2023 HSM Methodology Overview: Hard-to-Reach areas in Central African Republic

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METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

Objectives & research questions

Objectives:

The primary purpose of the humanitarian situation monitring in hard to reach areas assessment is **to periodically inform and update humanitarian actors' understanding of the needs , displacement dynamics and services access and provision in hard-to-reach areas in Central African Republic**. In particular, the assessment aims to identify humanitarian needs, vulnerabilities and shocks affecting the area, both sectoral and cross-sectoral in these areas where the situation is assumed to be volatile and rapidly changing. The project also aims to compare needs and vulnerabilities over time, and thus is carried on three cycles of year. Each cycle is composed of a minumum of one month and a maximum of three months of data collection. The assessment also helps to feed into the data that is used in the yearly HNO and the IPC analysis that is counducted country wide whether as a primary or secondary source of data.

In addition, and for the cycle of February-April 2023, a qualitative component that focuses on food security and livelihoods will be conducted in parallel with the quantitative component follwing an interest from the food security cluster.

Research questions:

To achieve the above stated objectives, the following research questions have to be answered:

Quantiative research questions:

- What are the needs and vulnerabilities of populations residing in hard-to-reach areas with regards to Food Security, Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, Shelter/NFI, WASH, Education and Protection and how do these needs differ across:
  - The different assessed villages (admin 4).
  - The different main roads/axis on which these villages are located
  - The different Macro-zones[1] in the Central African Republic
- How do these needs and vulnerabilities evolve over time? More specifically, what are the:
  - Overall trends of needs in the targeted areas
  - What type of shocks could be influencing the general pattern of how the trend evolves
- To which services and type of humanitarian assistance, the populations in hard-to-reach areas have access, what main constraints that might hinder the access to these services and how does this differ across:
  - The different assessed villages (admin 4).
  - The different main roads/axis on which these villages are located
  - The different Macro-zones in the Central African Republic
- What are the main movements and displacement trends of populations in high needs and/or hard-to-reach areas?

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[1] The 4 different macro-zones are: North-West, North-East, South-East-1 and South-East-2

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Qualitative research questions:

- What's the level of availability and accessibility to livelihoods, food, markets, and agricultural activities in hard-to-reach areas in Central African Republic?

- What are the main barriers and challenges to access to livelihoods, food, markets, and agricultural activities?

- What are the main coping strategies used in cases of lack of resources to cover food and other basic needs?

- How do these experiences differ across:
    - Women and men
    - Urban and rural villages[2]
    - Different displaced groups
    - The different axis in the same macro-zone and across macro-zones

Scope

The geographic scope of the HSM in hard-to-reach areas is composed of three major layers of division. First, the country is divided into five macro-zones from which only 4 are targeted: North-Ouest, North-East, South-East_1 and South-East_2 of the Central African Republic. Second, in these macro-zones a total of 107 axis are identified as hard-to-reach. Third, each axis is composed of villages (admin 4) of which a certain percentage should be covered based on the methodology outlined below for the axis to be considered for the analysis. Villages that are situated on both ends of the axis are in most cases excluded as they are not considered hard-to-reach villages. Hard to reach villages are chosen based on several criteria including the fact that they are areas that are difficult to access for security and logistical reasons and areas on which information on the humanitarian situation are outdated or incomplete.

Quantitative component:

To ensure a minimum level of representativeness, some minimum thresholds of localities to be assessed on each road/axis have been established as follows:

- Axis on which there are 1 to 6 localities: 50% of villages to be assessed.
- Axis on which there are 7 to 10 localities: 33% of villages to be assessed.
- Axis on which there are 11 to 20 localities: 20% of villages to be assessed.
- Axis on which there are 21 localities and more: 10% of villages to be assessed.

Findings concerning the axis for which the above thresholds will not be reached, are not included in published REACH products.

