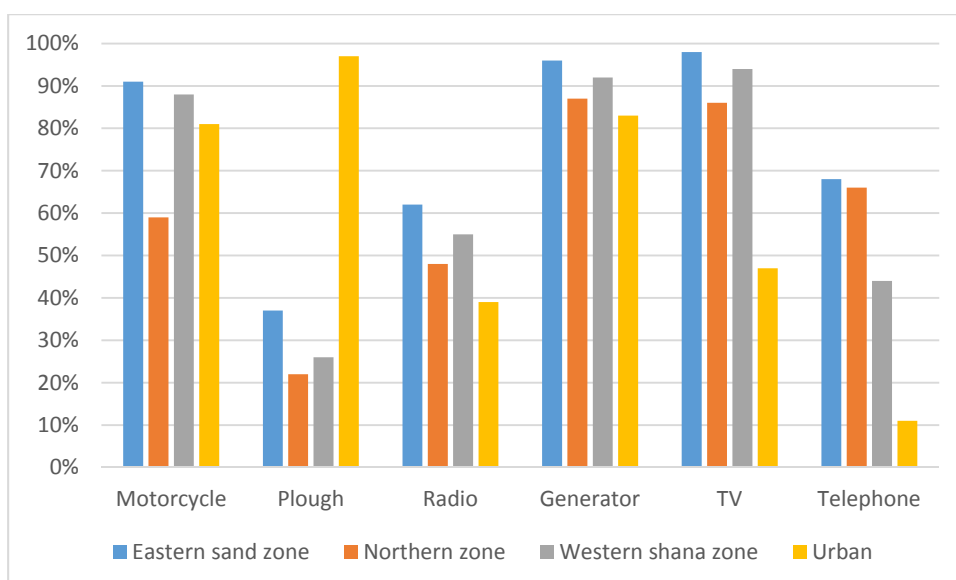
## MATERIAL POSSESSIONS AND BUILDING MATERIALS

The table below reports the percentages of households that lacked certain possessions: cars, solar panels and TV receiver dishes. The table also shows the percentage of homes to which there were no visible vehicle tracks, probably because the homes had not previously received visitors in cars. As a measure of education, percentages of homes are reported in which the people interviewed could not speak Portuguese or English.

The percentages indicate that the great majority of households are poor, with four out of five households (79%) certainly not having regular visitors by people in cars. However, households in the Northern Zone are somewhat better off, more of them having been previously visited by cars, more having motorcycles, generators, ploughs and radios, and more having household members that had been sufficiently schooled to speak Portuguese or English.

*PERCENTAGES OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT HAD **NOT** BEEN VISITED BY CARS, THAT DID **NOT** HAVE TV RECEIVERS, SOLAR PANELS, CARS, AND MOTORCYCLES, AND WHERE PEOPLE INTERVIEWED COULD **NOT** SPEAK EITHER PORTUGUESE OR ENGLISH*

	No vehicle tracks	No TV dish	No solar panels	No car	No Portuguese or English
Eastern sand zone	89%	99%	98%	98%	72%
Northern zone	65%	98%	93%	96%	57%
Western shana zone	81%	98%	92%	95%	61%
Urban areas		78%	97%	93%	15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>59%</b>



**PERCENTAGES OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT DO NOT HAVE THE ITEMS LISTED**

The following three tables provide information on materials used for roofing, the walls of homes and fencing around their properties. Most materials are those assembled from local natural resources using household labour, for example grass for thatching roofs, sticks and mud for walls, and brush and sticks for fences. Some materials are however purchased and their use in a household demonstrates the availability of sufficient cash for the acquisition of corrugated iron and fencing wire, for example.

Over two thirds of all houses predominantly use thatch for roofing. Very few homes in the Eastern Sand zone have corrugated iron roofs, whereas substantial numbers have such roofs in the Northern zone and Western shana zone, as do urban households.

**PERCENTAGES OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DIFFERENT MAIN ROOFING MATERIALS**

	Corrugated iron	Asbestos	Thatch
Eastern sand zone	7%	0%	93%
Northern zone	25%	2%	73%
Western shana zone	36%	1%	63%
Urban areas	78%	0%	22%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>69%</b>

About three-quarters of households predominantly have walls of mud and sticks, and in the Eastern Sand and Northern zones almost all walls are thus constructed. About one quarter of homes in the Western shana zone have walls mainly of bricks and blocks and corrugated iron; the bricks and blocks are either purchased or produced with domestic labour.