Qualitative component:

To ensure a proper triangulation with the quantitative findings and following an interest from the sectors a qualitative component will be carried in parallel at the same time as the quantitative component for the first month. Due to budget, security, and logistic constraints, only two axis per sous-prefecture (admin 2) will be covered. Each FGD will include participants from the different villages on the axis. Axis

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[2] The villages and axis covered in the qualitative component are not chosen based on if they are rural or urban areas, however, a question about the potential different experiences between rural and urban villages is included in the tool.

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that includes more than 21 villages are to be prioritised in the selection unless barriers or constraints hinder it impossible.
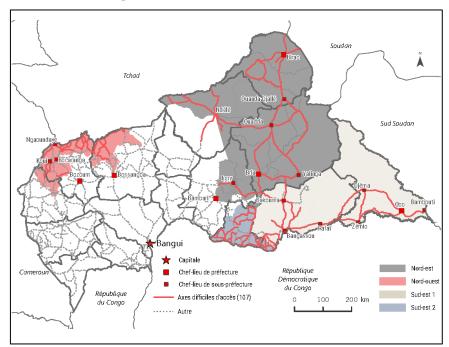
Figure 1: Hard-to-reach axis targeted in the assessment.

Sampling strategy

Quantitative component

Data collection will be conducted using a combination of **purposive and snowball sampling** to identify key informants who have knowledge of a remote-locality will be interviewed. KIs in this category will be identified amongst (in order of priority):

i)   Individuals who live in the village if accessible

ii)   IDPs/returnees arrived within the past 30 days, refugees,

iii)   Itinerants (traders, NGO officials), and/or

iv)   Individuals who have regular phone/satellite/radio communication with individuals living in the locality.

KIs can also be selected through snowball sampling; via KIs that have been interviewed, who are able to put the data collection team in touch with additional KIs.

REACH field officers and/or enumerators could however visit some targeted localities, if accessible by car, in the case that these localities host places of concentration / transit particularly relevant for the surrounding localities, such as markets, health services, bus stations, IDP sites etc. In such cases, quantitative data will be produced through the conduction of KI interviews with local stakeholders of the visited village (representatives of health and/or education services, local organisations etc.), by using the same questionnaire as for the standard KI interviews.

The selection criteria for a KI, applicable to any KI type, is that s/he has knowledge of a remote locality from within the last month to ensure that gathered information is up-to-date (no later than 30 days). KIs report on the locality level. A minimum of three KIs per locality is desired, and teams will seek to avoid more than 6 KIs per locality in order to maintain focus on covering as many localities as possible (as opposed to KIs).

The use of **probability sampling methods was unsuitable** for this assessment. The hard-to-reach nature of population groups residing in these areas and the lack of robust population figures at the village level that encompasses all the population groups (IDP, refugees, host and returnee) inhibits the ability to draw accurate, statistically representative samples of these groups. Thus, it was impossible to carry out random sampling, as not all members of this population would have an equal chance of getting selected. Due to the sampling strategy adopted, the 2023 HSM generated **non-representative data**. As a consequence, results should be considered as **indicative only.**

Qualitative component

Two FGDs per cycle should be conducted for each axis, such that one is conducted with males, and another is conducted with females to capture the different experiences of the two groups. Due to the constraints discussed earlier, only two axis per admin 2 will be selected to conduct the FGDs. The total number of FGDs per cycle is then 32 FGDs.

The participants are selected among the different population groups that live in the villages in and surrounding the axis. The participants are not KIs and are not targeted on that basis and are not necessarily representative of the population of their corresponding villages. Instead, the participants are supposed to share their or someone they know's everyday experiences, stories and opinions.[3]

Data collection

The hard to reach assessment is a periodic assessment that is conducted three times per year:

1. Winter cycle: February – April

2. Summer cycle: June – July

3. Autumn cycle: Octobre - December

For the first round, data collection is conducted by REACH in all the 4 macro-zones between the 17th of February and the 17th of April.