**PERCENTAGES OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DIFFERENT MAIN MATERIALS FOR WALLS**

	Adobe, bricks and blocks	Corrugated iron	Mud and sticks
Eastern sand zone	0%	1%	99%
Northern zone	2%	1%	97%
Western shana zone	18%	5%	76%
Urban areas	45%	55%	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>74%</b>

Few homes or villages in the Northern zone are fenced, whereas it is normal for the Ombandja and Kwanhama homesteads that predominate in the other zones to be fenced. Informal dwellings in urban areas are also seldom fenced.

*PERCENTAGES OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DIFFERENT MAIN MATERIALS FOR FENCING*

	<b>No fencing</b>	<b>Brush</b>	<b>Sticks</b>	<b>Wire</b>
Eastern sand zone	4%	40%	55%	1%
Northern zone	72%	12%	16%	0%
Western shana zone	6%	58%	27%	8%
Urban areas	79%	0%	15%	6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>5%</b>



*LARGE GRAIN STORAGE BASKETS MADE FROM BROAD SHEETS OF BARK (BACK) OR WOVEN WITH THIN STICKS AND STRIPS OF BARK (FRONT)*

End of report

# Questionnaire

## Survey about the socio-economic vulnerability of the people in the Cuvelai Basin

Controlled by/date: \_\_\_\_\_

Questionnaire number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the interviewer		Mukunda			
Município		Coordinates SOUTH	° -	' -	" -
Comuna		Coordinates EAST	° -	' -	" -

### 1. Household information

Family position of the interviewed \_\_\_\_\_

Ethnic group: kwanhama / ombadja / nyaneca-humbi / muhanda / Other: \_\_\_\_\_

#### List of the household members

	Position	Age	f/m	Occupation	Schooling
1	Head of household				
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					

7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
112					
13					
Observations					

## 2. Livelihoods

<b>Crops:</b> what are the main crops? (indicate the most important crop)			
<i>Millet</i>	<i>Sorghum</i>	<i>Maize</i>	<i>Beans</i>
<i>Sweet Potato</i>	<i>Normal potato</i>	<i>Vegetables</i>	
<i>Other (specify)</i>			

<b>Livestock:</b> What kind and how many										
<i>Number</i>	<i>Cattle</i>		<i>Goats</i>		<i>Pigs</i>		<i>Poultry</i>		<i>Donkeys</i>	
<i>Main diseases</i>										
<i>Vaccinations?</i>	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No

<b>Fishing:</b>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<b>Hunting</b>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>no</i>
-----------------	------------	-----------	----------------	------------	-----------

<b>You produce something for sale?</b> (in depth questioning)	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
If yes, what:		

<b>Conservation of food</b>	Number of baskets (during a normal harvest)	Number of baskets this/last year (2013)
How many months does the food in your basket last?		

<b>Does your household have a cash generating income?</b>				<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>If yes,</i>	<i>1. person</i>	<i>2. person</i>	<i>3. person</i>	<i>4. person</i>	<i>5. person</i>
<i>Activity:</i>					

<b>Other indicators: Do you have:</b>			TV	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Phone	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	Bicycle	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Radio?	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	Motorbike	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Generator?	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	Plough	<i>Yes</i>	<i>no</i>

### 3. Access to infra-structures

<b>Water to drink:</b> the household uses water mainly from:				
<i>River</i>	<i>Public fountain</i>	<i>Unprotected well</i>	<i>chimbaca</i>	<i>Rain</i>
<i>Hand pump with Wheel</i>	<i>Hand pump</i>	<i>Other</i>		
Do you treat the water to make it safer for consumption?			<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
If yes, how				

<b>The livestock</b> has water mainly from following source				
<i>River</i>	<i>Public fountain</i>	<i>Unprotected well</i>	<i>Chimbaca</i>	<i>Rain</i>
<i>Hand pump with Wheel</i>	<i>Hand pump</i>	<i>Other</i>		