The first cycles supposed to be concluded on the 17th of March. The tool used for data collection consisted of a structured, 40-minute multi-sectoral survey for the quantitative component and a semi-structured, 90-minute livelihoods and food security survey for the qualitative component. Considering the challenges that would occur during data collection due to the hard-to-reach nature of these areas, some surveys are conducted via the phone.

The field staff and the enumerators received comprehensive training on the scope and rationale of the assessment, data collection standard operating procedures, and in-depth training on the tool prior

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[3] The strategy of choosing the KIs creates room for reporting and selection bias. A KI who is knowledgeable enough to be considered for the interview could have a relatively privileged position in the community. The FGDs are then supposed to host participants from different backgrounds to allow a more robust triangulation with the quantitative interview findings.

to data collection. During the training, cultural, and gender considerations and how to deal with these dynamics during interviews, including consideration of post-conflict trauma was also discussed.

Data for the structured quantitative surveys was collected via the KoBo Toolbox platform, using the ODK Android application. Data checking and cleaning took place throughout data collection daily, this include but is not limited to: the correct categorisation of "other" responses, removal of personal identifiable information, and the removal and/or replacement of incomplete or inaccurate records. Data cleaning checks were carried out by REACH staff in Bangui and were reviewed and validated at HQ level (Annex 2: Data processing and quality control). The data cleaning checks were be done in alignment with the IMPACT Data Cleaning Minimum Standards Checklist.

Data for the semi-structure focus group discussion are collected only during the first cycle. An extensive training on notes taking, probing and animating an FGD session was provided to all the field staff and enumerators. The notes to be transcribed into word format and sent for validation and analysis by the team in Bangui.

Analysis

Quantitative data analysis

Aggregation of KI responses to locality level

Data from key informants reporting on the same locality is aggregated to the locality level using a R script which employs the following logic to calculate locality-level responses.

All questions will be analysed according to the % of assessed localities responding for each answer. In the event that the number of KI interviews from a given locality conflict, the most frequent response will be used as the answer for that locality.

In the event that the answers conflict, and there is not a majority answer, then the results will be aggregated also considering the typology of KI, in order to prioritize the answers reported by KIs who "live" in the locality, seconded by those who have "visited" directly the locality during the last 30 days (individuals living in the locality, newly arrived IDPs/refugees or itinerants) instead of those referred by KI through remote (even if regular) communications with the locality.

After that, in the event that the answer still conflict, then the answer "Aucun consensus" will be given instead. "Aucun consensus" will be included as an option in the total responses for the aggregated data. Note: For certain questions, noted in the Data Analysis Plan, some responses will super-cede others, and either the modal response or "Aucun consensus" will not be used as normal. This is to ensure that one KI's lack of knowledge about specific issues, for instance, protection concerns, do not cancel out the information that other KIs might know. The specific questions and the particular method of their analysis will be detailed in the DAP attached to annex . For example, if there are three KIs, and one notes that there are unaccompanied children in the locality, but two say that there are not, the answer will be coded as "Yes" even though more KIs reported "No" because not all KIs might be aware of incidents that resulted in the death of people.

In order to ensure a minimum level of representativeness, findings for roads where less than pre-established thresholds of localities situated along the axis have been assessed, will not be included in published REACH products.

Data Analysis For quantitative data gathered,

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Analysis will be conducted using R and Excel. Following the aggregation of the data, through R, results tables will then be produced that summarise the indicators at different levels (macro-area, prefecture (Admin 1), sous-préfecture (Admin 2), commune (Admin 3) or road / axis).

Because there is no way to ensure that localities are selected at random, strong representative claims cannot be made regarding the findings of the data. The following criteria have been established to maximize representativeness as far as possible: - All data is to be reported as "assessed localities" in order to ensure that no broader claims regarding representativeness are made; - The area (either the macro-area, the préfecture, the sous-préfecture, the commune or the road / axis) must be clearly defined so as not to misrepresent the findings.

Qualitative data analysis

All FGD data will be analysed based on data saturation and analysis grids (DSAG). Throughout data collection the team in Bangui will constantly record new emerging themes and discussion point within the topics and subtopics discussed during the FGD. All FGDs from all four macro-zones, and both genders, female and male FGDs will be analysed within the same saturation grid to allow for comparison between the different groups. The analysis will be supported by an open source software designed for qualitative analysis.

Secondary data

Secondary source of data is relied on during the design and the analysis phase. During the design phase sources from the HNO4, MSNA, JMMI and previous hard-to-reach cycles were used to identify the areas in which the assessment should continue. The qualitative tool has also been inspired from resources shared by the IPC sector.

During the analysis the same aforementioned sources will be used to triangulate with the findings, in order to provide a solid interpretation of the results.

Ethical considerations

Throughout the project, REACH abides by the principle of "do no harm" and conducts a thorough analysis to ensure that no harm is caused during all the phases of the project from the design to the dissimination. The questions in the tools used by the project were evaluated against IMPACT Initiatives' Standard Operating Procedures on Personally Identifiable Information. Any personal data collected is kept confidential and is not shared with external partners. Access to this information is restricted within REACH, and all raw data is stored securely on password-protected KoBo Toolbox servers using a secure sockets layer (SSL). Before publication of the dataset, any personally identifiable information is deleted. In addition, informed consent from respondents is required for all data collection components, emphasizing the voluntary nature of participation. Finally, all respondents are provided with the Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) phone number managed by ACTED's monitoring and evaluation team.

Challenges and limitations

- **Remote data collection:** Due to the hard-to-reach nature of the respondents, often impossible to physically reach them, and the costs of reaching the intended villages, a contingency plan of using phone numbers to collect data was established. This created some particular challenges and limitations:

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[4] OCHA, "Humanitarian Situation Overview", (2022). Available here.

- o The KI interviewed are only those who have access to a functional phone and phone coverage.
- o Privacy could not be ensured, as it is impossible to ensure that the participant is on the phone alone and not surrounded by family, friends, colleagues or strangers.
- o The length of the survey could be extended due to the interrupted proper phone coverage that would result in repeating questions more than once to get a response.

- **Underrepresentation of certain population groups in specific locations:** Considering the hard-to-reach nature of the targeted regions, and the reliance on KI intervieys, several population groups and experiences were underrepresented in the survey. In addition, the survey lacks specific indicators related to mental health or disability. It is also not possible to know through the questionnaire how experiences differ, if at all, based on gender identity, religious beliefs, ethnic origin, marital status, or disability status. This creates a gap in the literature and in the availability of data, and future research is important to shed light on the experience of marginalised and/or less visible groups.

- **Reporting bias:** Certain indicators may be under- or over-reported due to the subjectivity and perceptions of respondents. For instance, indicators that solicit the precentage of of a certain population group compared to another depends heavily on estimates made solely by the respondent. In addition, the key informants, could belong to a relatively more privileged group of the populationm such as community leaders, small business owners, NGO workers or else. Thus, the actual experiences of the different population groups could be underreported.

- **Limited traingulation and comparisons:** The analysis relied mainly on the primary data collected through structured tools. Due to the limited budgetary and operational capacity, it was not possible to conduct a semi-structured component on all the themes triggered by the quantiative survey. Instead, the qualitative component focused only on livelihoods and food security. In addition, and although the themes are also triggered by the MSNA, the primary sampling unit for the HSM assessment is key informats. Thus, comparison with household surveys such as the MSNA is highly discouraged as they do have two different methodologies and should only be considered broadly indicative.