**Health:** What is the distance to the next health facility? How many hours by what means?

#### 4. Adaption strategies

<b>Has there been flooding in this area</b>	<i>Yes (what year)</i>	<i>No</i>	
Was there flood alert?	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
If yes, how was the alert done and how did your family react			
Some children could not go to school because of the flood?	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
Somebody in the neighbourhood drowned? If yes, how many	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
Somebody evacuated their house? If yes, how many more or less	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
Your house was flooded?	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
Your fields were badly flooded?	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
Did you receive help from somebody? If yes, what and how much?	<i>Yes</i>	<i>no</i>	
Was the access to your house was interrupted due to the floods?	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
If yes, in which year and for how long?	<i>Year:</i>	<i>Days</i>	

<b>Because of the drought, some people died? If yes, how many more or less?</b>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
Did livestock die?	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
How many cattle?		How many goats	
Did neighbours move to other localities? If yes, how many more or less	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
Did some of your children stop going to school (if yes, how many)	<i>Yes</i>	<i>no</i>	
Access to drinking water was	<i>Very bad</i>	<i>Reasonable</i>	<i>Good</i>
Did you receive help from somebody?	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
If yes, from whom and what kind?			

<b>Other disasters?</b> (pests, diseases etc)	<i>Yes</i>	<i>no</i>
If yes, specify:		

## 5. Observations

Roofing:	<i>Corrugated iron</i>	<i>Thatched</i>	<i>lusalite</i>	
Walls:	<i>Bricks</i>	<i>Mud bricks</i>	<i>Corrugated iron</i>	<i>Sticks &amp; mud</i>
Number of houses in the household				
Fencing	<i>Brushes</i>	<i>Sticks</i>	Wired fencing	
Car tracks that lead to the household?			<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Satellite dish (DSTV, TV etc)			<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Solar panels			<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Does the household have a vehicle			<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Motorbike			<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Bicycle			<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Somebody who participated in the interview speak English?			<i>Yes</i>	<i>no</i>



# Questionário para entrevistas com populares

## Levantamento sobre a vulnerabilidade socioeconómica das populações na Bacia do Cuvelai

Controlado por: \_\_\_\_\_

Número do questionário: \_\_\_\_\_

Data: \_\_\_\_\_

Nome do inquiridor		Mukunda			
Município		Coordenadas SUL	° -	' -	" -
Comuna		Coordenadas LESTE	° -	' -	" -

### 6. Agregado familiar

Posição familiar do entrevistado \_\_\_\_\_

Grupo étnico: kwanhama / ombadja / nyaneca-humbi / muhanda / Outro: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Lista do agregado familiar:

	Posição	Idade	f/m	Ocupação	Nível escolar
1	Chefe de família				
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					

7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
Observações:					

## 7. Modo de vida

<b>Agricultura:</b> quais as principais culturas? (indicar a cultura mais importante)			
<i>Massango</i>	<i>Massambala</i>	<i>Milho</i>	<i>Feijão</i>
<i>Batata Doce</i>	<i>Batata Rena</i>	<i>Hortaliças</i>	
<i>Outro (especifica):</i>			

<b>Pecuária:</b> Que tipo de gado / numero por tipo:										
<i>Numero</i>	<i>Boi:</i>		<i>Cabrito:</i>		<i>Porco:</i>		<i>Avicultura:</i>		<i>Burros</i>	
<i>Principais doenças:</i>										
<i>Vacina? (s/n)</i>	<i>Sim</i>	<i>Não</i>	<i>Sim</i>	<i>Não</i>	<i>Sim</i>	<i>Não</i>	<i>Sim</i>	<i>nao</i>	<i>Sim</i>	<i>Não</i>

<b>Pesca:</b>	<i>sim</i>	<i>não</i>	<b>Caça:</b>	<i>sim</i>	<i>não</i>
---------------	------------	------------	--------------	------------	------------

<b>Produz qualquer coisa para vender?</b> (aprofundar)		<i>sim</i>	<i>Não</i>
Se sim, o que:			

<b>Conservação de alimentos</b>	Número de celeiros (numa colheita normal):	Numero de celeiros este ano / ano passado (2013)
Quantos meses pode durar a vossa comida dos celeiros?		