- **Lack of detailed data:** The hard-to-reach surcey is a broad, inter-sectoral tool that is primarily developed to give an overview of overall needs in hard to reach areas and relies on the knowledge of few participants who can represent the target villages. Thus, detailed questions, example on disability, types of healthcare needs..etc were ommitted because data on such topics cannot be pricise when conducting KI interviews.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1: Data sources used to populate the villages dataset

The primary dataset used to determine all the villages of the central African republic is published by OCHA in 2018 and can be found here.

This list has been modified with the help of REACH field staff to be able to update it as per the realities of the field. For example, some villages have been emptied from 2018 and some have been formed. Those new villages are taken into account in the data collection of the Hard-To-Reach project.

Process of updating the dataset: Before data collection the field staff share with the assessment team a list of villages that are emptied or created recently. The assessment team accounts for these villages in the upcoming cycles. The same process also happens during data collection where the field team discovers that a certain village is not longer on a certain axe or moved location or that has the name changed. Such a finding is also accounted for during the analysis.

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Annex 2: Data processing and quality control

The following processing and quality control measures were followed during the data collection period of the HSM:

Data from the structured quantitative surveys was collected via the KoBo Toolbox platform, using the ODK Android application. The coded survey tool included integrated logical controls and checks which were designed to reject inconsistent data, or data of the wrong type and limit incoherences to a maximum.

During the individual survey data collection period, enumerators submitted their completed surveys ideally at the end of each working day or whenever the internet is available. All submitted surveys were passed to the assessment and the database officer to:

- Check for any duplicates
- Check for duration to eliminate survey with a duration lower than 20 min.
- Run an enumerator behaviour random manual check of the audit files.
- Run a data cleaning script that flagged any inconsistent or nonsensical data, based on a pre-defined list of potential errors.

The anonymised scripts were passed on to the assessment officer, who checked all flagged errors manually and decided to leave, change, or remove the data point depending on the specifics of the error and agreed on rules between the assessment officers. Where errors could not be explained, follow-ups were conducted with the enumerators. All errors and their correspondent actions were tracked in a joint cleaning log, which was cross-checked by the assessment officer to ensure consistency in cleaning. Any newly identified errors were added to the automated script where necessary during the cleaning process.

All surveys were additionally checked on duration of the interview. Any survey that took less than 20 minutes was immediately rejected. In addition, surveys that took considerably long amount of time (e.g., 3 hours), follow-ups took place, if no reasonable explanation was provided, the surveys were rejected for quality.

In order to optimize the use of resources and to limit oversampling, a daily follow-up on the progress of data collection is made by the assessment officer. All villages where more than 5 KI interviews are conducted pre-cleaning is considered covered. The analysis, however, does include all localities where at least one KI has been interviewed if the minimum threshold per axis is achieved.

Annex 3: Data analysis plan

For a full overview of the data analysis plan, please refer to this link.

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Annex 4: Focus Group Discussion Tool

Sujet : l'accès aux services de base dans la localité de (veuillez insérer le nom de la localité ici)

GUIDE DE QUESTIONNEMENT (MAX. 60 MINUTES)

ETAPE 1 : ACCES AUX SOURCES DE REVENUS [15 MINUTES]

Ici nous voulons comprendre la situation d'accès aux revenus dans la localité. On veut notamment comprendre les barrières confrontées par les habitants pour trouver des sources de revenus. Nous aimerions aussi identifier quelles sont les personnes qui ont le plus de difficultés en termes d'accès au revenu et pourquoi.

1) **Quelle est la situation d'accès aux revenus dans votre localité durant les derniers 30 jours ?**

   *Instructions pour l'animateur : écoutez d'abord attentivement les réponses données lors de la discussion, et sondez ensuite pour d'autres thèmes non mentionnés comme les barrières d'accès ou les groupes vulnérables. Essayez de creuser avec les participants en allant plus loin que juste les réponses superficielles. Essayez de prendre note des **différentes réponses entre homme et femme** et d'investiguer les différentes barrières confrontées par les deux sexes.*
   Question sondes :
   a. Est-ce qu'il y a des événements qui ont impacté l'accès aux sources de revenus soit d'une façon positive ou négative dans les derniers six mois ? Si oui lesquels ?
   b. Pouvez-vous donner votre avis sur les difficultés, obstacles où **barrières** d'accès au revenu ?
   c. Est-ce que ces barrières sont confrontées par tout le monde ? Si non quels sont les facteurs qui peuvent augmenter le risque de confronter des barrières d'accès au revenu ?
   d. Pensez-vous que les montants gagnés de ces sources de revenus sont **suffisants** pour couvrir les besoins les plus nécessaires ?
   e. En cas de manque de ressources pour couvrir ses besoins de base, comment s'adapter ?
   f. Selon vous, quelles sont les **conséquences** qu'un tel accès limité à des sources de revenu a sur les habitants des localités de cet axe ?
   g. Est-ce que ces expériences sont différentes entre les localités relativement urbaines et les localités relativement rurales ? Si oui comment ?
   h. Selon vous, que **peut-on faire** pour éliminer ou atténuer ces difficultés d'accès aux moyens de subsistance **d'une façon durable** ?

ETAPE 2 : ACCES A LA NOURRITURE [15 MINUTES]

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Dans cette section nous cherchons à comprendre la situation d'accès à la nourriture dans la localité et les stratégies d'adaptation en cas de manque de la nourriture. Nous voulons notamment comprendre la disponibilité de la nourriture et à quel point la situation et volatile ou stable si c'est le cas. Nous aimerions aussi identifier quelles sont les personnes qui ont le plus de difficultés en termes d'accès à la nourriture et quel sont les facteurs qui contribuent à ça.

2) **Que pensez-vous de la situation d'accès à la nourriture dans votre localité dans les 30 derniers jours ?**

   Instructions pour l'animateur : Veuillez entendre et noter toutes les réponses fournies avant de passer aux sondes. Si les thèmes d'intérêt ne sont pas couverts, ci-dessous sont des sondes à utiliser. N'oubliez pas d'investiguer toujours si ces barrières diffèrent entre homme et femme et pourquoi. En général il faut toujours noter les réponses fournis par les différents groupes de population (en fonction de leurs âges, genre.).

   a. Quels sont les repas habituels dans vos localités ?
   b. Plus généralement quelles sont les sources de nourritures habituelles dans vos localités ?
   c. Selon vous quels sont les facteurs qui peuvent influencer la disponibilité et l'accès à la nourriture ?
   d. Pensez-vous que la **disponibilité de** la nourriture varie d'une période à une autre pendant l'année ? Si oui comment ?
   e. Dans le cas où il n'y a pas suffisamment de la nourriture, est ce que la population capable de s'adapter à ça, si oui comment, quelles sont les stratégies employées ?
   f. Est-ce que ces expériences sont différentes entre les localités relativement urbaines et les localités relativement rurales ? Si oui comment ?
   g. Selon vous, que peut-on faire pour éliminer ou atténuer ces difficultés d'accès à la nourriture **d'une façon durable** ?

ETAPE 3 : ACCES AUX MARCHES [15 MINUTES]

Dans cette section on va se concentrer sur l'accès aux marchés. Nous voulons notamment comprendre s'il y a des marchés accessibles dans la localité et qui couvrent les besoins de la localité en termes de marchandise. Nous aimerions aussi identifier quelles sont les personnes qui ont le plus de difficultés pour accéder aux marchés.

3) **Que pensez-vous de la situation des marchés dans votre localité dans les 30 derniers jours ?**

Instructions pour l'animateur : ci-dessous sont des sondes à utiliser lorsque les réponses fournies ne répondent pas aux thèmes cherchés. Veuillez toujours donner la parole aux participant, et puis si des thèmes ne surviennent pas, vous pouvez utiliser les sondes pour tirer des réponses bien développées.

   a. Selon vous quelles sont **les difficultés** qui peuvent empêcher l'accès aux marchés principaux.