<b>O Kimbo tem qualquer fonte de rendimento de dinheiro?</b>					<i>Sim</i>	<i>não</i>
<i>Se sim,</i>	<i>1. pessoa</i>	<i>2. pessoa</i>	<i>3.pessoa</i>	<i>4.pessoa</i>	<i>5.pessoa</i>	
<i>Na base de:</i>						

<b>Outros indicadores:</b>			Tem televisor?	<i>Sim</i>	<i>não</i>
Tem telefone?	<i>Sim</i>	<i>não</i>	Tem bicicleta?	<i>Sim</i>	<i>não</i>
Tem rádio?	<i>Sim</i>	<i>não</i>	Tem motorizada?	<i>Sim</i>	<i>não</i>
Tem gerador?	<i>Sim</i>	<i>não</i>	Tem charrua	<i>Sim</i>	<i>não</i>

## 8. Acesso a infra-estruturas

<b>Água para beber:</b> o agregado usa principalmente água de:				
<i>Rio</i>	<i>Charafiz</i>	<i>Cacimba tradicional</i>	<i>chimbaca</i>	<i>chuva</i>
<i>Sonda (com roda)</i>	<i>Manivela (com manga)</i>	<i>Outro:</i>		
A água é tratada para ficar mais segura para beber?			<i>sim</i>	<i>não</i>
Se sim, como:				

<b>O gado</b> usa principalmente água de:				
<i>Rio</i>	<i>Chafariz</i>	<i>Cacimba tradicional</i>	<i>Chimbaca</i>	<i>chuva</i>
<i>Sonda (com roda)</i>	<i>Manivela (com manga)</i>	<i>Outro:</i>		
<b>Saúde:</b> Qual é a distância percorrida (horas) até posto/hospital mais próximo? (especifica por que meio)				

## 9. Estratégias de adaptação

<b>Já houve cheias nesta área?</b>	<i>Sim (que ano)</i>	<i>Não</i>
Houve <u>alerta</u> sobre as cheias?	<i>Sim</i>	<i>Não</i>
Se sim, como é que funcionou e como a família reagiu?		
Algumas das crianças não conseguiram ir na escola por causa da cheia?	<i>Sim</i>	<i>Não</i>
Alguém da vizinhança afogou? Sem sim, quantas pessoas?	<i>Sim</i>	<i>Não</i>
Alguém evacuou a sua casa durante as últimas cheias? Se sim, quantas pessoas mais ou menos?	<i>Sim</i>	<i>Não</i>
A sua casa foi inundada?	<i>Sim</i>	<i>Não</i>
As suas lavras sofreram muita inundação?	<i>Sim</i>	<i>Não</i>
Houve <u>apoios</u> de alguém? Se sim, de quem e de que forma?	<i>Sim</i>	<i>Não</i>
O acesso ficou em mau estado ou intransitável depois da chuva?	<i>Sim</i>	<i>Não</i>
Se sim, em que ano e durante quantos dias? (aprofundar)	<i>Ano:</i>	<i>Dias:</i>

<b>Por causa da seca</b> , algumas pessoas morreram? (se sim, quantos)	<i>Sim</i>	<i>não</i>
Houve gado que morreu? Sem sim:	<i>Sim</i>	<i>Não</i>
Quantos bois		Quantos cabritos
Alguém da vizinhança mudou para outro local? Se sim quantos mais ou menos?	<i>Sim</i>	<i>Não</i>
Algumas das suas criança pararam de ir na escola? Se sim, quantos?	<i>Sim</i>	<i>Não</i>

O acesso a água potável foi:	<i>péssimo</i>	<i>razoável</i>	<i>bom</i>
Houve apoios de alguém?	<i>Sim</i>	<i>Não</i>	
Se sim, de quem e de que forma? (aprofundar)			

<b>Outras calamidades naturais?</b> (pestes, doenças)	<i>Sim</i>	<i>Não</i>	
Se sim, especifica:			

## 10. Observações

Material de cobertura:	<i>chapa</i>	<i>capim</i>	<i>lusalite</i>	
Material de paredes:	<i>bloco</i>	<i>adobes</i>	<i>chapa</i>	<i>pau a pique</i>
Número de casas no kimbo				
Vedação:	<i>pinheiro</i>	<i>pau</i>	arame	
Tem trilho de viatura que chega no kimbo?	<i>sim</i>		<i>não</i>	
Antena parabólica:	<i>sim</i>		<i>não</i>	
Paneis solares:	<i>sim</i>		<i>não</i>	
Tem carro:	<i>sim</i>		<i>não</i>	
Tem motorizada:	<i>sim</i>		<i>não</i>	
Tem bicicleta:	<i>sim</i>		<i>não</i>	
Alguém que participou na entrevista falou português / inglês?	<i>sim</i>		<i>não</i>	