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b. Est-ce que ces difficultés/barrières **diffèrent entre des différentes personnes** ? Pourquoi ? Est-ce que cela diffère entre homme et femme ? Si oui pourquoi ?

c. Pensez-vous que les articles alimentaires disponible dans ces marchés **couvrent les besoins des habitants** de la localité ? Si non pourquoi ?

d. Par rapport au mois précédent, pensez-vous que **la quantité, qualité ou/et variété des produits alimentaires a varié ?** Si une détérioration, pourquoi ? Si une amélioration, comment ?

e. Est-ce que ces expériences sont différentes entre les localités relativement urbaines et les localités relativement rurales ? Si oui comment ?

f. Selon vous, que peut-on faire pour éliminer ou atténuer ces difficultés d'accès à la nourriture **d'une façon durable** ?

ETAPE 4 – A : ACTIVITES AGRICOLES ET ELEVAGE [15 MINUTES]

Dans cette partie-là, d'abord on veut explorer les capacités de la localité d'exercer l'agriculture. Nous cherchons à comprendre si l'agriculture est praticable dans la localité, et comprendre les barrières qui peuvent empêcher la population d'exercer ces activités.

4) **Que pensez-vous du déroulement des activités agricole dans cette localité dans les 30 derniers jours ?**
Instructions pour l'animateur : ci-dessous sont des sondes à utiliser ou cas où la conversation s'est arrêtée sans que les thèmes importants soient mentionnés. Exemple de contraintes qui peuvent vous aider mieux expliquer la question sur les barrières : manque de terre cultivable, manque d'accès logistique, manque d'accès sécuritaire...etc. Essayez de comprendre s'il y a un manque de savoir-faire. N'oubliez surtout pas de noter bien les différences entre homme et femme vis-à-vis ces barrières.

a. Pensez vous que l'agriculture est se **pratique souvent** comme le moyen de survie le plus fréquent ?

b. Pensez-vous qu'il y a des **barrières** qui empêchent la population dans la localité de pratiquer l'agriculture ? Si oui lesquelles.

g. Quel sont les différentes formes de propriété de la terre cultivable dans vos localités ? (Remarque pour l'animateur, ici on veut comprendre si la majorité loue ou bien est propriétaire de la terre cultivable. Généralisez la question et parlez des cas généraux car cela peut être une question sensible) ?

h. Est-ce que ces expériences sont différentes entre les localités relativement urbaines et les localités relativement rurales ? Si oui comment ?

c. Selon vous, que peut-on faire pour rendre l'agriculture plus praticable **d'une façon durable** ?

ETAPE 4 – B : ACTIVITES AGRICOLES ET ELEVAGE [15 MINUTES]

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Instructions pour l'animateur : La question 6 et 7 sont mutuellement exclusive, cela veut dire que s'il y a des participants qui ont de bétail même si ce n'est pas la majorité vous posez la question 6 si non vous posez la question 7. Ceci est important pour distinguer entre la réponse qui viennent de la source directement ou bien si l'information vient d'une source indirecte. Pendant la prise de note SVP faites une distinction pour que cela soit claire dans l'analyse.

5) **Est-ce qu'il y a parmi vous des propriétaires de bétail ?**
6) **Si oui, pour les ménages qui font du bétail, que font-ils pendant la saison de la transhumance ? Dans le cas général est ce qu'ils changent d'activité ou bien changent de localité en fonction de la saison de la transhumance ?**
7) **Si non, pour les ménages qui font du bétail dans la localité, que font-ils pendant la saison de la transhumance ? Dans le cas général est ce qu'ils changent d'activité ou bien changent de localité en fonction de la saison de la transhumance ?**
8) Est-ce que ces expériences sont différentes entre les localités relativement urbaines et les localités relativement rurales ? Si oui comment ?

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